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GREGORIAN

1446-1447

HIJRI

TEXTILES

FROM THE ISLAMIC WORLD

TEXTILES

FROM THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Written by Sumru Belger Krody, The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum

All photographs courtesy of The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum

Textiles have played many vital roles and carry immense significance across the vast Islamic lands from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. They take myriad of forms, as they span centuries of diverse ethnic backgrounds, across huge swathes of geographic space where the Muslim faith has dominated for over a millennium.

Textiles take on countless forms, designs and shapes by the agency of artists and their culture. They reflect the artists' interest in many aspects of the natural world through floral decorations or representations of the fauna—whether rendered in a naturalistic or stylized manner. Additionally, as in other forms of art across cultures and visual vocabulary, abstract creations occupy an important place.

Textiles cast a light on the multifaceted and diverse identities conveying layers of owner history, from gender and ethnicity to spiritual beliefs and political affiliations. In decoding the messages embedded in the fabrics—materials, colors and designs—we can understand the esthetic richness and expressive potential of textile arts while unfolding the fascinating stories of human life and creativity. In many cultures, people differentiate both textually and verbally between one type of textile and another in detail; thus, this extensive, specialized vocabulary some Muslim societies employ to distinguish types, textures and functions of textiles points to their primary importance.

As clothing, textiles fulfill the desire for beautification and

Textiles cast a light on the multifaceted and diverse identities of the Islamic world, conveying layers of owner history, from gender and ethnicity to spiritual beliefs and political affiliations.

self-expression, conveying personal and group identity. Variations in weight and fineness of weave distinguish fabrics for daily wear or ceremony in different seasons. For centuries in predominantly Muslim societies, textile possessions indicated the wealth of individuals. Many bridal trousseaux contain textiles of many forms, forming more than half of a bride's wealth and standing equal to cash.

Certainly, the Islamic courts of the medieval and early modern periods contained the largest textile assemblages. The sumptuous regalia of dignitaries in court ceremonies symbolized the superiority of their rulers and the wealth that power could muster. Outside court circles, men and women wore their clothing in layers. They donned similarly tailored garments fitted with draping and accessories that differentiated each gender.

The earliest apparel reflected the three distinct cultural zones where Islam had spread in the early centuries of the religion: loose, untailored garments of Arabs suitable for their desert climate; tunics and wraps worn in Hellenistic cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean; and tailored and fitted-sleeved robes including trousers worn by nomadic horse-riding Turkic-Iranian Central Asians. The types of clothing established in the early Islamic period still predominate in the same regions where the religion is practiced today.

As furnishing, textiles have kept people warm or cool, depending on the climate, as well as afforded privacy and a

feeling of security and belonging while enhancing the esthetics of the home environment. Textiles convert multipurpose rooms according to need. A bedroom transforms to a dining room by stacking mattresses, pillows and quilts on one side and spreading cloths and napkins on the floor.

Textiles have also functioned as domiciles, creating walls, doors and roofs of tents nomadic people have dwelled in for centuries, from Mali to Central Asia. In the medieval and early modern periods, some Muslim rulers and their retinues relied on movable housing beyond the nomadic function of shelter and shade. Tents emblemized royal authority. The wealth of dynasties deployed royal progressions, wars, hunting expeditions and diplomatic receptions in these domiciles. Carpets, cushions and hangings with lavish decorations using expensive material covered every corner of these tents for prestige and reflected the elevated status of the ruler.

Textiles played an active role in diplomatic gift giving practiced among rulers. This required vast textile resources for each court, and their imperial treasuries housed thousands upon thousands of costly fabrics. These included not only the clothing worn by rulers and their retinues, and gifts for foreign

Textiles envelop people and environments in such abundance that they create an esthetic affecting the decorative elements of other media, from architecture to metalwork.

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 Madi-nah, 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

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, 2025 Gregorian begins in Rajab, the seventh month of hijri 1446, and ends in the month of Rabi' II 1447.

