

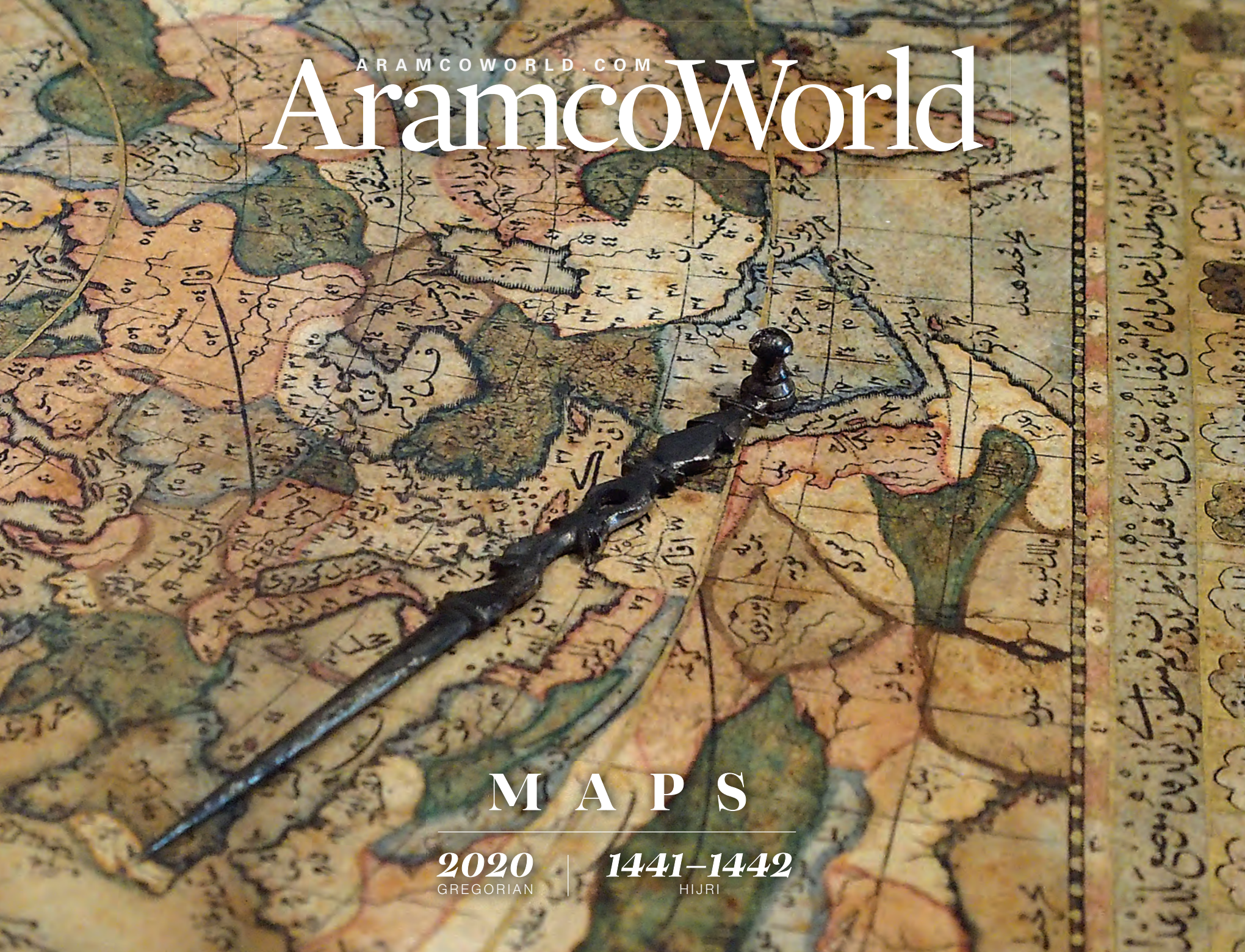
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# AramcoWorld

M A P S

2020  
GREGORIAN

1441-1442  
HIJRI



# EXPLORING Islamic Maps

Introduction and calendar captions by **KAREN C. PINTO**

The richest-surviving heritage of premodern maps of the world comes to us from the Middle East and Central and Inner Asia.

From the Babylonian clay tablet of 600 BCE to Katip Çelebi's map of Japan drawn in 1732, geographers and cartographers of the Islamic world drew upon Greek, Babylonian, Syriac, Sassanian, Indian, Chinese, Turkic and European knowledge to produce a new, atlas-like genre of detailed maps of the world known to them. Until recently these maps lay virtually untouched, often ignored on the grounds that they are not mimetically accurate representations of lands and seas.

This perspective overlooks the great contribution of Islamic maps to the development of the history of cartography. The maps show how Muslims perceived the world from the time of the first civilizations until the late Renaissance. The abundance of copies produced in many places across the Middle East, North Africa, Anatolia and Central Asia over a millennium testifies to the enduring importance of these cartographic visions—as laid out in this resplendent calendar of images, medieval Islamic and Ottoman.

Starting in January with the famous Babylonian clay tablet, **The abundance of copies produced in so many places over 1,000 years testifies to the importance of Islamic-world cartographic visions.**

we see on display the concern with mapping the lands of Mesopotamia, its empires, rivers and sea. Beyond lie mysterious triangular islands shrouded in the mist of myths about Gilgamesh and others. All are encircled by a conjoined ocean, known

as the Bahr al-Muhit (Encircling Ocean), which was the most basic marker of world maps up through medieval periods. For many Muslims, it held the footprint of the throne of God cited in the Qur'an, and it thus became a divine band protecting the world.

