

JOHN VARLEY THE YOUNGER (1850 – 1933)

THE QURAN SCHOOL, 1882-1883

Signed and dated lower left: "JP Varley 1882-83"

Oil on canvas 50.8 x 69.3 cm (20 x 27 1/4 in.)

LONDON NEW YORK MADRID BRUSSELS



LONDON NEW YORK MADRID BRUSSELS

This charming and colourful observed depiction of young boys learning to recite the Quran was painted by John Varley the Younger (1850-1933), during his travels to Egypt in 1882. Inspired by the Middle East, like Ludwig Deutsch and the other great Orientalist painters of their time, Varley the Younger was compelled to accurately recreate paintings of madrasa (Quranic schools), landscapes, traditional customs and daily activities of the residents of the places he visited. The history of the Quranic school dates to the 7th century CE and is the religious guidance of the Ummah (the Muslim community) during the lifetime and after the passing of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him). As Islam spread beyond Arabia into the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia, and parts of Europe, the need for a more centralised educational system was required. Mosques (Masjid) continued to provide an important role in the teachings of the Quran, however, the scope for learning expanded and by the 10th century CE, the term madrasa had become closely associated with Islamic education. These institutions were established to offer structured learning in key Islamic disciplines such as jurisprudence (figh), theology (kalam), Quranic interpretation (tafsir), and the study of the Hadith. Over time, the madrasa system spread widely, from Spain in the west to India in the east, becoming the foundation of Islamic educational culture. Madrasas were typically supported by charitable endowments (wagf), which helped ensure their long-term operation. Many of them also provided boarding for students and teachers, fostering an environment of focused learning.

Set at the entrance of a *madrasa*, one of the most distinct features of this painting is the inclusion of the *taqiyah* (white skullcaps) and *fez* (red headdresses – known as *tarboosh* in Arabic) which the boys are wearing. The *taqiyah holds* great significance within the history of Islam and was worn across the *Ummah*. The *fez* came into popularity in 1827 by the Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II, who mandated the headdress to be worn by his new army, the *Askari-i Mansure-i Muhammediye*. The exact origin of the fez is mysterious and is believed to have come from ancient Tunisia and Morocco. Although, popularised during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II, after an Ottoman naval mission to the city of Fez in Morocco, the *fez* headdress was a part of Turkish culture since the 15th century and at the start of the Ottoman Empire. The scarlet and merlot dyes of the fez were initially achieved through the extraction of cornel; a type of shrub berry which could produce the rich tones utilised in the making of such headdresses.

John Varley the Younger (1850–1933) was the grandson of his namesake and the renowned artist, John Varley (1778–1842) and the son of Albert Fleetwood Varley (1804–1876), who was also a painter. Between 1870 and 1895, Varley the Younger exhibited landscapes and genre scenes at the Royal Academy, London and other notable galleries. In 1891–92, he traveled to India, but the artist is best remembered for his depictions of Egypt, which he visited in 1882. A substantial group of his landscape and topographical works are held in the permanent collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

LONDON NEW YORK MADRID BRUSSELS

COLNAGHI

London

26 BURY STREET, LONDON SW1Y 6AL

UNITED KINGDOM

MONDAY TO FRIDAY

10AM-6PM

+44 (0)20 7491 7408

contact@colnaghi.com

COLNAGHI

Madrid

CALLE GENERAL CASTAÑOS 9

PLANTA BAJA, DCHA.

28004 MADRID

MONDAY TO FRIDAY BY APPOINTMENT

spain@colnaghi.com

COLNAGHI New York

23 EAST 67TH STREET, FOURTH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10065

MONDAY TO FRIDAY

10AM-6PM

+1 (917) 388-3825

newyork@colnaghi.com

COLNAGHI

Brussels

RUE JACQUES JORDAENS 30

1000 BRUXELLES

BELGIUM

BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

brussels@colnaghi.com