



O.I.C.
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY
ART AND CULTURE

NEWSLETTER



August 1988

No: 18

The Newsletter is published triannually in the three official languages of the OIC (English, French and Arabic).

Editorial Board:

Zeynep İnal
Mohammed Tamimi
Ahmed Lajimi
Acar Tanlak

Publisher:

Research Center for
Islamic History, Art
and Culture (IRCICA),
Organisation of the
Islamic Conference

Mailing Address:

P.O.Box 16,
Gayrettepe,
İstanbul, Turkey

Telex: 24684 ısam tr
Phone: 160 59 88 - 89
Fax: 158 43 65

Location:

Yıldız Sarayı,
Seyir Köşkü,
Beşiktaş,
İstanbul, Turkey

In this issue:

- * Demise of a great Muslim leader:
President M.Zia Ul Haq
 - * OIC-UN Coordination Meeting
Geneva, July 1988
 - * Visit of Prof.Dr.Nassir Al-Din
Al-Assad, Minister of Higher
Education of Jordan
 - * IRCICA Activities
History of science symposium
1989;
Exhibition on Malaysian hand-
made textiles, and other news.
 - * Spotlight on Cultural Events
 - * Book Survey
 - * Cultural Institutions:
"International Institute of
Islamic Science and Techno-
logy", U.S.A.; "Institute of
Islamic Studies", Aligarh
Muslim University, India
- Islamic Heritage Commission (ICPICH):**
- * Second Calligraphy Competition:
preparations under way
 - * "Ijazet" Ceremony at the
Commission Secretariat
 - * Newsfile on Islamic Heritage:
"Friends of Timbuktu";
Islamic heritage exhibition,
India.



The following IRCICA publications and documentary films can be ordered from the Centre by a letter addressed to the attention of the "Book Sales Section":

CATALOGUE OF ISLAMIC MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARIES OF TURKEY, edited by EKNELEDDIN IHSANOĞLU; prepared by RAMAZAN ŞEŞEN, CEMİL AKPINAR and CEVAT İZGİ, History of Science Series no.1, Istanbul, 1984; 24, 525 p.; 24 cm. (Arabic) Price: US \$30 post and package included.

This catalogue has been published on the occasion of the Third Congress on Islamic Medicine (Istanbul, 1984). It presents approximately 1000 original manuscripts and lists their copies available in the collections of 129 major libraries of Turkey. About 5000 items are covered.

THE MUSLIM PIOUS FOUNDATIONS AND REAL ESTATES IN PALESTINE, by MEHMED İPŞİRLİ, MOHAMMED AL-TANIMI, Istanbul, 1982; 30, 235, 4 p.; 27 cm. (Arabic) Price: US \$50 post and package included.

A publication containing information deciphered and processed from a 16th Century Ottoman State Tahrir Register pertaining to Waqfs and Muslim properties in five regions of Palestine: Al-Quds, Gaza, Safad, Nablus and Ajlun. There are indexes for names, places and terms.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, Prepared by ACAR TANLAK and AHMED LAJINI, Istanbul, 1984; VII, 337,4 p.; 24 cm. (English) Price: US\$10, post and package included.

The Directory gives the addresses of 3579 institutions in 106 countries working in the field of Islamic culture, civilisation, history and art.

L'ENSEIGNEMENT ARABO-ISLAMIQUE AU SENEGAL (ARAB-ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN SENEGAL), by MAMADOU NDIAYE, Istanbul, 1985; VII, 253,9 p.; 24 cm. (French) Price: US \$10, post and package included.

This work is one of the first objective studies on the introduction and preservation of the Arabic language in Black Africa and especially in Senegal. It also sheds light on the archive documents belonging to the colonial period and which restricted the teaching of the language of the Holy Qur'an in these countries. Enriched with statistics, the book gives the history of the evolution of the teaching of this language and the difficulties and problems encountered during this process.

EDITORIAL

In the first pages of the Newsletter no.16, we wrote about the visit of President Zia ul Haq to IRCICA. It is with deep sorrow that we begin no.18 with a few words to commemorate and express our grief for the death of this great person who always supported and encouraged IRCICA's work. Together with his personal support, there has also been a greater involvement on the part of the cultural institutions of Pakistan in the Centre's activities. Fruitful cooperation was established between these institutions and our Centre.

It is indeed with the interest and support of cultural and academic institutions of the Member States, concerned authorities and researchers that IRCICA has taken big steps towards becoming a scholarly institution of the Muslim world. A recent confirmation of this interest has been the great number of responses received from academic circles, researchers and cultural institutions to the announcement of the International Seminar on "Research in Islamic Civilisation: Outlook for the Coming Decade" to be held in the last week of September. This seminar was initiated with the objective of bringing to the fore the issues which are commonly relevant to researchers interested in Islamic culture and civilisation, issues such as methodological subjects, the need for data and information, the programming of research and funding and manpower needs. IRCICA expects that a forum will thus be created to take up different dimensions of these issues, examine the problems encountered and suggest solutions from a general perspective. This forum is also expected to consider the ways and means to promote and

efficiently plan future researches in Islamic civilisation, with particular emphasis on the coming decade, the eve of a new century. We shall give an account of the proceedings and other events of this seminar in our next issue.

Another scholarly meeting planned by the Centre is an international symposium within the framework of its history of science project. As it would be recalled, the first international symposium on Modern Science and the Muslim World was held in September 1987. The second international symposium will take place next April and focus on a subject not well explored before, that of the introduction of modern communication and transportation techniques to the Muslim world. The "IRCICA Activities" section gives you information on the purpose and coverage of this symposium.

Along with scholarly work, IRCICA's activities in the field of Islamic arts showed new progress. An exhibition of Malaysian handmade textiles was held in the Centre, to better introduce this particular and typical branch of traditional crafts and emphasize its old versus new forms of creative expression. The exhibition was found to be of great interest to artists, art lovers and students. Again in the context of activities related to Islamic arts, IRCICA as the Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, started preparations for the Second International Calligraphy Competition, which will take place in 1989. It is hoped this competition will be as successful as the first one.

Prof.Dr.Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

DEMISE OF A GREAT MUSLIM LEADER: PRESIDENT GENERAL M.ZIA UL HAQ



It is with great sorrow that the whole Islamic and the Western world learned the death of President Mohammed Zia ul Haq, in an air crash which took many lives. The absence of this great Muslim leader will always be felt not only in Pakistan but also by Muslims all over the world and especially within the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Under his statesmanship, much was accomplished in the cultural, social, economic and scientific fields in Pakistan. His positive influence was felt not only in Pakistan but throughout the Muslim world.

The services he rendered to Islam and his contributions to OIC activities are numerous. President Zia ul Haq had a strong belief in the solidarity of Muslims and cooperation among Muslim countries. By assuming the Chairmanship of the OIC's Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation which was established in 1981 to supervise and coordinate OIC action in this field, he laid solid founda-

tions for the Committee and prepared the guidelines for future cooperation among OIC countries for scientific and technological development. This is only one of the areas in which the OIC received an impetus from his involvement.