With the start of the caliphate and the conquests of the mid-seventh century, we hear of commanders commissioning maps for military and *jizya* (poll-tax) purposes, but none of these are known to have survived the passage of time. The earliest-surviving examples of Islamic mapping comes in fresco form, from an early-eighth-century Umayyad hammam, the UNESCO World Heritage site of Qusayr 'Amra, a desert retreat of the prince and future caliph al-Walid II. Tucked away in the sand and sun of the desert that separates Jordan from Syria and Iraq, the hammam is capped with a painting of a Ptolemaic star fresco. Less well known is the earliest-surviving mimetic depiction of the moon: At the entrance to the hammam, this small image precedes the earliest-known European efforts by at least seven centuries. February lays out this moon map of Qusayr 'Amra with a special focus on georeferencing, for comparison, a contemporary image of the moon.

With March we get one of the earliest-known maps depicting the Nile. This is also an example of one of the earliest Islamic maps produced on paper. This one was part of an 11th-century manuscript copy of al-Khwarizmi's *Kitab surat al-'ard* (Book of a picture of the earth) published in English under the title *The Oriental Geography of Ebn Hawqal* (1800). Al-Khwarizmi

shows how the Nile emerges from the mythical Mountains of the Moon (now Ethiopia), flows through multiple cataracts and heads north, crosses the equator to pass through the lands of Nubia, Aswan and Beja toward Fustat (medieval Cairo) and finishes in the Nile Delta near Dumyat (Damietta), where it empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Cartographers replicated this depiction of the Nile in various ways in every cartographic manuscript thereafter for centuries. As copies proliferated throughout the medieval Islamic Middle East, this helped establish what became, in effect, the world's first geographical atlas series.

The maps pictured for the months of May and August are by different authors from that "Islamic atlas series" spawned by al-Khwarizmi. May shows the exceptional, three-folio map of the Mediterranean Sea from a late-11th-century copy of Ibn Hawqal's *Kitab surat al-'ard*. It is the earliest-known copy of the most-mimetic map of the Mediterranean. On it one can see the outlines of the Iberian Peninsula, the Calabrian Peninsula, the Peloponnese, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, southeastern Anatolia, the Levant, Egypt and North Africa; it shows key cities, mountains and rivers, along with major islands of the Mediterranean.

August displays two magnificent maps from Leiden University Library's regally sized and lavishly illustrated Ms. Or. 3101. One shows the province of Sindh, with the Indus River running across the land of Buddha and Hind to al-Mansura (present-day Multan) and the land of medieval Sindh before emptying into the Indian Ocean. The second map depicts the Caspian Sea between the mountains of Daylam and Samarkand along what was then the central Silk Road. These are among the earliest examples of al-Istakhri's *Kitab al-masalik wa al-mamalik* (Book of routes and realms), which dates from 1193 CE. Al-Istakhri's geography went on to become the most heavily copied work of the Islamic atlas series, with copies surfacing even from mid-18th-century Mughal India. Depicting a highly stylized world of symbolic shapes, the manuscript was likely produced as a wedding gift for Constance, daughter of Norman King Roger II. It was perused by many a European dignitary, including and especially Constance's son, Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II.

June also reflects Sicilian-Norman influence, this time with the earliest map depicting medieval Sicily, which was found in

**Al-Khwarizmi's map of the Nile became a model for depicting the river in nearly every cartographic manuscript for centuries.**

the recently discovered 13th-century copy of the *Book of Curiosities* manuscript. It lays out Sicily's key cities of Palermo, Messina, Syracuse and Trapani so clearly that it could have served as a conqueror's roadmap.

Rounding out the symbiotic intellectual relations of Muslims and Christian Normans in Sicily, September shows the work of the Arab cartographer best known in the West, al-Sharif al-Din al-Idrisi. In the mid-12th century, King Roger II commissioned al-Idrisi to produce an illustrated geography of the world called *Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq fi'kh tiraq al-afaq* (The book of pleasant journeys into faraway lands). The 70 individual maps that accompany the copies of al-Idrisi's manuscript are extremely

Nasuh's cartographically illustrated histories could be described as the first attempt at 3D.

detailed representations of the world, well ahead of their time. Not only are the al-Idrisi maps ranked among the most mimetic world maps of the later Middle Ages, but they

also include regional maps that show an astounding understanding of topography for the 13th century.

April takes us to Inner Asia, to the start of Turkic influences, with a rare and very early map from the late-11th-century CE Arabic-Turkic dictionary *Diwan Lughat al-turk* (*Compendium of the Turkic Dialects*). It presents an Inner Asia-centric view of the world, with Turkic tribes dotted all around. The date and style of this map leave us wondering whether Turks brought the world-envisioning mapping tradition to the Middle East from their vantage points atop the high steppes.

Through the Ottomans, Turkish influences dominate the second half of the history of Islamic mapping, beginning with October's sample of the unique, bird's-eye topographical views

that the 16th-century cartographic illustrator Matrakçı Nasuh developed to depict the territorial passages of Ottoman military campaigns. Each image from Nasuh—in what could be described as the first attempt at 3D—is a visual feast. We chose to show Nasuh's image of Baghdad—its earliest-extant city view.

November depicts the legendary portolan chart map fragment credited to Ottoman naval admiral Piri Reis, who was born in 1470 and died in 1554. The subject of many controversial studies, the Piri Reis map shows astonishingly accurate coastlines not only for Central and South America but also Antarctica.

December depicts Katip Çelebi's map of Japan, which effectively signals the close of Islamic cartographic originality, as copies and techniques of European atlases take center stage in the field. While translating Gerardus Mercator's *Atlas Minor* into Ottoman Turkish in 1653–1655, Çelebi also made copies of Mercator's maps, which he labeled in Ottoman Turkish.

There is yet one distinctively Islamic cartographic-copying tradition that continues even into the modern era: the depiction, in cartographic forms, of the holy cities of Makkah and Madinah, as shown in July's Hajj certificate scroll map. Often elaborately illuminated in gold, these scrolls certify the holder's completion of Hajj, or pilgrimage.

