

PLATE 1. THE HEAVENS AS THEY WERE ON 3 RABĪʿ I 786/25 APRIL 1384, THE BIRTHDATE OF ISKANDAR SULTAN. In opaque watercolor, ink, and gold on paper in a nativity book compiled in 813/1410–11 by Maḥmūd ibn Yaḥyā ibn al-Ḥasan al-Kāshī.

Size of the original: 26 × 33.5 cm. By permission of the Wellcome Institute Library, London (Wellcome MS. Persian 474, fols. 18b–19a).



PLATE 2. PLANISPHERIC MAP SHOWING NORTHERN CONSTELLATIONS. This reflects early modern European maps, from the *Sarvasiddhāntatattvaśūdhāmaṇi* (Jewel of the essence of all sciences), written in Sanskrit before 1839 by Dur-

gāṣaṅkara Pāṭhaka, an astronomer of Benares. Size of the original: 21.5 × 17.5 cm. By permission of British Library, London (MS. Or. 5259, fol. 59r).



PLATE 3. THE RELIGIOUS COSMOS FROM THE MA'RIFETNĀME. The cosmos is enveloped by the worlds of absolute divine transcendence (*lahūt*), of divine omnipotence (*jabarūt*), and of divine sovereignty (*malakūt*). On top is paradise: it has eight gates and eight layers and is permeated by the heavenly tree Tübā and flanked by the preserved tablet, the pen, and the banner of praise. In the middle is the earth, sur-

rounded by the seven heavenly spheres and the legendary encircling mountain Qāf. At the bottom is hell: it has seven gates and seven layers and is surmounted by the Straight Path and dominated by the hellish tree Zaqqūm. Size of the original: 19.2 × 9.3 cm. By permission of the British Library, London (MS. Or. 12964, fol. 23b).



PLATE 4. AL-KHWĀRZMĪ'S MAP OF THE RIVER NILE. The map shows the south to the right, with the Nile rising as two groups of streams in the Mountains of the Moon; at the left are the Delta and the Mediterranean. The lines across the map are climate divisions, the farthest right representing the

equator. The map would be read in Arabic with south (right) at the top. Size of the double folio: 33.5 × 41 cm. By permission of the Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire, Strasbourg (MS. 4247, fols. 30b-31a).



PLATE 5. THE SEA OF AZOV (BAṬĀ'IH MĀYŪṬĪS) BY AL-KHWĀRAZMĪ. The Black Sea (al-Baḥr) is in the top left corner.

Size of the folio: 33.5 × 20.5 cm. By permission of the Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire, Strasbourg (MS. 4247, fol. 47a).



PLATE 6. NORTH AFRICA AND SPAIN ACCORDING TO AN IṢṬAKHRĪ I MANUSCRIPT. Dated 569/1173, this map is oriented with west at the top. North Africa is on the left, Spain on the right, with a large mountain near the Strait of Gibraltar.

Size of the original: 41.5 × 29.8 cm. By permission of the Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, Leiden (MS. Or. 3101, p. 20).



PLATE 7. THE WORLD ACCORDING TO AL-IṢṬAKHRĪ. The world map from the Leiden manuscript dated 589/1173. This version of the map is the one designated Iṣṭakhrī I. (South is at the top.)

Size of the original: 41.5 × 59.3 cm. By permission of the Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, Leiden (MS. Or. 3101, pp. 4–5).

