

A Companion to Late Antique and Medieval Islamic Cordoba

Islamic History and Civilization

STUDIES AND TEXTS

Editorial Board

Hinrich Biesterfeldt
Sebastian Günther

Honorary Editor

Wadad Kadi

VOLUME 195

The titles published in this series are listed at brill.com/ihc

A Companion to Late Antique and Medieval Islamic Cordoba

Capital of Roman Baetica and Caliphate of al-Andalus

Edited by

Juan Pedro Monferrer-Sala
Antonio Monterroso-Checa



BRILL

LEIDEN | BOSTON

Translations into English were funded by HUM 882 Research Group and CNERU Research Unit. University of Córdoba.

Cover illustration: Mosque of the Palace of Madīnat al-Zahrāʾ.

Credits: Conjunto Arqueológico Madīnat al-Zahrāʾ.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Monferrer Sala, Juan Pedro, editor. | Monterroso Checa, Antonio, editor.

Title: A companion to late antique and medieval Islamic Cordoba : capital of Roman Baetica and Caliphate of al-Andalus / edited by Juan Pedro Monferrer-Sala, Antonio Monterroso-Checa.

Description: Leiden ; Boston : Brill, [2023] | Series: Islamic history and civilization, 0929-2403 ; volume 195 | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2022055686 (print) | LCCN 2022055687 (ebook) | ISBN 9789004524149 (hardback) | ISBN 9789004524156 (ebook)

Subjects: LCSH: Córdoba (Spain)—History—To 1500. | Córdoba (Spain)—Religion. | Cities and towns, Medieval—Spain. | Christianity and other religions—Islam.

Classification: LCC DP402.C7 C65 2023 (print) | LCC DP402.C7 (ebook) |

DDC 946.8/402—dc23/eng/20230106

LC record available at <https://lccn.loc.gov/2022055686>

LC ebook record available at <https://lccn.loc.gov/2022055687>

Typeface for the Latin, Greek, and Cyrillic scripts: “Brill”. See and download: brill.com/brill-typeface.

ISSN 0929-2403

ISBN 978-90-04-52414-9 (hardback)

ISBN 978-90-04-52415-6 (e-book)

Copyright 2023 by Juan Pedro Monferrer-Sala and Antonio Monterroso-Checa. Published by Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Koninklijke Brill NV incorporates the imprints Brill, Brill Nijhoff, Brill Hotei, Brill Schöningh, Brill Fink, Brill mentis, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Böhlau, V&R unipress and Wageningen Academic.

Koninklijke Brill NV reserves the right to protect this publication against unauthorized use. Requests for re-use and/or translations must be addressed to Koninklijke Brill NV via brill.com or copyright.com.

This book is printed on acid-free paper and produced in a sustainable manner.

Contents

- Preface VII
List of Figures X
Notes on Contributors XVII
- 1 How an Earthquake Shaped the Foundations of a New City: Cordoba from the 3rd to the 5th Century AD 1
Carlos Márquez and Antonio Monterroso-Checa
 - 2 Rich Corduba on the Quiet Baetis: Politics, Society, and Economy in a Hispanic Provincial Capital between the 3rd and 5th Centuries 22
Sabine Panzram
 - 3 Corduba and the Byzantine Expansion in the Western Mediterranean 51
Jaime Vizcaíno-Sánchez
 - 4 The Role of Culture in a World in Transition: Iberia between the Romans and the Arabs 79
Esther Sánchez-Medina
 - 5 Christianity: The Architecture of a New Faith (4th–7th Century) 97
María de los Ángeles Utrero Agudo and Alejandro Villa del Castillo
 - 6 The City in New Hands 131
Xavier Ballestín-Navarro
 - 7 Qurtuba in Arabic Written Sources (8th–13th Century) 142
Alejandro García-Sanjuán
 - 8 A City for Muslim Power: Topography, Spaces, and Administration 164
Mohamed Meouak
 - 9 The Medina: The Old City of Cordoba 186
Alberto León Muñoz and Alberto Javier Montejo Córdoba
 - 10 The Suburbs of the Greatest City in the West 221
Juan Francisco Murillo Redondo and María Teresa Casal-García

