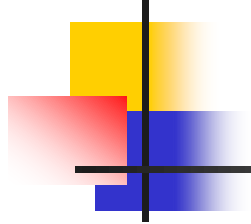


**University of Tishik
College of Engineering
Department of Interior Design**



Islamic Interior and Exterior

Second Lecture

**Supervised by
M.Sc. Nazik Jamal
2018-2019**

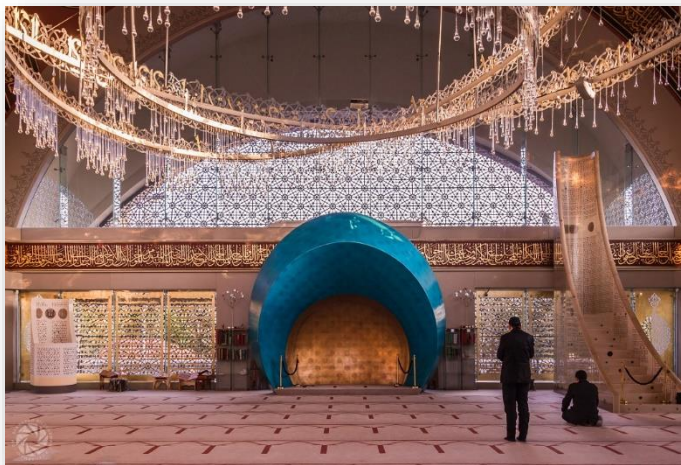
The Main Elements of Masjid

Masjid

Today , one of the most visual expressions of global Muslim religious identity in the world is the existence of the Masjid.

1 – MIHRAB [Niche]:-

The prayer niche (mihrab) is flat surface or cavity set in front of Qiblah wall and next to it is the minbar (pulpit). Niches vary in size and color but are usually shaped like a doorway and decorated with tiles and calligraphy.



Modern Niche in Shakirin Masjid



Niche in Umayyad Masjid



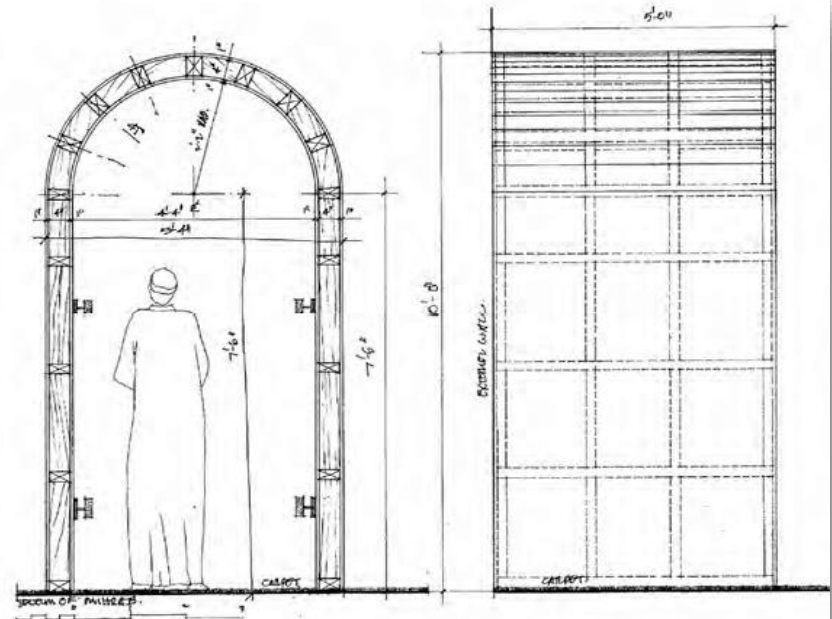
Niche in Cordoba Masjid

The Main Elements of Masjid

Types of mihrab [niches]:-

- A - Flat niches** (Dome of the Rock mihrab).
- B - Hollow niches** (Ibn Tulun niche with a semi-circular cavity).
- C - Fixed wooden niches** (Jawhar al-Sekhely Masjid).
- D- Mobile wooden niches** (Masjid of Mrs. Ruqaia).