Gregorian year =	Hijri year =
$[(32 \times \text{hijri year}) \div 33] + 622$	$[(\text{Gregorian year} - 622) \times 33] \div 32$

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

Fabrics created for use in Islamic religious contexts often represent the technical and esthetic apex of the textile arts at the time of their creation.

dignitaries but also furnishing fabrics and tents for receptions.

Throughout the Islamic world, textiles have also featured prominently in religious observances. Prayer rugs render everyday spaces appropriate for communion with Allah, while those such as the white plain cloth *ihram* worn by men during Hajj imbue wearers with spiritual and sacred legitimacy. Symbolic or narrative patterns, and even verbal inscriptions, express spiritual beliefs in tangible form while heightening the sensory experience of worship or ritual. Although the patterns in the textiles were most often secular, some textiles included Arabic script and verses from the holy Qur'an.

Tiraz is a term referring to the inscribed medieval Islamic textiles bestowed upon worthy individuals by caliphs and rulers. *Tiraz* inscriptions contain blessings, and many include the contemporaneous caliph's name and his honorifics. Fabrics created for use in Islamic religious contexts often represent the technical and esthetic apex of the textile arts at the time of their creation. While costly materials and superior

artistry embody the devotion and respect of believers, they also strongly proclaim the prestige of the owner, institution or patron. The best example of this type of textile is the *kiswah*, the fabric highlighting Qur'anic verses covering the Ka'ba, the holiest site in Islam.

Textiles envelop people and environments in such abundance that they create an esthetic affecting the decorative elements of other media, from architecture to metalwork. Furthermore, they affect ideas and communication by providing a standard to judge tangible and intangible objects. Because of their fragility, many such textiles have failed to survive to this day compared to how many once were produced. Nevertheless, a considerable number now stand preserved in museums and continue to display the grandeur and power of Islamic textile manufacture in the medieval and early modern periods. They are exhibited, published and available for studies. These historical textiles have inspired many contemporary artists and craftspeople, such as fashion designers, working across various media, enriching contemporary and future textiles. 🌐

For more information about The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum, and its programs and exhibitions, visit museum.gwu.edu.

Sumru Belger Krody joined The Textile Museum in 1994 and was appointed senior curator in 2011. She is also editor in chief of *The Textile Museum Journal* and teaches courses at GWU on textile arts. Born in Izmir, Türkiye, Krody specializes in textiles from the late antique era and from the Islamic world. She has curated or cocurated numerous exhibitions and written numerous books and articles on textile arts.

On the cover: Saddle cover, detail, Uzbekistan, late 19th century. Wool and silk. The Textile Museum Collection 2021.17.45, Brick Freedman Collection. Equestrian textiles started with the nomadic need to protect the horse and its rider: to absorb the horse's sweat and provide both stability to the rider and protection for the horse's barrel. Over the centuries, these textiles evolved to have decorative and spiritual meaning alongside the rising importance of the horse as a very valuable asset.

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GRANADA/SPAIN
Fragment from a curtain, detail, Nasrid dynasty (1232 CE–1492), Granada, Spain, late 14th century CE–early 15th century CE. Silk. The Textile Museum Collection 84.11, acquired by George Hewitt Myers in 1931. The mid- to late 14th century CE witnessed the dynasty's cultural peak, when the architectural detail (stucco and cut tile) in Alhambra aligned with luxury silk textiles such as this one that hung in relationship to them.

