



# Newsletter



O.I.C. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture  
April 2004

No. 63

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## Newsletter

*Research Centre for Islamic  
History, Art and Culture  
(IRCICA)*

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## EDITORIAL

We are pleased to highlight in this issue some cultural events and activities of the first semester of 2004. With respect to IRCICA's activities, we were most gratified to see, during this period, new expressions of the support and patronage extended to IRCICA by the leaders of the Muslim world. Early January, we were very much honoured to receive His Excellency Dr. Bashar Assad, President of the Syrian A.R., together with Mrs. Assad and Foreign Minister Mr. Farouk Shara, on our premises. We had the pleasure of presenting the latest results of our activities to President Assad. The meeting paved the way for increased future cooperation between Syria and IRCICA in various areas of research, culture and arts. In particular, the President affirmed his support of the project to hold a congress under His patronage, in Damascus, on "Bilad al-Sham During the Ottoman Period". The congress, to bring together historians specialized in administrative, political, cultural, economic and social aspects of the region, will also constitute an important step within the framework of IRCICA's history congresses, since it will be the first to deal with the history of this region. It can be recalled that the said series focusing on the history of Muslim nations in various regions have previously covered the following regions, from east to west: Southeast Asia, South Asia, Caucasia, Volga-Ural, the Balkans, East Africa and West Africa. Preparations relating to the Damascus congress started immediately after President Assad's visit. The congress will be organised jointly with the Ministry of Culture, in March 2005.

On 28 April, we were honoured to receive at IRCICA headquarters H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. The visit was another expression of the firm support and the close interest that have continuously been extended to IRCICA by the host country, the Republic of Turkey. At the same time, we had the pleasure of presenting books, catalogues and other documents resulting from our activities and briefing Minister Gül on the latest developments of our activities.

We were greatly honoured that His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, UAE Supreme Council Member and Ruler of Sharjah, extended their high patronage and opened the sessions of the International Congress on "Cultural Contacts in Building A Universal Civilisation: The Role of Islamic Contributions", in Sharjah, on 17-19 January. This congress had some

special features which distinguished it from other congresses dealing with themes related to inter-cultural relations in retrospect; the theme was defined and sub-divided in a way to review and analyse the developments that took place in several key fields of cultural relations - humanities, science, arts, regional socio-cultural contacts, etc. This was done in a comprehensive but compact way within the limits of a three-day congress, by focusing on specific subject areas which were selected for their being considered as representative of the general trends and processes within each field. The participants were chosen for their recognized authority in the scholarly study of the themes and regional histories covered. They deliberated on the consequences of cultural exchanges and mutual influences that have taken place between Islam and other civilisations and highlighted the many ways in which Islamic civilisation has been one of the constituents and components of universal civilization.

We are also pleased to publish in this issue the results of the Sixth International Calligraphy Competition, which was dedicated to the illustrious Iranian calligrapher Mir Imad Al-Hasani (961-1024/1554-1615) on the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death. The results were announced to the participants, the interested circles and the press at a ceremony held on 25 March 2004 at our Centre. The competition is recognized worldwide as a focal point in its field. It not only enjoys growing interest as an art competition and cultural event, but also helps to promote the art of calligraphy and make it more widely known, understood and appreciated.

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference in general and IRCICA in particular, are making preparations for a number of important activities scheduled for the coming months. One of them is the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which will be held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 14-16 June 2004; we shall give highlights of this conference in the next issue of the *Newsletter*. Meanwhile, IRCICA will continue its preparations to hold the First International Congress on Islamic Archeology, in Istanbul, in a year's time; a first announcement and call for papers for this congress is included in this issue. We believe that this and other new initiatives by IRCICA in the coming period will help to bring fresh impetus to cultural activities and scholarly research in the Muslim world.

*Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu*

## VISIT OF H.E. DR. BASHAR ASSAD, PRESIDENT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TO IRCICA

8 January 2004

IRCICA was most honoured by the visit of H.E. Dr. Bashar Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, to its headquarters in Yıldız Palace, on 8 January 2004. Dr. Assad was accompanied by Mrs. Asma Assad, H.E. Mr. Farouk Shara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, and by a number of high officials from the Syrian Government. The visit was placed within the framework of the program of the President's official visit to Turkey.

Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA received His Excellency the President and the distinguished visitors at the entrance of the Yıldız Palace courtyard and guided them to the Directorate General at Seyir Köşk. He briefed them on IRCICA's objectives and activities, gave highlights of recent developments relating to research programs and publications, and he reviewed, in particular, the activities which were implemented in cooperation with the Government of Syria, as well as the scholarly and cultural institutions of Syria starting from the early 1980s. New avenues of cooperation were discussed.



*H.E. Dr. Bashar Assad and  
Prof. İhsanoğlu exchanging views on  
the Centre's activities*

Then, H.E. President Assad and his entourage visited the Centre's research departments, where they received detailed information on some of the activities, particularly the architectural planning and restoration workshops and the research program relating to various aspects of the history of science and culture in the Muslim world.

The distinguished visitors then saw an exhibition that was put up on this occasion at Çit Qasr, where the Centre's library and conference-exhibition hall are located. This exhibition consisted of mainly three sections: first, illustrations reflecting the activities conducted jointly with Syrian institutions and participation from Syria in IRCICA's activities such as symposiums and competitions; second, historical photographs of Syria selected from the archives of the Centre; third, books and documents relating to Syria selected from the Centre's library.

The visit of President Assad was very beneficial for the Centre not only because it was an opportunity for the Director General to give President Assad first-hand information on the present state and the future plans of the Centre, but also to lay the foundations of some cooperation projects to be undertaken jointly. President Bashar Assad expressed his appreciation of the Centre's work and accomplishments; the President affirmed his approval and support of the idea to organize a scholarly conference on the history of Bilad al-Sham, namely the International Congress on "Syria in the Ottoman Epoch", under the President's patronage, in Damascus, jointly with IRCICA.

President Bashar Assad graciously wrote his impressions and together with Mrs. Assad, he signed the Visitors' Book:

*"It is a great pleasure for me to visit this immense and rich artistic and cultural monument which reflects the brilliant principles of Islam and disproves the bad-intentioned attempts against Islam aiming to tarnish its image. This monument reflects the deep civilisational relations which link together the various Islamic countries especially in the present delicate circumstances the Muslim world passes through."*

**Bashar Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic and Asma Assad**



*President Assad, Mrs. Asma Assad and Foreign Minister Mr. Farouk Shara visited the Centre's departments. Here, they receive information on the activities of the Department of Bibliographies and Manuscripts headed by Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şeşen (at left)*



*The distinguished visitors being briefed by Prof. Dr. Amir Pasic on architectural studies and restoration work conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina*

## H.E. MR. ABDULLAH GÜL, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY, VISITED IRCICA

28 April 2004

H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, visited IRCICA on 28 April 2004. The Minister received information from IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu on the latest results of the activities; he visited the departments where the architectural workshops and restoration projects are carried out, as well as the archive of historical photographs showing the cities, monuments and scenes of social life from around the Muslim world, and the library.



The Editorial Board of the *Newsletter* has the pleasure to record that a large press conference was held at the Centre that day, whereby the Minister announced that Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu is the proposed candidate of the Turkish Government for the post of Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for the next term.

Among the three groups of the OIC Member States, namely the African, Arab and Asian groups, it is to the Asian group to take turn for the new term of mandate of the OIC General Secretariat. The new Secretary General will be appointed during the 31<sup>st</sup> session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004.

A question-answer session followed the announcement, whereby Minister Gül reiterated the active engagement and close interest of the Republic of Turkey in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. For decades Turkey has assumed several important missions in all the areas of the joint action undertaken in the OIC, including economic and cultural fields. The Minister said that Turkey is now proposing Prof. İhsanoğlu, a distinguished international personality who has a remarkable and brilliant experience within the OIC as well as in international relations on a global scale, to assume the functions of OIC Secretary General in the coming term.



**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON “CULTURAL CONTACTS IN  
BUILDING A UNIVERSAL CIVILISATION: THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC  
CONTRIBUTIONS” HELD IN SHARJAH,  
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
17-19 January 2004**

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Under the patronage and in presence of His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, UAE Supreme Council Member and Ruler of Sharjah, an International Congress on “Cultural Contacts in Building A Universal Civilisation: The Role of Islamic Contributions” was held in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, on 17-19 January 2004. The Congress was organised by IRCICA in conjunction with the American University of Sharjah.

The congress was a unique gathering of select prominent scholars from around the world who are specialists of the history of development of Islamic civilisation in various fields of learning and culture, including philosophy, science, arts, as well as of its development in various regional contexts and its contacts with other cultures. The participants, whom IRCICA has known for many years and collaborated with on various occasions, were invited to the congress to review and evaluate the above main trends of Islamic cultural history, highlight their contributions in building universal civilization and pinpoint their implications for inter-cultural relations and dialogue in today’s world.

**The opening ceremony**

H.H. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, UAE Supreme Council Member and Ruler of Sharjah, opened the congress. The opening ceremony started with the recitation of the Holy Quran. Then, Prof. Dr. Winfred Thompson, Chancellor, American University of Sharjah gave the welcoming address, expressing his pleasure that AUS was hosting such an important scholarly congress. He underlined the missions and objectives the AUS assumed as an academic institution grounded in the Arab culture and as a contributor in the larger process of revitalization of education in the Middle East.



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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON "CULTURAL CONTACTS IN BUILDING A UNIVERSAL CIVILISATION: THE  
ROLE OF ISLAMIC CONTRIBUTIONS"

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Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA gave an address expressing his pleasure to be in Sharjah, one of the capitals of the Muslim world marked by its excellence in learning, culture and arts, on the occasion of a conference convened under the patronage and the direction of H.H. Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, Ruler of Sharjah, President of the American University of Sharjah and the University of Sharjah who is an eminent personality of the intellectual and cultural world, a scholar in historical studies renown for his diligence and sound methodology. Prof. İhsanoğlu pointed to the pressing need for Muslims to correct the wrong image often attributed to their civilisation and to project a clear view of it reflecting the multifarious contributions it brought to human civilisation throughout history. This has to be done through joint efforts in the fields of scholarship and information aimed at highlighting the works and contributions of Muslim scholars and philosophers and making it clear to the world opinion that Muslims have been partners in the constitution of universal civilisation and not mere dependents upon others.

H.E. Ambassador Saadeddine Taieb, representative of H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the OIC, read the address in which H.E. the Secretary General pointed out that the participation of an impressive array of scholars and opinion-makers attested to the fact that the congress organisers had accurately judged the mood prevailing in the world at the beginning of the third millennium. Dr. Belkéziz expressed his belief that a forum such as this one was of a nature to facilitate a civilisational dynamic between the world of Islam and other civilisations and that it would create a process which is highly cultured, intellectually inclined and devoid of any conflict; "the resurgence of any notion of a clash of civilisations and the attempt by some to create a conceptual link between Islam and terrorism make such a meeting much needed and highly relevant", he said. The Secretary General underlined that humanity is a mosaic of cultures; "each precious in its uniqueness and indivisibility, yet an integral part of the wider whole where we all connect. ... Since the dawn of humanity man has, always, feared the unknown. It is, therefore, imperative to overcome the fear by acquiring correct knowledge about other cultures and civilisations, thereby attaining harmony through respect for cultural diversity."

The opening ceremony then heard the first paper, by Prof. Dr. Abdulwahab Bouhdiba from Tunisia, entitled "The concept of man and its contribution to philosophy and culture".

At the end of the opening ceremony, H.H. Sheikh Dr. Al Qassimi received a framed work of calligraphy which was presented by Prof. İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, bearing the traditional saying "The highest rank is the rank of knowledge" written in the classical style of calligraphic art by the famous master Hasan Çelebi and gilded by his son Dr. Mustafa Çelebi.



### The exhibition

Following the opening ceremony, His Highness Sheikh Dr. Al Qassimi inaugurated the exhibition of illustrations entitled "An Effort Devoted to the Study of Islamic Civilisation and the Preservation of Heritage" highlighting those aspects of the activities of IRCICA that are aimed, on one hand, at studying and making known the Islamic civilization, its historical development, its products and its contributions, and on the other, at preserving, restoring and rebuilding the assets of Islamic cultural heritage spread all over the world. Relating to the first aspect, the exhibition highlighted IRCICA's efforts to promote Islamic studies and its acknowledgement of outstanding contributions in this regard through the awards program it instituted (pls. see *Newsletter* no. 62, Dec. 2003, "IRCICA Awards 2003"); in this regard, it featured pictures of the award presentation ceremonies of the *IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research* and the *IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship* of the past years. H.H. Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, UAE Supreme Council Member and Ruler of Sharjah, had graciously received *IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship* in 2000. Some of the participants in the congress who had received the *IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research* were also featured [professors Roshdi Rashed (1990), Mohamad Taib Osman (1997), Géza Fehérvári (1997), and the late Annemarie Schimmel (1990) ]



*H.H. Sheikh Dr. Al Qassimi and Prof. Ihsanoğlu exchanging views on the activities featured in the exhibition*

\*The late Annemarie Schimmel, who passed away in 2003, was one of the participants registered in this congress at its initial preparatory stage.

