

**A Study Using  
Measurements  
and Satellite  
Photos**



INTERNATIONAL UNION  
OF MUSLIM SCOUTS

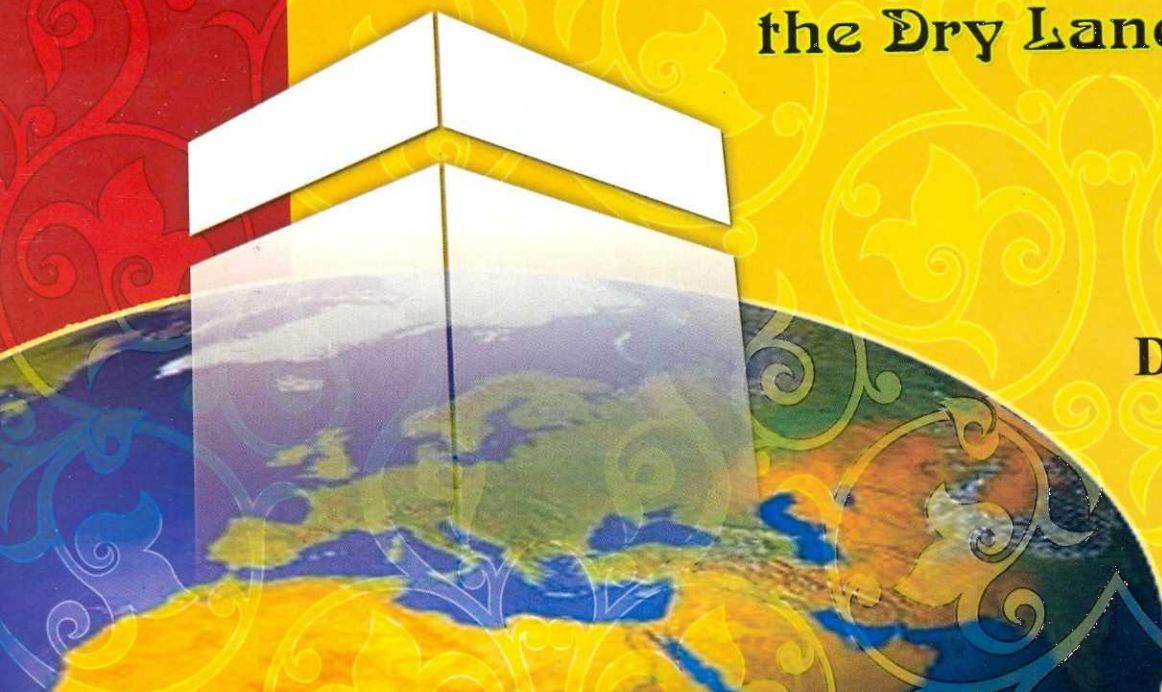


INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COUNCIL  
FOR DA'WA AND RELIEF

# MECCA

**Proving that the Honored  
City of Mecca is the Center of  
the Dry Land**

**Dr. Yehia Wazeri**



**International Islamic Council  
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**A Study Using Measurements and Satellite Photos**

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**In The Name of God the Most Gracious the Most Merciful**

## **Preface**

All praise be to God, the Lord of all worlds and peace and blessings of God be upon Prophet Mohammed, his household and his companions.

Almighty God decreed that the message of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) to be the final message to humanity. It is a global message that will continue to spread in the whole world until the day of Resurrection. Thus, God supported it with a lot of signs some of which have been already discovered and others are being discovered through the continuous scientific developments.

The space technological scientific developments achieved by man helped him a lot to know more about the whole universe as well as the earth he lives on. These scientific developments uncovered a new kind of miracles related to Prophet Mohammed's message. Such miracles support the believers and serve as a crystal proof against the unbelievers. It is thanks to the space technology that proved that the Honored city of Mecca is located in a unique location where the message of Islam spread to the whole world.

The sign is that the Honored city of Mecca is discovered to be the center of the dry land. Without space technological scientific developments, it could have been impossible to discover the concrete evidence of this scientific fact. Therefore, this discovery is a new scientific proof supporting the global message of Islam.



The International Organization for Scientific Signs in Qur'an and Sunnah adopted the research from its very beginning, and for five years, in cooperation with Professor Yehia Wazeri. We provided him with all scientific facilities, for example inviting him to scientific symposia to discuss and verify the correctness and accuracy of the information and proofs mentioned in the study. We, also thank him for his great efforts that may God accept.

We praise Almighty God that this research has come to light and is available to both Muslim and non-Muslim readers.

*All Praise be to God, the Lord of all Worlds*

**Prof. Abdullah Ben Abdulaziz Al-Mosleh**  
Secretary General of the International Organization for  
Scientific Signs in the Qur'an and the Sunnah.

### **\* Introduction:**

Since the late Professor Hussein Kamaludeen, May God have mercy upon him, who discovered that the Honored city of Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land, people were divided into two groups; proponents and opponents. However, the latter prevailed because he did not use any accurate scientific measurements and calculations to support his discovery. Since then a number of contemporary Muslim scientists tried to prove this fact, among them Professor Muslim Shaltout who used a computer program for this objective. Despite his thanked efforts a lot of objections remained due to a lack of accurate scientific measurements to measure the actual distances between Mecca and the edges of the dry land using a correct scientific means approved by scientific institutions.

Therefore the researcher started several years ago a diligent research and study to prove the fact that Mecca is the centre of the dry land as well as studying the characteristics of the Honored Kaaba's (The building towards which Muslims turn in their prayer) architectural design. A large number of the researcher's studies were published and discussed in many conferences and scientific magazines in Cairo, Morocco, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Qatar. Excerpts of this study were published on a number of websites.