- 11 The Christian and Islamic Population of Cercadilla, Córdoba: 7th–12th Century 252
M^a del Camino Fuertes Santos and Rafael Hidalgo Prieto
- 12 The Ceremonial Ensemble of the Umayyad Caliphate at Madīnat al-Zahrā' 271
Antonio Vallejo-Triano
- 13 When the Stones Speak: Believing, Living, and Dying in Qurṭuba. The Arabic Epigraphy 304
María Antonia Martínez-Núñez
- 14 The Jews of Cordoba 337
José Martínez Delgado
- 15 The Arabicized Christians in Cordoba: Social Context and Literary Production 353
Juan Pedro Monferrer-Sala
- 16 Faiths in Contact: Santa Clara, an Overlapping Building through Centuries 378
José Ignacio Murillo-Fragero
- 17 Literature in Qurṭuba 406
Pedro Buendía
- 18 Córdoba as a Scientific Center 437
Julio Samsó
- 19 Fine Arts in Qurṭuba 457
José Miguel Puerta Vilchez
- Index of Anthroponyms 495
Index of Toponyms 501

Preface

In 169/168 BC, Marcus Claudius Marcellus, then sole praetor of Hispania, founded the Latin colony of Corduba, which would later be called *Colonia Patricia*—i.e., “Colony of the Fathers” or “Colony of the State”—when it received the last contingent of Roman citizens under Augustus. This brought to an end the pre-Roman period during which Turdetan Cordoba had served as the main economic, urban, cultural, and territorial nucleus of the middle Guadalquivir Valley. Situated in the heart of Tartessos, at the exact point where the two Tartessian domains of the Guadalquivir and Guadiana valleys meet in the Sierra Morena mountain range, Cordoba embarked upon a long historical process with Rome that would continue from antiquity to the Middle Ages until the al-Andalus period. An intermediate time links these two realities, late antiquity and the Visigoth period, which were of enormous importance for the future of the city.

Due to its privileged location on the banks of the Guadalquivir River, as well as its important land and river connections, rich metalliferous deposits in the heart of the sierra, fertile countryside, and strategic position, Corduba had been a distinguished and much desired city since the Tartessian period during the final stage of the Bronze Age. With the foundation of Corduba, the Romans ensured their military control and defence of the riches and waterways between the plateau and the sea in the southernmost part of the Iberian Peninsula. Roman Corduba, next to the old Tartessian city, undoubtedly provided a stronghold for the Romanization of a Baetica that, possessing a literary tradition of more than 6,000 years according to Strabo, quickly and easily embraced Latin to the point of almost forgetting the ancestral linguistic origins of its inhabitants within a very short time.

The Romanization of Baetica was possible thanks to the mutual interest and benefit gained by both the Hispanic and Roman nobility: some prospered and promoted themselves, while others negotiated and gained power from their land holdings and the multiple resources they offered. This social phenomenon was similar to what Cordoba would experience eight and a half centuries later when the Arabs settled in the city and adapted its name as Qurtuba. The coexistence of the Visigoth nobility with the incoming Umayyad rulers initiated a new historical process in which the Romanization of Hispania and its incorporation into the lands of the Roman Empire, deeply marked by the Germanic invasions in the 5th century, would continue in part in the Umayyad al-Andalus, although now with a different model of production in which the process of Arabization, led by the recently established state, would open a new chapter in the city's history.

In October 711, the freedman Mughīth gained control over Cordoba, and in 716 the city became the center of power in al-Andalus. Although immersed in complex political struggles and intrigues that were kindled, among other things, by ethnic differences, the Umayyad Cordoba saw a time of great glory, first during the two stages of the Cordoban emirate: the dependent emirate of the Caliphate of Damascus (714–756) and the independent emirate of the new Abbasid Caliphate (756–912). This double emirate period would lead to the culminating stage in the city's history, the caliphate, which although brief—it lasted just over half a century (929–1031)—would bring Cordoba to its height of splendour during the Middle Ages and beyond. After the fall of the Caliphate of Cordoba, the city began a progressive decline during the Taifa and African dynasties, first under the Almoravids and then under the Almohads. In 1236, the city fell into the hands of the King of Castile, Ferdinand III the Saint, thus marking the beginning of the slow agony of al-Andalus.

This volume brings together 19 contributions by recognized specialists in various fields of the history and culture of Roman, late antique, Visigoth, and al-Andalus Cordoba and is divided into two parts. The first part, dedicated to the Roman, late antique, and Visigoth Cordoba, includes five chapters that deal with the destruction and disfigurement of the classical city and the starting point of the late antique one (Márquez and Monterroso-Checa); politics, society, and the economy during late antiquity (Panzram); the disperse situation in the Visigoth period (Sánchez-Medina); the architecture of the cities from the 4th to the 7th centuries (Utrero Agudo and Villa del Castillo); and Cordoba's ties with the Byzantine expansion (Vizcaíno—Sánchez).