JANUARY
Rajab – Sha`ban

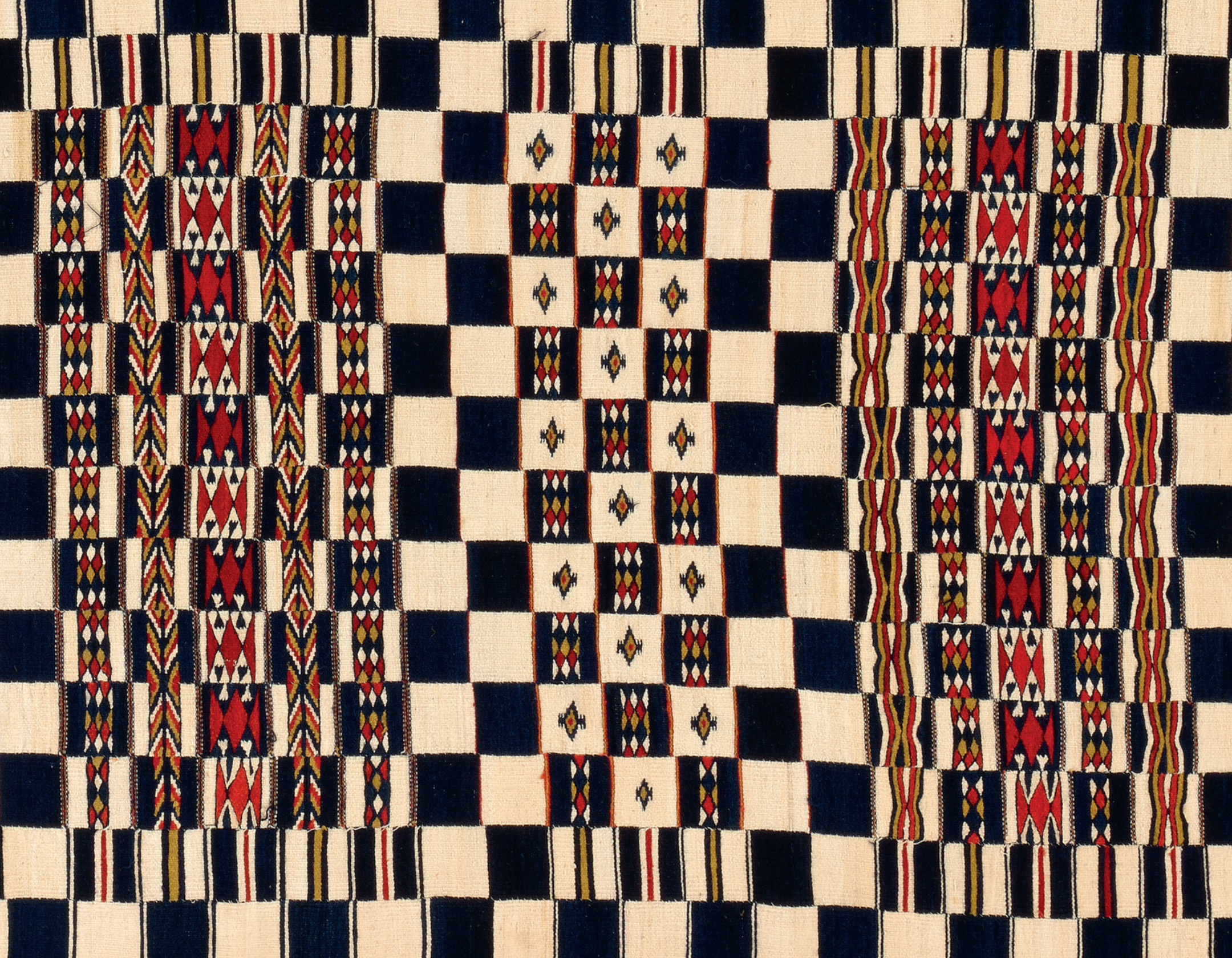
Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
NOTES: _____ _____ _____				DECEMBER 2024		11		22		33		44	
				1 2 3 4 5 6 7									
				8 9 10 11 12 13 14									
				15 16 17 18 19 20 21									
				22 23 24 25 26 27 28				Turkish literary figure Abdulhak Hamid Tarhan born 1952				Burj Khalifa, world's tallest building, opens in Dubai 2010	
55		66		77		88		99		1010		1111	
Mughal emperor Shah Jahan born 1592						'Abd al-'Aziz Al-Sa'ud declared King of Hijaz 1926				Uzbek literary figure Oybek born 1905			
1212		1313		1414		1515		1616		1717		1818	
				Conquest of Makkah by Prophet Muhammad 630 CE				Abd al-Rahman III becomes caliph of al-Andalus 929 CE					
1919		2020		2121		2222		2323		2424		2525	
		Muslim legal scholar al-Shafi'i passes away 820 CE											
2626		2727		2828		2929		3030		311		FEBRUARY 2025	
				Kazakh educator and linguist Akhmet Baitrusynov born 1872						Mamluk Sultan Qaitbay begins near-30-year reign 1468		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	



