Lalla Essaydi (b. 1956, Marrakesh) grew up in Morocco, raised her family in Saudi Arabia, and relocated to France and finally the United States. Her work offers perspectives into cross-cultural identity politics, creating vues that draw together culturally embedded materials and practices—including the odalique form, Arabic calligraphy, henna, textiles, and bullets—to critique the narratives that have been associated with Muslim women throughout time and across cultures. By placing Orientalist fantasies of Arab women and Western stereotypes in dialogue with lived realities, Essaydi presents identity as the culmination of these legacies, yet something that also expands beyond culture, iconography, and stereotypes.

Essaydi studied at the École nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts in Paris before earning her BFA from Tufts University and MFA from the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, both in Boston. Her work has been exhibited around the world, including in the San Diego Museum of Art, CA; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA; Bahrain National Museum; and Sharjah Calligraphy Biennial, United Arab Emirates. Essaydi’s work is represented in the collections of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, CA; Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, TX; National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; Brooklyn Museum of Art, NY; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA; and the Musée du Louvre, Paris, amongst many others.

Valerie Behiery is a Canadian independent scholar and arts writer whose research focuses on historical and contemporary visual culture from or relating to the Middle East, with a special emphasis on gender, cross-cultural, and the politics of representation. For several years, she has served as the contemporary Middle Eastern art and Islamic art consultant at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts in Quebec, Canada. She has also worked as an assistant professor of art history in both Turkey and Saudi Arabia and presented several papers in her field at national and international conferences. The recipient of several prestigious grants, Valerie Behiery earned her Ph.D. in art history and communication studies from McGill University, after which she was awarded a three-year postdoctoral fellowship at the Université de Montréal. Her writing has been published in numerous refereed journals and peer-reviewed journals including the Journal of Women of the Middle East, and the Journal of Islam and Culture (Hawwa), Implicit Religion, Social Identities: Journal for the Study of Race, Ethnicity, and Culture, the Journal of Canadian Art History, and Comparative Studies of South, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, and Sociology et sociétés. It has also appeared in art catalogues and art magazines such as Nafas, esse, and Intense Art Magazine.
The faculty of memory is increasingly detached from academic learning and knowledge. The dependence on technology and artificial intelligence in both scholarship and daily life has redefined, however, rather than replaced memory. In an era hinged on simulacra and the selfie, memory has been transformed into a final, somewhat inviolable outpost of subjectivity and identity. It can enact terrains of resistance in a world where social, economic, and political systems increasingly make individuals feel powerless. As Andreas Huyssen writes, memory can “claim some anchoring space in a world of puzzling and often threatening heterogeneity, non-synchronicity, and information overload.” Memory, both personal and cultural, forms the beating heart of Lalla Essaydi’s art. The artist’s photographic mise-en-scènes illustrate memory’s protean potency, particularly for subjects straddling multiple geographies and cultural imaginaries. They also plot its intersection with issues of gender, language, the history of representation, and cross-culturality.

Lalla Essaydi has produced multiple series of photographs—Converging Territories (2002–04), Les Femmes du Maroc (2005–08), Harem (2009), Harem Revisited (2012–13), Bullets (2009–14), and Bullets Revisited (2012–13)—which trace the artist’s deployment of memory over time as well as highlight other central themes in the artist’s work, like female agency, plural identity, Orientalism, and Islamic aesthetics. From the perspective of visuality, the artist is identified with large-scale, beautiful images of Middle Eastern women in clothing and spaces that simultaneously appropriate and challenge traditional Islamic cultures and Orientalist painting and tropes. Cultural critique imbues Lalla Essaydi’s work, yet it transcends either simplistic Neo-Orientalism or East-West binarism, a transcendence largely enabled by her plural identity. Essaydi’s life, like her work, evinces polyculturalism: born and raised in Morocco, the artist has lived in Saudi Arabia, France, and the United States and now divides her time between Boston and Marrakesh.

