

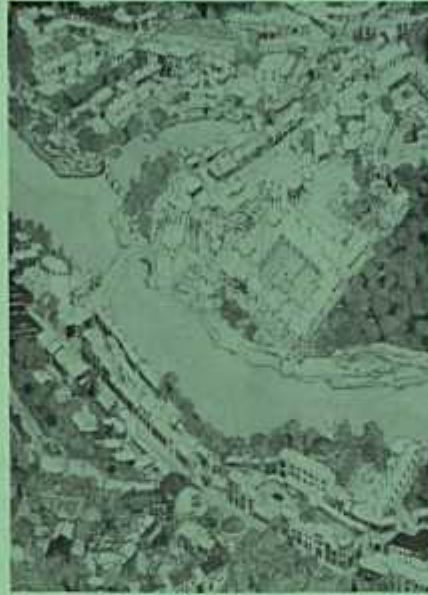


Newsletter



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

August 1997 • No. 43



**The President of the Republic of The Gambia
H. E. Yahya Jammeh visited IRCICA**

The *Architectural Heritage Today* program 1997:

- * Architectural workshop and international seminar on *Turkish Architecture and Settlements*
Istanbul, Turkey, 9-30 June 1997
and
- * Third Workshop Mostar 2004, under the high patronage of H.E. Alija Izetbegovic,
President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mostar, 2-30 July 1997

Cultural Activities

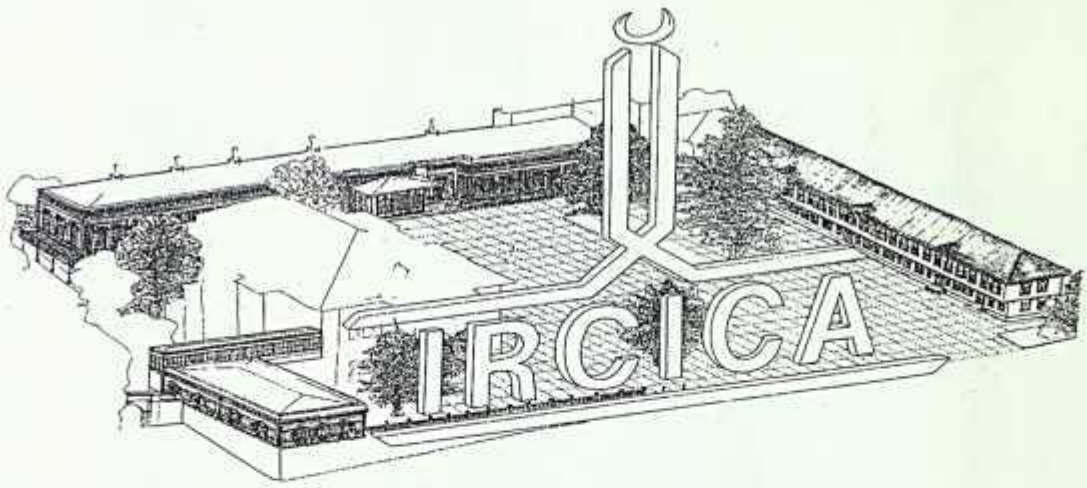
IRCICA activities

Institutions: The Tunisian Academy for Sciences, Letters and Arts "Beit Al-Hikma",
Carthage-Hannibal, Tunisia

The Islamic University of Niger, Say, Niger

Cultural data on OIC countries: the Republic of The Gambia- statistics, list of institutions

Book Survey



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Newsletter

Research Centre for Islamic History,
Art and Culture

August 1997, No. 43

The Newsletter
is published quarterly: three issues in
the official languages of the OIC
(English, French, Arabic)
and one in Turkish

Publisher
Research Centre for Islamic
History, Art and Culture
(IRCICA), Organisation of the
Islamic Conference (OIC)

Editor in Chief
Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu

Editorial Board
Zeynep Durukal
Ahmed Lajimi
Mohammed Tamimi
Acar Tanlak
Semiramis Çavuşoğlu

Mailing Address
P.O. Box 24
Beşiktaş 80692
Istanbul, Turkey

Location
Yıldız Sarayı, Seyir Köşkü
Beşiktaş 80692
Istanbul, Turkey

Phone: (90 212) 259 17 42
Fax: (90 212) 258 43 65
e-mail: ircica@ihlas.net.tr

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EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU
Director General, IRCICA

In this issue we announce two new publications which resulted from our History of Science research projects. History of Astronomy Literature During the Ottoman Period is now published, as the first title in the series on History of Ottoman Scientific Literature. The series will consist of bio-bibliographic compendia covering the scientific activities accomplished throughout the Muslim world during the past centuries.

We were most honoured to receive H. E. Yahya Jammeh, President of the Republic of The Gambia, at IRCICA's headquarters last June, in the framework of the President's official visit to Turkey. It is indeed rewarding for the Centre that leaders of the Muslim world, statesmen, and personalities from the academic and intellectual circles, show an increasing interest in its activities. In the last issue of the Newsletter we gave the news of the visits of H. E. Haydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and H.R.H. Tuanku Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Sultan of Selangor. The present issue outlines the visit of the President of The Gambia.

Two architectural workshop programs made the headlines of spring and summer 1997 activities. The first program, implemented in Istanbul, consisted of a three-week workshop with studio work and field studies, followed by an international seminar on Turkish architecture and settlements. The program addressed issues of preservation regarding the historical architecture of an immense area from Kazakhstan in the east to Bosnia and Herzegovina in the west.

As to the second program, it was the third workshop in the series Mostar 2004, organised in the city of Mostar, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Professors and students of architecture from different countries attended the workshop, where they not only put forward plans and guidelines for the rebuilding process, but also deployed an exemplary cooperation and effort for the restoration of the Bosnian heritage. It is promising that a number of international organisations participated in this program, especially for speeding up its implementation and mobilising world-wide support. A significant development during the workshop was the establishment of the Stari Grad Foundation – "The Foundation for the Rebuilding of the Old Bridge of Mostar and its Surroundings" under the Chairmanship of H. E. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Deputy Chairmanship of H. E. Haris Sladzic, Co-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. IRCICA, a partner of the Foundation, will continue to work with commitment and enthusiasm to help achieve the Foundation's objectives. It is hoped that further contributors from all around the world will join those who already pledged support for rebuilding the destroyed and damaged monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In this issue we announce two new publications that are the results of our History of Science research projects. History of Astronomy Literature During the Ottoman Period is now published, as the first title in the series on History of Ottoman Scientific Literature. The series will consist of bio-bibliographic compendia covering the scientific activities accomplished throughout the Muslim world during the past centuries. The first compendium on astronomy is in two volumes. Meanwhile, we completed the research and data collection work related to the history of mathematics, which will appear in a second compendium in the near future. The second new publication on history of science is an extensive catalogue titled Selected Rare Arabic Manuscripts in the Libraries of Turkey published in cooperation with ISAR Foundation. The catalogue cites thousands of original manuscripts, copies of manuscripts, and their authors. More information is given in this issue on these new publications.

IRCICA's work program for 1997-98, comprising various research and publication projects, will be implemented following its adoption by the forthcoming

Islamic Summit Conference that will convene in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, in December 1997. We shall report on the proceedings of the Summit Conference in the next issue. Meanwhile, our Centre already undertook the necessary studies related to an important event included in the said work program, namely the International Seminar on Islamic Civilisation in Caucasia to be organised under the high patronage of H. E. Haydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijan Academy of Science and IRCICA. The international seminar will convene in Baku, in the Fall of 1998.

Meanwhile, the Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage continues to receive applications for the Fourth International Calligraphy Competition, which was announced earlier this year and dedicated to the well-known calligrapher Sheikh Hamdullah (833/1429 H.-926/1520 AD). I would like to take this opportunity to wish success to all the participants.