IRCICA's grief for the untimely death of this great leader goes very deep. His visit to IRCICA is still fresh in the minds of the staff members. The personal interest he took in the Centre's activities and his confirmation of Pakistan's support and assistance were sources of encouragement for IRCICA staff members. This support also enabled the Centre to establish an active cooperation with cultural institutions and scholars of Pakistan. Furthermore, projects and activities jointly undertaken with these institutions were often accomplished under the patronage of the President himself.

President General Mohammed Zia ul Haq will have a special place in the history of IRCICA and in the hearts of all of us here. May God rest his soul in peace.

OIC-UN COORDINATION MEETING HELD IN GENEVA

The Third General Meeting Between the Representatives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its subsidiary organs and the Representatives of the United Nations and Other Organisations of the United Nations System was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 4-8 July 1988. The main purpose of the meeting was to review the progress made in the cooperation between the two organisations and to draw guidelines for future intensified cooperation. UN Secretary General H.E. Perez de Cuellar and OIC Secretary General H.E. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada attended the meeting and delivered speeches. Seven subsidiary organs and affiliated agencies of the OIC were represented. The Co-Chairmen were Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, Under-Secretary General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the UN and Mr. Inam Ul-Haque, Advisor, Director of Cabinet at the OIC General Secretariat. The previous two coordination meetings were held in 1983 and 1986.

The debates were centered on the proposals and reports submitted by the concerned organisations and institutions of the UN and the OIC in the seven priority areas of cooperation defined at the previous two meetings. These areas are: food security and agriculture, development of science and technology, investment mechanisms and joint ventures, eradication of illiteracy, assistance to refugees, technical cooperation, development of trade, and other cooperation issues. Bilateral discussions were held in specific cooperation areas between the concerned organisations.

This was the first OIC-UN coordination meeting attended by IRCICA and the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH). The Centre, and the Commission of which IRCICA is the Secretariat, were represented by Deputy Director General Raja Fuziah bte. Raja Tun Uda and researcher Mr. Acar Tanlak. The representatives also held bilateral meetings with UNESCO, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), CSTD (the UN Centre for Science and Technology for Development), INSTRAW (International Research and Training for the Advancement of Women). At the meeting with UNESCO representatives, the current relationship between IRCICA and UNESCO was appraised. Both parties agreed that there was a need to further reinforce this relationship and to seek new cooperation areas, especially in the field of research in Islamic civilisation. The cooperation between ICPICH and UNESCO was also discussed; the parties look forward for consultations on issues related to the preservation of cultural heritage. On the other hand, it was agreed at the meeting with INSTRAW that IRCICA and INSTRAW would centre their cooperation on information activities, including regular exchanges of publications on the issue of women and development. As to the meeting between UNDP and IRCICA/ICPICH, it was decided that the parties could work together in the area of technical assistance in programs to be undertaken by IRCICA/ICPICH in least developed and developing countries. Lastly, the meeting between CSTD and IRCICA focused on the R-D data base programme developed by CSTD and it was noted that this programme would be beneficial to IRCICA.

H.E.PROF.DR. NASSIR AL-DIN AL-ASSAD, MINISTER OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF JORDAN TO IRCICA



*The Minister and Dr.F.Gheraiba
being briefed by the Director
General on photographic archives*

IRCICA was honoured to receive H.E. Prof.Dr.Nassir Al-Din Al-Assad, Minister of Higher Education and President of the Royal Society for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al-Albait Foundation) of Jordan, on 11 June 1988. The Minister was in Turkey as the official guest of H. E.Prof.Dr. İhsan Doğramacı, Head of the Council of Higher Education of Turkey. He was accompanied by Dr.Fawzi Gheraiba, Vice-President of the University of Jordan.

This visit had been anticipated for quite some time. A firm cooperation exists between IRCICA and H.E.Prof. Dr. Al-Assad, who is an eminent personality of Islamic and particularly Arab culture; furthermore, IRCICA has fruitful relations with Jordanian institutions such as the Royal Society for Islamic Civilisation Research, of which IRCICA Director General is a member.

H.E. the Minister showed a keen interest in the activities of the Centre which were explained to him in detail. He gave constructive

ideas and suggestions concerning IRCICA's cooperation with the cultural institutions of Jordan. At the end of his visit, H.E.Prof.Dr. Al-Assad presented to the Centre the plaque of the Royal Society for Islamic Civilisation Research and recorded his impressions on the Visitors Book. The Centre is honoured by his following appreciative remarks (original: Arabic).

"I am happy to have seen this prosperous Centre and its numerous scholarly activities, for which it owes much to its Director General with his qualifications as a man of science, his courage, perseverance and devotion. What I have seen here exceeds by far my prior expectations. I wish this Centre will continue to succeed in the realisation of its projects and to reveal to us the treasures of Islamic civilisation, its secrets and jewels. This will be like an open window through which one can see our rich heritage and our brilliant civilisation".



*H.E. Prof.Dr. Nassir Al-Din Al-Assad
receives information on the work at
the computer section; on the right,
Dr. Fawzi Gheraiba*

IRCICA ACTIVITIES

HISTORY OF SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

Second International Symposium on Modern Science and the Muslim World, 1989

"Modern Transportation and Communication Techniques in the Ottoman State"

IRCICA and the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Arts, Istanbul University cooperate in the organisation of series of scholarly meetings on the history of science and technology in the Muslim world. As it will be recalled, they jointly organised the first international symposium in September 1987 in IRCICA headquarters, on the theme of "Science and Technology Transfer from the West to the Muslim World from the Renaissance to the Beginning of the XXth Century" (pl. see Newsletter no.15, August-September 1987, p.6-10). The second symposium in the series will be held in April 1989, on the theme of "Modern Transportation and Communication Techniques in the Ottoman State".

New means and techniques of transportation (land, maritime, railway and air) and communication (post, telegraph, telephone) were introduced into the Ottoman realm during the 19th century. This development contributed to reinforce the central authority of the State and

allowed it to follow external political developments more closely; at the same time, it enabled scientific and technological innovations to reach the country faster than before.

The main purpose of the symposium is to examine the process of introduction of these modern means and techniques of transportation and communication in the Ottoman State. Issues to be covered at the meeting include the needs and reasons which led to these transfers of technology, the domestic and external factors which influenced this process, as well as its socio-cultural consequences. It is expected that the theme will be dealt with in a general perspective taking account of aspects such as the introduction of new types of energy and the establishment of new institutions, in order to draw the interest of specialists from different disciplines. The symposium has recently been announced world-wide and already aroused considerable interest among scholarly circles.

CONFERENCES/MEETINGS

Participation at the 8th Symposium of the International Committee for Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies (CIEPO), Minneapolis

The International Committee for Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies (CIEPO) held its eighth biennial symposium on 14-19 August 1988 in the University of Minnesota Campus, Minneapolis, U.S.A.

The symposium was held under the auspices of the Department of History of the University of Minnesota and the Presidency of Prof. Caesar Farah, member of the same Department.

The main theme of the meeting was "Decision-making and transmission of authority in the Ottoman State". Other themes were: "Literature as history", "Communications and networks", "Archival sources", "Systems analysis and computer applications", "Western perceptions through travel literature", "The role of science and technology", "Public administration in concept and practice", "Institutional Islam and the Ottoman State".

