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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, TAQIYYA, AND KITMAN

Part Four[1]

Introduction

Part Three of *The National Geographic Society, Taqiyya, and Kitman* exposed the lies behind the twelve claims made by Salim T.S. Al-Hassani and the National Geographic Society that appear on page 14 of *1001 Inventions The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization*, third edition, National Geographic Society, Washington, District of Columbia: 2012. Part Four will expose the lies behind the nine claims of Muslim contributions that appear on page 15 of that book.

Before the documented evidence is presented to show that none of the statements on page 15 of *1001 Inventions* are true in their completeness, an addendum to Part Three is of the utmost importance. The matter at hand is Part Three, Number 5. Exploration Ibn Battuta.[2] The claim and the commentary are herewith repeated:

> Number 5. Exploration Ibn Battuta (1304-1368/70)
>
> STATEMENT: Ibn Battuta traveled more than 75,000 miles in 29 years through more than 40 modern countries, compiling one of the best eyewitness accounts of the customs and practices of the medieval world.
>
> ***TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The logic is faulty. Ibn Battuta traveled during this time, yet these countries were not modern. There are maps of Ibn Battuta's travels.[3] The travels/explorations***

1 The previous three parts are at http://www.theobamatimeline.com/id495.html, always available.

2 http://www.colony14.net/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/nationalgeographicsociety1001inventions partthree.pdf, always retrievable.

3 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Battuta, retrieved 18.11.12. The countries were not 40 in number during Ibn Battuta's time and they are not necessarily modern nowadays.

did take place. The statement indicates the best in Ibn Battuta's eyewitness accounts concerning the customs and practices of the medieval world. In fact, the racist, demeaning descriptions are probably more interesting than Ibn Battuta's travels. Here are some of Ibn Battuta's comments on the places and peoples he encountered during his travels.[4]

- ***"Of the neighbors of the Bujja, there is no marriage among them; the child does not know his father, and they eat people – but Allah knows best. As for the Zanj, they are people of black color, flat noses, kinky hair, and little understanding or intelligence."***
- ***"The geographer Al-Idrisi ascribes 'lack of knowledge and defective minds' to the black peoples. Their ignorance, he says, is notorious; men of learning and distinction are almost unknown among them, and their kings only acquire what they know about government and justice from the instruction of learned visitors from farther north."***
- ***"Like the crow among mankind are the Zanj for they are the worst of men and the most vicious of creatures in character and temperament."***
- ***"[inhabitants of sub-Saharan African countries] are people distant from the standards of humanity" "Their nature is that of wild animals...."***
- ***"We know that the Zanj (blacks) are the least intelligent and the least discerning of mankind, and the least capable of understanding the consequences of actions."***
- ***"They [the Shu`ubiyya] maintain that eloquence is prized by all people at all times – even the Zanj, despite their dimness, their boundless stupidity, their obtuseness, their crude perceptions and their evil dispositions, make long speeches."***
- ***"Galen says that merriment dominates the black man because of his defective brain, whence also the weakness of his intelligence."***
- ***"As regards southern countries, all their inhabitants are black on account of the heat of their climate... Most of them go naked... In all their lands and provinces, gold is found.... They are people distant from the standards of humanity."***
- ***"The Zanj are so uncivilized that they have no notion of a natural death. If a man dies a natural death, they think he was poisoned. Every death is suspicious with them, if a man has not been killed by a weapon."***

4 http://www.raceandhistory.com/cgi-bin/forum/webbbs_config.pl/noframes/read/911, retrieved 18.11.12. Consult: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zanj, retrieved 18.11.12. The Bujja belong to India. *Zanj* is Arabic and means *Land of the Negroes*.

- ***About the Zanj: "Their nature is that of wild animals. They are extremely black." About the Sudan: "Among themselves there are people who steal each other's children and sell them to the merchants when the latter arrive."***
- ***"If (all types of men) are taken, from the first, and one placed after another, like the Negro from Zanzibar, in the Southern-most countries, the Negro does not differ from an animal in anything except the fact that his hands have been lifted from the earth, – no other peculiarity or property, – except for what Allah wished. Many have seen that the ape is more capable of being trained than the Negro, and more intelligent."***
- ***"Therefore, the Negro nations are, as a rule, submissive to slavery, because [Negroes] have little [that is essentially] human and have attributes that are quite similar to those of dumb animals, as we have stated."***
- ***A black man owned an Arab slave "A man of discernment said: The people of Iraq ... do not come out with something between blonde, buff and blanched coloring, such as the infants dropped from the wombs of the women of the Slavs and others of similar light complexion; nor are they overdone in the womb until they are burned, so that the child comes out something between black, murky, malodorous, stinking, and crinkly-haired, with uneven limbs, deficient minds, and depraved passions, such as the Zanj, the Somali, and other blacks who resemble them. The Iraqis are neither half-baked dough nor burned crust but between the two."***
- ***"beyond [known peoples of black West Africa] to the south there is no civilization in the proper sense. There are only humans who are closer to dumb animals than to rational beings. They live in thickets and caves, and eat herbs and unprepared grain. They frequently eat each other. They cannot be considered human beings."***
- ***"[Blacks] are ugly and misshapen, because they live in a hot country."***
- ***"The Zanj are slight-witted (kam 'aql), and Allah, most high, has created them stupid, ignorant, and foul (palid)."***

Ibn Battuta's comments are exceptional proof of his own intelligence and tolerance, a characteristic that Islam often claims for itself. Naturally,* 1001 Inventions *and Salim T. S. Al-Hassani, Chief Editor are moot concerning this aspect. Based on these descriptions, perhaps Ibn Battuta is history's first recorded racist. Moreover, perhaps the characteristics of African Blacks were their qualification for the Muslims to capture them and turn them into slaves. What remains is that Ibn Battuta was

exceedingly wrong in his descriptions and estimations of the peoples he encountered.

ADDENDUM: ***Although it is sublimely suggested, indeed intentionally desired, that the reader believes that Ibn Battuta (1304-1368/70) was the only eye witness explorer the then world had ever known, there is nothing more remote from the truth. The STATEMENT is a contrived falsity. In doing research for another topic the author remembered the vita of one of the most important historical figures in European belletristic literature: the Medieval Minnesinger, poet, and diplomat Oswald von Wolkenstein (1376/77-1445), who traveled throughout Europe and Eurasia into Caucasus Georgia.***

At the age of ten Oswald became squire of a knight errant and for the next fourteen years journeyed to Crete, Prussia, Lithuania, Crimea, the Ottoman Empire, the Holy Land, France, Lombardy, and Spain. He was also shipwrecked in the Black Sea. After returning to Tyrol upon the death of his father in 1399, Oswald journeyed to Italy in the service of King Ruprecht of Germany (1352-1410). In 1408 he went on a Crusade to the Holy Land to free the region from the Muslim infidels. He returned to Brixen in Tyrol in 1410. The year 1414 saw Oswald as a member-representative in the entourage of Frederick IV (1382-1439), Duke of Austria and Count of Tyrol at the Council of Constance (1414-1418). In 1414 Oswald also became a diplomat in the service of Sigismund (1368-1437, Holy Roman Emperor from 1433), King of the Holy Roman Empire and of Hungary. He saw diplomatic duty in England, Scotland, and Portugal. He participated in the Battle of Ceuta (August 1, 1415) which resulted in the conquest of the Moorish city of Ceuta. In 1416 he was underway with King Sigismund in France. In 1422 he again met King Sigismund in Hungary.