The second part, dedicated to Muslim Qurṭuba, contains 14 chapters that deal with the city in Arabic sources (García-Sanjuán); the Arab occupation (Ballestín-Navarro); the city's administrative apparatus (Meouak); the Christian and Islamic populations during the 7th to the 12th centuries (Hidalgo Prieto and Fuertes Santos); the historical and cultural milieu of Christians (Monferrer-Sala) and Jews (Martínez Delgado); the city's hybrid Islamic-Christian architecture (Murillo-Fragero); the old medina (León Muñoz and Montejo Córdoba); the suburban areas (Murillo Redondo and Casal-García); the palatial complex of al-Madīnah al-Zahrā' (Vallejo—Triano); the practice of fine arts (Puerta Vilchez); descriptions of everyday life gleaned from epigraphic remains (Martínez-Núñez); and the fascinating world of science (Samsó) and letters (Buendía).

The up-to-date information collected in each of the chapters that make up this *Companion* gives a compelling account of Cordoba's most important archaeological, urban, political, legal, social, cultural, and religious facets. Indeed, this volume offers state-of-the art knowledge on the most outstanding

aspects of the city from the late Roman era to the Muslim period. The 19 studies in the *Companion* will surely provide the reader with fresh insights into the research carried out over the last few decades on the city.

Editors wish to thank José Luis Domínguez Jiménez for his help during the edition process of the present volume.

The Editors

Cordoba, December 15, 2020

Figures

- 1.1 The three historical settlements of Cordoba. The Iberian, Roman and medieval city and the new extension of the medieval city from the 12th century. Image: Orthoimage of 2016 acquired by IGN © OrtoPNOA 2016 CC-BY 4.0 ign.es. 2
- 1.2 Ancient Roman Córdoba. © Carlos Marquez / Antonio Monterroso-Checa 4
- 1.3 a-b-c: Seven-meter-long fissures detected in the quaternary bed rock under the stands of the Roman Theater. © Antonio Monterroso-Checa 8
- 1.4 Building completely collapsed in one of the lateral squares at the entrance to the theater. © Ángel Ventura Villanueva and Antonio Monterroso-Checa 9
- 1.5 Collapse of a house and a tavern directly onto a paved Roman road. © Patricio Soriano 10
- 2.1 Corduba in the imperial period with the most important public buildings (city map: courtesy of María del Camino Fuertes Santos). 24
- 2.2 Cercadilla (layout: courtesy of Rafael Hidalgo Prieto). 28
- 2.3 a–b: CIL II²/7, 133, votive inscription of Q. Cornelius [---] (71–130 A.D.) (photo: Universidad de Alcalá. Centro CIL II², access: October 30 2022: http://www3.uah.es/imagenes_cilii/CILII/cordubensis2.htm). 32
- 2.4 CIL II²/7, 221, honorary inscription for L. Iunius Paulinus (201–230 A.D.) (photo: Universidad de Alcalá. Centro CIL II², access: 28.08.2018: http://www3.uah.es/imagenes_cilii/CILII/cordubensis2.htm). 33
- 2.5 a–b: Settlements in the region of the *ager Cordubensis*: the 1st to 2nd and 3rd to 4th centuries in comparison (sketches by Peter Houten based on Ventura Villanueva/Gasparini, “El territorio y las actividades económicas”, pp. 153–206, here pp. 200–201). 37
- 3.1 Byzantine Spania © Jaime Vizcaino 54
- 3.2 Late roman pottery in the Mediterraenan Basin © Jaime Vizcaino 59
- 3.3 Globular bowl incense burner conserved in the © Museum of Córdoba 64
- 3.4 Cymatium from Campo de la Verdad © Museum of Córdoba 66
- 3.5 So called “Byzantine” mosaics of Santa Clara in Córdoba © Pedro Marfil 67
- 3.6 Late antique civil and political complex © Alberto León 71
- 5.1 Plan of Cordoba. 1 Main mosque—San Vicente. 2 Cercadilla. 3 Hermitage of Santos Mártires. 4 Huerta de San Rafael. 5 Santa Clara. 6 Duque de Hornachuelos. 7 Amphitheatre. 8 Cortijo de Chinales. 9 La Merced. 10 Campo de la Verdad. 11 Nuestra Señora de la Salud. 12 Huerta de la Camila. 13 Santa Marina. 98