The meeting was attended by 85 scholars from various countries. Prof. Dr. Halil İnalçık, Professor Emeritus, University of Chicago gave the keynote address. IRCICA Director General was invited to the meeting. He presented a paper about "Başhoca İshak Efendi as a Pioneer of Modern Science in the Ottoman State".

İshak Efendi, famous Ottoman scientist and scholar, was the

chief instructor of the "Mühendishane-i Berri-i Hümayûn" (Imperial College of Engineering) between the dates of 1830-1835. He is accepted as one of the pioneers who introduced modern Western sciences to the Ottoman State. But no documented research was carried out until now on his biography and his contribution to and role in the introduction of modern sciences to the Islamic world; therefore, much speculation was made about his origin and life. In his paper, the Director General disclosed a substantial part of İshak Efendi's life and tried to eliminate some of the speculation in the light of information drawn from documents found in from the Ottoman State archives and which were not used before. He also tried to establish the place of the scholar in the history of Ottoman science and culture.

On the last day of the meeting, CIEPO also held its General Assembly, which convenes every four years. Elections and re-elections were made to the Governing Directorate. Mr. Jean-Louis Bacque-Grammont, Head of the French Institute for Anatolian Research in Istanbul was elected President of CIEPO, Dr. György Hazai (Hungary) Vice President, Caesar Farah (U.S.A.), Executive Secretary, Tadeusz Majda (Poland), Adjunct Secretary and Alexander de Groot (Holland), Treasurer.

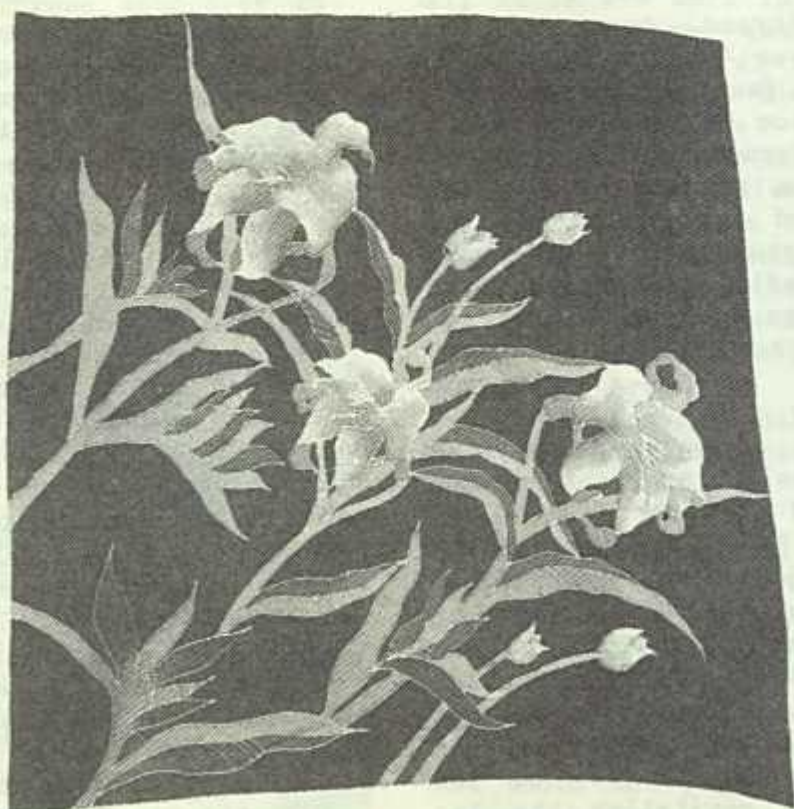
EXHIBITION

Malaysian Handmade Textiles

From time to time, IRCICA has the opportunity to exhibit characteristic works of art from the member countries. This year, the Centre focused on the traditional crafts of Malaysia and organised in its premises, from 26 May-2nd June, an exhibition of "Malaysian Handmade Textiles - Batik and Songket". The exhibition was sponsored by the Tourist Development Corporation Malaysia and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Malaysia, and

initiated and realised through the efforts of Adlan bin Haji Mohamed Daud and Raja Fuziah bte. Raja Tun Uda. The programme sought to convey the creative expression of the batik makers and songket-weavers, whose works reflect the new dimensions of the traditional crafts of batik making and songket weaving in Malaysia.

On display was a selection of traditional and contemporary batik works, printed and handdrawn, and the cloth of silk and cotton woven



Handdrawn batik, details



Songket, handloomed with silk and gold thread

with gold thread, known in the Malay world as "Songket". The exhibition was featured on the Turkish television and aroused great interest. Especially groups of students from schools of art and craft visited the exhibition and had the opportunity to learn about this rich tradition of cloth weaving and design. An informative catalogue of the exhibits was also available.

Batik is the cloth decorated with hand-drawn designs or block printed with wax and offering a rich variety of motifs and colours. Batik-making is practiced intensively especially in the East coast of Peninsular Malaysia, where it was pioneered. The cottage industry grew but not without its problems. By the 1970's, there was an increased awareness on part of the government to revitalize the industry and this period saw innovations, new techniques and designs

in batik making. New styles were introduced and new talents emerged, each contributing to what has become characteristically defined as the Malaysian batik.

Songket is the "cloth of gold" which forms an intrinsic part of the Malay traditions. This is a handloom-woven exotic cloth of silk and cotton, with rainbow colours and a variety of designs symbolically adapted from the natural surroundings. It was traditionally made as a two-yard piece of cloth used by men wrapping it around the waist over the national dress and by women as a full-length sarong. Because of the richness of the material, songket is used mainly for weddings, ceremonial occasions and as gift. Innovative ideas and efforts in design adaptation have paved the way for greater flexibility in the use of songket both domestically and as an export item.

LECTURE

"Synthesis of Mughal Architecture"

Pakistani scholar Dr. Nuzrat Yar Khan gave a lecture on the above topic at IRCICA, on 18 July 1988. The lecture was profusely illustrated with 150 slides, which were Dr. Khan's own photographic works.

The lecturer focused on the Mughal architecture, i.e. Turkish-Islamic architecture in India. He elaborated upon its main concepts and characteristics and the reflection of Islamic symbolism in this architecture. He also dwelt upon the continuation of the formal, structural and decorative traditions of the Mughal architecture with special emphasis on the mutual cultural relations between peoples in the region.

Dr. Nuzrat Yar Khan is an environmental scientist by profession and works for the Government of Canada as Senior Advisor on chemical hazards. But in the same time, he has maintained a strong scholarly interest in the study of Islamic history of art and culture over the last two decades; his main area of interest has been the study of Islamic architecture. He is the author of books and articles on Islamic monuments as well as on Islamic literature.