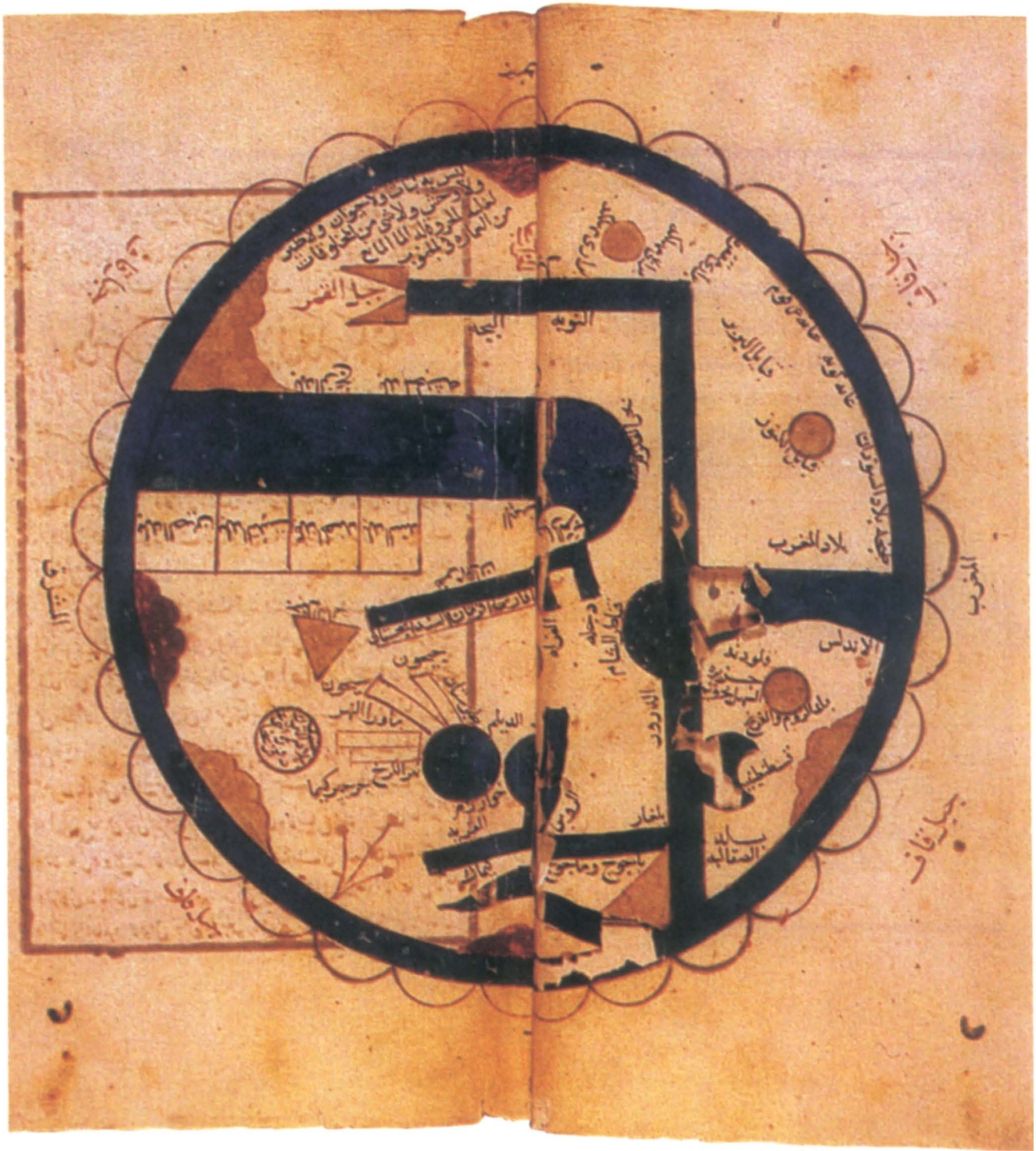


PLATE 8. THE WORLD MAP OF IBN AL-WARDĪ. Dated 1001/1593.

Diameter of the original: ca. 16.5 cm. By permission of the British Library, London (MS. Or. 1525, fols. 8v–9r).



PLATE 9. AL-QAZWĪNĪ'S WORLD MAP. Manuscript copied 1032/1622.

Size of the original: not known. By permission of Forschungsbibliothek, Gotha (MS. Orient A. 1507, fols. 95b-96a).



PLATE 10. WORLD MAP DATED 977/1570. From the manuscript entitled *Kitāb al-badʿ wa-al-taʾrikh*. East is at the top. Diameter of the original: ca. 28.5 cm. By permission of the

Bodleian Library, Oxford (MS. Laud. Or. 317, fols. 10v-11r [formerly fols. 9v-10r; the manuscript was rearranged and refoliated in 1984]).



PLATE 11. AL-IDRĪSĪ'S WORLD MAP FROM THE OXFORD POCOCKE MANUSCRIPT. Copied by 'Ali ibn Ḥasan al-Hūfī al-Qāsīmī, this world map comes from a well-preserved and complete manuscript.

Diameter of the original: ca. 23 cm. By permission of the Bodleian Library, Oxford (MS. Pococke 375, fols. 3v-4r).