MOROCCO
Cape (*hendira*), detail, North Africa, Morocco, Middle Atlas Mountains, c. 1970. Wool and cotton. The Textile Museum Collection 2016.8.1, gift of Lin Loughheed. Hendira is worn draped over a woman's shoulders and fastened over the chest with a clasp or braided wool ties. The shag side is worn inward in cold or wet weather for insulation and outward at other times. The finest capes require up to two years of work.

FEBRUARY
Sha`ban

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
NOTES: _____ _____ _____									JANUARY 2025		12		
									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				
23		34		45		56		67		78		89	
Columbian-Lebanese singer Shakira born 1977								Late Indonesian author Pramoedya Toer Ananta born 1925					
910		1011		1112		1213		1314		1415		1516	
		Alhambra declared national monument of Spain 1870				Malian band Tinariwen wins Grammy Award 2012							
1617		1718		1819		1920		2021		2122		2223	
				First flight over the Sahara 1920						Bangladesh Language Movement marks preservation of Bengali 1952		Istiqlal Mosque, largest in southeast Asia, opens in Jakarta, Indonesia 1978	
2324		2425		2526		2627		2728		2829		MARCH 2025	
		Berber explorer Ibn Battuta born 1304 CE						Late Egyptian author Adel Kamel born 1916				12 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	



MALI
Tent panel (*arkilla jenngo*), detail, Mali, Timbuktu, 1940–1949. Cotton and wool. The Textile Museum Collection 1977.23.2, gift of Phyllis C. Kane. Fulani weavers in West Africa created large tent panels or blankets like this example for sale to Tuareg nomads. This panel is constructed from 14 individual, narrow textile strips, sewn together at their selvages. The triangles, chevrons, and lozenges arranged throughout the cover were created using tapestry weave, a very time-consuming textile-making technique.

MARCH
Ramadan – Shawwal

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
NOTES: _____				<div>FEBRUARY 2025</div> <div>1</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>16 17 18 19 20 21 22</div> <div>23 24 25 26 27 28</div>	<div>APRIL 2025</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>13 14 15 16 17 18 19</div> <div>20 21 22 23 24 25 26</div> <div>27 28 29 30</div>	<div>1</div> <div>1</div>
<div>2</div> <div>2</div>	<div>3</div> <div>3</div> <div>Treaty of San Stefano ends Russo-Turkish War 1878</div>	<div>4</div> <div>4</div>	<div>5</div> <div>5</div>	<div>6</div> <div>6</div>	<div>7</div> <div>7</div>	<div>8</div> <div>8</div> <div>Moroccan author and artist Mohammed Mrabet born 1936</div>
<div>9</div> <div>9</div> <div>Lebanon creates Horsh Eden as a protected area 1992</div>	<div>10</div> <div>10</div>	<div>11</div> <div>11</div>	<div>12</div> <div>12</div>	<div>13</div> <div>13</div> <div>Mahmoud Darwish, regarded as Palestine’s national poet, born 1941</div>	<div>14</div> <div>14</div>	<div>15</div> <div>15</div>
<div>16</div> <div>16</div>	<div>17</div> <div>17</div>	<div>18</div> <div>18</div> <div>Caliph Abu Bakr unifies Arabian Peninsula 633 CE</div>	<div>19</div> <div>19</div>	<div>20</div> <div>20</div>	<div>21</div> <div>21</div>	<div>22</div> <div>22</div> <div>Timurid leader and astronomer Ulugh Beg born 1394 CE</div>
<div>23</div> <div>23</div>	<div>24</div> <div>24</div>	<div>25</div> <div>25</div>	<div>26</div> <div>26</div>	<div>27</div> <div>27</div> <div>First feature film produced by Kuwait, <i>The Cruel Sea</i>, released 1971</div>	<div>28</div> <div>28</div> <div>Emin Pasha, Ottoman physician of German origin, born 1840</div>	<div>29</div> <div>29</div>
<div>30</div> <div>1</div> <div>Eid al-Fitr</div>	<div>31</div> <div>2</div>					