The President of the Gambia H.E. Yahya Jammeh Visited IRCICA

Istanbul, 18 June 1997

It was an honour for IRCICA Director General and his colleagues to receive His Excellency Colonel Yahya Jammeh, President of the Republic of The Gambia, at the Centre's headquarters, on 18 June 1997, in the framework of the President's official visit to Turkey.

President Yahya Jammeh and his entourage were received by the Director General at the entrance of Yıldız Palace. A meeting in the Director General's office in Seyir Köşk was an excellent opportunity to brief the President on the Centre's past accomplishments, ongoing and future projects, with special emphasis on activities concerning the Member States in Africa. The President expressed satisfaction that the scope of the Centre's projects is wide both subject-wise

and geographically; he took note of the successful organisation of the International Seminar on Islamic Civilisation in West Africa (Dakar, Dec. 1996) and the follow-up of the seminar.

After the meeting, the President of The Gambia and his entourage visited each of the Centre's departments, where the staff concerned briefed the President about their activities. Then they visited the Centre's library at Çit Qasr, where the President examined the library's collection of books related to The Gambia and other African member countries of the OIC which were exhibited on the occasion of his visit. A documentary film outlining the Centre's accomplishments since its establishment was presented to President Jammeh.



The President of The Gambia wrote his impressions in the Visitors Book, as follows: "It is with great pleasure and deep sense of gratitude to the President, the Government and the people of the Republic of Turkey that I make these comments here in the historic city of Istanbul and in this fountain of Islamic history, the importance of which to

the rich Islamic cultural history cannot be over-emphasized. I am greatly impressed by the immense research work being done here for generations yet unborn to know their proud history. May Allah The Almighty guide and protect all of those involved in this great Islamic cultural renewal and preservation."

*Col. Yahya Jammeh
President of the Republic of The Gambia*

"ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE TODAY" PROGRAM 1997

9-30 June and 2-30 July 1997

The "Architectural Heritage Today" program, which was launched by IRCICA in 1994, continued this year with two workshops, during the periods between 9-30 June and 2-30 July 1997 respectively. The first one, held in Istanbul, was titled "Turkish Architecture and Settlements". The second one, held in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina, was the third workshop Mostar 2004.

The first workshop Mostar 2004 was organised in the summer of 1994, in Istanbul, with the participation of thirty-nine faculty members and thirty-two senior architectural students from many countries. The program had addressed theoretical and technical issues related to the assessment, restoration and preservation of the war-torn architectural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Restoration plans were produced by the participants and proposed as a technical background for future restoration activities.

The second workshop, held in 1995 and jointly organised by IRCICA and the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul, consisted of two phases, on "Istanbul and Suleymaniye Area" and Mostar 2004 respectively. This program was attended by one hundred and fifty-eight faculty members and students from thirty-nine universities in twenty countries. Studies on the preservation of urban heritage in Istanbul combined with studies on Mostar provided an inspiring architectural exercise on two cities that are historically and culturally related.

Architectural workshop and international seminar on TURKISH ARCHITECTURE AND SETTLEMENTS

jointly organized by IRCICA and the
Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University

Istanbul, 9-30 June 1997

This architectural program covered a wide range of topics related to the characteristics, the history, the present state, and issues related to the preservation and future development of the Turkish architecture and settlements over a vast geographical area that extends from Kazakhstan in the east to Bosnia in the west through Istanbul. The program underscored the aesthetical and functional variety as well as the multiple common features of architectural structures and settlements over that geography. Country papers and comparative studies were presented and discussed.

The program resulted from the fruitful cooperation between IRCICA and the Faculty of Architecture of Yıldız Technical University and being conducted by Arch. Dr. Amir Pasic (IRCICA). The participants in the program were professors of architecture and senior students from architectural faculties in Baku, Semerkand, Taşkent, Almati, Aşkabad, Bişkek, Duşanbe, Kazan, Sarajevo, Skopia,

Northern Cyprus and Turkey.

The inaugural ceremony took place at Çit Qasr, IRCICA, with opening addresses by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, and Prof. Dr. Ayhan Alkış, President of Yıldız Technical University. Then, the preparatory team of architectural students presented the project proposal. The program comprised two main stages. The first stage pertained to architectural studies on Istanbul, where the participants did field work for a period of twenty days to put forward project proposals for the restoration and preservation of the historical area between the districts of Eminönü and Cibali on the coast of the Golden Horn, which forms a triangle between the Galata and Unkapanı bridges and under the Süleymaniye complex. The technical preparations for this work had been completed by graduate and undergraduate students at the Urban Design Department of Yıldız Technical University throughout the academic year 1996-97.

As to the second stage of the program, it consisted of an international seminar on "Turkish Architecture and Settlements: Common Features and Diversities", which took place on 24-26 June, after accomplishment of the first stage. The participating scholars presented studies and shared views and experiences on the characteristics of the architecture in their respective countries, the activities of restoration and preservation, urban settlements and urban planning, among other topics. They also examined and gave their opinions on the plans and project proposals which were produced by the senior students during the first stage of the program.

Both the workshop and the seminar emphasized such topics as: the coordination of activities and institutional organisation for effective restoration and preservation, sharing of responsibilities on different levels, the relationship between public and private sectors, urban management for the everyday problems of the



Prof. Dr. Ayhan Alkış, President of Yıldız Technical University, IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. E. İhvanoglu, and Prof. Dr. İzzik Aydemir, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Y.T.U.

city; the active role expected from educational institutions to initiate mutually beneficial joint programs; to orient architects and planners towards an awareness of the internal and external forces shaping the environment in which they live and the life process of society; and to develop educational materials concerning historical preservation. In sum, all legal, social, urban, environmental, educational, community-based and other considerations central to the preservation and restoration process were addressed.



THIRD WORKSHOP MOSTAR 2004

held under the high patronage of H.E. Alija Izetbegovic,
President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

2-30 July 1997

The third international workshop Mostar 2004 on the theme of *Rebuilding the Old Town of Mostar and its Surroundings* took place in Mostar, from 2-30 July 1997, under the high patronage of H.E. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and under the auspices of the cooperation agreement between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and IRCICA.

The program was organised with the cooperation of the Municipality of Mostar and with contributions from the United Nations Development Program, UNESCO, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, and the World Monuments Fund. H.E. Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary General of the OIC, sent a message to the inaugural ceremony; the message was read by IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin

Ihsanoğlu. The workshop aroused world-wide attention and drew high-rate participation from a multidisciplinary community of professionals.

The workshop comprised seminars, lectures, field work, studio work, and exhibitions of plans and designs. The participating professors and senior students of architecture, all specialists in restoration and preservation, dealt with many theoretical and technical issues and made proposals related to putting through a comprehensive restoration scheme which would duly emphasize the distinctive historical and multicultural characteristics of the Old Town of Mostar. In this context, special emphasis was put on the design and restoration of the Old Bridge of Mostar and the forty-four building complexes which were identified for their

significance in previous years' workshops.

The work accomplished throughout the program involved urban scale and specific projects for the historical core, the bridges and banks of Neretva river, housing projects for the land from the historical core to the contact area, as well as studies related to the large school complex that is proposed to be opened as an international educational complex.

The Old Bridge of Mostar, located at the core of the Old Town, is a heritage treasure of Bosnia. It was built by the famous Ottoman architect Hayreddin in 1556. It is surrounded by numerous monuments which altogether reflect the multicultural history of the country.



The choice of Mostar as the venue for this program allowed that studies be conducted on the spot. It was also indicative that international efforts towards the restoration and reconstruction of the Old Town of Mostar have now reached an advanced stage in the preparation of the process.

A significant development concurrent with the workshop program was the establishment of the Stari Grad Foundation – the Foundation for Rebuilding the Old Bridge of Mostar and its Surroundings - under the Presidency of H. E. Alija Izetbegovic and the Deputy Presidency of H. E. Haris Sladzic, with IRCICA as a partner of the Foundation. The objective of the Foundation is to undertake, coordinate and supervise the reconstruction of the Old Bridge and its surroundings. It is hoped that a growing number of contributors from among governments, international organisations, institutions and individuals will join those who already pledged support for the project, in order that the actual implementation stage of the reconstruction begins.