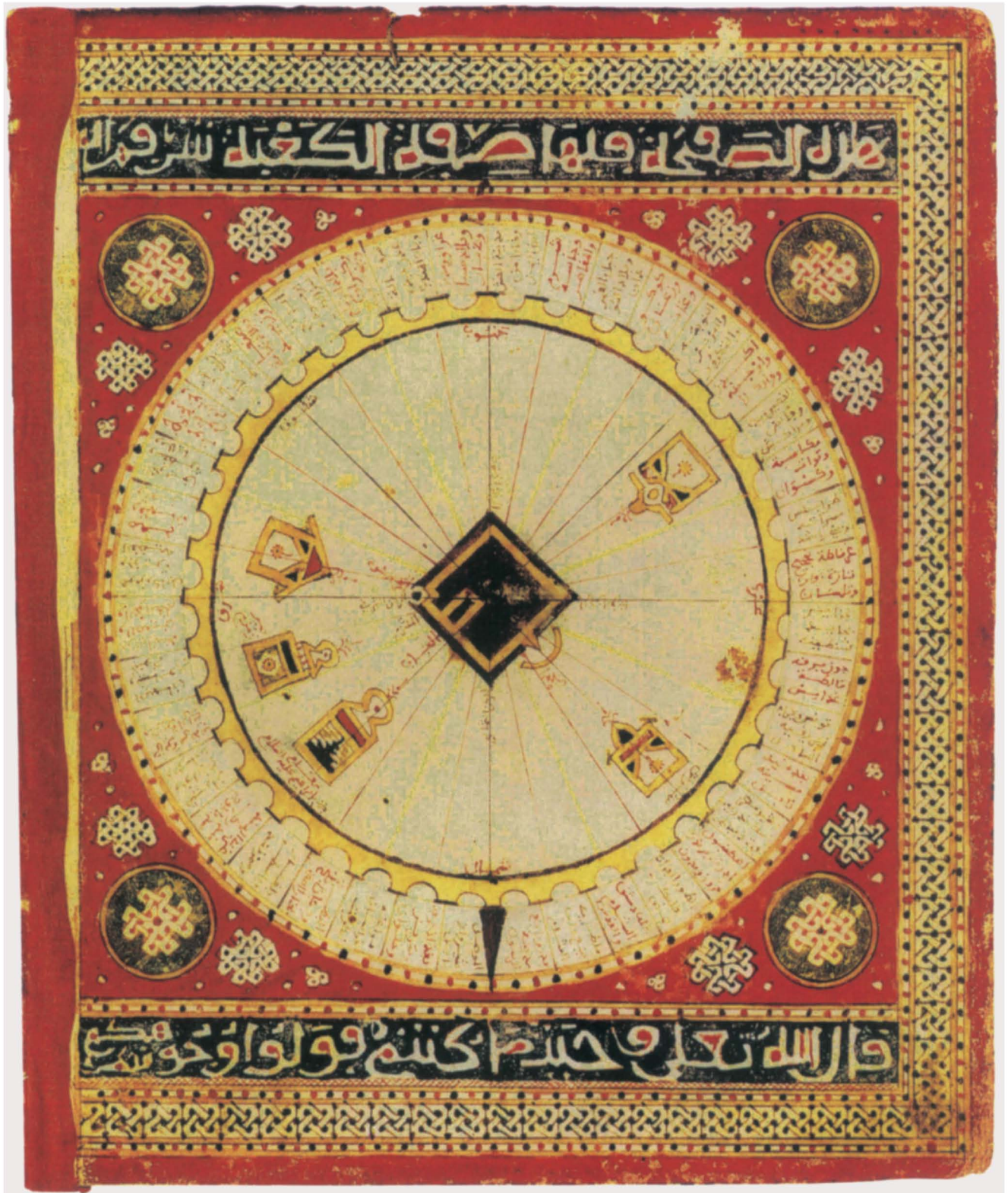


PLATE 13. QIBLA DIAGRAM FROM A SEA ATLAS. Made by 'Ali ibn Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad al-Sharafī al-Ṣifāqī in 958/1551. Forty *mihrābs* are shown around the Ka'ba, superimposed upon a thirty-two-division wind rose.

Size of the original: ca. 19 × 24 cm. By permission of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (MS. Arabe 2278, fol. 2v).