Mehrab

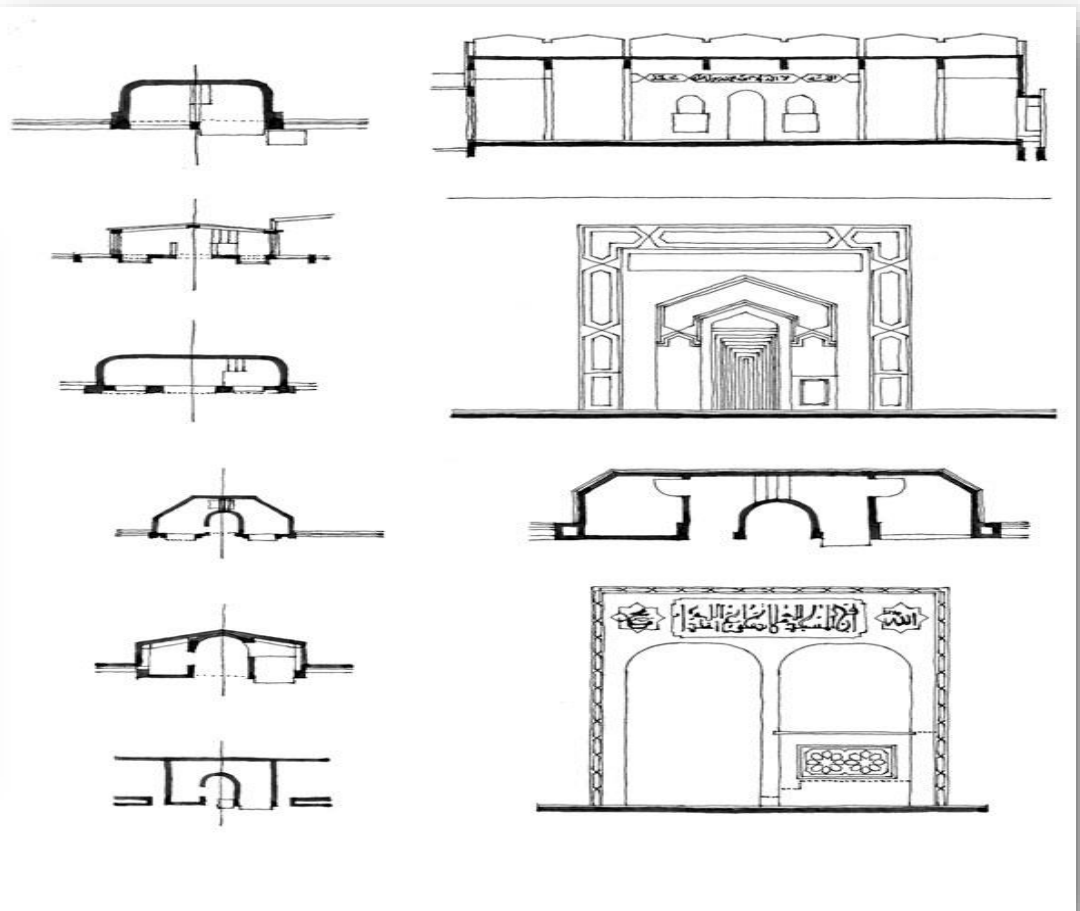


Detail of the mihrab

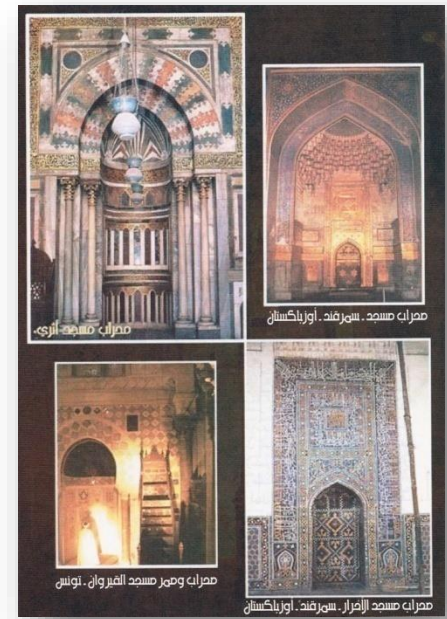
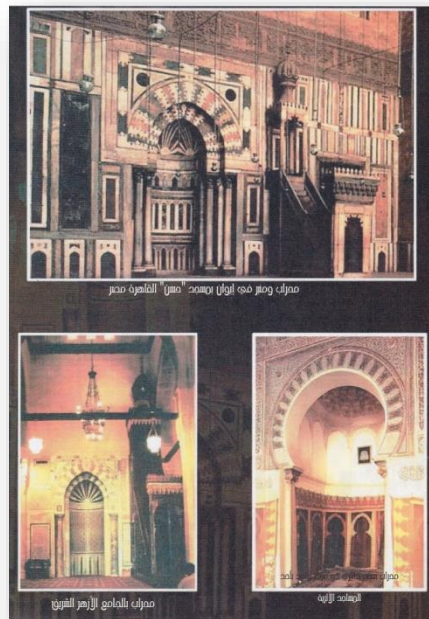
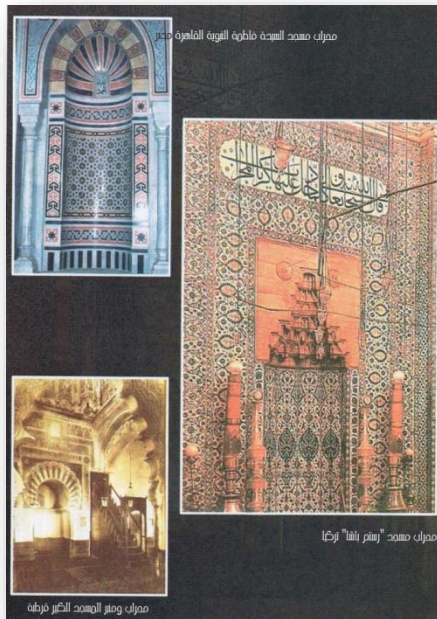
The Niche in Islamic Masjid



Mihrab -Minbar



The Niche in Islamic Masjid



Mihrab -Minbar

The Main Elements of Masjid

2 – MINBAR [Pulpit]:-

The pulpit is a raised platform to enable the speaker [Khateeb] to stand. The favorite location of pulpit is to the right of the niche, which must always have an odd number of stairs leading to the top platform, which is sometimes covered by a small dome. At the bottom of the staircase there may be a gate or doorway.

Types of Minbar [Pulpit] :-

A- Mobile Pulpit

(Masjid in Morocco).

B-Wooden Pulpit

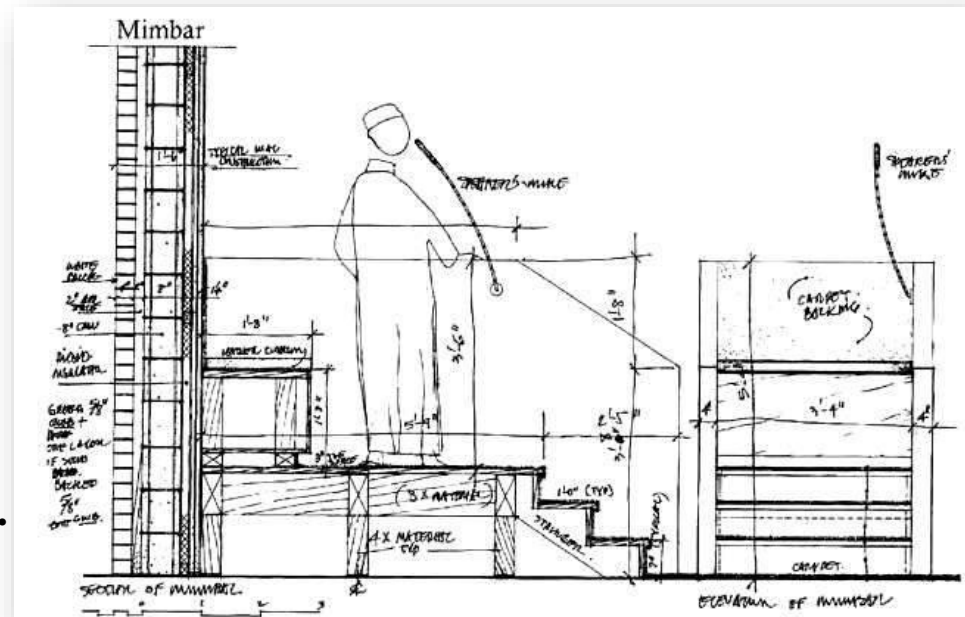
(Masjid of Kairouan).

C-Marble Pulpit

(Madrassa of Sultan Hassan - Mamluk).

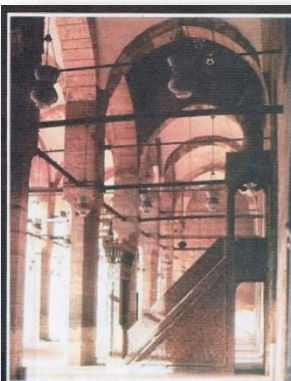
D- Stone Pulpit

(Khanqah of Faraj bin Barquq -Egypt).

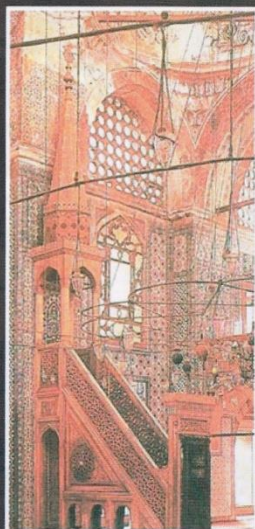


Detail of the minbar

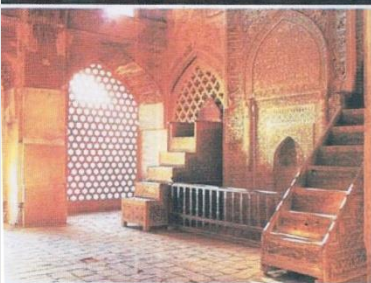
The Pulpit in Islamic Masjid



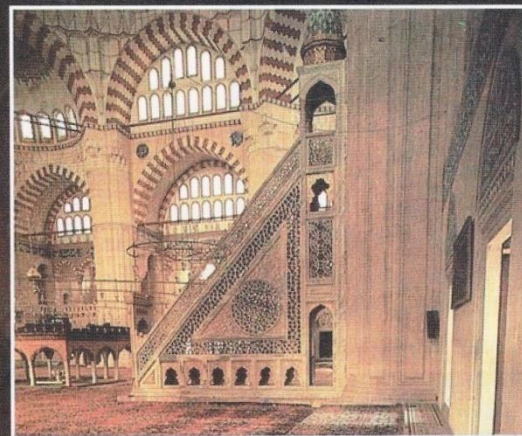
منبر مسجد السلطان «برقوق». القاهرة



منبر مسجد «رستم باشا». تركيا

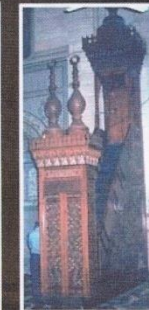
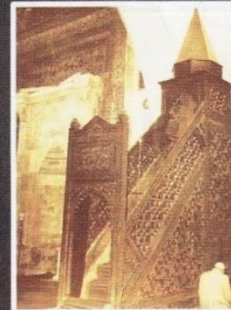


منبر وممرات مسجد الجمعة. اصفهان. إيران



منبر مسجد السليمية. تركيا

منبر يرجع الى القرن الخامس عشر. الهن
منبر وممرات مدرسة ومسجد «الوحد». القاهرة
منبر مسجد «السيدة فاطمة النبوية»



The Niche & Pulpit in Modern Islamic Masjid

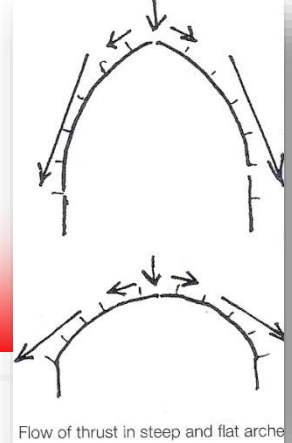


Mihrab and Minbar in Sancaklar Masjid -Istanbul



Mihrab and Minbar in the Masjid of Qatar faculty of Islamic studies

The Main Elements of Masjid



3 - Arches

It is curved architectural element depends on the fulcrum of one or more ,usually its articulate the openings of the building or its surrounded the building.