The series Converging Territories (1–4) that launched Lalla Essaydi’s international career is rooted in child-
hood memory. The chromatically-restrained images display women and children in the house where Essaydi grew up. Returning to the physical space of her childhood inaugurates an act of self-healing and understanding, but it equally allows the artist to address the wider theme of traditional Islam’s relegation of women to the private sphere. *Converging Territories #21* and *Converging Territories #30* (1/3), showing four females at different stages of life, convey the development from childhood to adulthood not only through physical growth, but also through an increased degree of veiling from uncovered hair to full facial covering. Unfolding from right to left, like Arabic script, the progression from female visibility to invisibility denotes an unease with women’s bodies and, by extension, sexuality. However, the two works subtly subvert female erasure through a series of conceptual and artistic strategies that recur throughout Lalla Essaydi’s work, in addition to the ploy of memory whose claim to selfhood possesses, as stated above, an intrinsic resistance to oppression.

Most significant is the feminist strategy of performance, allowing women the possibility of self-representation. The women in Essaydi’s compositions are neither passive nor paid odalisques who acquiesce to external directives. They are instead friends and relatives of the artist who met and discussed the project before the photoshoots. The actors thus consciously perform and convey self-representation through physical presence, gestures, actions, and especially the gaze, all rendered more salient by the pictures’ almost monochromatic palette. *Converging Territories #24* (4) incarnates the power of subjectivity expressed through bodily performance; by looking back and meeting the onlooker’s gaze, the woman posits her agency, thereby thwarting her depersonalization on sexual, racial, or religious grounds. Bill Ashcroft and his coauthors describe the resistance to oppression operated through the reversal of the gaze as “the displacing gaze of the disciplined, where the observer becomes the observed.” However, the fact that fully facially-veiled women or women seen only from the
back nonetheless exude, in Essaydi’s work, a sense of their individuality perhaps best epitomizes the uncanny, almost mysterious ability of conscious embodiment to communicate selfhood.

Essaydi’s signature act of obsessively covering objects, backdrops, and women’s clothing and bodies in handwritten Arabic script denotes a behind-the-scenes performance whose resulting layer of language and use of the womanly medium of henna also assert female agency.7 *Harem Women Writing* (5) from *Les Femmes du Maroc* series (5–7), representing two seated women writing on boundless cloth, makes the claim for Arab women’s voices even more explicit for the viewer. Largely illegible, text in Essaydi’s work equally functions as a screen, disrupting spectator identification with the portrayed women, thereby contesting the long history of representation in which women were objects, rather than subjects of the gaze. In sum, Essaydi is overwriting women’s bodies literally to prevent them from being further overwritten discursively.

The title “Converging Territories” refers to both the Western and Middle Eastern aspects of the artist’s self-identity. Having studied, lived, and worked for many years in Europe and North America, Lalla Essaydi had left her Moroccan homeland behind physically, but not psychologically. She felt compelled to re-explore her cultural roots in order to evolve as both a woman and artist. The plural vision procured by bicultural experience underscores not only *Converging Territories*, but Essaydi’s whole corpus.8

Encompassing different worldviews in constant negotiation, it affords the artist’s capacity to inhabit them while succumbing to the stereotypes and assumptions of none. The varied cultural references of Essaydi’s work make it readable across cultures; its aesthetic evoking both Western Orientalist and Islamic collective imaginaries draws in spectators only to then address the restrictive definitions and representations of Muslim Arab women found therein. Discussing this aspect of her work, Essaydi says, “I suggest how both traditional Orientalism and today’s withdrawal into the false security of a simplified, repressive past, distort the lives of women and deprive these lives of value.”9

*Les Femmes du Maroc* establishes more overt references to Orientalism than *Converging Territories*. Displaying the same subdued palette, focus on veiling and women, and metatextual calligraphy, its images exhibit a more painterly composition and the favorite Orientalist fantasies of the odalisque and the harem.10 The series probes, in Essaydi’s nuanced manner, the West’s problematic exoticization and reductive sexualization of Muslim women. *Les Femmes du Maroc* unpacks the fiction surrounding life in the harem; its

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8 *Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres*, *Turkish Bath*, 1862, Oil on Canvas on Wood.
Paris, Musée du Louvre · Photo: Erich Lessing / Art Resource, NY.
women, clothed and engaged in domestic activities, radically contrast with the lustful universe conjured up, for example, by the octogenarian Ingres in his famous Orientalist painting, *The Turkish Bath* (8). Essaydi’s counterview emanates from the artist’s own recollections of living in the female quarters of a traditional Muslim home: “My home life was domestic, full of children running through the halls, and moms attending to housework.”