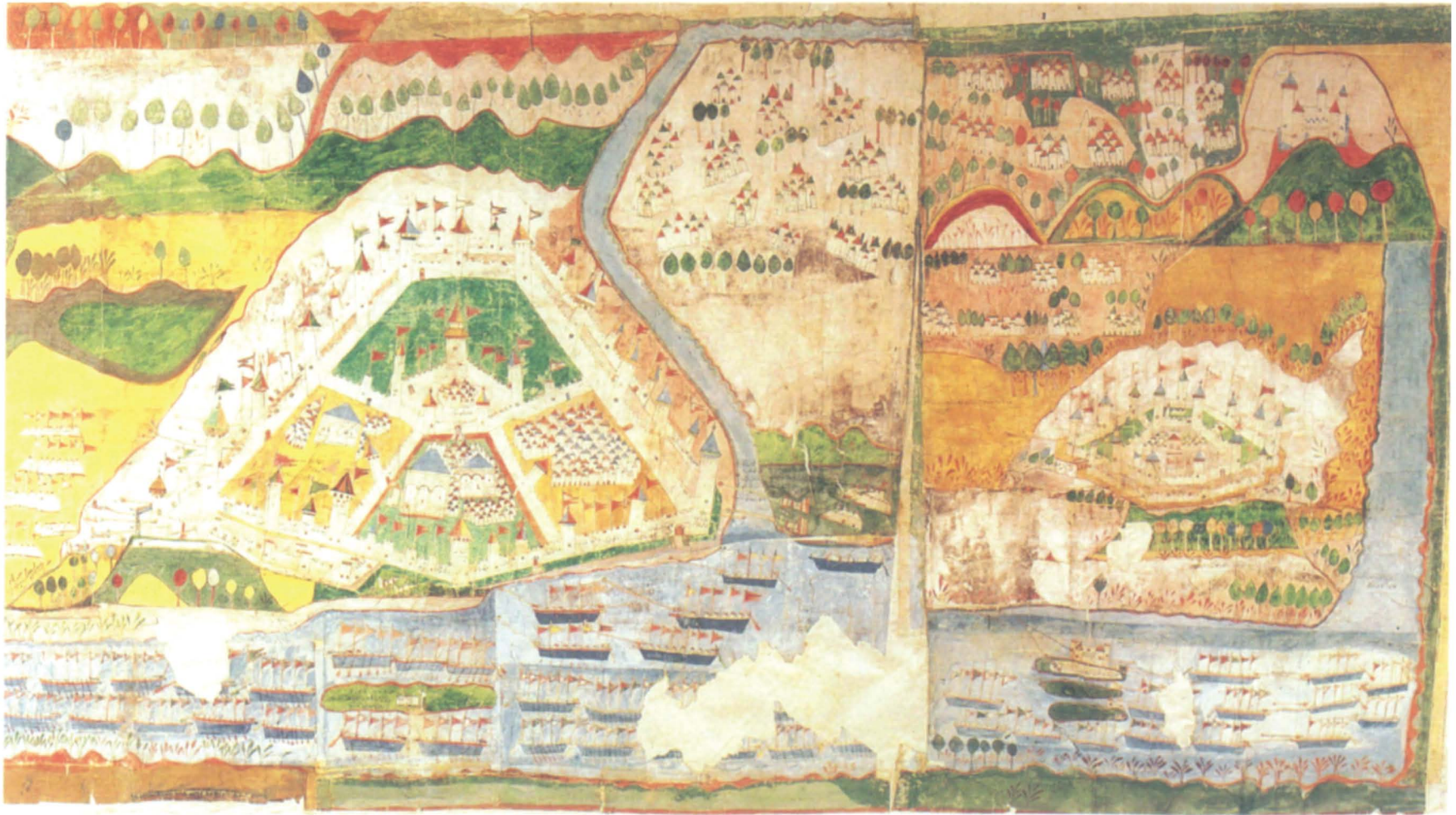


PLATE 14. SIEGE PLAN OF BELGRADE, EARLY SIX-TEENTH CENTURY. (Detail.)

Size of the entire original: 122 × 282 cm. By permission of the Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Arşivi, İstanbul (E. 9440).