- 5.2 A, Cordoba, MAECO nº 2880 (photo: author); B, Merida, basilica of Santa Eulalia, Consorcio Ciudad Monumental de Mérida (CCMM) nº 112–412 or 700–141 (photo: author); C, Cordoba, MAECO nº 23537 (photo: author); D, Merida, basilica of Santa Eulalia, CCMM (photo: author); E, Cordoba, Mosque (photo: author); F, Merida, basilica of Santa Eulalia (photo: author); G, Cordoba, Mosque (photo: author); H, Merida, Museo Nacional de Arte Romano (photo: author); I, Cordoba, MAECO nº 293 (photo: author); J, Merida, unknown location (photo: Ballesteros y Beretta, A., *Historia de España y su influencia en la Historia Universal I*, Barcelona 1918). 103
- 5.3 A Cordoba, MAECO (photo: author); B, Toledo, San Martín de Montalban, Santa María de Meque, Museo de Santa Cruz nº 20524 (photo: author); C, Merida, Alcazaba, CCMM nº 625-00-2 (photo: author). 109
- 5.4 A, Cordoba, CIL 112/7, 681, MAECO (photo: author); B, Cordoba, Santa Cruz, ‘cortijo de Haza’, CIL 112/5, 482 (photo: Padrino y Solís, J., *Memorias literarias de la Real Academia Sevillana de Buenas Letras. Tomo Primero*, Sevilla 1773); C, Cordoba, mosque (photo: author); D, Cordoba, Cabra surroundings, today in Granada, ‘Mirador de Morayma’ restaurant, CIL 112/5, 337 (photo: Rielo); E, Cordoba, MAECO nº 10096 (photo: author); F, Cordoba, Mosque (photo: Gómez-Moreno, *El arte árabe español hasta los almohades* 33, fig. 26). 111
- 5.5 A, Cordoba, MAECO nº 24544 (photo: author); B, Toledo, ‘Los Hitos’ and Arisgotas, Museo de Santa Cruz and Arisgotas (photo: author); C, Cordoba, MAECO nº 23813 (photo: author); D, Arisgotas, Museo Visigodo de Arisgotas (photo: author); E, Cordoba, MAECO nº CE007931 (photo: author). 113
- 5.6 A–E, Cordoba, pieces recovered in the Mosque (A–D photo: author; E photo: Brisch, K., *Die Fenstergitter und verwandte Ornamente der Hauptmoschee von Córdoba*, Berlin 1966). 118
- 9.1 Aerial views of the monumental complex formed by the Mosque-Cathedral, the Andalusi fortress and the main bridge, with the Calahorra fortress at its southern end (© GMU Córdoba). 187
- 9.2 Hypothesis of restitution of the inner urban fabric of the medina, with the indication of the main gates (Murillo et alii, 2009; © GMU-UCO). 191
- 9.3 Elevation of the interior facing of the wall canvas documented in the archaeological intervention on the site of the current “Parking la Mezquita de Córdoba” (a and b), carried out with the technique of vertical chains of ashlar masonry; and tower of the western canvas of the wall in Qairuán street (c) (photographs by the authors). 193
- 9.4 Superimposed plan (Roman [red], Islamic [blue] and contemporary times) with the transformations experienced in the inner road of the walled city since the beginning of the 2nd century AD. and its continuity in the current road axes (Ruiz Bueno, 2016, 523). 195

- 9.5 (a) “Plan of the French”, drawn up by Wilhelm Friedrich von Karwinsky in 1811; (b) Aerial view of Córdoba made by Guesdon in the mid-19th century; (c) image of the city of Córdoba from the west in the 1930s (© AHM Córdoba). 196
- 9.6 Adarve, a small cul-de-sac, known as “calleja del Pañuelo”, which leads to a square that gives access to properties inside the block, in the southern part of the medina (photographs by the authors). 198
- 9.7 (a) Layout of water evacuation system of the interior of the medina; (b) layout of the sewer documented in C / Magistral González; and (c) detail of the ashlar channel (Pizarro, 2009–2010; © GMU-UCO). 199
- 9.8 Route layout of the Andalusi medina: a) conserved street to the east of the founding mosque of ‘Abd al-Raḥmān I documented during the interventions carried out by Félix Hernández in the 1930s; b) al-Maḥajja al-‘Uẓmā, street located between the west façade of the Aljama mosque and Alcázar Andalusi (current C / Torrijos); c and d) minarets of the mosques of San Juan (emiral era) and Santa Clara, (from the end of the caliphate), adapted to the surrounding road network (photographs by the authors). 201
- 9.9 (a) Hypothetical restitution of the plan of the Andalusi fortress of Córdoba at the end of the 10th century (Courtesy of Juan F. Murillo); (b and c) Views of the structures documented in the archaeological intervention inside the “Patio de Mujeres” of the Alcázar de los Reyes Cristianos de Córdoba (© GMU-UCO). 206
- 9.10 Structures belonging to possible aristocratic buildings inside the medina: a) wall with caliphal rigging documented in the archaeological intervention on Avenida de Gran Capitán in the mid-eighties (Cabrera, Córdoba 1991); b) Caliphal building excavated at C / Calle Manríquez, 5, (at the headquarters of the current Botí Foundation Center for Contemporary Art) (photograph by the authors). 211
- 10.1 Madīnat Qurṭuba; second half of 8th century 1. Alcázar. 2. Great Mosque. 3. Rabaḍ Shabulār. 4. Rabaḍ Balāṭ Mughīth. 5. Rabaḍ Shaqunda. 6. Maqbarat Shaqunda. 7. Munyat al-Ruṣāfa. 8. Munyat ‘Ayab. 9. Vicus Turris. 10. Vicus Furn Burrell. 11. Vicus Qūt Rāshah. 12. Basilica of the Three Saints. 13. Cercadilla episcopal complex (San Acisclo?). 14. Episcopal complex of the amphitheatre. 15. “Cortijo de Chinales” episcopal complex © Convenio GMU-UCO. 222
- 10.2 Urban structure of excavated sectors in Saqunda suburb; second half of 7th century to A.D. 818. © Convenio GMU-UCO. 226
- 10.3 Munyat al-Ruṣāfa founded by Emir ‘Abd al-Raḥmān III in A.D. 756, which reproduced a Syrian prototype similar to al-Zaytūna in Reṣāfa-Hishām. Several small almunias, an early suburb, and a cemetery were established in the area in the 9th century. © Convenio GMU-UCO. 231