**The objective of this research** is to prove that the Honored city of Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land by using accurate measures to calculate true distances between the Honored city of Mecca and selected points at the edges of the continents of the old world (i.e. Asia, Africa, and Europe) and the modern (i.e. North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica) as well. Before presenting the results of the research proving that the Honored city of Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land it is necessary to refer to



this concept which ancient Muslim linguists, scholars of exegesis, and geographers proved and the Qur'anic verses mentioned.

**First: Proving that Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land by linguists, scholars of exegesis and geographers:**

**A number of Arabic linguists** believed that Mecca was given this name because it is the center of the dry land. Al Zobaidy, an Arab linguist, explained the word Mecca in "Taj Al Arous" *The Bride's Crown* <sup>(1)</sup> saying: "the word Mecca "Makkah" in Arabic is derived from the Arabic word "Mokakah" that means the brain in the centre of the skull. Thus, Makkah was so called because it is the centre of the dry land." In another part of the book he explains why Mecca was called the Mother of all cities: "The Honored city of Mecca was called the Mother of all cities because it is in the centre of the dry land."

Another Arab linguist, **Yaqout Al Hamawy** explained the word Mecca in his book *Dictionary of Countries* <sup>(2)</sup> : "The spot on which the Kaaba was established was the first part of the earth to be created after that God shaped the earth like an egg. Hence, it is the centre of the dry land. The centre of Mecca is the Kaaba, around the Kaaba is the Sacred Mosque around which the whole dry land spreads out."

**In the past, when Muslim scholars of exegesis** talked about Mecca as being superior to all cities of the world they referred implicitly to the fact that Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land. **Al Qortobi** explained the following Qur'anic verse "*And so We have appointed you as a just and distinguished nation*" (*The Heifer*, 143). He said that <sup>(3)</sup> : "**as the Kaaba is located in the centre of the dry land God appointed the Muslim nation as**



**a just one due to its central location.** Thus, We ranked you above all nations and under the prophets. The best of all things is the just".

**Ibn Attyia** in his book of exegesis also explained<sup>(4)</sup> : "Mecca is called the mother of all cities for four reasons; first: it was the birthplace of the religion, second: the common narrations confirm that God shaped the earth like an egg from the spot of Mecca, third: **it is the centre of the dry land**, fourth: it is the Qibla (the direction towards which Muslims pray). Therefore, it is a mother and other nations are her daughters".

**Abu Ha'yan** in his book of exegesis explained the Qur'anic verse<sup>(5)</sup>: "*And for you to warn the mother of all towns "Makkah" and all around it*" (*The Cattle*, 92). He said that Mecca is called the mother of all cities because it was the birthplace of the religion, God shaped the earth like an egg from it, **it is the centre of the dry land**, it is the Qibla of Muslims, the place where Hajj (pilgrimage) is performed, and the place where the first house of worship was established).

**Al-Nasafy** in his book of exegesis elucidated<sup>(6)</sup>: "Mecca was named the mother of all cities since it is the centre of the dry land, the Qibla, the great place and people's hearts yearn for it".

Now it is evident that some Arab linguists and Muslim scholars of exegesis understood that Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land due to the linguistic meaning of the Arabic word "Makkah", the Qur'anic description of the city of Mecca as "the mother of all cities", and the interpretations of some relevant Qur'anic verses in Chapters: (The Heifer), (The Cattle), and (The Consultation).

Muslim scientists, researchers, astronomers, and geographers were highly concerned with the Honored city of Mecca as it is the direction towards which they pray as Almighty God ordained "*And from wherever you come, turn your face towards the Sacred Mosque, and wherever you will be turn your faces towards it*" (*The Heifer*, 150). Also, Hajj is the fifth and final pillar of Islam as God said "*It is an obligation towards God on all people to make the pilgrimage to the House (the Sacred Mosque), whoever has the means to make the journey*" (*The Family of Imran*, 97).

Since then, Muslims were concerned with pinpointing the correct direction towards the Sacred Mosque towards which Muslims around the world pray. They were also concerned with locating paths leading to it serving the religion of Islam and Muslims as well. **Al Gihany**, a Muslim geographer who lived in the 4<sup>th</sup> Hijri (Muslim Calender) Century, managed to draw a model of the earth and located the honored city of Mecca. He drew projections of the circle's diameters, surprisingly all of them met at the same location of the Sacred Mosque that is the centre of the dry land.

In the 10<sup>th</sup> Hijri Century, **Al Safakesy** (958 H- 1551 AD) a Muslim geographer developed a series of geographical researches and drew a model of the earth aiming at locating the Qibla to serve Muslims who had reached China and Europe. He also discovered that the Sacred Mosque in the honored city of Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land after he drew a map showing Mecca's location in the Muslim world and another one showing its location in the dry land.

European geographers depended much in their researches and discoveries on maps drawn by Muslim geographers since they are considered the most accurate and the best of all maps. In addition, mapping is a science innovated



by Muslims which later became the main source of geographical sciences. Thus, "Millar" kept them as the most important scientific documents<sup>(7)</sup>.

### **Second: Proving that Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land by Scientists of the Modern Age:**

There are two important studies in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century on Mecca as the centre of the dry land. But most of the published articles and studies were mere quoting and repetition of them.

**First Study:** in the mid-seventies of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the late Professor Hussein Kamaludeen (who worked as a lecturer of Survey in a number of universities and high institutes in Egypt and Riyadh) observed that the Honored city of Mecca is located in the centre of a circle whose circumference passes by the edges of all the Continents. That is to say, the dry land is equally distributed around the Honored city of Mecca and that the Holy city is the centre of the dry land<sup>(8)</sup>.

The Egyptian scientist Professor Hussein Kamaludeen narrates the story of his unexpected discovery saying that he started the research and his objective was completely different. He wanted to find a means by which everyone in the world could easily locate the Qibla. Thus, he drew a map of the earth to locate the Qibla at every point of it. After he started putting the elementary research to prepare this map and drew the Seven Continents, suddenly; he was amazed him. He found that the Honored city of Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land. Then, he held a compass fixed the sharp point at Mecca and moved the other point over the edges of all the continents until he was sure that the dry land is equally distributed around the Honored city of Mecca. Consequently, he concluded that Mecca is the centre of the dry land.