After private and political setbacks, Oswald travelled to Heidelberg in 1428, meeting there with the Elector Palatine Ludwig (1378-1436), Count Dietrich II von Moers (1385-1463) (the Archbishop of Cologne, and Duke Adolf VII von Jülich (13??-1437). His goal was to ask the League of the Holy Court to facilitate a decision in his argument with his cousin Hans von Villanders, who owed Oswald 2,200 ducats. Oswald's efforts to receive the payment came to no success.

Oswald became involved in political-religious uprisings in Brixen that ended in 1430, the year in which King Sigismund called the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire to attend a Reichstag in the city of Nuremberg. Oswald and his brother Michael meet the King and they undertook a two-month Christmas holiday in the Southern German cities of Überlingen and Constance. During this time Oswald composed erotic songs, the most famous of which is titled* Ain Graserin *(classification number KL 76)[5]

5 http://www.wolkenstein-gesellschaft.com/texte_oswald.php, retrieved 12.01.13. *Ain Graserin* is a song about a young maiden with bushy hair between her legs that incites a man to rape her.

On finally reaching Nuremberg two month's late, Oswald was initiated into the first rank of the Order of the Dragon. Only 24 nobles were ever appointed to this order by King Sigismund. In return for this initiation Oswald had to participate in the Hussite Wars in Bohemia, The Hussites were victorious. King Sigismund commanded Oswald to organize Tyrol against a probable Hussite invasion and then fled to Milano and Piacenza.

It was at this time that Oswald commissioned a second manuscript collection of his songs at the cloister Neustift. Receiving orders, Oswald joined Sigismund in Piacenza. Eventually Pope Eugenius IV (1383-1447, Pope from 1431) crowned Sigismund Holy Roman Emperor on 31 May 1433. In all probability Oswald was present at the ceremony, after having returned from a diplomatic mission to Basel.

Between 1443 and 1445 Oswald was involved in securing the Tyrol from the threats of King Frederick IV of the Holy Roman Empire (1415-1493, King from 1440, and Holy Roman Emperor as Frederick III from 1452). On August 2, 1445, Oswald died as a result of a heat wave in Meran, Tyrol. He was buried in the Monastery Neustift (Vahrn).[6]

Oswald von Wolkenstein was probably the most widely travelled European of his time having journeyed throughout Europe, Ceuta in North Africa, the Ottoman Empire, The Holy Land, and into Caucasus Georgia (Eurasia) in a time span of fifty-eight years. He was not only an adventurer and diplomat, but the most important composer of German Renaissance music. Whereas Oswald Von Wolkenstein incorporated his travels, thoughts on God, and love in his compositions, Ibn Battuta was content with making racist comments about people and tribes that he considered beneath his niveau.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Suffice it to point out that Ibn Battuta's travels of 29 years is half of the years that Oswald Von Wolkenstein was underway. Although Oswald may not have traveled throughout 40 modern countries, which at that time were not modern and far less than forty in number, he did make journeys into Northern Africa, Europe, England, the Middle East, and Eurasia. That Ibn Battuta was the only widely traveled man in the Middle Ages is not true.

The Proofing

We shall now turn our attention to the following claims in *1001 Inventions*.

6 Collated from http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oswald_von_Wolkenstein, retrieved 12.01.13.

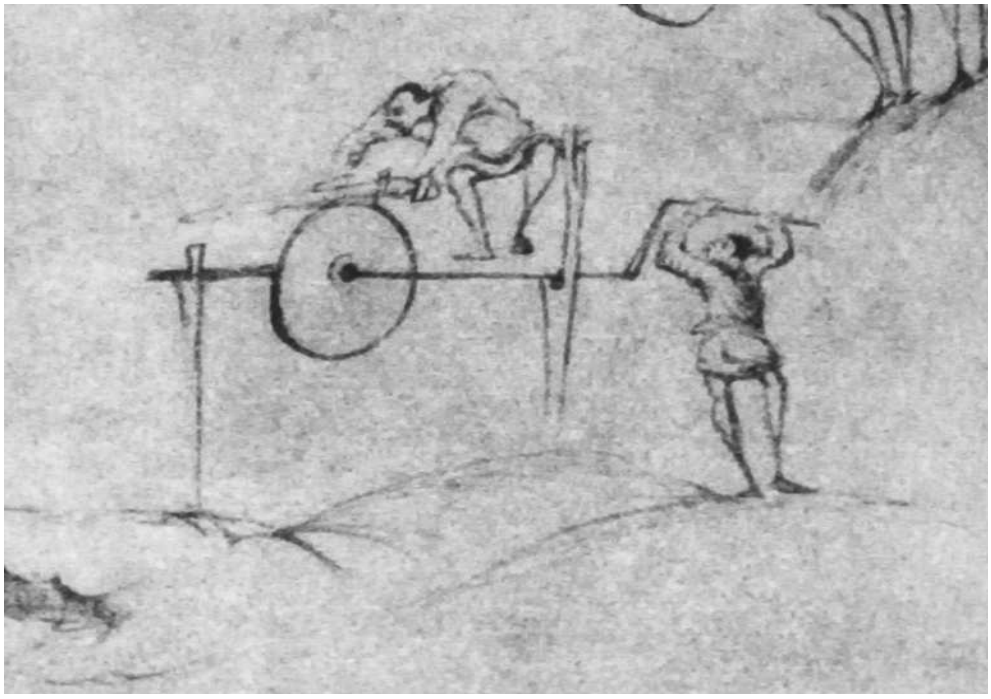
Source: Salim T. S. Al-Hassani, Chief Editor, *1001 Inventions The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization*, third edition, National Geographic Society, Washington, District of Columbia: 2012, p. 15.

Number 13. Water-Raising Machine Al-Jazari (early 13th century)

STATEMENT: Al-Jazari's greatest legacy is the application of the crank and connecting rod system, which transmits rotary motion into linear motion. His machines were able to raise huge amounts of water without anyone lifting a finger.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Well, someone had to lift a finger to construct them. Yet, what was constructed? A crank and connecting rod system (crank, crankshaft) that caused rotary motion to convert into linear motion was applied to machines for the purpose of raising water. The truth behind the crank-and-connecting-rod construction (crank, crankshaft) is as follows:

Historical records prove that the crankshaft was used in the Han Dynasty (206-BC to 220 AD) in China, approximately fourteen to fifteen centuries before Al-Jazari began breathing. The Chinese had used the mechanical device since sometime around 100 BC. The Romans used cranks on medical devices as early as the first century AD.[7] ***The* Utrecht Psalter*, written in Hautviellers Abbey, near Reims between 820-835, which is not the 13th century, shows a man sharpening a sword on a grindstone turned by a crankshaft. The image below is a cutout from the* Utrecht Psalter.**[8]

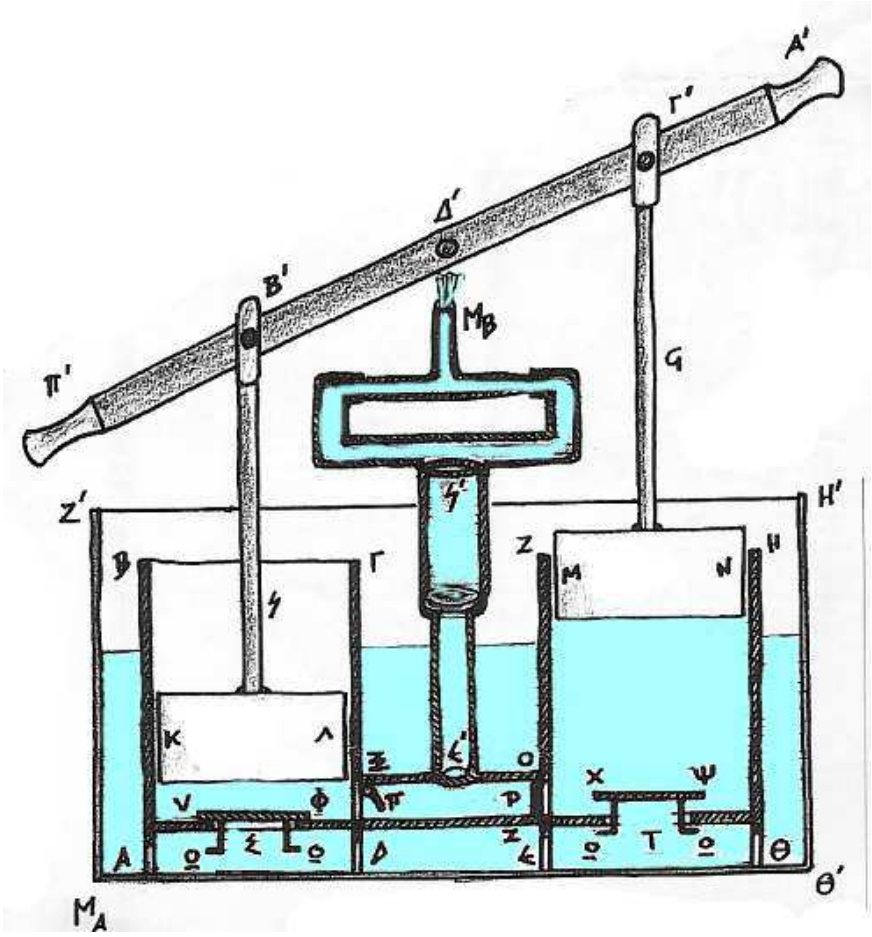


7 http://www.webcitation.org/query?url=http://patentpending.blogs.com/patent_pending_blog/2005/04/the_invention_o.html&date=2011-02-07, retrieved 17.01.13.

8 E. T. de Wald, *The Illustrations of the Utrecht Psalter*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1932, plate 58. See also http://warburg.sas.ac.uk/vpc/VPC_search/pdf_frame.php?image=00019391, retrieved 17.01.13.

On page 124 of* 1001 Inventions *we read "A manuscript shows Al-Jazari's reciprocating pump. This was the first time an illustration of a crank appeared in a manuscript." This is an outright lie! – as are practically all of the claims in* 1001 Inventions*! Documented evidence proves that "other references show the crank in use in certain regions by about 1100 AD, and that it was used in a variety of tools in Europe, being widespread by 1600 AD."[9]

As far as the description of the functioning of the reciprocating pump is concerned, the reader and the exhibition visitor is led to believe that Al-Jazari also invented the piston and piston technology. He did not invent the piston and piston technology! The Greek mathematician and engineer Hero of Alexandria (10-70) used pistons and piston technology in the first century AD. The device was the world's first fire extinguisher, pictured below.[10]



9 Ibid.

10 http://www.mlahanas.de/Greeks/HeronAlexandria2.htm, retrieved 17.01.13.

This fire extinguishing machine has two pistons for the continuous flow of water. Originally, it was the work of his predecessor Ctesibius of Alexandria (285-222 BC) that was improved by Hero. Ctesibius is credited as being the first to discover the properties of wind and pneumatic power.

These inventions were built more than twelve hundred years before Al-Jazari. Hero of Alexandria wrote about his inventions in his three volumes* Mechanica. *Hero's works survived in their Arabic translations. Lest we not forget that there is an account that the Caliph Omar burned the Library of Alexandria*[11] *which is the likely reason that not all of Hero's manuscripts are available in the original Greek.[12]

Because Hero of Alexandria's writings existed in Arabic translations, the conclusion is that Al-Jazari had access to this pre-Islamic genius, used constructions of Heron's inventions, perhaps with some changes, and presented them as his own inventions.[13]

This is another sly example of the Islamic undercutting of a Western civilization and using the principles, discoveries, and inventions contained therein as their own contributions to civilization in order that the present generations be brought to believe that Muslim heritage is the contributor to Western civilization.

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11 Jamal Ad-din Al-Kufti, who was born in Kuft in Upper Egypt in 565 AH, and died in 646, informs us that the library was burned by Umru Ibn Al-As. *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Volume 27, October 1911, p. 335.

12 "It seems more likely than not that, in fact Omar – the second Caliph of Islam – bears the final responsibility for the destruction of the Alexandria library, when Muslims invaded and took over Egypt."
http://www.islam-watch.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=370:did-caliph-omar-order-burning-of-alexandria-library&catid=59:kammuna&Itemid=58, retrieved 24.09.12. There are some occurrences with proof that there were a number of fires over the years. The following historical fires burned in Alexandria, Egypt:

- 89-88 BC: under Ptolemy VIII (182 BC-116 BC, Pharaoh from 144 BC).
- 47 BC: Julius Caesar (100 BC-44BC) burned the harbor as part of this campaign. Seneca (3 BC-65 AD) says that 40,000 books were burned and that some books were looted and shipped to Rome. We do know that many volumes were looted by Caesar's army and shipped to Rome.
- 273 AD: Roman Emperor Aurelian (214/215-275, Roman Emperor from 270) invaded Egypt as part of his war with Zenobia (240-c. 275), Queen of the Palmyrene Empire in Roman Syria.
- 391 AD: Theophilus (3??-412), Patriarch of Alexandria, Egypt, from 385 to 412, urged a mob to destroy the temple at Serapis, which at the same time destroyed the annexed library.
- 645 AD: Caliph Omar (579-644, Caliph from 634) conquered Egypt. This burning was the most destructive according to the above eye-witness account.

Refer to http://www.straightdope.com/columns/read/2233/what-happened-to-the-great-library-of-alexandria, retrieved 17.01.13.

13 Refer to http://www.mlahanas.de/Greeks/HeronAlexandria.htm, retrieved 17.01.03.

Number 14. Chemistry (722-815)

STATEMENT: This was a period when chemical instruments and processes that form the basis of today's chemistry were created and developed. Jabir ibn Hayyan discovered virtually important acids like sulfuric, nitric, and nitromuriatic acid, while Al-Razi set up a modern laboratory, designing and using more than 20 instruments like the crucible and still.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The relevant truths at this time concern Jabir ibn Hayyan's so-called discoveries of sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and nitromuriatic acid, as well as Al-Razi's crucible and still.

- ***Sulfuric acid:*** ***The historical nomenclature for this acid is oil of vitriol.***[14] ***Ancient (al)chemists studied oil of vitriol hundreds of years before Christ's birth and hundreds of years after Christ's birth. We know that the Sumerians had made lists of different types of oil of vitriol that they classified according to color. In the first century AD, Dioscorides (c. 40-90), a Greek botanist, physician, and pharmacologist, who wrote a five-volume encyclopedia on herbal medicine and related medicinal substances titled* De Materia Medica, *described its origins and properties. Pliny the Elder (23-79), a Roman naturalist, and Galen (129-c. 216), a Roman-Greek philosopher, physician, and surgeon, wrote about its medical uses. Zosimos of Panopolis (fourth century AD) in his treatises* Phisica et Mystica *wrote about the uses of oil of vitriol (sulfuric acid) in metallurgy. The* Leyden Papyrus X *(*P. Leyden X*), written by an unknown author in the third century AD also discusses the use of sulfuric acid in metallurgy.***[15]

Just because Jabir ibn Hayyan ([c. 721-c. 815 AD] The dates are given but they are more than exceedingly questionable. See nitric acid below.) and Al-Razi (865-925 AD), as well as Jamal Din al-Watwat (d. 1318) wrote about oil of vitriol in their mineral classifications lists,[16] ***it is not proof that any one of them discovered oil of vitriol.***

14 *Encyclopedia Britannica*, entry *sulfuric acid*.

