



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

# NEWSLETTER



December 1988

No:19

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

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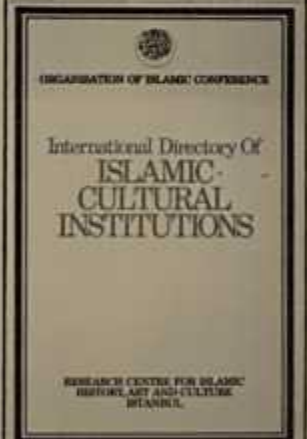
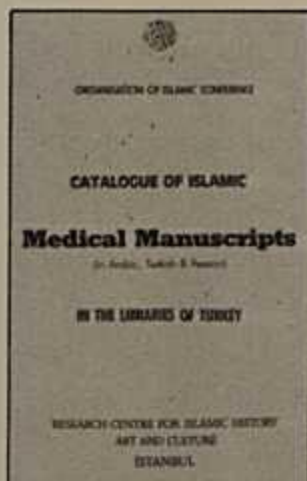
Composed & lay-out in IRCICA  
Printed in Renkler Matbaacılık Co. İstanbul-Turkey

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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 EKMELEDDIN İHSANOĞLU; 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-TAMIMI, 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 LAJIMI, 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

When this issue will be in your hands, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference will have a new Secretary General as its head, H.E.Dr.Hamid Al Gabid, ex-Prime Ministre of the Republic of Niger. This distinguished diplomat and dynamic personality of the Muslim World gives new hopes for the future of the OIC, in this twentieth year of its establishment. This development gives special pleasure to IRCICA as the cultural research institution of OIC taking into account the good academic background of the new Secretary General. We take this opportunity to welcome H.E.Dr. Hamid Al Gabid and wish him all the succes in his functions. We also bid farewell to the ex-Secretary General H.E.Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada and wish him good health and happiness.

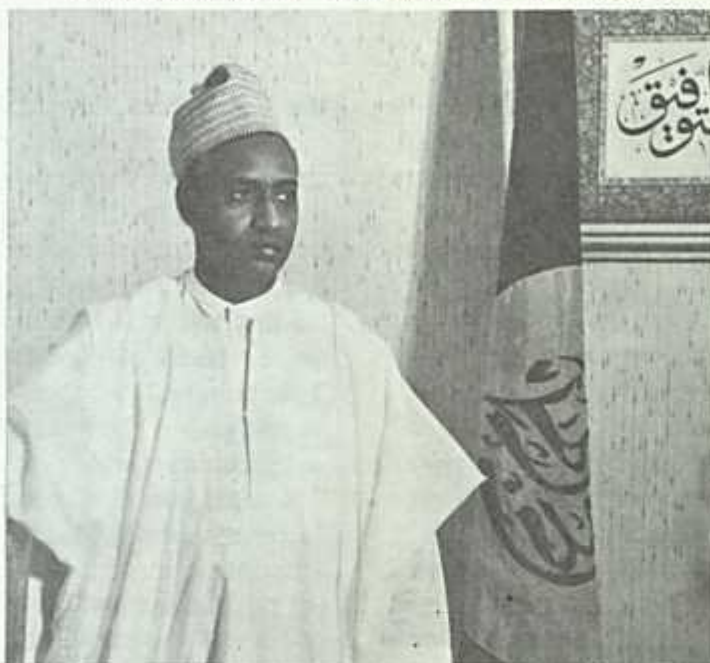
IRCICA's activities in the last couple of months included an international seminar on the theme of "Research in Islamic Civilisation: outlook for the coming decade" which provided a good opportunity to get a bird eye's view on the state and future prospects of research activity in the Muslim world. Two other international meetings are in preparation: the international symposium on the "Modern Communication and Transportation Techniques in the Ottoman State" scheduled for next April and the international seminar on "Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World" scheduled for June; these meetings are organised in the framework of IRCICA's research projects on the history of science in the Muslim world and the history of Muslim nations, respectively. They will help IRCICA receive inputs from researchers and specialists working on these subjects to its research projects and at the same time, to disseminate the findings of its own studies.

The Organisation of the Islamique Conference has proclaimed the year 1410 Hijra/1989 the "International Islamic Heritage Year", to commemorate the first decade of the 15 Century Hijra. In this framework, the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) organises an International Photographic Competition, on the theme of Islamic Cultural Heritage. This competition open to adults and young people allover the world will be a unique event in its kind and wide participation is expected. The same year also coincides with the Second International Calligraphy Competition. Detailed information is provided in this issue about the programme and conditions of participation of these two competitions. The section regarding ICPICH and its activities also includes a new feature planned to appear regularly, to introduce, in each issue of this periodical, a museum of the world holding Islamic collections. The concerned museum authorities are invited to send us information and illustrations about their institution, that we will be pleased to publish.

Lastly, our readers will notice that the printing characters of this periodical have changed. This has been possible with the new typesetting machine made operational in our computer section. This is a first step towards the activation of the Centre's printing unit, expected to materialise in the coming months.

**Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu**

## H.E.Dr.HAMID AL GABID SECRETARY GENERAL OF OIC



H.E.Dr. Hamid Al Gabid, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Niger takes office as of 1st January 1989 as the sixth Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. The new Secretary General was appointed by the 17th Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Amman, Jordan in March 1988, for a mandate of four years.

Born in 1941, in Niger, Hamid Al Gabid graduated in Law from the University of Abidjan, Ivory Coast in 1969 and from the "Institut International d'Administration Publique" in Paris, France in 1970. He was trained at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington, D.C. and received his PhD from Sorbonne University, on the subject of Islamic Banking. He assumed the following functions until the present:

- Head of External Finance Department, Ministry of Finance of Niger (1972-74)

- Secretary General at the Ministry of Finance (1974-1975)
- Resident Executive Director, Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah (1975-1979)
- Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Non-resident Administrator, Islamic Development Bank (1979-1981)
- Minister of Commerce (1981-1982)
- Minister of Commerce and Transport (1982-1983)
- Minister of Finance (1983)

And, Prime Minister of Niger from November 1983 to July 1988.

IRCICA would like to take this opportunity to extend its most sincere congratulations and wishes of success to H.E.Dr. Hamid Al Gabid and express its pleasure to have such a distinguished personality of the Islamic world as the Head of the Organisation.

# THE FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF INFORMATION MINISTERS

## Jeddah, October 1988



*Inauguration of the conference by H.M. the  
Custodian of the Holy Mosques  
King Fahd bin Abdulaziz*

The subject of information has always been on the agenda of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in relation with different areas of activities. But a concrete step was taken recently in the field of information, to launch organised OIC action and cooperation among Islamic countries. This was the convening of the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 10-12 October 1988.

The conference was preceded by a preparatory Senior Officials Meeting, on 6-8 October, which elaborated recommendations on various issues involved in the area of information, for the consideration of the Ministerial Conference. These recommendations were related among others, to: an Islamic information strategy; cooperation among OIC Member States in the field of information; Islamic informational programme in support of the Palestine issue; Islamic Information in the age of satellites and technological development; a New Islamic Information Order. The Senior Officials Meeting also considered reports submitted by the OIC institutions working in the field of information such as the Islamic States Broadcasting

Organisation (ISBO) and the International Islamic News Agency (IINA), as well as those OIC Subsidiary Organs the work of which involve informational activities, including IRCICA.

The First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers was inaugurated by the Custodian of the Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz. The message of His Highness Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference was read by H.E. Sheikh Nassir Muhammed Al Ahmad Al-Jabir Al-Sabah, Minister of Social Affairs and Labour and Acting Minister of Information of Kuwait. H.E. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the OIC addressed the Conference. The Ministers also heard the statement of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the OIC Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, underlining the need for a deeper inquiry into the means to activate the information sector in Islamic countries and solve technical and financial problems in this area.

The Information Ministers discussed a number of issues on their agenda; they adopted the Report and Recommendations of the Senior Officials Meeting, as well as a comprehensive Information Plan for their implementation. They urged the Islamic information media to further disseminate the historical "Mecca Declaration" issued by Third Islamic Summit Conference (Mecca and Taif, January 1981). By another decision, the Ministers declared their resolve to support the OIC institutions and bodies working in the field of information. It was also decided that the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers be held once every two years.

#### **Participation of IRCICA and other meetings and contacts**

Director General Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Information Officer Mr. Nazih T. Marouf represented IRCICA at the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers. Statements about the Centre and its informational activities were submitted to both the Conference and the preparatory Senior Officials Meeting.