Together, all of the maps produced over this unfathomably long era share one thing in common: They were made on the basis of sketches, accounts and myths; views from hills, mountains and the masts of ships; supplemented by tradition on the one hand and carefully accumulated data from increasingly sophisticated navigational and geometric tools on the other. Although these maps do not display the forms of the world in the way ours do today, modern atlases and GPS maps turn out to have much in common with the maps in this calendar: Systems of shapes, lines, labels, patterns and colors all help us understand the world and invite us to explore it. 🌐

## The Hijri Calendar

In 638 CE, six years after the death of the Prophet Muhammad, Islam's second caliph, 'Umar, recognized the necessity of a calendar to govern the affairs of Muslims. The Qur'an, in Chapter 10, Verse 5, states that time should be reckoned by the Moon. Existing calendars of the era were identified with other religions and cultures. He therefore decided to create a calendar specifically for the Muslim community. It would be lunar, and it would have 12 months, each with 29 or 30 days. This gives the lunar year 354 days, 11 days fewer than the solar year. 'Umar chose as the epoch for the new Muslim calendar the *Hijra*, the emigration of the Prophet Muhammad and 70 Muslims from Makkah to Madinah, where Muslims first attained religious and political autonomy. The Hijra thus occurred on 1 Muharram of the year 1 according to the Islamic calendar. This date corresponds to July 16, 622 CE, on the Gregorian calendar. Today in the West, it is customary, when writing hijri dates, to use the abbreviation AH, which stands for the Latin *anno hegirae*, "year of the Hijra." Because the Islamic lunar calendar is 11 days shorter than the solar, it is therefore not synchronized to the seasons. Its festivals, which fall on the same days of the same lunar months each year, make the round of the seasons every 33 solar years. This 11-day difference between the lunar and the solar year accounts for the need to convert dates from one system to the other.

—PAUL LUNDE

**Karen C. Pinto** has researched medieval Islamic maps in collections around the world for three decades. She is author of *Medieval Islamic Maps: An Exploration* (University of Chicago Press, 2016), which in 2017 received an Outstanding Academic Title (OAT) award from *Choice* magazine. She holds a Ph.D. from Columbia University, was a 2013–14 National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow and a 2016 recipient of the Franklin Grant. Her own image collection of more than 3,000 Islamic maps contains many previously unpublished.

**On the cover:** Its pointer pinned to the site of Makkah in the western Arabian Peninsula, this map is designed to determine the qibla, or direction of prayer toward Makkah, from anywhere from Morocco to Japan, north of the Equator. Such maps were practical tools for architects of mosques as well as travelers since the early centuries of Islam. This elegantly painted qibla finder was crafted of lacquered wood in the 18th century and signed by its maker, Barun al-Mukhtar. It is on display on the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo. Photo by Richard Doughty.

Editor: Richard Doughty | Managing Editor: Jennifer Mathlouthi | Assistant Editors: Arthur Clark, Alva Robinson | Digital Media Editor: Johnny Hanson | Circulation: Melissa Altman | Image research intern: Thomas Vazquez | Design: Graphic Engine Design | Printing: RR Donnelley / Wetmore.

## CONVERTING Years and dates

The following equations convert roughly from Gregorian to hijri and vice versa. However, the results can be slightly misleading: They tell you only the year in which the year of the other calendar *begins*. For example, 2020 Gregorian begins in Jumada I, the fifth month of hijri 1441, and ends in the same month 1442.

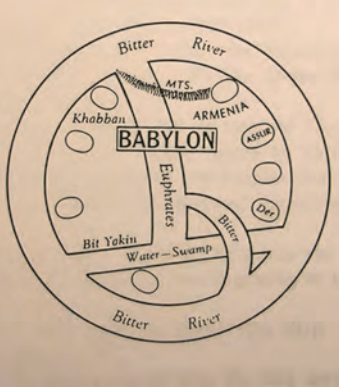
Gregorian year =  
[(32 x hijri year) ÷ 33] + 622

Hijri year =  
[(Gregorian year - 622) x 33] ÷ 32

Online calculators can be found by searching "Gregorian-hijri calendar calculator" or similar terms.



1826



Found on a small, unbaked clay tablet, 122 by 82 millimeters in size, this Babylonian inscription circa 600 BCE contains the earliest-known map of the world. Centered on Babylon with the Euphrates River running north to south, it shows the lands of Assyria and Armenia in close proximity. An encircling ocean surrounds the Babylonian world, and dotted triangular islands serve, according to text surrounding the image, as cosmographic symbols. A closer look reveals the swamps of Basra and the hooked form of the Arabian Gulf. PHOTO: World History Archive / Alamy

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Ziad Rahbani, Lebanese composer and son of Fairuz, born 1956