Types of Arches:-

A- Semicircular Arch

which appeared in the Umayyad era[Umayyad Masjid in Damascus],[Cordoba Masjid].

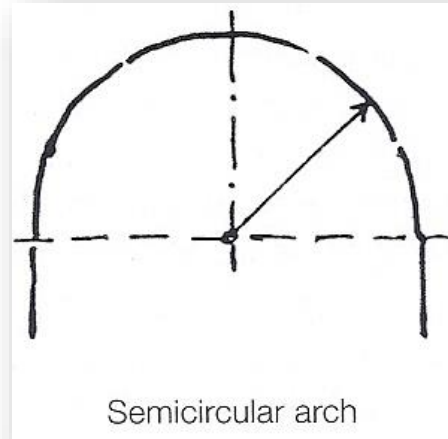
Abbasid era [al- Akhadr palace].

Toulon era [ibn Toulon Masjid].

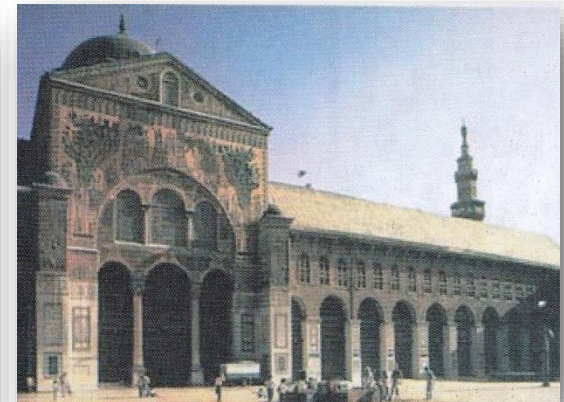
also spread in Iran

(Shah Masjid in Isfahan),

and India (Jama Masjid in Delhi).

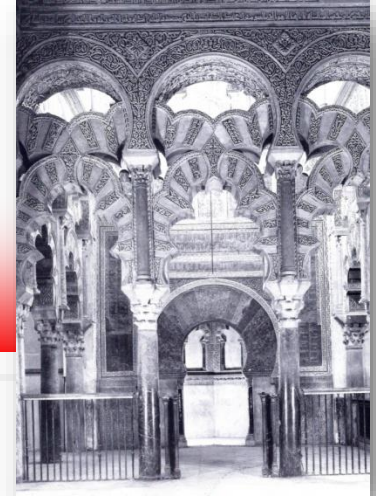


Semicircular arch



Great Masjid , Damascus

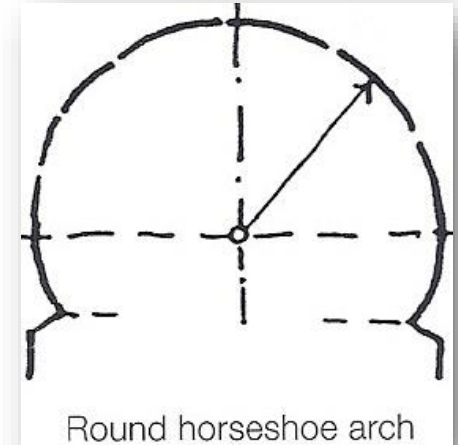
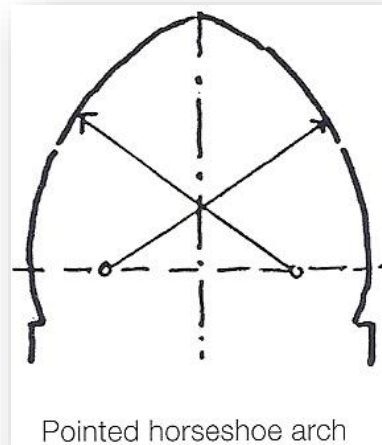
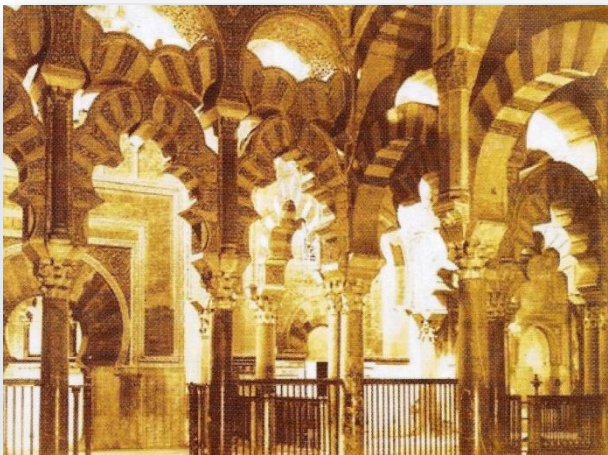
The Main Elements of Masjid



B- Horseshoe Arch

Which appeared in Andalusia and the Maghreb, and then appeared in the bottom of this arch, stone or plaster stalactites (Alhambra in Andalusia).

Its also used in Umayyad era[Umayyad Masjid in Damascus],
And north Africa in Egypt [al- Hakim Masjid].



The Main Elements of Masjid

C- Segmental Arch

The arch is a part of circle which works to transfer loads away from the sills for integrity

(Bab El-Nasr in Cairo) used in Fatimid era.

Mamluk era [al- Aqmar Masjid].

Ottoman era [Queen Safiyya Masjid].

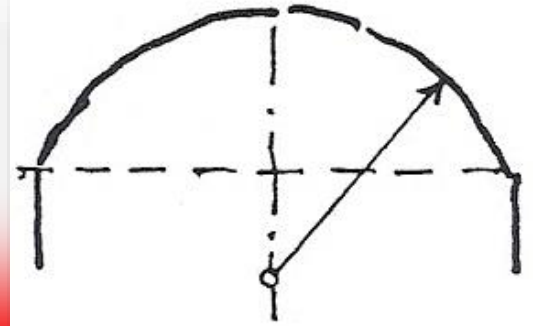
D- Parabolic Arch

Used in Umayyad era

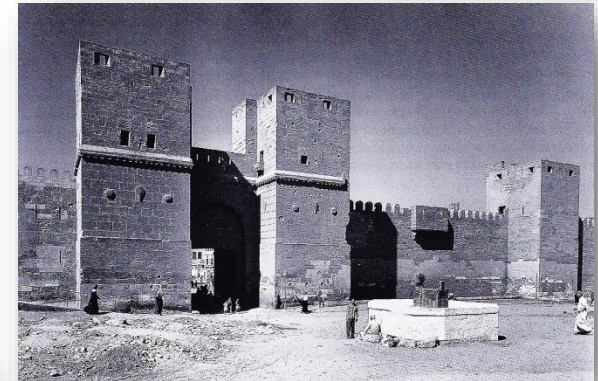
[Umayyad Masjid in Damascus]

And Fatimid era

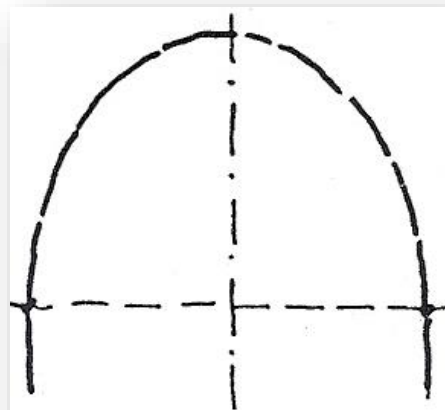
[al- Azhar Masjid].



