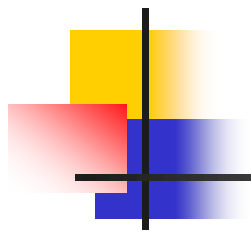


**University of Tishk
College of Engineering
Department of Interior Design**



Islamic Interior and Exterior Third & Fourth Lectures

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

Regional Variations in Masjid Design

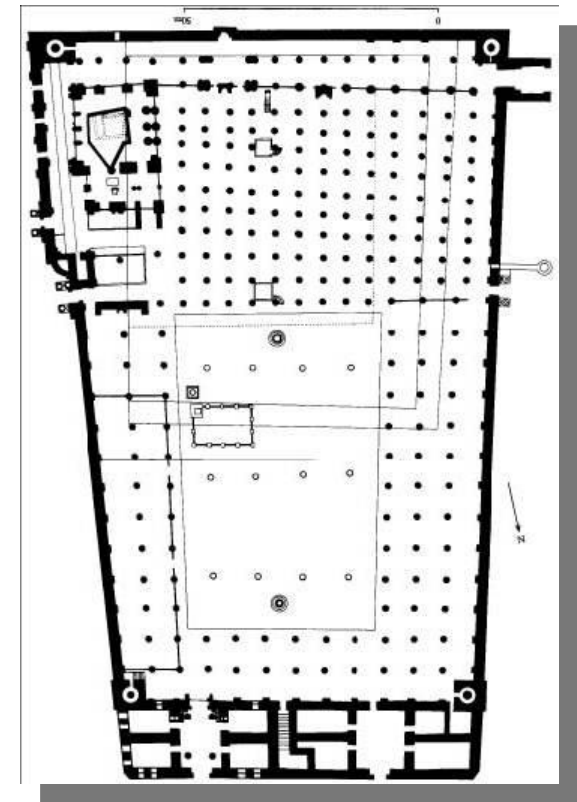
Masjids are divided according to the type of design ,functional elements and construction methods to several types: -

1-COLUMNAR HALL DESIGN

A- THE HYPOSTYLE MASJID DESIGN

Main Characters:-

Horizontal **rectangle** plan or closer to the **square** ,
and an **open courtyard** surrounded by four **corridors**,
the **largest** is qiblah gallery ,
each of the **aisles** are **parallel** to the **qiblah wall**
and has **multiple entrances** on all sides
except the qiblah wall
Have one **minarets** or more.



The Masjid of the Prophet, Medina; with tomb of Muhammad in upper right-hand corner

Masjid al – Aqmar , Cairo



Keel Arch



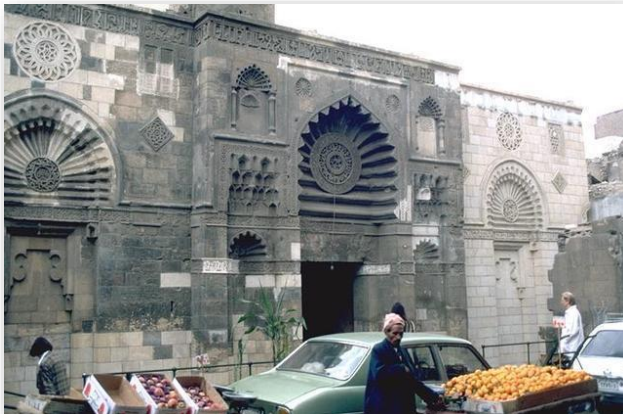
The Masjid is **located** on the main artery of Cairo city, the Masjid **elaborate ornamentation** and design are seminal for Cairo's architecture, especially for the way its **plan shifts** to accommodate **both** the **qiblah orientation** and the **existing street pattern**.

In plan it is a **regular, rectangular hypostyle** Masjid with a **square courtyard**, consist of **point arch** decorated with **calligraphy**.

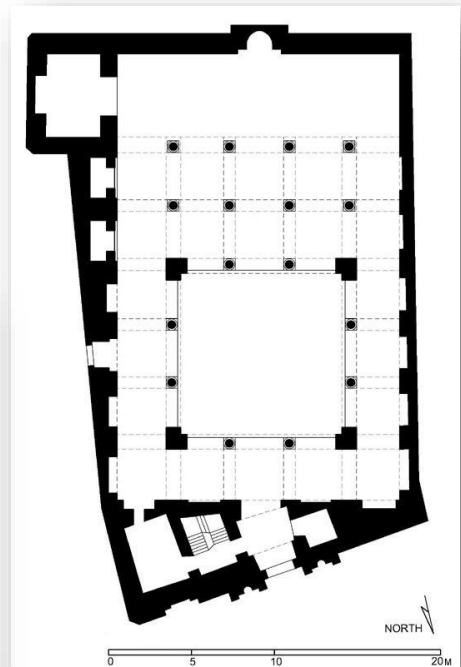
Constructed of **brick** with **stone facing**, the façade is highly decorated with stalactites and **blind arch** decoration.