Despite this important scientific observation, Professor Hussein Kamaludeen did not prove it scientifically using accurate scientific measurements. But, it is thanks to this late Muslim scientist who uncovered this wonderful discovery in the modern age.

**Second Study:** This study was carried out in the nineties of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century by **Muslim Shaltout**, a Professor of Sun and Space Research in Astronomy and Geophysics Research Institute in Egypt. He used a computer program only prepared to measure the distance between the Honored city of Mecca and selected points at the edges of the dry land of the old and the new world <sup>(10)</sup>.

Despite the importance of this study for adopting a clear scientific methodology, it was limited to the computer, lacked true measurements, selected only a few measuring points especially in the new world, and some measurements were inaccurate. However, it remains a turning point in proving that Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land and I, myself benefited a lot from it when conducting my own study in this respect.

### **Third: Proving that the Honored city of Mecca is the Centre of the Dry Land via measurements and Satellite Photos:**

It is commonly known by all experts and specialists that geographical maps are not dependable at all to give accurate scientific measurements between two locations or two cities. Simply because they are drawings that only represent the continents and can not reflect the actual distances and directions at once.

Therefore, I used two programs that can capture live Satellite Photos of the earth, give accurate measurements of the arc distance as well as directions between any two points on the earth. These programs are <sup>(11)</sup>:

- a) **Google Earth** <sup>(12)</sup>: A highly efficient program that accurately measures distances between any two points on the earth by capturing real photos of the selected part of the earth via satellites. And;
- b) **Qibla Locator** <sup>(13)</sup>: It was especially designed for locating the direction of the Qibla at any point on the earth and measuring the distance between any point on the earth and Mecca (Qibla) with a high degree of accuracy using Satellite Photos.

The above mentioned programs are well known and certified by specialists and experts around the world as accurate and their results as being dependable. They are also run by "Google" Co. and available on the Internet.

### **1- Standards of Selecting Measuring Points:**

After studying the overall form of the Seven Continents' edges and their areas, four groups of measuring points were selected to measure how far they are from the Honored city of Mecca. They are as follows:

- a) The farthest points from the Honored city of Mecca at the edges of the old world continents.
- b) The nearest points to the Honored city of Mecca at the edges of the new world continents.
- c) The farthest points from the Honored city of Mecca at the edges of the new world continents.
- d) The group of points that are the geographical centers of the new world continents.

Using the above mentioned programs, distances between the Honored city of Mecca and the four groups were accurately measured. The results reached by "Google Earth" were consistent with "Qibla Locator" as both of them are used for measuring the actual distances and directions on the earth.

## **2- Discussing the Results of the Study:**

### **a) Mecca is the Centre of the Old world (Africa, Europe, and Asia):**

Certain locations (represented by longitudes and latitudes) were selected to measure distances between the Honored city of Mecca and the farthest locations from it at the edges of Africa, Europe, and Asia. See the results of the measurements in Table (1).

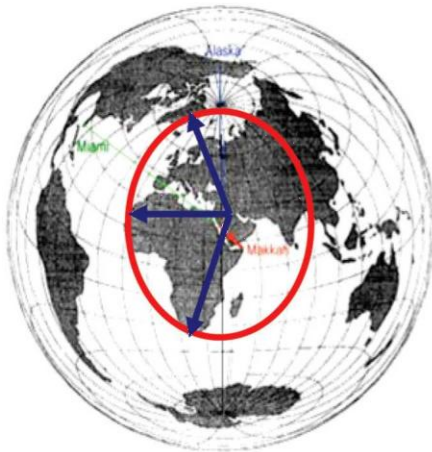
The study shows that the average distance between the farthest locations at the edges of Africa and Europe (Iceland) is approximately 6442 km; a part of Asia was not included in this distance for the continent's large area. See Figure (1).

The remaining part of Asia will be included in the measurements of the new world because the farthest location at the edge of Asia meets the farthest one at the northern borders of North America at the Bering Sea. This fact was unknown until the North and South Americas were discovered and a world map containing the Seven Continents was drawn. See Figure (2).



**Table (1): The Distance between the Honored City of Mecca and the farthest points at the edges of the Old world Continents (Prepared by the Researcher).**

Continent	Country (Location)	Longitude	Latitude	Arc Distance (km)	Deviation Degree
1- Africa.	South Africa	19.38	34.50	6569	2%
2- Africa.	Western Coast	17.36	14.39	6086	5.5%
3- Europe.	Iceland	-23.56	65.40	6672	3.45%
Average Distance.				6442	0%



A real satellite photo on which a circle passes through the farthest points at edges of the old world continents (Africa, Europe, and Asia) was drawn and Mecca appears to be its center.



A drawing illustrates the Circumference of the Circle whose Center is Mecca and passes through the edges of the Old world.

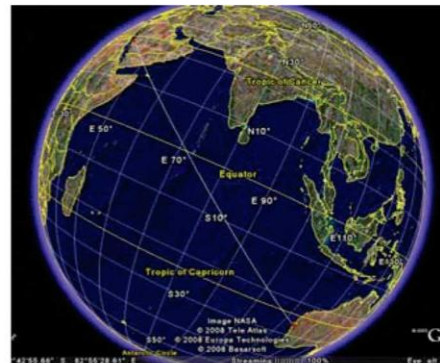
**Figure (1): The Honored city of Mecca is located in the center of a circle that passes through the farthest points at the edges of the Old world Continents. (Prepared by the Researcher)**

### **b) Mecca is the Center of the Nearest Locations at the edges of the New world Continents:**

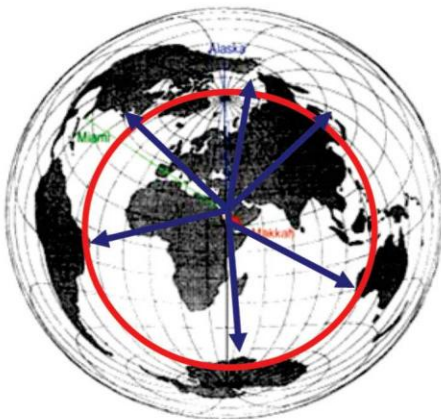
Certain locations (represented by longitudes and latitudes) were selected to measure distances between the Honored city of Mecca and the nearest locations to it at the edges of the new world continents (i.e. Australia, North and South America, and Antarctica) including the meeting point of Asia and North America at the "Bering" Sea. See the results of the measurements in Table (2).

