



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

A research study on the inscription and motifs of the Ale-Buyid textiles :A case study ON Bibi Shahr Banoo and Borje Naghare Khane textiles

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Abstract

The Buyid Period is one of the most important period in Iranian art history. The Ale-Buyid dynasty ruling from 320 to 447 AH / 932-1055 AD, governed over Iran and Iraq. One of the valuable artworks of the Ale- Buyid period is the inscribed textiles. Many known Ale-Buyid silk textiles were discovered during 1925BC/ 1300 AH excavation of Bibi Shahr Banoo and Borje Naghare Khane, east of Tehran. Previous research by some scholars indicates that these textiles are dated to Ale-Buyid period (932-1062 AC) and Seljuqs period (1049-1194 AC).

This research attempt to study both the motifs and inscriptions of the discovered textiles. Base on this study, much of the poetry inscribed on the textiles originates from pre-Abbasid Arab poets to Abbasid period and to the Ale-Buyid period such as Abu al-Atahiyyah and several others. This research, conducted through library studies, also indicates a relationship between the function of textiles and the meaning of the inscription written on them. Regarding motifs, this research shows that precise geometric patterns were employed, including proportion of the second root of (Radical 2). The design and specialization of inscriptions features linear, curved, polygonal pattern and in combination with designs.

Keywords

Ale-Buyid , textiles, inscription, motifs, Radical 2

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