This workshop was the third in the series Mostar 2004, placed under IRCICA's wide-scope project entitled "Architectural Heritage Today". IRCICA's objective in this field is, briefly, to carry out studies to assess the damage made to the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to contribute to its restoration in cooperation with the pertinent international organisations. For the Centre, Mostar 2004 as not merely a reconstruction project; it is also an international endeavour which symbolises the reconstruction

of the Bosnian heritage of coexistence and mutual tolerance among peoples of different ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds.

Preparations for the organisation of the Mostar 2004 Workshop began well in advance of the event. The preparatory team was composed of eight people, operating in Mostar, Istanbul, New York and Philadelphia. Thirty lecturers participated in the 1997 workshop. Twenty-five participants, from four different nations and nine different universities worked to produce solutions to Mostar's problems. The panel of experts was comprised of eight people.

The introductory seminars, from 2-10 July, were greatly appreciated by the participants as they proved invaluable for the following stages of the workshop. Information was given from the very general to the very basic on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mostar, the Stari Most, the war, and the reconstruction strategies. Some of the topics of the lectures were: "History of Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Review of the Examples of Post War Urban Environment with the Specific Focus on Mostar", "Aspects of Structure and Construction in Conservation", "Economic aspects of Preservation", "Approach to Conservation".

On 7 July, a group meeting was held to refine the workshop goals and organise subgroups. A long list of different topics and overriding issues of these

topics were prepared with the collaboration of every one present and three groups were formed for the three main subjects chosen; The Neretva River, the housing projects, and the restoration projects.

The group working on the Neretva River focused on the specific problems of the river scape. The specific concerns of the group were garbage control, sewage control, visual and physical accessibility, and continuity of movement. Solutions were sought for the problems of the river and its surroundings through five different, but interrelated projects.

The housing group concentrated its efforts on the traditional *mahallas* of the historic city. Proposals were developed for the Brankovac *Mahalla*, which lies to the North of the area defined as the historic core- the *Stari Grad*. The main problems of the mahallas are: the wartime destruction of housing, illegal and unplanned reconstruction, problems of ownership, traffic problems, and problems related with land-use.

The three restoration were projects for the rehabilitation of the Girls' High School, the Cejvan Kethuda Hamam, and the Tabacica Mosque.

Meanwhile, site visits and a trip to Sarajevo gave participants experience of the famous traditional houses and other important buildings in the Bosnian capital, and trips to Split and Dubrovnik were good opportunities to learn about these historical cities.



IRCICA Director General was received by H.E. President Alija Izetbegovic for a meeting; H.E. Haris Sladzic, Co-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina was also present

During the workshop brief reports were given by each member of the groups, on frequent get-togethers and the progress was closely watched as the day of the final presentation came closer.

Lectures were given, "Applicability of the Mostar 2004 Model", "Rebuilding the Old Bridge", "The UNESCO Project for Rehabilitation of the Historic Core of Mostar" (presented by the UNESCO team on 9 July) and discussed in panels. These additional meetings provided new grounds to check the now almost finished products of the workshop.

Preliminary presentations by each subgroup was held on 27 July, with Prof. Lance Brown acting as the mediator.

The final presentation of reports was held in three sessions with the presence of the city officials, SFOR-

SVO representatives, lecturers from the universities in Sarajevo and Mostar and the workshop participants. During the first session, the results of the project for the Neretva River were presented with Richard Plunz as the mediator. The second session was on the restoration projects with Prof. Zeynep Ahunbay as mediator and the third one was on the housing projects with Brooke Harrington as the mediator. An open discussion about the projects and Mostar as a whole concluded the presentations.

The closing ceremony was held on 30 July. The comments of the panelists and the workshop sponsors were followed by Dr. Suha Özkan's summing up of the whole event as the mediator.

The workshop was very well received in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There was much enthusiasm about the events which took place during the month. The

municipality provide all facilities for the success of the work; all necessary documents were offered for the general use of the workshop participants and members offered all possible help. Many of the presentation which took place during the initial stages of the workshop were by local authorities, who gave all the necessary informations to the participants the on post-war situation.

It is anticipated that workshops will be held yearly in Mostar until 2004. The gathering will summon the ever growing group of people who are devoting their time and efforts to the beautiful city of Mostar. The workshops will be an opportunity for the communication of the results of work done in different parts of the world during the year, and these will be compiled in reports.

CULTURAL EVENTS

The Twentieth International Congress of History of Science held in Liège, Belgium

The Twentieth International Congress of History of Science of the International Union of History of Philosophy and Science, Department of History of Science (IUHPS/DHS) took place in Liège, on 20-26 July 1997. With a participation rate of more than one thousand and two hundred, the twentieth session of this quadrennial scholarly event had the profile of an international fair of

science. Under the patronage of King Albert II of Belgium, the congress was organised by the Science and Technology Centre, University of Liège. Prof. Dr. Robert Halleux from the Department of History of Science, University of Liège and Secretary General of IUHPS/DHS, was the Chairman of the steering committee.



From the left, first row: Razaullah Ansari, Gül Russell, Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Julio Samsó; second row: Mohamed Hafez, Abdel Hafez Helmy Mohammad, Jamil Ragep, and other participants

The congress included symposia and plenary lectures organised by different commissions and research groups. The lectures, though great in number, were distributed to the historical and cultural centers as well as museums and institutes in the city. The abstracts had been published in two volumes prior to the congress and were delivered to the participants before the conferences. The symposia section of the congress comprised Special sessions, Sessions, Symposia organised by Commissions, and Symposia organised by Research Groups. The following Commissions of the IUHPS organised symposia: the Commission on Bibliography and Documentation, the Commission on Science and Technology in the Islamic Civilisation, the Group on History of Science and Technology before the Modern Period, the Group on History of Iranian Science and Technology in Ancient and Medieval Ages, the Group on History of Ottoman Science, Technology and Industry, the Commission on Modern Physics, the Commission on Oceanography, the Commission on Science in the Pacific Circle, the Commission on Scientific Instruments, the Commission on Teaching the History of Science, the Commission on Women in Science, Medicine and Technology, and the Commission on History of Astronomy, the Commission on History of Mathematics. Furthermore, other symposia were organised by the following research groups: East and West group, Scientific revolution in Europe and its expansion group, Science and empire group, Scientific schools group, Development of engineering education group, Application of the science of man group.

There were also plenary lectures focusing on specific subjects: Prof. Peter Galison, Image and Logic: A Material Culture of Modern Physics; Prof. Charles C. Gillispie, Reflections on History and Science; Prof. Michel Blay, La Science Classique "Revisitée"; Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Ottoman Science: The Last Episode in Islamic Scientific Tradition and the Beginning of European Scientific Tradition; Prof. David King, Discovering the World of Medieval Instruments; Prof. Eberhard Knobloch, Les Ingénieurs de la Renaissance et leurs manuscrits et traités illustrés; Prof. Mirko Drazen Grmek, Regard à une dé-industrialisation; Prof. Juan Jose Saldana, Recent Historical Writing on Provincial Science: Latin and America.

During the congress period elections were made for the presidency and vice-presidencies of the Union, the Board of Directors, as well as the presidencies and secretariat of the commissions, for the next four years. Prof. Bidare Venk Subbarayappa (India) became the President of the IUHPS/DHS whereas Prof. Mirka Drazen Grmek (France) and Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu were elected Vice-Presidents to the Union. Prof. Robert Halleux was re-elected Secretary General of the Union for another term. Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu was also unanimously elected President to the Commission on Science and Technology in Islamic Civilisation, but having been elected Vice-President of the Union, Prof. İhsanoğlu withdrew and Prof. Julio Samsó was elected President of this Commission. It was decided that Mexico City will be the venue for the next congress.