The **entrance portal** is set within an **arch** with **keel-shaped niche**.

The masjid have **one minaret**.



Cairo , Aqmar Masjid , 1125 , façade, court yard



Masjid al – Aqmar , Cairo
[Fatimid Era]

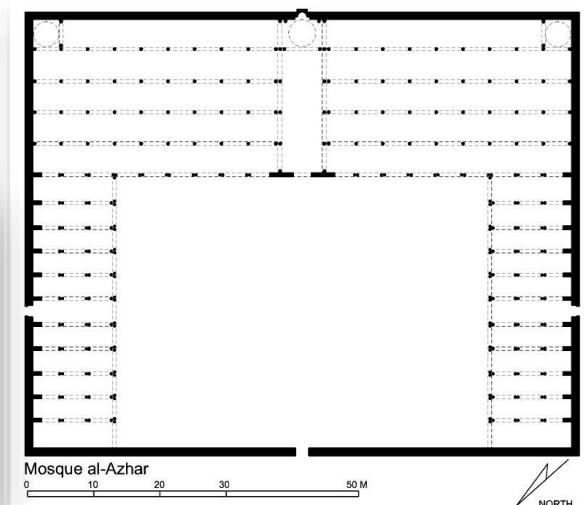
Regional Variations in Masjid Design

1-COLUMNAR HALL DESIGN

B- TRANSEPT MASJID DESIGN (Umayyad Masjid , North Africa Masjid of Kairouan, Masjid of Cordoba, Andalusia) form like the **hypostyle** Masjid but the **qiblah gallery** is **crossed** by an aisle (**transept in the middle**) which is **wider** and **higher** than the other aisles

Masjid al – Azhar , Cairo

The original structure was **rectangular** in shape , and comprised **three arcades** situated around a **courtyard** . To the southeast of the courtyard, the original **prayer hall** was built as a **transept hall**, the qiblah wall was slightly **off** the **correct angle**. The masjid have **three minarets** built in **different period**.



Masjid al – Azhar , Cairo

Serrated balconies



The **marble columns** supporting the **four arcades** that made up the **prayer hall** and the courtyard were **reused** from sites extant at **different** times in **Egyptian** history, from **Pharaonic** times through **Roman** rule to **Coptic** dominance . The **different heights** of the columns were made level by using **bases of varying thickness**.

The **main entrance** to the Masjid is the **Bab al-Muzayinīn**, which opens into the **white marble courtyard** at the opposite end of the main **prayer hall**.



Prayer hall



Main portal consist of double semi circle Keel arch

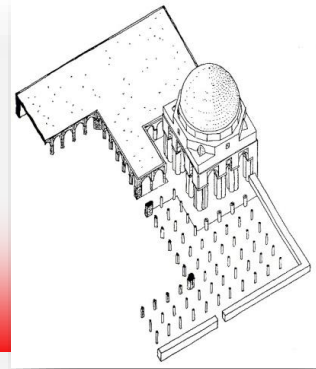


The courtyard consist of point arch with marble column and stucco ornamentation



The niche was semi circle arch with plain marble facing with gold patterns.

Regional Variations in Masjid Design



2- IWAN DESIGNS

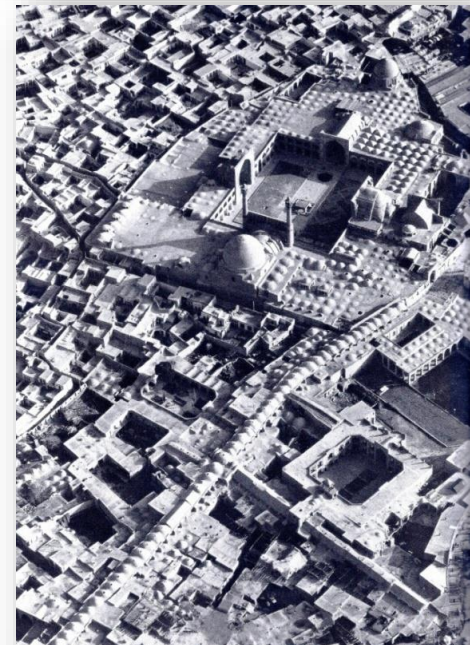
Masjid designs developed initially from multi- columned halls, familiar in the region from Persian audience hall.