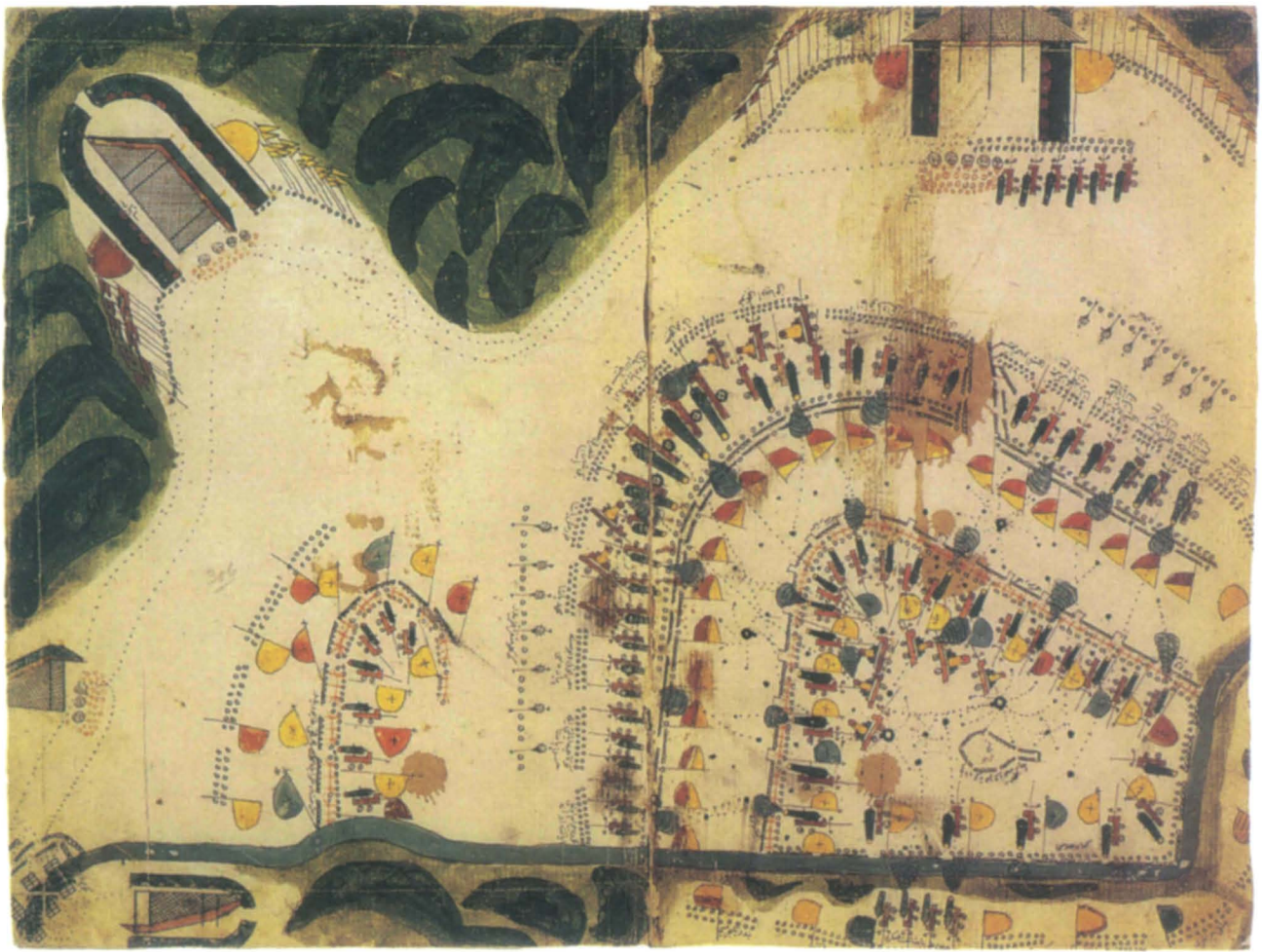


PLATE 15. PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE PRUT, 1711.
Size of the image: 30 × 40 cm. By permission of the Staatsbi-

bliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Orientabteilung, Berlin (MS. Or. quart 1209, fols. 305b-306a).

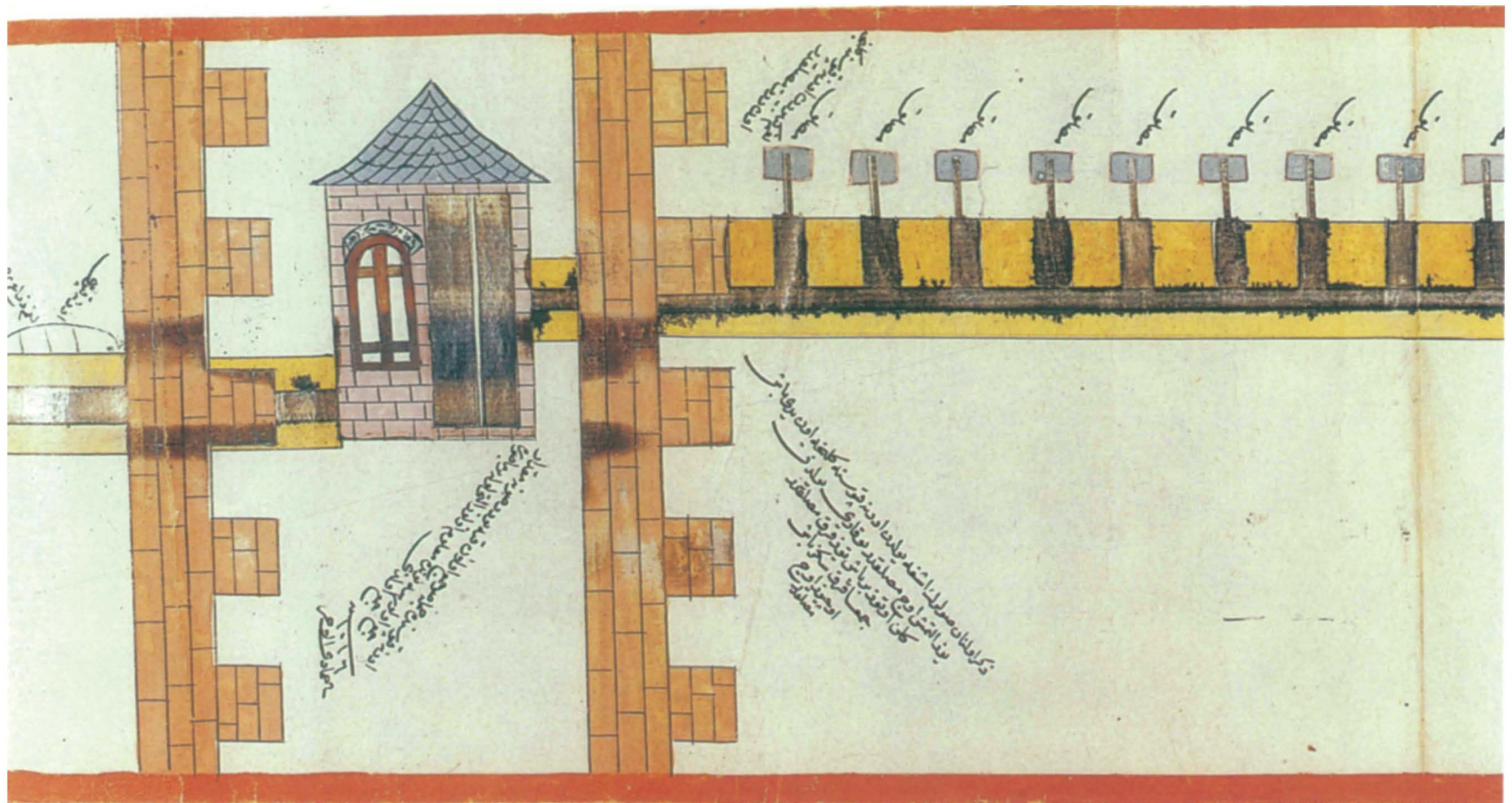


PLATE 16. DETAIL OF THE KIRKÇEŞME AND HALKALI WATER-SUPPLY SYSTEM. Dated 1016/1607, this detail is from the scroll map illustrated in figure 11.13.

Size of the detail: not known. By permission of the Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Kütüphanesi, İstanbul (H. 1816).



PLATE 17. THE PROCLAMATION OF THE CONQUEST OF EGER. A workshop scene in the making of the *Şāhnāme-i Sulţān Mehmed*, a panegyric history of Mehmed III. Şubhî Çelebi (Ta'likizāde), the chronicler, dictates from his notebook to the unknown calligrapher. Seated to the right, the artist

Hasan illustrates a scene in the surrender of the fortress of Eger in Sultan Mehmed III's victorious Hungarian campaign of 1003–5/1594–96.

Size of the original: unknown. By permission of Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Kütüphanesi, Istanbul (H. 1609, fol. 74a).



PLATE 18. VIEW OF SULṬĀNĪYE. The former Ilkhan capital southeast of Tabriz had suffered neglect and the calamity of earthquake long before Sultan Süleymān's visit in 941/1534. The view shows the remnants of city walls and three large monuments among many small, flat-roofed buildings. The mausoleum of the Ilkhanid ruler Öljeitü, just right of center on the image with eight minarets rising from the base of its blue dome,

still stands today in ruins. Beautifully rendered wildlife and flora fill the urban space and the surrounding region, and numerous unidentified shrines dot the foreground. From Maṭrāqçı Naşūh, *Mecmū'a-i menāzil*.

Size of the original: 31.6 × 46.6 cm. By permission of Istanbul Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi (TY. 5964, fols. 31b-32a).

