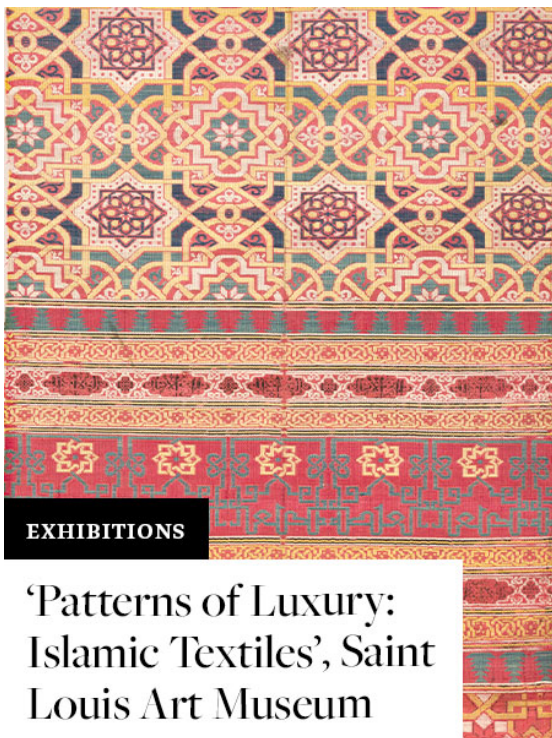


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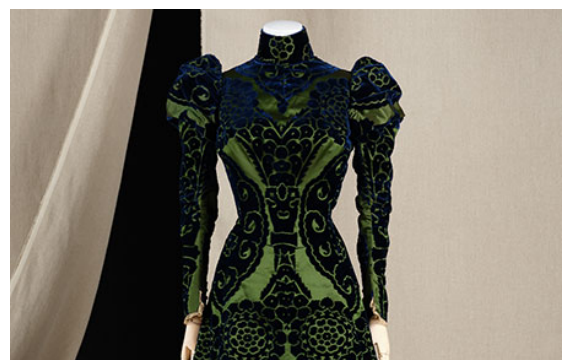
# HALI

NEWSLETTER No. 516 • 1 August 2025



This 14th-century Spanish curtain panel with Arabic inscriptions in Kufic script is among the pieces drawn from the collections of the **Saint Louis Art Museum** in **Missouri** for ‘**Patterns of Luxury: Islamic Textiles, 11th–17th Centuries**’. The textiles selected by curator Philip Hu are illustrious examples from Islamic Spain, Ottoman Egypt, Mughal India and Safavid Persia. This show runs until **4 January 2026**.

Visit the [Saint Louis Art Museum](#) website for more information.





This landmark exhibition at the **British Museum** in **London** traces the sacred origins of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist art and its impact beyond the subcontinent. Showcasing over 180 objects, ‘**Ancient India: Living Traditions**’ displays sculptures, manuscripts and paintings to illuminate how they were shared across the Indian Ocean to Southeast Asia and along the Silk Roads to East Asia. This show runs until **19 October 2025**.

Visit the [British Museum](#) website for more information.



‘**Worth: Inventing Haute Couture**’ is an exhibition at the **Petit Palais** in **Paris** tracing the career of Charles Frederick Worth, a key figure in the history of fashion. Discover his legacy and artistic and historical influences through more than 400 garments, objects and accessories, including this tea gown, circa 1896. This exhibition runs until **7 September 2025**.

Visit the [Petit Palais](#) website for more information.

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## HALI 224: Dress of Elector Moritz of Saxony



This [#FridayFocus](#) highlights a costume treasure of the Saxon Electors—part of the permanent installation of Dresden Armoury at the Dresden Residenzschloss in Germany—discussed by Christine Nagel and Viktoria Pisareva in HALI 224.

The ensemble once worn by Elector Moritz of Saxony is a striking piece. Comprising a coat, doublet, trunk hose and stockings, it is first recorded in the



## FRIDAY FOCUS

Elector's estate inventory in 1553—  
although no documentation indicates the  
occasion for which it was made.

Between 2002 and 2009, the ensemble underwent extensive restoration at the Abegg-Stiftung (Riggisberg, Switzerland). During this process it was discovered that its pomegranate damask pattern contains the Medici diamond ring as well as three pears, indicating that the damask is of Florentine origin.

Rich in material and striking in its contrasting yellow and black colours, the dress exudes power. The voluminous coat, made from vibrant yellow silk damask, is adorned with triple black velvet ribbon and silver cords. Its long, hanging sleeves are decorative, and the wearer's arms could go through hidden slits beneath the puffed upper sleeves.

The coat features a wide collar and, keeping with mid-16th-century fashion trends, its edges are left unhemmed. The slits on the sleeves were originally fastened with twenty-two gold passementerie knots.

The full article is available via a digital subscription to [HALI](#) magazine.

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No. 224



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