

دراسة فنية لدليل قبلة "قبلة نوما" من العصر العثماني محفوظ بمتحف الفن الإسلامي بالقاهرة	عنوان البحث باللغة العربية
An artistic study of the Qibla guide "Qibla Numa" from the Ottoman era Preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo	عنوان البحث باللغة الانجليزية
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Abstract:

This paper aims to study the “Qibla Numa” preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art from the Ottoman era, and also a scientific publication of this evidence. There is no scientific publication or accurate study of this evidence. It was the first Compass known in the Ottoman era. The paper aims to study the development of geography in the Ottoman era. The study aims to translate the writings on the Qibla Numa, which is considered a scientific document in geography in the 12th AH/ 18th AD, and also study the name of the Qibla Numa, The paper will study the function and how the Compass works through geography books and the text recorded on the masterpiece, which explains the mechanism of work in detail and the steps to determine the qibla through the use of the magnetic needle to determine the magnetic north and the use of the pointer to determine the direction of the qibla in each city. This paper aims to study the term map in Islamic sources, and a cartographic study of the map implemented on the antique. The paper also deals with a study of the industrial and ornamental methods used in the manufacture of this compass, which is the lacquer decoration method. And also a study of the writings executed on the antique and an explanation of how to use the compass, as well as historical writings for the manufacture of this guide in addition to the names of the ministers who ordered the manufacture and completion of this guide.