

140625

١٠٠ غ الغامدي ، صالح محمد حمدان

المدارس النورية والثريا في اشاعة المذهب السني في بلاد الشام / اعداد صالح محمد حمدان الغامدي ؛ اشراف
مآجد عرسان الكيلاني.. - مكة المكرمة: جامعة ام القرى ، كلية التربية ، قسم التربية الاسلامية والمقارنة،
١٤١٦هـ ، ١٩٩٥م.
أ - ز ، ٢١٢ ورقة ؛ ٣٠ سم

Medrese
Nureddin
Zengin Külliyesi
Nureddin
Zengin Mah.
mud

بمكمل رسالة (ماجستير) - جامعة ام القرى ، ١٤١٦ هـ - ن : مودع نظاميا.

١. التعليم الديني - بلاد الشام - تاريخ ٢. التربية الاسلامية ٣. دولة الاتابكة ٤. نورالدين زنكي ، محمود
- بن زنكي ، ت ٥٦٩ هـ . أ . الكيلاني ، مآجد عرسان ، مشرف ب . العنوان

NÜREDDİN ZENGİ, EL-MELİKÜ'Y-ÂSİL
- NÜREDDİN ZENGİ KÜLLİYESİ
- DÂRÜSSİFÂ

39 EYİM 1993

DAMASCUS: STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE—I

BY ERNST HERZFELD

Sam
Nureddin Zengi (el-Melik al-Adil - Nuriddin el-Kubra)
(Hastanesi, Turbesi, Medreseten -
Zibeyde bint Cafer -
Hasan el-Basari Smei
Sihreverdi, Sihabuddin
Bagdad - Zülkifl (kife)
Danyal (Gusa)

L'archéologie est à la nature sociale ce que l'anatomie comparée est à la nature organisée. Une mosaïque révèle toute une société, comme un squelette d'ichthyosaure sous-entend toute une création. De part et d'autre, tout se déduit, tout s'enchaîne. . . . De là vient le prodigieux intérêt qu'inspire une description architecturale.

—BALZAC, *La Recherche de l'absolu*

THE MATERIALS HERE PRESENTED—MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS—WERE SURVEYED AND collected between 1908 and 1930 as part of a broader project, sponsored by the Institut de France, that of van Berchem's *Matériaux pour un Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum*. The survey of the province of Syria, entrusted to my late friend Moritz Sobernheim and myself, was begun at Aleppo and carried south to Damascus. By the spring of 1914 the work at Aleppo was finished; but the war, the deaths of M. van Berchem and M. Sobernheim, and years of other explorations on my part prevented the completion of the Aleppo volumes, in manuscript form, until 1937. The survey of Damascus—and of Hama, Hims, and a few smaller places—remained on the whole incomplete; it was almost complete for the most interesting period, that of the crusades. Since I saw no way of publishing this material as a separate volume, I am availing myself of the opportunity offered by the Editor of *Ars Islamica* to bring out at least the most important part in this journal.

I have chosen about eighty monuments, adding some from more eastern provinces of the Muhammadan world, all of them entirely unknown or only partly known. In publishing these in a periodical rather than in the *Matériaux pour un Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum*, as originally intended, problems in the manner of presentation have arisen. Certain conventions in form and disposition and a method for handling such material has been developed in the *M.C.I.A.* These have had to be modified in order to conform to the style of the journal, and a good deal of epigraphical detail has had to be omitted.

Furthermore, the material which would have been arranged in the *M.C.I.A.* in strictly chronological order, as the monuments of a certain town, is here organized in sections such as "The Muqarnas Dome," "The Syrian Madrasa," "The Turba," and "The Mosque," since the purpose of the present article is to make a contribution to our knowledge of the development of these forms and not to give a description of Damascus between the years 1100 and 1300. At the same time, since the monuments are more or less unknown, it was necessary to give information concerning them, in order that students may use the material as a basis for further research. Thus, descriptive detail beyond the immediate scope of the article had to be included, and this had to be done in the shortest possible form, because it interrupts the sequence of analysis and conclusions. From such considerations a rather complex disposition results.