**Table (2): The Distance between the Honored City of Mecca, and the nearest locations to it at the edges of the New world Continents and the farthest location in Asia and North America. (Prepared by the Researcher)**

Continent	Country (Location)	Longitude	Latitude	Arc Distance (km)	Deviation Degree
1- Australia.	Western Coast.	113.55	-21.58	9360	0.60%
2-Antarctica.	Northern Coast.	53.78	-65.51	9750	5.5%
3- South America.	Eastern Coast.	-35.15	-5.29	8693	6.6%
4- North America.	Eastern Coast (Newfoundland)	52.73	47.87	8453	9.1%
5- Bering Sea.	Meeting Point of Asia and North America.	168.46	66.00	10000	6%
6- Asia.	Eastern Coast of Japan.	140.52	35.42	9578	3%
Average Distance.				9306	0%



**Real satellite photos show the measurement line between Mecca, the Western Coast of Australia and the Eastern Coast of South America.**



**A drawing illustrates the Circle whose Center is Mecca and whose circumference passes through the nearest Locations to it at the edges of the New world Continents and the Bering Sea.**

**Figure (2): The Honored city of Mecca is located in the Center of a circle that passes through the nearest Locations to it at the edges of the New world Continents, the Meeting Point of Asia and North America at the Bering Sea and Japan (Prepared by the Researcher).**



### c) Mecca is the Center of the Farthest Locations at the edges of the New world Continents:

Certain locations (points represented by longitudes and latitudes) were selected to measure distances between the Honored city of Mecca and the farthest locations from it at the edges of the new world continents (i.e. Australia, North, Central and South America, and Antarctica). See results of the measurements in Table (3).

**Table (3): The Distance between the Honored city of Mecca and the Farthest Locations from it at the edges of New world Continents.  
(Prepared by the Researcher)**

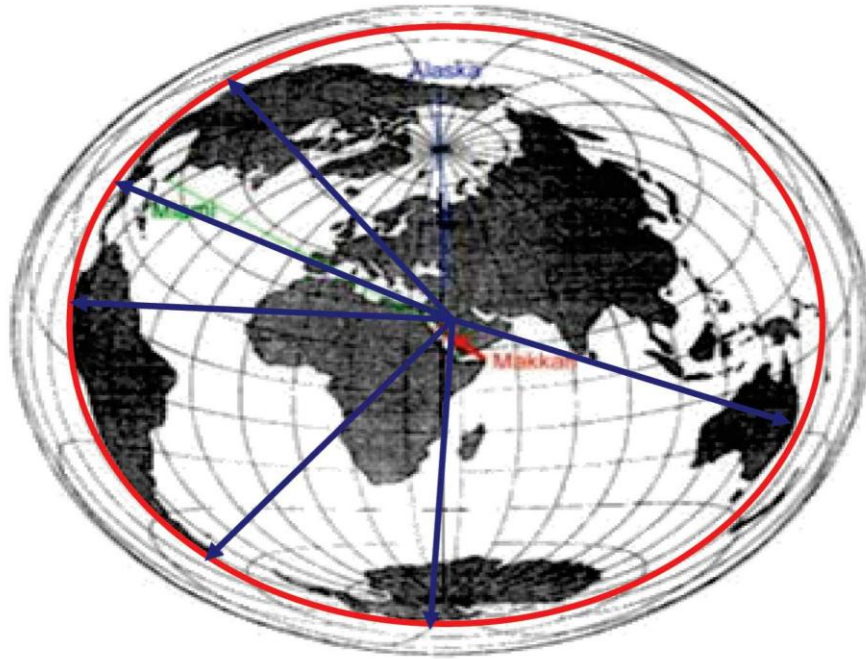
Continent	Country (Location)	Longitude	Latitude	Arc Distance (km)	Deviation Degree
1- Australia.	Eastern Coast.	153.36	-28.50	13370	1.7%
2- Antarctica.	Southern Coast.	-128.20	-73.21	14165	4%
3- South America.	Southern Coast.	-67.93	-55.72	13080	4%
4- South America.	Western Coast.	-81.47	-6	13450	1.1%
5- Central America.	Western Coast.	-91.23	14.22	13433	1.2%
6- North America.	Western Coast.	109.59	22.52	14102	3.56%
Average Distance.				13600	0%

**c) Mecca is the Center of the Farthest Locations at the edges of the New world Continents:**

Certain locations (points represented by longitudes and latitudes) were selected to measure distances between the Honored city of Mecca and the farthest locations from it at the edges of the new world continents (i.e. Australia, North, Central and South America, and Antarctica). See results of the measurements in Table (3).