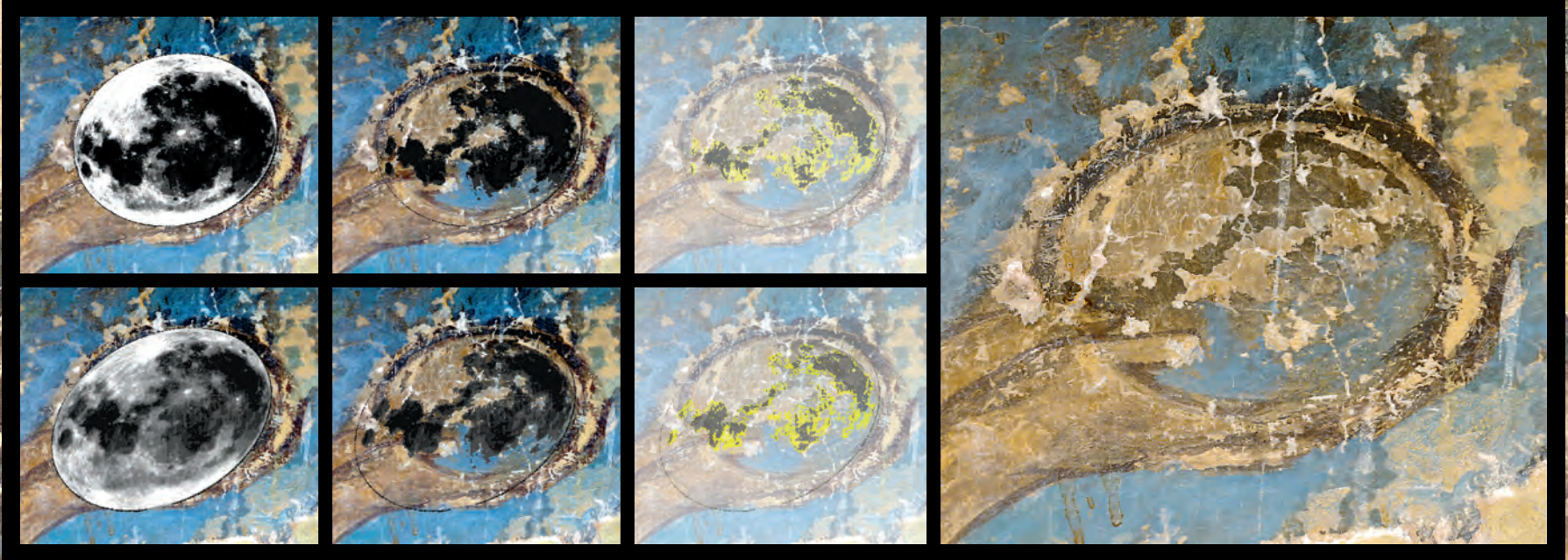
8,000-year-old cave paintings found in Egypt 1971

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Mamluk Sultan Qaitbay begins near-30-year reign 1468

**JUMADA I 1441 - JUMADA II**

# JANUARY





Entering the UNESCO World Heritage site of Qusayr 'Amra (723–743 CE)—famous for some of the earliest examples of Islamic art and the earliest-extant Ptolemaic star chart (left)—visitors are greeted by a painting that could be the earliest-extant portrait of the moon. It shows an ovoid, globular form with a brown marking being delivered by an angel to the Umayyad prince al-Walid ibn Yazid (706–744 CE), eventually caliph al-Walid II. This image precedes European efforts to depict the moon by at least seven centuries. Analysis by a georeference comparison with an image of the moon from the desert of Wadi Rum in southern Jordan shows striking parallels with the fresco. MAIN PHOTO AND INSET: Karen C. Pinto; GEOREFERENCE SEQUENCE (6): Kathleen M. Baker, W. E. Upjohn Center for the Study of Geographical Change at Western Michigan University

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The earliest-surviving Arabic manuscript containing maps is a copy of al-Khwarizmi's 1037 CE *Kitab surat al-'ard* (Book of a picture of the earth). Composed of *zij* tables containing longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates, it includes four maps. The map of the Nile shows its famous cataracts as the river emerges from the mythical Mountains of the Moon, crosses the equator and heads north past the lands of Nubia, Aswan and the Beja, toward Fustat (medieval Cairo) and the Delta near Dumyat (Damietta), where it empties into the Mediterranean Sea.

PHOTO: Karen C. Pinto / Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire, Strasbourg

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الغزير الاقهار

الحضرة الجار

12



الصفد الرمال

الجرجال

ارض خراسان

بلاد فارس

بلاد خوزستان

ارض اليمن

بلاد الحبشه

بلاد الروم

العراقين

المحاز

ارض الشام

حدود مصر

بلاد الهند

بلاد الصين

بلاد اليابان

بلاد كوريا

بلاد اليابان

بلاد كوريا





The rarest set of Arabic maps of the Mediterranean was produced in *Kitab surat al-ard* (Book of a picture of the earth) by 10th-century CE geographer Ibn Hawqal. Dating from 1086 CE, this copy, made in Iraq, is rare for its emphasis on the Mediterranean, as it included both a one-folio macroview of the sea as well as a three-folio spread of it (**above**). Ibn Hawqal's map shows the lands encircling the Mediterranean in detail unprecedented for the time: the Iberian Peninsula, the Calabrian Peninsula, the Peloponnese, Constantinople and the Bosphorus, southeastern Anatolia, the Levant, Egypt and North Africa. Key cities, mountains and rivers, along with the major islands of the Mediterranean, including Sicily, Crete, Cyprus and Sardinia, add additional layers. PHOTO: Karen C. Pinto / Topkapı Saray Museum

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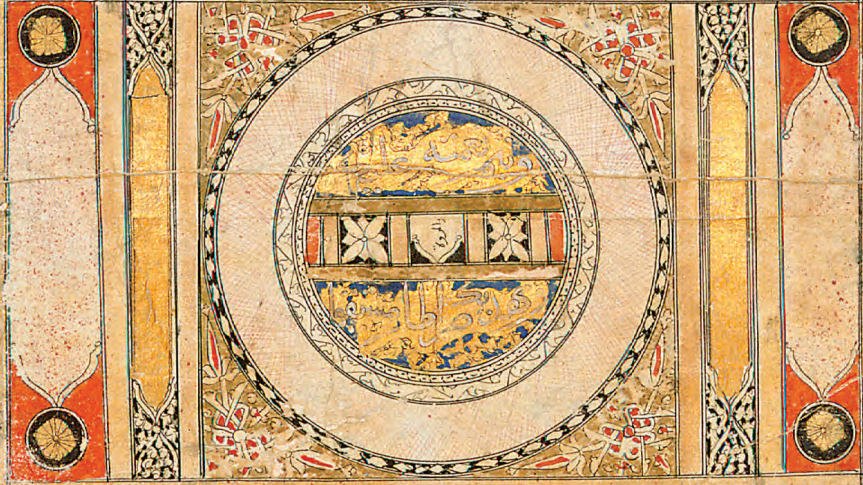
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Egyptian Modernist sculptor Mahmoud Mukhtar born 1891				Abbasid envoy Ibn Fadlan arrives in Volga region 922 CE								34 North African camels disembark in Texas 1856																																																																								
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Architect Zaha Hadid becomes first woman to win Pritzker Prize 2004		<b>AramcoWorld</b> aramcoworld.com						<b>RAMADAN - SHAWWAL</b>			<b>MAY</b>																																																																									



