

PASH ANTIQUES

A. PASH & SONS OF MAYFAIR

A magnificent Arabesque table service in parcel-gilt sterling silver, the design reminiscent of the Alhambra Palace in Granada, Spain.

Stephen Smith

REF: 10886

Height: 74 cm (29.1") Width: 246.5 cm (97") Depth: 56 cm (22")

£450,000



Stephen Smith, London 1882.

In the Arabesque style, reminiscent of the Alhambra Palace in Granada, Spain.

Three-section mirror plateau 97 inches (246.5cm) long, 22 inches (56cm) wide (centre section).

A large centerpiece with cut-glass bowl and flute. 27 1/2 inches (70cm) high.

Four dessert stands with cut glass bowls 7 1/2 inches (19cm) high, 8 1/2 inches (21.5cm)

wide.

Six small bon bon dishes, 2 inches (5cm) high, 2 1/2 inches (6.4) diameter.

Three superb mounted cut glass decanters The tallest 13 inches (33cm).

A round tray, 17 inches (43cm) diameter.

an oval centerpiece 7 1/2 inches (19cm) high, 13 inches (33cm) diameter.

A circular bowl

The Alhambra Palace

Granada, Andalacia, Spain.

Completed towards the end of Muslim rule of Spain by Yusuf I (1333-1353) and Muhammed V, Sultan of Granada (1353-1391), the Alhambra is a reflection of the culture of the last centuries of the Moorish rule of Al Andalus. The Alhambra integrates natural site qualities with constructed structures and gardens, and is a testament to Moorish culture in Spain and the skills of Muslim, Jewish, and Christian artisans, craftsmen, and builders of their era.

The decorations within the palaces typified the remains of Moorish dominion within Spain and ushered in the last great period of Andalusian art in Granada. Artists endlessly reproduced the same forms and trends, creating a new style that developed over the course of the Nasrid Dynasty. The Nasrids used freely all the stylistic elements that had been created and developed during eight centuries of Muslim rule in the Peninsula, including the Calliphal horseshoe arch, the Almohad sebka (a grid of rhombuses), the Almoravid palm, and unique combinations of them, as well as innovations such as stilted arches and muqarnas (stalactite ceiling decorations). Columns and muqarnas appear in several chambers, and the interiors of numerous palaces are decorated with arabesques and calligraphy. The arabesques of the interior are ascribed to, among other sultans, Yusuf I, Mohammed V, and Ismail I, Sultan of Granada.