

ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SOME UNPUBLISHED LANTERNS OF
THE ISLAMIC ART MUSEUM IN CAIRO
"HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARTISTIC STUDY"

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The Mishkat is glass lamp which placed for lighting lamps like a vase with puffy bodies from the bottom and with a base and have a wide neck shape and repressive niche inside a small pot is placed by the oil and wick lighting of time after sunset each day. The Mishkat is one of the most important tools of lighting used in Islamic Ages. Especially, in Egypt where it was easy to identify the Mishkat that made for the sultans, but did not simple matter for princes as the titles of the sultans and their names were often written with a clear handwriting on the Mishkat body.

The princes were putting their Ranks or badges and insignia often evidence of the job owner, Hence it is difficult to identify the owner of the Mishkat that only missed Rank without mentioning to the name or date. When the Muslims thought of the manufacture of glass antiques, they used the old way that it is to melt sand (oxide silicon) after mixing a certain percentage of limestone (calcium carbonate) and the proportion of other sodium carbonate plus some oxides that were used specifically by the melting process to give glass the desired color. The Islamic glassware is often empty of industry dates in which they can be dated and find out where is the industry place. Therefore, Historians of the field of Islamic art adopted by the form of the pot and the decoration way and elements of decoration as well as the used colors, so to determine the place of masterpiece manufacture and the date of manufacture on the face of rounding. The beginning of the Islamic golden age of glass industry at the end of the 6; 9th century AH: 12; 15 AD.

The Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo has the largest group of camouflaged Glass Lanterns in the whole world. This study will address the scientific published and Analytical study of some unpublished preserved Glass Lanterns in Islamic art Museum of Cairo. This group of Glass Lanterns will publish for the first time, it has been newly restored and is as follows:

- 1) Glass Masterpiece which bearing the number of 336 and represent a Mishkat that preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo.
- 2) Glass Masterpiece which bearing the number of 311 and represent a Mishkat that preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo.
- 3) Glass Masterpiece which bearing the number of 337 and represent a Mishkat that preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo.
- 4) Glass Masterpiece which bearing the number of 3202 and represent a Mishkat that preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo.