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978-0-521-13630-3 - Social History of Timbuktu: The Role of Muslim Scholars and
Notables 1400-1900

Elias N. Saad

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Acknowledgements

This study is the product of two related efforts: a search for sources and historical data on Timbuktu, and secondly an attempt to synthesize the data within a meaningful framework of analysis. In both respects I have received the assistance of many scholars and librarians, as well as the cooperation of traditionists at Timbuktu. I mention below only those whose assistance was exceptionally valuable.

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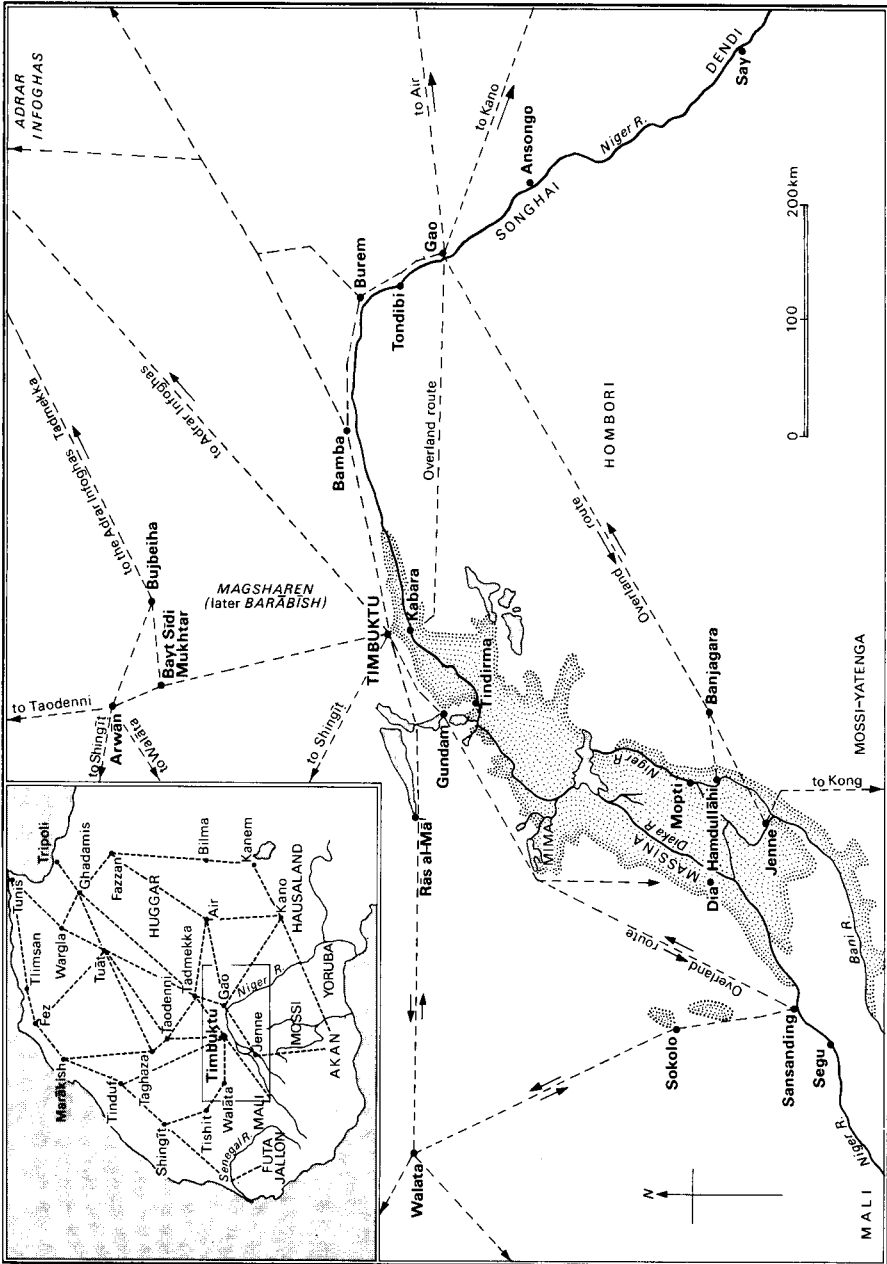
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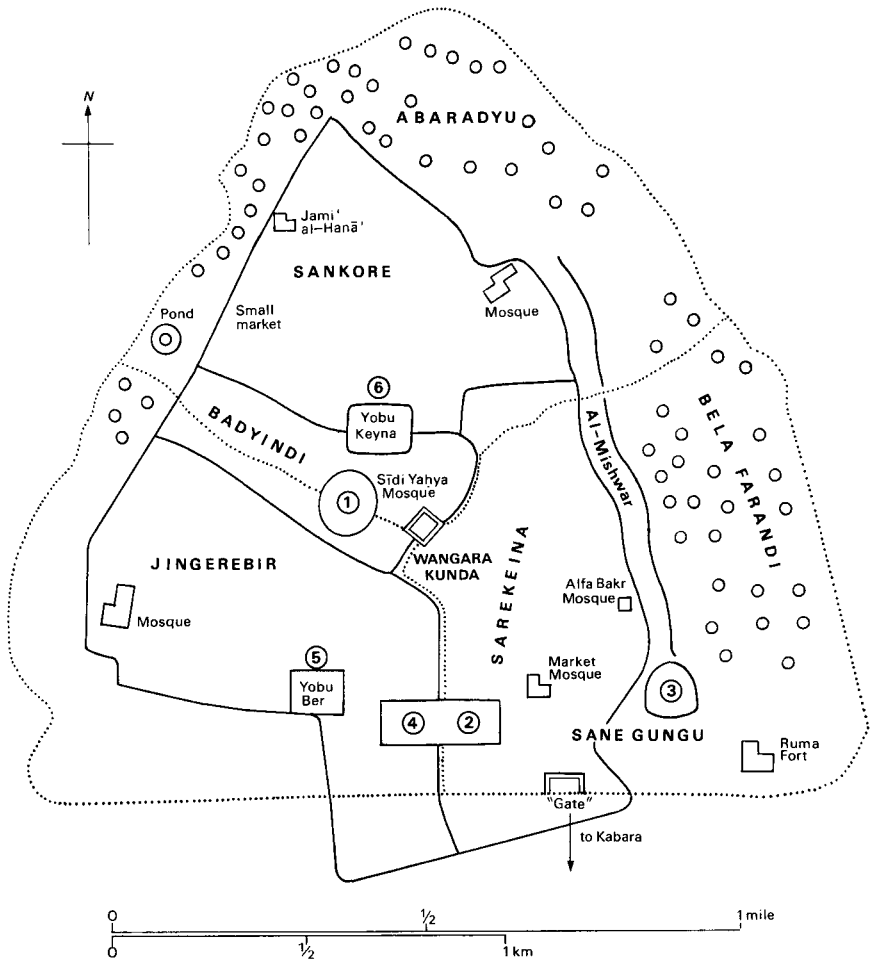
Timbuktu, the Niger and the Sahelo-Sudan
 Dotted areas show the limits of the inundations of the Niger. Lines with arrows indicate the major trade-routes, especially during the sixteenth century. A major network of routes not indicated on this map were along the waterways of the Niger.

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MAP OF TIMBUKTU

Note: Dotted lines show the older (sixteenth and seventeenth century) limits of the built-up sections. The northern and eastern sections later became suburbs where straw huts (represented here by the little circles) predominated until recently. The connected lines show the limits and divisions of the built-up core of the city today. The locations designated by numbers are places (in that order) in which the main market was held. The transfer from no. 1 to no. 2 took place at an obscure period. At the Moroccan conquest, the Ruma transferred the market closer to the Qaşba, but it later reverted to the old place and gradually moved westwards during the eighteenth century. In the present century it was transferred to Yobu Keyna by the French.