**The working sessions**

The themes of the working sessions and the papers presented under each theme were as follows, each session followed by lively discussions:

I: Culture Contacts in Humanities and Contributions of Islam

Chair: Nada Murtada, AUS

- "Festive Readings in the Islamic Tradition: A Tribute to Annemarie Schimmel"\* – *Kamal Abdel-Malek (AUS)*

- "Two different contributions of Islam in philosophy: the so-called Paduan Averroism and Ibn Rushd's commentaries on Aristotle", *Enrico Berti (University of Padova, Italy)*

- "Ibn Rushd and Ibn Tufayl on Universal Truth and Their Influence on Modernity"  
*David Lea (AUS)*

- "Islam and Byzantium: the Baghdad-Constantinople Dialogue"  
*Irfan Shahid (Georgetown University, Washington, DC., USA)*

II: Contacts in the Field of Arts and Contributions of Islam

Chair: Samia Rab, AUS

- "Arts and culture as instruments for an international language"  
*Géza Fehérvári (University of London, UK)*

- "Islamic art: a two-way transfer in cultural exchange"  
*Wijdan Ali (The University of Jordan, Jordan)*

- "The Ottoman Empire and Europe: cultural encounters"  
*Günsel Renda (Hacettepe University, Turkey)*

III: Contacts in sciences and contributions of Islam

Chair: Nidhal Guessoum, AUS

- "The contribution of Islam to the transmission and the development of Greek science"  
*William Shea (University of Padova, Italy)*

- "Mathematical modernity and Arabic mathematics"  
*Roshdi Rashed (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France)*

- "Scientific contacts and influences between the Islamic world and Europe: the case of astronomy"  
*Paul Kunitzsch (University of Munich, Germany)*

- "Cultural solidarity around the Mediterranean for the constitution of classical mathematical astronomy"  
*Régis Morelon (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France)*

- "The Transfer of Islamic Technology to the West: A Case Study of the Bolt-Projecting Trebuchet"  
*Paul Chevedden (AUS)*

IV: Culture contacts in regional focus

Chair: James Onley, AUS

- "Islam and Buddhism"

*Ridwan al-Sayyid (Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon)*

- "Islam as the foundation of the civilisation which developed in Insular Southeast Asia from 13<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> Century AD"

*Mohd Taib Osman (University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)*

- "The Importance of Islam for Hungary"

*Alexander Fodor (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary)*

- "India and the Arab world"

*Syed Ausaf Ali (Hamdard University, New Delhi, India)*

V: Towards a basis of understanding

Chair: John Fox, AUS

- "The dialogue of civilizations: Islam and the West - a historical perspective"

*Majid Fakhry (Georgetown University, Washington, DC., USA)*

- "Islam and the origins of contemporary Western civilisation"

*A. Helmy Mohammad (Ain Shams University, Egypt)*

- "The globalisation of Islamic values and the future of international relations"

*Mohamad Abu Bakar (University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)*

Conclusion– Synthesis/discussion

Chair: Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (Director General, IRCICA)

- Ziauddin Sardar (*Editor and professor, U.K.*)

- Fahmy Howeydy (*Al-Ahram Newspaper, Cairo, Egypt*)

- Abdul-Hamid Hallab (*Advisor to the President, American University of Beirut*)

At the end of the concluding session, Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, reviewed some of the views and opinions expressed during the working sessions and made concluding remarks on salient aspects of the theme. He thanked the distinguished participants for their valuable contributions and for the important joint scholarly message that came out of the congress through the papers, as well as the opinions given to information media during this period, which acknowledged the historical role that Islamic civilisation played as a component of universal civilisation and underlined the importance of recognizing the right value of all cultures and civilizations in the context of globalisation.

During the period of the congress, the participants visited the museums and cultural establishments of Sharjah, as well as the calligraphy exhibition that was being held by IRCICA in conjunction with the Tourism Department of Dubai, which coincided with the congress period. IRCICA was represented in the congress by Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Ms. Zeynep Durukal (Coordinator of the congress, Head of Corporate Research Dept., IRCICA) and Mr. Mohammed Tamimi (Coordinator of the calligraphy exhibition, Head of the Heritage Dept., IRCICA).

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON "CULTURAL CONTACTS IN BUILDING A UNIVERSAL CIVILISATION: THE  
ROLE OF ISLAMIC CONTRIBUTIONS"



*Some of the participating scholars, from left: Fahmy Howeidy,  
Paul Kunitzsch, Régis Morelon, Géza Fehervári, Alexander Fodor*



*From left: Abdulwahab Bouhdiba, Kamal Abdel-Malek, Ziauddin Sardar, Mohd. Taib Osman*

## Results of the Sixth International Calligraphy Competition

### THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION IN THE NAME OF THE IRANIAN CALLIGRAPHER MIR IMAD AL-HASANI ON THE 400<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH AND CEREMONY FOR THE PRESENTATION OF CALLIGRAPHY DIPLOMAS

IRCICA has announced the results of the Sixth International Calligraphy Competition dedicated to the renowned master of calligraphy Mir Imad Al-Hasani (961-1024/1554-1615), with a ceremony held on 25 March 2004.

IRCICA periodically organizes calligraphy competitions in the framework of its activities related to the protection and promotion of the Islamic artistic heritage. The purpose of these competitions is to preserve, foster and develop the classical art of Islamic calligraphy by maintaining its original principles and traditional spirit, and to protect it from trends that emerge under foreign influences and which are not in conformity with this spirit.

The following competitions were organized before the present one:

- The first, dedicated to Hamid Al-Amidi (1891-1982), in 1986
- The second, dedicated to Yaqut Al-Mustasimi (?-1298), in 1989
- The third, dedicated to Ibn Al-Bawwab (?-1022), in 1992
- The fourth, dedicated to Sheikh Hamdullah (1429-1520), in 1997.
- The fifth, dedicated to Sayyid Ibrahim (1897-1994), in 2000.

The Jury of the Sixth International Calligraphy Competition met on 15-25 March 2004 at the headquarters of IRCICA, in Yıldız Palace, Istanbul, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the competition. The competition jury was formed of the following recognized specialists:

- Mr. Ahmed Ziya İbrahim, Professor of Calligraphy, Saudi Arabia (Alternate Chairman);
- Prof. Dr. Muhammed Cherifi, Professor of Calligraphy, Algeria;
- Mr. Gholam Hossein Amirkhani, Professor of Calligraphy, Iran;
- Mr. Mus'ad Khudair Al-Borsaidi, Professor of Calligraphy, Egypt;
- Prof. Dr. Ali Alparşlan, Professor of Calligraphy, Turkey;
- Prof. Dr. M.Üğur Derman, Expert of Calligraphy, IRCICA;
- Mr. Hasan Çelebi, Master of Calligraphy, Turkey;
- Mr. Obaida Albanki, Master of Calligraphy, Syria;
- Mr. İhsan İbrahim Edhem, Professor of Calligraphy, Iraq (absent).

Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Secretary of the Competition and Mr. Said Kasımoğlu (from the Competition Secretariat) also participated in the meeting. The competition covered fourteen major styles of calligraphy that are widespread among the practitioners of this art, namely jaly thuluth, naskh, jaly taliq, jaly diwani, diwani, qufi, muhaqqaq, reyhani, riq'a (ijaza), riq'a, maghribi and khurde ta'lik.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu opened the Jury meeting with an address in which he outlined the activities that were undertaken by the Centre in the field of arts during the last three years, i.e. since the last competition. Then, the Competition Secretariat presented to the Jury the 1800 works that were submitted by 930 participants from 36 countries for the fifth calligraphy competition, having classified and numbered them beforehand. The Jury examined and evaluated the entries, proceeding in stages in accordance with the conditions and regulations of the competition and keeping in mind a set of minimum quality standards befitting an international competition of this scope. It kept the best works in hand at each stage discarding

the others, until the very best, corresponding to the number of prizes allocated in each category, were selected. In jaly taliq style the jury evaluated the best three works and found them of equal worth. Thus, the awards were distributed equally among them.

The Jury judged independently from the rules and practices of any particular school, which will be reflected clearly in the catalogue of winners' works to be published soon. It took into consideration the following criteria, among others: conformity with the rules of calligraphy, creativity in the composition, and observance of the conditions of the competition, disregarding small deficiencies as regards the last one.

The jury noted that some entries were received from countries where the art of calligraphy had just started to flourish and agreed that the artists of these countries deserved to be encouraged. Therefore, the jury recommended to allocate incentive awards for some entries from Japan and China from where five calligraphers participated in the various styles of calligraphy. The Jury also noted that the rate of participation of women calligraphers had increased and that some female participants won awards; it decided to give some additional incentives to reward their efforts and encourage them.

Moreover, the Jury recommended that incentives be given to some works which remained under consideration until the final stages of the selection process but were finally discarded due to obvious mistakes they contained or to failure in conforming to the rules of this art in general and the rules of the competition in particular, including such conditions as those related to the width of the pen. The Jury also took into consideration the observations made by the Competition Secretariat concerning some calligraphers who had participated regularly in the competitions and improved their performance through the years, and recommended that they be given incentive awards.

As shown in the attached list, 21 awards, 56 mentions, and 33 incentive prizes were distributed. Thus, 110 prizes amounting to US\$ 57,000.- in total were distributed among 94 participants from 30 countries.

The results of the sixth competition have shown that while the number of participants and the diversity of their national, professional and educational backgrounds continued to increase, the average quality of the works submitted also improved considerably. Furthermore, young calligraphers, who were trained by some award-winners of the previous competitions, participated successfully in this competition, and it is noteworthy that this teacher-student relationship between calligraphers takes place across continents. These and other positive developments have confirmed that the efforts deployed by IRCICA over the last decades to promote the art of calligraphy have culminated in successful achievements on a global scale.

The winners were announced during a press conference which was held on 25 March 2004 at IRCICA. The wide audience present at the press conference comprised the Consuls General of the countries of origin of the winners, members of the faculties of arts, a number of artists and specialists of art, and the representatives of major press and TV institutions. An exhibition of the award winning works was opened that day, to last for three more days. IRCICA plans to display them in some OIC member countries whenever opportunities arise. It will also publish a catalogue of their reproductions accompanied by short biographies of the artists. IRCICA takes this opportunity to congratulate the winners and thank all the participants for their interest and their efforts invested in this competition.

The training courses in calligraphy are among the activities that the Centre has been organizing periodically. Until now, IRCICA has granted *ijazets* (calligraphy diplomas given by calligraphy teachers in the traditional master-apprentice way) to several calligraphers from different countries who completed these courses successfully. Some of these calligraphers stayed in Istanbul in order to attend the training courses, while others carried out the training through correspondence or by going back and forth between

their own country and Istanbul. Thus, until today, the Centre gave approximately 30 *ijazets* to calligraphers from Europe, America, Japan and OIC countries.

In the ceremony held on this occasion, 3 calligraphy masters granted *ijazets* to 8 calligraphers from 5 countries; foremost among them, H.R.H. Prince Ali bin Nayef, Private Chamberlain to the late King Hussain and to H.M. King Abdullah the Second of Jordan and President of Jordanian-Turkish Friendship Society. He received his *ijazet* in divani style from the renowned master calligrapher Hasan Çelebi.

Dr. Hüseyin Öksüz, Associate Professor at Selçuk University, Konya received his *ijazet* in taliq from Dr. Uğur Derman, professor of calligraphy at Marmara University and Mimar Sinan University, art consultant of IRCICA and jury member of the international calligraphy competition. Öksüz had obtained several prizes at the calligraphy competitions previously organized by IRCICA.

Mr. Hüseyin Ali S. Al-Hashimi, official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates and calligraphy teacher at the Cultural Foundation in Abu Dhabi wrote a *hilye* (description of the physical features of Prophet Mohammed) in thuluth-naskh style and received an *ijazet* in this style from master Hasan Çelebi. He stayed in Istanbul for 6 months last year and progressed his style. His *ijazet* was presented by Mr. Abdurrahman Al-Shamsi, Consul General of United Arab Emirates in Istanbul.

The next calligrapher who received an *ijazet* in thuluth-naskh style from Mr. Hasan Çelebi was Mr. Nassar Mansour from Al-Balqa Applied University, The Institute of Traditional Islamic Arts, Jordan. At present, he has been writing his dissertation on muhaqqaq style in London. His *ijazet* was presented by H.R.H. Princess Wijdan Ali, Chairperson of the Governing Board of IRCICA and Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Design, University of Jordan.

Another calligrapher who received an *ijazet* in thuluth-naskh style from master Hasan Çelebi was Mr. Adham Fadi Al-Ja'fari from Syria. He had the chance to study with his teacher during his six-month stay in Istanbul. He also continued his education through correspondence with his calligraphy master while he was a student at Damascus Institute of Applied Arts. At present, he teaches calligraphy at Damascus Institute of Technology. His *ijazet* was presented by Dr. Muhammed Al-Qudaymi, Consul General of Syrian Arab Republic in Istanbul.

Mr. Muhammed Enes Al-Huri, known as al-Shami, is another calligrapher from Syria who wrote a *hilye* in thuluth-naskh. He visited Istanbul many times and studied with master Hasan Çelebi and with the latter's student Mr. Davut Bektaş. He lives in Istanbul at present. Master Ahmed Ziya Ibrahim, co-chairman of the international calligraphy competition jury presented his certificate.

Calligrapher Ayman Abdullah Hasan, a Kuwait resident of Syrian nationality received his *ijazet* in thuluth-naskh from master Hasan Çelebi. He began to study with his master during the visit of the latter to Kuwait in 1998. He came to Istanbul from time to time and continued to correspond with his teacher until he received his *ijazet*. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Cherifi, member of the international calligraphy competition jury presented his *ijazet*.

Mr. Yusuf Bilen, researcher at Erzurum Atatürk University, Faculty of Theology was the last calligrapher to receive an *ijazet* in this ceremony. He attended the calligraphy classes of Mr. Mehmed Özçay, a renowned contemporary calligrapher, for long years, and received his *ijazet* in thuluth-naskh styles from him. It is noteworthy that this is the first certificate granted by Mr. Özçay and in near future several students are expected to receive their certificates from him.

RESULTS OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY COMPETITION



**1- JALY THULUTH****AWARDS**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> AWARD:	(3000 \$)	Jawad Khooran	Turkey	Iranian
2 <sup>nd</sup> AWARD:	(1500 \$)	Sherin Abd el-Halim	Egypt	Egyptian
3 <sup>rd</sup> AWARD:	(1000 \$)	Wissam Sh.Matti	U.A.E.	Iraqi

**MENTIONS (250 \$)**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
		Adnan S. Osman	Syria	Syrian
		M. Farouk Hadad	U.A.E.	Syrian
		Ahmed F. Awadallah	Egypt	Egyptian
		Tajessir Hasan	U.A.E.	Sudanese
		Dr. Yasir Abbar	Syria	Syrian

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
		Monep Obradovitch	Egypt	Bosnian
		Saad M. Abd Rabbe Gazal	Egypt	Misri
		Hassnuddin Hasan	Indonesia	Indonesian
		Taqi Mohammad	India	Indian
		Jamal Naja	Lebanon	Lebanian
		Sami Zeen Said Bait Al-Ghawi	Oman	Omani
		Muhammed Yunus Farsos	Algeria	Algerian

**2- THULUTH**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> AWARD:	(3000 \$)	Jawad Khooran	Turkey	Iranian
2 <sup>nd</sup> AWARD:	(1500 \$)	M. Farouk Hadad	U.A.E.	Syrian
3 <sup>rd</sup> AWARD:	(1000 \$)	Bijar Erbilli	Germany	Iraqi

**MENTIONS (250 \$)**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
		Ferhat Kurlu	Turkey	Turkish
		Ahmed F. Awadallah	Egypt	Egyptian
		Ahmed Shamtah	Syria	Syrian
		Ziyad H. Muhendis	Iraq	Iraqi
		Muhammed H. Hasan	Iraq	Iraqi

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
		Adem Sakal	Turkey	Turkish
		Yusuf Bilen	Turkey	Turkish
		Fatih Özkafa	Turkey	Turkish

**3- NASKH****AWARDS**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> AWARD:	(2500 \$)	Saman Kake Diwane	Iraq	Iraqi
2 <sup>nd</sup> AWARD:	(1250 \$)	Yaqub i. Suleyman	Jordan	Jordanian
3 <sup>rd</sup> AWARD:	(750 \$)	Halil O. Dabbe	Syria	Syrian

**MENTIONS (250 \$)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Muhammed Safarbati	Algeria	Algerian
Abdurrehman A. Abdi	Syria	Syrian
Ziyad H. Muhendis	Iraq	Iraqi
M. Zannun Yunus	Iraq	Iraqi
Sirwan Kemal Ali	Iraq	Iraqi

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Mümtaz Seçkin Durdu	Turkey	Turkish
Nalân Kutsal	Turkey	Turkish
Selman Akbar Ghulam	Bahrain	Bahraini
Abd al-Raqib Ahmad Salam	Yemen	Yemeni

**4- JALY TA'LIQ**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Equal Award:	(1500 \$)	Abdul-Rıza Garekani	Iran	Iranian
Equal Award:	(1500 \$)	Muhammed Qına	Syria	Syrian
Equal Award:	(1500 \$)	Mohamad Zakariya	U.S.A.	American

**MENTIONS (250 \$)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Arda Çakmak	Turkey	Turkish
Esfendiyar Settarpur	Iran	Iranian
Ma'mun Yagmur	Syria	Syrian
Orhan Dağlı	Turkey	Turkish
Ali E. Sandukabadi	Iran	Iranian

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Ali Rıza Özcan	Turkey	Turkish
Fradj Sulayman Mohammad	Syria	Syrian
Mayumi Kobayashi	Japan	Japanese

**TA'LIQ**

		Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
1 <sup>st</sup> AWARD:	(2000 \$)	Ihsan Ahmedi	Iran	Iranian
2 <sup>nd</sup> AWARD:	(1500 \$)	Mohamad Shahbazi	Iran	Iranian
3 <sup>rd</sup> AWARD:	(1000 \$)	Habib Ramazanpour	Iran	Iranian

**MENTIONS (250 \$)**

Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
Mohammad Reza Baznar	Iran	Iranian
Saeed Ghadari	Iran	Iranian
Ali Mugharen Askari	Iran	Iranian
Esfendiyar Settarpour	Iran	Iranian
Nadire Tetan	Syria	Syrian

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
Nishihara Mika	Japan	Japanese
Esadov Yavar	Azarbaijan	Azery

**5- JALY DIWANI****AWARDS**

		Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
1 <sup>st</sup> AWARD:	(1500 \$)	Adnan S. Osman	Syria	Syrian
2 <sup>nd</sup> AWARD:	(750 \$)	Adnan Noor J. Sharifi	U.A.E.	Iraqi
3 <sup>rd</sup> AWARD:	(500 \$)	M. Farouk Hadad	U.A.E.	Syrian

**MENTIONS (250 \$)**

Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
Khaled Saai	U.A.E.	Syrian
Fradj Sulayman Mohammad	Syria	Syrian
Mohamed N. Rsul	U.A.E.	Iraqi
Abdul-Rida J. Qirimli	Iraq	Iraqi
Hub al-Husayn Najafi	Iran	Iraqi

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

Name, Surname	Country	Nationality
Hayrunnisa G. Nouraddin	U.A.E.	U.A.E.
Ali Benayache	Morocco	Moroccan

**DIWANI**

		<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> AWARD:	(1000 \$)	Ahmed Shamta	Syria	Syrian
2 <sup>nd</sup> AWARD:	(750 \$)	Ma'mun Yagmur	Syria	Syrian
3 <sup>rd</sup> AWARD:	(500 \$)	Mohammad D. Jalloul	Syria	Syrian

**MENTIONS (250 \$)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Mustafa B.M. Darwish	Egypt	Egyptian
Abdunnasser al-Badrani	S. Arabia	Syrian
Nasr al-Meymun	S. Arabia	S. Arabia
Mohammad Qina	Syria	Syrian
Abdul-Hamid Juwambi	Algeria	Algerian

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Mujahed Abdel Aziz Hanani	Palestine	Palestinian

**6- QUFI****MENTIONS (500 \$)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Osman Hamid Ibrahim	S. Arabia	Egyptian
Ahmad M. Abdulaziz	Egypt	Egyptian
Salah M. Abdulhaliq	Egypt	Egyptian

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Mohammad Mandi Tamimi	B.A.E.	B.A.E.
Hafiz Mohammad A. Heera	Pakistan	Pakistan
Ilyas Islambak	China	Chinese
Selimcan Salurcanoglu	Ozbekistan	Ozbekian

**7- MUHAQQAQ****MENTIONS (500 \$)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Kashani Azad	Iran	Iranian
Haythem Hamade	Syria	Syrian
Emin Rajab Haji	Iraq	Irakqi

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

<b>Name, Surname</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Nationality</b>
Nassar Mansour	U.K.	Jordanian

**8- REYHANI**

**MENTIONS (500 \$)**

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Kashani Azad	Iran	Iranian
Ari Faris Qadir	Iraq	Iraqi
Husameddin Falih Salim	Iraq	Iraqi

**9- IJAZA**

**MENTIONS (500 \$)**

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Lokman M.Y.M. Zadeh	Iraq	Iraqi
Ari Faris Kadir	Iraq	Iraqi
Yaqoub İ. Süleyman	Jordan	Jordanian

**10- RIQAA**

**MENTIONS (500 \$)**

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Adel Fewzi Oude	Palestine	Palestinian
Mohamed M. Alsyofi	Syria	Syrian
Munir el-Sabit	Tunisia	Tunisian

**INCENTIVE PRIZES (\$ 250)**

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Pras. Dieuwkina Asseuna	Netherlands	Dutch
Nuria Garcia. Masip	Morocco	Spanish
Nik Abd al-Rahman Zaki	Malaysia	Malaysian
Fatima Mohammad	U.A.E.	U.A.E.
Ihab İbraheem Thabet	Palestine	Palestinian
Abdulwahab Ahmad	Libya	Libyan

**11- MAGHRIBI**

**MENTIONS (500 \$)**

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Jamal Binsaid	Morocco	Moroccan
İbrahim S. Milad	Tunisia	Tunisian
M. Jamal eddine Benatia	Morocco	Moroccan

**12- KHURDE TA'LIK**

**MENTIONS (400 \$)**

<u>Name, Surname</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Abdul Reza Garekani	Iran	Iranian
Marzeih Sedighi	Iran	Iranian
M. Reza Rahimpour	Iran	Iranian

## THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF IRCICA (Istanbul, 24-25 Jan. 2004)

The Governing Board of IRCICA has held its nineteenth session on 24-25 January 2004 at the Centre's headquarters in Yıldız Palace, Istanbul. H.E. Ambassador Ahmed Ali Ghazali, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC for Cultural and Social Affairs, represented H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of OIC, at the session. H.R.H. Dr. Wijdan Ali from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Chair of Board, chaired the sessions, in presence of the following members of the Board:

- Prof. Dr. Abdul Hafez Helmy Mohammad (Vice-Chair), Egypt
- Prof. Dr. Günsel Renda, Turkey
- Dr. Saad bin Abdul Aziz Al Rashid, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Murr, United Arab Emirates
- Dr. Amadou Cisse Ndieguene, Senegal
- Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General, IRCICA

The following members apologized: Dr. Abdulaziz Abdullah Turqi Al-Subaie, State of Qatar, Dr. Abdulaziz Badr Hussein Al Kinai, State of Kuwait, and the Board member from Malaysia.

The following members of IRCICA Executive Committee also attended the session: Ms. Zeynep Durukal, Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu, Ms. Turuncan Kevser, Dr. Halit Eren, Mr. Ahmed Lajimi, Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Dr. Nazih Maarouf, Prof. Dr. Amir Pasic, Mr. Acar Tanlak and Dr. Ali Çaksu.

Addressing the Board session, IRCICA Director General Prof. Ihsanoğlu pointed out that through its activities in numerous fields of culture, the Centre had become an institution of excellence in the field of learning and research in the Muslim world and that it is assuming an increasing role in this period where dialogue among civilizations and the relations of Islam with other cultures and civilisations acquire growing importance. The Director General presented his report to the Nineteenth Session of the Board covering the activities of the Centre accomplished within its work program for 2003-2004 and its plan of action for 2004-2005. He stressed some most

important accomplishments of the Centre during the period since the previous session, citing in particular the holding of the Ninth Architectural Workshop "Mostar 2004", in the city of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 16-27 July 2003; the Second International Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans" which was held in Tirana, Albania on 4-6 December 2003 in cooperation with the Albanian Academy of Sciences, the Directorate General of Archives and the University of Tirana; the International Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Eastern Africa" which was organised in cooperation with the Islamic University of Uganda and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda, in Uganda, Kampala on 15-17 December 2003; the International Congress on "Cultural Contacts in Building Universal Civilisation: A Basis of Understanding", held in Sharjah, U.A.E., on 17-19 January 2004, in cooperation with the American University in Sharjah under the patronage of H.H. Sheikh Dr. Sultan Bin Muhammed Al Qassimi, UAE Supreme Council member and Ruler of Sharjah. Prof. Ihsanoğlu also referred to the "Dubai International Calligraphy Exhibition" which the Centre has organised with the Tourism Department in Dubai. He also gave some information on the Sixth International Calligraphy Competition, the results of which will be announced in April 2004. Prof. Ihsanoğlu then referred to the visit of H.E. President Dr. Bashar Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the Centre on 8 January 2004, accompanied by Mrs. Al Assad, as well as H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic and the accompanying delegation. He briefed the members on the President's visit to the various departments of the Centre and to the special exhibition on the historical photographs of Syria at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century organized by the Centre on this occasion. He also pointed out the activities of the Centre realized in cooperation with many Syrian institutions. Prof. Ihsanoğlu also informed the meeting that he presented a copy of the book entitled "Arabesque in Traditional Crafts of



Islamic Countries” to H.E. the President. The President expressed his support and appreciation of the idea to hold an international symposium on “Syria in the Ottoman Epoch”; the symposium will be organised by IRCICA under the patronage of President Al Assad. Prof. Ihsanoğlu also briefed the members on the future projects which will be organized by the Centre such as the “First International Congress on

Islamic Archeology” which is planned to be held in Istanbul in 2005; the third International Symposium on “Islamic Civilization in the Balkans” to be held in Bucarest, Romania in 2006; the third symposium focusing on Africa on the theme “Islamic Civilization in South Africa”; and the International symposium on “Islamic Civilization in Central Asia” to be held in cooperation with the concerned institutions in Kazakhstan. He concluded his speech by referring to the terrible earthquake that struck the historical region and city of Bam in the Islamic Republic of Iran and to the immense losses of lives, and also to the destruction of historical monuments.

H.E. Ambassador Ahmed Ali Ghazali delivered an address on behalf of the Secretary General of the OIC H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz. Ambassador Ghazali noted with appreciation the way in which the Centre conducts its work and its efforts towards introducing the Islamic civilization and the contributions it has made in various fields of knowledge and intellectual creativity throughout its history.



During its working sessions, the Board examined the Centre’s on-going work and future plans in a detailed manner. The members noted with appreciation that the Centre had presented the fourth group of “IRCICA Award for Excellence in Research” and the second group of the “IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservation of Islamic Heritage and Promotion of Research” to the awardees, in a splendid ceremony held in Istanbul on 22 October 2003.

The Board expressed its appreciation of the various activities undertaken by the Centre to promote awareness and to call for international efforts towards restoring, re-instituting and preserving the written, built and other tangible and intangible heritage assets of the Islamic civilisation. In this context, the Board noted with appreciation and expressed its support of the press communiques that were issued and diffused world-wide by the Director General of IRCICA in April 2003 to raise awareness in world opinion about the heritage assets that were looted and dispersed in Iraq during and



after the war, towards re-assembling these objects and assets and restituting them to the institutions they belong to. The Board noted that these calls issued by IRCICA in its capacity as the OIC body in charge of cultural research and preservation were among the first to be launched by international organisations on the subject.

The Governing Board expressed its sorrow in the face of the tens of thousands of losses of lives in the earthquake that hit the city of Bam in the Islamic Republic of Iran in December 2003. It expressed its concern over the destruction and damage caused in this biggest and oldest mud-brick city structure of the world representing over 2000-year old human and architectural heritage, and underlined the necessity of promoting awareness among the international community on the need to rebuild and restore this important site and repository of heritage in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Board approved the report on the Centre's activities. It examined and adopted the proposed budget and the work plan for 2004-2005. The members of the Board expressed their appreciation of the role the Centre is playing in fulfilling its mission in the scholarly, academic, cultural and practical fields, in the preservation of Islamic cultural heritage, and in making correctly known the Islamic civilisation, its characteristics and its place as a component of world civilization.



The Governing Board of the Centre is composed of ten scholars and specialists who are elected from the Member States for a mandate of three years (renewable), with the Secretary General of the OIC, or his representative, and the Director General of the Centre as ex-officio members. The activity reports, work programs and budget proposals of the Centre are finalised by the Governing Board before being submitted to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs which functions as the General Assembly of the Centre. Actually, a session of the General Assembly followed this meeting of the Governing Board, during the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Islamic Commission, which was held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 28 February-3 March 2004.

## ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS

### THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ISLAMIC ARCHEOLOGY

The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) will organise the First International Congress on Islamic Archeology in Istanbul, on 8-10 April 2005. The congress will be the first in its field. It will bring together scholars and specialists of the field from around the world.

As is known, archeological activities and archeological research carried out in the Muslim world deal generally with pre-Islamic periods. Although some archeologists and art historians have shown an interest in the Islamic period due to personal preferences or because of intersections with their own topics, focus on the archeology of the Islamic period has not acquired a regularity, a continuity or an institutional character that would give it the status of a distinct tradition. Despite some individual efforts, it has not been possible to establish a purely "archeological" approach that would apply the methodology of this discipline to the study of the material cultural heritage of the Islamic period. Thus, a comprehensive, coordinated and planned study of the archeology of the Islamic period needs to be developed. This will not only establish "Islamic archeology" as a scholarly tradition within the discipline, but it will also help to determine the sites and artifacts of the Islamic periods and preserve them from damage or destruction during excavations relating to earlier periods.

This situation aroused concern in the archeological and academic communities. In consequence, the concept of "Islamic archeology" begun to gain shape and currency in scholarly circles and interested organisations.

IRCICA, in its capacity as the international centre for scholarly research and cultural preservation of the 57-member Organisation of the Islamic Conference, received a number of requests from the Member States, as well as various universities and cultural institutions, to assess the situation and propose solutions. Taking these requests into consideration, IRCICA made a preliminary assessment of the state of the field, convened two preparatory meetings of international experts, and finalised its observations and evaluations on the needs, problems and potentials of the field "Islamic archeology". Accordingly, IRCICA took the initiative to organise the First International Congress on Islamic Archeology, with the following major objectives:

- a) Ensuring that Islamic archeology is accepted as a distinct field separate from art history and classical archeology, while maintaining its cooperation with these fields.
- b) Holding the subsequent sessions of the congress periodically in the form of an established tradition, by endowing the congress with its own rules of procedure and without depending on affiliation with an institution, examples of which are seen in several other scholarly and scientific fields.
- c) Helping to ensure compliance with international rules and norms in the treatment of bureaucratic and legal matters relating to archeological works, in archeological activities in general and in individual countries in particular, to the extent possible.
- d) Encouraging the submission of excavation reports to the congress, rather than research articles by art historians.
- e) Promoting works on the preservation of archeological sites and findings.

The First International Congress on Islamic Archeology will be held on 8-10 April 2005 with the participation of excavating archeologists, specialists, researchers, as well as administrators engaged in the field. The working language of the congress is English.

Developments relating to this congress will be reflected in the Centre's web-site: <http://www.ircica.org>

## CULTURAL EVENTS

### **First Islamic World Graphic Design Biennial and First Islamic World Photography Biennial 2004 to take place in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

The Academy of Art of the Islamic Republic of Iran is launching these biennial competitions and festivals for the first time, in order to bring together, present and promote selected graphic art works and photography works from the Islamic world. The events will also serve in assessing the state of development of these arts and techniques in the Muslim world and helping to encourage their development.

The graphic design biennial will be organized at Saba International Cultural and Artistic Centre on 22 October 2004. The deadline for the submission of works is 22 September 2004. The works to be exhibited will be selected by an Iranian jury, whereas an international jury will chose the best works of the biennial. The winners will be awarded the following prizes: a special prize, a gold prize, a silver prize and a bronze prize.

The First Islamic World Photography Biennial aims at providing an opportunity to photographers willing to submit their creations to an evaluation, exchanging cultural experiences, and becoming acquainted with new perspectives. It will be held under the title of "The Muslim Family"; thus the entries may be related to any of the following suggested topics:

1. Living space of the Muslim family, color, rhythm, architecture;
2. Daily life, work, education, leisure;
3. Communication, bonds and common interests in the Muslim family;
4. Traditions and rites in the Muslim family;
5. Effects of natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, tempests...) and man-made catastrophes (wars, insurrections...) on the Muslim family;
6. Effects of social phenomena (such as modern technology) on the culture and economy of the Muslim family;
7. The Muslim family's culture versus the idea of globalization;
8. Reciprocal effects of tradition and modernity in the Islamic family.

The registration deadline for the First Islamic World Photography Biennial is 2 October 2004. Participation in this biennial is open to all photographers. A maximum of 5 photographs may be entered by each entrant. Those willing to participate in this event can learn about the requirements of participation and the details about the prizes from the below address or website.

The works for both biennials should be submitted to the following address: Congresses & Exhibitions Building of Iran's Academy of the Arts, No: 23, Felestin St., Loqman Adham alley, Bozarjomehr Dd. End, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, Tel: 0098-21-6499770, Fax: 0098-21-6499770, e-mail: [artacademy@honar.ac.ir](mailto:artacademy@honar.ac.ir). Website of the Academy of Art: [www.honar.ac.ir](http://www.honar.ac.ir).

### **World Oriental Music Festival (WOMF), Sarajevo, November 2004**

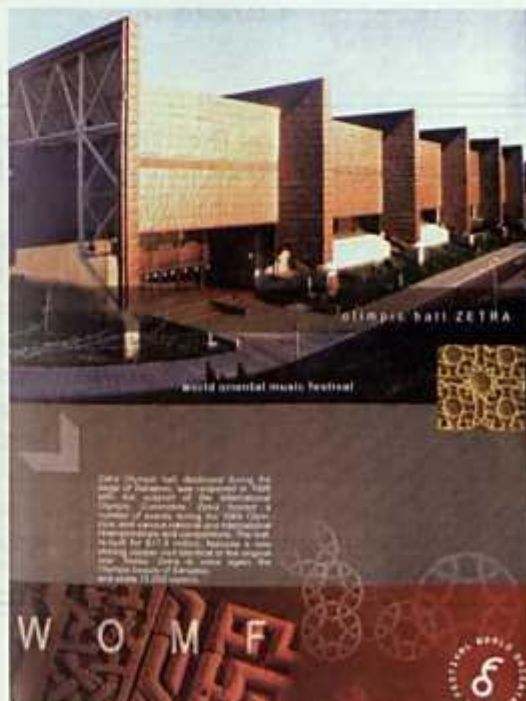
The Bosnian capital prepares to be the venue of a World Oriental Music Festival (WOMF) to take place on 26 November 2004. The festival is of competition character and will promote popular compositions carrying ethnic elements of each participating country. Mr. Mensur Brdar, Director of WOMF (also Director and Chief Editor of *Ljiljan* Magazine) states, introducing the comprehensive booklet of the Festival, that the idea of organizing a TV music festival of contest nature, where countries of Islamic culture and tradition would participate, had been around for a long time: "a contest in Oriental music that

will take place every year and include all the countries from that part of the world. ...Music is a universal language spoken by all nations in the world, and the best understandable part of all nations' and countries' cultures." The vast experience his institution possesses in organizing grand musical events will certainly be of great benefit towards realizing this unique cultural event. It is noteworthy that the festival enjoys the support of a select group of international personalities, who undertook to contribute to it as The Ambassadors of the Project, namely: Prof. Dr. Haris Silajdzic, former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a scholar in international relations, Arabo-Islamic studies, history and diplomacy; Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, Professor of history of science, international officer and scholar in inter-cultural relations; international promoter of the preservation and development of arts and cultural heritage, and Ambassador-at-Large of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Dr. Hasan Muratovic, the current Vice-President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, professor of Management at the University of Sarajevo; former Prime Minister, former Minister in three terms of office, and Ambassador to Croatia; Mr. Loutfi Boushnak, a world-famous

singer and composer of Tunisian origin who performs mostly the classical Arabic repertoire; he was honoured the first-class presidential award for his contributions to culture; Prof. Dr. Enes Karic, Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies, Sarajevo, translator of the Holy Quran into Bosnian, served as the Minister of Culture of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1994-1996.

The participating countries are: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Iran, Pakistan, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Egypt, Senegal, Nigeria, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Albania. Each participating country is entitled to determine the manner in which it will select the best composition, lyrics, arrangement and performer; WOMF suggests that each country selects twenty compositions through public invitation and chooses its representative at one of more concerts or TV shows; the participating countries will nominate a well-known music star as their representative. The conditions of participation specify, among others, that the compositions must include elements of ethnic music of each country and the lyrics must be in the language of the country.

*The Olympic Hall "Zetra", which was destroyed during the siege of Sarajevo and reopened in 1996, seats 15000 visitors (reproduced from the booklet published by WOMF; address: Dajanli Ibrahimbegova 6, 71000 Sarajevo, Fax: 387 33 666521, e-mail: nuhan@bih.net.ba, ljmuhamed@epn.ba)*



**CEREMONY HELD AT UNESCO TO LAUNCH THE BOOK ON THE DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF ISLAMIC CULTURE, VOLUME FIVE, CULTURE AND LEARNING IN ISLAM**

**Paris, 7 October 2003**

UNESCO organised a ceremony at its headquarters on 7 October 2003, to launch and announce the publication of the fifth volume of its comprehensive publication entitled *Culture and Learning in Islam*. The book has been prepared under the Chief Editorship of Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu. The series, consisting of six volumes in total, deals with the different aspects of Islamic culture, and it is the first of its kind to be published in the English language.



*Mr. Mounir Bouchenaki, Assistant Director General of UNESCO for Culture, officiated the ceremony*



*H.E. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al Sharif, Secretary General of the International Islamic Call Society, addressed the ceremony*

**IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu elected honorary member of the Society of the Friends of Islamic Arts and Culture, Munich**

The Society of the Friends of Islamic Arts and Culture, Munich, has elected Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, Munich, honorary member. The Society endeavours to make the Islamic arts and culture better known in Germany and in the Western world. To this aim, it cooperates with universities, museums and other cultural institutions to organize conferences, publish books, educate the youth and train specialists in Islamic studies. The Society is also closely related with the program of lectures that was sponsored by Allianz AG last year, whereby Prof. İhsanoğlu was the first Allianz-Visiting Professor for Islamic Studies at the Institute of Islamic Studies of Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich for the academic year 2002-2003. His series of lectures arose great interest. The Society appreciates the contributions he made on this score and at the same time, the initiatives he has taken for many years to carry scholarly studies on Islamic culture and arts to international academic platforms by organizing symposia and other events.

The ceremony started with the speech of Mr. Mounir Bouchenaki, Assistant Director General of UNESCO for Culture, who expressed thanks, on behalf of the Director General of UNESCO, to the members of the international scholarly committee of this volume and to Prof. İhsanoğlu, Chief Editor, for the valuable efforts devoted to the preparation of this remarkable work. He also thanked H.E. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al Sharif, Secretary General of the International Islamic Call Society, for the scholarly and financial support that has been extended by the Society towards several projects on general and regional history, and in particular, the project related to this book. Mr. Bouchenaki said that this book was the fruit of intellectual cooperation deployed by many authors of international renown. He underlined that this book appeared at the right moment, to contribute in presenting the true image of Islamic culture.

Then, H.E. Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al Sharif, Secretary General of the International Islamic Call Society, praised the cooperation between his Society and UNESCO which resulted, among others, in this valuable series of six volumes that will contribute in activating intellectual dialogue and understanding between different peoples and nations. Dr. Al Sharif reviewed the themes covered in different sections of the volume and thanked all those who contributed to it.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Chief Editor, took the floor and conveyed his thanks to the Director General of UNESCO and to all those who contributed in realizing this publication at different stages of the preparations. He explained that the volume consisted of six parts divided into 22 chapters and comprising a total of 44 articles, with a Prologue and an Epilogue, a general bibliography and an index. The articles were written by 37 authors from 17 countries. Prof. İhsanoğlu underlined that this is the first book in English that gives an overall description and a true image of the Islamic culture and civilization. Following the addresses, the Assistant Director General of UNESCO presented a medal to the Chief Editor, as a souvenir of this ceremony, in appreciation of the valuable efforts he had devoted to this publication.

A select group of invitees from cultural and scholarly circles was present at the ceremony, together with high officials from UNESCO and representatives of the international press.



*The medal presented to Prof. İhsanoğlu is engraved with pictures of the Great Mosque of Süleymaniye, Istanbul (Turkey) and the Valley of Göreme, Cappadocia (Turkey) with its church structures sculpted in rock.*

This book resulting from UNESCO-IRCICA cooperation represents a highly significant effort on the part of the two organizations to respond to a pressing challenge of our time –making known cultures to each other.

UNESCO's voluminous publication on Islamic culture:

***The Different Aspects of Islamic Culture. Volume Five: Culture and Learning in Islam***

Chief Editor: Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, UNESCO, 2003 (924 p.)

UNESCO has produced this series of volumes with the purpose of better introducing Islam and its civilization and correcting the widespread misunderstandings about it. This study, consisting of six volumes, is organized thematically rather than chronologically. The series includes the following volumes: Volume I: *The Foundations of Islam*, Volume II: *The Individual and Society in Islam*, Volume III: *The Spread of Islam throughout the World*, Volume IV: *Science and Technology in Islam (Parts I & II)*, Volume V: *Culture and Learning in Islam*, Volume VI: *Islam in the World Today*.

Volume V begins with an introduction by the chief editor Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu where he cites a quotation from a well-known Qur'anic verse: "And We made you into nations and tribes so that you may know each other; beyond doubt, the most honoured of you in the sight of God is the most righteous of you..." (Qur'an, XLIX. 13). The diversity in men and cultures and the necessity for mutual knowledge is marked in this verse. Prof. İhsanoğlu underlines the fact that the quest for knowledge (*'ilm*) and learning has no boundaries in Islam and the Muslims are advised to share this knowledge instead of being passive bearers of it. Throughout history, the eagerness to seek knowledge has existed side by side with cultural tolerance which is yet another major aspect of Islam. Over long periods of time, one could observe the peaceful coexistence of different races and religions in the Muslim world. The Arab sovereignty in Andalusia and the "Pax Ottomanica" established in Southeast Europe during the Ottoman period are two significant examples in this regard.

Volume V on Culture and Learning in Islam is an outstanding collection of contributions by a group of prominent scholars of Islam from Muslim and non-Muslim countries, including Annemarie Schimmel, M. Abdussalam, Abdurrahman Badawi, Jan Knappert, Gulzar Haider, A. Duri, Iraj Afshar, Oktay Aslanapa, Muhsin Mahdi. The introduction and the epilogue were written by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, who is also the author of the article titled "Cross-fertilization between Arabic and the other languages of Islam". It is divided into six parts dealing with the manifold aspects of Islamic culture and science, namely, I- *The languages of Islam*, II- *Literature*, III- *Philosophy in Islam*, IV- *Muslim mysticism*, V- *Human sciences*, VI- *Artistic creations*. Part I mainly includes chapters on the Arabic language, the Persian language and the Turkish language, the languages of the Indian Muslims, Malay, African languages, the languages of the European Muslims, cross-fertilization between Arabic and the other languages of Islam. Part II focuses on Arabic literature in the early, post classical and the modern and contemporary periods, poetry of the East and poetry in the Muslim West, Adab literature in the classical period, Persian literature, Turkish literature, literature of the Muslims in the Indo-Pakistani Subcontinent, Malay literature, literature in African languages, the literature of Muslim people in Europe. Part III deals with the introduction to philosophy in Islam, the transmission of Greek philosophy to Islamic civilization, and philosophy in Islam. Part IV treats the early period of Sufism and the significance of Sufism. Part V is devoted to subjects such as geographical investigations under the guidance of Islam, Arabic historiography, Persian historiography, Ottoman historiography, and the Indian school. Part VI deals with subjects such as the art of calligraphy in Islam, Islamic miniatures, decoration and illumination, book binding, ebru (marbling), Islamic architecture and urbanism, music, song and the performing arts tradition, music in Islamic culture, Islamic carpets, ceramics in the Islamic world, Islamic metalwork and Islamic handicrafts.

This volume is enriched with maps and figures. It has an extensive bibliography and a general index at the end. This publication by UNESCO is a first rate scholarly contribution to the world of culture and learning. It presents to the readers a truer image of the different faces of Islam and helps to build new channels of communication between the Islamic world and other nations as well as among Muslim nations. At the same time, it encourages further studies to be conducted in this field.

## IRCICA ACTIVITIES

### **At the invitation of the High Authority for Tourism, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu gave a lecture on "The importance of cultural heritage and the role of IRCICA"**

At the invitation of H.R.H. Prince Sultan bin Selman bin Abdul Aziz, Secretary General, High Authority for Tourism, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, IRCICA Director General Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu gave a lecture at King Abdul Aziz Research Centre in Riyadh, on 5 April 2004. The lecture, entitled "The importance of cultural heritage and the role of IRCICA", was delivered before a highly interested audience and later reflected in the press.

In this lecture, Prof. İhsanoğlu underlined the importance of "cultural heritage" in shaping and defining the identities of nations and communities. As such, it also constitutes the main reference on any culture and civilization at all times, as it contains and represents the fundamental aspects of its spirit, its evolution and its accomplishments. Prof. İhsanoğlu underlined the challenges of the preservation of cultural heritage in the context of globalisation, citing examples of "cultural heritage within/versus globalisation", with special reference to Islamic cultural heritage. He referred to the destruction of cultural heritage assets in various regions of the world, citing examples from the Balkans, in particular the mosques and historical monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 1993-1995 war, and Asia, such as the Babri (Ayodha) Mosque in India, which are significant examples of deliberate destruction of cultural heritage. Despite the large quantity and importance of the Islamic cultural heritage, sites and monuments of this heritage constitute a relatively small portion of the list of world heritage properties established by UNESCO. Prof. İhsanoğlu then gave highlights of the activity programs launched by IRCICA to help to meet the needs and solve the problems in this field. These activities comprise research and publications to promote awareness in public opinion, architectural design and planning through annual workshops, actual reconstruction work, scholarly and promotional projects relating

to the Islamic artistic and handicraft heritage, among others. The preservation and promotion of Islamic cultural heritage is an indispensable component of any effort aimed at reflecting a correct image of the Islamic civilization and better introducing it throughout the world. It is a task which acquired growing importance in our day with the purpose of promoting understanding and dialogue between peoples of different cultures.

### **Lectures**

IRCICA hosts public lectures on Saturdays twice a month, from September to June inclusive, and occasionally at other times. These lectures are delivered by scholars, authors and researchers from Turkey and abroad on various subjects corresponding to the Centre's fields of activities, with emphasis on the history of Muslim countries and peoples, art, architecture, history of art, history of science, language, literature, etc. The lectures are recorded on cassettes and kept as reference materials. The titles of the lectures scheduled to be held from January to June 2004 are listed below:

- "Sheikh of Özbekler Dervish Lodge Hezarfen Edhem Efendi on the Centennial of his Death", by Uğur Derman, 10 January 2004
- "Historiography of the early period of Islam in Turkey", by Mustafa Küçükaşçı, 6 March 2004
- "Ömer Rıza Doğrul; His Life and Works", by Mustafa Uzun, 20 March 2004
- "Coffee culture and coffee houses in old Istanbul", Ali Çaksu, 17 April 2004
- "International calligraphy competitions of IRCICA", Mohammed Tamimi, 1 May 2004
- "Orientalism: Its emergence, definitions and the literature in Turkish", Hidayet Nuhoğlu, 15 May 2004
- "Mostar 2004 Workshop of IRCICA", Amir Pašić and Olcay Öztürk, 5 June 2004

*Outlines of some recent lectures*

- In his lecture on "Sheikh of Özbekler Dervish Lodge Hezarfen Edhem Efendi on the Centennial of his Death", Uğur Derman examined the life and activities of Sheikh Edhem Efendi who has a unique place among other sheikhs owing to his keen interest in positive sciences and his manifold skills. The lodge located at Sultantepe in Üsküdar was established in 1753. There is only scarce information about Edhem Efendi in the sources, but we learn that in this lodge he was involved in various kinds of activities such as printing, marbling, carpentry, casting, engraving, carving, and weaving. When Sultan Abdülhamid II sent him to Hijaz on duty, he was present during the repair of the Holy Kaaba and there he learnt how to cast various designs. Edhem Efendi developed an interest in calligraphy when he was 40 years old. He learnt this art from Çarşambalı Hacı Arif Bey and wrote some calligraphy plates. Prof. Derman noted that he also invented a steam engine and an instrument that served to pull water automatically out of a well. These two instruments are still located in the lodge. Prof. Derman visited the Özbekler lodge first in 1958. During his lecture, he also related the account of his master Necmeddin Okyay who was himself a student of Edhem Efendi. Among those who frequented the lodge, there were celebrated people such as Salih Zeki Bey and Rıza Tevfik. Edhem Efendi passed away on 8 January 1904 while he was praying. Rıza Tevfik wrote the epigraph on his tombstone.

- Dr. Ali Çaksu delivered a speech on 17 April at IRCICA on "Coffee Culture and Coffeehouses in Old Istanbul". His presentation was accompanied by a slide show consisting of more than 60 historical drawings, gravures, paintings and photographs. He started with a brief account of the spread of coffee from Ethiopia to

Yemen, Cairo, Damascus and Istanbul and then to Europe and also discussed the influence of the Sufi orders, pilgrims, traders and soldiers on its spread. This was followed by the consumption of coffee in Istanbul by the elite as well the people in their own dwellings prior to the opening and development of coffeehouses in the city. Subsequently, the various issues concerning coffeehouses were discussed in detail including their types, historical development, role, functions, and architecture. Other relevant issues like the coffee trade, religious and ethical discussions around coffeehouses, their social and political influence as well as the music played and the books read at coffeehouses were also dealt with. At the end of the presentation the audience made comments, discussed some issues, and urged for further studies on this fading culture. Besides some senior members also narrated their memories regarding the topic.

**Exhibitions:**

IRCICA hosted an exhibition titled "Istanbul once upon a time" on 12-23 February 2004. The exhibition consisted of ceramic engravings depicting historical scenes of Istanbul. The artist Mürşit Aydın was born in Sivas in 1950. He graduated from the Academy of Applied Fine Arts in 1979. After having worked as director of Tiles and Hand Decoration at Yıldız Tile and Porcelain Factory for long years, he retired. At present, he carries on his artistic endeavors in his workshop at home. For long years the artist has been painting engravings on ceramic plates. Owing to his passion for Istanbul, he aims to portray different historical views of it on ceramic, saving them from post-cards. In this exhibition one gets the opportunity to see the old mansions, seaside residences, palaces, mosques, fountains and scenes from daily life in Istanbul.

\*Eda Özbekkangay opened an exhibition (4-14 March 2004) titled "Marbling from the Grandfather to the Granddaughter" at IRCICA. Eda Özbekkangay graduated from Sultanahmet Industrial and Professional High School, founded by her grandfather Hezarfen İbrahim Edhem Efendi; later she graduated from Haydarpaşa Industrial and Professional High School. The artist learnt marbling from Hikmet Barutçugil; her interest in marbling turned into a passion in 2001. She decided to carry on her studies in the workshop that she established in a dervish lodge. A century ago her grandfather had turned this lodge into a center where science, spiritual knowledge and art flourished. On the centennial of the death of her grandfather Hezarfen İbrahim Edhem Efendi she organized an exhibition of marbling at Sultanahmet Industrial and Professional High School of which Edhem Efendi was the founder and the first director. At present she continues to work on marbling.

•The "Exhibition of Artist Librarians" was opened at IRCICA on March 31, 2004 within the framework of the 40<sup>th</sup> Library Week. This exhibition will be open between March 31-April 5 2004. The works of the following artists will be displayed: Ms. Güzide Ülker (Ankara, Bilkent University), Ms. Nafiye Hamami (Istanbul, Retired Librarian), Mr. Osman Torun (Istanbul, Terakki Schools Library), Mr. Tamer Tekgül (Istanbul, University of Marmara), Ms. Kadriye Çağdaş (Istanbul, Beyazıt State Library), Ms. Nimet Babayiğit (Istanbul, Retired Librarian), Ms. Nurcan Toprak (Istanbul, IRCICA Library), Ms. Özlem Bulut (Istanbul, IRCICA Library), Ms. Derya Soyyiğit (Istanbul, IRCICA Library), Ms. Eda Funda Özkan (Istanbul, Librarian), Ms. Yasemin Yormaz (Istanbul, Özel Gaye Anafen High School Library), Gülten Yıldız (Istanbul, Librarian).

• M. Önder Çokay, a specialist of the art of carpet-making in its traditional and contemporary applications, opened an exhibition of designs titled "New Approaches to the Art of Carpet Making" on 27 April 2004. This exhibition will be open until May 11, 2004. The artist graduated from the textile department of the Higher School for Applied Fine Arts (textile department of the Faculty of Fine Arts of Mimar Sinan University) in 1962. For a certain period he worked as an assistant at this school. He earned his M.A. degree in Germany. He prepared the designs of the hand woven carpets of Süleymaniye Mosque. He became chief designer at Sümerbank Printed Cloth Industry Institution in Eskişehir in 1971. He retired from Sümerbank Defterdar Woolen Industry Institution in 1982. At present, he teaches at the department of traditional Turkish handicrafts of the Faculty of Fine Arts of Mimar Sinan University. M. Önder Çokay participated in ten official and private mixed exhibitions between 1967-2003. He opened his exhibition of the restitution of 13<sup>th</sup> century carpets of the Seljuk period in 1996 in IRCICA. He has seventeen articles on the art of carpet and kilim making and the art of textile.



## DUBAI INTERNATIONAL ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY EXHIBITION

15 January-15 February 2004

An exhibition of calligraphy was organised by IRCICA in Dubai, within the framework of the existing cooperation between IRCICA and the Organisation for Tourism and Commercial Marketing of the Government of Dubai and in connection with the trade festival of Dubai 2004. The exhibition took place from 15 January to 15 February 2004. Twenty—five calligraphers from Turkey mostly, as well as Syria and Jordan participated in this exhibition, together with an elite of calligraphers from the United Arab Emirates, nationals and residents. The works displayed the different styles of writing that have been practiced for centuries until now, such as thuluth, jaly thuluth, jaly diwani, taliq, qufi, as well as modern compositions. The writings on paper were decorated with traditional Islamic gildings, illuminations and marblings; some of them were applied on wood, metal, etc., and ornamented with mother-of-pearl and ivory.

Samples of tools and materials used in calligraphic writing were also exhibited, such as paper, ink, pens, scissors, knives, etc. Simultaneously, workshops of calligraphy, gilding, marbling and other related arts were held; lectures were given on the history and the present state of these arts, by Prof. Dr. Ali Alpaslan and Dr. Mustafa Uğur Derman. There was also a stand where IRCICA's publications were displayed, particularly those relating to calligraphy, such as the album on *The Art of Calligraphy in Islamic Heritage*, the catalogues of winners' plates in the competitions, and the calligraphy exercise books. Brochures, posters and cards were printed on this occasion and distributed to the visitors.

The exhibition was held at Sheikh Said al-Maktoum House, one of the historical monuments of Dubai. The allocation of these premises to house this event reflected the importance given to it by the organizers and enhanced its cultural significance. Among the personalities who have extended their support to this exhibition, were H.H. the Sheikh General Mohammed bin Rashed, Crown Prince of Dubai and Minister of Defense, who have also opened the exhibition on 15 January. A large number of art lovers and the interested public visiting Dubai on the occasion of the festival saw this exhibition. The information media gave it wide coverage. It was also an excellent occasion for calligraphers from various countries to meet each other and exchange views and information.



## BOOK SURVEY

### Countries/histories

Abdumalik Nysanbayev, **The Spiritual Inheritance and Social Transformation in Kazakhstan**, Almaty: Institute of Philosophy and Political Science, 2002, 221 p.

In this insightful book, Professor Abdumalik Nysanbayev underlines the importance of the spiritual heritage of the past in shaping the progressive transformation of the society in Kazakhstan. According to the author, the process of globalisation in today's world leads to both positive and negative consequences. As the role of the national culture in the formation of an individual and civil society was weakened, spiritual heritage was gradually lost. Thus, one is faced with the conflict between the process of globalisation and national sovereignty which also holds true for the Kazakh nation today. Professor Nysanbayev shows the ways and means of how to overcome this conflict and achieve the formation of civil society in Kazakhstan. He also examines the process through which a balanced development of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the system of world global relations can be achieved.

While examining the spiritual legacy of Kazakhstan, the author first deals with the formation of Kazakh philosophy in Chapter 1. This chapter analyses the ideas of Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Hodja Akhmed Yassavi and it has a section titled "Abay and Shakarim: God and Reason". Chapter Two focuses on the philosophy of common law of the Kazakhs and the potential of democracy. Chapter 3 examines the past and present of Kazakh philosophy. Chapter 4 deals with the cultural inheritance of the past and ethical upbringing of young people, the philosophical basis of self-knowledge in the context of the interaction of Eastern and Western cultures, and dialogue with the past as an essential means to create a civil society in Kazakhstan. In this chapter, he refers to

the ideas of philosophers and great men of thinking such as Kant, Rousseau, Tolstoi, Confucius and Hegel.

This scholarly work enlightens the scholars, researchers, philosophers and interested readers on the transition of Kazakh society from totalitarianism to democracy and the resulting revival of cultural values and spirituality in Kazakhstan. The author is Director of the Institute of philosophy and political sciences of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. He is the author of more than 500 scholarly writings, including 70 works which were published in 25 languages of the world.

Enes Karić, **Essays on Our European Never-Never Land**, translated by Saba Risaluddin, Sarajevo, 2004, 216 p.

Enes Karić, a well-known scholar in Islamic studies and cultural history from Bosnia and Herzegovina, is currently Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies and President of the Board of Trustees of the Faculty of Arts, Sarajevo University. He served as Minister of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1994-1996). This short but insightful book contains essays that shed light upon the principal contemporary issues of today's world. It ranges from a discussion of various aspects of international relations relating to history, philosophy, religion, culture, as well as relations between the Muslim world and the Western world, Europe and Islam, with a focus on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Chapter One (The Balkans A European Stumble?) includes the following essays: "Is 'Euro-Islam' a utopia, or a real opportunity for both Islam and Europe?"; "Philosophical dialogue of the religions instead

of clash of civilizations in the process of globalization: an attempt at a synthesis from an Islamic perspective"; "Bosnian Muslims between the Balkans and Europe (A lesson and hope for the Muslims of Europe)"; "The Arabic cultural influence on the Balkans (an outline)." Chapter Two (Essays of our Fears and Hopes) contains the essays entitled "God, our friend", "Religious holidays- a celebration of the nostalgia for paradise"; "Moral tuition and education"; "The antimuslim hysteria of the media demiurge"; "Cloning-Philosophical, ethical and religious considerations." Chapter Three (Two Short Essays on Two Thinkers) includes the following essays: "That the entire works of Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali are a magnificent commentary on the Qur'an - A discussion"; "Nasr: Thinker of the Sacred". Chapter Four (Short Gossamer Stories) contains stories full of wisdom. In the last chapter entitled (From My Diary: About This Earth) the author relates his memoirs in different parts of the United States. Many of the essays in this book have been published in English, German or Arabic in countries such as the United States, Germany, Holland, Saudi Arabia.

The reader will find in this book an inspiring discussion of the term 'Euro-Islam' with respect to its political and ideological spheres. It concerns both culture and civilization and coexistence in Europe. 'Dialogue' is another important concept discussed in the book. The author discusses at length the concepts of globalization and the clash of civilizations- two concepts that are very evident in the powerful media in the west and the east. Within this framework, the author also discusses the issues of secularization and technology. Next, the author discusses the influence of Arabic language, literature, history and philosophy in Bosnia and in the Balkans. In the chapter on philosophical topics and philosophers, Prof. Karić discusses Al-Ghazali's interpretation of the Qur'an and the philosophy of Seyyed Hossein Nasr. The following chapter contains ten short stories most of which are inspired by the Qur'an, mysticism and wise sayings. The last chapter contains excerpts from his diary including his reflections on the Earth and nature. An informative and insightful reading

of scholarly evaluations of many important themes of our time.

**Das Buch der Dschingis-Legende (Däftâr-i Ćingis-nâmâ) I. (Vorwort, Einführung, Transkription, Wörterbuch, Faksimiles)** (The Book of the Legend of Cengiz), Vol. I, Ed. Maria Ivanics-Mirkasym A. Usmanov, Szeged, 2002, University of Szeged (Hungary), 324 p. (in German)

The book titled *Defter-i Cengiz-nama*, dealing with the legend of Cengiz, has an important place among the sources written in Volga-Tatar language between the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. This anonymous work is significant as regards to its form and contents. It is a folkloric and literary work that contains epic legends from previous centuries. At the same time, it is a literary and historical source. This book containing the facsimile edition of this source is a first volume of a comprehensive scholarly study, to be followed by other volumes. It relates the history and intellectual life of the Tatars in the Volga-Ural region during the period of the east-European khanates and covers the period starting from the rise of Cengiz Han's Empire until the fall of the Golden Horde (*Altın Ordu*) Khanate and Kazan; i.e. it covers the period between the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Some parts of the legend of Cengiz had been published under various names in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The text of a manuscript had been published at the end of the same century. The Russian translations of some parts of it were published towards the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Research on various aspects of *Defter-i Cingiz-nama* was conducted between the years 1960-70. These studies primarily focused on the history of literature in Tatar language between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The present book contains folkloric, literary and historical information mainly about the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, with frequent references to the preceding centuries. It is a valuable source as regards to philology, literature and linguistics. It relates the popular legends, narratives and historical events during the period of the *Altın Ordu* khanate. At the end of the book there is a full and accurate list of the Tartar

khans who were enthroned in Kazan in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. This first volume is a historiographic study of the sources, which was conducted under the supervision of Prof. M. A. Usmanov in the University of Kazan, Department of Tartar History. Assoc. Prof. Maria Ivanics from Szeged University, Department of Altaistic Studies, prepared the transcription, edition and linguistic explanations of the text. This book also has the facsimile text. The second volume will contain the German translation of the main text, a historical analysis and indices. (*Presentation by Mihin Lugal*)

**Mustafa Gencer, *Bildungspolitik, Modernisierung und kulturelle Interaktion: Deutsch-türkische Beziehungen (1908-1918)***

[Educational policy, modernization and cultural interaction, German-Turkish relations (1908-1918)], Münster, LIT Verlag, 314 p. (in German with summaries in English and Turkish)

This work is a Ph.D. dissertation presented to the Department of History of Ruhr University (Bochum) in 2001. Within the framework of modernization during the late period of the Ottoman State, it deals with the interaction between the Germans and the Ottomans in the field of national educational policy. It also focuses on the period of transition from the multinational Ottoman Empire to the nation state of the Turkish Republic and the movement of the Young Turks.

The book also deals with the educational policy of the Young Turks and the attempts to modernize the Ottoman educational system within the framework of political and economic developments. One finds general information about the movements of transformation in the fields of education and modernization during the late Ottoman period. The book relates in detail the relationship between Germany and the Ottoman Empire. The interaction between Germans and the Ottomans in military, political and diplomatic fields has been the subject of historical studies. Neither German nor Turkish scholars dealt with German-Ottoman relations sufficiently until today. German influence on the

modernization efforts of the Young Turks was somewhat neglected in historical research. This work aims to bridge the gap in studies on Ottoman cultural history.

The chapters focus on: the historical background; the relationship between the Young Turks, Sultan Abdülhamid II and Germany; modernization in education, educational policy and the modernization of schools; the developments related to German-Ottoman cultural studies prior to 1908, cultural transfer to the Ottoman Empire from Germany, schooling and language policy of Germany and the situation of the institutions concerned; the modernization and nationalization of Ottoman economic life under German influence.

The conclusion includes summaries of the efforts of modernization in educational, economic and cultural policies and their comparisons. There is an English and a Turkish summary, sources and bibliography at the end. (*Presentation by Mihin Lugal*)

**Mehmet Hacısalihoğlu, *Die Jungtürken und die Mazedonische Frage (1890-1918)*** (The Young Turks and the Macedonian Question), Südosteuropäische Arbeiten 118, München 2003, 445 p. (in German)

Several ethnic groups and sects preserved their identity in the Balkan Peninsula over the centuries thanks to the *millet* system of the Ottoman Empire. As nationalistic movements emerged, different nations began to fight for their independence. At the same time, however, the re-drawing of borders and the distribution of land led to civil strife among ethnic groups. Disagreements of ethnic and religious origin finally led to disputes in Bosnia, Kosovo and Macedonia. The most complicated stage of this dispute took place during the transition from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the question of Macedonia came to the fore. This book presents in detail the interest of the Young Turks in the Macedonian question and reevaluates their

relations with Macedonia which began in 1889 and lasted until the First World War. The author surveys the pertinent archival sources and the studies published on this subject, in Greece, Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. He checks the accuracy of the information with new source materials and expands on the subject. He describes in detail the political aspects of the subject and relates how the relations developed gradually. The reader will find the following chapters: Ottoman Empire and the Balkans at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Young Turk movement and the Macedonian question until the "July Revolution" of 1908, the Young Turk Revolution of 1908 and "Freedom" in Macedonia, administration of members of the Union and Progress Party and the Macedonian question (1908-1912) in the Ottoman Empire, Balkan Wars and the decline of Ottoman sovereignty in the Balkans. The instructive bibliography covers five categories of sources: archival materials, printed documents, memoirs and works of contemporary authors, newspapers and periodicals, books. (*Presentation by Mihin Lugal*)

### History of science

Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, **Osmanlılar ve Bilim: Kaynaklar Işığında Bir Keşif** (The Ottomans and science: an exploration in the light of the sources), Nesil Yayınları, İstanbul 2003, 320 p.

The present volume, second expanded edition of *Büyük Cihad'dan Frenk Fodulluğuna* by Prof. İhsanoğlu, contains the articles of the author on the classical period of Ottoman scientific and educational life. These articles are noteworthy especially because they modify the existing historiography of Ottoman science. Those which were published earlier within the series of Studies on Science in Islamic Civilisation in general and on

Ottoman science in particular constitute a totally new contribution. In the classical period, the role of classical Islamic science and education and its institutions increased in importance. This book also contains the author's works relating to the first contacts of the Ottomans with the West. The first paper titled "Ottoman Science" is an encyclopedia article. It contains the basic questions related to Ottoman science, the outline of its development and the main figures in this field in the light of the new research conducted up to now. The second article deals with the *medreses* of the Fatih (Mehmed II the Conqueror) complex. The author makes use of the primary sources and modern studies related to the subject from an analytical and critical perspective. He also presents some new questions for discussion. From examining the third article we see that Ottoman scientific circles came into contact with classical Islamic science in Andalusia even during the late period, and it contacted the science during the Renaissance period particularly in the field of medicine. The fourth article titled "Introduction of Western Science to the Ottoman World: A Case Study of Modern Astronomy (1660-1860)" focuses on the first contacts of Ottoman scholars with western science as well as the introduction of the heliocentric view and the concepts and theories of new astronomy into the Ottoman scientific world. For the first time, the author deals with this subject extensively by referring to the new manuscript sources. In the fifth article the author examines the introduction of modern sciences to Turkey until the Tanzimat period. He bases his findings upon new sources. In general, the author criticizes the views of George Sarton and A. Adıvar and brings a new approach to this field. The book has a comprehensive bibliography consisting of manuscripts, archival sources, newspapers and journals, printed books and articles. It also contains illustrations. (*Presentation by Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

*Arts and crafts***Building on Batik: The Globalization of a Craft Community**, edited by Michael Hitchcock and Wiendu Nuryanti, Ashgate, 2000, 360 p.

This book contains the proceedings of the "Dunia Batik Conference" held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on 2-5 November 1997. It also includes the "Dunia Batik Conference Declaration" issued by this conference. The work consists of five parts which cover the following subjects: Part 1 ("Crafts, Culture and Technological Change"), Part 2 ("Traditional Batik"), Part 3 ("Comparative Batik"), Part 4 ("Batik Conservation"), Part 5 ("Virtual and Souvenir Batiks"). There are 34 papers by specialists on the subject, with illustrations. The main topics treated in Part 1 are an analysis of the crisis situation that faces the traditional batiks of present day Indonesia and possible solutions; 'tourism, batik and fashion' and 'constructing cultural identity through textiles'; a brief outline of the development of batik industry in Java and the way it adjusted itself to innovation and change. Part 2 mainly focuses on topics such as the cultural and spiritual values that are reflected in traditional batik patterns; the techniques; the philosophy behind the classic batik patterns; Indonesian batik fashion trends, among others. Part 3 deals with the designs used in the works of European artists; the development of Javanese and Indonesian batik in Germany; the Moscow batik and its major examples; and other aspects of inter-cultural relations through the batik art. Part 4 treats subjects related to exhibitions and conservation of works in museums all over the world. Part 5 has articles on the future challenges for batik; marketing Sarawak textiles as cultural identity products; the relationship between traditions, tourism and textiles. The contributors address some essential topics such as the way craft makers should respond to technological change, the question of quality, concerns about issues such as intellectual property rights, globalisation, the appropriation of one culture by another, the issue of maintaining batik's image in the marketplace, raising awareness about batik in order to maintain

standards, the relationship between textiles and identity, the development and spread of batik outside the Asian region, the role of batik as a leisure or hobby activity, the importance of the Internet in raising awareness about this craft, the impact of tourism on this craft as one of the forces of globalisation. This interesting, scholarly book addresses both specialists on batik and interested readers. (*Presentation by Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

*Libraries and their collections*

**From the Collections of Ottoman Libraries in Bulgaria During the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Centuries: Catalogue of the Exhibition of Manuscripts and Old Printed Books Sofia, May 1998.** Compilers: Stoyanka Kenderova & Zorka Ivanova. St. St. Cyril and Methodius National Library, Centre for Manuscripts and Archives, Oriental Department, Sofia, 1999, 144 p. (in Bulgarian and English)

This book presents the catalogue of the exhibition which was organized in order to commemorate the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the St. St. Cyril and Methodius National Library. It houses the largest collection of manuscripts (about 3800 volumes) in Bulgaria and old printed books (about 2000 volumes) in Arabic, Ottoman Turkish and Persian. The author examines the collections in the following libraries: Waqf (foundation with an endowment) libraries in the towns of Shumen, Vidin, Samokov, and Kyustendil, respectively. In general, the following information is presented regarding these libraries: Their historical background, the book collections located in them, a description of the state of the manuscripts and the printed works located in these libraries, the subjects of these works, the most valuable ones among them, the names of the donors, the number of the books or volumes that were endowed to the library, information on the local authors and copyists. The compilers state that the oldest manuscript of the collection of St. St. Cyril and Methodius National Library comes from the waqf library in the town of

Samokov. This town also emerges as the greatest centre of Bulgaria where local authors and copyists work. Under the title of "Other Waqf Libraries" the compilers also present information about the smaller libraries attached to the mosques and *medreses* in some towns. They indicate that as further research is conducted on these libraries on the spot, their history will be clarified.

The present book includes a descriptive list of the exhibits as well as black and white and coloured illustrations of the works that were exhibited. In general, the descriptive list gives information on the following: Title of the work, name of the author, explanation about the work, date of copying, name of the copyist, waqf dedication note, inventory and folio numbers. This book contains the following indices: Index of titles (Romanized), index of titles (Arabic script), index of authors, commentators and translators, index of copyists, index of *waqf* dedicators, and index of geographical names. (*Presentation by Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

Özer Soysal, **Türk Kütüphaneciliği** (Turkish Librarianship), T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı Kütüphaneler Genel Müdürlüğü (General Directorate of Libraries, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Turkey), 6 vols., Ankara (vols. I, II, III, 1998; vols. IV, V, VI, 1999)

This comprehensive book in six volumes reviews the development of the library tradition from a historical and institutional perspective. Geographically, the scope of this work covers a vast area. Thus, it includes data on the libraries situated in Istanbul, Anatolia, Europe and Central Asia. Volume I titled "Traditional Librarianship" includes the following chapters: 1. "Structural Characteristics" (It focuses on subjects such as the role of the waqf (charitable foundation) in the establishment of libraries, regional distribution of libraries, and the relationship between the library and the state), 2. "Towards Structural Change", 3.