Segmental arch



Cairo , Bab al – Nasr , 1087



Parabolic arch

The Main Elements of Masjid



E- Point Arch

An innovative element of Islamic architecture. Used in Umayyad era [Umayyad Masjid in Damascus]. Abbasid era [Qayrawan Masjid]. And Fatimid era [al- Azhar Masjid].

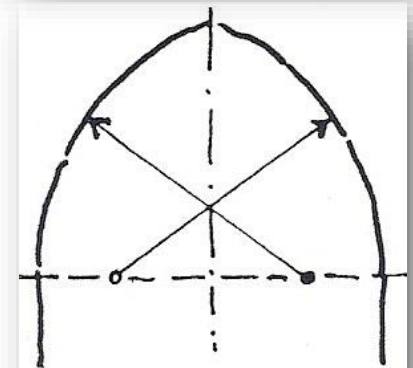
F- Shouldered Arch

Used to cover water tanks and to cover small square areas.

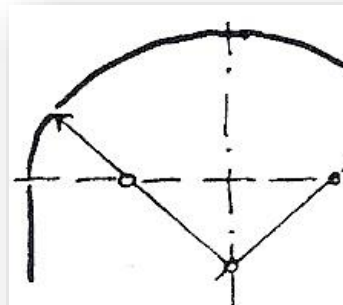
G- Blind Arch

Has no architectural function used to determine the place of the niche

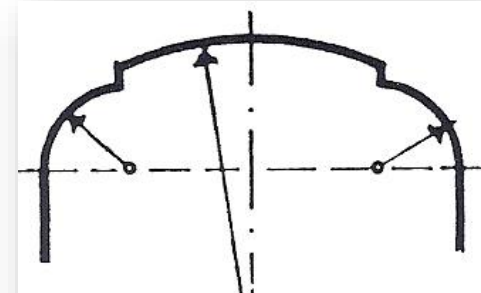
H- Three center Arch



Pointed arch (two-centered)

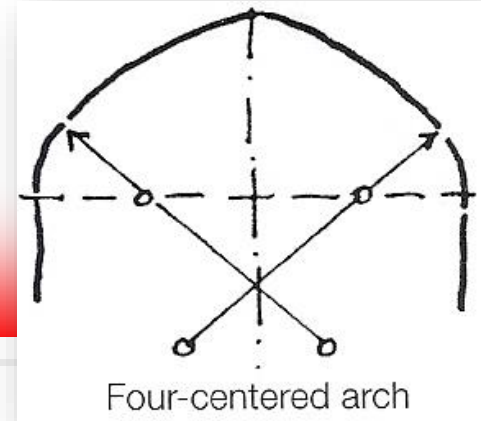


Three-centered arch



Shouldered arch

The Main Elements of Masjid



I- Four centered Arch

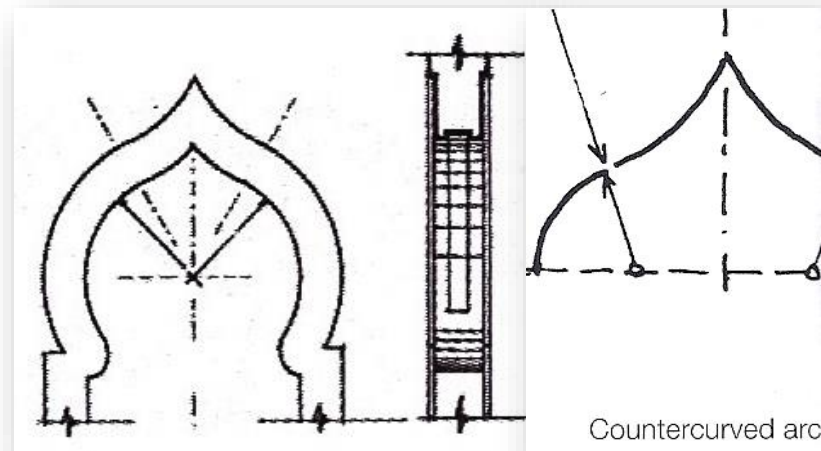
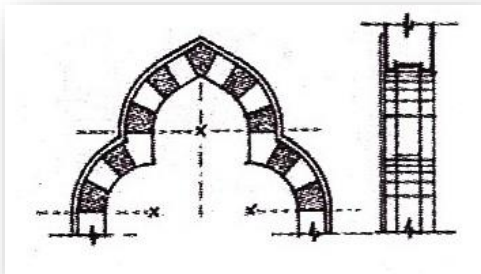
Abbasid era [Samara Masjid-Iraq],
&[Qayrawan Masjid- Tunis].

J- Triple Arch

Mamluk era [Masjid].

Ayyubid era [Daher Babers Masjid]

K- Counter curved Arch [bulbous]

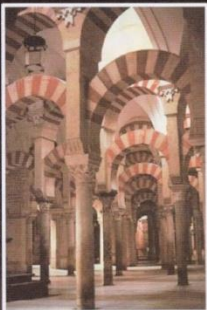


عقد مركزى ذو مركزين بامد الاسامد
الازرق

عبد الله محمد الشريف

Arches in Islamic Masjid

عقود رواتب الفائدة التوسعة التمر الحائز المنظمات المروية

[illegible]

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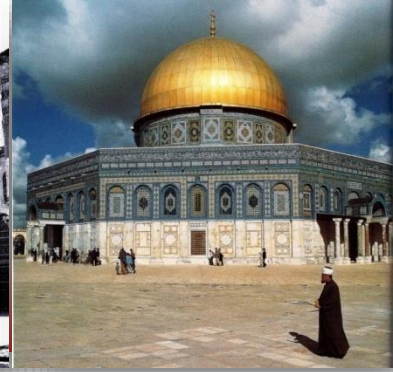
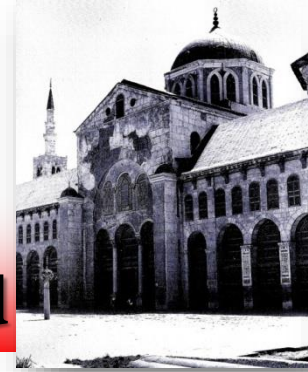
عبد الحافظي لاناخذة الامراب الرئيسى المسجد الضر قرطبة

عقد دافری منزل انری مورفید

عقود نوافذ مسجد «السلامية». استنبول

عقود ذات فصوص بأحد المساجد الأثرية

Umayyad Masjid



Dome of the Rock

The Main Elements of Masjid

4 - Dome

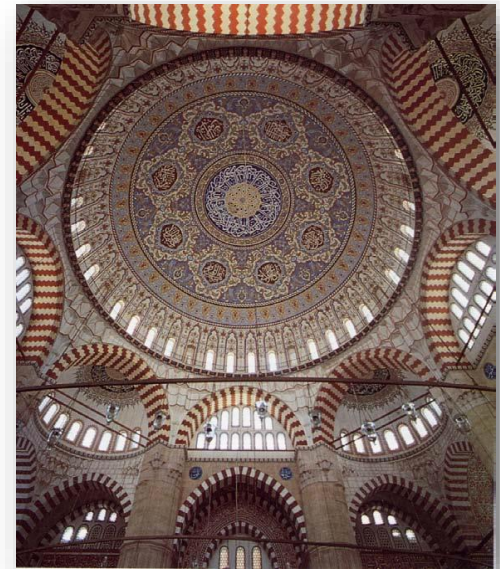
Dome is a circular plan building ,concave from the inside domed from the outside .

Using dome in Islamic architecture has a special symbolic vision as to symbolize the sky is a microcosm of what Arab of Sahara can see formalized from wide horizon and rotated sky above it (The Rock Dome is the oldest example).

Either the first real use of the dome in the Masjid was in front of or above niches
(the Umayyad Masjid – al- Aqsa Masjid).