Some works in *Les Femmes du Maroc* reenact and thus reinterpret Orientalist “masterpieces” like *La Grande Odalisque* (7), which revisits Ingres’ revered *La Grande Odalisque* (9). By appropriating Orientalist iconography, Lalla Essaydi lays bare its voyeuristic nature. However, the appropriation also reclaims it as part of her own cultural memory, not only because minoritized subjects internalize stereotypes as W. E. B. Du Bois rightly recognized over a hundred years ago in *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903), but also because Orientalist painting captured authentic facets of Islamic culture such as the ornamental artistry of its architecture, ceramics, and textiles. Orientalist art therefore constitutes a double signifier for Essaydi. Mirroring her own bicultural vision, it allows her to comment, as both insider and outsider, on Middle Eastern and Western cultures and traditions.

The *Harem* series (10–12) further illustrates the possibility of a visual tradition to speak multiple languages. The women’s poses as well as the sumptuous polychrome architecture and decoration echo Orientalist tropes. The setting equally references Islamic culture, the use of photography associated with reality rather than fiction further reinforcing the notion of cultural authenticity. *Harem* is set in the Dar al Basha palace in Marrakesh. Place holds a central role in Lalla Essaydi’s art, and yet until the *Harem* series, her mise-en-scènes appear to unfold in the undefined spaces of memory and pure image, devoid of precise references to context. *Harem*’s images explore the interaction between women and architecture in traditional Moroccan culture by foregrounding an actual, physical space reminiscent of the home in which Lalla Essaydi herself grew up. Interestingly, after choosing the site, she discovered that the lavish Dar al Basha was connected to her family history as her father had been raised there. Because *Harem* is hinged on personal memory and history, its representation of women emerges not so much from Western stereotypes as from Essaydi’s knowledge of harem life and, by extension, of the real joy and also pain of a harem’s inhabitants. Women are soldered to the palace, their plotted separation from the world communicated through the patterned textiles swathing them. The artist purposefully designed the fabrics to emulate the geometric ornamentation adorning the Dar al Basha and thus visually meld person and place.

While the *Harem* series casts Muslim women as somewhat sequestered, it obviates the memes of veiling and victimization used in mainstream media to claim Islam’s alleged misogyny and incompatibility with
Western norms and modernity. Harem refuses to be co-opted by the historically-entrenched cultural competition between East and West. The series moves beyond binarism, conceptually, through its anchoring in personal experience and, visually, through cross-cultural aesthetics. The bicultural nature of the Orientalist-style figuration is evident. Less so is that, in addition to quoting European artistic traditions, Lalla Essaydi has recourse to an aesthetic strategy central to traditional Islamic art. The all-over geometric pattern or series of patterns that compose Harem’s images function, as they do in Islamic art, to dematerialize the physical world and its representation and transport spectators beyond the image into the universal, albeit also subjective, realm of mediation. In earlier works, text and textile carry this role of visually enacting the spaces of reception. The visual attractiveness of Lalla Essaydi’s compositions also translates across cultures. It dissipates cultural borders despite myriad reservations towards beauty in contemporary art and art theory. The proclivity for rich, lush visuality underwrites all of Essaydi’s art.

Harem Revisited (13–14) continues the colorful recasting of harem scenes. The images harbor a mosaic-like aesthetic produced by the dizzying juxtaposition of ornate textiles bearing contrasting color schemes, motifs, textures, and decorative details. The wall hangings, covers, caftans, and belts, lent to the artist by Nour and Boubker Temli, date from between the seventeenth and early twentieth centuries. Their predominance in the photographs underline the role of cultural memory and material culture in Essaydi’s work. Harem Revisited results, however, in a more modern aesthetic than previous series. The overabundance of textiles confers a lived-in look and creates a theatrical effect that admits to its staged artifice. The confident postures and physiognomies of the young women posing also come across as contemporary, their forthcoming gazes contravening any attempt of erasure.

