

Maryam is in the History and Middle Eastern Studies PhD program at Harvard University. She is particularly interested in the exchange of ideas, people, and books across the Mediterranean during the Early Modern period. Some of her earlier research addressed these questions through the lens of the history of astronomy in the Ottoman Empire and English Oriental historiography in the 17th century. She received her master's in European History from Oxford University, where she was an Ertegun Scholar. She holds an AB in History from Princeton University, where she graduated summa cum laude.

Her dissertation belongs to the growing body of literature on the cultural history of time and temporality. She focuses on the multi-cultural zones of the Eastern Mediterranean linking Venice and Istanbul from the period after the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, to the turn of the Islamic millennium in 1591. In Mediterranean cities, Christians, Jews, and Muslims alike followed various religious calendars and divisions of the day. To walk through such a city would be like traversing several time zones. The increased trade and travel of the early modern period amplified this cross-cultural contact and made varying temporal rhythms especially apparent but also more entangled. By studying both textual and material evidence in a variety of sources such as horoscopes, almanacs, calendars and literature on auspicious time, she aims to clarify how time was organized, how different social groups experienced and wrote about time, and ultimately how early modern life was imbued with overlapping temporal regimes.