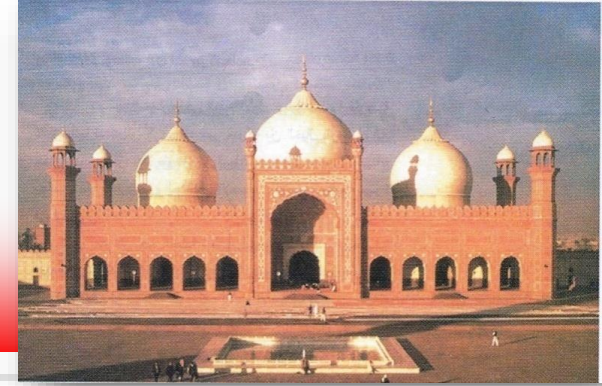
Domes have been used in shrines (shrine Qaitbai) - palaces
(Palace Ukhaydir) at the entrance to the walls of Cairo
(Fatimid) - cover of the defensive towers (in the Ayyubid).

Forms of domes (spherical - ovoid - Bulbous - pyramid - polygon)
that transition from square to circular plan which carries the dome
using stalactites.

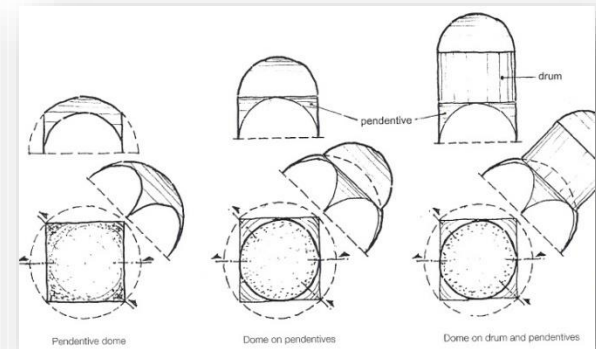
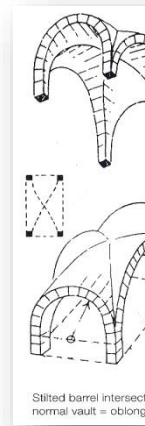
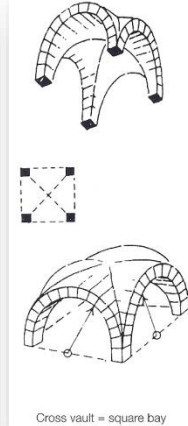
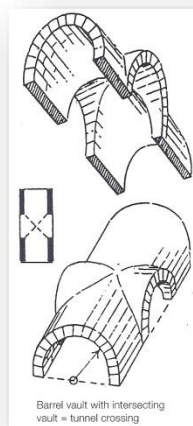
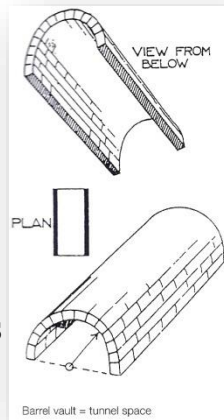


Selimiya, Edirne, Turkey

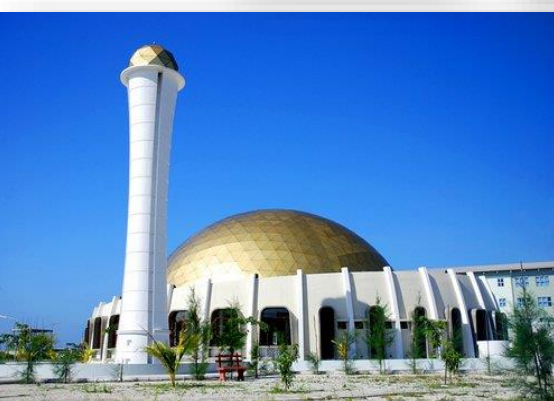
Domes in Islamic Masjid



Masjid al- Eid in Pakistan



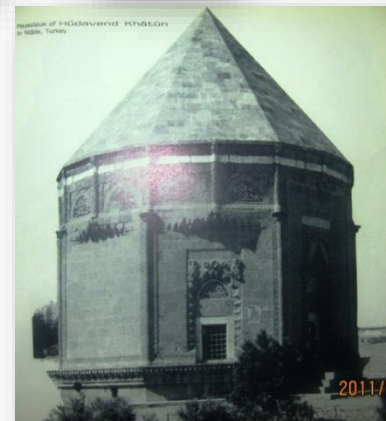
Vaults details



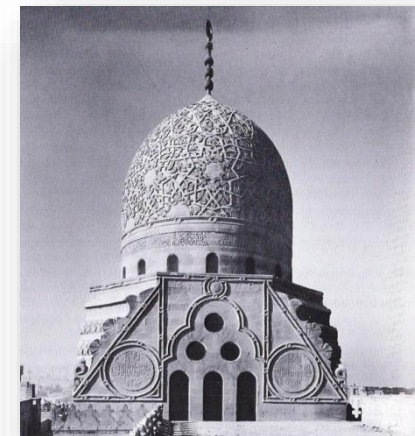
Hulmuhale Masjid, Maldives



Omar Chatriwala Masjid

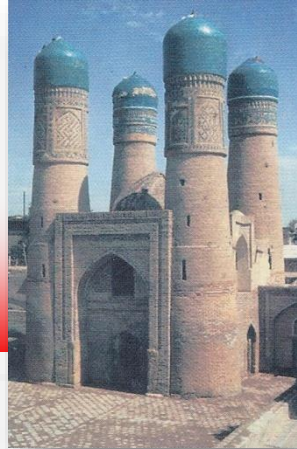


Huda vend Khatun shrine ,Turkey



Sultan Qaitbai shrine

**Four Minarets Masjid ,
Bokhara , Uzbekistan**



The Main Elements of Masjid

5 - MINARETS

Smaller Masjid rarely have a minaret where as large Masjid .There is no bell in Islam, the muezzins call to prayer from the minaret , which has stairs or lift leading to the upper part , which is usually covered.

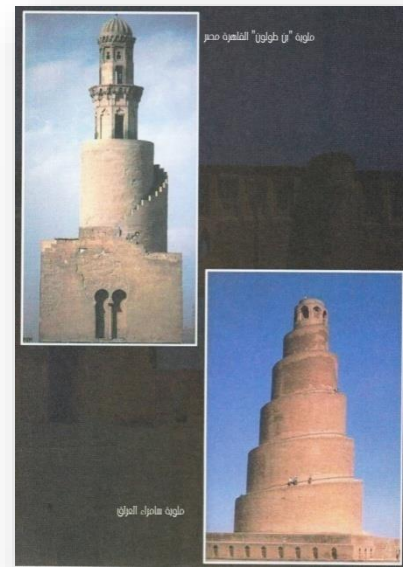
Now a day call to prayer is virtually always relayed by loudspeakers , , although this is not permitted in some countries.

The Minaret called (LIGHTHOUSE) in the Levant, where the lights are lit at sunset in Ramadan until the dawn pray.

