



جامعة الجزائر - 2 -

معهد الآثار

التحفة المشرقية المخطوطة بالمتحف العمومي الوطني

للآثار القديمة و الفنون الإسلامية

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رسالة مقدمة لنيل درجة دكتوراه علوم في الآثار الإسلامية

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لعباوي فتية

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The Public Museum of Ancient Archeology and Islamic Arts in Algeria is considered as a rich source for the study of various Islamic civilizations through what it maintains of very accurate and beautiful antiques. Besides the local antiques, the museum also maintains a variety of Islamic oriental artifacts. That's why a study was devoted to artifacts dating back to the period between the thirteenth and the tenth centuries AH/ the ninth and sixteenth century AD because it is an important period in the history of Islamic civilization.

The museum maintains a valuable metal artifacts, which are of different shapes and sizes, and multifunctional too. They're directed to daily use. Their material is varied between copper, bronze and silver, various techniques and methods were used in its manufacture and also in decoration. Some of these artifacts date back to the Egyptian, Syrian and Iranian styles during various historical eras, including the Mameluke, Seljuk and Sufi eras.

The museum also contains a collection of beautiful ceramic vessels and a group of ceramic tiles. The collection was distinguished by the star tiles, which are Iranian. They were used in its international industry and template. It was decorated with floral, engineering, written motifs, also human and animal drawings.

The museum also includes two masterpieces of two splendid bottles dating back to the Mameluke era in Egypt. The same methods known in the manufacture and decoration of glass were used as blowing and guiding with enamel.

The museum also maintains five textile patterns dating back to the second and fourth century AH / eighth and tenth century AD. They are rectangular pieces made of linen from texture style. These pieces are attributed to Egypt and Yemen Arab republic and they contain embroidered writings done the Kufic font.

The Muslim artist also excelled in decoration antiques with geometric motifs of various kinds, such as; lines, polygons and star shapes. He also used the floral motifs with all their details of leaves, stems and flowers, in addition to the written motifs responded in the Kufic, transcriptional script, the Persian, the third and the Nastalik. The Muslim artist has succeeded in employing and arranging the decorations of living creatures, both human and animal, in a beautiful and pivoted way trying to get away from everything that is similar to God's creation. Especially on metal and ceramic utensils. It often integrates the political, social, economic and even religious aspects.