Dr. Nuzrat Yar Khan

OBSERVATIONS ABOUT IRCICA

Impressions of distinguished visitors

"I had the opportunity and pleasure to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture and its important library which contains jewels of Islamic heritage. I met the persons who are dealing with these works in order to revive them. I saw brilliant stars in the Centre and I pray God that their light continues to shine...." (Original: Arabic)

H.E. Sheikh Hassan Mohammed Kutbi
Ex-Minister of Pilgrimage and Waqfs
Saudi Arabia; 13 May 1988

"I am happy to visit this unique institution and equally happy to meet the colleagues who work here. They assumed the task of throwing light on all aspects of the achievements of Islamic civilisation in different fields. This important mission requires a high and exemplary organisational capacity and special qualifications. Happily, all those who work in this Centre do possess these qualities, from the Director General to the other staff working with him. The exemplary coordination that exists among the staff reflects well that although it has a diversity in it, Islamic civilisation is unified by the faith, by knowledge and devotion. May God help them and all of us to accomplish our duty for this civilisation and this religion." (Original: Arabic)

Prof. Dr. M. Adnan Al-Bakheet
Dean of Scientific Research,
University of Jordan; 30 May 1988

"I had the honour and the precious opportunity to visit all sections of this Centre. What I saw here gives satisfaction and honour for the good of Islamic history, art and culture. These accomplishments are the outcome of the efforts of all those who participate in this important work." (Original: Arabic)
Mr. A.A. Al-Muhanna, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs, Kuwait; 6 July 1988



(ICPICH) INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION: PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY

The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) had organised the First International Calligraphy Competition in the name of late calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi. The competition was finalised in December 1986 and its results were announced at the beginning of 1987. The competition had aroused great interest. There was a high rate of participation on the part of calligraphers from various Muslim and non-Muslim countries. This had encouraged the Commission to decide to renew the competition every three years.

The Commission Secretariat recently started preparations for the Second International Calligraphy Competition, which will be organised in memory of the famous calligrapher Yakut Al-Mustasimi.

A group of experts in calligraphy were invited to meet at the Commission Secretariat on 11-14 July 1988 in order to determine the principles, guidelines and conditions of participation related to the second competition. The preparatory meeting took place under the chairmanship of the Director General of IRCICA and Secretary of the ICPICH, with the participation of the following personalities:

- Prof. Abdelkader Abdallah, lecturer in calligraphy, Egypt;
- Mr. Osman Taha Dimishki, calligrapher, Syria;

- Dr. Mohammed Sharifi, lecturer, Fine Arts Academy, Algeria;
- Prof. Mohammed Abu Baker, lecturer in calligraphy, University of Malaysia, Malaysia;
- Mr. Abdallah Ridha, calligrapher, Saudi Arabia;
- Prof. Dr. Ali Alparslan, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University, Turkey;
- Prof. Uğur Derman, expert of calligraphy at the Commission Secretariat;
- Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Secretary of the First Calligraphy Competition, Commission Secretariat.

The participants in the meeting examined the report of the Jury of the first competition in detail. They discussed all organisational aspects of the competition. In the light of this general evaluation, the rules and conditions were revised and partly modified, to apply for the second competition. A few items were added, and guidelines were prepared to help the prospective participants in applying for registration and preparing and mailing their works to the Competition Secretariat.

The Secretariat presently prepares the brochures and posters of the competition. These documents will be distributed widely, to individuals, authorities and institutions which may be interested, starting in November 1988.

CALLIGRAPHER MOHAMMED ZAKARIYA
RECEIVED HIS DIPLOMA AT THE
COMMISSION SECRETARIAT



"Ijazet" received by Mr. Muhammed Zakariya

A ceremony was organised on 23 May at the Commission Secretariat in Istanbul on the occasion of American Muslim calligrapher Mr. Mohammed Zakariya's receiving his "Ijazet" (diploma) from master calligrapher Mr. Hasan Çelebi. The ceremony took place in the presence of H.E. Sheikh Hassan Mohammed Kutbi, ex-Minister of Pilgrimage and Waqfs of Saudi Arabia, the Cultural Attache of the U.S.A. in Istanbul, members of diplomatic missions of Islamic countries, calligraphers and lovers of calligraphy.

Commission Secretary Prof. Dr. Ekmel-eddin Ihsanoğlu introduced Mr. Mohammed Zakariya to the audience

and said that IRCICA, Secretariat of ICPICH had assisted and supported Mr. Zakariya since early 1980's, within the context of its efforts to protect and revive the art of calligraphy and encourage calligraphers. He said IRCICA had invited Mr. Zakariya to Istanbul to have courses from Mr. Hasan Çelebi and calligraphy expert Prof. Dr. Ali Alpaslan, and it was a pleasure to see Mr. Zakariya made a great progress as a calligrapher and exhibited his works in different countries.

Calligraphy expert Prof. Uğur Derman lectured the audience about the "Ijazet", diploma in calligraphy, which became a tradition

since the time of calligrapher Abdurrahman bin Saigh in the 15th century. He said that the oldest example of ijazet in calligraphy which remained to our time dates back to late 17th century. He showed slides of examples of ijazet belonging to different periods. He explained that the ijazet confers the bearer the right to write and sign calligraphies and teach this art to others. It is generally given when the artist becomes capable of imitating, in a satisfactory manner, a calligraphy of one of the master calligraphers and of writing on his own a well-known saying, which is then signed by other calligraphers, mentioning the date. At the beginning of our century, schools of calligraphy started to give diplomas bearing the signatures of the head of the establishment and the instructors.

The ceremony continued with the speech of master calligrapher Mr. Hasan Çelebi; he informed the audience that he had known Mr. Zakariya by the intermediary of IRCICA and gave him courses in Istanbul, in 1984, then by correspondence after Mr. Zakariya returned to the U.S.A. He said Mr. Zakariya had made a rapid progress and that his receiving his diploma was not an end result, but the beginning of a new stage of advancement. He qualified Mr. Zakariya as a very talented person.

Mr. Mohammed Zakariya then took the floor and said he had started to learn calligraphy 25 years ago. He said it was very difficult to learn this art without the help of a master and thanked Mr. Hasan Çelebi, calligrapher Bekir Pekten, Prof. Dr. Ali Alpaslan and all those



Calligrapher Hasan Çelebi (on the right) and his student, calligrapher Mohammed Zakariya



Muhammed Zakariya's calligraphy which won an encouragement award at the First International Calligraphy Competition

who had helped, supported and encouraged him. The learning of this art is something very special, he said, it is passed on from teacher to student. He expressed the hope that maybe in the future, other Americans would come here to seek for this knowledge, as there is no such teaching in the U.S.A. He said he would continue to teach calligraphy to Americans who are interested in this art, as he has been doing since some time.

Then Mr. Hasan Çelebi gave Mr. Zakariya his ijazet. Signed by Mr. Çelebi, the diplome also bears the confirmation of master calligrapher Mr. Bekir Pekten, according to the tradition.

Mr. Mohammed Zakariya was born in California in 1942. His calligraphies are in the classical style and mostly in thuluth and nasih. Beside calligraphy, he also practices the art of building astrological and maritime instruments and equipment, such as the astrolab. Instruments made by him were exhibited in Los Angeles, Washington D.C., London and Paris; his calligraphies were displayed in different Arab countries.

Mr. Zakariya also gave conferences about the art of calligraphy on various occasions. He is the author of two books and many articles in English about the art of calligraphy.