Works in the series Bullets (15) and Bullets Revisited (16–17) pursue the same subject matter. However, here the women, modeling a taut balance between agency and display, often more readily adopt the poses of eroticized odalisques, amplified by the semi-sheerness and shimmer of their dress. In these two
series, gold and silver constitute the color, code, and content. The artist has painstakingly assembled small metal elements to construct backdrops, floors, clothes, and any other displayed objects. *Bullets Revisited #8* (16) which appears entirely produced by these interwoven metal units, exemplifies their pixel-like, constitutive nature as well as their transformation into dazzling textiles. Walking a fine line between Arab women’s domestic scenes and Orientalist fictions, the scene depicts two women who have pulled golden necklaces out of an equally golden treasure chest placed on the floor.

As in the other images of *Bullets* and *Bullets Revisited*, the contemporary chain mail serves as the pictorial and physical architecture of the photograph. However, it takes on a whole new meaning when viewers discover that it consists of cut bullet casings of different sizes and shapes.Positing the relationship among beauty, representation, women, and violence, the decorative metal textiles act as metaphor for the harm perpetrated against women, whether through patriarchal norms, political and social exclusion, or physical assault. *Bullets* and *Bullets Revisited* nonetheless refuse female disempowerment. Essaydi has patiently reworked the bullet casings into artifacts of extraordinary beauty as well as protective armour that testifies to female resilience. The more abstract *Bullets #3* (15) further corroborates how all-over patterning forms an aesthetic strategy in Essaydi’s work that functions as a signifier for the unseen, not for spiritual realities as in Islamic art, but for minoritized subjectivities. The work shows a single figure from the back whose face remains invisible; the opticality of pattern disallows the eyes to rest on the picture and opens a new plane bespeaking the individuality of the partially-hidden woman.

Lalla Essaydi’s meticulously planned photographs leave nothing to happenstance. Often requiring months of preparation, they deliberately foster multilayeredness and ambiguity of form and meaning. By reflecting the uncertain location of polycultural subjects, they create new spaces that defy present-day categorizations of and in East and West. Essaydi’s work embodies the late Moroccan intellectual Abdelkeber Khatibi’s theory of a pensée-autre or “thinking differently” that invited Arab societies to challenge not only the cultural and ideological hegemony of the West, but also monolithic Islamic discourses on identity and difference.15 If Lalla Essaydi’s photographs touch upon such larger, vital issues, their rootedness in self and memory equally encompasses the political in its courageous claim to individual power.


3 The sets of terms “Islamic art” and “Islamic aesthetics” have provoked debate. Some art historians question the accuracy of the epithet “Islamic” to describe art produced in Muslim lands from the seventh up until the nineteenth—and sometimes the twenty-first—centuries. They argue that, besides masking regional diversity and historical developments, it wrongly implies that all Islamic art was religious or made by or for Muslims, which was, of course, not the case as the Muslim world has always been multi-denominational. See Sheila Blair and Jonathan M. Bloom, “The Mirage of Islamic Art: Reflections on the Study of an Unwieldy Field,” *The Art Bulletin* 85, no. 1 (2003): 152–184. The same applies to Islamic aesthetics, a concept whose very existence certain scholars dispute. See, Oliver Leaman, *Islamic Aesthetics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2004). These debates are interesting and complex, but cannot be sufficiently broached here for reasons of length. My own view differs from the authors cited above in that I weigh words according to their communicability and consider that which is called Islamic art and architecture, displays, in addition to diversity, a set of unifying visual and conceptual elements across space and time. For the richest work on Islamic aesthetics in diametrical opposition to Leaman’s thesis, see Valerie Gonzalez, *Beauty in Islam: Aesthetics in Islamic Art and Architecture* (London: I. B. Tauris; Institute of Ismaili Studies, 2001).

4 On hybridity and plural identity, see Homi K. Bhabha, *The Location of Culture* (New York: Routledge, 2004), in which the postcolonial critic articulates his oft-cited concept of the “third space.”


The authors are here discussing Homi Bhabha’s conception of mimicry. For more on feminism and the gaze, see Laura Mulvey, *Visual and Other Pleasures* (London: MacMillan, 1989) and E. Ann Kaplan, *Looking for the Other: Feminism, Film, and the Imperial Gaze* (New York: Routledge, 1997).