**Table (3): The Distance between the Honored city of Mecca and the Farthest Locations from it at the edges of New world Continents.  
(Prepared by the Researcher)**

Continent	Country (Location)	Longitude	Latitude	Arc Distance (km)	Deviation Degree
1- Australia.	Eastern Coast.	153.36	-28.50	13370	1.7%
2- Antarctica.	Southern Coast.	-128.20	-73.21	14165	4%
3- South America.	Southern Coast.	-67.93	-55.72	13080	4%
4- South America.	Western Coast.	-81.47	-6	13450	1.1%
5- Central America.	Western Coast.	-91.23	14.22	13433	1.2%
6- North America.	Western Coast.	109.59	22.52	14102	3.56%
Average Distance.				13600	0%



**Figure (3-b): The Honored city of Mecca is located in the Center of a circle that passes through the farthest locations from it at the edges of the new world continents (Prepared by the Researcher).**

#### **d) Distances between Mecca and the Geographical Centers of the New world Continents:**

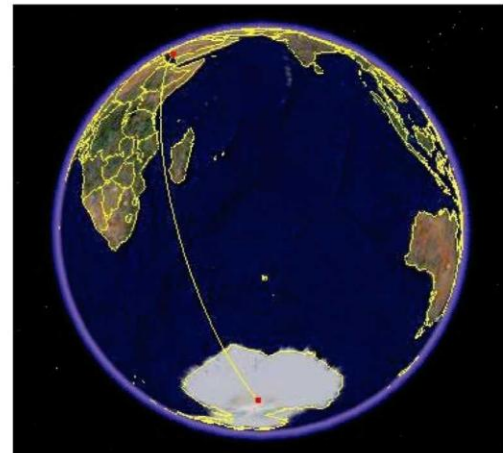
The geographical center of any continent means the point that represents the center of this continent's area. The results of the measures between Mecca and the geographical centers of the new world continents are illustrated in Table (4). It was discovered that the average distance between Mecca and the geographical centers of the new world continents (i.e. Australia, North and South America, and Antarctica) is approximately 11529 km. See Figure (4).



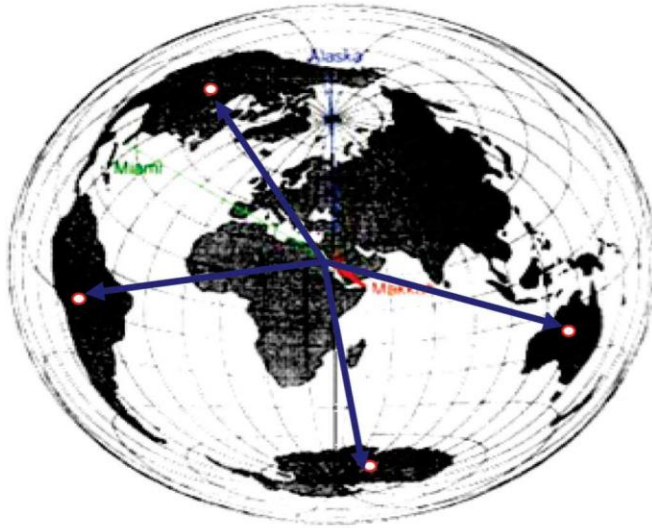
**Table (4): Distances between the Honored city of Mecca and the Geographical Centers of the New world Continents (Prepared by the Researcher).**

Continent	Central Point	Longitude	Latitude	Arc Distance (km).	Deviation Degree
1- Australia <sup>(14)</sup>	Geographical Center.	134.21	-25.36	11424	1%
2- Antarctica <sup>(15)</sup>	Geographical Center	79.81	-85.90	12000	3.70%
3- South America <sup>(16)</sup>	Geographical Center.	-58.42	-13.45	11421	1%
4- North America and (Greenland) <sup>(17)</sup>	Geographical Center.	-99.35	48.12	11302	2%
Average Distance				11529	0%

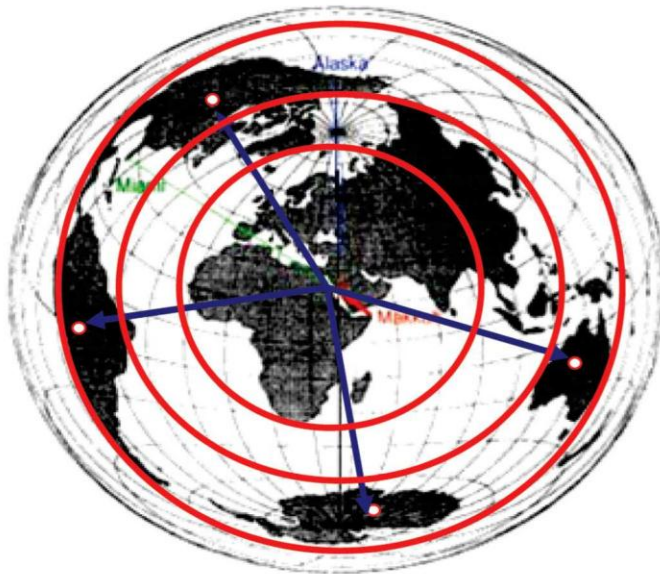
The above results illustrate that Mecca is the center of the dry land according to many considerations. It is the center of the farthest locations at the edges of Africa and Europe as well, the center of the nearest locations at the edges of the new world continents along with the remaining part of Asia meeting the Northern borders of North America at the Bering Sea, and the center of the farthest locations at the edges of the new world continents that represent the outer edges of the dry land. Finally Mecca is equally distant from the geographical centers of the new world continents. See Figure (5).



**Figure (4-A): Real satellite photos show lines of measures between Mecca and the Geographical Centers of the New world Continents(Prepared by the Researcher).**



**Figure (4-b): The Honored city of Mecca is the Center of a Circle Circumference passes through the Geographical Centers of the New world Continents.**



**Figure (5): The Honored city of Mecca is the Center of a number of Circles that pass through the edges of the dry land of the old and new world (Prepared by the Researcher).**



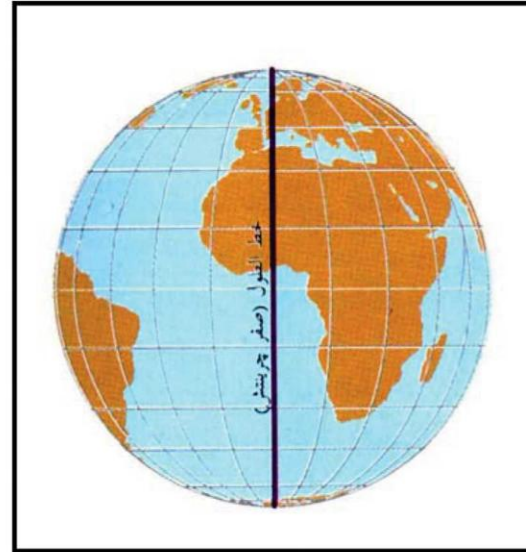
While applying the previous measurements to other locations (points) that some studies consider to be the center of the dry land, I did not find that any of them achieved an equal perfection as Mecca's location did. Thus, the Honored city of Mecca is the only place on the earth that is located in the center of the dry land represented by the well known seven continents.