NEWSFILE ON ISLAMIC HERITAGE

"Friends of Timbuktu" to protect the city's heritage

A social and cultural association has been established under the name of "Friends of Timbuktu" with the aim of promoting various forms of cooperation to protect and develop the historic city of Timbuktu, Mali. Public and private groups, foundations and personalities are members of this non-governmental solidarity organisation. New members are invited to join, as either "active members", "benefactors" or "associated members".

The main purpose is to rescue the "Desert Pearl" formerly called "The Mysterious City" which contains an important cultural heritage. Today, Timbuktu is faced with a number of natural scourges - extreme drought, growth of the desert ...

The association works in conformity with the Emergency Plan determined by the local and national authorities of the Republic of Mali. The plan includes the drilling of a number of wells to supply drinking water, putting into operation of new irrigated lands for farming, the encouragement of tourism in the Sahara and opening swept roads to link Timbuktu to neighbouring large towns, and:

- * The conversion of old buildings and medersas into schools and reading centres;
- * The renovation of old homes and historical monuments and their transformation into museums and libraries;

- * The creation of an "Arts and Crafts House" with the aim of saving ancestral trades which have contributed, in the past, to the name and wealth of Timbuktu.

The address for correspondence is: "Friends of Timbuktu", P.O.Box 772, 75123 Paris Cedex 03, France.

Exhibition on Islamic Heritage in India

All India Institute of Islamic Culture (A.I.I.C.) organised an "Exhibition of Islamic Heritage of the World" comprising over 3000 pictorial exhibits of all kinds pertaining to Islamic cultural heritage. The 12th gallery, devoted to Islamic coinage, was introduced a couple of months ago; it displays the photographs of coins in their actual size and colour. The coins displayed belong to different periods since the beginnings of Islam until the present, such as coins of the Omeiyads, Abbasids, Fatimids, Seljukids, as well as modern Islamic coins.

The twelve galleries of the exhibition are under the following headings:

1. Islamic architecture in India and the world
2. Magnificent mosques of India and the world
3. Islamic art of decoration:
 - Arabesque and carvings
 - Glazed tile work

- Crafts
 - Metal works
 - Coloured glass work
 - Rugs and carpets
4. Paintings and miniatures of Persia and the Arabic masnavis
 5. Islamic traditional dresses and ornaments
 6. Wonderful specimens of Arabic calligraphy
 7. Scientific achievements of Islam
 8. Hajj and other Holy Places of Islam
 9. Cultural life of Muslims in various countries
 10. Islamic literature and rare copies of the Holy Quran
 11. Certified photographs of the relics of the Prophet of Islam
 12. Islamic coinage from the first century Hijra.

The organiser, All India Institute of Islamic Culture is a non-commercial body endeavouring to "instruct the public and particularly the Muslims, about the 1400 years old heritage of Islam, to present the world-wide traditional and cultural Islamic heritage in its correct beauty and form, to create an understanding between Muslims and other communities regarding Islamic culture and tradition and to develop relative well-being with other sister communities and their culture, so as to encourage national integration and international brotherhood". The address is All India Institute of Islamic Culture, c/o Hamdard Library, 14, Old Bazar, Kirkee, Pune 411003, India.



Delegates from Bangladesh at a calligraphy exhibition by the A.I.I.C.

AUSTRIA

Exhibition on "The Arab World and Europe"

An important exhibition is held in the Austrian National Library in Vienna, under the title "The Arab World and Europe". The exhibition, opened on 20 May, will continue until 16 October 1988. It presents around 300 Arabic manuscripts and incunabula from the collections of the Austrian National Library.

The purpose of the exhibition is to emphasize the cultural relations which took place between the Muslim world and Europe in the Middle Ages and how these relations led to the transfer of the knowledge and scientific discoveries of Muslims towards Europe, a process which greatly contributed to the Renaissance movement. The works displayed illustrate the contributions Muslims made to world knowledge in the 9th-13th centuries by translating the scientific works of the Antiquity into Arabic and enriching this knowledge by their own discoveries and achievements; they represent the scientific, intellectual and technical acquisitions of Europe from Muslims in almost all areas and especially in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, medicine, philosophy, arts and literature.

The organisers of the exhibition, Messrs. Tarif al-Samman and Otto Mazal also prepared a comprehensive catalogue which is published in German by the "Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt". Chapters of the catalogue deal with the following subjects: Arab culture; The importance of the Arab world for Europe; Political relations between the Byzantine Empire, the Arab world and Europe; The Holy Qur'an and the script; Qur'an knowledge, tradition, doctrines and jurisprudence; Islam and Christianity; Phi-

losophy; Arabic encyclopaedia and bibliography; Mathematics; Astronomy; Astrology; Medicine; Natural sciences; Alchemy; Geography; Historiography; Arabic grammar and rhetoric; Literature; Music; The art of the book.

Facsimile edition of Al-Gazuli's "Dala'il Al-Hayrat"

The Akademische Druck-u. Verlagsanstalt, Graz published an original-wise facsimile edition of a 17th-century manuscript of "Dala'il Al-Hayrat" by Al-Gazuli (Abu Abdallah Muhammad bin Abu Bakr bin Sulayman, death 1465). This is a complete colour facsimile edition of the 318-folio manuscript in Maghribi script, written with black, gold, red, green and blue ink. The frames of the text pages are in gold and blue and there are many ornamental pages with geometric and floral designs. The edition is in the original size (114x114 mm.) with an ornamented leather binding. Inquiries may be addressed to: Dr. Manfred Kramer, Akademische Druck-u. Verlagsanstalt, P.O.Box 598, A-8011 Graz, Austria.

EGYPT

Reconstruction of Alexandria Library

An important project is undertaken jointly by UNESCO and the Government of Egypt to re-build the historical Library of Alexandria. Funds are being collected through a world-wide campaign launched last year. The ultimate aim is to build a library which would be as big and as rich as the Alexandria Library, great centre of learning built in the 3rd century B.C. by Ptolemy II and destructed in repeated revolts and wars from the 4th century onwards.

The new library is planned to be opened in 1995, with a collection of 200 thousand volumes, but the long-term objective of the project is to endow the library with millions of books. The library will be administered by means of the most developed data processing technologies and it will comprise a data bank for the use of researchers from all over the world.

Islamic Medicine Congress soon

Al-Azhar University collaborates with the Egyptian Medical Association and the Islamic Organisation of Medical Sciences to organise the Congress of Islamic Medicine on 20-22 November 1988. Around 150 research papers are expected at the Congress, to deal with the "diseases of the century" such as the AIDS and dependences on drugs and alcohol, as well as with the principles of medical education, medical sciences in the Islamic perspective and other related subjects. Sheikh Jad Al-Haq Ali Jad Al-Haq, Sheikh of Al-Azhar will be the Honorary President of the Congress which is to be attended by medical doctors and specialists of different Islamic countries.