International Symposium on the Scientific and Cultural Heritage of Humanity to be held in Uzbekistan

The Government of Uzbekistan will organise an International Symposium on the Scientific and Cultural Heritage of Humanity for the Third Millennium on 18-29 October 1997, within the framework of the 2500th Anniversary celebrations of the historical cities of Bukhara and Khiva. The symposium, to be attended by scholars and personalities from around the world, will highlight the contributions of civilisations to the progress of mankind and among them the spiritual traditions of Bukhara and Khiva, which are inseparable from the names of great philosophers such as Imam Al Bukhari, Muhammad Khorezmi, Abu Raikhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Najmeddin Kubro, and Bahauddin Naqshband.

The Eighth Muslim-Christian Academic Consultation

Istanbul, 3-5 June 1997

The Eighth Muslim-Christian Academic Consultation, jointly organised by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al-Albait Foundation) and the Orthodox Centre of the Ecumenical Patriarchate (Chambésy, Switzerland), took place in Istanbul, on 3-5 June 1997. At the invitation of H.R.H. Crown Prince El-Hassan bin Talal of Jordan, supreme Chairman of the Royal Academy, and H.E. Metropolitan Damaskinos of Switzerland, President/Director of the Orthodox Centre, forty-three Muslim and Christian scholars and youth from fourteen countries discussed the theme "Perspectives of cooperation and participation between Muslims and Christians on the eve of the new century".

The consultation was inaugurated with the address of His All Holiness the Patriarch of Fener (Istanbul) Bartholomaios I. At the inaugural session, addresses were delivered by His Royal Highness Crown Prince El-Hassan bin Talal, read by H.R.H. Princess Rahmah bint El-Hassan; H.E. Prof. Dr. Nassir El-Din El-Assad, President of the Royal Academy, and H.E. Metropolitan Damaskinos of Switzerland. Six papers were presented over seven working sessions. There were three main themes of the conference. Two papers were presented under each theme, one from a Muslim point of view and the other from a Christian point of view, with a discussant from the other faith for each paper. The themes were: "Principles and Historical Practices of Cooperation and

Participation", "Perspectives of Cooperation and Participation at Local and regional Levels", and "Perspectives of Cooperation and Participation at International Level".

During their deliberations, the participants reaffirmed the need to pursue dialogue in a spirit of trust and openness, and the concept of a culture of dialogue based on the recognition of religious plurality and its richness. The consultation emphasised the importance of building on what had been achieved in previous dialogue meetings held over the last eleven years. Part of the discussions converged on the analysis of the present international and regional realities, notably the phenome-

non of globalisation and the new order. The participants made several recommendations on the priorities of future collaboration, emphasising the importance of continuity for the dialogue and the role to be played by the Coordination Committee which was established by the two co-sponsoring bodies in November 1996. In their recommendations, the participants called for enhancing a wider participation of women and youth in dialogue activities and cooperation projects; they laid emphasis on

inviting the contributions of resource persons and experts from various sectors of society, including journalists and other specialists in communication. The meeting also stressed the need to seek a more visible and active presence of Muslim and Christian people of faith in the international arena. At the invitation of H.R.H. El-Hassan bin Talal, the next consultation meeting will take place in Amman.

"One World for All" Christian-Islamic Conference held in Vienna

The Second International Christian-Islamic Conference "One World for All" was convened on the initiative of Austrian Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs Vice-Chancellor Dr. Wolfgang Schüssel, under the coordination of the Institute for Theology of Religions, Theological Faculty of St. Gabriel, Mödling. The venue was Vienna, on 13-16 May 1997, and the main theme, the "Foundations of a Socio-political and Cultural Pluralism from Christian and Muslim Perspectives". The first Christian-Islamic Conference held in Vienna was in 1993, on the theme "Peace for Humanity".

The conference program included addresses by eminent personalities and extensive deliberations. In their recommendations, the conference participants pleaded for a "Pact of Friendship" between Christians and Muslims.

The conference was opened by the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs Vice-Chancellor Dr. Wolfgang Schüssel. Speakers of the first session on "The Claims of Religious Truth and Socio-Political Pluralism" were Prof. Dr. Christian W. Troll SJ from the Pontificio Istituto Orientale in Rome and Ayatollah Sayyed Mohammad Khamene'i on behalf of the Center for International Studies in Tehran. The second session, on the topic of "Juridical

Structures and Political Guarantees of a Pluralism on the National and the International Level", heard the addresses of Ms. Nasira Iqbal, Advocate, High Court and Supreme Court of Pakistan, and Prof. Dr. Heinrich Schneider from the Faculty of Basic and Integrative Sciences, Vienna, and the third session on "Cultural Identity and the Problem of a Global Culture", of Prof. Dr. Mohamed Talbi from the Faculty of Humanities, Tunis, and Dr. Volkmar Köhler, Secretary of State, Austria.

The participants pleaded for a "Pact of Friendship" with the following main objectives: with reference to the burden of the common history of Muslims and Christians, they decided to put an end to

mutual accusations, overcome failures and injustices through mutual forgiveness and reconciliation, endeavour to correct the errors of the past, search for ways to settle conflicts peacefully, remove their causes and limit tensions; with reference to the present and the future, they decided to cooperate to jointly contribute to creating a more humane present, and, for the generations to come, to prepare a world in which Christians and Muslims are partners and may become friends. In addition, the participants also decided that responsibility towards all humanity also involves the elaboration and adoption of a Universal Declaration of Human Duties, in analogy to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN CAUCASIA

Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, Fall 1998

An international symposium on *Islamic Civilisation in Caucasia* will be organised under the high patronage of H. E. Haydar Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijan Academy of Science, and IRCICA, in Baku, in the fall of 1998.

The project of convening this international symposium was agreed upon at the instructions of President Haydar Aliyev during the President's visit to IRCICA's headquarters on 9 May 1997, accompanied by H. E. Mr. Hassan Hassanov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

T

he symposium will carry great significance both with regard to its subject matter and its geographical focus, and is therefore expected to contribute in enhancing scholarly studies and international academic cooperation in this field.

The symposium will aim to establish an academic forum where specialists of the Islamic culture and civilisation in Caucasia will communicate the results of their research and exchange views and information, on the different aspects of the main theme, including the history of development of Islamic culture in Caucasia, its manifestations in societies' life styles, economic and social activities, arts and architecture, cultural heritage, etc. and the mutual process of its interactions with the local cultures. The symposium will not only assess the state of the academic studies undertaken in this field and help to promote them, but it will also shed light on the references and sources of Islamic culture in Caucasia on which these studies are based.

The symposium program will comprise five working sessions and two seminars spread over three days, as well as various cultural activities. The themes of the working sessions will be as follows:

- * Sources related to the history of Islamic culture in Caucasia
- * The historical expansion of Islam in Caucasia
- * Interactions between the Islamic culture and local cultures
- * Contributions of Muslim communities in Caucasia to the Islamic civilisation
- * The state of Islamic culture in Caucasia during the Soviet period.

Two seminars will take place in the framework of the symposium, on the following topics, respectively: "Bibliographic assessment of translations of the Holy Quran into the languages of Caucasia" and "Art and architecture in Caucasia".

The proceedings of the symposium will ultimately be published in the form of a book.

The symposium is expected to draw a high rate of scholarly participation from around the world, with more than thirty scholars and researchers to attend from outside of the region. Researchers interested in attending the symposium are invited to write to the Symposium Secretariat at IRCICA.

International Congress on LEARNING AND EDUCATION IN THE OTTOMAN WORLD

*On the occasion
of the 700th
Anniversary
Celebrations of
the Ottoman
Empire - 1999*

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Three institutions: IRCICA (Istanbul), the Turkish Historical Society (Ankara) and the Turkish Society for History of Science (Istanbul) will jointly organise an international congress on Learning and Education in the Ottoman World in

April 1999, on the occasion of the 700th anniversary celebrations of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire.