Historically, calligraphy was considered the highest art form in the Muslim world because of its relatedness to the Qur’an. From the beginning, it played an iconic as much as a textual role in Islamic art and architecture. Interestingly, calligraphy informed early modern art movements in the Arab world and Iran. See Venetia Porter, *Word into Art: Artists of the Modern Middle East* (London: The British Museum, 2006); Iftikhar Dadi, “Rethinking Calligraphic Modernism,” in *Discrepant Abstraction*, ed. Kobena Mercer (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2006), 94–114; and Saeb Eigner, Isabelle Caussé, and Christopher Masters, *Art of the Middle East: Modern and Contemporary Art of the Arab World and Iran* (New York: Merrell Publishers, 2010). Calligraphy continues to constitute an important element of contemporary art produced by artists of Muslim descent; while the most relevant example here is Shirin Neshat, there are myriad others like Shiraze Houshiary, Parviz Tanavoli, Salar Ahmadian, and El Seed. It is also important to note that, contrary to general opinion, Muslim women throughout Islamic history became calligraphers and sometimes earned their living as scribes. For more on this, see Annemarie Schimmel, *Calligraphy and Islamic Culture* (New York: New York University Press, 1984) and Salah al-Din al-Munajjid, “Women’s Roles in the Arts of Arabic Calligraphy,” in *The Book in the Islamic World*, ed. George N. Atiyeh (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1995), 141–148.

The artist’s identity is polycultural rather than strictly bicultural, especially as both the West and the Middle East are themselves heteropathic categories. However, the focus here on biculturalism is due to the fact that a ‘clash of civilizations’ worldview plotting the Western world as antithetical to the Muslim world still often underwrites public and media discourses, cultural production, and the the production of knowledge, more generally. Lalla Essaydi’s work is critical because it complexifies this worldview, reveals its problematic nature and seeks to move beyond it.


Although technically, Ingres, who had never visited North Africa or the Middle East, more broadly, is depicting a public bath, the famous painting is associated with similarly lascivious harem scenes in Western art.

Personal communication with the artist, December 21, 2017.


Exhibition
LES FEMMES DU MAROC: HAREM WOMEN WRITING, 2008
1 Converging Territories #21A–D, 2003
Four chromogenic prints mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 60 x 48 in. each (152.4 x 121.9 cm); edition 2/10, signed, titled, dated, and editioned on label, verso.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to The Trout Gallery, Dickinson College

2 Converging Territories #22, 2004
Three chromogenic prints mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 40 x 30 in. each (101.6 x 76.2 cm); edition 9/15; signed, titled, dated, and editioned on label, verso.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to Lafayette Art Galleries, Lafayette College

3 Converging Territories #24, 2004
Four chromogenic prints mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 20 x 24 in. each (50.8 x 61 cm); edition 3/5.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to Lafayette Art Galleries, Lafayette College

4 Converging Territories #30, 2004
Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 71 x 88 in. (180.4 x 223.5 cm); printed 2012.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to Lafayette Art Galleries, Lafayette College

Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 20 x 24 in. (50.8 x 61 cm); printed 2011; edition 3/15; signed by the artist, titled, dated, and editioned on label, verso.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to The Trout Gallery, Dickinson College

Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 60 x 48 in. (152.4 x 121.9 cm); edition 2/10; signed, titled, dated, and editioned on label, verso.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to Lafayette Art Galleries, Lafayette College

7 Harem #2, 2009
Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 30 x 40 in. (76.2 x 101.6 cm), exhibition print.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to Lafayette Art Galleries, Lafayette College
8 Harem #10, 2009
Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 30 x 40 in. (76.2 x 101.6 cm); edition 1/15; signed, titled, dated, and editioned on label, verso.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to The Trout Gallery, Dickinson College

9 Bullets #3, 2009
Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 60 x 48 in. (152.4 x 121.9 cm).
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to Lafayette Art Galleries, Lafayette College

10 Harem #14C, 2009
Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 30 x 40 in. (76.2 x 101.6 cm); edition 11/15, signed, titled, dated, and editioned on label verso.
The Trout Gallery, museum purchase with funds from the Friends of The Trout Gallery

11 Harem Revisited #34, 2012
Three chromogenic prints mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 40 x 30 in. each (101.6 x 76.2 cm); edition 1/15; signed on an artist’s label verso.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to Lafayette Art Galleries, Lafayette College