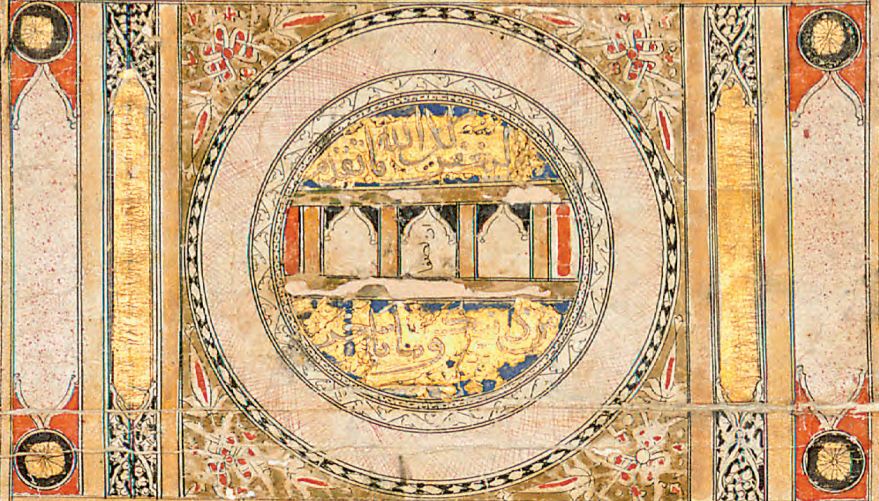
In 2002 the Bodleian Libraries of the University of Oxford acquired the *Book of Curiosities* manuscript, dating from the 12th–13th centuries CE. The manuscript contains a medley of hybrid maps, some unique and others that show the influence of the “Atlas of Islam” tradition, many maps of rivers and a heavily illustrated cosmographical section. Pictured is a 12th-century CE map of Sicily showing the island’s cities: Palermo, Messina, Syracuse and Trapani. It even depicts Sicily’s famous volcano, Mount Etna. PHOTO: Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford

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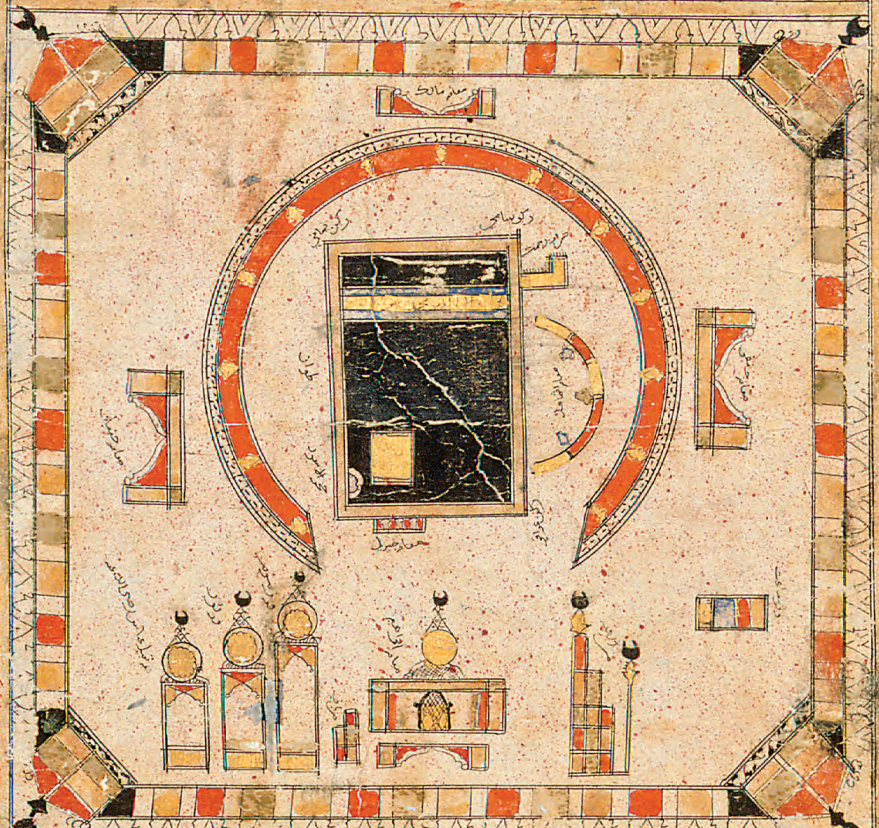
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15 7	16 8 Abu Bakr, first caliph of Islam, begins reign 632 CE	17 9	18 10 Astronomer and mathematician Abu al-Wafa’ Buzjani born 940 CE	19 11 Pope Innocent VII buys Mamluk carpets from Cairo 1489	20 12	21 13 Süleymaniye Mosque cornerstone laid 1550																																																																												
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7 28	8 29 Arab American Pen League publishes its manifesto in <i>As-Sayeh</i> newspaper 1916	9 30	<b>MAY</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							<b>JULY</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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هو الاستاذ ابو اورد الدين بن علي بن ابي اسود  
 من اسواق بغداد في سنة ١٠٠٠ هـ