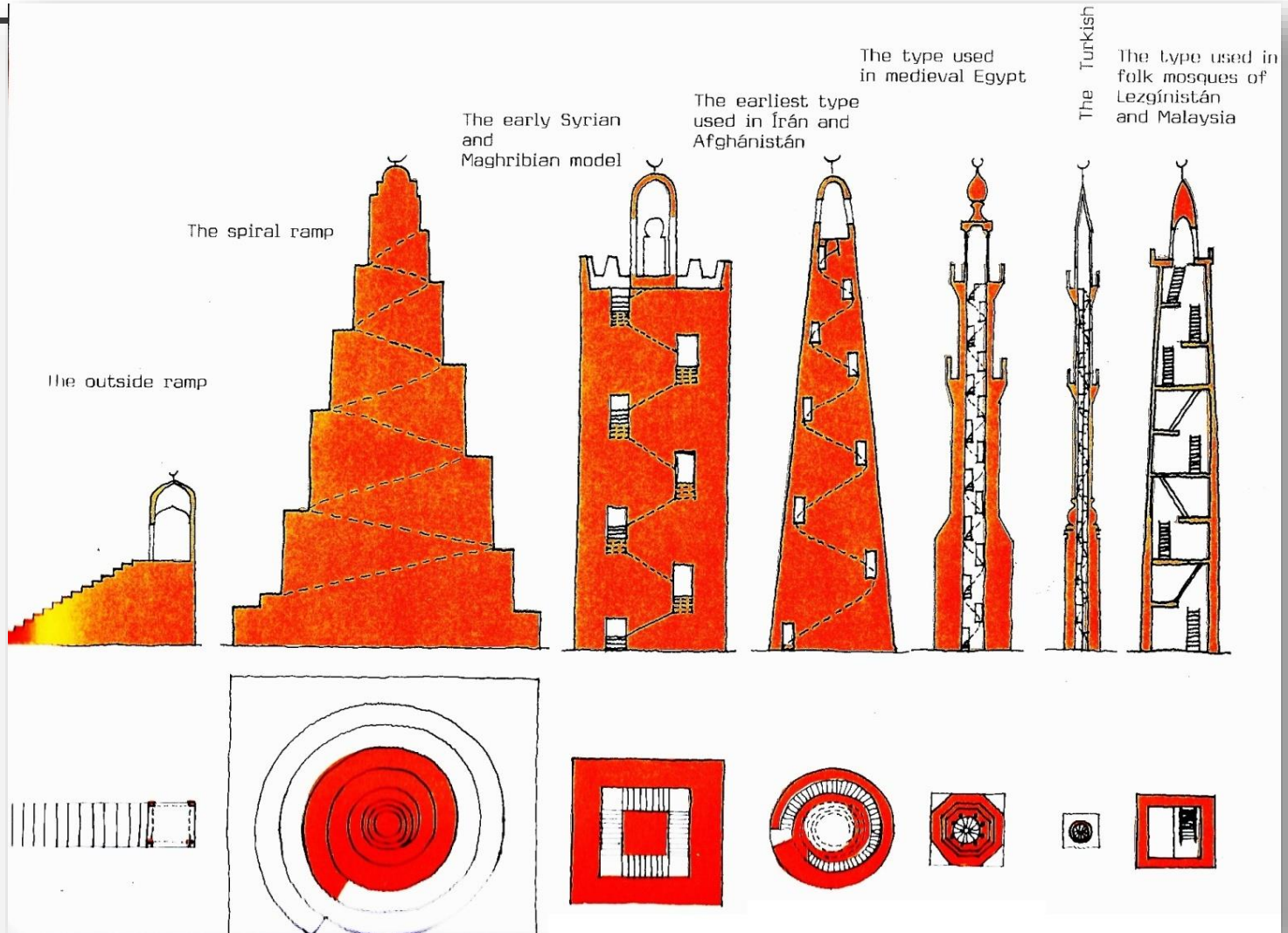
Its Called (SAWAMYA) in the Arabian Maghreb and Andalusia because the minarets have a square shape -like silos towers, (Masjid of Kairouan).

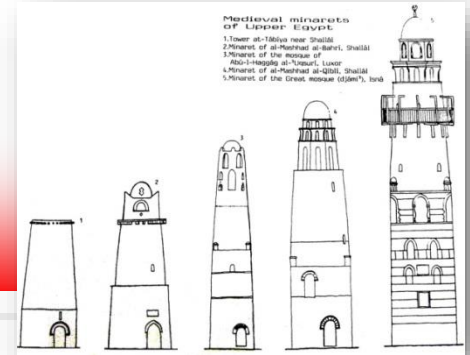
In the Umayyad period plan was a square minaret , like churches towers of Syria.

In the Abbasid period (Iraq, Persia) they took the cylindrical form, and sometimes spiral forms ,Miloiaa stairs were external instead of internal (Samarra -Ibn Tulun Masjid).



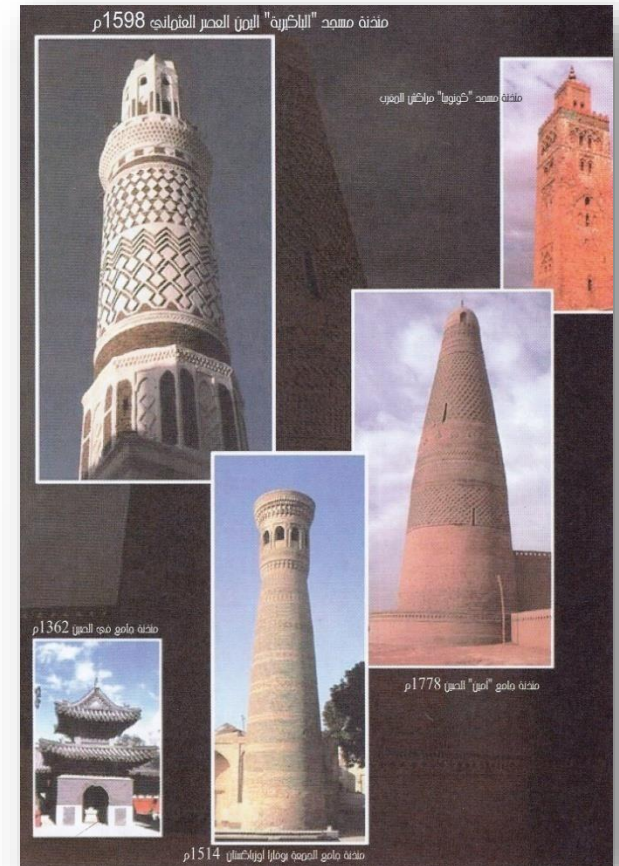
Typical Constructions of Minarets





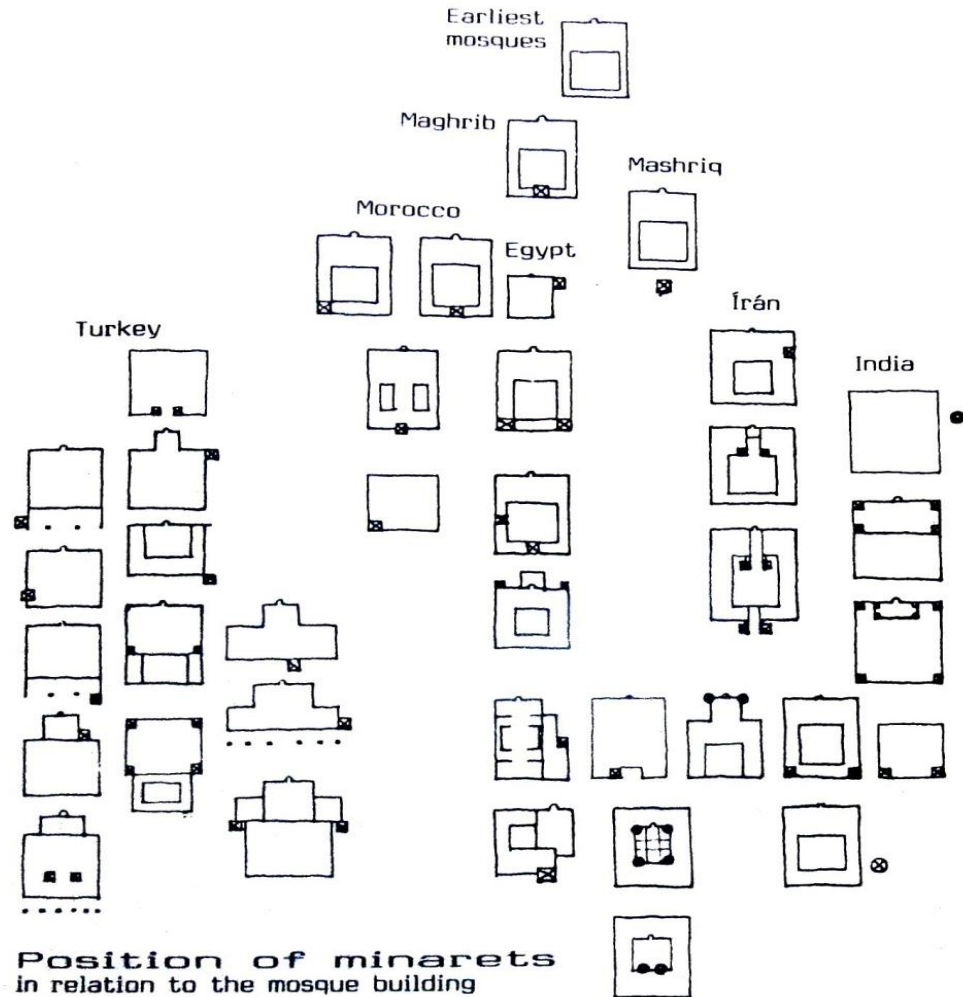
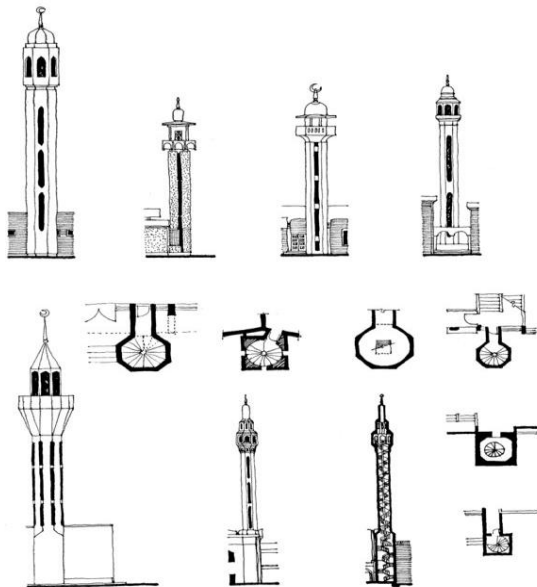
In the Mamluk period form of minarets developed with a square base surmounted by an octagonal section and then finished with a circular section ended with one or two heads (burner or Jawsaq).

