In the western provinces – North Africa and al-Andalus – the "Maghrebi" style of Arabic script was developed.

A variety of calligraphic styles flourished at different periods, influenced by the social composition of the regions. In the western provinces – North Africa and al-Andalus – the ‘Maghrebi’ style of Arabic script was developed, influenced by North Africa’s Berber heritage. While in multicultural Sicily, the Normans produced multilingual inscriptions that included Arabic, to document and commemorate a variety of events.

**Name:**
Inscription in four languages

**Dynasty:**
AD 1149 Norman

**Details:**
Zisa Museum
Palermo, Italy

**Justification:**
The Arabic script – in the local Sicilian style – on the lower part of the tombstone records the death of the mother of a Christian priest in Sicily.

**Name:**
Manuscript from the medical treatise Kitab al-tasrif liman ajaza an al-talif fi al-tibb by Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn ‘Abbas al-Andalusi al-Zahrawi

**Dynasty:**
Hegira 610–9 / AD 1213–23 Almohad

**Details:**
General Library
Rabat, Morocco

**Justification:**
The calligraphic style of this medical manuscript belongs to the Almohad period in Cordoba, al-Andalus.

**Name:**
Dinar

**Dynasty:**
Hegira 1020 / AD 1612 Sa’did

**Details:**
Numismatic Museum of the Maghreb Bank
Rabat, Morocco

**Justification:**
Struck in Marrakesh by Mulay Zaydan (r.1012–37 / 1603–27), the style of calligraphy belongs to the Sa’did period in Morocco.

**Name:**
Veterinary treatise Kitâb fî al-inâya bi al-khayli wa sâri-d-awâbbi al-rukub

**Dynasty:**
Hegira 1126 / AD 1714 'Alawid; reign of Mulay Isma'il (r. AH 1082–1140 / AD 1672–1727)

Details:
Royal Library
Rabat, Morocco

Justification:
The text of this veterinary treatise on the care of horses is in Arabic Maghrebi cursive script.