15 Vladimír Karpenko and John A. Norris, *Vitriol in the History of Chemistry* at http://www.chemicke-listy.cz/docs/full/2002_12_05.pdf, retrieved 19,01.13

16 Ibid.

➢ ***<u>Nitric Acid:</u> The modern terms nitric acid and nitrogen come from the ancient Egyptian word n^{e}-t^{e}-r, which had originally denoted impure sodium carbonate.***[17] ***It is highly doubtful that Jabir ibn Hayyan discovered nitric acid because there is conclusive evidence that he never existed.***[18] ***In*** **A History of Hindu chemistry from the Earliest times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century A. D.** ***… we read, "Jabir (ibn Hayyan) was up till recently credited with being the discoverer of nitric acid, aqua regia, silver nitrate &c.***

A careful examination of the works of Jabir, both real and pretended, notably of the celebrated **Summa perfectionis magisterii,** ***has convinced M. Berthelot that the knowledge of the mineral acids was unknown not only to the Arabs but also to the European alchemists of the thirteenth century. It was a Latin author of the latter half of the I3th century who wrote the … memorable work (on nitric acid) and assumed the venerable name of Geber to gain public confidence. Such instances of literary forgery are by no means uncommon in the alchemical literature of the East and the West."***[19]

➢ ***<u>Nituromuriatic acid (aqua regia [royal water]):</u> The first documented appearance of aqua regia is in a work of an anonymous medieval European alchemist that history has named Pseudo-Geber. There are some indications that his name was Paul of Taranto, a 13th century Franciscan alchemist and author of books on alchemy and metallurgy in Latin who was from southern Italy. The chemist Antoine Lavoisier named it nitro-muriatic acid in 1789.***[20]

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17 The history of this word development is in M.R. M. R. Feldman, *N and Na – The Egyptian Connection* in *Journal of Chemical Education,* 1980, Number 57, pp. 877-8.

18 Consult P. Kraus, *Studien zu Jābir ibn Hayyān* in *Isis*, 1931, Number ¯*5*, p. 7-30.; P. Kraus, *Jābir ibn Hayyān: Contributions à l'Histoire des Ideés Scientifiques dans l'Islam*, Mémoires de l'Institut d'Égypte, Cairo, 1942. There are important corrections concerning the existence of Jabir ibn Hayyan that indicate a non-existence in Syed Nomanul Haq, *Names, Natures and Things. The Alchemist Jābir ibn Hayyān and his Kitāb al-Ahjār (Book of Stones)*, Kluwer, Dordrecht, 1994, chapter I. Already in the Medieval Arabic World there were serious doubts concerning Jabir ibn Hayyan's existence. Consult J. W. Fück, *The Arabic Literature on Alchemy According to An-Nadīm (A.D. 987)* in *Ambix*, 1951, Number 4, pp. 81-144.

19 Praphulla Chandra Rky, *A History of Hindu chemistry from the Earliest times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century A. D. Sanskrit Texts, Variants, Translation and Illustrations,* The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Calcutta: 1903, p. 185-187.

20 http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Alchemy, retrieved 19.01.13.

If Jabir ibn Hayyan never existed,[21] ***as indicated above, and the first known written, documented source of nituromuriatic acid is in the 13 century, then it is impossible for Jabir ibn Hayyan to have discovered the chemical.***

- ***<u>Al-Razi's crucible:</u> Every grade school pupil knows that a crucible is a container that is able to withstand extremely high temperatures. It is used for glass and metal production, as well as chemical laboratory processes. Historically, crucibles were made from clay. Nowadays they can be made from any material capable of withstanding high temperatures that will not alter the crucible's form or change its make-up.***[22] ***The earliest known documented evidence of the existence of crucibles is the sixth and fifth millennium BC. The locations are Eastern Europe and Iran. The crucibles used in the Iron Age (c. 1300 BC-c. 500 AD) are of the same kind of crucibles as those used in the Bronze Age (c. 3300 BC-c. 1300 BC.) With the Roman inventors crucibles underwent technological changes that were more adapted to produce new alloys and products. Crucibles became rounded or pointed at the bottom, more conical in their form. Ancient crucibles were heated from above; the Roman types were heated from below. The new designs resulted in greater stability. The newer crucibles also had thinner walls and better refractory properties.***[23]

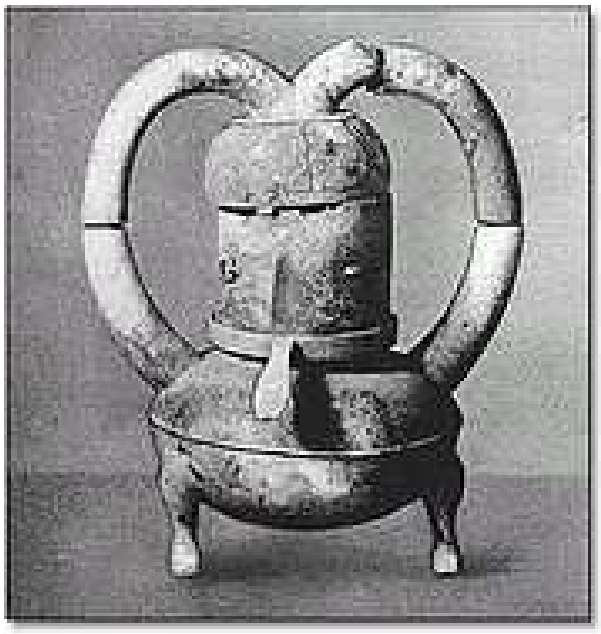
The crux of the statement is that "Al-Razi set up a modern laboratory, designing and using more than 20 instruments like the crucible and still." The suggested thought is that Al-Razi's designing was at the same time Al-Razi's invention of the crucible. That Al-Razi invented the crucible is not true.

- ***<u>Al-Razi's still:</u> The same formulation above can be made with reference to the still. Stating that Al-Razi designed a still among other 20 laboratory instruments suggests that Al-Razi invented the still. The truth is that earliest identified stills as distillation apparatuses and perfume containers were made of terracotta in the Indus Valley, in pre-Islamic Pakistan. They date from c. 3000 BC. Distillation was known in the Chinese Han Dynasty as the figure below proves:***[24]

21 The indications are that the **if** is a 99.99% surety.

22 John Percy, *Natural Refractory Materials Employed in the Construction of Crucibles, Retorts, Forunaces &c. Metallurgy,* W. Clowes and Sons, London: 1861, pp. 208–09.

23 Vincent C. Pigott, *The Neolithic (C.A 7500–5500 B.C) and Caltholithic (C.A 5500–3200 B.C) Periods* in *The Archaeometallurgy of the Asian Old World*, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology, Philadelphia: 1999, pp. 73–74.