The congress will see the presentation of studies on the activities and traditions of the Ottoman scholarly, cultural and educational institutions, scientific and intellectual life, and a number of related subjects. It is expected to bring new contributions in the field of Ottoman history by providing an opportunity for researchers concerned to communicate their findings and exchange ideas.

Scholars and researchers interested in the congress are kindly invited to contact the Congress Secretariat at IRCICA.



Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu elected Vice-President to IUHPS/DHS

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he XXth International Congress of History of Science of the International Union of History of Philosophy and Science, Department of History of Science (IUHPS/DHS) was held on 20-26 July 1997 in Liège, Belgium. During the elections held on 25 July 1997 for the Board of Directors, the President, Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary and other administrators of the Union, Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union until the year 2001 and President to the Commission on Islamic Science and Technology.

IRCICA Symposium on Abdülhak Hâmid Tarhan

IRCICA has been organising meetings to commemorate distinguished scholars and men of letters. Within this framework, a symposium was organised on Saturday, 12 April 1997 at Çit Qasr, on the occasion of the 60th death anniversary of the great Turkish poet Abdülhak Hâmid Tarhan.

Deputy Director General Dr. Hidayet Y. Nuhuğlu gave the welcoming address, noting that Abdülhak Hâmid was one of the two literary figures for whom separate books on the history of literature were written, the other being Namık Kemal. Dr. Nuhuğlu stated that Hâmid has been described as "the greatest poet of the east" by Süleyman Nazif. He said that according to Midhat Cemal Bey, if Turkish had been an international language like English, then Hâmid would have been renowned as an international genius just as Shakespeare.



Prof. Dr. İnci Enginün and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Uçman

Prof. Dr. İnci Enginün, the coordinator of the symposium, opened the sessions, pointing out that Abdülhak Hâmid has been the focus of attention of all those who deal with the history of literature. He totally destroyed the old usage and the clichés of the past. In his book titled *Şiir Tahlilleri* (Analysis of poetry) Prof. Dr. Mehmet Kaplan describes Hâmid as a bomb in the true sense of the word because he considered it his first duty to destroy all established forms. Prof. Dr. Enginün stated that some literary

circles showed great admiration for Abdülhak Hâmid while others expressed their great wrath. Whatever may be the case, he still keeps his distinguished place in the history of Turkish literature. According to the poet and writer Ahmed Hamdi Tanpınar, Hâmid resembles a treasure; people will return to this rich source time and again in the future.

The following speakers presented papers at the symposium: Prof. Dr. Zeynep Kerman: "Hâmid and Women", Assoc. Prof.

Dr. Abdullah Uçman: "Hâmid and Rıza Tevfik", Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nüket Esen: "The Concept of Society in Finten", Assist. Prof. Dr. Emel Kefeli: "Hâmid and Hugo", Assist. Prof. Dr. Nur Gürani-Aslan: "Hâmid and Byron", Dr. Bâki Asiltürk: "The Evaluation of Hâmid during the Republican Period", Dr. Adnan Akgün: "The Palace and Hâmid", Dr. Oğuz Karakartal: "Hâmid and Italy", Dr. Şehnaz Alış: "Finten from the Viewpoint of Four Elements".

Public lectures being hosted by IRCICA include:

- by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nilüfer Narlı, "Women's NGO's in Turkey and the Middle East and their functions", 6 Sept.
- by Dr. Beşir Ayvazoğlu, "Peyami Safa's adventure of dramatic thinking", 20 Sept.
- by Mr. Halit Refiğ, "Democratisation in intellectual life and the national culture", 4 Oct.
- by Dr. Nevzat Kaya, "Waqfs' libraries", 18 Oct.
- by Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Hatemi, "The concept of divine/natural law and the Islamic law philosophy", 1 Nov.
- by Prof. Dr. Cahit Baltacı, "Observatories in the Islamic world", 15 Nov.
- by Dr. Walter Feldman, lecture on "issues and prospects in Ottoman Musicology", 26 Nov.
- by Dr. Bülent Uluengin, "Traditional houses of Mecca", 6 Dec.
- by Prof. Dr. Atilla Çetin, "The dairy of Robert Mizrahi", 20 Dec.

Exhibitions

Hand-woven carpets and rugs

More than fifty carpets and rugs were displayed in this exhibition opened on 20 June. All of them woven with naturally dyed woollen yarn, the carpets displayed

Anatolian patterns and motifs. Ms. Belgin Eker and Ms. Cevahir Balaban, two master-artists, are directing eight-month courses in various cities for those who want to learn the carpet-weaving techniques. During the exhibition at IRCICA, they briefed the visitors about the history of this art, underlining that carpet-weaving is one of the oldest manufacturing techniques known in Anatolia. The skill was brought to Anatolia in the 11th century by the Turks, who had developed the knotting technique from the 5th century onwards.



Forthcoming exhibitions include: an exhibition of paintings - "Inspirations from Egypt" - by the Egyptian artist Mr. Omar Atta (16-30 October), an exhibition of paintings of Anatolian Houses by Mr. Süleyman Doğan (19-31 December), and an exhibition of engravings on porcelain by Mr. Mürşit Aydın (13-23 February 1998).

Calligraphy Exhibition in Tunisia on the occasion of the Tunis '97 Cultural Capital program

Multifarious cultural activities are taking place this year in Tunisia in the framework of the large-scale program entitled *Tunis '97 Cultural Capital*.

Tunis was announced as the Cultural Capital for the year 1997 by UNESCO, during the 28th session of the UNESCO General Conference (Paris, 25 October-16 November 1995), in an explicit international recognition of the particular and at the same time diverse Tunisian cultural heritage that enabled the Tunisian society to assimilate the riches of the successive civilisations which flourished there throughout the ages.

Part of the program is a range of cultural and artistic activities entitled *The Days of Arabic Calligraphy* to take place in the Tunisian Academy for Sciences, Letters and Arts (Beit Al-Hikmah), Carthage-Hannibal, during the period from 29 September to 12 October 1997, and to be organised jointly by Beit Al-Hikmah, the Tunisian Association for Heritage Preservation and Cultural Development (Tunis) and IRCICA. This program will consist of a large international exhibition of calligraphy, gilding, illumination and Ebru (marbled paper) together with lectures, workshops and seminars.

The exhibition, which is also expected to travel to some other Tunisian cities such as Sousse and Qairawan, will comprise calligraphies by masters of this art and selected works by specialists of gilding, illumination and

Ebru (marbled paper) from Turkey, along with calligraphies chosen from among award-winners in the international calligraphy competitions organised by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH). The exhibition will also display the materials used in the practice of these arts such as paper, pens, ink and materials used in illumination and marbling. IRCICA's contribution to the program also includes lectures by master artists from Istanbul, public performances of their art, as well as panels and workshops to be directed by these artists. The program will offer many opportunities for artists from different countries to meet each other and exchange experiences.

INSTITUTIONS

Brief information is given below on the objectives and activities of the Tunisian Academy for Sciences, Letters and Arts, Tunisia and the Islamic University of Niger.

THE TUNISIAN ACADEMY FOR SCIENCES, LETTERS AND ARTS "BEÏT AL-HIKMA", CARTHAGE-HANNIBAL, TUNISIA

The Academy was established by the law no. 116-92 dated 30 November 1992 and replaced the National Foundation for Translation, Establishment of Texts and Studies which was established in 1983 and known as "Beit Al-Hikma". The Academy's main objectives are, in summary,

- a. to bring together eminent personalities in the field of culture with the purpose of keeping track of the development of research in the different fields of intellectual and scholarly activities and exchanging their knowledge;
- b. to contribute, in coordination with similar institutions around the world, in enriching the Arabic language, seeing to it that it is used correctly, mobilising and developing its potentials in order that it may keep pace with sciences and arts;
- c. to contribute in preserving the heritage in the fields of research and publishing;

- d. to prepare dictionaries and encyclopedia and translate works;
- e. to organise colloquia and conferences in the different fields of its mandate;
- f. to encourage the production and dissemination of intellectual and artistic works;
- g. to offer advice on issues related to its mandate upon the request of the authorities it is affiliated to and other Ministerial departments and any other institution.