These activities through which IRCICA disseminates the results of its studies were commended by the Conference. Recommendation No. 20 of the Senior Officials Meeting as adopted by the Ministerial Conference, is

related to IRCICA and reads as follows: "The meeting listened to a comprehensive report on the various informational activities of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul. The Senior Officials expressed their appreciation of the Centre's efforts which involve various scientific and informational activities in the fields of publishing, seminars and exhibitions, and called on the Centre to pursue this valuable informational effort".

During the Conference period, IRCICA Director General had meetings with the Ministers of Information of different Islamic countries and with H.E.Dr. Abdullah Omar Naseef, Secretary General of the Muslim World League; he briefed them about the Centre's researches and publications. IRCICA delegation visited the headquarters of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) of the OIC, to discuss various issues of assistance and cooperation. The delegation also payed a visit to the King Fahd Foundation for the printing of the Quran. On the other hand, the Director General was interviewed by the Saudi Arabian Television and representatives of various news agencies and journals such as the Saudi News Agency, Ocaz, Al-Madina, Al-Jazira, Al-Nadwa, Al-Yamama and Al-Muslimoon newspapers, which published information on IRCICA.



*Ministerial delegations at the conference*

## INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON RESEARCH IN ISLAMIC CIVILISATION: OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING DECADE

26-29 September 1988

IRCICA's seminar on the above theme aimed to provide an opportunity to researchers, scholars and specialists dealing with Islamic history, art and culture to share experiences, discuss issues and problems faced in research and suggest measures to develop and ameliorate these researches in the coming decade.

The Opening Ceremony heard the message of H.E. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the OIC, who expressed the hope that the collective thinking and action thus initiated would lead to a greater base for cooperation and wished success to the seminar. This was followed by the opening address of the Director General of IRCICA and Chairman of the Seminar; he first touched upon the pursuit of research and scholarship in the Muslim world from a historical perspective, and then discussed at length on each of the four focal points of the seminar, emphasizing the relevance and importance of the issues involved for the development of research activities. The opening ceremony ended with the presentation of an Award of Honour to historian Prof. Abdul Aziz Al-Duri, from the Faculty of Arts, University of Jordan, for his contributions in the field of research and scholarship in Islamic civilisation as an academician and a prolific writer during the last 45 years.

33 scholars and researchers from 10 countries participated in the seminar. 15 papers were presented, in the following subject areas:

- Research methodology
- Data and information
- Research programs
- Resources: funding and manpower needs

These subject areas were devoted two sessions each, one for paper presentations and the other for discussions. On the last day, 10 of the participants briefed the meeting about the activities of their research institutions. The closing session allowed the participants to make a general evaluation of the discussions and record their recommendations in a Final Report.

The Report of the seminar emphasized the duty of the Muslim countries to protect their culture and heritage through well-organised action and reinforce their institutions working in the field of culture. Concerning research methodology, it was pointed out that beside common denominators such as objectivity, accuracy, etc. and the basic principles of enquiry, the methodology to be followed in the study of each subject should be looked at separately in its own context.



*Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Duri receives the certificate*



Many recommendations were made in the field of data and information, including the promotion of reference publications such as dictionaries and bibliographies and translations from foreign languages; the establishment of specialised data banks in the field of Islamic culture; the organisation of training programs on the techniques of collection and use of information. Concerning research programmes, the participants emphasized the need to extend the coverage of researches in Islamic civilisation to include those regions of the Muslim world which have not received due attention until the present, such as Africa, South-East Asia and the Muslim minority communities. It was also recommended that academic institutions of Islamic countries add to their curricula courses on the comparative study of religions. Another recommendation was related to the establishment of incentive schemes such as scholarship programs for the encouragement of research. Finally, the discussions about funding sources and manpower needs led to a set of recommendations aiming to enhance the qualifications of the research personnel and increase their number according to the needs. It was also emphasized that there was a need to set priorities within the research programs and allocate financial resources according to these priorities. The meeting also recommended that greater cooperation

be established among the researchers and research institutions and that a board be set up to meet regularly and determine policies and guidelines for research in Islamic civilisation, under the auspices of IRCICA.

The papers presented in each working session of the seminar were:

#### **I. Research Methodology**

First session. Chairman: Dr. Salih Tuğ (Turkey)

- Dr. Mahmoud Ayoub (U.S.A.), "Methodological approaches to Islamic thought and history"
- Prof. Dr. Mustapha Shaka'a (Egypt), "Ibn Khaldun: his Islamic methods in research with attention to some Western and oriental scholars who dealt with his thoughts"

Second session. Chairman: Dr. Abdullatif bin Abdullah bin Duheysh (Saudi Arabia)

- Prof. Dr. Abdulwahab Bouhdiba (Tunisia), "The Comparative method and its application on some aspects of modern Islamic Civilisation"

- Prof.Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Duri, "Research in Arab history: scope and ideas"
- Prof.Dr. Abdeljelil Temimi (Tunisia), "For a new methodology in the future of human studies on Arabic-Islamic Civilisation"

Discussion on Research Methodology chaired by Prof.Dr. Ihsan Abbas (Jordan).

## II. Data and Information

Third session. Chairman: Prof.Dr. Halil Sahillioğlu (Turkey)

- Prof. Ahmad M. Issa (Egypt), "Bibliographical information, a necessity for our coming generations"
- Dr. Hidayet Y. Nuhoglu (IRCICA), "General survey of the problems in the subject of data and information in research in Islamic Civilisation: a practical approach"

Discussion on Data and Information chaired by Prof.Dr. Mehmet Ipsirli (Turkey).

## III. Research Programs

Fourth session. Chairman: Haji Abdul Razzaq (Pakistan)

- Prof.Dr. Mehdi Mohaghegh (Iran), "Islamic Studies in Iran, the last decade and future trends"
- Dr. Abdurrahim Abu Hussain (Lebanon), "The importance of research diversity in the field of Islamic Civilisation"

Discussion on Research Programs chaired by Assoc.Prof.Dr.Mim Kemal Öke (Turkey)

## IV. Resources: Funding and Manpower Needs

Fifth session. Chairman: Dato Paduka Haji Abdul Saman Kahar (Brunei Darussalam)

- Prof.Dr. Adnan Bakheet (Jordan), "Funding sources and manpower needs"
- Royal Prof. Ungku Abdul Aziz (Malaysia), "Special emphasis to funding and manpower needs within the Malaysian context"
- Zeynep Inal, Ahmed Lajimi, IRCICA "Research in Islamic Culture: some IRCICA experiences"

Discussion on Funding and Manpower Needs chaired by Raja Fuziah bte. Tun Uda (IRCICA)



*Animated discussions followed each session.  
Prof. Dr. Adnan Bakheet from Jordan commenting.*



*From right to left: Dr. Mahmoud Ayyoub, Dr. Ahmet Özel, Prof. Dr. Mehdi Mohagheg and beneath, Dr. Farhan Nizami*

**V. Special interest session.** Chairman: Dr. Abdul Mohsen Al-Medej (Kuwait)

- Sheikh Mohammed Soleiman Faraj, "Islamic scientific studies and researches and the advance of civilisation"

Introduction of some research centres conducting studies and researches on Islamic civilisation:

- Dr. Farhan A. Nizami, the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, U.K.
- Dr. Ahmet Özel, the Encyclopedia of Islam, Turkey
- Mr. Farouk Jarrar, the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, Jordan
- Dr. Abdul Mohsen Al-Medej, the National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters, Kuwait
- Dr. Khalis Husni Al-Ash'ab, the Centre for the Revival of the Arabic Scientific Heritage, University of Baghdad, Iraq

- Prof. Dr. Mehdi Mohagheg, the McGill Institute of Islamic Studies, Tehran Branch, Iran

- Prof. Dr. Abdeljelil Temimi, the Centre for Ottoman and Moroccan Studies and Researches, Documentation and Information, Tunisia

- Prof. Ismail Soysal, the Foundation for Studies on Turkish-Arab Relations, Turkey.

On the third day of the seminar, the participants were led to a study tour to Süleymaniye Complex. A post-seminar tour to the historical cities of Bursa and Iznik, led by art historian Prof. Dr. Oktay Aslanapa, was offered to those who wished to join.

Beside leading to useful guidelines for the promotion of research work, researchers and research institutions, the seminar provided a good opportunity for the participants to share ideas and experiences, discover common difficulties faced in the studies and initiate cooperation.

## IRCICA ACTIVITIES

### **INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR: ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN THE MALAY WORLD Brunei Darussalam June 1989**

The Ministry of Religious Affairs, Negara Brunei Darussalam and IRCICA will jointly organise an International Seminar which will be an important scholarly event in South East Asia next year. The Seminar is to examine the coming and spread of Islam in the Malay world and its impact on the civilisations of the region, from the advent of Islam there until 1945.

The Seminar has been planned within the framework of, and to provide inputs to the research project on "Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World" undertaken jointly by IRCICA and the concerned authorities of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia. It is expected that discussion on major issues will determine future directions concerning research in Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World in the coming decades. The meeting will also provide an opportunity to scholars and researchers from different countries within the region and outside of it, to discuss issues of common concern. Eight main subject areas have been determined for the Seminar. These are: Coming and Spread of Islam; Religious Life and Institutions; The State and Administration; Social Life; Economic Life; Intellectual Life; Architecture and Arts.

### **LECTURES**

#### **"Waqfs Today"**

A Saturday lecture at IRCICA on 22 October focused on the above theme. The lecturer was Mr. A. Aydın Bolak, ex-member of the Turkish Parliament, member of the Board of Governors of the Turkish Petroleum Waqf and author of several articles on waqfs, education and culture, among others. The lecturer gave an account of the development of waqfs in the Islamic world. He said that the waqf as an institution emerged in the framework of Islam; the legislation related to the waqf was established at the time of Prophet Muhammad S.A.W. He explained that the first waqf was established by Omar ibn Al-Khattab and that Muslim scholars later examined the institution

and its activities in detail to establish specific rules and principles for its administration. The lecturer said this institution has lost some of its principal characteristics today; for example, some waqfs are established today without any capital assets. He pointed out that the subject needs to be studied extensively by the concerned authorities and that the waqf institution in its real sense should be made operational.



*Mr. Aydın Bolak*

#### **"Ijazet" - the Diplome of Calligraphy**

Mr. M. Uğur Derman, IRCICA's expert of calligraphy gave a lecture on 5 November 1988 at the Centre on the above theme. As in other Saturday meetings in the series, the lecture was heard by a large audience consisting of artists, experts and lovers of Islamic arts.

The lecturer said that the diplome of calligraphy - "ijazet" - was different from other types of diplomes given by scientific and educational institutions. According to the tradition, the student had to imitate a calligraphy of one of the masters; if his teacher found it a perfect and able imitation of the original calligraphy, he gave a diplome certifying that the student was entitled, from that date onwards, to write and sign his own calligraphies. Mr. Derman informed the audience that the oldest example of "ijazet" which remained to our time dates from



**INTERNATIONAL  
YAKUT EL—MUSTASIMI  
CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION  
1409H—1989**

ICPICH had organised the First International Calligraphy Competition in the name of Hamid Al-Amidi, in 1985. The competition was finalised at the end of December 1986 and its results announced in January 1987.

Considering the interest shown to the first competition and the success achieved in its realisation, the Commission decided to renew this activity every three years. The purpose of this international competition is to revive and encourage the development of the classical Islamic calligraphy within the framework of its original principles and traditional spirit and to preserve it from modern trends which have emerged through foreign influences and which are not in accordance with the said spirit.

It is expected that this attempt will, in one hand, provide a common ground to all Muslim calligraphers to exchange their knowledge and their approach, and on the other, enable the development of a mutually appreciated artistic taste. In the same spirit of encouraging young artists to follow the examples of the great masters and at the same time, to commemorate the latter, the Commission deemed it appropriate to continue to organise the competitions in the name of great masters of calligraphy and decided to hold the Second International Calligraphy Competition in commemoration of the eminent figure of this art, Yakut El-Mustasimi.

Yakut Cemaleddin bin Abdullah El-Mustasimi played a great role in establishing Islamic calligraphy as one of the fine arts. He is said to be of Turkish origin (possibly Abyssinian)

and was born in Amasya, a city in Anatolia. He was one of the slaves of the last Abbasid Khalifa El-Mustasim and was raised by him and given a sound education in languages and literature as well as the sciences of the period. Because of his closeness to the Khalifa, he lived a comfortable life till the Mongol conquest (1258 AD). After things quietened down, he regained his former prestige. Yakut was influenced by the works of older masters of calligraphy like Ibn Muklah and especially Ibn Bawab. At the time when Yakut was writing his calligraphy, there existed six different styles of calligraphy namely, Thuluth, Nasih, Muhaqqaq, Reyhani, Tawqi'i and Rikaa. He developed these six styles and gave them their final shape commonly used till the Ottoman period. He discovered cutting the reed pen slantwise which gave an added beauty to his writings. His Mushafs have existed to this day. There might be confusion regarding his works since eight other people called Yakut bin Abdullah lived in the same period.

The Competition covers the following styles:

- a. Jaly Thuluth
- b. Thuluth
- c. Naskh
- d. Jaly Ta'lik
- e. Ta'lik
- f. Jaly Diwani
- g. Diwani
- h. Other calligraphic styles:  
Qufi, Muhaqqaq, Reyhani, Riqaa (Ijaze),  
Riq'a, Maghribi or Shikeste.

Awards totalling US\$ 41.300.- are allocated for the Yakut El-Mustasimi Calligraphy Competition, to be distributed as follows:

Style	1st Award	2nd Award	3rd Award	Total (\$)
a. Jaly Thuluth	3.000	1.500	1.000	5.500
b. Thuluth	3.000	1.500	1.000	5.500
c. Naskh	2.500	1.250	750	4.500
d. Jaly Ta'lik	2.000	1.000	600	3.600
e. Ta'lik	1.500	750	500	2.750
f. Jaly Diwani	1.500	750	500	2.750
g. Diwani	1.000	600	400	2.000
				26.600
				== =

Two awards of US\$ 300.- shall be given in each of the styles other than the above (i.e. in Qufi, Muhaqqaq, Reyhani, Ijaze, Riq'a, Maghribi and Shikeste), to entries showing excellence; thus, awards totalling US\$ 4.200.- shall be distributed for these styles.

To encourage the participants, the 5 best works which come after the award-winning first three will receive incentive prizes of US\$ 300.- each, totalling US\$ 10.500.- Thus, US\$ 41.300.- will be distributed in total as 21 awards and 49 incentive prizes.

The Organising Committee of the competition is in IRCICA, the Secretariat of the Commission chaired by Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Commission Secretary. The Competition Secretary is Mr.Mohammed Tamimi. The Competition Jury consists of experts who are acknowledged world-wide in the field of calligraphy. The competition has been announced and the Booklet in three languages (English, Arabic, Turkish) specifying the rules and regulations of the competition and conditions of participation is being distributed by the Competition Secretariat. In order to provide equal chances to all participants, texts are given for each style in the Booklet.

A copy of the Booklet can be requested from the Competition Secretariat indicating the preferred language. Applications for registration are to be made by filling the entry Form provided together with the Booklet and sending it to reach the Competition Secretariat by Monday, 22 April 1989.

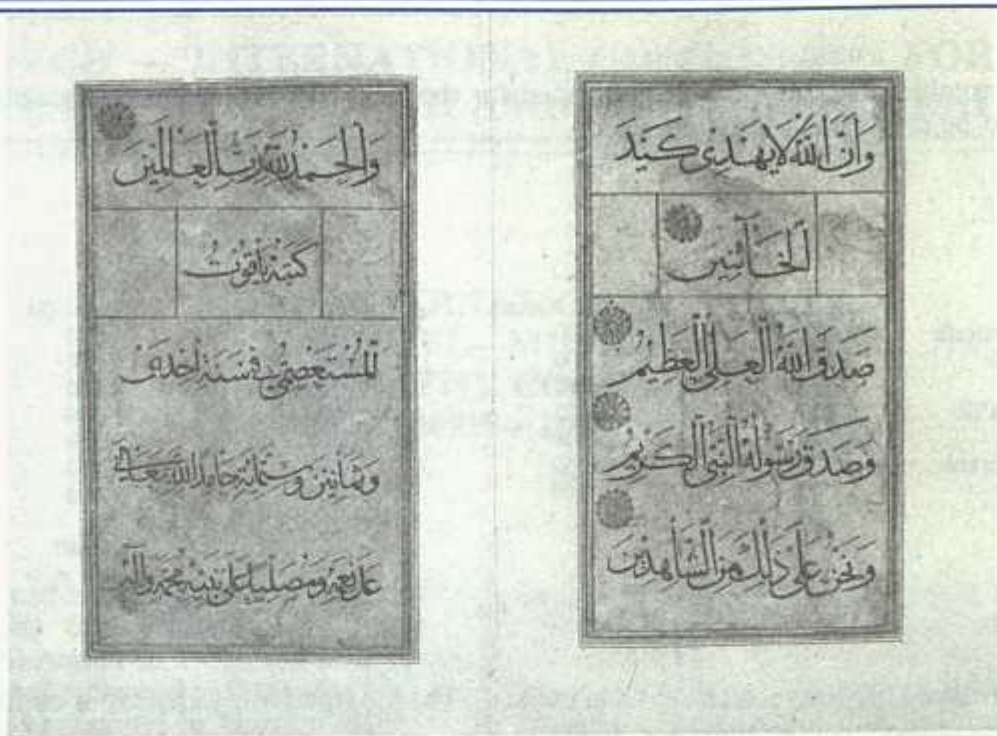
The Competition Calendar is as follows:

Last date for registration:	<b>22 April 1989</b>
Last date for questions of clarification to reach the Secretariat:	<b>25 May 1989</b>
Mailing of answers:	<b>12 June 1989</b>
Last date for submissions to reach the Secretariat:	<b>6 November 1989</b>
Jury meeting:	<b>18 December 1989</b>
Expected date of announcement of the results:	<b>end of December 1989 or beginning of January 1990.</b>

All correspondence concerning the Competition should be sent to: "Yakut El-Mustasimi Calligraphy Competition, IRCICA, P.O.Box 234, Beşiktaş, 80692 İstanbul, Turkey".

### **Catalogue of Winners' Calligraphies at the First International Calligraphy Competition**

ICPICH published a catalogue of the calligraphies of winners at the First International Calligraphy Competition in the name of Hamid al-Amidi finalised in 1986. The catalogue in three languages (English, Arabic and Turkish) contains a Preface by H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Chairman of the Commission, underlining the im-



Calligraphy by Yakut

### Winners' Calligraphies at the First Calligraphy Competition exhibited in Malaysia

portance of writing in Islam. It also contains an Introduction by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Secretary of the Commission explaining the organisational aspects and results of the competition. There are 62 calligraphies by 43 artists from 18 countries in the catalogue, in the following styles: jali thuluth, thuluth and nasih, jali diwani, diwani, jali taliq, taliq, riq'a, qufi, muhaqqaq and reyhani. Personal information about the calligraphers is also provided. The catalogue of 63 pages can be requested by letter to the address of the Commission Secretariat as indicated on the cover of the Newsletter, for US\$10,-.

Upon the request of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Malaysia, winners' calligraphies at the First International Calligraphy Competition were displayed in three major cities of Malaysia, for three months.

The exhibition met great interest; two catalogues were published. The exhibition will travel to Brunei Darussalam in June 1989, during the International Symposium on Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World to be organised jointly by IRCICA and the Government of Brunei Darussalam.

الجنة الدولية للحفاظ على التراث  
الثقافي الإسلامي  
كتاب الجالات الفنون  
في المسابقة الدولية الأولى في فن الخط

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION  
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF  
ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE  
**CATALOGUE OF  
WINNERS' PLATES**

In The First International  
Calligraphy Competition

# INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION TO COMMEMORATE THE ISLAMIC HERITAGE YEAR 1410H.-1989

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) decided that the year 1410 H./1989 be declared and celebrated as the Islamic Heritage Year to commemorate the first decade of the 15th Century Hijra. In conjunction with this event, the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) organised an International Photographic Competition to Commemorate Islamic Heritage Year 1410 A.H./1989 A.D. which aspires to bring forth the unique qualities of Islamic Cultural Heritage through a contemporary visual medium like photography. The competition shall be announced world-wide starting with February 1989, through the distribution of the Brochure containing all information about the programme and the conditions of participation, to cultural institutions, museums, photographers' associations, Departments of Photography or Fine Arts of universities and art associations around the world.

The theme of the competition is Islamic Cultural Heritage. Considering the spread of Islam on a wide geographical area and the multi-dimensional characteristics of Islamic civilization, no limitation or classification is made in the theme.

The competition has the following aims: to seek creative interpretations of the apparent diversity and inherent unity in Islamic Cultural Heritage; to seek a visual expression of the continuity and transformations in Islamic Cultural Heritage through history; to seek a visual demonstration of the simultaneously present indigenous and global dimensions of the Islamic Cultural Heritage; to explore the interaction of a versatile medium like photography with the profound subject matter of Islamic culture; to encourage the use of photography in archival preservation, especially of those aspects of Islamic Cultural Heritage that are under some risk; to seek a

photographic identification of the "Living" Islam and to seek critical comments on the contemporary cultural and artistic expressions in the Muslim world; to seek comment on the state of Heritage preservation in the Muslim world.

The competition is open to amateur or professional photographers from any country. Entrants of the competition will be in two groups: young people (age 12-17) and adults (age 18 and over). Entries may be colour or black-and-white photographs or transparencies. A Competition Jury composed of experts will examine and evaluate the entries to be received by the Competition Secretariat until 14 August 1989. Winners will be announced in September 1989. The awards are to be distributed as follows:

Thirty prizes will be awarded to Adults: one Grand Prize of \$2000; three First Prizes \$800 each, totalling \$2400; three Second Prizes \$600 each, totalling \$1800; three Third Prizes \$400 each, totalling \$1200; twenty Mentions \$200 each, totalling \$4000. In addition, thirty prizes will be awarded to Young People: one Grand Prize of \$500; three First Prizes of \$300 each, totalling \$900; three Second Prizes \$200 each, totalling \$600; three Third Prizes \$100 each, totalling \$300; twenty mentions \$50 each, totalling \$1000.

The Competition Secretariat is in IRCICA, the Secretariat of ICPICH and the Competition Secretary is Mr. Sinan Guler. The Brochure of the competition may be sent to prospective participants on request to the following address:

*"International Photographic  
Competition Secretariat,  
IRCICA, P.O.Box 234,  
80692 Beşiktaş,  
Istanbul, Turkey".*

## MUSEUMS

*Starting with the present issue, we shall provide to our readers introductory information about selected museums having Islamic collections. Museums are important elements of cultural life; they represent the heritage of societies and reflect their cultural "identity". They play an important educational and informational role in making known the culture and civilisation of societies to others and transmitting the cultural and artistic heritage of today to the future generations. According to the definition of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), a museum is a "non profit-making, permanent institution in the service of society and its development and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits for purposes of study, education and employment, material evidence of man and his environment". In addition, conservation institutes and exhibition galleries permanently maintained by libraries and archival institutions and natural, archaeological and ethnographic monuments and sites are also considered as museums\*.*

*Data on museums in all countries of the world, numbers of visitors to museums and museum personnel are collected by the UNESCO since the 1950's. Within the OIC, IRCICA has been collecting information about museums in Islamic countries within the framework of two of its research projects. The "International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions" contains the addresses of museums in Islamic countries as well as those located in other countries but possessing Islamic collections. The next edition of this Directory will also provide information on the collections and activities of the museums, according to the extent of response to the questionnaires circulated by the Centre. On the other hand, one of the chapters of the preliminary study on the "Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States" is devoted to the subject of museums.*

*This section has been included in the Newsletter to contribute to general awareness about museums holding Islamic collections. National,*

*public or private museums of any category - archeology, history, ethnography, anthropology museums, art museums and others- will be introduced here. IRCICA, the Secretariat of ICPICH will be pleased to receive information in the form of brochures, pamphlets or write-ups supplemented with photographs, that it could publish in this section in future issues of the Newsletter. The first museum we present is the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts in Istanbul, Turkey, on the basis of information provided by the museum authorities.*

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\* UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1987*, p.8-1

### MUSEUM OF TURKISH AND ISLAMIC ARTS (TIEM), ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Established in 1914, the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts (TIEM) is the first Turkish museum to build up a comprehensive collection of Turkish and other Islamic works. Until 1983, when it moved to its present building in the newly restored Ibrahim Pasha Palace, the museum collection was contained within the Süleymaniye complex.

The museum contains over 40 000 works of all kinds from almost every period of Islamic history. The collection of rugs contains some of the most important pile rugs in the world; the Manuscripts-Binding-Calligraphy Collection contains some of the finest manuscripts and works dating over a period of 1200 years from the 7th to the 19th century. The museum also possesses a significant collection of stonework and woodwork of the Seljuk and Ottoman periods. One may also see scenes from folk life reconstructed in the Ethnographical Section, showing traditional rug and kilim looms, traditional weaving and wool dyeing and displays of popular artefacts from all parts of Turkey.



The TIEM possesses one of the finest collection of carpets in the world, including rare Seljuk rugs, prayer rugs and animal-figured carpets of the 15th century and some of the finest examples of the Anatolian carpets, decorated with geometric or Kufic motifs dating from the 15th to 17th centuries. The collection also contains valuable Ottoman court rugs, rugs from the famous weaving centre of Uşak, and others from Iran and the Caucasus.

A considerable part of the TIEM manuscript collection consists of copies of the Quran from all parts of the Muslim world. One can see here the calligraphic masterpieces of the Omeiyads, Mamluks, Mongols, Turkmen and Seljuk dynasties, and of the Timurids, Safavids, Qajar, Anatolian Beyliks and Ottomans. The collection also includes a large number of other important manuscripts on a wide variety of subjects, which are notable for their content, the style of script or their binding. Among the

most remarkable objects in the collection are illustrated manuscripts in Turkish and Persian, royal edicts and pardons bearing the signature of the Ottoman Sultans, the imperial emblems (tuğras) and anthologies. It is one of the most remarkable collections of its kind in the world.

The museum also holds a comprehensive collection of ceramics taken from excavations carried out between 1908-14 and in particular, in Samarra, Raqqa, Aleppo and Kashan, covering almost the entire early Islamic period. Later works include mosaic faience from the Anatolian Seljuk and Beylik periods, rare stucco fragments from the palace of Kılıç Arslan in Konya, faience and pottery ware of the Ottoman period, including some fine late period ware from Kütahya and Çanakkale. The glassware collection spans over a considerable period and includes early 9th century Islamic artefacts, 15th century Mamluk lanterns and a number of artefacts of the Ottoman period.

The metalwork section includes rare pieces of the Seljukid period in Iran, as well as mortars, incensers, ewers, mirrors and weights of the Anatolian Seljuk period, door-knockers from the Ulu Mosque of Jizra and 14th century candelabra bearing typical Islamic cosmological and astrological symbols. The Ottoman section contains artefacts dating from the 16th to the 19th century including encrusted crests, lanterns, rose-water sprinklers, censers and bowls of silver and bronze.

Among the most important wooden artefacts in the museum are wood carvings from Samarra dating back to the 9th-10th centuries, rare Anatolian Seljuk artefacts of the 12th-13th centuries and of the later Beylik period. The collection also contains some of the finest mother-of-pearl, ivory and tortoise-shell inlaid work of the Ottoman period, including Quran covers, lecterns and caskets.

The stonework section consists mainly of reliefs, most of which are inscribed, belonging to the Omeiyad, Abbasid, Mamluk, Seljuk and Ottoman periods, grave-stones of the Seljuk period and relief inscriptions of the Ottoman period. Many of these artefacts are interesting both in their style and content. Stonework of the Ottoman period, from Palestine, Cairo, Damascus, Aleppo, Diyarbakir and sites throughout Anatolia, is varied enough to constitute an entire museum collection in itself.

Still another interesting section of the Museum is the Folk Art section. Rare samples of folk art were collected by the TIEM over the years, but were given their first showing on the opening of the Ibrahim Pasha Palace. They include rug and flat-weave looms from various parts of Anatolia, wooldyeing, and samples of folk weaves and embroidery. Richly varied regional costumes, domestic artefacts, utensils used in crafts and nomadic tents are also displayed, in their proper context.

The Palace of Ibrahim Pasha which presently houses the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts, is an important example of 16th century Ottoman architecture. Built of stone, the palace survived to the present day, unlike most buildings of the period. It is situated on the slopes of the ancient hippodrome, facing the Serpant's Column, the Spiral Column and the Column of Theodosius. The palace, once used as the residence of the Grand Vizier, was presented to Ibrahim Pasha by Suleyman the Magnificent. It was also used occasionally by the Sultan himself. The facade was frequently illustrated in 16th century miniatures, and later in the paintings and engravings of European artists. It was restored between 1965 and 1983. A reconstruction of an old Turkish shopping arcade is found on the ground floor, where the conference hall of the museum is also situated.



time dates from the year 1680 but that the first diplome in history was that of Abderrahman bin Saigh in the 15th century. The diplomes given for mastery in the styles of thuluth and nasih were separated from those for ta'liq; for each style had its own school. The diplomes were presented during ceremonies held in mosques. Mr. Derman's lecture was accompanied with a presentation of nearly 100 slides of diplomes of calligraphy.



*Dr.Şeşen lecturing*

#### **"Translations into Turkish at the 15th Century"**

This lecture was given by Dr. Ramazan Şeşen, expert in Islamic history and Head of the Manuscripts Section at IRCICA, on 19 November. Dr. Şeşen's lecture started with an overview of the promotion of Turkish as a language of science and bureaucracy. The 15th century was marked by added importance Turkish gained as the language of the State in the Ottoman State in the West and Timurids in the East. In the same century, numerous works were written in Turkish and foreign works translated to Turkish. The lecturer then gave detailed information about these translations which were an important cultural activity of the said century. He gave the examples of about 70 works on history, literature, Islamic sciences, medical sciences, mathematics, astronomy, geography and other sciences, translated from Arabic, Persian and Greek into Turkish.

#### **"Turkish Miniatures"**

Dr. Filiz Çağman, expert at the Topkapi Palace Museum and author of works on the Miniature art, gave a lecture in IRCICA on Saturday, 3 December. The lecturer gave a brief history of the development of this art in general and in the Ottoman period in particular, in conjunction with other cultural developments and various artistic styles and patterns. Dr. Çağman showed around 100 slides of old miniatures and described them in the light of her explanations about the development of this art.



*Dr.Filiz Çağman*

#### **"Mimar Sinan as the representative of pluralism in architecture"**

Prof.Dr. Bülent Özer, Vice President of Mimar Sinan University, architect and historian of architecture gave a lecture in IRCICA, on 17 December, about architect Sinan and his works; the lecturer said that Sinan is a Turkish-Islamic architect whose life and works have been studied in detail; he said that one of the most important characteristics of Sinan is that he is the master of pluralistic architectural creativity. With this is meant that Sinan put together, synthesized, interpreted and reproduced the elements of various approaches and schools of architecture, different aspects of the Turkish—Islamic architecture in Anatolia, in the light of the needs and social conditions of his period. The lecturer gave examples of Sinan's works reflecting this aspect of his architecture.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

- \* "I wish this Centre all the success in the service of Islamic culture and civilisation. The Centre makes efforts for the revival of our culture and civilisation and it is incumbent on all of us to contribute to the funding of the Centre's projects which concern all of us since they serve our present and our future in the light of our past" (original:Arabic).

**H.E.Mr. Mohammed Khadem Wajih**  
Minister of Transport, Yemen A.R.  
7 September 1988

- \* "The word impressed does not give justice to my feelings. The job is so huge, yet the efforts are equally great. It is a challenge to deal with modern culture and greater to deal with culture on the bases of the past and the present because this is the proper way to deal with the future" (original:Arabic).

**Dr.Mohamed I. Kazem,**  
Director, UNESCO Regional Office  
of Education in the Arab States;  
Professor, Al-Azhar University,  
Cairo - Egypt  
15 September 1988



*H.E.Mr.Cahit Bayar (on the right)  
sees old photographs of Istanbul*

- \* "I visited this Centre today and observed with pleasure that the very positive work performed here contributed, and will continue to contribute, to Islamic history and art. This Centre certainly plays a great role in the affinity among Muslim nations" (original: Turkish)

**H.E.Mr. B.Cahit Bayar**  
Governor of Istanbul  
23 September 1988

- \* "On the occasion of my visit to the Reasearch Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, I wish to express my hope that there will be continued harmony and mutual encouragement among the different religions and cultures, including the Islamic ones for further advancement of the world. In this respect my country, Republic of Korea, may offer an idea of the harmonious development of different cultures and religions."

**H.E. Mr. Myung-ha Chang**  
Ambassador of Korea,  
Ankara - Turkey  
23 September 1988

- \* "The first study visit to Istanbul by the Institute of Near Eastern History and Culture and Turcology, Munich University reached a peak with the visit to this institution. We all admired the historic atmosphere and the succesfull work undertaken here. We congratulate the Director General and his colleagues and wish them continual succes" (Original:German)

**Prof.Dr.Hans Georg Majer,**  
Director of the Institute  
and members and students  
2 October 1988

- \* "I better feel the sense of Islam in this nice, historical building and I thank God for that. Today is an important day for me. I remember the happy times of Al-Andalus and feel myself in an imaginary garden. Your sister" (Original:Turkish)

**Prof. Dr. Anna Masala**  
Professor of Turcology,  
University of Rome  
11 November 1988

- \* "It is with admiration that I saw today this great institution that I wanted to visit since a long time. Your valuable accomplishment impressed me very much; I sincerely congratulate you

for your work which is of utmost benefit for the whole scholarly world, wish you success and thank you for your hospitality” (Original: Turkish)

**Prof. Dr. Anne Marie Schimmel**  
Harvard University, U.S.A.  
17 October 1988

- \* “It was a pleasure for me to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul. I saw, with pride and admiration, the cultural and intellectual riches in this Centre and the treasures which concern not only the Islamic world but whole mankind. Efforts of those who work here deserve our and all Muslims’ praise” (original: Arabic).

**H.E.Mr. Mohammed Mahjub**  
Minister of Waqfs of Egypt  
31 October 1988

- \* “I visited this Centre today for the second time. I clearly observed the progress and successful work achieved, since my first visit and was very satisfied with the results. These valuable works are worthy of encouragement and support in all respects” (original: Turkish)

**H.E.Mr. Mehmet Yazar**  
Minister of State of Turkey  
31 October 1988



*H.E.Mr. Mehmet Yazar*

- \* “In my name and in the name of my delegation, allow me to thank you for your hospitality to us during our visit to the Centre. We are fascinated by your work; the quality is high and varied. We wish all the best in your selfless service to Islam”.

**H.E.Mr. Omar B. Sey**  
Minister of External Affairs of Gambia  
11 November 1988

- \* “With admiration for very important work undertaken with skill, taste and dedication. It was rewarding to see the work of Dr. İhsanoğlu and the staff, which will be a real contribution to the world’s understanding and appreciation of Islamic culture”.

**Mr. Milton Viorst**  
New Yorker Magazine  
Washington, D.C.  
7 December 1988



*H.E.Mr. Omar Sey at IRCICA; on his right, H.E. Dr. Omar Jah. The minister and his delegation were briefed on IRCICA’s activities.*

## SPOTLIGHT ON CULTURAL NEWS

### EGYPT

#### **Fifth Conference on Islamic Medicine held in Cairo**

The Fifth Conference on Islamic Medicine was held in Cairo on 20-23 November 1988, under the patronage of H.E. Hosni Mubarek, President of Egypt. The conference was organised jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Union of Physicians of Egypt, Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and the Islamic Organisation of Medical Sciences of Kuwait. The inaugural ceremony heard speeches by H.E. Hosni Mubarek, Sheikh of Al-Azhar Sheikh Jad Al-Haq Ali Jad Al-Haq, Minister of Public Health of Kuwait and President of the Islamic Organisation of Medical Sciences H.E. Dr. Abdurrahman Al Awadi, and Dr. Ali Yusuf, Secretary General of the same organisation.

Medical doctors and scholars from 35 Islamic countries and around 100 specialists from other countries participated in the conference. Papers were presented on various health issues and their treatment from an Islamic perspective, including the epidemics of the era, curricula of the faculties of medicine, ethics in medical sciences, treatment of diseases by means of herbal medicines, medical miracles in the Quran, among others. The Conference was followed by an International Seminar on Health Policy-Ethics-Human Values-Islamic Perspectives, on 24-25 November. IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu participated in the Conference, for the fourth time since the Second Conference held in 1981 in Kuwait. It may be recalled that IRCICA's "Catalogue of Islamic Medical Manuscripts" was published on the occasion of the Third Conference on Islamic Medicine held in Istanbul in 1984.



*H.E. Hosni Mubarek receives the delegations*

### ITALY

#### **TWAS 1987 History of Science Prize**

Prof. David A. King, Frankfurt University, F.R. of Germany is the winner of the History of Science Prize 1987 given by the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), Trieste, Italy. The TWAS Award Ceremony took place in August 1988. TWAS History of Science Prize was awarded for the first time in 1987.

The prize winning research essay by Prof. David A. King is titled "Shams Al-Din Al-Khalili and the Culmination of the Islamic Science of Astronomical Timekeeping". The author presents the first detailed account of the astronomical tables compiled by Al-Khalili and used in Damascus from the 14th to the 19th century; he provides an overview of the tables and demonstrates their mathematical structure and accuracy. The work is in English. It contains valuable appendices including translations of introductions by Al-Khalili to his different groups of tables and facsimiles of the manuscripts of the tables.

Shams Al-Din Muhammad bin Muhammad Al-Khalili was a timekeeper (muwaqqit) in the Omeiyad Mosque in Damascus in the 14th century. His main astronomical work consists of mathematical tables comprising about 40 000 entries in total, which constitute outstanding examples of the astronomical work of Muslim astronomers of the medieval ages for timekeeping and determination of the direction of the Qibla.

### JORDAN

#### **Seminar on Coordination and Cooperation Among Research Institutes soon**

A Seminar on "Coordination and Cooperation Among Institutes of Research and Studies and their Applications within the Framework of Islamic Thought" will be organised jointly by the Islamic Academy of Sciences (IAS, Amman) and the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al-Albait Foundation, Amman). The joint Organising Committee agreed upon the framework, objectives and guidelines of the Seminar and decided that it would take place at the Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, in July 1989. Focus will be on the promotion of cooperation and coordination among Islamic institutes at bilateral and collective levels. Many institutions are invited to the meeting, such as IRCICA, the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and

Development (IFSTAD in Jeddah), the Islamic Jurisprudence Academy (Jeddah), the International Institute of Islamic Thought (U.S.A.), the King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies (Riyadh). The Newsletter of the Islamic Academy of Sciences, no.5 of August 1988 published detailed information about the activity which will be an important step towards greater interaction among Islamic learned institutions and inter-Islamic transfers of knowledge, science and technology.

## SWITZERLAND

### Geneva hosts Islamic Calligraphy Exhibition

Interest in Islamic arts and especially calligraphy is growing among the European public. Geneva is one of the cities where museums house Islamic collections of repute. The exhibition on "Treasures of Islam" in 1985 was a great artistic event. Recently, the "Musée d'Art et d'Histoire" held an exhibition on "Islamic Calligraphy, Sacred and Secular Writings" from 26 May to 2nd October 1988. The exhibition is also to travel to Dublin, London, Zurich and Amman throughout 1989.

A bilingual catalogue (French and English) was published for the exhibition, containing articles about Islamic calligraphy, its origins and different styles and the reproductions of 56 works from Arab countries, Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia, Turkey and India with introductory information on each of these regions. At the end of the catalogue are maps of the Islamic world, a chronology of dynasties, a rich bibliography and a glossary.

## TUNISIA

### Seminar on "The Cultural Element in Development"

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies and Research in Tunis organised an international seminar on the theme of "The Cultural Element in Development", on 21-26 November 1988. 50 scholars and researchers from various countries participated. Topics covered under the main theme were the following:

1. Cultural aspects and cultural levels
2. The cultural platform of development
3. Social, economic, scientific and technical dimensions of development
4. Cultural creativity in the service of development
5. Cultural policy and development policy.

Some papers presented under the above topics were: "Cultural horizons and levels of cultural development" by Dr. Mahmud Emin Al-Alem (Egypt); "Issues of cultural representation: an obstacle or a dynamic element in the development process" by Dr. Yves Lacoste (France); "Cultural authenticity: renewal to correct the course of development" by Dr. Abdallah El-Kettani (Morocco);

"Cultural duplicity as a principal element of under-development" by Dr. Chadli Fitouri (Tunisia); "The future of culture and the plurality of people in the South of African Sahara" by Mrs. Rosa Ismagilova (U.S.S.R.); "Cultural dimension of development: trap and hypothesis" by Mrs. Dominique Perrot (Switzerland); "Rarity of the cultural factor in development" by Dr. Ghanem Hanna (Syria); "Towards a renewed culture achieving allover development" by Dr. Fadhel Jamali (Tunisia); "Culture and the participation of women to development" by Mrs. Camille Lacoste Dujardin (France); "The culture of the Arab child and development" by Dr. S. Miladi (Egypt); "Which development? Which culture?" by Dr. Thierno Mahmoud Diallo (Burkina Faso).

IRCICA was represented at the seminar by Mr. Ahmed Lajimi who presented a paper titled "Cultural dimensions of development in Islamic countries". The paper summarised the results of a study undertaken by IRCICA on the "Cultural Dimensions of Development in the Member States of the OIC" in execution of a resolution of the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers (Amman, March 1988) requesting the preparation of a report about the cultural situation in the Muslim world. The study tried to assess the situation of Islamic countries and problems related to development in the areas of culture which are quantifiable according to statistical criteria, namely education, scientific research and development, libraries and book publishing, museums, massmedia and cinemas and theatres. The paper presented the results of this study in relation with development plans and policies of Islamic countries.

## TURKEY

### Lecture on the art of calligraphy

Dr. Anne Marie Schimmel, professor of Islamic civilisation at Harvard University, U.S.A. visited Turkey recently and gave a conference in Istanbul, at Topkapi Palace Museum, on the theme: "The art of Islamic calligraphy from the past to today". Dr. Schimmel went through the evolution of the art of calligraphy by showing slides of the oldest examples of calligraphies in Kuf'i style written in Iran, Afghanistan, North Africa, some of which dated from as old as the 11th century. She said calligraphy in this style was used not only in writing Quran copies but also to decorate ceramics and other objects as well as on mosque walls and gravestones. Talking on different types of calligraphy, Dr. Schimmel said that the Western world is interested in the Arabic script since a long time and that samples of calligraphy can be found in Western books written since the 15th century. She said that although thuluth and nasih replaced the Kuf'i style in time, these three styles developed rather parallelly. She also talked about the new trends in calligraphy and the preparation of the writing material.

## EGYPTIAN WRITER NAGUIB MAHFOUZ: NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE

Naguib Mahfouz Abdul Aziz Sebilji was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1988. He is one of the greatest writers of the Muslim world and the first Arab writer to receive this Prize since its inception. Naguib Mahfouz has been writing for the last 50 years.

Born in 1911 in the Jamiliya district of Cairo, he entered the medersa of Sheikh Bhiri at the age of four. He continued his education at the Huseyniya Primary School and Fuad I Secondary School. He is a Philosophy graduate of the Faculty of Letters of Fuad I University (Cairo University) in 1934. He enjoyed reading since his primary school days and preferred detective novels. Later, he was interested in historical novels which influenced his first writings. Subsequently, he was attracted by the writings of Taha Hussain, Abbas Mahmud Akkad, Ibrahim Abdelkader Mazni, Tawfiq Al-Hakim and Yahya Hakki. He quenched his thirst of literature mostly from the major sources of Arab language and literature such as the works of Jahiz, Ibn Abdi Rabbihi, the poetry of Mutanabi, Maarri, Ibn Rumi and others. In a period of maturity, he read European literature.

He started to write short stories as early as 1928, when he was a secondary school student. His first story titled "Thaman al-Da'af" (The Price of Weakness) was published in the "Al Majalla Al-Jadida" (New Journal) on 3 August 1934. His first collection of stories titled "Hams'ul Junun" (The Whisper of Madness) was published in 1938 and his last book of stories appeared 25 years later in 1963 under the title "Dunya Allah" (The World of God).



Naguib Mahfouz was a civil servant all his life. Following his graduation from Fuad I University in 1934, he entered the Ministry of Waqfs. A year later he was appointed Director of the Technical Bureau, and later the Director of Inspection, and Inspector of Films at the Art Department. In 1960, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Cinema Institute. The last post he held was that of Advisor to the Minister of Culture. He was presented with national medals of honour for his writings. His works are registered in the Library of Congress, U.S.A. A book on his life and his works containing a presentation of his novels was published in German. Many university students in the Arab world and Europe studied his works in their graduation thesis. His books were translated all over the world into many languages, English, French, German, Russian, Slavish and Italian.

For Naguib Mahfouz, the only way to universalism goes through local particularism. He thinks that history is a continual process and a fertile ground for every writer. What the writer would do is to add his own views to the real facts; this would augment the credibility of his text and give the same impression of truth to the reader or the audience. Naguib Mahfouz was influenced by various thinkers and authors. He appreciates Descartes, Kant, Shopenhauer, Sartre and Camus in addition to Ibn Sina and Farabi.

Naguib Mahfouz is praised by literary critics for his contributions to literature with his novels and story-writing. But what is probably more important about him is that although they are inspired by the local characteristics and events from specific regions and places, his works address to people all over the world. He is from the middle strata of the Egyptian society and described the life in this level of the society in his realistic writings. These are grouped in three categories by some literary critics. The first group consists of those reflecting a critical realism such as "Khan Al-Khalili" (Al-Khalili house) and "Zukak Al-Madaq" (Madaq Street); the second group of works consists of his famous trilogy of realistic works of documentary type titled "Bayn Al-Qasrein" (Between the two palaces), "Qasr Al-Shawq" (The palace of Shawq) and "Al-Sukkariya" which tell about the life of an Egyptian family of the middle class, reflecting the social and political environment of the period between 1917 and 1944. As to the third group of books, they reflect a realistic philosophy, such as "Al-Lis wa Al-Kilab"

(The thieves and the dogs), "Miramar" and "Al-Karnak".

Naguib Mahfouz also wrote, in an earlier phase of his literary career, novels based on the history of ancient Egypt. His novels, plays and film scripts written over a period of 50 years total one hundred. The Nobel Prize was presented to him by the Swedish Academy in recognition of the richness of his works which reflect a realistic, clear approach and a veil of secrecy through which latent meanings can be discovered.

The writings of Naguib Mahfouz are not exclusively Egyptian literature; they also represent the literature of Africa and the Third World and the spirit and life conditions of their people striving for a better future. Many of his works successfully reflect these sentiments; the local, the human, and therefore, the universal cry.



*Below is basic information about the objectives and activities of two research institutions, one from the Muslim world and the other from Europe; the information was obtained from brochures provided by these institutions.*

## **KING FAISAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH AND ISLAMIC STUDIES, SAUDI ARABIA**

Established in 1983 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies is one of the affiliated organs of the King Faisal Foundation. In addition to contributing to the aims of the Foundation, the Center has the following objectives:

— Highlighting the role played by Islamic civilisation and its contributions to world civilisation since centuries, and the characteristics distinguishing it from other civilisations of the world;

— Supporting and promoting studies in fields related to Islamic culture and civilisation, providing assistance to researchers by procuring the necessary references, publications and other material;

— Contributing to the training of specialists in Islamic studies, Arabic linguistics and social sciences in general; upgrading the knowledge and skills of researchers in Islamic culture by teaching them research methodologies and through training programs and seminars, in order to satisfy Islamic countries' needs of researchers;

— Highlighting and making known the Islamic heritage in different fields, which would involve classification and cataloguing work and efforts to facilitate the access of researchers to this heritage;

— Making known the personal characteristics of H.M. King Faisal bin Abdulaziz who was the symbol of Islamic solidarity, and his qualities as a Statesman; devoting one of the halls of the Centre to this purpose;

— Making efforts to acquire the highest possible number of original manuscripts and their copies, books, journals and other publications and documents, in order to enrich the Center's library and documentation department; — Translating studies and writings which are useful for the achievement of the Center's objectives, from Arabic into other languages and vice versa.

The Center has a main library prepared to contain about one million books. It contains general references on Islamic culture and civilisation, university theses, official publications and periodicals in different languages; a special section is established for blind researchers. Annexed to this main library, there is a manuscripts section containing more than 7,000 original manuscripts and copies or microfilms of other manuscripts. This section also offers to the user a rich collection of catalogues of manuscripts. Other sections annexed to the main library are an audio-visual unit and a children's library.

The Center has a computer section acting as a data bank connected to other institutions and accessible for researchers. The fields covered by this data bank are: King Faisal, works and manuscripts on the Islamic world, Saudi Arabian authors, researchers in the world and orientalists, Islamic countries, Muslim minorities, women, Islamic education and other subjects related to the Center's objectives.

In addition to the regular exhibitions about different aspects of the life of the late King Faisal, there are three exhibition halls, one for Islamic arts, one for manuscripts and one for the restoration of manuscripts. The Center's premises also comprise a number of conference halls equipped with modern simultaneous translation facilities, as well as workshops for printing, bookbinding and painting.

The Center publishes a newsletter containing information about its activities, its acquisitions of books and manuscripts, and new studies and publications in the field of Islamic civilisation and heritage. Another periodical publication is devoted to scholarly studies and research on Islamic civilisation all over the world. The Center's activities are broad in coverage; they refer to the Islamic world as a whole and aim to respond to the needs of all Islamic countries. The address of the center is:

**"King Faisal Center  
for Research and Islamic Studies,  
P.O. Box 51049,  
Riyadh 11543, Saudi Arabia".**

## THE ISLAMIC ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN RESEARCH CENTRE ITALY

A scholarly institution of Italy, dealing with Islamic architecture and the Islamic urban environment. The Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre is an independent non-profit establishment founded with the aim of promoting researches in the field of urban architectural studies, focusing on the human environment and on the mutual influences between sociology and design.

The work of the Centre includes desk research as well as field studies. In collaboration with the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Rome, it undertakes studies regarding historical Islamic cities particularly relevant from the architectural point of view, in order to document graphically the monuments and buildings which are threatened by recent transformations. The analytic studies are followed by design proposals for their revitalization and re-use. The Centre reported that studies of this type conducted until now covered the following cities: Meknes, Marrakesh and Tetouan in Morocco; Yazd, Damghan and Isfahan in Iran; Hammamet in Tunisia; Sana'a in Yemen A.R. and Fathpur Sikri in India. The results of these researches are published in a series of books.

The Centre publishes a journal in English twice a year, titled "Environmental Design", which contains research articles on various aspects of the Islamic urban environment. It organises conferences and international seminars. The conferences have a popular character and aim to promote general awareness about Islamic culture and habitat, while the seminars are devoted to scientific subjects. Italian and foreign scholars come together at these

seminars to discuss a different theme every year. The 1987 session was about "Ritual Movement in Urban India under the Moghols"; it was preceded by the theme of "The Model of the Garden and the Design of the City in Islamic Culture" in 1986 and "Between the Past and The Future, Designing the Islamic Town" in 1985. In July 1988, the Centre organised an international symposium on "Sinan, The Urban Vision".

The Centre also organises exhibitions on various occasions, in Italy and abroad. One of these exhibitions was hosted by IRCICA in October 1987; it consisted of Islamic architectural designs by Muslim and non-Muslim students of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Rome.

The library of the Centre holds 8500 volumes of books; there are also archives of city maps, architectural surveys and photographs. The Centre gives special importance to cooperation with other institutions dealing with Islamic architecture all over the world. Such cooperation takes the form of joint researches and publications and participation in international meetings. The Director of the Centre is Prof. Dr. Attilio Petruccioli from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Rome. The address is:

**"Islamic Environmental  
Design Research Centre,  
Loc. Poggidoro 14,  
00045 Genzano di Roma,  
Italy".**

## BOOK SURVEY

\* Leyla es-Sabbagh, *Min A'lami'l-Fikri'l-Arabi fi'l-Asri'l-Osmani'il Evvel Muhammed el-Emin el-Muhibbi el-Mu'errih wa Kitabuhu "Hulasatu'l-Eser fi A'yani'l-Karni'l-Hadi' ashar"* (Eminent figures of Arabic thought in the early Ottoman period, historian Muhammed el-Emin el-Muhibbi and his book "Brief about the eminent figures of the eleventh century") Joint Distribution Co., Damascus, 1986, 710 p., 17x24,5 cm.(Arabic)

This book by Prof.Dr. Leyla es-Sabbagh provides a comprehensive overview of intellectual activity in the Muslim world during the 17th century (11th century Hijra), on the basis of a work by the famous historian Muhammed el-Emin el-Muhibbi (death: 1699) in which he wrote about his contemporaries.

The Introduction (p.5-39) to the book is followed by three chapters (p. 41-373) the first of which gives the life history and works of el-Muhibbi; the second chapter introduces el-Muhibbi's work "Hulasatu'l Eser" while the third chapter establishes the historical and scholarly value of this work. A brief conclusion of this part (p. 375-378) emphasizes that el-Muhibbi's work is a rich and reliable historical source in its field.

In the second part of her book, the author gives what can be considered as a brief historical account of the Muslim world in the 17th century (p. 381-556). Here,

scholars who lived in different parts of the Muslim world in the said century are grouped according to geographic regions and listed in tabular form. The explanations are supplemented with maps. After this part comes a general index (p. 557-655) intended to facilitate the use of el-Muhibbi's work as a reference. This section is followed by indexes of authors and works and a bibliography (p. 685-705). Prof.Dr. Sabbagh's book is a valuable reference for those interested in the cultural history of the Muslim world. In addition, the methodology adopted in the presentation and analysis of el-Muhibbi's work is exemplary; useful studies can be made on other historical sources by a similar method.

\* Wladyslaw B. Kubiak, *Al-Fustat Its Foundation and Early Urban Development*, The American University in Cairo Press, Cairo, 1987, 14,5x22,5 cm.,186 p. (English)

This book is the result of a comprehensive study based on written and archeological sources about the history of Egypt in general and Cairo in particular in the beginnings of Islam. It provides a detailed account of the establishment of Al-Fustat, the first Arab capital city of Egypt in 642 AD/21H and its early development, together with that of the various urban settlements surrounding it. Historical events, geographic, social and political factors as well as toponymic characteristics

are taken into account in the analysis of the processes of transformation from the pre-Islamic into the Islamic physical environment and the growth of the urban agglomeration. Another important aspect of the study is that it provides, at the same time, a picture of the evolution of the society in the first century of Islam.

The book consists of the following chapters: The Source Material; The Geography of the Site; The Pre-Islamic Settlements; The Foundation and a Town in the Making; Demographic Evolution; Territorial Evolution; The Main City Districts; The Minor Topographical Elements; Architecture. The book ends with various plans showing the site of Al-Fustat, ethnic settlements, and street networks according to excavation results.

The author earned his PhD in Islamic history at the University of Krakow, Poland. He worked for a time as Associate Director of the Warsaw University Center for Mediterranean Studies in Cairo, and excavated at Kom al-Dikka in Alexandria, Faras in Nubia and Al-Fustat in Cairo. Presently, he is the Director of the Institute of Developing Countries at Warsaw University.

\* Mikel de Epalza, Juan Bta. Vilar, **Plans et Cartes Hispaniques de l'Algérie XVIème-XVIIIème siècles** (Spanish plans and maps of Algeria), Instituto Hispano-Arabe de Cultura, Madrid, 1988, 21x29 cm., 399p. (Spanish-French)

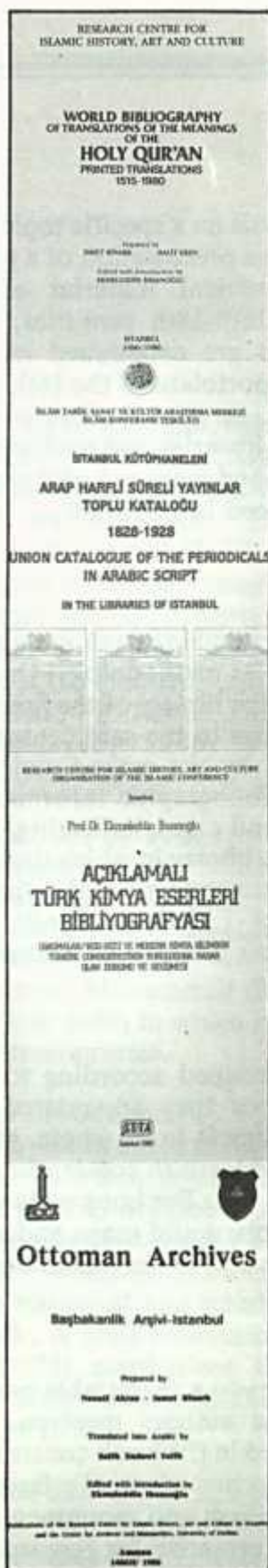
A time and effort-consuming research by Professors Epalza and Vilar resulted in this interesting, unusual publication. It is not

a historical analysis on a specific topic but a very informative presentation of a great number of graphical material about Algeria in the 16th-18th centuries. 497 plans and maps are catalogued in the book, including portolans of the 16th century, of Spanish, Arab and other origin, all found in the libraries and archives of Spain. 230 plans and maps out of the total 497 are reproduced in the book.

In addition to general information about the research and its methodology, the Introduction gives the history of the Spanish presence in Algeria in the said centuries. This is followed by the main Catalogue part with full bibliographic information about the plans and maps, indicating their title, the archive /library in which they are found, their author, original scale, dimensions and other technical details, an evaluation of their contents and annexed documents if any.

The maps are grouped according to the geographic regions they are related to; maps showing Algeria in its whole, plans of the eastern and western coasts, the city of Oran, Algiers, etc. The book ends with an index of the plans and maps and very useful onomastic and toponymic indexes.

Although it refers to a regrettable period in history as the authors mention, the material presented in the book constitutes a remarkable collection of visual references about various regions and monuments of Algeria, very informative for researchers dealing with the history of Spanish-Algerian relations.



**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.



IKT  
İSLAM TARİHİ SANAT VE KÜLTÜR  
ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

## KÖPRÜLÜ KÜTÜPHANESİ YAZMALAR KATALOGU

CİLT III

İSTANBUL  
1406/1986

OSMANLI İLMİ VE HİSSENİ  
KONGRESİ



**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.

**ISTANBUL, 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".