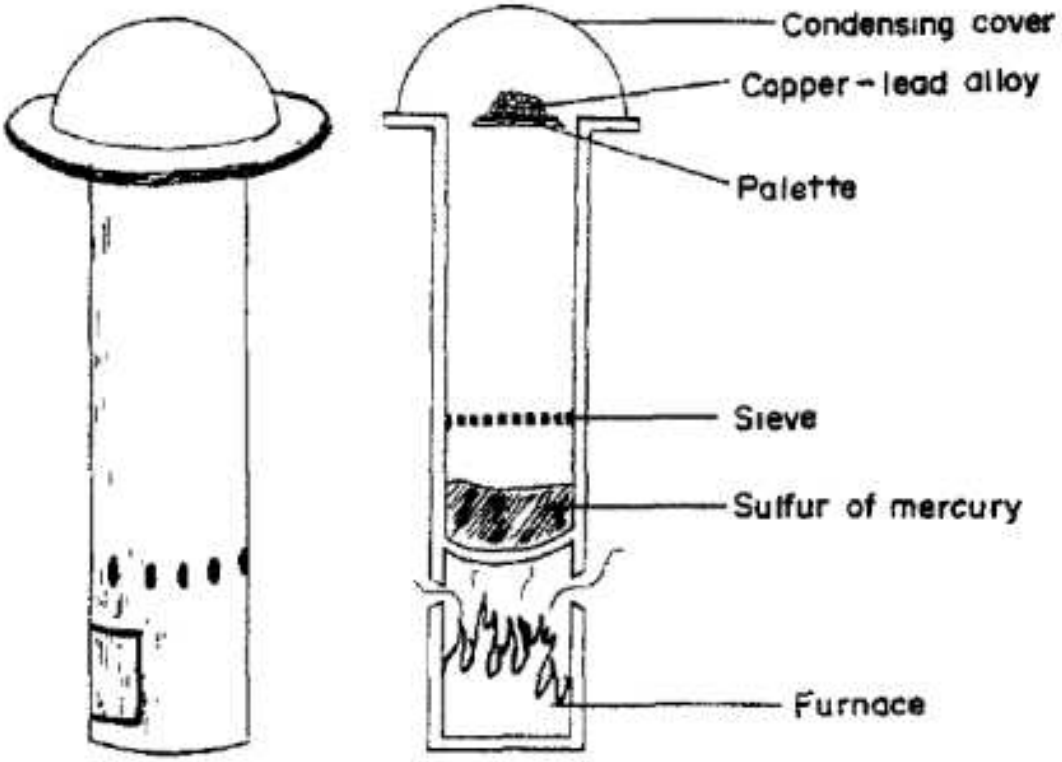


Distillation apparatus, Chinese Han dynasty, (c. first century AD)

Moreover, it is documented that Miriam the Prophetess (Maria the Jewess [lived sometime between the first and third centuries AD]) – what an insult to Islam and Mohammed! – invented the kerotakis, an alchemy still-device used to heat substances and collect vapors. It is an airtight container in a tight vacuum. Such stills were used in the Hermetic arts, from which English has the terminology hermetically sealed.[25]

24 René Taton, *La Science antique et medievale*, Presses Universitaires de France, Paris: 1957, plate 16, p. 76.

25 http://www.bookrags.com/biography/maria-the-jewess-woc/, retrieved 20.01.13. Hermeticism includes the belief that the universe was divided into four classical elements and that God created seven spirits (planetry spirits) to control destiny.



The kerotakis alchemy still-device invented by Maria the Jewess.
Source: ***http://francisthemulenews.wordpress.com/2009/06/03/maria-la-judia-la-quimica-y-el-bano-maria-en-la-biblioteca-de-alejandria/***

The above is documented proof that Jabir ibn Hayyan and Al-Razi are not the discoverers/inventors that Salim T.S. al-Hassani and the National Geographic Society in their book* 1001 Inventions *claim them to be.

Number 15. Trick Devices (ninth century)

STATEMENT: Three brothers, the Banu Musa brothers were great mathematicians who funded the translation of Greek scientific treatises; they also invented fabulous trick devices that, some say are precursors to modern day toys.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Within the STATEMENT is the clue to their inventions of trick devices: the translation of Greek documents. We know that the Banu Musa brothers (in order of age Muhammad, Ahmad, al-Hasan) (9th century), who were Persians and not Arabs, were commissioned by Abu Jafar al-Ma'mun ibn Harun (786-833), the Abassid Caliph of Baghdad (813-833), to collect all of the Hellenistic writings that were in the monasteries and

libraries spread throughout the former Roman Empire and translate them into Arabic.[26] ***The brothers, astronomers, engineers, and mathematicians in their own right, did not translate these Hellenistic writings, but paid a group of translators working in the House of Wisdom 500 dinars a month for their translations.***[27] ***Among these translations were the* Pneumatics *of Philo, the* Mechanics *and* Pneumatics *of Hero and Archimedes treatise on water clocks.***[28] ***The Greek sources were the "main inspiration for" for the Banu Musa brothers.***[29] ***In a resulting book titled* Book of Ingenious Devices *(*Kitāb al-hiyal*, c. 850) they described one hundred trick devices, eighty-three of which were trick vessels. In this work they truly relied heavily on the work and inspiration of Hero of Alexandria (10-70)***[30] ***Philo of Byzantium (circa. 280 BC-circa. 220 BC), as well as ancient Chinese, Indian, and Persian engineering.***[31] ***It is also interesting to note that the Banu Musa brothers cleverly omitted "any acknowledgement of the works of predecessors", thus making "identification of their sources and the isolation of their own contribution a matter of some difficulty."***[32] ***Some of the devices described in the book were original designs by the Banu Musa brothers. Dick Teresi, an authority on the Banu Musa brothers, prefers to use the term* designed *instead of* invented *because the majority of the trick vases are based upon a basic principle that is used in practically all of their vases.***[33]

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26 Mark E. Rosheim, *Robot Evolution: The Development of Anthrobotics*. Wiley-IEEE, Chichester, West Sussex: 1994, p. p.

27 Donald R. Hill in the *Introduction* to Banu Musa Brothers, *The Book of Ingenious Devices (Kitāb al-ḥiyal)*, translated and annotated by Donald Routledge Hill, D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland: 1979, p. 4.

28 Ibid., p. 19.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid., pp-20-21.

31 Ibid., p. 21. For ancient Persian and Chinese engineering influences consult Bryan Bunch, *The History of Science and Technology,* Houghton Mifflin Books, Boston: 2004, p. 107.

32 Hill, op. cit., p. 20.

33 Dick Teresi, *Lost Discoveries: The Ancient Roots of Modern Science-From the Babylonians From the Babylonians to the Maya*, Simon and Schuster, New York: 2002, p. 334.

It must be emphasized that the STATEMENT above leads one to believe that the Banu Musa brothers relied upon their own creativity and genius. On the contrary, they built upon giants who had come before them. "Many of the Banu Musa devices are elaborations of basic ideas contained in the works of Philo or Hero, or both … namely: the early chapters of Philo, demonstrating pneumatic theory; Hero's pyrotechnic and sound producing devices."[34]

The book* 1001 Inventions *gives two so-called inventions of the Banu Musa brothers and shows their functions in diagrams. The first trick device is the* Drinking Bull Robot *on page 52.[35] ***The function of the* Drinking Robot Bull *is built on Hero of Alexandria's speaking machines and experiments with suction.***[36] ***The second mentioned trick device is the* Flask with Two Spouts *on page 53.***[37] ***Flasks with two spouts have been in existence for many thousands of years. What the Banu Musa brothers did was to separate the flask on the inside by a wall so that two chambers existed inside of the flask. Each chamber had its spout connected to the opposite chamber via a slit opening so that colored water poured into one spout could be poured out of the opposite spout. Later and even some earlier Banu Musa trick flasks are elaborations on this type of design.***

The work of the Banu Musa Brothers can be considered important for its time. Yet, it should not be over-estimated. They had access to writings and experiments conducted before their time and much of their knowledge was the result of the merging of the translations of Chinese, Indian, Iranian, and Greek writings.

Number 16. House of Wisdom (eighth-fourteenth century)

STATEMENT: This immense scientific academy was the brainchild of four generations of caliphs who drew together the cream of Muslim scholars. It was an unrivaled center for the study of humanities and for sciences, where the greatest collection of worldly knowledge was accumulated and developed.

34 Hill, op. cit., p. 21.

35 Banu Musa Brothers, *The Book of Ingenious Devices*, translated and annotated by Donald R. Hill, D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland: 1979, p. 52.

36 http://www.mlahanas.de/Greeks/HeronAlexandria2.htm, retrieved 01.02.13.

37 Banu Musa Brothers, *The Book of Ingenious Devices*, translated and annotated by Donald R. Hill, D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Holland: 1979, p. 99.

***TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The lies and misleading assertions in this comment on the House of Wisdom were exposed in* THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, TAQIYYA, AND KITMAN, PART ONE.[38] *It is repeated below for the purposes of providing truthful information to those readers who are new to this series and to drive the truth into the warped concepts of the National Geographic Society in its book* 1001 Inventions.**

> ***Although it is a fact that the House of Wisdom existed, the strong implication is that there were never great places of learning before the House of Wisdom; it was an Islamic invention. Among the recognized centers of learning in the Ancient World was Alexandria, Egypt (the Museion, late 3rd century BC); in Ancient Greece it was Athens (the Platonic Academy, 387 BC, the Peripatetic School of Aristotle, c. 335 BC), and in the Roman Empire it was Rome (2nd century AD). In Constantinople it was the Pandidakterion (425 AD). In the First Bulgarian Empire, established in 681 AD, we find the following centers of learning: the Preslav Literary School, 885-886 AD, and the Ohrid Literary School, 886 AD. In South Asia there was Taxila or Takshashila, which dated back to at least the 5th century BC. In India there was the learning center of Nalanda, 5th century AD, with "eight separate compounds, 10 temples, meditation halls, classrooms, lakes and parks. It had a nine-story library where monks meticulously copied books and documents so that individual scholars could have their own collections. It had dormitories for students, perhaps a first for an educational institution, housing 10,000 students in the university's heyday and providing accommodation for 2,000 professors. Nalanda University attracted pupils and scholars from Korea, Japan, China, Tibet, Indonesia, Persia and Turkey."[39] There was also Bihar, founded in 427 in northeastern India that survived until 1197. The curriculum was astronomy, Buddhist studies, fine arts, medicine, mathematics, politics, and the art of war. "Further centers include Odantapuri, in Bihar (circa 550 - 1040); Somapura, in Bangladesh [from the Gupta period to the Muslim conquest (destroyed)]; Sharada Peeth, Pakistan; Jagaddala, in Bengal [from the Pala period to the Muslim conquest (destroyed)]; Nagarjunakonda, in Andhra Pradesh; Vikramaśīla in Bihar (circa 800-1040); Valabhi, in Gujarat [from the Maitrak period to***

38 http://www.colony14.net/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf, always retrievable.

39 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_higher-learning_institutions, retrieved 24.09.12.

the Arab raids]; Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh (8th century to modern times); Kanchipuram, in Tamil Nadu; Manyakheta, in Karnataka; Puspagiri, in Orissa; and Ratnagiri, in Orissa.[40]

In China we find Taixue, the ancient imperial academy established by the Han Dynasty in 3 AD. Peking University (1898) is considered the successor. In Korea, Taehak in 372 and Gukhak in 682. In Japan, Daigakuryo in 671 and Ashikaga Gakko, 9th century, restored in 1432.

In Ancient Persia the Academy of Gundishapur, 3rd century AD. In the 6th and 7th centuries it was a prominent medical centre.

To claim that "The House of Wisdom (8th-14th century) was an unrivaled center for the study of humanities and science" is exceedingly quite far from the truth. Indeed, it is light years away from the truth! It is an invented lie.

To emphasize the point further, it is repeated from above with further elaboration it did not take long for the learning center of Alexandria, Egypt, particularly the Alexandria library to be destroyed by Muslims. The Prophet Muhammad's companion, Amr bin al-As and his Arabian tribesmen, invaded and conquered Egypt circa 641. Under al-As and subsequent Muslim rule, many Egyptian antiquities were destroyed as relics of infidelity. While most Western academics argue otherwise, according to early Muslim writers, the great Library of Alexandria itself—deemed a repository of pagan knowledge contradicting the Koran—was destroyed under bin al-As's reign and in compliance with Caliph Omar's command. "Abd-Al-Latif of Baghdad visited Egypt in the latter part of the sixth century AH (Islamic Calendar). He mentions that a library, which was in Alexandria, was burned by Umru ibn al-As in compliance to Omar's orders. Jamal Ad-din Al-Kufti, who was born in Kuft in Upper Egypt in 565 AH, and died in 646, informs us that the library was burned by Umru Ibn Al-As."[41]

"It seems more likely than not that, in fact Omar – the second Khalif of Islam – bears the final responsibility for the destruction of Alexandria library, when Muslims invaded and took over Egypt."[42]

40 Ibid.

41 *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Volume 27, October 1911, p. 335.

42 http://www.islam-watch.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=370:did-caliph-omar-order-burning-of-alexandria-library&catid=59:kammuna&Itemid=58, retrieved 24.09.12.

Number 17. Cryptology Al-Kindi (801-873)

STATEMENT: Second World War problem solvers carried on the code-breaking tradition first written about by polymath Al-Kindi from Bagdad when he described frequency analysis and laid the foundation of cryptography.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Cryptology, or more exact cryptography, in its earliest forms needed a writing instrument and something like paper upon which to write. The secrecy of the writing was quite safe since in early ancient times the majority of people could not read. The earliest examples of cipher texts have been found carved into stone in Egypt in approximately 2000 BC. The Hebrew Atbash cipher method was used in approximately 500 BC. In India the* Kama Sutra *(c. 400 BCE) suggested using cryptic texts as a way for lovers to communicate.[43]

To keep messages secret from those who could read, transposition ciphers were used. An example is* Good Morning *as* odgo ginnrom. *Substitution ciphers were also used. With the example* Good Morning *we could have* iqqf oqtpkpi, *which replaced the letters in* Good Morning *with the second letter in the alphabet following the letter in the phrase* Good Morning. *One of the most well-known substitution cipher methods was the so-called Caesar cipher. This process replaced each letter in the original text with a letter in a fixed position down the alphabet from the original letter. The Roman historian Suetonius (c. 69-c. 122) writes that Julius Caesar (100 BC-44 BC) used this method to communicate with his subordinate generals.

Sparta and the classical Greeks used ciphers as well as the method called steganography, the concealing of the existence of a message. The most common example of steganography is having a message tattooed on a slave's head and have hair grow over it, then send the slave to the destination and have the slave's hair be cut so that the receiver of the message could read the hidden writing. Using microdots, digital watermarks, and invisible ink are modern methods of steganography. Another method called the Polybius Square was developed the Greek Polybius (200-118 BC). Letters could be easily transmitted using a numerical system like the square below.[44] ***It was, of***

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43 Any English translation of the *Kama Sutra*, Part I, Chapter III, the 44th and 45th arts.

44 For information on the above, consult V. V. Yaschenko, editor, *Cryptography: An Introduction*, translated from the Russian by Sergei Lando, American Mathematical Society, Washington, D. C.: 2002, pp. 1-7, and the information at http://all.net/edu/curr/ip/Chap2-1.html, retrieved 21.01.13.