The Chairman of the Academy is Prof. Dr. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba. The Academy's members comprise permanent members of Tunisian nationality, associated members chosen from other countries, and corresponding members.

The members of the Academy's Scientific Council are distributed among seven departments: the Department of Letters and Linguistic Sciences, the Department of Philosophical and Civilisational Studies, the Department of

Humanities and Social Sciences, the Department of Legal and Economic Sciences, the Department of Basic Sciences, the Department of Applied Sciences and Technology, and the Department of History, Archeology and Arts.

The headquarters of "Beit Al-Hikma" are in a historical palace known as the "Palais Zarrouk" and which was the private residence of General Ahmed Zarrouk; the building later became the property of Choua Bessis, a Jewish notable, and in 1922, it was purchased by Mohamed-el-Habib Bey, who legated it to his son Lamine Bey, last sovereign of the Hussaini dynasty (1943-1957), who enlarged the building with many additions. It is here that the domestic autonomy of Tunisia was officially proclaimed by President Pierre Mendès-France. After the independence, the palace was used as the National Archeology Institute's headquarters, and in 1983, it was allocated to the National Foundation for Translation, Establishment of Texts and Studies, which was finally restructured into the Academy "Beit Al-Hikma".

THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF NIGER

The Islamic University in Say, Republic of Niger, is one of the four universities established under the auspices of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

The editorial board is grateful to Prof. Dr. Abdelali Oudrhiri, President of the Islamic University of Niger, who kindly provided the below information about the university.

The Islamic University of Niger was established in 1986, following a decision of the Second Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore, Pakistan, in 1974. The university is an international institution affiliated with the OIC. It provides third-level education to more than 500 students from twenty African countries on the average over the years.

The university is located in Say, at about 50 km. to the west of Niamey, capital city of Niger. It is directed by the university's President, who is assisted by the Vice-President and the Executive Council. The administrative Council for its part meets annually. The presidency (central administration) is composed of a number of directorates and divisions, including the Directorate of Administrative and Financial Services, the Accountancy Department, the Directorate of Public Relations and the Secretariat.

The main objectives of the university are:

1. To study the Islamic heritage in order to upgrade and ameliorate the conditions of Muslims in Africa and strengthen the Islamic identity.
2. To help students acquire all the scientific and technological knowledge that they would use for the benefit of Islamic countries.
3. To undertake scholarly research and look into social problems from the viewpoint of the Islamic thought, philosophy and solidarity.
4. To preserve and expand the Islamic heritage in Africa with a view to encouraging scholarly research towards promoting affinities and understanding among Muslims in the framework of the Islamic philosophy and solidarity.
5. To create the appropriate and convenient conditions and provide the necessary and sufficient means for education and higher studies in all fields of learning.
6. To devote special attention to Islamic studies, related research, and the teaching and promotion of the Arabic language.
7. To establish the grounds for the development of the cultural, social, scientific and economic activities of the Islamic world.

The faculties and departments of the Islamic University of Niger are:

- The Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language with 400 students currently, divided into two sections: the Arabic language section and the Sharia section. This faculty grants the following diplomas:
 - Diplôme universitaire d'études générales (DEUG) after two years of studies in the above two sections, comprising 25 hours of courses Per week in the basic disciplines and complementary training in English and French.
 - Master degree, after four years of studies in either the language or Sharia section, with 25 hours of courses Per week and education in English and French.

Each section of this faculty has a curriculum of 13 annual courses including French and English. The first graduates with master degree obtained their diplomas in 1991 and since then the faculty had five promotions of graduates.

- The Higher Institute of Pedagogy and Teacher Training (ISPFP), established in October 1995, aims to train the secondary level teachers needed in the region. The Institute accepts trainees selected, through a test, from among master degree holders, and delivers a Certificate (Language or Islamic studies) after one year of training involving courses and practical work. The Institute also provides recycling courses for teachers already at work.
- The African Centre for Islamic Heritage aims to:
 - study all forms of Islamic heritage; written and other, the heritage of Arabic and other African and Islamic languages written in Arabic script,
 - record, collect, classify this heritage and prepare catalogs to facilitate its usage by researchers,
 - acquire, as many as possible of the rich documents of this heritage, duplicate them if possible, endeavour to preserve and protect them by the available technical means,
 - certify this heritage to the possible extent, make it known, disseminate, publish and study it,
 - encourage research on Islamic heritage in the region, discover this heritage, assist all those who are interested in these studies and help build scholarly relations among them.
 - Organise colloquia, conferences, and workshops to deal with this heritage, study it and make it available for research,
 - Exchange information, experiences, document, films and copies of documents with research centres and depositories of Arab-Islamic manuscripts in the world, and cooperate with all pertinent bodies to realise these objectives.

The African Centre for Islamic Heritage was inaugurated in April 1996 under the high patronage of H.E. the Minister of Culture, Communication, Youth and Sports of Niger.

- The Technical Centre for Professional Training, comprising four sections: General mechanics, Car Mechanics, General Electricity, Welding. This centre provides two types of training, one as a complementary training to the students of the Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language, and the other as a scientific and technical training for holders of a technical Baccalaureat. Education in this centre takes one year and leads to a certificate of professional aptitude.

Information on application procedures and any other matter can be obtained by writing to the following offices:

Office of the Dean : B.P. 76, Say, Republic of Niger
Rectorate : B.P. 11507, Niamey, Republic of Niger
Complete address : Islamic University of Niger B.P. 11507, Niamey or
B.P. 76, Say
Fax: (00227) 73 37 96
Phone: (00227) 78 40 20 - 78 40 22 - 72 39 03

Cultural Data On OIC Member Countries

This section contains summary information reflecting the cultural life in the OIC member countries. Sets of information drawn from the Centre's data files of statistical indicators and directories of cultural institutions are published here as brief country surveys. The purpose is to disseminate part of the data that is being collected in the framework of the Centre's projects entitled *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions and Studies on the Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States*. Below are summary statistics concerning the Republic of The Gambia and a list of cultural and press institutions.

THE GAMBIA

Summary information*

Area	11 295 sq. km.
Population	1 042 000 (1993)
Av. annual pop. growth	3.7 %
Share of urban population	25.5 %
Share of Muslim population	85 %
Capital city	Banjul
Major cities	Kumbu, Siri Kunda, Bakao, Brikama, Sokota, Ganjur, Barafini
Adult literacy rate	Male: 52.8 % Female: 24.9 % Average: 38.6 %
School enrolment ratios	First level: Gross: 56 %, Net: 46 % (1992) Second level: Gross: 13 %, Net: 12 % (1992) Third level: University in establishment
Student/teacher ratios	First level: 30 (1992) Second level: 24 (1992)
Educational expenditure in Government budget	13 % (1991)
Number of daily newspapers	2
Number of periodical publications	6

Cultural institutions

Oral History and Antiquities Division	The Gambia National Archives President's Office The Quadrangle, Banjul	The Muslim High School P.O.Box 829 Banjul
Vice President's Office	Public Record Office The Quadrangle, Banjul	Gambia Information News Services Bedfor Place, Banjul
National Museum Annex Independence Drive, Banjul	National Museum Museums and Antiquities Division Independence Drive, Banjul	
National Library Independence Drive P.O.B. 552, Banjul		

* Sources: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1995*; Ministry of Planning, State of Kuwait, *Encyclopédie du Monde Musulman*, 1987; OIC General Secretariat and SESRTCIC, *The Mass Media in OIC Countries*, Ankara, 1990; IRCICA

Walter Feldman, *Music of the Ottoman Court; Makam, Composition and the Early Ottoman Instrumental Repertoire*, Intercultural Music Studies 10, International Institute for Traditional Music, Berlin, VWB, Verlag für Wissenschaft und Bildung, 1996, 550 p.