TUNISIA
Headcover (*tarf er-ras*), detail, North Africa, Tunisia, Kerkenna, first half of 20th century. Wool and cotton. The Textile Museum Collection 2003.26.2, The Irmtraud H. Reswick Collection. For festive occasions, women on the Islands of Kerkennah, located off Eastern Tunisia, wear this headcover with *tarf el-ktef*, a type of garment worn in a regional style that distinguishes these women from those on the mainland.

APRIL
Shawwal – Dhu-al-Qa`dah

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<div>MARCH 2025</div> <div>1</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>16 17 18 19 20 21 22</div> <div>23 24 25 26 27 28 29</div> <div>30 31</div>	<div>MAY 2025</div> <div>1 2 3</div> <div>4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> <div>18 19 20 21 22 23 24</div> <div>25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	13	24	35	46	57
68	79	810	911	1012	1113	1214
Yale's first professor of Arabic and Sanskrit Edward E. Salisbury born 1814			German Heinrich Schliemann begins to dig for Troy 1870			
1315	1416	1517	1618	1719	1820	1921
	"World's best-known Arabophone woman novelist" Algerian Ahlem Mosteghanemi born 1953				First Ouarzazate (Morocco) International Film Festival opens 2016	
2022	2123	2224	2325	2426	2527	2628
Easter			Kareem Abdul-Jabbar plays his last LA Lakers game 1989	Mamluks admitted to French Imperial Guard 1815		
2729	2830	291	302	NOTES: _____ _____ _____		
Ottoman Sultan-Caliph Abdülhamid II overthrown, 1909 CE			Babur begins reign as first Mughal ruler in India 1526			



OTTOMAN/TÜRKIYE
Section of an embroidered cover, detail, Ottoman Empire (1299 CE–1922), Türkiye, Istanbul, 16th–17th century. Linen and silk. The Textile Museum Collection 1.22, acquired by George Hewitt Myers prior to 1940. The fine ground fabric, the precisely done double running stitch creating a reversible embroidery, and the masterly rendition of quintessential Ottoman motifs such as tulips, carnations, and crescents in a playful and flowing composition most likely destined for Ottoman court use indicate a professional hand.

MAY
Dhu-al-Qa`dah – Dhu-al-Hijjah

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
NOTES: _____ _____ _____		APRIL 2025 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	JUNE 2025 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	1 3 Egyptian astronomer Ali ibn Ridwan sees Lups supernova 1006 CE	2 4	3 5 First Indian feature film released 1913
4 6	5 7 Pope John Paul II visits Damascus Mosque 2001	6 8	7 9 Bengali and Nobel Prize of Literature winner Rabindranath Tagore born 1861	8 10	9 11	10 12
11 13	12 14	13 15	14 16	15 17	16 18 Norwegian ethnologist Thor Heyerdahl departs Morocco in papyrus boat 1970	17 19
18 20 Late Egyptian film director Youssef Chahine wins lifetime award at Cannes 1997	19 21	20 22	21 23	22 24 Unification of Yemen 1990	23 25	24 26
25 27	26 28	27 29	28 1 Tarikh al-Sudan Andalusian author Abderrahmane al-Sa'd born 1594	29 2	30 3 Iraqi British architect Zaha Hadid becomes first woman to win Pritzker Prize 2004	31 4



SYRIA

Woman's robe, detail, Syria, Damascus or Aleppo, late 19th century. Silk and metallic-wrapped thread. The Textile Museum Collection 2024.5.7, Marita and David Paly. Entari or *üçetek* was a long graceful trailing robe worn over the undershirt and baggy pants in many parts of the Ottoman Empire, including Syria. Various fabrics were used to construct these robes, including Syrian striped ikat fabrics that were referred to as *alaja* as in this example.