Friday Masjid , Isfahan

The original form seems to have been a **rectangular** multi **columned** hall, with **colonnades** on all four sides, soon **changed** into **court** and **prayer hall** surrounded by **arcades** .

A **dome** was introduced at the **south end** of the existing building, probably to serve as **maqsura**.

It **differed** significantly in **scale**, rather than **covering one bay** of the columnar hall, the southern **dome covered twenty bays**.

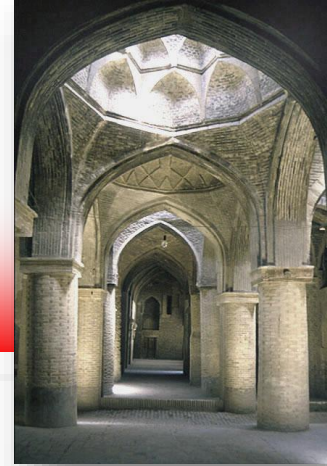


Friday Masjid , Isfahan

Isfahan's Friday Masjid was modified again to include **four Iwan** set in the **center** of each **side** of the **courtyard**.

Courtyards of this design were known from **palaces** built in **Persian** in the 3rd century .

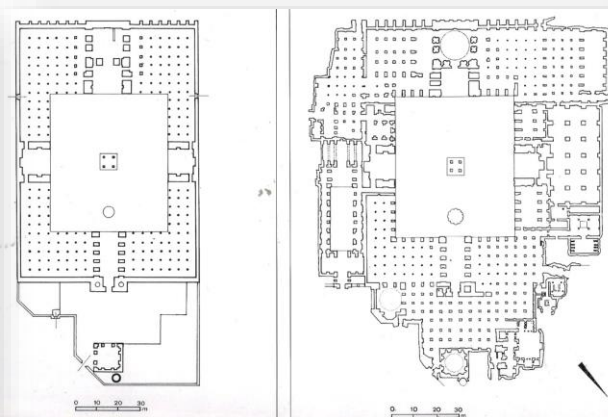
While **two Iwan** at **right angles** to the **qiblah** wall could help **define** the focus on **Makka**. The **four iwans** are not of **equal importance** and this fact is reflected in their **different dimensions**, **structure**, and **decorative motifs**. The southwest iwan, preceding the **domed chamber** with the **mihrab**, is the most **prominent** among the other iwans.



Prayer hall

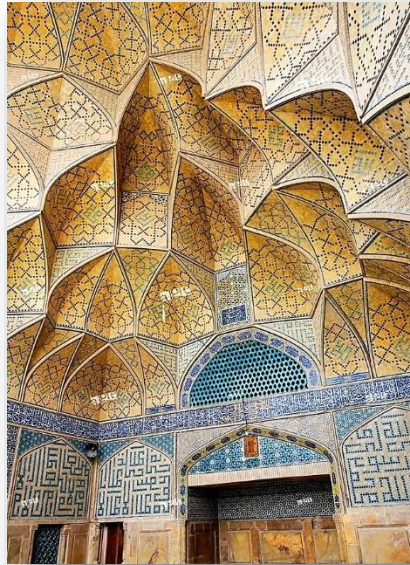


Prayer hall



Friday Masjid , Isfahan

A boldly scaled **arched[four center arch]** opening that provided builders with an opportunity to **exercise** their **skills** in **geometric ornament** interrupts the **regular rhythm** of the arcades. This included the application of **glazed tiles** in shades of **blue**, **turquoise**, **white**, and **yellow**. The Masjid also **renowned** for its **complicated brickwork** patterns in the **domes**. A **pool** at the **center** of the **courtyard** reflects the **blue background** painted **tile work** covering the **iwans** and the great **dome** of the Masjid.



Regional Variations in Masjid Design

3- COURTYARD DESIGNS

Hindu Buddhist **temples** were replaced with **Masjids** initially based on multi columned hall designs.

Akbar the third Moghul emperor was responsible for construction a new capital Friday Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri a site abandoned after his death and **preserved now** as a **national monument** in India .