HUNGARY

Islamic Centre in Budapest

An Islamic centre is to be established in Budapest, following an agreement between Hungarian authorities and the World Muslim League. The Central Asian Newsletter (London) Volume 7, No. 1 of April 1988 reports that the centre will be used by Hungarian Muslims, researchers interested in Asian and African culture and foreigners of Muslim religion such as diplomats and businessmen, and that it will be like the Islamic centres in Vienna and Zagreb.

ITALY

Symposium on "Sinan, the Urban Vision"

The fourth in the series of international symposia organised each year by the Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre and the Department of Architecture and City Analysis, University of Rome, focused on the theme of "Sinan, the Urban Vision". The symposium took place in Genzano di Roma on 1-3 July 1988. Professor Attilio Petruccioli, Director of the Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre explained that monuments are generally studied in isolation from the overall context of their urban environment; Sinan's masterpieces too, he said, have been usually analysed in this manner from the point of view of style, technology, typology and geometry, separately from their environment. He said that the symposium concentrated on Sinan's vision of the city as an integral part of his architecture. The papers presented in the symposium will be published in the Journal of the Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre.

TURKEY

Third Congress of Muslim Librarians and Information Scientists next May

The Congress of Muslim Librarians and Information Scientists (COMLIS) had held its second session in Malaysia, October 1986, with the attendance of 180 delegates from 21 countries (pl. see Newsletter no. 13, Dec. 1986, p.33). It was decided at that meeting that COMLIS III be held in Turkey.

According to this decision, preparations started under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Culture

and Tourism to organise the Third Congress in Istanbul, in May 1989. Dr. Oli Mohamed Abdul Hamid, Head of the Executive Committee of COMLIS and Director of the Library of Universiti Utara Malaysia was invited to Turkey for a preparatory meeting, where it was decided that the main theme of COMLIS III would be "Planning for the International Muslim Information Network". The meeting is to define the concept of an International Muslim Information Network (IMIN) and determine problems and prospects for IMIN. Among other topics to be taken up under the main theme are the design and establishment of information data bases in the Muslim world, identification of centres of excellence for specific subject areas and issues of standardisation for cooperation among libraries. The Turkish Executive Committee is chaired by Mr. Hasan Duman, Director General of Libraries and Publications at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

International Symposium on Architect Sinan soon

The great architect Sinan will be commemorated on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of his death in an international symposium organised by the Atatürk Cultural Centre of the Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History. The symposium will take place in October 1988 in Ankara. Papers based on original research or reflecting a new approach or interpretation will be submitted during the symposium, on the following topics: Sinan's life, the cultural setting in which he lived and worked, his works, his contribution to the development of the Ottoman classical style, his place in the history of Turkish and world architecture, archival research and other related topics. Official languages of the symposium will be Turkish, English, French and German.

OBITUARY

Muslim Scholar Ali Yakub Cenkçiler deceased



A distinguished figure known and esteemed in scholarly and religious circles of Turkey and other Islamic countries, Ali Yakub Cenkçiler was deceased on 22 May 1988. He was known especially for his studies and lectures in Islamic religious literature and Islamic history. Ali Yakub was respected by those who knew him for the pious life he led and his loyalty to his friends and to his memories.

Born in Kosova (Yugoslavia) in 1913, Ali Yakub started to study the classical Islamic works at a very young age. At the age of 23, he went to Cairo to study at Al-Azhar University. He worked in the Central Library of Cairo University from 1946 to 1957, and as translator at the Embassy of Egypt in Ankara, Turkey from 1957 to 1959. Later, he obtained the Turkish nationality and settled in Istanbul where he gave courses and lectures on the great Islamic classical works. From 1976 to 1980, he taught at the Haseki Külliyesi (Islamic higher education centre) attached to the Directorate of Religious Affairs of Turkey. Until his death, he continued to teach Quran reading and interpretation. May God bless his soul.

BOOK SURVEY

- * Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Al-Quds Committee, Al-Quds Document, Preface by H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, Jeddah, 1984, 27x21 cm., 140 p., illustrated (English, French, Arabic)

This book is one manifestation of the resolve of the OIC to work for the safeguarding and liberation of the Holy Places of Islam as an objective laid down in the OIC Charter. It is a basic document bringing out all the facts about Al-Quds and Palestine and highlighting the religious and civilisational importance of the Holy City.

The book was published by the Al-Quds Committee of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. As mentioned by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, Chairman of the Committee in the Preface, the role assigned to it is "to spotlight the truth about the cause of Al-Quds, to objectively explain its many dimensions, to enlighten the world public opinion and to promote global awareness".

To this aim, the book recounts the history of the city from the 4th millenium B.C. when it started to gain an Arab and Semitic character and the Canaanite and other immigrations, after which it became a land where people of different beliefs lived together in harmony and peace. This until the occupation by Israel, which made it a victim of arbitrary practices and tyrannical policies, of intolerable transformation and mutilation acts on historical and cultural sites, heritages of the Islamic civilisation.

The OIC's Al-Quds Committee was established upon the decision of the Sixth Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Jeddah, June 1975). The Tenth Islamic Conference (Fez, May 1979) placed it under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The Committee decided, on the basis of an Information Plan it approved, to prepare a document in the form of a book such as this.

The titles of the principal chapters of the book are:

- I. The Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the question of Al-Quds
- II. Al-Quds and Palestine throughout history
- III. Zionist invasion of Al-Quds and Palestine
- IV. Israeli practices in Jerusalem and the attitude of the international community
- V. The question of Al-Quds and the international law
- VI. The future of Al-Quds.

The book contains photographs and drawings of Islamic monuments in Palestine and maps of the region; there are several annexes, including lists of: Israeli settlements and districts in Al-Quds; United Nations resolutions concerning Al-Quds; Holy Islamic places and historic buildings in Al-Quds.

* Süleyman The Magnificent Poet, by Talat S. Halman, Dost Publications, Istanbul, 1987; 24x17 cm., 68 p., illustrated (English)

The reign of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent, the Lawgiver (1520-1566) was a period of splendour for the Ottoman State. There were numerous military accomplishments which almost doubled the territory; new laws were promulgated to improve the judicial and social system. But this period was also marked by the greatest achievements in Ottoman arts and architecture as well as in literature and the writing of history. The Sultan, a patron of the arts, crafts and letters, was himself a poet. He wrote poems under the pen name Muhibbi (Lover).

This book is a collection of Sultan Süleyman's selected poems, translated into English by Talat S. Halman, professor at New York University, ex-Minister of Culture of Turkey and author of several books on classical and contemporary literature. In the Introduction, he gives an overview of the Sultan's poetry, which is a source providing insights into his personality and private life.

As for the whole classical poetry, human and divine love constitute the basic theme of Süleyman's poems. They reflect the Sultan's thoughts and feelings and some of his verses have become so popular that they are used by Turks in everyday conversation, such as the following couplet translated and recomposed by Talat Halman:

"The people think of wealth and
power as the greatest fate
But in this world a spell of
good health is the best state."

In addition to its literary value as the product of a learned and skilful effort, the book is a contribution to the history of literature in general and Süleyman's period in particular.