- 10.4 Mid-9th century Madīnat Qurṭuba. 1. Alcázar. 2. Great Mosque. 3. Rabaḍ Shabulār. 4. Rabaḍ Balāṭ Mughīth. 5. Almunia and suburb of Reina Sofía Hospital. 6. Almunia, suburb, mosque, and cemetery of Naranjal de Almagro. 7. Almunia, suburb, and cemetery of Fontanar de Cabanos. 9. Rabaḍ al-Burj (Vicus Turris). 10 Rabaḍ Furn Burril. 11. Rabaḍ Qūt Rāshah. 13. Cercadilla suburb (San Acisclo?). 14. Suburb of the amphitheatre. © Convenio GMU-UCO. 232
- 10.5 Early 11th-century Madīnat Qurṭuba. Location of Madīnat al-Zahrā' and al-Madīnat al-Zāhira, with their urban areas of Jiha al-gharbiyya and Jiha al-jawfiyya. © Convenio GMU-UCO. 236
- 10.6 Urban structure in the Jiha al-gharbiyya suburb. The plan corresponds to the excavation in the present-day Zoco neighbourhood, and the photos to the excavation of the Poniente public swimming pool and the Biomedical Research Centre. © Convenio GMU-UCO. 238
- 10.7 Urban structure and large house in the western sector of Rabaḍ al-Ruṣāfa. © Convenio GMU-UCO. 241
- 10.8 Early 11th-century Cordoba urban agglomeration comparable in size to the Iraqi capitals of Bagdad and Samarra. 242
- 10.9 Suburbs of late 12th-century Madīnat Qurṭuba: A. Bāb 'Āmir. B. Cercadilla. C. Avenida de la Libertad. D. Bāb al-Yahūd. E. Valdeolleros. F. Ollerías. G. Plasencia Gate. H. Baeza Gate. © Convenio GMU-UCO. 244
- 11.1 Right half of a *Pecten maximus* scallop shell with two holes. Pilgrim's shell. Chronology: 12th century. Almohad Caliphate. © M^a C. Fuertes Santos. 252
- 11.2 On a Google Earth image (© Google Earth Fair Use), reconstruction of the Cercadilla palace (under the direction of R. Hidalgo) and amphitheatre of Cordoba (the latter according to the proposal of Jiménez Hernández, 2015). 253
- 11.3 Model of the Roman palace of Cercadilla. Built by A. Ortega Anguiano under the direction of R. Hidalgo. Model owned by the Museo Diocesano de Córdoba. © Photograph: M^a C. Fuertes Santos. 254
- 11.4 Plan of the Cercadilla archaeological site. © R. Hidalgo and M^a C. Fuertes Santos. 255
- 11.5 North triconch apsidal hall of the Roman palace and church of St Aciscus. © Photograph: M^a C. Fuertes Santos. 256
- 11.6 Model of the Christian place of worship erected on buildings of the Roman palace. Exhibited during the Nasara, extranjeros en su tierra exhibition at the Mosque of Cordoba from December 2017-January 2018. Built by A. Ortega Anguiano. Scientific supervision: R. Hidalgo and M^a C. Fuertes Santos. Model owned by the Museo Diocesano de Córdoba. © Photograph: M^a C. Fuertes Santos. 257