The school of music known as "Turkish art music" or "classical Turkish music" is known to be one of the major art musics of the world. It has preserved an artistic perfection and a voluminous repertoire through the contributions of highly qualified composers and performers in almost every generation since the fifteenth century. This study and analysis of the history of Turkish art music informs the reader extensively on the development of the genres, forms and instruments of this music, the patronage of the Ottoman court and the ruling class, the interest it found among various groups of society, the main factors that enabled it to survive throughout centuries and gradually spread to neighbouring regions. The first part of the book, on "Musicians and Performers", looks into the emergence of the Ottoman court music, the vocalists and instrumentalists, the Mevlevi music, the instruments, the concert formats *Fasil* and *Ayin*. The author points out the changes that took place in terms of professionalism, musical genre and musical instruments related to the changes in the Ottoman elite. The author also refers in detail to developments regarding instruments, such as the emergence of the dervish reed flute *ney* and the long-necked lute *tanbur*. In the second part, entitled "Makam", the author moves on to discuss the general scale of the 17th century Ottoman music, the other modal entities, the characteristics of melodic progression, and then the *Taksim*. The third part of the book studies the *Peşrevs/Pishrow*, as a genre that enjoyed the richest

documentation in the history of the Ottoman music which provides for a description of the Ottoman *peşrevs* over a period of five centuries. From this part the reader learns a lot about the origin and structure of this genre which go back to the music of late medieval Iran and on many aspects of its development and transmission in the Ottoman context. This part includes also details about the instrumental *semai*, a musical term that holds several distinctive meanings which are discussed thoroughly in Part 3, chapter 6. The Conclusion demonstrates how Ottoman Turkey developed a unique musical character. All in all, the book fully traces the background and long history of the contemporary Turkish art music.

The author Dr. Walter Feldman is affiliated to the Department of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies of Pennsylvania University, U.S.A. His previous publications include articles and contributions to books related to the history, characteristics, genres and forms of Turkish music.

Studies on Yemen 1975-1990: A bibliography of European-language sources for social scientists, Compiled by Thomas B. Stevenson, American Institute for Yemeni Studies, Westbury, New York, 1994

This work updates and completes the previous bibliographies of publications about Yemen. It is addressed to social scientists, the term defined broadly, it includes publications covering a wide range of fields relevant to historians, sociologists, economists, political scientists and cultural geographers as well as those in applied areas such as development, health care and preservation. Those interested in subjects such as agriculture, education, law and religion will also find useful sources in it; in addition,

there are travel guides, maps and photographic collections that provide a panorama of life in Yemen.

The bibliography covers 1267 European-language sources published during the fifteen-year period from 1975 to 1990, the closing date chosen on basis of the unification of the two Yemens. As Dr. Stevenson states in the introduction, studies on either one of the two Yemens continued to be published after that date, but it is also noteworthy that the period under reference was astoundingly prolific as to publications about Yemen. The items were identified through the OCLC (On-Line Computer Library Center) system, with the addition of items from the compiler's personal library and some from the AIYS library in Sana'a. They are listed alphabetically according to the names of the authors. At the beginning of the bibliography, there is a list of bibliographies on Yemen.

The compiler, Dr. A Thomas B. Stevenson, has conducted research and served as a consultant on Yemen since 1978. The publisher, the American Institute for Yemeni Studies (AIYS), is a non-profit organisation dedicated to research in all fields of studies regarding Yemen and an affiliate of the Middle East Studies Association of North America. The bibliography is recommended for all social scientists who have a research interest in Yemen.

G. J. Toomer, *Eastern Wisdom and Learning: The Study of Arabic in Seventeenth-Century England*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996; 381 p.

With its comprehensive coverage of essentially the primary sources, this study fills a gap of knowledge on the golden age of Arabic studies in England which ran from the late 16th century to the end of the 17th. It is based mostly on original sources, i.e. the works, correspondence and other documents of the scholars involved in Arabic studies, and supplemented by secondary sources, which include biographies of scholars and earlier studies related to the theme.

Following an overview of the medieval background, the author analyses the main factors which led to the remarkable rise of interest in Arabic studies in England starting from late 16th century. While he includes a

summary of similar developments which took place in other countries of Europe during the period of reference, his core theme is 17th-century England, where he examines the activities of the major centres where Arabic studies flourished - Cambridge, Oxford, and other schools, as well as the activities of important scholars who pioneered this advancement. The author generally did not attempt to give biographies of the scholars except for those outstanding figures such as Greaves and Pockoke whose lives are not well documented. An important topic in the study is the growth of the related literature and collections of Arabic and other Oriental books in English libraries during that period. The last two chapters review and discuss the reasons of the decline of Arabic studies in the 18th century, in England and all over Europe.

The book provides a wealth of information and it is also inspiring as regards the progress of knowledge in Europe about the Islamic culture, which was previously almost totally unknown to it. G. J. Toomer is Professor Emeritus of the History of Mathematics at Brown University and an associate in the History of Science Department at Harvard.

Suphi Saatçi, *Tarihî Gelişim İçinde Irak'ta Türk Varlığı* (The Turkish presence in Iraq during the historical process), Tarihî Araştırmalar ve Dokümantasyon Merkezleri Kurma ve Geliştirme Vakfı İstanbul Araştırma Merkezi (The Istanbul Research Centre of the Waqf for Historical Research and for the Establishment and Development of Documentation Centres), İstanbul, 1996, 353 p. (in Turkish)

This scholarly work aims to trace the history and the present state of the Iraqi Turks based, to a large extent, on primary sources and documents. In the Introduction the author examines the meanings of the terms "Turk" and "Turcoman", as well as the names "Iraq" and "al-Jazirah". He points out that the thousand-year old history and cultural legacy of the Turcomans form the nucleus of the Turkish existence in Iraq. The chapter on "Geography of Iraq in General" describes the geographical location and structure of the region (mountains, deserts, rivers, climate, flora and fauna, etc.), settlement patterns, population, ethnic structure,

religious structure, and distribution of the settlement units of the Turks in Iraq according to provinces (in Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Diyala). Under the title "History of the Iraqi Turks" the author examines the historical development of the Iraqi Turks starting from their first appearance during the Umayyad period. He then examines the status of the Iraqi Turks under the following periods:

The Buwayhids, the Great Seljuks, the Seljuks of Iraq, the Atabeks of Mosul and Arbil), the Turcoman Kıpçak principality, the Ilkhanids and the fall of Baghdad (1258), the Jalayirids, the Karakoyunlu (Black Sheep) and Akkoyunlu (White Sheep) dynasties, the Safavids and the Ottomans. The author then studies the disputes over Iraq between the British and the French from the second half of the 19th century onwards as well as the situation during the First World War (1914-1918). In the chapter on "The Mosul question", the author reviews the process through which the occupation of Mosul by the British put an end to the Turkish sovereignty within the borders of the present-day Iraq. It was known in world literature as "the Mosul question" and caused disputes between Turkey and Great Britain.

The chapter on "The Iraqi Turks after the separation from the homeland" covers the developments until the 1955 Pact of Baghdad between Turkey and Iraq, the declaration of the Republic of Iraq in 1958, and subsequent developments. The chapter entitled "The tribes in Iraq" begins with the emigration of the Turcoman Oghuz tribes to this region in the eleventh century. The author then studies the activities of the various tribes in Iraq which give important clues about the ethnic structure and identity of the region. He then gives an extensive list of the names of the tribes and families in Iraq and the places where they live. In "Culture and Arts among the Turks in Iraq" the author treats the following topics: language and literature, folk literature, the written literature of the Turcomans in Iraq, social structure, traditions, music, architecture and handicrafts. The book has an appendix of photographs and documents. Its rich bibliography comprises archival documents, books, articles and studies, encyclopaedias and periodicals. This study is recommended for interested readers and scholars.

Petra de Bruijn, **The Two Worlds of Eşber: Western Oriented Verse Drama and Ottoman Turkish Poetry** by 'Abdülhakk Hamid (Tarhan), Research School CNWS, Leiden, The Netherlands, 1997, 288 p. (in Turkish and Dutch).