#### **Fourth: Concrete Evidence proving that Mecca's Longitude is the World's Prime Meridian:**

Proving that Mecca is the center of the dry land has significant results most important of which is that the world prime meridian should be Mecca's longitude rather than that of Greenwich.

It is well known that Greenwich's longitude was selected to be the world's prime meridian to calculate time in 1884, at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, when England was the Empire over which the sun would never set. Therefore, this longitude passed through the English capital, London, and an artificial line was made by stretching a wire on the ground that accurately locates its place. See Figure (6).

Choosing Greenwich has no scientific or logical preferences to other longitudes. Logically, it is likely that the world's prime meridian is that passes through the location that is the center of the dry land (i.e. the Honored city of Mecca) as proven in this study.



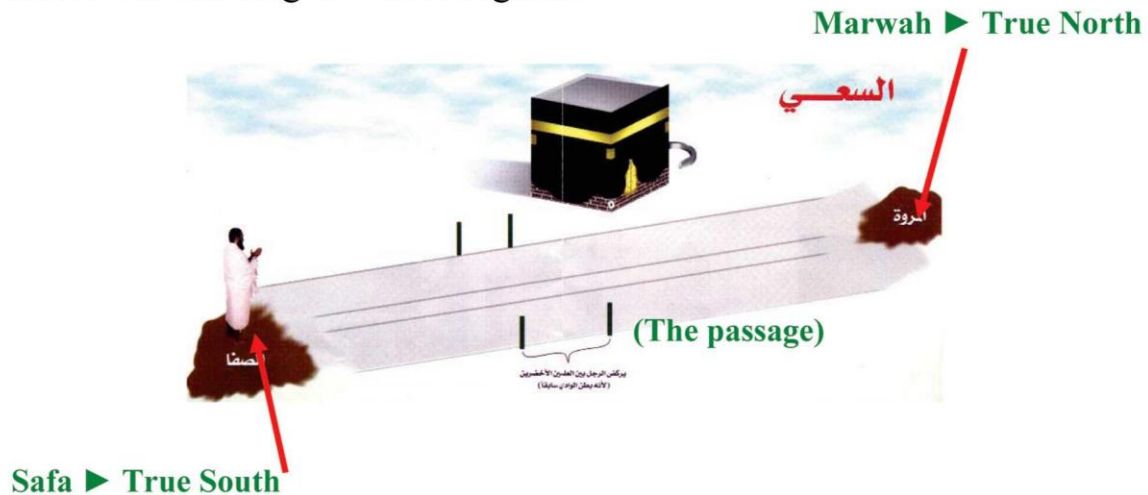
**Figure (6): A map illustrates Greenwich Longitude passing through London, and a picture of the artificial line indicating Greenwich, the imaginary longitude in London.**

There is further concrete evidence that clearly show the True North and South with relation to Mecca's longitude; consequently it is likely to be the world's prime meridian as it is the center of the dry land as explained below:

### **1- Al- Mas'ah (the Passage) between Safa and Marwah Mounts indicating the True North and South:**

The researcher also studied the astrological direction of the passage between Safa and Marwah Mounts in the Sacred Mosque using real Satellite Photos by "Google Earth", Figure (7). It was discovered that the line linking the covered passage indicates the True North with a slight deviation estimated by approximately 5 degrees towards the West that can be neglected.

This result means that the line linking the Safa and Marwah Mounts most likely indicating the True North and South is the first concrete natural evidence concerning Mecca's longitude<sup>(18)</sup>.



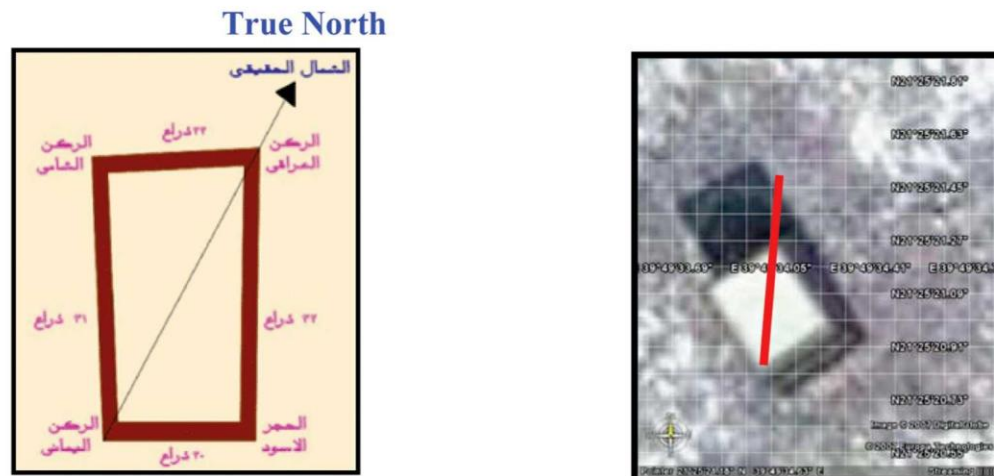
**Figure (7): The line connecting Safa and Marwah Mounts indicates the True North and South (Prepared by the Researcher).**



## The Kaaba's Original Diameter indicates the True North and South:

The researcher also studied the aerial photo captured by satellites using "Google Earth". Comparing the current horizontal projection of Ka'aba to other longitudes, it was discovered that the Ka'aba's diameter linking the Yemeni Corner and the Iraqi Corner deviates almost 7 degrees towards the East of the True North. After completing the drawing of the remaining part of the Kaaba according to its original measurements, it was found that the line linking the original Yemeni Corner and the Iraqi Corner exactly indicates the True North <sup>(19)</sup>. Figure (8)

This means that the original diameter of the Kaaba linking the Yemeni and the Iraqi Corners indicating the True North and South as the second concrete evidence concerning the Honored Kaaba in the Honored city of Mecca.