JUNE
Dhu-al-Hijjah – Muharram 1447

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
15	26	37	48	59	610	711
812	913	1014 British explorer and travelog writer Sir Wilfred Thesiger born 1910	1115	1216 Saudi Arabian singer and composer Mohammed Abdu, "Artist of the Arabs," born 1949	1317 Eid al-Adha	1418 Moroccan traveler Ibn Battuta leaves Tangier 1325 CE
1519	1620	1721	1822 First Kazakh satellite launched into orbit 2006	1923	2024 Tunisian Ons Jabeur becomes first Arab woman to win WTA title in Birmingham 2021	2125
2226	2327	2428	2529 First Japanese-Saudi Arabian animated film <i>The Journey</i> released 2021	261	272	283
294	305	MAY 2025 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	JULY 2025 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	NOTES: _____ _____ _____		

IRAQ

Tiraz fragment, detail, Abbasid, Iraq, 938 CE. Cotton and silk. The Textile Museum Collection 73.671, acquired by George Hewitt Myers in 1951. The central Kufic script reads, "In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Praise to God, Lord of the Worlds, and lasting (?) peace and blessing from God and glory to the caliph Abu 'l-'Abbas Ahmad, the Imam ar-Radi billah, Commander of the Faithful, may God prolong his existence. Has been ordered in the year 326 H."

JULY
Muharram – Safar

Sunday		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
NOTES: _____ _____ _____			1 6	2 7	3 8	4 9	5 10
			Iraqi optics pioneer Ibn al-Haytham born 965 CE				
		6 11	7 12	8 13	9 14	10 15	11 16
			Jameel Prize, for contemporary art and design, first awarded 2009		Abbasids defeat Tang China at Talas 751 CE		12 17
13 18	14 19	15 20	16 21	17 22	18 23	19 24	
		Tunisian Husainid Dynasty founded 1705					Al-Bukhari, hadith compiler born 810 CE
20 25	21 26	22 27	23 28	24 29	25 30	26 1	
Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II born 1789			The Old Bridge in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina, reopens 2004		Andalusi philosopher Ibn al-Arabi born in Seville 1165 CE		
27 2	28 3	29 4	30 5	31 6	JUNE 2025 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		AUGUST 2025 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
		Uzbek singer and actress Shahzoda born 1979					



TURKMENISTAN
Yomut horse cover, detail, Turkmenistan, second half 19th century. Wool. The Textile Museum Collection 2021.17.87, Brick Freedman Collection. A thick horse cover like this example from Turkmenistan protected the horse from injury to its barrel, which could be caused by the wooden saddle and rider on it. Its thick embroidered felt provided the additional benefit of keeping the horse warm during the very cold and windy winters on the steppe of Central Asia.

AUGUST
Safar – Rabi` I

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
NOTES: _____ _____ _____						JULY 2025		SEPTEMBER 2025		17		28	
						1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5 6					
						6 7 8 9 10 11 12		7 8 9 10 11 12 13					
						13 14 15 16 17 18 19		14 15 16 17 18 19 20					
						20 21 22 23 24 25 26		21 22 23 24 25 26 27		Sicily becomes part of Aghlabid empire 902 CE			
				27 28 29 30 31		28 29 30							
39		410		511		612		713		814		915	
						Lebanese publisher Najeeb Diab born 1870						Egyptian literary figure Ahmed Rami born 1892	
1016		1117		1218		1319		1420		1521		1622	
										Bahrain declares independence from United Kingdom 1971			
1723		1824		1925		2026		2127		2228		2329	
						Mo Farah becomes first Briton to win four Olympic gold medals 2016						Second Islamic caliph Omar begins reign 634 CE	
241		252		263		274		285		296		307	
318		"Golden Voice of Africa" Malian Salif Keita born 1949								Kenyan photographer Mohamed "Mo" Amin born 1943		World's Largest AI Arabic Model Jais Launch 2023	



KAZAKHSTAN
Kazakh man's coat, detail, Uzbekistan, second half of the 19th century. Doeskin and silk. The Textile Museum Collection 2002.5.1., gift of Caroline McCoy-Jones. Central Asians have developed specific garments to suit the region's harsh climate and their nomadic lifestyle on the move from one pasture to another. This winter coat, a sign of wealth and quite rare, possibly made by a very skilled Uzbek tailor and embroiderer for a Kazakh man of status, exemplifies this idea.

