

Al-Franj: the Crusaders in the Levant | Journey of an Islamic Minbar

‘Visitors brought with them patronage, endowments and donations in generous quantities.’

The relocation of the minbar to Hebron gave the city a special devotional significance, attracting Muslims, Christians and Jews. The visitors brought patronage, endowments and donations in generous quantities, although their beneficence was targeted not only at the mosque and shrine but also at the city itself. The glass mosque lamp, brass candlesticks and pages from the Qur’an shown in this exhibition are fine examples of their patronage.



Name:

Candlestick of al-Nasir Muhammad bin Qalawun

Dynasty:

Hegira 693–741 / AD 1294–1340 Mamluk

Details:

Islamic Museum, al-Aqsa Mosque / al-Haram al-Sharif
Jerusalem

Justification:

A brass candlestick that was donated to the Ibrahimi Mosque.



Name:

Candlestick of Qalawun

Dynasty:

Hegira 693–741 / AD 1294–1340 Mamluk

Details:

Islamic Museum, al-Aqsa Mosque / al-Haram al-Sharif
Jerusalem

Justification:

A brass candlestick that was donated to the Ibrahimi Mosque.



Name:

Oil lamp

Dynasty:

Hegira 712–40 / AD 1312–40 Mamluk

Details:

Islamic Museum, al-Aqsa Mosque / al-Haram al-Sharif
Jerusalem

Justification:

A glass mosque lamp that was donated to the Ibrahimi Mosque.



Name:

Mamluk mashaf

Dynasty:

Before hegira 771 / AD 1369; during the lifetime of the original owner Mamluk

Details:

Islamic Museum, al-Aqsa Mosque / al-Haram al-Sharif
Jerusalem

Justification:

A Qur'an illuminated with complex geometric designs. It was donated to the Ibrahimi Mosque during the Mamluk period. Gifts of precious Qur'ans were often made to mosques as endowments.