**Figure (8): The linking line between the Kaaba's Iraqi and Yemeni Corners indicating the True North and South (Prepared by the Researcher).**

## 2- The Line Linking the Two Holy Cities indicates the True North and South:

Studying the geographical locations of the two Holy cities; the Honored city of Mecca and Medina the following was found:

- a) **The Honored city of Mecca** is located at Latitude 21 degrees and 25 minutes North, Longitude 39 degrees and 49 minutes East <sup>(20)</sup>.
- b) **Medina** is located at Latitude 24 degrees and 29 minutes North, Longitude 39 degrees and 36 minutes East <sup>(21)</sup>.

This means that Mecca and Medina are situated almost at the same longitude, figure (9). Thus, the line linking the Honored city of Mecca and Medina indicates the True North and South.

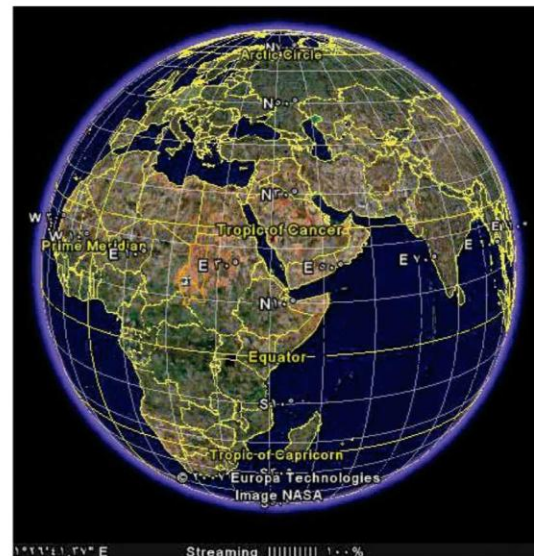


Figure (9): Satellite Photo illustrates that the Two Holy cities are situated almost at the same Longitude (Prepared by the Researcher).

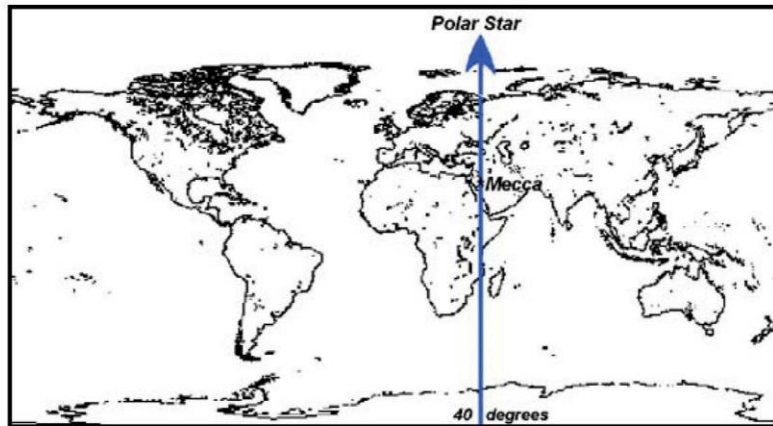


The above mentioned evidence plus the fact that Mecca's location is at the center of the dry land show that its longitude is the only one that is perfect to become the world's Prime Meridian. Therefore, an unbiased Western scientist called Professor "Arnold Keyserling", who worked as a university Professor in Vienna University for more than 30 years, demanded that Mecca's longitude become the Prime Meridian rather than Greenwich as he said <sup>(22)</sup>:

*"The real meridian is not in Greenwich, but in Mecca, 40 degrees longitude, with the cube of the Kaaba. The sacred center of Mecca marks the exact point of orientation."*

Moreover, he drew a map of the world with a line passing through Mecca and in perfect alignment to the Polar Star, proving that Mecca is the center of the dry land, Figure (10). He also drew another map illustrating the different time zones making Mecca's longitude the beginning of global timing (Zero degree), Figure (11). So, it is evident that some unbiased Western scientists acknowledged the fact that Mecca is the center of the dry land.





**Figure (10): The map drawn by Professor "Arnold Keyserling" with the line passing through Mecca and in perfect alignment to the Polar Star, proving that Mecca is the center of the dry land.**



**Figure (11): The map drawn by Professor "Arnold Keyserling" marking the beginning of global timing at Mecca's longitude (Zero degree).**

## **Fifth: Conclusion and Recommendations:**

The accurate scientific measurements, the satellite photos, and the well known programs whose results are dependable in scientific research proved that the Honored city of Mecca is the center of the dry land. It is discovered to be located in the center of four circles that pass through the edges of the dry land of the world's seven continents and the geographical centers of the new world continents.

He also verified that the Honored city of Mecca is the only location on earth that could achieve all these perfect measurements and results. Thus, Mecca's location is unique and incomparable, as described in the Holy Qur'an as the Mother of all cities.

The study introduced much concrete evidence concerning Mecca's longitude indicating the True North and South (e.g. the line linking Safa and Marwah Mounts, the original diameter of the Kaaba (the line linking the original Yemeni and Iraqi Corners), and the line linking the two Holy Cities (Mecca and Medina)). All these lines indicate the True North and South.