"The Period of Transition". Volume I contains a summary in English and German titled "The Institutional Structure of the Librarianship of the Pre-Republican Era". In this summary the author deals with the attitude of the state towards the libraries during the Tanzimat and the Second Constitutional Periods as well as the regulations and acts that were passed in regard to the libraries. Volume II contains the documents related to libraries and it has two appendices. Appendix I gives information on the kinds of libraries according to the purposes which were set by those who established the waqfs. Appendix II mainly deals with the principles of conferring office upon the librarians in line with the conditions as stated in the *vakfiyes* (deeds) and other documents related to office and appointment. Volume III deals with the various documents related to the libraries. Volumes IV-VI give a description of the architectural characteristics and epigraphs of the libraries according to various documents. Volume IV covers the period between the XIth century and the first half of the XVIIIth century; Volume V extends from the first half of the XVIIIth century to the first quarter of the XIXth century; Volume VI covers the period between the first quarter of the XIXth century and the first quarter of the XXth century. This volume also contains tables concerning the architecture of the libraries in regard to their structure and distribution. The author states that to be able to fully understand the function and social role of the traditional Turkish library, one must examine its several aspects such as the concept of service, its contents, internal organization and methods of operation. The author aims to examine the process of emergence of the Turkish library in another forthcoming study under the title of *Introduction to Turkish Librarianship*. The present book has several illustrations such as colored photographs and plans of libraries. In its preparation, the author dwells on archival sources, periodicals, encyclopedias as well as other printed sources. (*Presentation by Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu*)

Süleyman Mollaibrahimoğlu, **Süleymaniye Kütüphanesi'nde Bulunan Yazma Tefsirler (Metot ve Kaynakları)** (The manuscript Quranic exegeses kept in Süleymaniye Library (their methods and sources), Istanbul, 2002, 576 p. (in Turkish))

In this work, the author examines the Arabic commentaries on the Holy Qur'an, which are in manuscript form, and which are located at Süleymaniye Library. This library is one of the richest manuscript libraries all over the world and it houses more than 80.000 manuscripts. The commentaries on the Qur'an comprise a great portion of these manuscripts. The author deals with the Arabic commentaries from the viewpoint of their methods and sources. There is information on each author and his work. The entries consist of a brief biography and works of the author, the title of the commentary as well as an analysis of its method and contents. The scientific studies such as M.A. and Ph. D. theses and articles on a particular commentary as well as its copies are also listed. Dr. Mollaibrahimoğlu also indicates whether a commentary is attributed to an author by mistake. The author deals with the commentaries in this book in three parts: Part 1 consists of the commentaries whose authors are known (84 commentaries), Part 2 includes the commentaries attributed to other authors (7 commentaries), and Part 3 contains the commentaries whose authors are unknown (3 commentaries). The illustrations in the book comprise sample pages from the commentaries that are cited. At the end of the book there is a general evaluation of the commentaries from three aspects, namely chronologically, from the viewpoint of different schools or kinds of *tefsir*, and in regard to their sources. This book has a bibliography and detailed indices at the end, including indices arranged according to the names of authors, book titles, and a mixed index.

*A tribute to the late Annemarie Schimmel, scholar in Islamic studies*

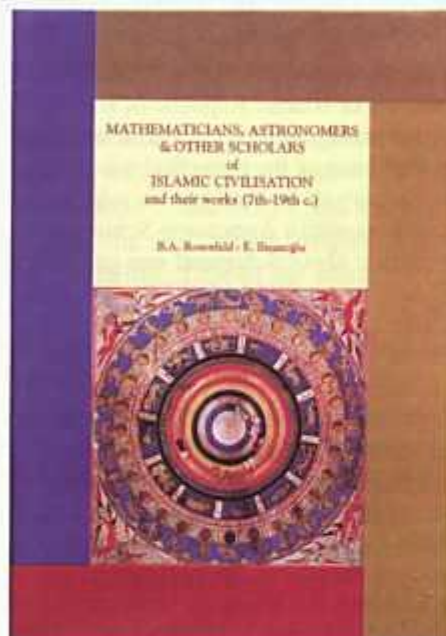
**SPEKTRUM / IRAN Zeitschrift für Islamisch-Iranische Kultur**, Zum Gedenken an Annemarie Schimmel (Special issue of the periodical on Islamic Iranian Culture published in the memory of Annemarie Schimmel), xvi, 1 (2003), 184 p. (in German)

This periodical is published quarterly by the cultural office of the Embassy of Islamic Republic of Iran in Berlin, Germany. It mainly deals with Islamic and Iranian culture. This issue of the periodical was dedicated to the memory of the well-known scholar in Islamic studies and orientalist Annemarie Schimmel (a commemorative article about Schimmel was published in IRCICA's *Newsletter* no. 60, April 2003). The fact that she attributed great importance to the religious and cultural dialogue between the Muslim world and the western world is appreciated by all. The periodical begins with a letter that Annemarie Schimmel wrote in December 2002 where she relates the events of that year with a humorous and sentimental style. In fact, this is the last letter she wrote to her close friends. She would send a letter of this kind at the end of each year. In this letter, she talks about her illness, the conferences and ceremonies she attended, the prizes she won, the friends she lost, and her old friends and students whom she met after long years. At the end of her letter, Schimmel evaluates the general political situation and hopes that the unfortunate war propaganda by people, who did not suffer from war in their countries, would come to an end. She tells all her friends that she would like the conflicts among the great religions to cease and that in fact their objective is one and the same. She hopes that peace will be established in the world and in the hearts of the people.

The first article consists of a necrology in which Katharina Mommsen states that the profound influence of Schimmel is still felt in the countries where she spent a long period. She is commemorated in countries such as Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and particularly Iran. There are also articles by the following friends of Schimmel: Katharina Mommsen and Michael Engelhard, Peter-Anton von Arnim, Gisela Kraft, Joachim Wohlleben, Ronny Baier, Felizitas von Schönborn, Mohammed Hossain Khadjehzadeh, and Kai Agthe. The articles in this periodical cover Schimmel's fields of interest. At the same time, they reflect her personality, life style and memories. This periodical also covers the list of Schimmel's books, articles and newspaper articles as well as the articles written about her.

## NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

**Mathematicians, Astronomers, and Other Scholars of Islamic Civilization and Their Works (7<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> c.),** by Boris A. Rosenfeld and Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Editor: Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA, 2003, Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science: 11 (833 p.)  
Price: US\$ 80,- excluding post\*



The present publication by IRCICA comes under the Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science. This series resulted from IRCICA's research and publication program on the History of Science in Islamic Civilisation. The present study is mainly based on earlier publications such as reference books and catalogues. One of them, published in 1900, is by the Swiss scholar Heinrich Suter, who published his bio-bibliographical survey *Mathematicians and Astronomers of Arabs and Their Works (Mathematiker und Astronomen der Araber und ihre Werke-MAA)*.

The present book contains the names of 1423 authors whose life periods are known and 288 scholars whose life periods are unknown. It benefits from the scientific literature surveys edited by E. İhsanoğlu under the series of "History of Ottoman Scientific Literature" published by IRCICA each in two volumes on astronomy literature (HOAL, 1997), mathematical literature (HOML, 1999), geography literature (HOGL, 2000) and music literature (HOMUL, 2003). These four books contain the names of 1588 authors from the 15<sup>th</sup> until the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The book aims to give bio-bibliographic information on mathematicians, astronomers, geographers and other scholars who flourished in Asia, Africa and Europe from the 7<sup>th</sup> century until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It mainly contains items on scholars whose periods of life are known. These items are arranged according to the years of their death and they are numbered accordingly. Each item comprises a short biography of the author, a list of his works and manuscripts, the library call numbers, translations, researches and different editions of each work. In regard to non-extant manuscripts, the reader is referred to the source that contains information on the works. The items contain information on the works about mathematics, astronomy, mechanics, physics, music, mathematical geography, meteorology, encyclopedias and works on history of science. This voluminous book also introduces the works on philosophy and theology, medicine, descriptive geography, chemistry and alchemy, mineralogy and geology, zoology, botany, literature and linguistics and mysticism. It informs the readers on works written in various languages. In addition to those in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, there is information on works written in Tajik, Tatar, Uzbek, and other Turkic languages, Syriac, Sanskrit, and Urdu.

At the end of the book there are two supplements that are arranged alphabetically. The first comprises the list and information on scholars whose life periods are unknown. The second supplement contains the list of anonymous manuscripts located in various libraries all over the world. There are two indexes, for names of authors and titles. This book, just as MAA, HOAL, HOML, HOGL and HOMUL, will serve as a valuable guide for researchers in dealing with the mass of manuscripts and reference works in the field.

\* IRCICA regrets having to exclude mailing expenses from the price from now on due to recent increases in postal charges.

## NEW PUBLICATION BY ISAR WAQF

İsmail Bıçakçı, **Yunanistan'da Türk Mimarî Eserleri**, Foreword by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Publications of ISAR Waqf, No. 14, Istanbul, 2003 (435 p.)



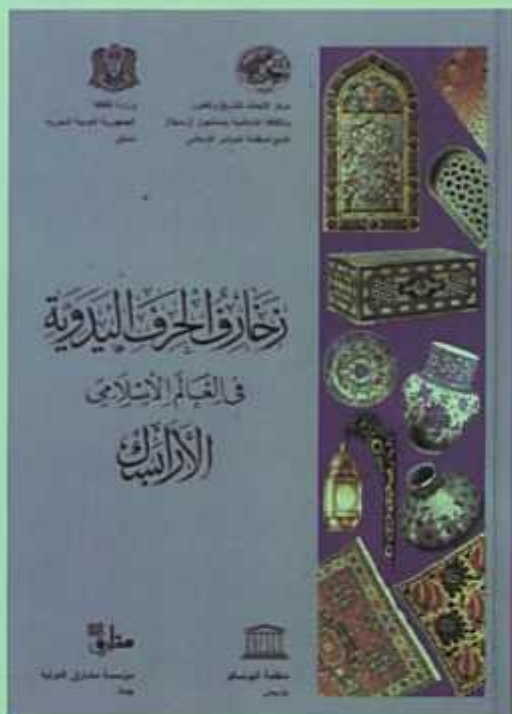
This comprehensive book is a scholarly study about the Muslim architectural monuments which were built within the boundaries of the present-day Greece during the Ottoman period. It covers existent, damaged as well as no more existing monuments. This work of documentary value is the product of eighteen years of research conducted by the author. Part of the information included in this book was previously published in several journals in Greece and Turkey. The author examined many of the architectural works on the spot. He gives the historical background of the places where these monuments are located, their architectural characteristics, the changes that they underwent, as well as their present state. As for the information about other monuments, he refers to historical books as well as books written by other researchers. The towns and cities where the architectural works are located are listed alphabetically. At the end of each section there are

black and white photographs and engravings related to that section, 188 in total. Selected photographs from IRCICA Archives are also included in the book. To the extent possible, the author includes the original texts and the transcriptions of inscriptions of almost all of the historical monuments in the text. Among the works Bıçakçı examines are mosques, medreses, schools, places of worship, dervish lodges and convents, public kitchens, bathhouses, bridges, mausoleums, public fountains, etc.

The author was born in 1928 in Komotini, Western Thrace. He could hardly access educational opportunities amidst the economic and social difficulties affecting Western Thrace Turkish community in the aftermath of World War II, he therefore went to Egypt, where he graduated from the department of Islamic law of Al-Azhar University and also studies art and architecture at Ain Shams University. He returned to Western Thrace and taught for 25 years in the Hayriye Medrese until retirement in 1991. Throughout those years, his close interest in Ottoman architecture led him to publish articles in various journals. He composed a photograph archive of 50 major monuments dating from the Ottoman period in Western Thrace and exhibited these materials. .

## NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

Arabesque in the Crafts of the Muslim World (Proceedings of the First International Seminar on Prospects of Development of Traditional Crafts in the Muslim World [Arabesque], Damascus, 5-10 January 1997), prepared for publication by Nazeih Marouf, Preface by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, published by IRCICA, Islamic Crafts Series no. 6, Istanbul, 2003, 655 p.  
Price: \$ 50.-



This book aims to throw light on some aspects of the Arabesque art, with respect to its various definitions and the successive stages of its historical development; it analyzes its structure, aesthetical aspects, and the theoretical and practical developments related to it, with due regard to its relationship with Islamic architecture, as well as with calligraphy and ebru (marbled paper), and its applications with floral or geometrical decorations on materials such as metal, wood, pottery, embroidery and on carpets and kilims. The book also reviews the various types of arabesque peculiar to different countries; it assesses the economic conditions surrounding it, its development prospects, and the influence it exerted on European arts starting from the fall of Granada until the advent of contemporary arts. It addresses the present and potential marketing aspects and the role of the mass media in making known this art.

Taking into consideration the importance of this art and the studies devoted to it by artists and orientalists, the book has been prepared in a way to review the various definitions and explanations that emerged in different periods of history and the various names given to it.

These names often implied varying characteristics that were acquired by this art in different epochs in addition to the established classical meanings. Thus the reader will find in it information on the terminology used in this field, presented in alphabetical order, as well as detailed bibliographies of the sources used by the authors. The volume is enriched by colour illustrations (270 colour photographs) showing the richness of this art and its applications in Islamic architecture, calligraphy, ebru, stucco coloured glass, engravings on wood, mother-of-pearl and other materials, silver jewelry, miniatures, ceramics, embroidery, batik, carpets and kilims, painting on silk, textiles, leatherwork, copper work and the other areas of crafts, as found in the various regions and countries of the Muslim world. There are also photographs showing works of art from Andalusia and Mauritius.

Thus, this book can be considered as a comprehensive scholarly reference on the art of Arabesque under its various aspects, aimed at contributing to promote research, help the researchers, enable them to understand and tackle with the realities and the problems of this sector of activity, and allow comparisons between the levels of development of this art in different countries, in order to facilitate the development of this art especially with regard to design, choice of materials and techniques, training the young craftsmen and transferring this art to new generations.