***course, possible for the users to rearrange the numbers and the letters in order to complicate the coding of the message. It was also possible to use the next letter as the solution, e. g.,* MAY *could be 3-1, but use the next letter* M, *then 5-5, but use the next letter* A, *then 5-3, but use the next letter* Y.**

	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*
2	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I/J*	*K*
3	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*
4	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*
5	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*

Although it is true that Al-Kindi, also known as Alkundus, wrote a book titled* Risalah fi Istikhraj al-Mu'amma *(*Manuscript for the Deciphering Cryptographic Messages*) in which he describes the methods of crypto analysis, there is no conclusive evidence or documentation that he is the inventor of frequency analysis nor of cryptography. Indeed, to suggest that World War II deciphers were able to unlock secret codes based upon Al-Kindi's research and inventions, when there is no substantiation that what he wrote is original with him, is stretching the contention too far. Not even* Wikipedia *makes such a claim, stating that "perhaps" he invented it, i.e., laid the foundation for cryptography.

Number 18. Distillation Jabir ibn Hayyan (722-815)

STATEMENT: Jabir ibn Hayyan perfected the distillation process using the alembic still, which is still used today. The Muslim world produced rose water, essential oils, and pure alcohol for medical use. Today, distillation has given us products ranging from plastics to gasoline.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Refer also to the TRUTHFUL COMMENT at Number 14. In the article on alchemy in the* Encyclopedia Britannica *of 1911, and even in recent editions, we are informed that the Greeks used alembic stills and were the first to record and document their knowledge of distillation. Indeed, processes of distillation were known to the Chinese, Indians (Hindus), and Greeks before Muslims existed. Students of alchemy "have been no more able to find the discoveries in the writings of the Arabic

alchemists than in the writings of China and India. The so-called acid waters that the Arabs Al-Razi and Jabir discovered were nothing more than salt waters."[45]

- ***Rose water*** *was known in Egyptian civilization approximately 3000 years ago. Historians claim that Cleopatra used rose water as an aphrodisiac and that she bathed in water with rose petals. There are indications that ancient Babylonia was famous for its rose water. In India it was used as a food additive. In ancient Rome rose water was known to be antibacterial and antiseptic.*[46] *Concerning the Muslims as producers of rose water, they copied the process and uses from former civilizations.*

- ***Essential oils*** *were known by the ancient Egyptians. For example, they were experts in extracting and using lotus oil.*[47]

- ***Pure alcohol*** *for medical use was known in China at least 4000 years ago. "Historic records indicate that the Chinese have used alcohol in medicine since the invention of alcohol itself, an event that occurred approximately 4000 year ago during the recently archeologically verified Xia Dynasty."*[48] *Therefore, the suggestion/insinuation that it was the Muslim world that first produced alcohol for medicinal purposes is not a truth.*

Number 19. Algebra (Al-Khwarizimi (780-850)

STATEMENT: Al-Khwarizimi introduced the beginnings of algebra; it then developed into a form still used today by many who lived after him.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Although the word Algebra comes from the Arabic* al-jabr, *which means* restoration, *Al-Khwarizimi did not introduce the beginnings of algebra. We can trace the beginnings of algebra to the

45 *Alchemy, Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1977, Volume I, p. 434.

46 http://www.gulsha.com.tr/en/rose-damascena/history-of-rose-water.aspx, retrieved 21.01.13.

47 http://www.randomhistory.com/2008/07/19_shampoo.html retrieved 21.02.13.

48 http://www.classicalchinesemedicine.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/fruehauf_alcohol.pdf, retrieved 21.01.13 had detailed information concerning the use of alcohol in Chinese medicine.

Babylonians, who developed formulas that allowed them to do calculations in an algebraic manner.[49] ***In the first millennium BC the Egyptians, as well as the Greek and Chinese mathematicians, solved such equations by geometric methods. Diophantus (between 200-214 to between 284-298) is called "the father of algebra".***[50] ***Diophantus was a Greek mathematician of Alexandria and the author of a series of books called* Arithmetica. *These texts deal with solving algebraic equations. This is not to belittle any work that Al-Khwarizime accomplished, for it is accepted that his contribution to algebra lies in giving the discipline "a unifying theory which allowed rational numbers, irrational numbers, geometrical magnitudes, etc., to be treated as 'algebraic objects'".***[51] ***Yet he did not begin algebra. At most his work gave algebra a modern approach.***

Number 20. Coffee (eighth century)

STATEMENT: Khalid the goat herder noticed his excitable animals had eaten red berries, which led to the early Arabic drink al-qahwa. Coffee drinking flourished across the Muslim world in the 1500s and spread to Europe through trade in 1637.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: Consider the following presentation of how coffee was invented![52]

> ***"Arabian coffee-drinking began almost 12 centuries ago (850 A.D.) when an Abyssinian goat herder named Khalid noticed that while the afternoon sun made him drowsy, his flock frolicked and skipped about after nibbling at some berries. Khalid either ate the berries whole, or ground and boiled them.***

49 http://www.algebra.com/algebra/about/history/, retrieved 21.01.13.
http://www.algebra.com/algebra/about/history/Al-Khwarizmi.wikipedia, retrieved 21.01.13.

50 Research Machines. *The Hutchinson dictionary of scientific biography*. Helicon Publishing, Abingdon, Oxon: 2004, p. 312.

51 http://www.algebra.com/algebra/about/history/Al-Khwarizmi.wikipedia#cite_note-MacTutor-21 retrieved 15.02.13.

52 Quoted from www.decentcoffee.com. For some other sources and interesting relations on the drinking of coffee consult: http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/tx/rauwolff_1582_kap-8_chtaiki.htm; http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/tx/kauhi.htm; http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/tx/vertues.htm; http://www.uni-giessen.de/gloning/at/naironus-1671.pdf (In Latin), all retrieved 17.02.13.
Consult also Part One of *The National Geographic Society, Taqiyya and Kitman* at http://www.colony14.net/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/nationalgeographic1001inventions.pdf, always accessible.

When his wife saw how energetic the normally exhausted Khalid was, she urged him to share this miraculous discovery with the local holy man at the monastery.[53] ***The chief monk did not share Khalid's enthusiasm. Declaring the berries 'the work of the Devil,' he flung them into a fire to banish their offending presence. Soon the room filled with the delicious aroma of roasting berries, and other monks hurried in to discover the source of this new delight."***

Attention is brought to the fact that the goat herder's name was Khalid and he was an Abyssinian (Abyssinia is the Ethopian Empire 1137-1975). The name Khalid, in Egyptian Khaled, is a pre-Islamic name of Arabic origin. It means **eternal, immortal,** ***which are attributions.***[54] ***Almost all of the Abyssinians were Orthodox Christians, now Ethiopian Orthodox Christians. We read that the "chief monk did not share Khalid's enthusiasm." Therefore, we can deduce that Khalid was also an Orthodox Christian because there are no monasteries or monks in Islam. The Koran 57:027 forbids them.***

Another presentation of the invention of coffee comes from the maronite monk Antonius Faustus Naironus (1635-1707 AD) who relates a different story. In his work **De saluberrima potione Cahue, seu Cafe nuncupata discursus** ***(1671), (Roughly translated:*** **The Health Potion Cahue, or discussing Cafe.***) Antonius Faustus Naironus writes it was the Custos Camelorum (herdsman of the camels) of a nearby monastery in Abyssinia who complained that the animals in his herd could not sleep and rest. They were wide awake jumping and hopping around all through the night.***

"The monk believed that the cause for this behavior must be related to the pasture ground and he found coffee plants and brought them back to the monastery where a beverage was brewed from the fruits of the plant. The monks discovered, to their astonishment, that they could pass the whole night in stimulated conversation in a happy state of mind without any fatigue.
Unfortunately, it is not known in which year this story took place, but undoubtedly Christian monks in Abyssinia were the first to cultivate the coffee plant.