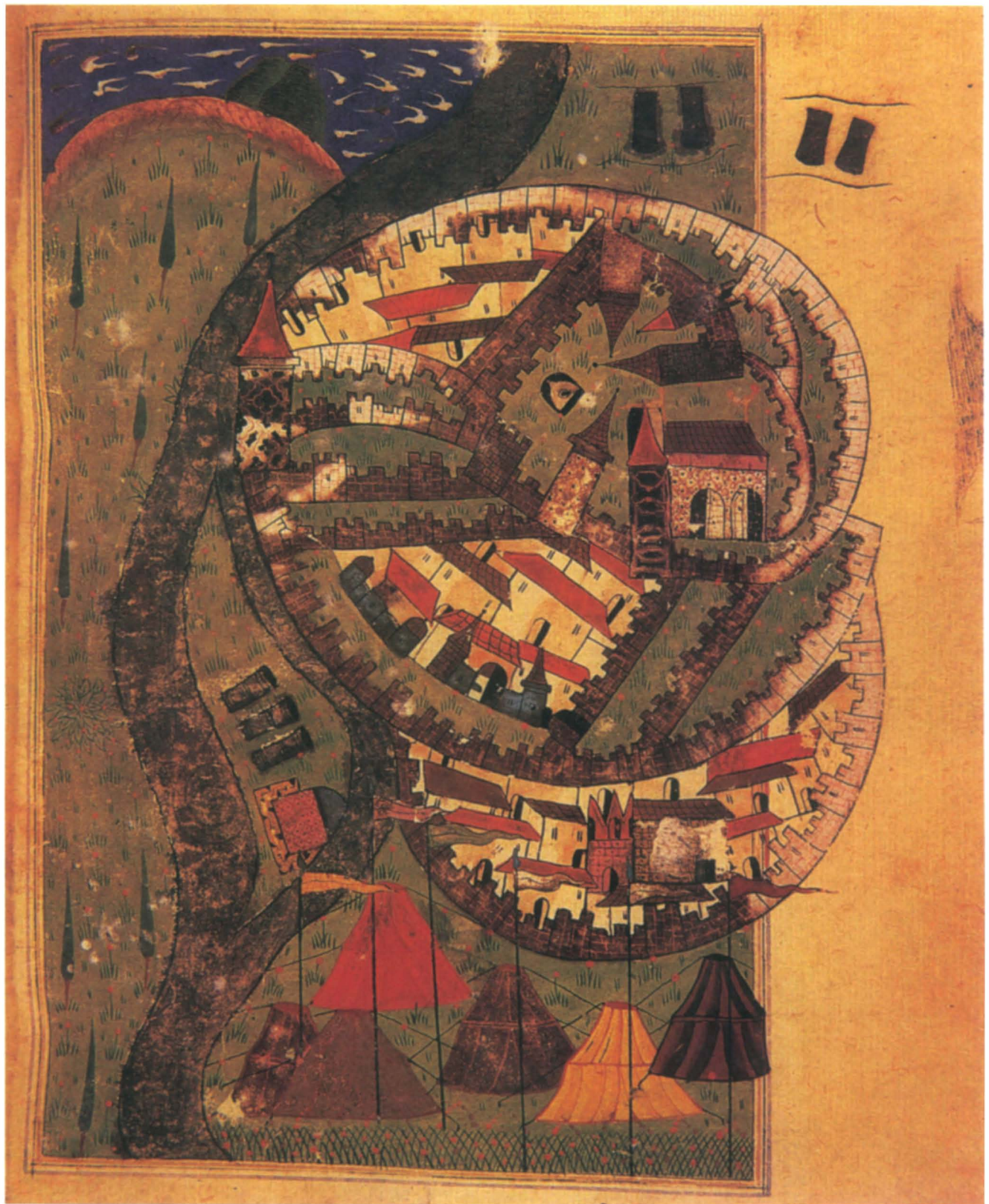


PLATE 19. THE SIEGE OF THE FORTRESS OF ESZTERGOM. The taking of this strategic fortress along the Danube River was a crucial episode in Süleymân's 950–51/1543–44 campaign against Ferdinand of Austria, the Habsburg claimant

to the Hungarian throne. From Maṭrâḳçı Naşûh, *Tarih-i feth-i Şaklâvün*.

Size of the original: 26.1 × 17.5 cm. By permission of Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Kütüphanesi, Istanbul (H. 1608, fol. 90b).



PLATE 20. VIEW OF NICE. The port city was attacked by Ḥayreddin Barbarossa and captured on 22 August 1543. The account of this joint Ottoman-Valois naval campaign against the Italian states and Habsburg Spain precedes the chronicle of

Süleymān's Hungarian campaign in Maṭrāqçı Naṣūh, *Tārīḥ-i feth-i Şaklāvūn*.

Size of the original: 26.1 × 35 cm. By permission of Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Kütüphanesi, Istanbul (H. 1608, fols. 27b-28a).