- 11.7 Tomb of a late antique individual with severe wounds--see the severed left femur; 7.2. Tomb of Mozarabic individual with 32 al-Andalus coins as funerary objects placed above the right shoulder; 7.3. Tomb of a male individual without head. © Photograph: M^a C. Fuertes Santos. 260
- 11.8 Area of the cryptoporticus where most of the occupied floors associated to the 5th–8th centuries have been documented, as well as the tomb and midden from the second third of the 8th century. In the photograph, at the back, screen wall of the railway station of Cordoba. © Photograph: M^a C. Fuertes Santos. 261
- 12.1 Hypothetical ground plan of the *Alcázar* © Conjunto Arqueológico de Medina Azahara 273
- 12.2 Interpretative map of the city with hypothetical indication of the route to the *alcázar* © Conjunto Arqueológico de Medina Azahara 281
- 12.3 Great Portico of the *Bāb al-Sudda* gate © Conjunto Arqueológico de Medina Azahara 282
- 12.4 Ramped streets © Conjunto Arqueológico de Medina Azahara 283
- 12.5 Ground plan of the upper platform indicating the ceremonial route © Conjunto Arqueológico de Medina Azahara 284
- 12.6 Terrace of the High Garden and Hall of ‘Abd al-Raḥmān III: interior and ground plan © Conjunto Arqueológico de Medina Azahara 288
- 12.7 Ground plan of the terrace with the two buildings facing each other: majlis al-sharqī and majlis al-gharbī © Conjunto Arqueológico de Medina Azahara 290
- 12.8 Interior of the Hall of ‘Abd al-Raḥmān III (majlis al-sharqī) © Conjunto Arqueológico de Medina Azahara 291
- 12.9 Ground plan of al-Mahdiyya. Own elaboration based on ground plan of © A. Lézine 295
- 13.1 Lead seal in the name of Emir ‘Abd al-Raḥmān b. Mu‘awiya. The Tonegawa Collection: <http://www.andalustonegawa.50g.com/SELLOS/S-daj.html> 311
- 13.2 Façade of San Esteban. Great Mosque of Córdoba. Detail of the inscription in the name of Amir Muḥammad I (241/855–856). 313
- 13.3 Epitaph of Badī‘, mother of a son of Amir Muḥammad I. Museum of Málaga. 316
- 13.4 Fragment of a frieze from the Aljama Mosque of Madīnat al-Zahrā’ (c. 333/944–945). 318
- 13.5 Epigraphic frieze from the access arcade to the Hall of al-Nāṣir (345/956–957). Madīnat al-Zahrā’. Detail of the spelling. 320
- 13.6 Base from the bath attached to the Hall of al-Nāṣir. Madīnat al-Zahrā’. 320
- 13.7 Mosque of Córdoba. Cufic of the impostes of the access arch to the *miḥrāb* (354/965). 322

- 13.8 Funerary stele with the epitaph of a woman (446/1054). Archaeological and Ethnographic Museum of Córdoba. 326
- 13.9 Font of the Cathedral of Santander. Drawing of the inscription. M. Ocaña Jiménez, *Al-Andalus*, 12, 1 (1947), p. 157. 328
- 13.10 Almohad ceramic curb. Archaeological and Ethnographic Museum of Córdoba. 329
- 16.1 Ground plan of the convent of Santa Clara after disentanglement drawn in 1870 by Amadeo Rodríguez (© Municipal Historical Archive of Cordoba). 379
- 16.2 Upper (top) and lower (bottom) floors of the church of Santa Clara with the stages of its stratigraphic analysis. © Author 380
- 16.3 Perspective from S of the church of the convent of Santa Clara with the medieval stages (Stages 1b–11b) of its stratigraphic analysis. © Author 386
- 16.4 Stratigraphic analysis of the N interior façade of the church of the convent of Santa Clara. © Author 387
- 16.5 Stratigraphic analysis of the E façade of the church of the convent of Santa Clara. © Author 389
- 16.6 Stratigraphic analysis of the S interior façade of the church of the convent of Santa Clara. © Author 391
- 16.7 Stratigraphic analysis of the N façade of the wall between the eastern and western sections of the church of the convent of Santa Clara. © Author 393
- 16.8 Stratigraphic analysis of the E longitudinal arcade of the church of the convent of Santa Clara © Author 396
- 16.9 Sequential typology of the bonding documented in the church of the convent of Santa Clara © Author 402
- 19.1 Basin of Bādīs, 10th c. CE (Alhambra Museum) 458
- 19.2 Almanzor's Basin, 377 H/987 CE (National Archeological Museum, Madrid) 458
- 19.3 Fawn from Madīnat al-Zahrā', 10th c. CE. Bronze (Madīnat al-Zahrā's Museum, Córdoba) 460
- 19.4 Peacock-shaped bronze pitchers from al-Andalus, year 972 (Louvre Museum). 461
- 19.5 Bronze brasiers, Chirinos Square, Córdoba, Almohad period, 12–13th c. CE (Archeological Museum of Córdoba) 462
- 19.6 Candleholder from Algeciras, 11th c. CE (Granada Archeological Museum) 463
- 19.7 Girdle diadem from the treasure of Charilla, years 942–970 CE (Museum of Jaén). 464
- 19.8 Gold filigree earring found in the Garden of the Queen (Huerta de la Reina), Corboba, Emirate of 'Abd al-Raḥmān II (Archeological Museum of Córdoba) 465