53 A plausible reason for Muslims claiming that they invented coffee could be that Allah-Hubal led them to this invention so that a Muslim's many wives could be the recipients of the male Muslim energies that are necessary to emulate Mohammed and prepare for the afterlife with seventy-two *virgins* in Jannah, the Islamic paradise.

54 http://baheyeldin.com/family/khalid/what-does-the-name-khalid-mean.html retrieved 17.02.13.

There is also the legend of the monk Betremariam who received a message from the archangel Gabriel to plant lemon, hops, and coffee in order to cultivate them on the monastery islands of the lake. The Tana lake is situated 1830m above sea level and is the source of the Blue Nile as well as the highest located lake in Africa. There are monasteries on approximately 20 islands of the lake, which go back as far as the early 13th century.

One of the islands where coffee is exclusively grown is Daga Estephanos where the *Ark of the Convenant* ***was hidden in 1535 during the invasion of a fanatic Arab warlord called Ahmed Gragn (1507-1543) (His name means the left-handed). Famously, the church of St Stephanos, on the grounds of the monastery, houses the Holy Madonna, which was painted around 1434, as well as glass-sided coffins containing the mummified remains of several of the former emperors of Ethiopia.***

The monks jointly produce and market the monastery coffee. The coffee produced is only washed coffee. Working with the Amhara Development Association, micro pulpers and Ethiopian coffee experts to ensure a high quality washing process, it enables the monasteries to repair the roofs of the monasteries in order to protect the cultural treasures kept there."[55]

The origin of the Turkish language is in The Altay Mountain Range, Northern Siberia. Linguistic etymology tells us that the word **coffee** ***in English comes from the Turkish word*** **kahveh,** ***which Turkish received directly from the Arabic*** **qahwah,** ***meaning*** **wine.** ***The word is an old, pre-Islamic Arabic word. Islam forbids the drinking of alcohol in any form. Apparently the use of*** **qahwah** ***for*** **wine** ***was applied to the drink coffee when it was introduced in Arabia so that the believers in Islam could think that they were drinking wine. Could this be an example Islamic hypocrisy?***

Number 21. Shampooing Sake Dean Mohamed (18th century)

STATEMENT: Shampooing was introduced to Britain by Sake Dean Mohamed (1759-1851) from Patna, India, who became the "Shampooing Surgeon" to King George IV and King William IV.

TRUTHFUL COMMENT: The above statement pretty much settles the Islamic/Muslim truth concerning the origin and invention of shampoo and

55 http://www.seaislandcoffee.com/browse-estates/lake-tana-monastery-island-coffee-ethiopia.html retrieved 17.02.13.

shampooing … at least for Muslims. Dumb readers of* 1001 Inventions *and dumb visitors to the exhibition will immediately make the connection that because Sake Dean Mohamed, a Muslim from India (forced acceptance of Islam?), introduced shampooing to Great Britain, he must have invented it. This is the connection that Salim T. S. Al-Hassani, the National Geographic Society, and* 1001 Inventions *want the reader and exhibition visitor to make.

***The truth is quite different from the slimy, sly implication presented by Dr. Salim T. S. Al-Hassani, the chief editor of* 1001 Inventions*. The truth is easily uncovered by researching the etymology of the word shampoo. The root word for* shampoo *is the Sanskrit* capáyati *borrowed from the non-Indo-European language family of India known to etymologists as Munga. The Sanskrit* capáyati *means* to pound, to knead*. This is the origin of the Hindi word* chāmpō*, which is the imperative form of* champnā*, meaning* to stamp, to press, to knead, to message, to mark*. Although it is unattested, the word may be may be related to the Indo-Aryan* chapp *meaning* to press, to cover.**[56]

Another truthful fact that cannot be disputed comes from none other than Sake Dean Mohamed himself. In his book* Travels *(1794), the first book written in English by a subject from India, we read the following in an epistle concerning Indian therapeutic massages that includes the following statement: "the practice of champing, which is derived from the Chinese." Furthermore, from the ancients we learn "percurrit agili corpus arte tractatria manumque doctam spargit omnibus membris. ("a female masseuse/shampooer, with her agile art, runs over his body and spreads her skilled hands over all his limbs.") This is none other than modern massage therapy in which the shampooer "rubs [the client's] limbs, and cracks the joints of the wrist and fingers…[which] supples the joints, but procures a brisker circulation to the fluids apt to stagnate, or loiter through the veins, from the heat of the climate."[57] We also know that the process of shampooing was called the Indian Head Message. "This treatment is also known as Champissage from the hindu word 'champi' meaning massage – which is where the word shampoo comes from. The massage covers the upper back, shoulders, neck, head and face. These are energy centres in the body and by treating these the whole body can benefit. Many people complain of tension in these areas when under stress. This treatment can be very effective in reducing stress, tension headaches and migraine. It can also help other

56 Ralph Lilley Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*, Oxford University Press, London: 1962-1966, p. 273.

57 Mahomet, Dean. *The Travels of Dean Mahomet: An Eighteenth-Century Journey through India.* Edited with an introduction and biographical essay by Michael H. Fisher. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA: 1997, pp. 100-101.

conditions not in the areas worked. For example, eczema in other parts of the body can be eased by relieving stress and tension."[58]

It is a fact that Sake Dean Mohamed was the first to introduce shampooing into Great Britain. At the same time it must be emphasized that there is no connection between the introduction of shampooing and the invention of shampooing, as* 1001 Inventions *subtly insinuate and as Salim T. S. Al-Hassani and The National Geographic Society would have the readers and exhibition visitors believe. Shampooing is not a major contribution coming from the Muslim civilization. Indeed, its origin is anything else but Muslim. As usual Muslims have misappropriated the process of shampooing and now profess to the world that it is part of their legacy. Their position is clouded with improper and false suds and their fractured logic should be shampooed clean so that they are able to think logically.

Conclusion

Already on August 25, 2012 at PJMedia.com Pamela Geller reported on an exhibit at the National Geographic Museum in Washington, D.C. called *1001 Muslim Inventions.* Pamela Geller wrote that the traveling exhibit "…has indoctrinated hundreds of thousands of children into a rosy and romanticized view of Islam that makes them less appreciative of their own culture's achievements and more complacent about Islamization in the West," by making them believe that Muslims invented the camera and were the first to fly—centuries ago. The exhibition tells visitors of a "glorious Islamic past that never was."[59] Truer words were never spoken!

Even at this stage in the exposé of The National Geographic Society and Salim T. S. Al-Hassani's claims in *1001 Inventions The Enduring Legacy of Muslim Civilization* it is a truth to state that the work is a hoax, a swindle, a fraud, a false testimonial; in short … a sham (الكـذب) in the deceptive, propaganda tradition of the Koran, Mohammed, and Islam.

The present author emphatically maintains that *1001 Inventions* and the exhibitions thereof are nothing more than brainwashing in order to whitewash the diabolical evil that is Islam.

58 http://windmillcuts.com/therapy/holistic-and-aromatherapy.html, retrieved 16.02.13.

59 http://pjmedia.com/blog/1001-pieces-of-islamist-propaganda-fabricated-exhibit-comes-to-d-c/?singlepage=true, retrieved 16.02.13.

Frederick William Dame

Patriotic, Steadfast, and True

February 22, 2013.