الوضوح على اليمين  
 في سنة ١٠٠٠ هـ





From the late 12th century onward, maps related to Hajj began to appear. This scroll housed in the British Library was given in confirmation of a pilgrimage performed by Maymanah, daughter of Muhammad al-Zardili, dating from 1433. Elaborately illuminated in gold, scrolls such as these were used to certify the holder's completion of Hajj through visits to the holy sites of Arabia. Pictured here are Hajj vignettes of Makkah (right) and Madinah (left). The scope of the images in these pilgrimage scrolls expands into an illustrated Hajj manuscript series called *Futuh al-haramayn* (Conquests of the holy sites) and the *Dala'il al-khayrat* (Ways of edification) prayer book that became popular in the 18th century. PHOTO: The British Library Board / The Image Works

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Almohad leader Abd al-Mu'min enters Tunis 1159 CE																					Spanish Inquisition disbanded 1834														Kyrgyz writer Chingiz Aitmatov and us writer Kurt Vonnegut meet on air 1975																																																																																										
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							Charlemagne receives an elephant from Caliph Harun-al-Rashid 802 CE																					King Mohammed VI of Morocco ascends the throne 1999														Ibn al-Arabi born in Seville 1165 CE																																																																																			
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Chairil Anwar, Indonesian poet and member of "1945 Generation," born 1922																												'Id al-Adha																																																																																																	

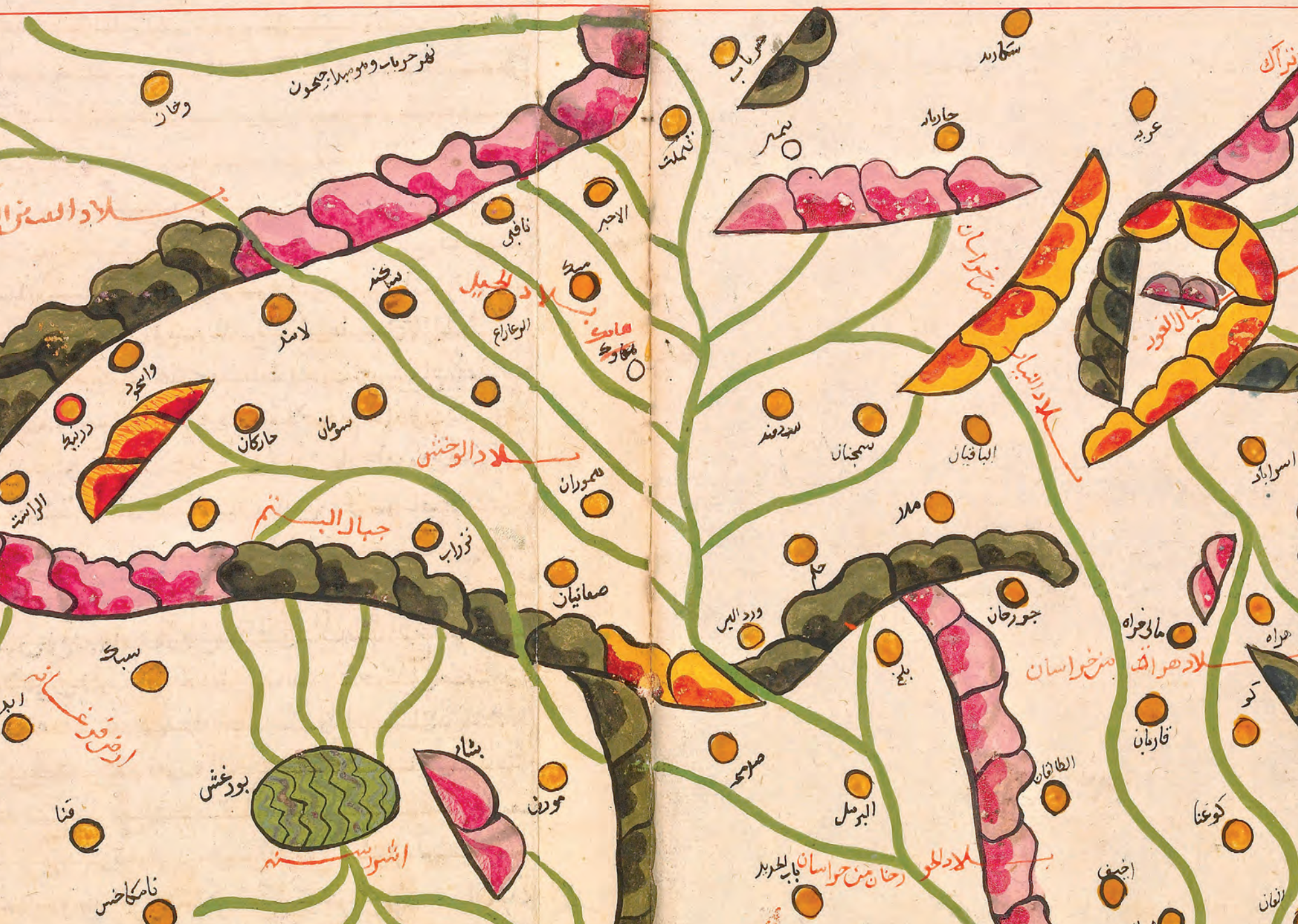


Exceptionally large at 30 by 42 centimeters and composed of high-quality artwork, this abbreviated copy of al-Istakhri's *Kitab al-masalik wa al-mamalik* (Book of routes and realms) from 1193 CE declares royalty as its intended audience. The manuscript and its 18 maps are decorated with elaborate gold calligraphy and illuminated with madder red scallops and intricate wave-designs for the seas. Of Arabo-Norman Sicilian provenance, these folios were likely prepared as a wedding gift for Constance, the daughter of Norman King Roger II. There is a good chance that Constance's son, who went on to be the first Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick II, and was known to love travel, learned about world geography through this Arabic manuscript. Pictured are the maps of Sindh (now southeastern Pakistan) and the Caspian Sea.