* International Workshop Seminar Gül Baba '87, Karoly Polonyi (ed.) Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, 1987, 20x21 cm., 202 p. (English)

This is a collection of the lectures given during the Workshop Seminar organised by the Budapest Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, in the Summer of 1987. The Faculty holds such seminars biannually and invites professionals engaged in architecture and architectural education and students from various countries to work together each time on a different topic. The 1987 Workshop Seminar was devoted to the revitalization of an Islamic monument, the Tomb of Gül Baba, a religious man of the 16th century; the tomb is located in the hillside of Buda, along the Danube. The works conducted during the seminar aimed to create here an Islamic centre with a mosque, a library, a museum and an exhibition hall, to make it a place of attraction.

The collection of lectures has been edited and published by Karoly Polonyi, member of the Faculty of Architecture. The contents are as: Tibor Gaspar, Foreword; Karoly Polonyi, "Urban renewal and architectural education"; Events; Participants; "Workshop: Revitalization of Islamic heritage, re-engineering the conglomerate"; Ernő Juhasz, "Hungary and the Orient, Hungary and the World of Islam"; Gyözö Gerö, "Ottoman Turkish Architecture in Buda"; György Hazai, "The Turks and Europe - Outlines for the script of an educational film"; Enis Kortan, "Le Corbusier and Turkish-Ottoman Architecture"; Hazem Ibrahim, "Development Policy for historical areas. Case study: Al-Gammaliah district, Cairo"; Matti Makinen, "The public image of a State"; Ken Martin, "New honey in old pots"; Alison Smithson, "Inheritance of the Roman paved and serviced domain, the Islamic paved and serviced domain"; Peter Smithson, "Conglomerate urban ordering"; Polonyi Karoly, "Gül Baba '87".

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

We introduce in this issue two institutions dealing with subjects related to Islamic culture: one is the newly established International Institute of Islamic Science and Technology (U.S.A.), welcomed this year by scholarly circles and concerned institutions around the world, and the other is an academic institution in India, the Institute of Islamic Studies affiliated to Aligarh Muslim University.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (IIIST), U.S.A.

The International Institute of Islamic Science and Technology- IIIST has been established earlier this year. It registered as a non-profit organisation in Washington, D.C. in February 1988. The goal of IIIST is to promote and develop Islamic science and technology through concentration on three primary fields and their specialised applications. These fields are Islamic philosophy, sociology, and history of science and technology. The trustees are Prof. Seyyed Hossain Nasr (Chairman of the Board of Trustees, IIIST), Dr. S. Waqar Ahmed Husaini (Director General), Dr. Jamal M. Al-Barzinji as initial incorporators from the U.S.A. and Prof. Dr. Ekmel-eddin İhsanoğlu (IRCICA Director General, Turkey), Prof. Dr. Osman Bakar (Malaysia), Hakim Muhammad Said (Pakistan) and Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani (Saudi Arabia).

The objectives of IIIST include in summary, the undertaking, promotion and encouragement of:

1. The understanding of the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah concerning the world of nature;
2. The development of the Islamic philosophy of science and technology; i.e. science and technology as informed particularly by the Islamic philosophical sciences such as logic and epistemology as well as ethics and law, and aesthetics;
3. The development of Islamic sociology of science and technology; that is, to investigate in particular the causes, consequences and prerequisites of the qualitative and quantitative growth, development, decline and impact of science and technology in Muslim and non-Muslim sociocultural systems, and to determine, in relation to the historical and modern Muslim cultures, the Islamic paradigms of the birth, growth, world supremacy, decline, and contemporary rebirth of Islamic science and technology;
4. The development of the Islamic history of science and technology; i.e. the evaluative and descriptive study of the history of non-Muslim and Muslim, pre-Quranic and post-Quranic, science and technology using their primary sources;

5. The philosophical and sociological assessment of modern Western and Eastern science and technology with a view to their criticism as well as imitative-innovative assimilation as contemporary science and technology;
6. The development of special studies, on a priority basis, of specific sciences and technologies of topical interest to offer Islamic solutions on their application and use for the technologically less and more advanced peoples and regions of the world;
7. The organisation of lectures and courses, studies and research, meetings and conferences, and programs for the public media;
8. The publication of scholarly as well as popular literature including books and journals, educational materials and the production of materials for the electronic media;
9. The provision of rewards, incentives and honorary awards for studies, research and publications and for the development, promotion, dissemination and institutionalization and professionalization of Islamic science and technology;
10. The establishment of local and regional programs, centers, institutions, libraries, publication and distribution organizations, information exchange and dissemination systems to undertake and promote the goals and objectives of the Institute;

11. The development of mutual assistance and cooperation with scholarly societies, educational and research institutions, and national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to further the objectives and programs of the Institute.

To this aim, IIIST is proposed to undertake the following functions:

1. To promote the establishment of institutions (e.g. departments, centers, programs, committees) in the universities of the Muslim countries for study, translations and publications in the three primary fields of IIIST.
2. To promote the establishment of specialized institutions in the universities and research establishments of Muslim countries to deal with specialized interdisciplinary subjects based on the three primary fields, such as medical economics, industrial sociology, science policy and engineering education.
3. To promote the provision of and provide, scholarships for studies and research in the said primary and specialized subject areas.
4. To undertake and promote the application of Islamic science and technology through scientific, technological, educational, and socio-economic development projects. This will be done through cooperative and contractual arrangements with governmental and non-governmental, academic and business, and international aid and development organizations and institutions.

The address of IIIST is: 1512 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, California, USA 95014.

**INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES,
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, INDIA**

Aligarh Muslim University was the first modern academic institution in India to recognize Islamic studies as a discipline. Clause 5 (2) in the first Aligarh Muslim University Act of 1920 states that it is one of the powers of the University to promote Islamic studies. Islamic Studies are also one of the subjects for B.A. and M.A. degrees in the University. The teaching of Islamic studies was started in 1950 in the Department of Arabic.

In March 1954, the Institute of Islamic Studies was established, under the guidance and directorship of Prof. Dr. Abdul Aleem, scholar in Islamic and Arabic studies. It was established principally a research institute with the aim to promote the study of: Islamic culture and civilisation, the economic, social and cultural trends in the countries of West Asia and North Africa and modern Arabic, Persian and Turkish language and literature. Its field of research includes the history and culture of West Asian and North African countries. As a supplementary activity the Institute conducts courses in modern Arabic, modern Persian and modern Turkish. The Institute was organized for research with sections for Arabian studies, Iranian studies and Turkish studies, each section to deal with a separate geographical area or region. It also functions as teaching department since 1968. At

present, its permanent cadre consists of one professor, five readers and eight lecturers.

The Institute has maintained a high standard of scholarship. It publishes an annual Bulletin of the Institute of Islamic Studies since 1957 and another half-yearly Majalla-i-'Ulum-i Islamiya since 1960. The former is in English and mainly devoted to research on the contemporary trends in Islam and the Muslim world, and the latter is in Urdu, dealing mainly with studies in Islamic culture and civilization during the medieval period. Now both are reputed journals and are devoted to the historical, political, literary, economic, religious and cultural studies of the Islamic world. The Institute has published 27 books, and others are in the press. It has also developed a specialized library of Islamic studies. The Department, besides imparting instruction in Islamic studies at B.A. and M.A. levels, runs certificate and diploma courses in Turkish language which is also being introduced as a subsidiary subject in B.A. It also provides research facilities for awards of M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees in different branches of Islamic studies. The Department also organized various seminars and conferences on national and international basis. The Director of the Institute of Islamic Studies and Chairman of the Department of Islamic Studies is Professor N. Akmal Ayyubi. The address is: Institute of Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202001, India.



WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSLATIONS OF THE MEANING OF THE HOLY QUR'AN: PRINTED TRANSLATIONS 1515 - 1980, prepared by İSMET BİNARK, HALİT EREN; Edited and Prefaced by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, Istanbul, 1986; XCIX, 880, 34 p.; 24 cm. (English) Price: US \$80 plus package and postage (US\$ 20 for America, URSS, Japan and China; US\$ 10 all others).

Gives information about 2672 works which are the originals, copies and different editions of 551 complete and 883 incomplete translations and selections in 65 languages. The Preface gives the history of Quran translations from the beginnings of Islam to our time.

UNION CATALOGUE OF PERIODICALS IN ARABIC SCRIPT IN THE LIBRARIES OF ISTANBUL (1828-1928), Compiled by HASAN DUMAN, Istanbul, 1986; 664 p.; 24 cm. Price: US \$25 plus package and postage (US\$ 10 for America, URSS, Japan and China; US\$ 5 all others).

Contains information about 1804 titles of periodicals in different languages printed in Arabic script. The preface, the bibliographical explanations and indications for indexes are trilingual in English, Arabic and Turkish.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EARLY TURKISH WORKS ON CHEMISTRY (Printed works, 1830-1923), Prepared by Ekmeleddin İHSANOĞLU, History of Science Series no.2, Istanbul, 1985; IX, 148 p.; 24 cm. (Turkish) Price: US\$ 10 post and package included.

Gives the results of researches conducted on more than 250 references assessed through the scanning of numerous sources and about 20 library collections. There are 259 entries of works published between 1830-1923 given in chronological order according to the date of publication and indexes of authors, educational institutions and the names of printers and publishers.

OTTOMAN ARCHIVES, Prepared by NECATİ AKTAŞ, İSMET BİNARK; Translated by SALİH SADAVİ SALİH; Edited and Prefaced by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, published by IRCICA and the Centre for Archives and Manuscripts, University of Jordan, Amman, 1986; 14, 251 p.; 24 cm. (Arabic). Price: US\$ 30 post and package included.

The Ottoman Archives is a unique and authentic source for the history of many Islamic countries. This work contains a brief history of the Ottoman Archives, a description of the present classification system used in the archives and explanations of archive regulations and procedures. A glossary of Ottoman archival terms and a bibliography are included.



I K T
İSLAM TARİHİ SANAT VE KÜLTÜR
ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

KÖPRÜLÜ KÜTÜPHANESİ YAZMALAR KATALOGU

CİLT III

İSTANBUL
1405/1986

OSMANLI İLMİ VE MESLEK
CEMİYETLERİ



CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE KÖPRÜLÜ LIBRARY
by RAMAZAN ŞEŞEN, CEVAT İZGİ, CEMİL AKPINAR,
Istanbul, 1986; 3 vols. (XII, 609, 34; 647, XII;
639, XII, 22 p.); 24 cm. (Ar.) Price: US\$ 60 plus
package and postage (US\$ 10 for America, URSS,
Japan and China; US\$ 5 all others).

The Köprülü Library in Istanbul contains an important collection of manuscripts: nearly 2773 volumes under 3500 titles in the fields of history, philosophy, natural sciences, mathematics, etc. The catalogue provides full bibliographic information about them. The Preface gives the history of the collection.

THE OTTOMAN SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1st National Symposium on Turkish History of Science, 3-5 April 1987, edited by EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU, published by IRCICA and the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University; History of Science Series 3, 1987; VIII, 264 p.; 24 cm. (Turkish) Price: US \$5 post and package included.

A collection of papers presented at the symposium which was jointly organised by IRCICA and the Department of History of Science, Faculty of Letters, University of Istanbul. The introduction gives information on some of the scientific and professional associations which were established in the Ottoman State. Two essays on the subject were prepared before the symposium. Some associations which were not known before were introduced in these papers and the establishment of the Ottoman associations, their problems, activities and accomplishments were discussed.

İSTANBUL, A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST (Photo-Album)
by Ekmeleddin İHSANOĞLU, Istanbul, 1987; 97 p.,
1 map; 22 cm. (English, Arabic and Turkish) Price
US \$20 post and package included.

This album contains a collection of the rare photographs of Istanbul almost one hundred years ago, which were chosen from the archive of the Centre. The photographs introduce different sectors of life in Istanbul at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Each photograph has an explanation. This album was published by the Centre in cooperation with the Arab-Turkish Bank in Istanbul on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of their foundation.

IRCICA PUBLICATIONS



TURKISH ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE by Prof. Dr. Oktay ASLANAPA, translated by Ahmed ISSA, Istanbul, 1987; 21, 442, 282 p.; pictures, 1 map; 28 cm. (Arabic) Price: US\$ 60 post included.

A comprehensive encyclopaedic work covering the history of Turkish-Islamic architecture and various branches of art such as carpet-making, the arts of the book including calligraphy, miniatures and binding, etc. Originally published in English. A glossary of 600 art terms has been added.

ISLAMIC SWORDS AND SWORDSMITHS, by Ünsal YÜCEL, translated by Tahsin TAHAOĞLU, IRCICA and the Ministry of Information of Kuwait, Kuwait, 1988; 145 p., pictures, 28x21.5 cm. (Arabic), Price: US\$15 post and package included.

Descriptive catalogue of 114 swords kept at the Topkapı Palace Museum and the Military Museum in Istanbul, with 186 photographs. These swords were used from the first to the tenth century Hijra (7th-16th centuries A.D.). Chapters deal with: Blessed swords related to the Prophet (P.B.U.H.), the four Khalifas and the companions of the Prophet; Characteristics of the Islamic swords and developments in their forms; Muslim swordsmiths.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE COMMON PRINCIPLES, FORMS AND THEMES OF ISLAMIC ART, edited by Ahmad ISSA

This book contains thirty-nine research papers presented by scholars from various countries at the International Symposium on the Common Principles, Forms and Themes of Islamic Art organised by IRCICA in April 1983. The papers are in Arabic, English and French and deal with architecture, decoration, calligraphy, miniature painting and other fields of Islamic arts.

HOLY KA'BA KEYS AND LOCKS, prepared Tercan Yılmaz

The catalogue describes 56 pieces of locks and keys kept in Topkapı Palace Museum in Istanbul, with colour photographs. The introduction gives information on the method of manufacturing of the keys and locks and materials used as well as explanations on their inscriptions and decorations.

VIDEO CASSETTES

The following documentary films prepared by the Centre are available on a single cassette in Arabic. Diffusion system is PAL. Cassette type to be specified (VHS/BETAMAX). Price: US\$ 30.-.

- "Life and Works of the Calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi and Calligraphic Arts"
- "Arts of Illumination and Gilding".