



PROANTIC

LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

## Ewer And Its Basin, Algeria Late 19th Century, Chiseled Yellow Copper



960 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Width : 19,5 cm

Diameter : 26,5 cm

Height : totale : 44 cm

Depth : poids : 1670 grs

### Description

Ewer, "Ibrik", in chiseled yellow copper, with fleurons, epigraphic decorations, calligraphic cartouches, in very good condition placed on its basin and its grid.

Beautiful bronze handle cast in Esse.

All from the end of the 19th century.

Ibriq, or also Ibrik (Arabic إبريق), often denotes a jug or ewer with a handle. ## During ritual ablutions before prayer, water taken from the ibriq is poured over the hands and flows into a bowl receptacle provided for this purpose.

While simple water jugs were often made of clay, ewers or Ibrik in eastern courts were often of yellow or red copper, very elegantly decorated, chiseled with various decorations and calligraphy. Calligraphy is d very developed elsewhere in the arts of Islam, and sometimes even takes on a

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symbolic value.

Total height on basin: 44 cm, height ewer: 37 cm,  
Width: 26.5 cm, weight: 1670 grs, diameter of  
basin 26.5 cm

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Art of calligraphy:

# The Nastaliq: this style spreads over the  
formerly Persian and Sassanid territories. It is Mir  
Ali Tabrizi who is at the origin of this style,  
around 1370. From the 15th century, its elegance,  
its beauty which take the form of a suspended  
composition lead it to impose itself everywhere in  
Persia, Gulf Persia, China, Afghanistan.

Its peak is between the 17th and the beginning of  
the 20th century.

# The Diwani: of Ottoman origin where it had its  
peak (the word diwani means chancellery) this  
elegant, very tight style of calligraphy is defined  
by the elongation of the characters and its  
majestic ornamental look.

# The Naskhi: the origins of this style date back  
to the 8th century.

The calligrapher Ibn Muqla reworked it in the  
10th century into a more rhythmic form. Ibn al  
Bawab will also do a remarkable job of making it  
more elegant.

The simplicity and readability of this style means  
that there are still more Qur'ans copied in Naskhi  
today than in all the other Arabic scripts  
combined.

# The Rika: it is a derivative of Naskhi and  
Thuluth, but the letters are much smaller and have  
more rounded curves.

The center of the loops of the letters is always  
filled, the horizontal lines are very short and the  
ligatures arranged with density, the finals being  
often attached to the initials. It is nowadays the  
most widely used handwriting in the Arab world.

# The Maghribi: mainly used in the Maghreb

countries, in Islamic Spain, it is characterized by the use of a pointed reed.