PHOTO: Karen C. Pinto / Leiden University Libraries

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Egyptian poet and lyricist Ahmad Rami born 1892				Kyrgystan National Singer Mirbek Atabekov born 1986				Dutch scholar and editor of Arabic travelogues and geographical treatises Michael Jan de Goeje born 1836																																																																															
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		Indonesia proclaims independence 1945										American entrepreneur Yarrow Mamout manumitted 1796																																																																											
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Caliph Omar begins reign 634 CE						Physician and polymath al-Razi born 865 CE				Sitar virtuoso Vilayat Khan born 1928																																																																													
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		Lunar crater named for al-Andalus pioneer engineer Ibn Firnas 1976																																																																																					

جنوب



نراک

سکارد

عرد

حاراب



بمهر

ناملت

نهر حوراب و هو مبرلا جهمون

و حان

بلاد الهند

نافی

الاجر

بلاد الخلیل

درخت

لامر

مسد

معاوک

الوعاراع

من خورسان

بلاد التبتیان

ببال العود

اسو باد

الباقیان

سجیان

لجند مندر

بلاد الوختش

هموران

سومان

حارکان

جبار البستم

نزارب

صمائیان

ملار

حل

ورد الیر

جورخان

مالو غراه

بلاد هراک

هراه

کو

قاربان

الطائفان

کوعنا

ارض قدغانه

سبک

بودختش

بشار

مورن

صلوحه

البرمل

بلاد اللو

رحان من حورسان

اخیف

الغان



اشسور

قنا

نامکاخض



During the second half of the 12th century CE, Norman King Roger II commissioned al-Sharif al-Din al-Idrisi, possibly the most-famous Arab cartographer, to produce an illustrated geography of the world: *Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq fi'kh tiraq al-afaq* (The book of pleasant journeys into faraway lands). The 70 individual maps that accompany the copies of al-Idrisi's manuscript are extremely detailed representations of the world, well ahead of their time. Not only are the al-Idrisi maps ranked among the most mimetic world maps of the later Middle Ages, they also include detailed regional maps that show an astounding understanding of the topography of each region. The example **above** shows the Ferghana Valley of Central Asia, and it was copied in Cairo in 1553. The inset, **left**, shows Konrad Miller's late-19th-century reconstruction of what al-Idrisi's world map would look like if all its pieces were joined together. **PHOTO:** Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford; **INSET:** Library of Congress

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Geographer and traveller Ibn Jubayr born 1145 CE					Sudanese artist Ibrahim el-Salahi born 1930																																																																																																				
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Algerian Amir Abd el- Kader born 1808				Prophet Muhammad begins Hijra 622 CE				Ibn Battuta reaches the Indus River 1333																																																																																																	
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House of Wisdom patron Caliph al-Ma'mun born 786 CE				Bibliophile and scholar Ibn al-Nadim passes away 995 CE																																																																																																					
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Launch of Djerbahood Project in Er-Riadh, Tunisia 2014				Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declared 1932				Coridon of Ceylon becomes first Muslim to own property in Cape Town 1794																																																																																																	
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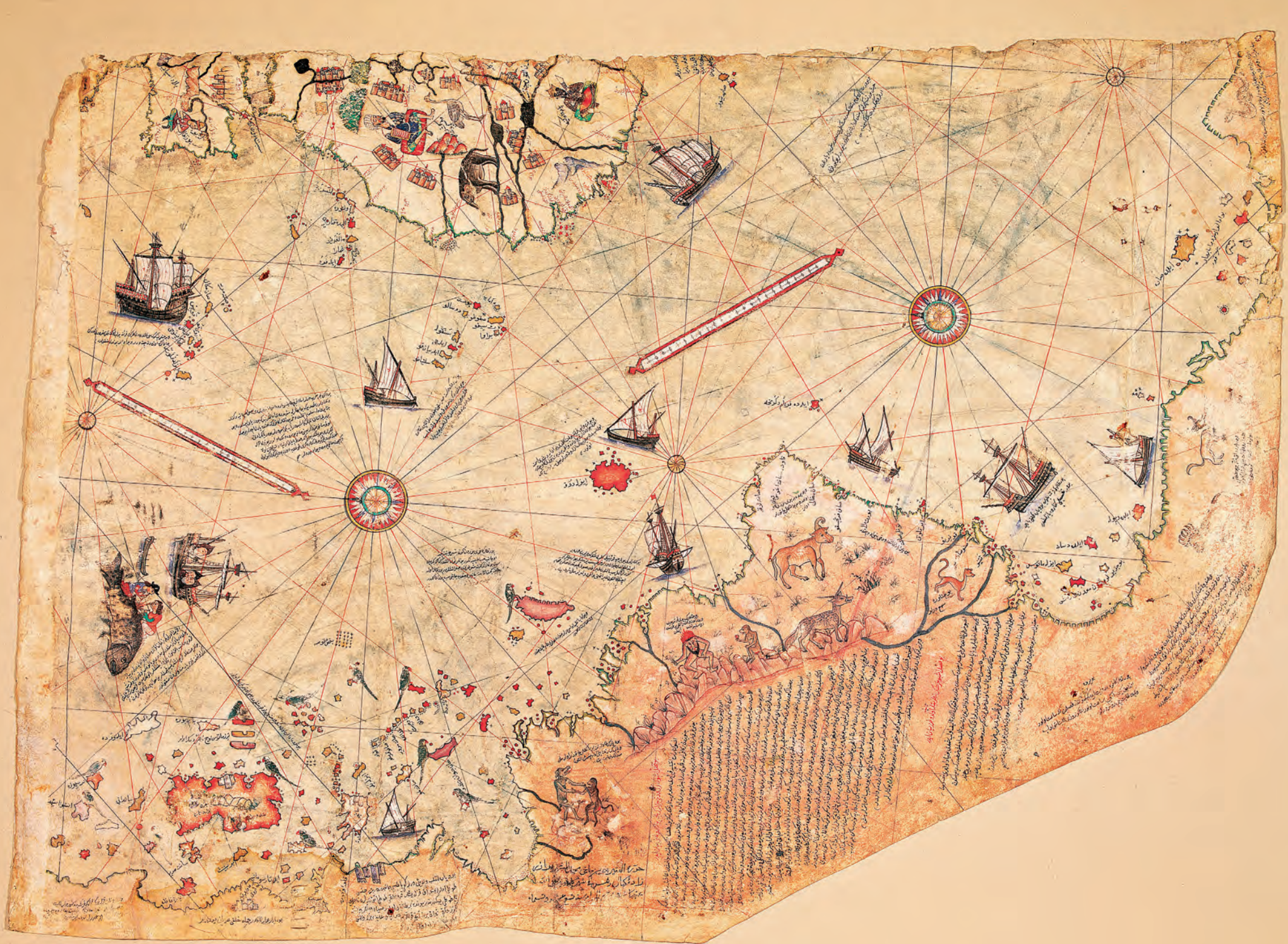
# SEPTEMBER