- 19.9 Caliph al-Hakam II's flask for essence from Lucena (Cordoba), 10th c. CE (Archeological Museum of Cordoba) 466
- 19.10 Hishām's coffin, 10th c. CE (Treasury of the Cathedral of Girona) 467
- 19.11 Pyxis from Zamora, 10th c. CE. Ivory (Museum of Zamora's Cathedral) 468
- 19.12 Board game (*manqala*) for a daughter of 'Abd al-Raḥmān III, before 961 CE. Ivory (Museum of Burgos) 470
- 19.13 Pyxis of the Hispanic Society of New York, ca. 968 CE. Ivory. 471
- 19.14 Pyxis of al-Mughīra, 357 H/968 CE. Ivory (Louvre Museum) 472
- 19.15 Chest of Leyre, 395 H/1004/5 CE. Ivory (Navarre Museum, Pamplona) 475
- 19.16 Pyxis of the Cathedral of Braga, ca. 1004/07 CE. Ivory (Museum of the Cathedral of Braga, Portugal) 477
- 19.17 Ataifor (bowl) with the expression *al-Mulk* ("the Sovereignty"), 10th c. CE. Ceramic green and manganese (Archeological Museum of Córdoba) 479
- 19.18 Inkwell founded in the Antonio Maura Street (Córdoba), 10th c. CE. Glazed ceramic (Archeological Museum of Córdoba) 480
- 19.19 Small plate decorated with ocelli founded in Madīnat al-Zahrā', 10th c. CE. Ceramic green and manganese (Archeological Museum of Córdoba) 481
- 19.20 Bottle of the musicians, 10th c. CE. Ceramic green and manganese (Archeological Museum of Córdoba) 482
- 19.21 Glass cup from Madīnat al-Zahrā' with incised decoration, 10th c. CE. Blown glass (Archeological Museum of Córdoba) 483
- 19.22 *Mi'zar* (chiffon headdress) of Hishām, 10th c. CE. Silk tissue with golden string (The Royal Academy of History, Madrid). 484
- 19.23 Fragment of *jubba* from Oña, 10th c. CE. Silk, gold and linen (Monastery of San Salvador, Oña). 485
- 19.24 *Minbar* from Kutūbiyya, ca. 1137–1147 CE. Precious woods and inlaid ivory. (Palace Museum al-Bādī, Marrakech). 487
- 19.25 Colophon of *al-Mukhtaṣir* by Ibn Mus'ab ibn Abī Bakr, 359 H/970 CE. Parchment. Library of Qarawīyyīn (Fez, Morocco). 490
- 19.26 Blank page (right) and final of the colophon (left) from a copy of a Qur'ān copied in Qurṭuba in 548 H/1143/4 CE. Parchment. Library of Istanbul University (A6755). 491

Notes on Contributors

Xavier Ballestín-Navarro

PhD (1963), Universitat de Barcelona, is Serra Hunter Associate Professor in the Area of Medieval History. His main publications are related to the career of Ibn Abī Āmir al-Manṣūr (976/1002) and the dynamics of power legitimacy in early Islam in al-Andalus.

Pedro Buendía

(1968), Complutense University, Madrid is Associate Professor of Arabic Language and Literature. His research interests include medieval Arabic literature and history, as well as the symbolic history of Islamic civilization and the history of mentalities in premodern Arab societies. His publications focus on these fields, as well as on translations of classic texts of Arabic literature.

María Teresa Casal-García

Ph.D. (1975), University of Córdoba, is Assistant Professor of Archaeology at the Autonomous University of Madrid. She is an expert in Andalusí Archaeology and has published extensively in this field of study.

M^a del Camino Fuertes-Santos

PhD (1966), archaeologist at the Andalusian Agency of Cultural Institutions—Ministry of Culture and Historical Heritage of the Regional Government of Andalusia. She has published extensively on Roman and Andalusí medieval archeology in general, and on the archaeological sites of Cercadilla and Ategua (Cordoba) in particular.

