



Left: Virgin and Child, ca. 1275–1300, France, Ivory with paint, 36.8 × 16.5 × 12.7 cm, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917, 17.190.295; **Center:** Kneeling Figure Natamatao, Mopti region, Mali, 10th – 14th century, Terracotta, 46 cm x 22.3 cm x 21.5 cm, Musée national du Mali, Photograph by Seydou Camara, 90–25–10; **Right:** Seated Figure, Possibly Ife, Tada Nigeria, Late 13th–14th century, Copper with traces of arsenic, lead, and tin, H. 54 cm, Nigerian National Commission for Museums and Monuments, 79.R18.

Medieval Africa as a cultural force is subject of major exhibition at Block Museum

‘Caravans of Gold’ debuts at Block before travelling to Aga Khan Museum and Smithsonian

EVANSTON, ILL. --- An ambitious new exhibition will showcase the splendor and power of the lost kingdoms and commercial centers of Africa, using centuries-old artifacts from sites around the Sahara Desert and artwork from West and North Africa, Europe and the Middle East that reveal the reach of Saharan networks, in a first-of-its-kind show that will open in January.

The Block Museum of Art at Northwestern University’s “Caravans of Gold, Fragments in Time: Art, Culture and Exchange Across Medieval Saharan Africa” is the first major exhibition to highlight West Africa’s global reach in

the medieval period of the 8th to 16th centuries by looking directly at its material remains through loans from Mali, Morocco and Nigeria.

By exploring the global impact of Saharan trade routes on a medieval economy fueled by gold, the exhibition upends historical misconceptions and demonstrates Africa's influence on medieval Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and beyond.

"Caravans of Gold" will debut at the Block Jan. 26 through July 21, 2019, before traveling to the Aga Khan Museum in Toronto (fall 2019) and the Smithsonian's National Museum of African Art in Washington, D.C. (spring 2020).

Presenting more than 250 artworks and fragments spanning five centuries and a vast geographic expanse, the exhibition features loans from partner museums and institutions in Mali, Morocco and Nigeria, including many items which have never been presented in the United States.

Manuscripts from Timbuktu, Mali, emphasize the role that the shared language and culture of Islam played in the expansion of African exchange networks while an extraordinary cast copper sculpture from Nigeria and a finely carved ivory sculpture from France raise questions about the interdependency of materials that are ubiquitous to the medieval period.

A companion book of essays, co-published by the Block Museum of Art and Princeton University Press, expands the focus of the project and is designed to serve as a significant new resource on the subject, based on the most up-to-date research across fields of study.

"Caravans of Gold" is curated by Kathleen Bickford Berzock, associate director of curatorial affairs at the Block, who has worked closely with an interdisciplinary advisory team of art history, archaeology, history and comparative literature specialists working in sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and Europe. Berzock was curator of African art at the Art Institute of Chicago before coming to the Block.



Bioconical bead, Egypt or Syria, 10th -11th century Gold; filigree, granulation, "rope" wire L. 7.2 cm, H. 2.9 cm, The Aga Khan Museum, AKM618.

"The legacy of medieval trans-Saharan exchange has largely been omitted from Western historical narratives and art histories, and certainly from the way that Africa is presented in art museums," Berzock said. "Caravans of Gold" has been conceived to shine a light on Africa's pivotal role in world history through the tangible materials that remain."

Yusuf Usman, former director general of the National Commission for Museums and Monuments in Nigeria and a contributor to the "Caravans of Gold" publication, believes this collaboration is an essential opportunity for museum goers and exhibition partners.

"The richness of our collections has made us a very important resource for telling the story of Africa's significant contribution toward civilization," Usman said.

African empires and entrepôts

New archaeological studies and emerging knowledge in recent years have greatly enhanced scholars' understanding of the central importance of West Africa in the 8th to 16th centuries. Hundreds of fragments-

-evidence of vast trade systems--have been unearthed from sites such as Tadmekka and Gao in Mali and Sijilmasa in Morocco.

“These ‘fragments in time’ are key to conjuring a new vision of the past,” Berzock said. “We have a unique opportunity to use art history to contextualize these fragments and to use the special context of the museum to make visible the story of the thriving African cities and empires that were foundational to the global medieval world.”

“This exhibition is an act of retrieval, bringing together far-flung links to the past in order to correct and enlarge previous scholarly interpretations of medieval Africa,” said Lisa Corrin, the Block’s Ellen Philips Katz Director.

“Fragments, probably the hardest materials for a museum to make visual sense of, hold pride of place here,” Corrin said. “We are inviting visitors to ‘read’ fragments, as archeologists do, to imagine the past.”