This uniquely topographical work from 16th-century illustrator Matrakçı Nasuh, who pioneered the incorporation of the bird's-eye cartographic illustration into Ottoman historical chronicles, shows the earliest-known depiction of Baghdad. Between 1537 and 1564, Nasuh illustrated four volumes of his Ottoman history, *Cami'ü'tevarih* (The gathering of histories), depicting the campaigns of three Ottoman sultans: Bayezid II (r. 1481–1512), Selim I (r. 1512–1520) and Suleiman I (r. 1520–1566). Completed in 1537, the first section of Nasuh's histories illustrates Suleiman's campaign of 1534–1535 on the frontiers of Persia and Iraq. PHOTO: Istanbul University Library / Alamy

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Merieme Chadid, first Arab woman at South Pole, born 1969		Albanian language society founded 1879										Lebanese poet Mikhail Naimy born 1889																																																																			
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Lebanon's The Committee of Cedar Forest Friends founded 1985						Rimsky-Korsakov's <i>Scheherazade</i> premieres in St. Petersburg 1888																																																																									





Famed as the earliest-extant portolan chart map of the New World, Ottoman admiral Piri Reis's surprisingly accurate depiction of South America in 1513 has been the subject of many controversial studies. Scholarship has focused on connections between this map and the no-longer-extant map of the Americas by Christopher Columbus. Although this map was presented to Ottoman Sultan Selim I in 1517, this is the only portion of it that remains. It shows West Africa, the Atlantic, South America and Antarctica. PHOTO: Topkapı Saray Museum / Alamy

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15 1	16 2 Bollywood star Shah Rukh Khan born 1965	17 3 Ottoman <i>tanzimat</i> land reforms begin 1839	18 4	19 5	20 6 Estabanico of Morocco becomes first African explorer in North America 1528	21 7 Comparative religion pioneer Ibn Hazm born 994 CE																																																																				
22 8	23 9	24 10	25 11 Jameel Arts Centre in Dubai opens 2018	26 12 Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia join the United Nations 1956	27 13	28 14																																																																				
29 15 Egyptian literary giant Taha Hussein born 1889	1 16 For first time since 1492, 'Id al-Adha marked officially in Spain 2010	2 17	3 18 Palestinian photographer Karimeh Abbud born 1893	4 19	5 20	6 21 Lebanese singer Fairuz born 1935																																																																				
7 22	8 23	9 24 Composer and master of classical Kurdish music Kayhan Kalhor born 1963	10 25 Kazakh literary figure Mirjaqip Dulatuli born 1885	11 26 Carter and Carnarvon open King Tut's tomb 1922	12 27	13 28																																																																				
14 29	15 30 Egyptian <i>qari</i> Abdulbasit Abdussamed passes away 1988	<b>OCTOBER</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	<b>DECEMBER</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
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شمال ۱۷۰

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بحر محط شمالی

قوری پورنی

اوکی

بقسا

ماندو

وللوشد

کنکه

کنکه

نوی

تکاتو

صورو

وقاسه

ویکو

رینانه

سپهر طوسه

شینہ

جزیر چین

فوشہ

ہیشہ

کواشی

ہیسو

ولاری

غوشہ

بوکہ

شکوکن

بونکو

کنکشومہ

اصوی

طوسہ

جزیرہ طونسہ

شیکی

کوتلہ

سکومہ

متوین

النیمہ



بحر محط شرقی

جزیرہ یاپونیا

۱۶۰

جنوب ۱۷۰

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This map of Japan is from Katip Çelebi's 1732 geographical dictionary, *Kitab-ı cihannüma* (Mirror of the world). Çelebi's translation of Gerardus Mercator's *Atlas Minor* into Ottoman Turkish in 1653–1655 heralds the twilight of Islamic cartographic innovation and the rise of copying maps in the European model. Çelebi's copying of Western work was followed by al-Dimashqi's copying of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Maior* in 1675–1685. PHOTO: Gerlach Books

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Petra declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site 1985							Polymath and author on music theory al-Farabi born 950 CE							King Abdulaziz Center for World Culture (Ithra) officially opens 2016							us President Jefferson hosts iftar for Tunisian guests 1805							Bangladeshi muslin weaving named a masterpiece of intangible heritage by UNESCO, 2013							Idel-Ural State unites Tatars, Bashkirs and Chuvash, 1917																
Morocco becomes first country to recognize us independence 1777							Zaynab (Zenobia), queen of Palmyra, born 1245 CE							Amir Timur takes Delhi using camel cavalry 1398							Christmas																														
Bengali artist Zainul Abedin born 1914																																																			

**JANUARY 2021**

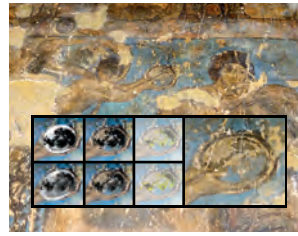
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