SEPTEMBER
Rabi` I – Rabi` II

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<div><div>AUGUST2025</div><div>12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031</div></div>	19	210	311	412	513	614
715	816	917	1018	1119	1220	1321
Treaty between Sicily and Byzantine concluded 952 CE		Andalusi geographer and traveller Ibn Jubayr born 1145		First solo retrospective by Moroccan artist Hassan Hajjaj opens 2019		
1422	1523	1624	1725	1826	1927	2028
House of Wisdom patron Abbasid Caliph al-Ma'mun born 786 CE						Launch of open-air art gallery Djerbahood Project in Erriadh, Tunisia 2014
2129	2230	231	242	253	264	275
		10269 Tusi, minor planet, discovered and named after 13th-century astronomer Nasir al-Din al-Tusi 1979			Coridon of Ceylon becomes first Muslim to own property in Cape Town 1794	
286	297	308	<div><div>OCTOBER2025</div><div>12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031</div></div>	NOTES: _____ _____ _____		
Kazakh literary figure Mukhtar Auezov born 1897						



PAKISTAN
 Carpet, detail, Hindustan (1526-1857), Pakistan, Lahore, early 18th century. Pashmina and silk. The Textile Museum Collection R63.00.21, acquired by George Hewitt Myers in 1945. Spread before or beneath the ruler or religious leader, court carpets like this served to designate the privileged space around the most highly esteemed individual and to present him regally to his audience. As a special object, it helped to maintain the dignity and authority of the ruler enthroned upon it.

OCTOBER

Rabi` II – Jumada I

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
NOTES: _____ _____ _____		SEPTEMBER 2025 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		1 9 Expo 2020 Dubai opens later than scheduled 2021	2 10 3 11	4 12
5 13	6 14 Lebanon creates Karm Chbat as a protected area 1995	7 15	8 16	9 17 Egyptian writer and dramatist Tawfiq al-Hakim born 1898	10 18	11 19
12 20 Turkish novelist Orhan Pamuk wins Nobel Prize for literature 2006	13 21	14 22 Enheduanna, earliest-known poet, becomes subject of Morgan Library exhibition 2022	15 23	16 24	17 25 Palestinian filmmaker Emily Jacir wins Leone d'Oro 2007	18 26
19 27	20 28 Issyk-Kul Forum addressed world issues 1986	21 29	22 30	23 1 Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy wins Aga Khan Award 1980	24 2	25 3 Uzbek writer Pirimqul Qodirov born 1928
26 4	27 5	28 6	29 7 Rajasthani folk vocalist Langa Khan awarded Aga Khan Music Award 2022	30 8	31 9	NOVEMBER 2025 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



INDIA
Textile fragment, detail, India, 17th century. Silk. The Textile Museum Collection 6.133, acquired by George Hewitt Myers in 1947. The floral pattern against the metallic ground of this velvet displays the naturalistic and spacious drawing characteristic of the Hindustani court style. Specific shades of color—green, crimson and tan—distinguish their silks and carpets. The elegance of form, precise composition, and exquisite choice of color typify all the sumptuous arts produced for the imperial court of Hindustan.