Alejandro García-Sanjuán

PhD (1969), University of Seville, is Associate Professor of Medieval History at the University of Huelva. His scholarship deals with medieval Iberia and, more specifically, with the history of al-Andalus.

Rafael Hidalgo Prieto

PhD (1962), University of Pablo de Olavide (Seville), is Associate Professor of Archaeology at that university. He has published extensively on Roman and late antique archaeology.

Alberto León Muñoz

PhD (1967), University of Córdoba, is Associate Professor of Archaeology at that university. He has published extensively on late antique and Andalusian archaeology.

Carlos Márquez

(1959) is Full Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of Córdoba. His research covers classical architecture and sculpture from the Roman period in both Spain and in Italy.

José Martínez Delgado

PhD (1974), University Complutense of Madrid, is Associate Professor of Hebrew Language at the University of Granada. He has published extensively on the history and transmission of biblical Hebrew during the Middle Ages, and on the study of biblical Hebrew grammar and lexicography in al-Andalus in particular.

María Antonia Martínez-Núñez

PhD (1951), University of Malaga, is Associate Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies at that university. She has published extensively on the Arabic epigraphy of al-Andalus and the medieval Maghreb.

Mohamed Meouak

PhD (1957), University of Cádiz, is Full Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies at that university. He has published extensively on the sociohistorical, cultural, and linguistic subjects of the medieval Islamic West (al-Andalus, Maghreb, and Sahel).

Juan Pedro Monferrer-Sala

PhD (1962), University of Córdoba, is Full Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies at that university. He has published extensively on Christian Arabic literature in general, and on al-Andalus in particular.

Alberto Javier Montejo Córdoba

graduate (1966), Junta de Andalucía, Archaeological Heritage Curator. He has published extensively on the urban planning of the sector of the Alcázar-Mosque of Córdoba. Director of the Archaeological Ensemble of Medina Azahara between 2017 and 2019.

Antonio Monterroso-Checa

PhD (1977), University of Córdoba, is Associate Professor of Archaeology at that university. He has published extensively on Roman archaeology and remote sensing for cultural heritage in general, and on the architecture and topography of ancient Rome in particular.

José Ignacio Murillo-Fragero

(1972), Project Manager of *Urbe pro Orbe*, is a specialist in the archaeology of architecture. He has published extensively on early medieval buildings and methodological aspects such as BIM adaptation to Cultural Heritage (HBIM).

Juan Francisco Murillo Redondo

PhD (1959), University of Córdoba, is Head of the Archaeological Excavations in the Municipality of Córdoba. He has published extensively on ancient, late antique, and Andalusian archaeology.

Sabine Panzram

PhD (2001), Münster University, is Professor of Ancient History at Hamburg University and currently director of the Center for Advanced Study *Roman-Islam—Center for Compared Empire and Transcultural Studies*. She focuses on the social history of power in the Western Mediterranean, and in particular on urban history on the Iberian Peninsula.

José Miguel Puerta Vilchez

PhD (1959), University of Granada, is Associate Professor of Islamic Art History at that university. His studies and publications are mainly focused on Arabic aesthetics and art and architecture in al-Andalus.

Julio Samsó

PhD (1942), University of Barcelona, is Emeritus Professor of that university. He has published extensively on the history of science in al-Andalus and the Maghreb, in general, and on the history of astronomy in Western Islamic lands in particular.

Esther Sánchez-Medina

PhD (1977), Autonomous University of Madrid (UAM), is Associate Professor of History of Ancient Rome and History of the Byzantine Empire. She has published extensively on Roman Africa and on identities during the Roman Empire and late antiquity.

María de los Ángeles Utrero Agudo

PhD (1974), Autonomía University of Madrid, is Tenured Researcher at the School of Arabic Studies in Granada (Spanish National Research Council, CSIC). Her research is devoted to late antique and early medieval archaeology and architecture in Western Europe, both Islamic and Christian.

Antonio Vallejo-Triano

PhD (1957), is Curator of Historical Heritage of the Regional Government of Andalusia and Director of Archaeological Site of Madīnat al-Zahrā' (Córdoba). He has published extensively on architecture, archaeology, and the material culture of the Umayyad Caliphate, in particular on Madīnat al-Zahrā'.

Alejandro Villa del Castillo

PhD (1987), Complutense University of Madrid, is an independent researcher. His research is focused on late antique and early medieval sculpture and architecture in the Iberian Peninsula from an archaeological methodological approach.

Jaime Vizcaíno-Sánchez

PhD (1978), University of Málaga, is Associate Professor of Archaeology at that university. He has published extensively on Early Byzantine archaeology in the Western Mediterranean and on Roman and late antique iconography, dress accessories, and jewelry.