The magnificent Jama Masjid, is placed on a **platform** that is **elevated**. The Masjid has **five main entrances** to the praying area.

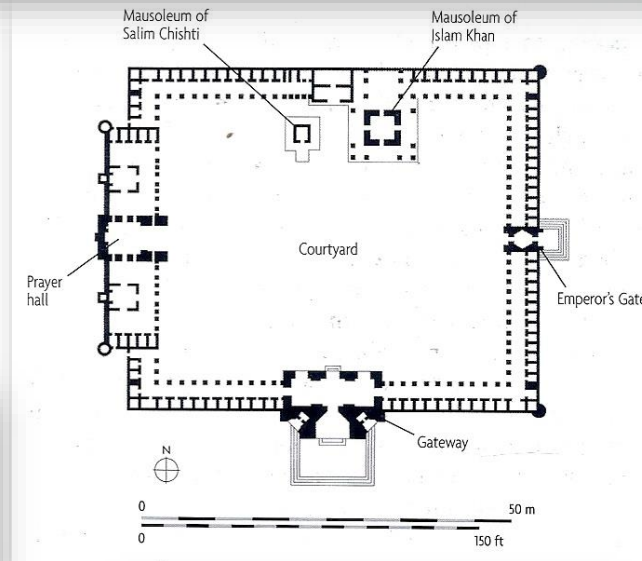
The walls comprise of **intricate** carvings and **inscription** taken from the Holy Quran.



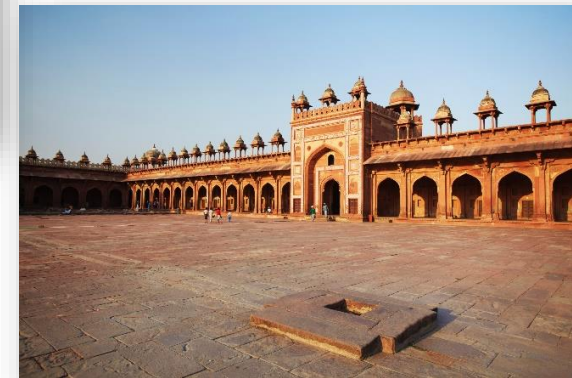
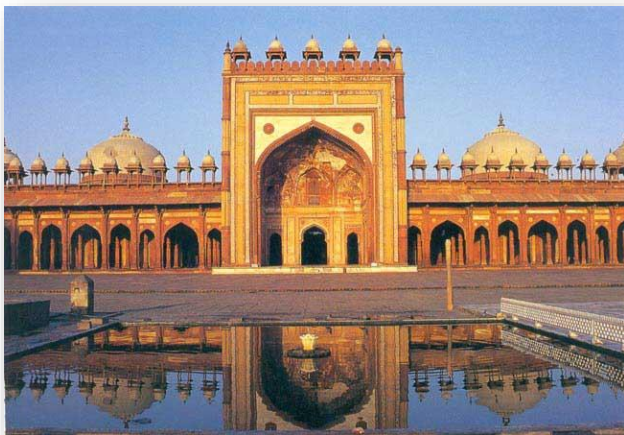
Jama Masjid



To the right is the Jammat Khana hall and **next to** it is the **tomb** of the **royal ladies** of the court.



The main **attraction** is the **tomb** of the sacred Sufi saint **Sheikh Salim Chisti**, who prophesied that Akbar will have a son who will succeed him.



The Masjid has a huge courtyard, from the south through a monumental gate.

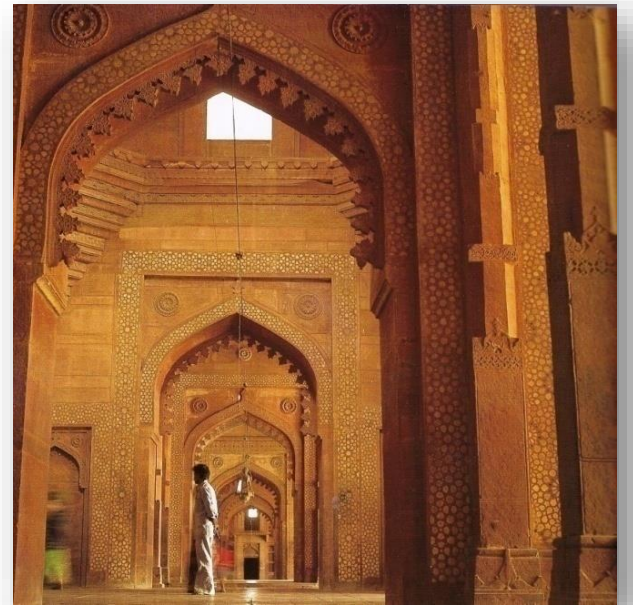
Jama Masjid, Agra

The exterior is built with attractive **red sandstone** and **white marble** with **detailed finishing**. The center **courtyard** is wide and open, and can **accommodate** almost 25,000 people at a time.