Tuareg camel saddle (tarik or tamzak), Algerian Sahara. Leather, rawhide, wood, parchment or vellum, wool, silk, tinned metal, brass-plated metal, iron, copper alloy, cheetah skin, 75 x 71 x 46 cm. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, gift of the Estate of Dr. Lloyd Cabot Briggs, 1975, 975-32-50/11927@ President and Fellows of Harvard College, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

unprecedented number of loans from the national collections of Mali, Morocco and Nigeria, never before seen in the United States, including from Mali irreplaceable terracotta sculptures, manuscripts and the delicate remains of woven indigo-dyed cloth from the medieval period that are among Africa’s oldest surviving textiles. From Nigeria come sculptures in bronze and terracotta, some dating as early as the 9th century. And from Morocco there are gold coins, glazed ceramics and carved stucco architectural embellishments.

Works that illuminate the play of borders and territories hold a central role in the exhibition. The terracotta figures from the Bankoni Region of Mali, on loan from the Art Institute of Chicago, are self-representations of people involved in trans-Saharan trade. A richly hued 14th-century Italian painting of the crucifixion covered

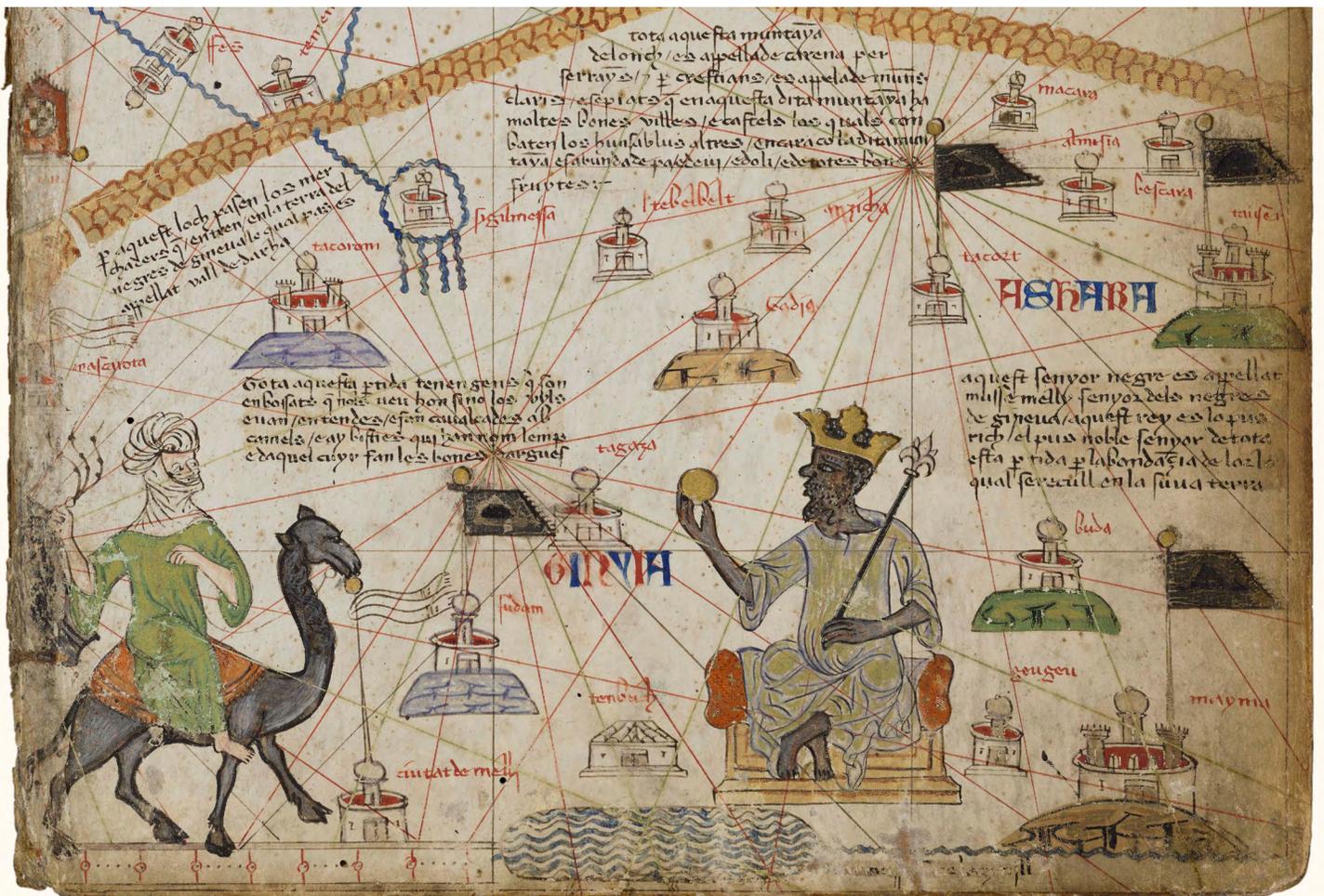
The wealthiest man in history

A key figure in the story of sub-Saharan trade is Mansa Musa, the 14th-century king of the Empire of Mali. His kingdom-controlled access to one of the most productive gold regions in the world, making Musa one of the wealthiest people in history. The exhibition conjures Musa’s pilgrimage to the Islamic holy city of Mecca through luxury objects that relate to descriptions of his stay with the sultan of Cairo, Egypt. During his travels his caravan reportedly carried 100 loads of gold, which he famously distributed along his route to the holy site and back.

Recently excavated fragments of fired clay molds, used to cast blank gold coins for trans-Saharan trade, also will be included in the exhibition, contextualized with new research by Northwestern materials science professor Marc Walton and postdoctoral fellow Gianluca Pastorelli, who worked in consultation with British archeologist Sam Nixon. These modest fragments disprove common assumptions that West Africa was merely a route for trade rather than a hub of great economic wealth, commerce, and production.

African-sourced artifacts and rare treasures

The “Caravans of Gold” exhibition includes an



Atlas of Maritime Charts (The Catalan Atlas) [detail of Mansa Musa], Abraham Cresque (1325–1387), 1375, Mallorca. Parchment mounted on six wood panels, illuminated. Bibliothèque nationale de France.

with gold leaf, on loan from the Walters Art Museum in Baltimore, is one example of the many treasures on view from the Western canon. In the context of the exhibition, the work — embellished with gold that likely was transported along Saharan caravan routes — takes on an entirely new dimension.

Central to “Caravans of Gold” is the innovative use of precious archeological fragments, some minute in size, in the form of broken pieces of glazed and unglazed pottery, colored shards of glass vessels, copper and iron work, glass and semi-precious stone beads, and extremely rare wisps of textiles, that together animate the imagination.