Minarets in the Ottoman period were characterized by the Turkish beauty and elegant with integrity and the end of cone-shaped as sharpened pencil (Sultan Ahmed I (the Blue Masjid), Istanbul).

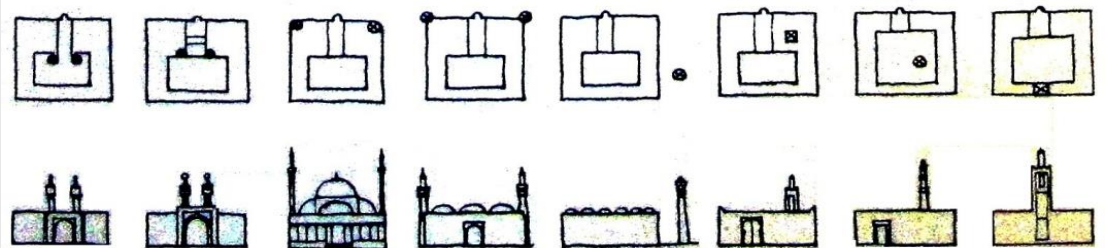


Minarets Position

Minaret location may be part of the building (Kairouan) ,
or stand-alone in the vicinity of the Masjid (Ibn Tulun).



Position of minarets
in relation to the mosque building



Cordoba, Great Masjid, capital

The Main Elements of Masjid



6 - Columns

Column is supporting the ceiling and wall. Is called a COLUMN in the East and SAREYA in Morocco and a SHAMAA in Lebanon ,in the early Islamic Ages palm trunks used as columns (the Prophet's Masjid).

Column in terms of architecture consists of the base , the body and the capital,

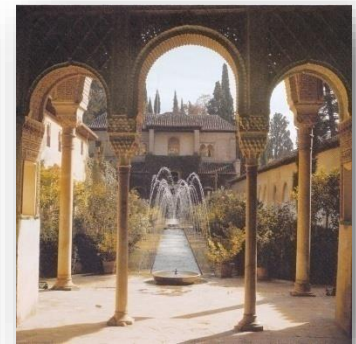
Firstly used columns with cylindrical body than created polygon body have octagonal section ,later invented the columns with spirally ribbed which appeared in the Ottoman style .

Muslims invented the different types of crowns, including Pomegranate of a circular sector or octagonal section , or in the form of an inverted pyramid, or bell shaped .

The crown decorated either with leaflets or stalactites (muqarnas), as in the Alhambra Palace in Granada.

The base comes in the form of an inverted bell.

Prayerhall should have an **odd modular unit** such as [3,5,7..] in order not to have column in the center of it to interrupt the location of niche, pulpit, and entrance as they are located on the **center of prayer hall's wall**



The Main Elements of Masjid

7 - Balconies

One of the defensive elements of architecture in the walls and castles and towers. Pre Islamic period balconies were used in the elevations of the Sassanians and Romanian buildings. First use in Islamic buildings (east and west Alheer citadel).

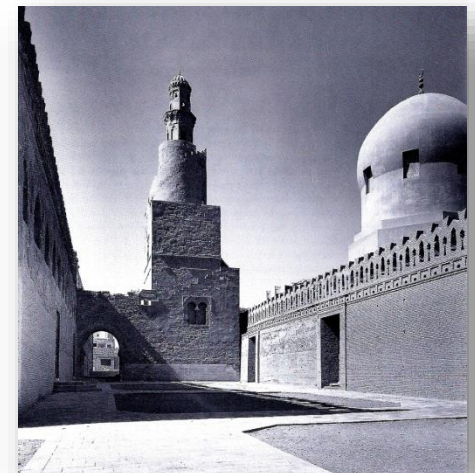
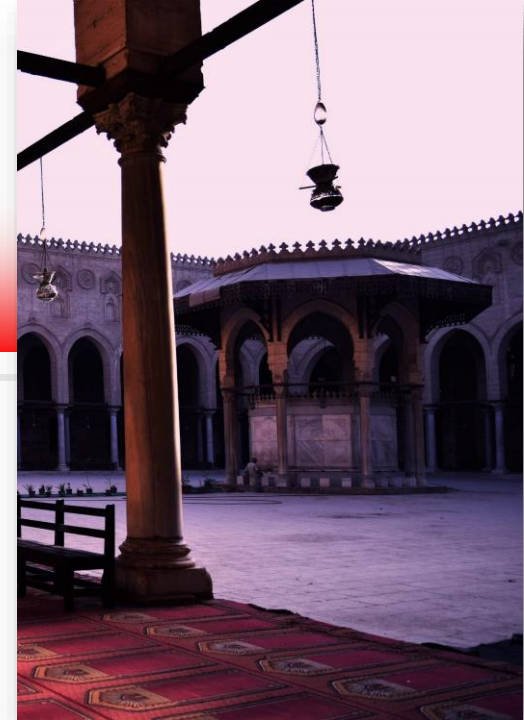
Balconies May take the abstract form as in (Masjid of Ibn Tulun).

Serrated balconies shaped as in (al-Azhar Masjid) and continued use in the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods.

Balconies, in the form of leaflets as in (Singer School -Egypt).

In the middle of the fifteenth century balconies appeared to be shaped negative (vacuum) form reverse the positive (solid) (Zainuddin Yahiya Masjid, Bulaq, Cairo).

Evolved balconies are covered the outer surface is with floral decorated (Ghuri school in the district of Al-Azhar).

