Mihrab of the Mosque of Sheikhun. Tilework (Pl. CVIII and CIX).—These facing tiles certainly come from Andalusia because they resemble on all points tiles still produced in this province of Spain; these decorated the mihrab of the Mosque of Sheikhun, where they seem to have been laid during the period of construction of the mosque.

Panel representing the Ka'aba and its Surroundings (Pl. CXI).—This panel comes from the Diwan, or reception hall of the palace of Kourchyd-Pasha in Esbekiah; a similar one exists in the Sibil Kiahya and several others in various places in Cairo. As one of every faithful Muslim's favourite subjects, it is not unusual to see the Ka'aba represented on carpets and on Persian porcelain tiles, accompanied by Persian verse. This panel with a different frame is also found in the sanctuary of the Tekieh of the dervishes.

Cathedral Mosque of Qus. Tilework decoration (Pl. CXIV and CXV).—Plate CXIV represents a tiled tympanum framing a small tile of isolated arabesques. These enamelled tiles were, we believe, manufactured in Syria, where they were produced in great number.

Qus, the former capital of the Thebaïd, was, it is known, the sojourn of caliphs during the reign of the Ayyubites. This porcelain decoration, of a rare simplicity, is especially remarkable for its frieze adorned with Kufic characters of a most beautiful style, running around the interior of the mosque. We have chosen the sacramental exhortation which prefaces every chapter of the Koran, in order to compare it better with others of the same tenor and which differ at each period.

Wall tiles from the Mosque of Ibrahim Agha (Pl. CXIX to CXXII).—These wall tiles were part of two magnificent pseudo-mihrabs, that we have reproduced in full on a much reduced scale and with a much more realistic tone.

Wall tiles from the Tekieh of the Dervishes (Pl. CXXIII to CXXV).—In Cairo, near the French quarter or Moski, there is a tekieh, or convent of dervishes, faced from one end to the other with glazed tiles pillaged or stolen from all quarters of the city; they carpet as best they can the outside walls and transform the small edifice into a ceramic museum remarkable for certain samples unfindable elsewhere today. We have examined its walls in depth and feel that there would be sufficient material to warrant the publication of a special album.

Glazed Tiles (Pl. CXXVII).—We have given them this name because the tiles may be laid either on the tip of the chevron or in the middle of it, forming two different patterns as seen in this edifice.

Tilework, Sibil of Abd al-Rahman Kiahya (Pl. CXXIX).—This tile covering decorates the spandrels of the three main ground floor windows of the cistern of Abd al-Rahman Kiahya. The tiles visible below are used as fillers on both sides.

To the left, above a tiled pseudo-mihrab, a tile painting portraying the Ka'aba and various stations of pilgrimage.

Study of Leaves and Floral Ornaments Painted on Tile (Pl. CXXX).—These leaves and fleurons being of a remarkable beauty and an admirable boldness, we have reproduced them in full, so as to allow a finer appreciation of the beauty of the small pseudo-mihrab represented in one of our plates.

Oval Tile Panel (Pl. CXXXI).—This unremarkable panel is of a heavy style, probably Turkish, taken from Asia Minor. We give it here only to show how the bareness of walls was adorned.

Tilework of a Hanut (Pl. CXXXII).—Hanuts are small edifices, composed of pools or basins used to wash and to enshroud the dead before carrying them to the cemetery. One of the most handsome hanuts is the one in annex to the sepulchral Mosque of Qaytbay; it is unfortunately half-destroyed today.

Door Crowning on the Door of the Minbar in the Mosque of Sisarib (Pl. CXXXIII).—The Mosque of Sisarib or the mosque of Geneyd, situated in the citadel of Cairo, dates from the year 933 (1526); it was built under the orders of Soliman-Pasha by Turkish workmen, and offers little of note apart from various details of ornamentation which seem to date from an earlier period.

The one featured in this plate is painted, probably to imitate enamelled tile facing, on the door of a small minbar in white marble. Never finished, its rather rough arabesques testify to the decadence of art under the Ottomans.
Plate CIX

MIHRAB OF THE MOSQUE OF SHEIKHUN
Tilework (14th century)
TILEWORK
Borders (16th century)

Plate CX
TILEWORK
Panel Representing the Ka'aba and its Surroundings (16th century)
KIOSK TILEWORK
(16th century)

Plate CXII
Plate CXIII

KIOSK OF MAHU BEY
Tilework (16th century)