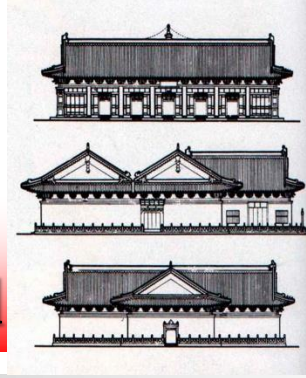
This view shows the **distinctive detail** developed by Akbars architects as they used **Islamic forms** (**pointed arch**), with elements from **Hindu** and **Buddhist** traditions.

The interiors are designed **artistically** and **adorned** with paintings and **floral** designs.

The **attractive three** majestic **sandstone domes** are add beauty to the structure. The **domes** comprise **colored** tiles with inscription on it.



Regional Variations in Masjid

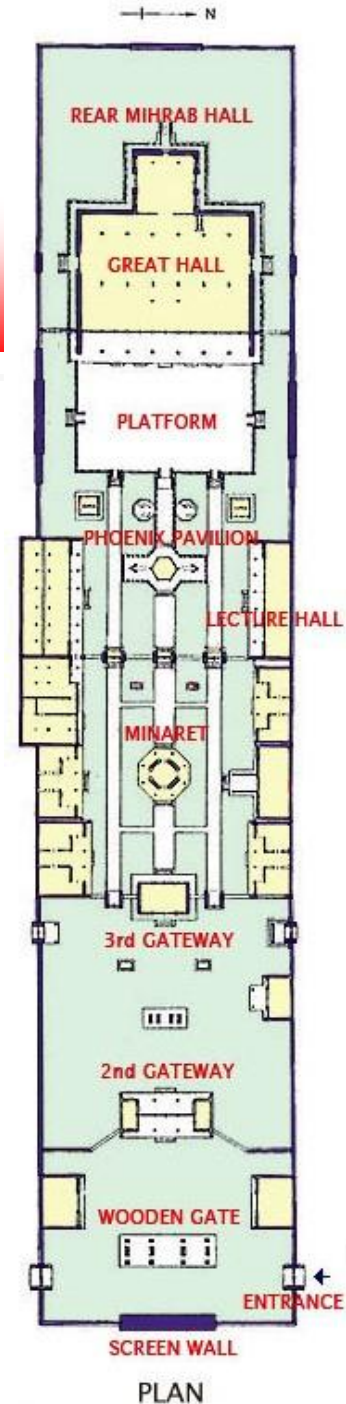


4- PAVILION DESIGNS

Islam was introduced to **China** in the mid-seventh century through contacts in **port cities**. Another source of Muslim influence came over **land** through the **armies** of Genghis Khan.

The Great Masjid in Xian organized like **Buddhist** temples in China with a **series** of **wooden pavilions** and **courtyards** arranged along a **central axis** running from **east** to **west**.

After passing the **entrance gate**, there are **four portal** pavilions defining the entry to the **successive** courtyards before one reaches the substantial **timber-framed prayer hall**, raised on a **granite platform**.



(from "Ancient Chinese Architecture, ...")

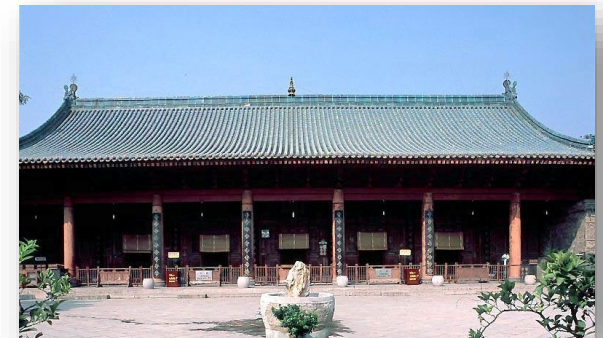
Xian Masjid , China



The **prayer hall**, is comprised of a **portico** and a **great hall** with a projecting **qiblah bay**. These three sections covered by a single roof.

The **portico**, hall and iwan are **differentiated** by **separate roofs**. The open portico, carried on **six columns**, is covered by **rolled roof**, which dips down **to join** the roof of the great hall.

The **rounded timber columns** supporting these roofs are marvelously **decorated** with low **relief woodwork**.

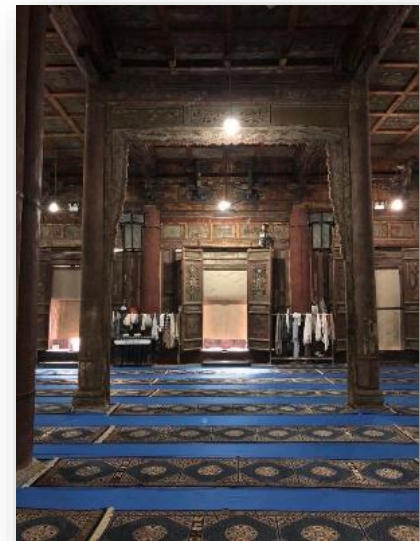


Xian Masjid , China

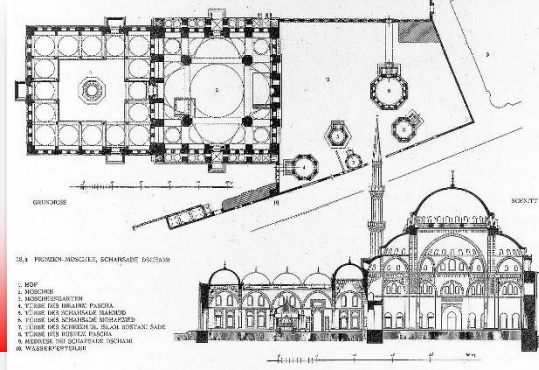
Six hundred **polychrome panels** with **floral motifs** **decorate** of the ceiling. Heavy **cylindrical columns**, **painted** deep **red** like the walls, divide the first two spaces into **seven** bays.

The **two meter** tall **pointed arch** of the **niche** is decorated with carved **arabesques** and **calligraphy** and **painted** with in darker hues of **red**, **brown** than the central space.

Four bands of **Quranic inscriptions** **encircling** the niche reveal the influence of **Chinese calligraphy** on **Arabic lettering**.



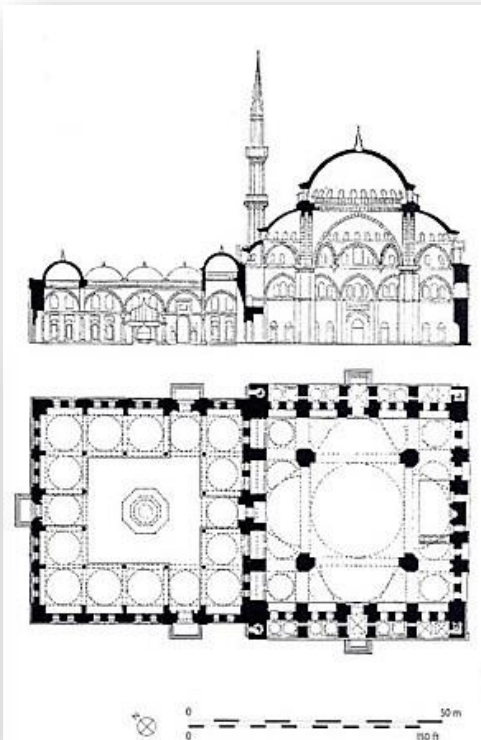
Regional Variations in Masjid Design



5- DOMED PRAYER HALL DESIGNS (Form of single massive internal space)

In **Anatolia**, Islam spread on by the **Ottoman Turks**, under the leadership of Sultan **Mohamed II**, who thus completed the Islamic conquest of the **Balkans**.

The **Shahzade** Masjid complex commissioned by **Sultan Suleiman** in memory of his son, who had died as a young man. **One square** comprises the **courtyard** which has a **central fountain** and is surrounded by **domed bays** behind **arcades**, while the **second** defines the **domed prayer hall**



Shahzade Masjid ,Istanbul



the **domed prayer hall** where the **central dome** is complemented by **four semi domes** set at the **sides**, with **smaller domes** and **semi domes** filling the **remaining** spaces.

Minarets are incorporated into the **corners** where the squares **join** the **two squares** adjoin.