“The Block Museum of Art is committed to telling stories that expand and challenge mainstream art histories,” noted Lisa Corrin. “Caravans of Gold is an exhibition that exemplifies this commitment and celebrates Northwestern University’s unique strengths in championing innovative research, fostering interdisciplinary connections, and cultivating global perspective. A network of institutional and international partnership allows the museum to serve as the connecting hub for a project that spans continents and millennia.”

Upending the exhibition model

Unlike the more traditional art museum focus on masterworks grouped within periods and geographical area, “Caravans of Gold” utilizes a cutting-edge curatorial approach, juxtaposing fragments with artworks from across regions and time frames, and drawing revelatory passages from medieval texts in Arabic that describe Saharan trade.

The many artworks on display help fill in the pieces of this puzzle. A thumbnail-sized fragment of Chinese porcelain, unearthed from the medieval trading center of Tadmekka, Mali, is displayed next to a complete 12th-

century Quingbai bowl from China, its exact match in color and material.

Other groupings amplify meaning. A delicate 13th-century ivory figure of the seated Virgin Mary with Christ on her lap made in France, a treasure of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, is placed nearby an equally masterful figure of a seated man cast in pure copper in the same century. Made at Ife, Nigeria, and found at Tada, a trading center on the Niger River, it is possible the figure was cast from copper mined in Western Europe that was imported along the same Saharan routes that brought African ivory to Europe. The exhibition illuminates the global connections that link these objects.

African institutional partnerships

International partnerships have been fundamental to realizing the “Caravans of Gold” exhibition. From the project’s inception, it has been developed with the input of colleagues from the exhibition’s core African partner countries of Mali, Morocco, and Nigeria. Partner nations have underscored the importance of the exhibition to international audiences and their own national patrimony. Written statements of support for the project partners include:

FROM MALI

Moulaye Coulibaly, Director, Direction National du Patrimoine Culturel
Mohamed Diagayeté, Director General, Institut Ahmed Baba des Hautes Études et des Recherches Islamiques
Dr. Salia Malé, Director of Research and Acting Director General, Musée National du Mali
Dr. Moussa Sow, Director, Institut des Sciences Humaines

“This endeavor promotes and disseminates understanding of the history of Mali and its central role in trans-Saharan trade, which for centuries has been a source of Malian prosperity and influence. As we work to protect Mali’s cultural heritage for posterity, it is heartening to be part of a project that has at its essence a declaration of a historical moment that was of such importance to the world.”