12 Bullets Revisited #31, 2014
Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 30 x 40 in. (76.2 x 101.6 cm); exhibition print.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to The Trout Gallery, Dickinson College

13 Harem Revisited #51, 2013
Chromogenic print mounted to aluminum with a UV protective laminate, 30 x 40 in. (76.2 x 101.6 cm); edition 1/15; signed, titled, dated, and editioned on label, verso.
Edwynn Houk Gallery on loan to The Trout Gallery, Dickinson College
Lalla Essaydi’s (b. 1956, Marrakesh, Morocco) art champions women. Central to the artist’s vision is a synthesis of personal and historical catalysts. As a Muslim woman who grew up in Morocco, raised her family in Saudi Arabia, and relocated to France and finally the United States, the artist has profound firsthand perspectives into cross-cultural identity politics. Essaydi weaves together a rich roster of culturally embedded materials and practices—including the odalisque form, Arabic calligraphy, henna, textiles, and bullets—to illuminate the narratives that have been associated with Muslim women throughout time and across cultures. By placing Orientalist fantasies of Arab women and Western stereotypes in dialogue with lived realities, Essaydi presents identity as the culmination of these legacies, yet something that also expands beyond culture, iconography, and stereotypes.

The performative act of inscribing women’s bodies and spaces with calligraphy is a vital part of Essaydi’s approach, emphasizing the ongoing, active, and collaborative process of becoming and creating. Since her first major series Converging Territories (2002–4), Essaydi has used henna to envelope the women in her photographs in Arabic calligraphy. Henna is a form of decoration that marks some of the happiest and most significant moments of a Muslim woman’s life, and Essaydi elevates this tradition—conventionally regarded as a “woman’s craft”—into a radical act of visual and linguistic artistry. The stream-of-consciousness, poetic script includes biographical details relating to the artist’s and models’ experiences as women. Essaydi’s series Les Femmes du Maroc (2005–7) continued to engage with these approaches while expanding to also question the historical representation of Arab women in the Western art canon, referencing the Orientalist imagery of nineteenth-century artists such as Ingres, Delacroix, and Gérôme. Her reinterpretation is a strong statement of the power of artistic representation to influence identity. In her Harem series (2009), set in a lavish yet isolating harem in Morocco, Essaydi addresses the complex social and physical confines of Muslim womanhood. Her most recent
series *Bullets* (2009–14) and *Bullets Reconsidered* (2012–14) introduces a new material for the artist—silver and gold bullet casings—which she has woven together to create glittering gowns of armor.

Essaydi’s work deliberately incorporates and invites perspectives from many angles. “In my art,” Essaydi explains, “I wish to present myself through multiple lenses—as artist, as Moroccan, as traditionalist, as Liberal, as Muslim. In short, I invite the viewer to resist stereotypes.”

Essaydi spent her most foundational years living in traditional Muslim society in Morocco and Saudi Arabia. She attended École nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts in Paris before earning her BFA from Tufts University and MFA from the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, both in Boston. Her work has been exhibited around the world, including at the San Diego Museum of Art, CA; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA; Bahrain National Museum; and Sharjah Calligraphy Biennial, United Arab Emirates. The artist currently lives in Boston and Marrakesh.

**SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS**

- Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL
- Asian Civilizations Museum, Singapore
- Bank Al-Maghrib Collection, Rabat, Morocco
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA
- British Museum, London, United Kingdom
- Brooklyn Museum of Art, Brooklyn, NY
- DeCordova Sculpture Park and Museum, Lincoln, MA
- Eli and Edythe Broad Art Museum, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI
- Foundation Carmignac Gestion, Paris, France
- George Eastman Museum, Rochester, NY
- Hearst Corporation
- Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts, Amman, Jordan
- Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los Angeles, CA
- Maramotti Collection of Contemporary Art, Via Fratelli, Emilia, Italy
- Mathaf: Arab Museum of Modern Art, Doha, Qatar
- Musée du Louvre, Paris, France
- Museum of Contemporary Photography, Chicago, IL
- Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, TX
- Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA
- The National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC
- National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, DC
- National Museum of Women in the Arts, Washington, DC
- Le Musée Nationale de Rabat, Morocco
- Private collection of HM Mohammed VI of Morocco
- Private collection of HRH Sheikha Samsa Bint Hamdan Al Nahyan
- Private collection of HRH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
- Rhode Island School of Design Museum, Providence, RI
- Santa Barbara Museum of Art, Santa Barbara, CA
- Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, OH
- The Trout Gallery, The Art Museum of Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA
SELECTED BOOKS