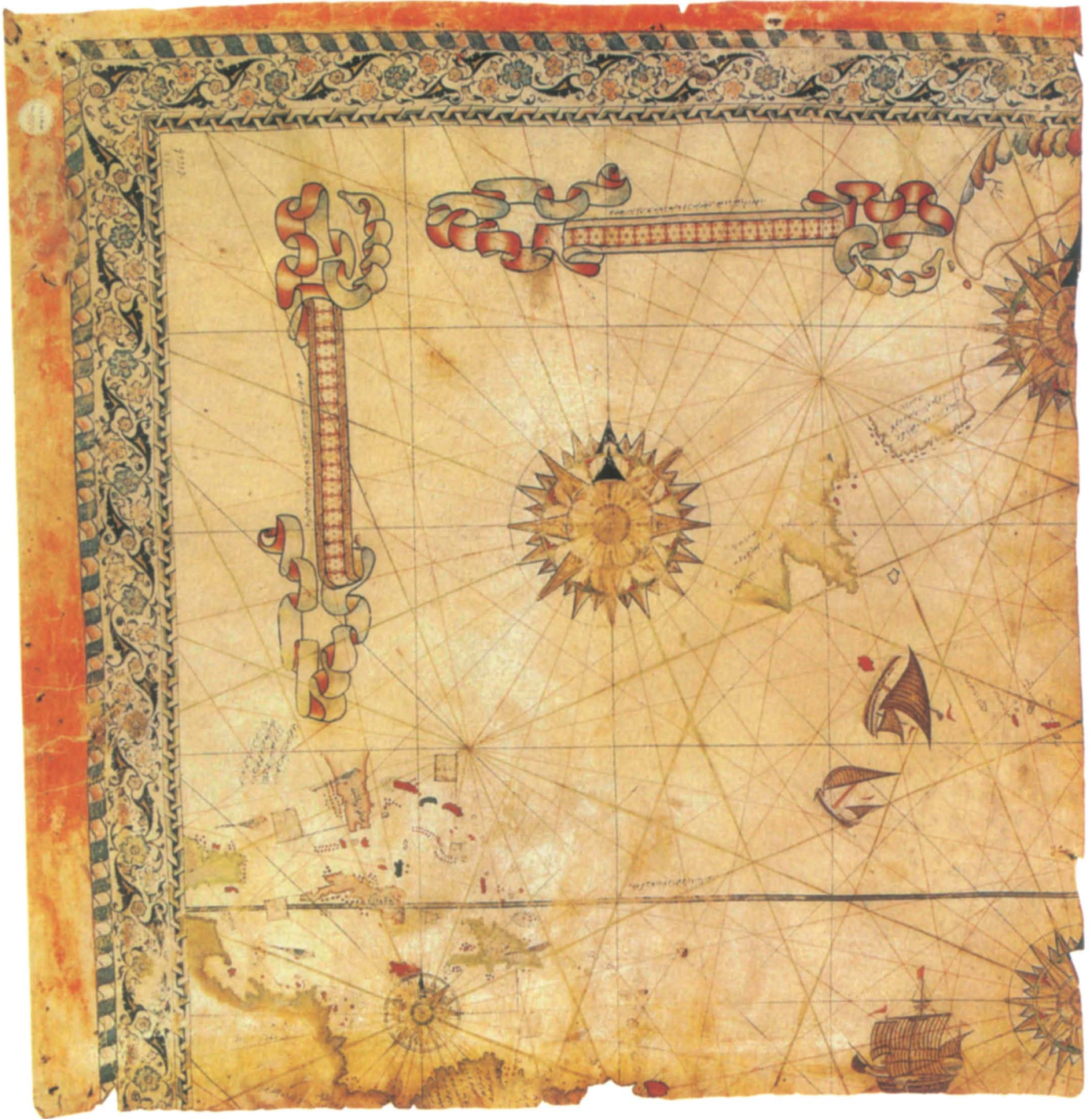


PLATE 21. NORTHWEST FRAGMENT OF THE 935/1528–29 WORLD MAP BY PİRİ RE’İS. This fragment, said to be on camel hide, is the only extant piece of what may have been a multisheet map of the world, and its rich arabesque decoration would have made an impressive border. Piri Re’is states in a legend that the two landmasses south of Greenland were discovered by the Portuguese. The representation of Florida and

the Yucatán Peninsula are notable in the Caribbean region, lands made known to Europeans in 1509 and 1513, respectively. A note on the Central American landmass, partially illegible, may refer to Balboa’s crossing the Isthmus of Panama. Size of the original: 69 × 70 cm. By permission of the Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Kütüphanesi, Istanbul (H. 1824).



PLATE 22. VERSION 2 OF THE *KITĀB-I BAHRĪYE*: ISLAND OF EUBOEA. Though no copies can be attributed to Piri Re'is's own hand, the style of the second version of the *Kitāb-i bahriye*, originally made for presentation to Süleymān

the Magnificent, was much more polished and elaborate than that of the first. Size of the original: 34 × 23.5 cm. By permission of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore (MS. W. 658, fol. 56).



PLATE 23. WALTERS *DENİZ ATLASI*: ITALY AND THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN. This portolan atlas containing eight double-page charts bears many stylistic characteristics of the small Italian atlases of the sixteenth century, but no specific workshop has been positively identified. The map has about 170 place-names, all on the coast, except for those along

an unusually stylized representation of the Danube River. The North African coast extends from Bône, Algeria, to Benghazi, Libya.

Size of the image: 30.1 × 45 cm. By permission of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore (MS. W. 660, fols. 6v-7r).



PLATE 24. AL-SHARAFĪ AL-ŞIFĀQSĪ CHART, 1579. Size of the original: 59 × 135 cm. By permission of Istituto Italo-Africano, Rome.