FROM NIGERIA

Emeka Onuegbu, Acting Director General, Nigerian National Commission for Museums and Monuments

“The ‘Caravans of Gold’ exhibition and its accompanying publication provide an original context for reflecting anew on important artworks from Nigeria’s national collections,” said Emeka Onuegbu, acting director general, Nigerian National Commission for Museums and Monuments. “By considering these works through the perspective of medieval networks of exchange, the project breaks new ground in connecting Nigeria’s history to an expanded history regionally and globally.”

FROM MOROCCO

Abderrahim Chaaban, Director, Bank Al-Maghrib Museum, Rabat
Abdellah Alaoui, Director of Cultural Patrimony, Ministry of Culture and Communication, Kingdom of Morocco

“Caravans of Gold, Fragments in Time’ brings attention to the historic relations across North and West Africa for an international audience. It also advances the critical work of revising Western medieval history from an African perspective. In this endeavor we look to these historic connections across the Sahara as a precedent for the role they can play in the region today.”

The exhibition includes major loans from the Ahmed Baba Institute of Higher Learning and Islamic Research, Direction Nationale du Patrimoine Culturel, L’Institut des sciences humaines and the Musée National in Mali; the Ministry of Culture and Communication and Bank Al-Maghrib Museum in Morocco; and the National Commission for Museums and Monuments in Nigeria.

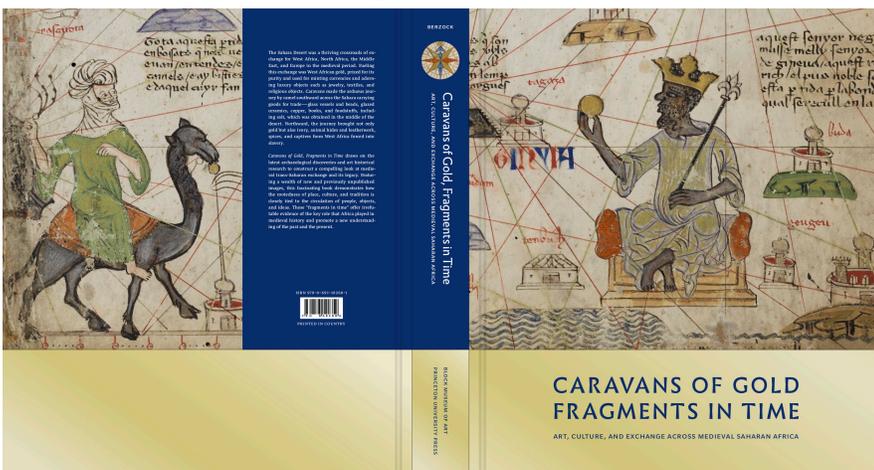
A version of the exhibition in the form of texts and images curated to place each country’s loans at the center of the narrative will be returned to African lending institutions for display after the North American run.

Companion Publication

“[Caravans of Gold, Fragments in Time](#),” edited by Berzock, and co-published by The Block Museum of Art and Princeton University Press, draws on the latest discoveries and research to construct a compelling and interdisciplinary look at medieval trans-Saharan exchange and its legacy.

In the lavishly illustrated volume, 21 contributors from diverse disciplines present case studies that form a rich portrayal of a distant time. Topics include descriptions of key medieval cities around the Sahara; networks of exchange that contributed to the circulation of gold, copper and ivory and their associated art forms; and medieval glass bead production in West Africa’s forest region.

The publication is supported in part by the Office for Research at Northwestern, Furthermore: a program of the J.M. Kaplan Fund, the Sandra L. Riggs Publications Fund at the Block Museum and a gift from Liz Warnock to the department of art history at Northwestern.



Exhibition Support

“Caravans of Gold, Fragments in Time: Art, Culture and Exchange Across Medieval Saharan Africa” has been made possible in part by two major grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities: Exploring the human endeavor. “Caravans of Gold” also is supported by the Buffett Institute for Global Studies at Northwestern. An anonymous donor made possible the exhibition’s travel to the Smithsonian National Museum of African Art and other venues. Additional support is provided by the Alumnae of Northwestern University, the Robert Lehman Foundation, the Elizabeth F. Cheney Foundation and the Evanston Arts Council, an agency supported by the City of Evanston.

Northwestern’s [Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies](#), founded in 1954 and today the largest separate Africana collection in existence, also will contribute a number of texts from and about Africa to the exhibition.



The Block Museum of Art, Northwestern University

[The Block Museum of Art](#), the fine art museum of Northwestern University, is an imaginative teaching and learning resource that aims to inspire a new generation of artists, scholars and arts professionals. The museum taps into the powerful brain trust that is Northwestern in order to interpret its permanent collection with relevance, present dynamic programs for the public, and featuring a global exhibition program that crosses time periods and cultures and serves as a springboard for thought-provoking discussions relevant to our lives today. Celebrating its 38th anniversary this year, The Block is free and open to all.