SELECTED ARTICLES, REVIEWS, AND INTERVIEWS


It is a privilege to host Lalla Essaydi and exhibit her photographs at our respective campuses and communities. Essaydi’s photographs have attracted international acclaim for their incisive and powerful approach to cross-cultural identity politics, particularly the critique of Orientalizing narratives associated with Muslim women. Her work recasts traditional power relationships and raises fundamental issues regarding culture and stereotypes.

This project represents an orchestrated effort on the part the artist, Edwynn Houk Gallery, New York, the Lafayette Art Galleries, Lafayette College, and The Trout Gallery, Dickinson College. The Edwynn Houk Gallery has been an enthusiastic partner of the project and helped to integrate what had initially began as a constellation of independent initiatives led by two academic museums and several academic departments, that included an acquisition, two exhibitions, two artist lectures, and an exhibition catalogue. We thank Julie Castellano, Veronica Houk, Kristin North, Alexis Dean, Dana Schmerzler, Paul DeCarlie, and Tess Vinnedge for coordinating our various efforts smoothly and professionally.

The elegant graphic design for this exhibition catalogue is the work of John Bernstein. We thank the staff at Brilliant Graphics, Exton, Pennsylvania, for bringing this design to print, in particular Michael Marconi and Peter Philbin.

We thank the Association of Academic Museums & Galleries, (AAMG) for encouraging collaborative ventures, such as *Lalla Essaydi*, among academic museums.

At Lafayette College, Lalla Essaydi is presented in conjunction with Tapestries: Voices Within Contemporary Muslim Cultures, a three-semester initiative that features main stage performances at the Williams Center for the Arts and related programs throughout campus that focus on arts and culture with roots in Muslim-majority regions of the world. Tapestries offers opportunities to increase our knowledge and understanding, engage with new cultural and artistic forms,
and cultivate a sense of global identity. Tapestries is made possible in part by a grant from the Association of Performing Arts Professionals (APAP), Building Bridges: Arts, Culture, and Identity, a component of the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation and Doris Duke Foundation for Islamic Art. Lalla Essaydi’s residency is supported in part by the Tapestries grant; the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, college programs and departments including Anthropology and Sociology, History, Women and Gender Studies, Africana Studies, and by the Department of Art’s Grossman Visiting Artist series and the Lafayette Art Galleries. We thank President Alison Byerly and Provost Abu Rizvi; Maurice S. Luker III; Hollis Ashby; Jennifer Kelly and Alexandra Hendrickson, who oversee the Tapestries grant; students Kamini Masood and Talia Baddour; Jennifer Philburn; the Department of Art, in particular Karina Skvirsky, Robert S. Mattison, and Ingrid Furniss; Rachel Goshgarian and Neha B. Vora; Wendy Wilson-Fall; David Burnhauser; student gallery receptionists; and Cynthia Becker of Boston University.

At Dickinson College, we thank President Margee Ensign and Provost and Dean Neil Weissman for creating an academic environment that questions assumptions and seeks to understand and serve a global society. We thank members of the department of Art & Art History, in particular Rachel Eng, who coordinated Lalla Essaydi’s lecture, which was underwritten by Jane L. and Robert H. Weiner. Marketing and communications was provided by Connie McNamera, with Amanda DeLorenzo, Neil Mills, Christine Dugan, and MaryAlice Bitts. Funding for the exhibition and catalogue was provided through the generous support of the Helen Trout Memorial Fund and the Ruth Trout Endowment at Dickinson College. Educational programming is supported by The Trout Gallery’s Mumper-Stuart Education Center. The Trout Gallery is grateful for the support of the museum’s Advisory Committee and The Friends of The Trout Gallery. At the museum we thank James Bowman, Heather Flaherty, Stephanie Keifer, Rosalie Lehman, Susan Russell, Catherine Sacco, Lyndsay Tingley, and the staff of student ambassadors, assistants, and interns.

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