NOVEMBER
Jumada I – Jumada II

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
NOTES: _____ _____ _____								OCTOBER 2025		DECEMBER 2025		110	
								1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4 5 6		Historic Jeddah receives legal basis for protection by royal decree 2014	
								5 6 7 8 9 10 11		7 8 9 10 11 12 13			
								12 13 14 15 16 17 18		14 15 16 17 18 19 20			
19 20 21 22 23 24 25		21 22 23 24 25 26 27											
								26 27 28 29 30 31		28 29 30 31			
211		312		413		514		615		716		817	
		Tanzimat reforms begin in Ottoman Empire 1839						Comparative religion Andalusian pioneer Ibn Hazm born 994 CE				Louvre Abu Dhabi opens 2017	
918		1019		1120		1221		1322		1423		1524	
1625		1726		1827		1928		2029		2130		221	
				Late Omani Sultan Qaboos bin Said born 1940						Lebanese singer Fairuz born 1935		Museum of Islamic Art in Qatar opens 2008	
232		243		254		265		276		287		298	
309		Lebanese writer Ameen Rihani born 1876				Carter and Carnarvon open King Tut's tomb 1922							



INDONESIA
Man's head wrapper
(*iket kepala*), detail, Indonesia,
Java, c. 1900. Cotton.
The Textile Museum
Collection 1987.26.1, gift
of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace E.
Holbrook. Made on the North
Coast of Java, textiles like
this were popular as head
or shoulder cloths among
men in Sumatra. With the
dhu'l fiqar (Sword of Ali)
motif in the four corners,
this headcloth features a
central medallion with Arabic
script surrounded by four
calligraphic patterns inspired
by a *tughra*, the monogram
of Ottoman sultans.

DECEMBER
Jumada II – Rajab

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<div>NOVEMBER 2025</div> <div>1</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>16 17 18 19 20 21 22</div> <div>23 24 25 26 27 28 29</div> <div>30</div>	<div>110</div> <div>King Abdulaziz Center for World Culture (Ithra) opens in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia 2018</div>	<div>211</div>	<div>312</div>	<div>413</div>	<div>514</div> <div>Turkologist Fuat Köprülü born 1890</div>	<div>615</div>
<div>716</div>	<div>817</div>	<div>918</div>	<div>1019</div>	<div>1120</div> <div>Egyptian novelist Naguib Mahfouz born 1911</div>	<div>1221</div>	<div>1322</div>
<div>1423</div> <div>Polymath and author on music theory al-Farabi born 950 CE</div>	<div>1524</div>	<div>1625</div>	<div>1726</div> <div>Amir Timur takes Delhi using camel cavalry 1398 CE</div>	<div>1827</div>	<div>1928</div> <div>Hussein Kamel, first sultan of Egypt after declaration of British protectorate, ascends to throne 1914</div>	<div>2029</div>
<div>211</div> <div>Honduran filmmaker of Palestinian origin Sami Kafati born 1936</div>	<div>222</div>	<div>233</div> <div>Zaynab (Zenobia), queen of Palmyra, born 245 CE</div>	<div>244</div>	<div>255</div> <div>Christmas</div>	<div>266</div>	<div>277</div>
<div>288</div>	<div>299</div> <div>Bangladeshi artist Zainul Abedin born 1914</div>	<div>3010</div>	<div>3111</div>	<div>JANUARY 2026</div> <div>1 2 3</div> <div>4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> <div>18 19 20 21 22 23 24</div> <div>25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	<div>NOTES: _____</div> <div>_____</div> <div>_____</div>	



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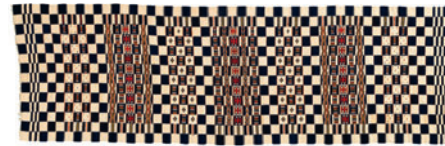
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January



February



March



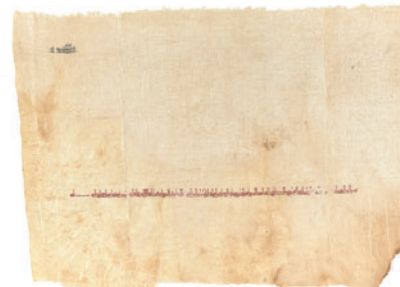
April



May



June



July



August



September



October



November



December