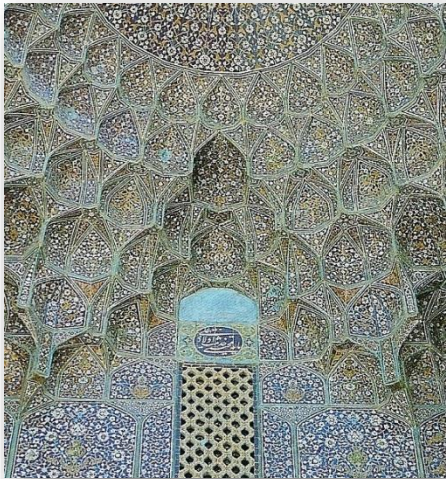


Fustat, Masjid of Ibn Tulun, Egypt

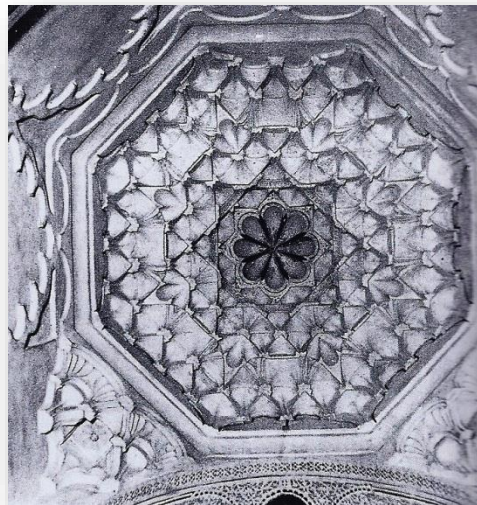
The Main Elements of Masjid

8 - Stalactites (muqarnas)

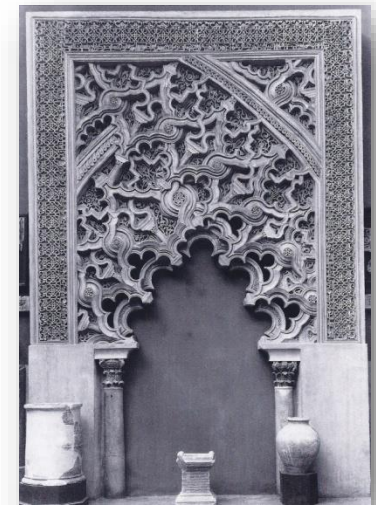
Is the motif used to decorate the facades under the balconies , the minarets , at the confluence of the sharp sides, in the corner between the ceiling and walls , or as a construction element in the column capitals , and to transform the square plan to the circle for the possibility of dome covered.



Stalactite Ceiling , Masjid ,
Esfahan, Iran

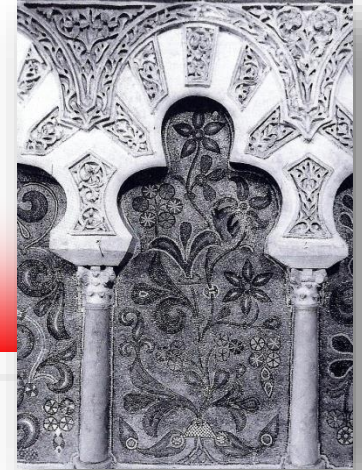


Tinmal , congregational Masjid



Fez , Qarawiyyin Masjid

Cordoba, Great Masjid,
mosaics in the mihrab



The Main Elements of Masjid

9 - Decorative items

Islamic has given only limited fields and opportunities for free painting and it has almost fully forbade sculpture.

Representational depictions of humans and animals is not allowed.

Plants and geometrical ornamentation (arabesque) , and verses from the Quran in Arabic calligraphy , are very popular and have been developed into a form of high culture which was characterized as a geometric abstraction on the walls of Masjid or on the drums of the domes from the inside.

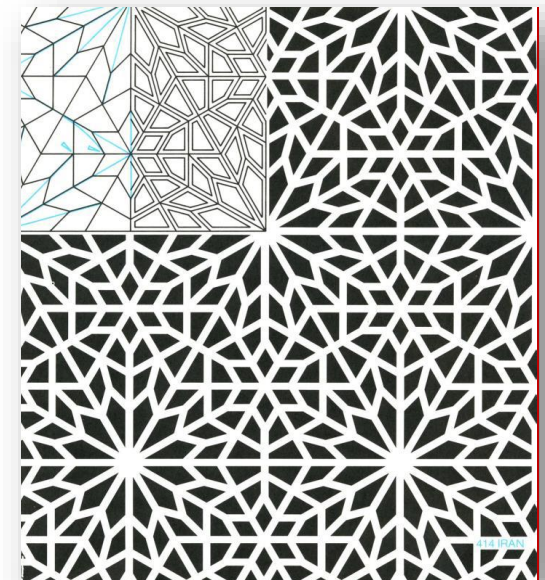
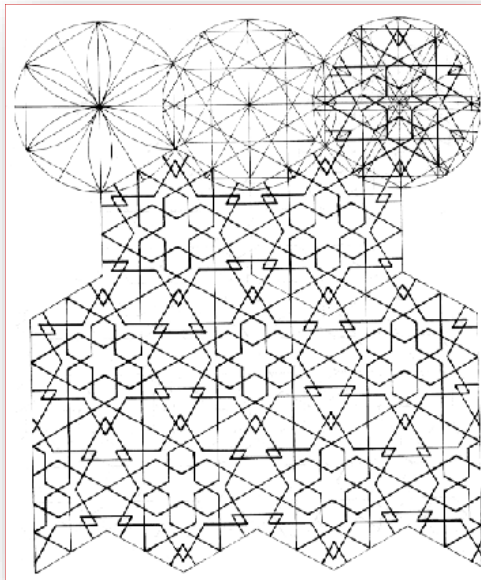
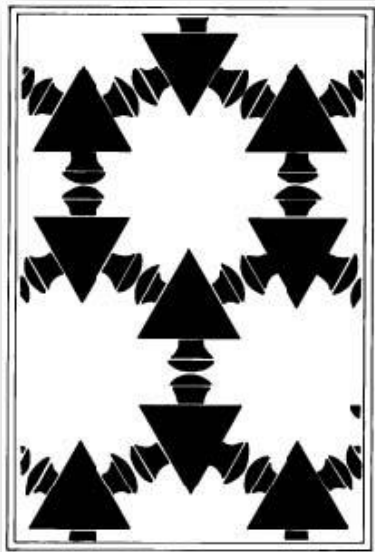


Konya , Ince Minareli madrasa

Decorative Items in Islamic Masjid

1-Geometric

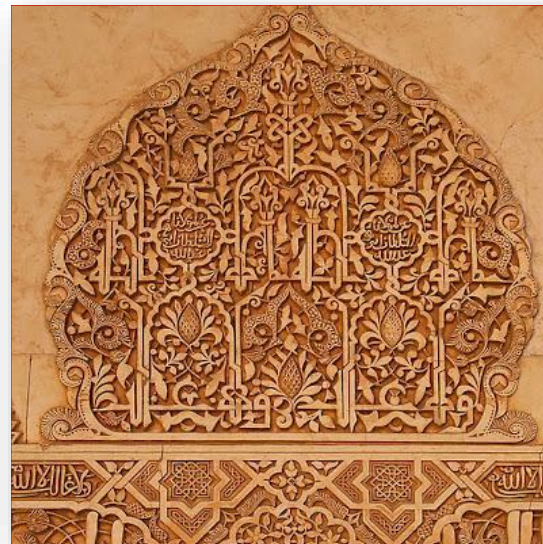
Geometric pattern clearly demonstrate the fascination of Islamic artists with the visual principles of repetition, symmetry and continuous generation of pattern .In the Islamic context these infinitely extensible designs have been interpreted as visual demonstrations of the singleness of God and His presence everywhere. They represent unity in multiplicity and multiplicity in unity.



Decorative Items in Islamic Masjid

2-Arabesque

The arabesque is characterized by a continuous stem which splits regularly, producing a series of counterpoised, leafy, secondary stems which can in turn split again or return to be reintegrated into the main stem. One of the contributing factors to the infinite pattern of the arabesque is the growth of leaves, flowers or other motifs from one another rather from a single stem.



Decorative Items in Islamic Masjid

3-Calligraphy

Since the early days writing verses of the Quran a source of interior Masjid. Thus, the passage of the Quran written in beautiful shape. Calligraphy is decorative as well as being a message conveying a precise meaning.