Since the study proved the fact that the Honored city of Mecca and Medina are situated at the same longitude (approximately 39.50 degrees, East) it recommends that the "Mecca-Medina" Longitude become the world's Prime Meridian to calculate the global timing instead of the Greenwich Mean Time that was imposed upon the world without any clear scientific or logical justification.

## Sixth: References:

- (1) See Al Zobaidy (Taj Al Arous).
- (2) Mohammed Ali Salama (2003). The Honored Kaaba.. History and Description, Al- Broug for publishing and distribution, Cairo, p 147.
- (3) See exegesis of verse no. (143) of the Heifer Chapter, Al- Qortobi Exegesis.
- (4) See exegesis of verse no. (92) of the Cattle Chapter, Ibn Attiya Exegesis.
- (5) See exegesis of verse no. (92) of the Cattle Chapter, Abu Ha'yan Exegesis.
- (6) See exegesis of verse no. (92) of the Cattle Chapter, Al-Nasafy Exegesis.
- (7) Khalid Abu Ras (2005). The Saudi World Magazine. Issue: Oct 2005. Issued by the Saudi Airlines, Jeddah.
- (8) Zagloul Al- Na'gar (2002). The Secrets of Qur'an. Al- Ahram Newspaper (28/ 10/ 2002), Cairo, p 12.
- (9) Mohammed Ali Salama, the same reference, p 145 and further.
- (10) See: Saad El- Marsefi (2000). The Kaaba is the center of the World. Dar Al- Manarah, El- Mansoura, Egypt, pp. 142, 143.s
- (11) Yehia Wazeri (2008). Proving that Mecca is the Center of the Dry Land. A research delivered at the First Scientific Conference entitled: "The Honored City of Mecca is the Center of the Dry Land... Theory and Practice" under the auspices of Mecca's Watch Global Co., Doha- Qatar, April 2008.
- (12) See: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)
- (13) See: [www.qiblalocator.com](http://www.qiblalocator.com)
- (14) In 1988, The Royal Geographical Society of Australia located the geographical center of Australia. [www.waymarking.com](http://www.waymarking.com)
- (15), (16) The researcher Joe McCollum located the geographical centers of the world's seven continents, including Antarctica and South America. See: Joe McCollum (2002). The Center Seat. U.s.s., Alaric, Asheville, U.S.A, May 2002. (In: <http://www.ussalaric.org/cc/cc0205.htm>)
- (17) The geographic center of both North America and Greenland is the city of Rugby. See: [www.wikimapia.org](http://www.wikimapia.org)
- (18) See My research entitled "The Obvious Signs concerning the Honored city of Mecca and the Honored Kaaba" delivered at the International Symposium on the Scientific Signs in the Qur'an and the Sunnah (Prophetic Tradition), Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco 2007. It was also delivered at the First



International Symposium on the Scientific Signs in the Qur'an and the Sunnah, Farahat Abbas Bastif University, Algeria 2008, organized by the International Organization for Scientific Signs in the Qur'an and the Sunnah, Mecca. (The lecture is available in video and audio on the site of the International Organization for Scientific Signs in the Qur'an and the Sunnah: [www.nooran.org](http://www.nooran.org))

(19) Yehia Wazeri (2007). The Honored Kaaba... Analytical Study on the Architectural Characteristics. Research register of the 14<sup>th</sup> International "Interbuild" Conference, Cairo.

(20) Mohammed Bin Abdulah Saleh (1999). The Two Holy Mosques: An Overview of their Establishment, Enlargements and the Impact on the surrounding Buildings throughout History. Research delivered at a symposium on Mosques Architecture. Faculty of Architecture and Planning, King Sa'ud University, Riyadh, p. 7.

(21) Adnan Abdulmoneim Khadi (2004). Seeing the Crescent from different places: Astronomical Analysis of Kourib's Speech. Book of the researches delivered at the Seventh Conference held by the International Organization for Scientific Signs in the Qur'an and the Sunnah, Dubai, p 18.

(22) See: [www.chanceandchoice.com](http://www.chanceandchoice.com)

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## **The Author**

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- MS and PhD in Environmental Architecture.
- Diploma in Natural Resources and Diploma in Islamic Studies.
- Consultant Engineer in Internal Design and expert at Islamic and Environmental Architecture.
- Participated in the revision works of the Handicapped Buildings' Code Preparing Committee at the Building Research Center in 2000-2001.
- The Arab Cities Organization selected him in 1991 as a member of the committee that nominate talented persons to the Organization's architectural awards.

### **\* Awards:**

- Sultan Qabous Award for Architecture in 2002. (Sultanate Department- Oman).
- Top Award in the Scientific Signs in the Qur'an in 2005. (Islamic Research Academy of Al- Azhar).
- Al- Ahram Book Club Award for the best book in 2006. (Egyptian Institution of Al- Ahram).
- Engineering Award in Architecture and Construction Planning in 2006. (Scientific Research and Technology Academy- Egypt).
- Top Award in Architectural writing in 2007. (Islamic Capitals and Cities Organization).
- Scientific Research Award in the International Competition of Al- Aqsa in 2007. (Ministry of Endowment in Kuwait).

### **\* Scientific Researches and Writings:**

The author published more than one hundred scientific articles and researches. He also participated in lectures and conferences held in Cairo, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordon, Dubai, Kuwait, Algeria, Qatar, Sudan, Spain, and Turkey.



Since the late Professor "Hussein Kamaludeen", May God have mercy upon him, who discovered that the Honored city of Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land people were divided into two groups; proponents and opponents. However, the latter prevailed because he did not use any accurate scientific measurement and calculations that support his discovery.

**The objective of this research** is to prove that the Honored city of Mecca is located in the centre of the dry land using accurate measurement, calculating correct distances between the Honored city of Mecca and selected points at the edges of the continents of the old world (i.e. Asia, Africa, and Europe) and the modern (i.e. North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica) as well.