In this book the author analyzes an Ottoman Turkish verse play through a method of analysis developed by a Western scholar, namely Bernard Beckerman, in the field of theatre studies. The Introduction traces the emergence and development of verse drama in Ottoman Turkish as well as a presentation of research on Turkish theatre and verse drama. Chapter one presents a historical survey of Turkish verse drama.

The author writes about the first verse plays in Ottoman Turkish (1866-1908) and examines drama under the Republic. The second chapter gives a survey of Western theories of genre and drama. Here, the author provides a justification of the choice of a Western method of analysis. This chapter treats the subtitles "The Issue of Genre", "Turkish Theory of Drama", "Western Theory of Drama", "Western Verse Drama and Verse Drama Theory".

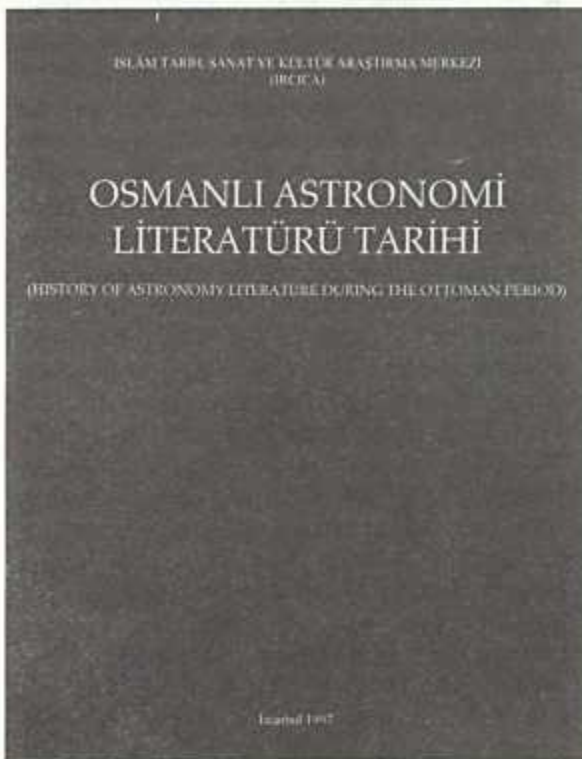
In Chapter three the author discusses Bernard Beckerman's method of analysis and applies it to a fragment from the play *Binnaz*. Chapter four describes the life and works of Abdülhak Hamit, the author of *Eşber*, as well as the present state of research on the play, the different editions of *Eşber*, the history of development of *Eşber*, i.e. how it was extended from a one-act play, and its various performances. Chapter five gives a paraphrase and interpretation of the play's text and analyses the tension structure according to Beckerman's method. The conclusion presents the main results of the analyses. The book has a rich bibliography and two appendices as well as an abstract in Dutch language. It is recommended to researchers who are interested in Abdülhak Hamit and his work *Eşber*, in particular.

İslâm Araştırmaları Dergisi - Turkish Journal of Islamic Studies. Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi (Turkish Religious Foundation Center for Islamic Studies), İstanbul, issue 1, 1997

This scholarly journal is issued by İSAM, the Center for Islamic Studies of the Turkish Religious Foundation. Issue 1 includes the following articles, published in their original languages i.e. in Turkish, English or Arabic: "Abu Yusuf's Economic Views" by Cengiz Kallek which analyses the economic views presented by Abu Yusuf in his *Kitab al-kharaj*. "The Authenticity of the Manuscript of Maturidi's *Kitab al-Tawhid*: A Re-examination" by M. Sait Özervanlı; although some scholars have questioned the authenticity of *Kitab al-Tawhid*, this paper shows that the copy of the manuscript is authentic and reliable or that it is at least a version of the *Kitab al-Tawhid*. The article entitled "The Divine names and Attributes of God in the Salafite and the Mu'tazilite Schools of Theology (Kalam)" by Muhammed Aruçi examines the various positions of the Salafite and the Mu'tazilite theologians as to whether the divine names and attributes of God should be subject to reasoning and interpretation. "The Deed of the Shaykh Vefa Pious Foundation" by İsmail E. Erünsal presents the newly discovered deed of the Shaykh Vefa Foundation together with its translation. "The Assessment of various factors in the Spread of Islam During the Medieval Period" by Ali Köse attempts to deal with conversion to Islam during the medieval period in a comprehensive way. "The Question of the Citizenship of the Algerian Immigrants who Settled in Syria (1847-1900)" by Ş. Tufan

Buzpınar; in this article the author deals with the question of the citizenship of the Algerian immigrants in Syria between 1847 and 1900. "A New source on the Relations between the Ottoman State Bureaucrats and the Leaders of the Sufi Dervish Orders: Mustafa Âli's Hagiography on Shaykh Mehmed-i Dagi"; this study by Reşat Öngören presents a hitherto unknown dervish biography (hagiography) written by Mustafa Âli of Gelibolu, a well-known historian and a prolific writer of the 16th century. "The Deed of the Hanya Mawlavi Lodge" by İsmail Kara examines the Hanya Mawlavi Sufi order, active between 1880-1924, in the Hanya district of the island of Crete. "Religions and the Concept of the Ultimate: An Interview with John Hick and Seyyed Hossein Nasr" by Adnan Aslan mainly comprises a conversation between John Hick and Seyyed Hossein Nasr on 25 October 1994 while Seyyed Hossein Nasr was delivering the Cadbury Lectures at Birmingham University. "Two Authors who Preferred Shiism to Sunnism and vice versa as well as Their Works" by İlyas Üzümlü; the study focuses on the lives and the works of two authors by the names of Muhammed al-Tijani al-Semawi and Musa al-Musawi.

The Journal has book reviews mainly on Islamic religion, history and philosophy. It also gives a brief on the symposium titled "Islam and Modernism: The Experience of Fazlurrahman" organised by the Greater Municipality of İstanbul, between 22-23 February 1997; in general, the symposium focused on the attitude of the muslims about the social, political, economic and legal problems of the modern age from the viewpoint of the thought of the Pakistani scholar and thinker Fazlurrahman.



History of Astronomy Literature during the Ottoman period

prepared by E. İhsanoğlu, Ramazan Şeşen, Cevat İzgi, Cemil Akpınar, İhsan Fazlıoğlu, edited by E. İhsanoğlu, Series on History of Ottoman Scientific Literature no. 1, 2 vols., Istanbul, 1997 (in Turkish, foreword also in English)

This publication resulted from a decade of research in the framework of IRCICA's broad-scale research project on the History of Science in the Muslim World. The project aims to highlight Muslim scientists' contributions to the advancement of different fields of science throughout the past centuries. The project, undertaken in the early years of the Centre's activities, is planned to cover all disciplines of mathematical and natural sciences as extensively as possible and lead to a series

of bio-bibliographic compendia pertaining to the scientific literature produced in each discipline. The first stage of this project, dealing with the corpus of astronomical literature produced during the Ottoman period (1299-1922) and throughout its geography, is finalised. The resulting compendium on the History of Ottoman Scientific Literature is published in two volumes.

The introduction to the book reviews the scientific and cultural environment which prevailed under the Seljuks of Anatolia and the Beyliks (emirates), the activities of medreses, hospitals, statesmen's interest in science, the state of astronomical sciences and works of some astronomers of the period, the influence of the Meragha school of astronomy on the Seljuks and the Ottomans, the works of astronomers who lived before or during the Ottoman era but outside of the Ottoman geography and influenced Ottoman astronomers' works, and the astronomical institutions of the Ottoman period.

The main part of the book is divided into two sections. The first section covers the works whose authors are known, from the oldest to the most recent in the order of their dates of publication. It includes the biographies of 582 authors. As to the second section, it covers the works the authors of which are not known. The total number of works on astronomy cited in the book is 2438. It is completed with ten different indexes and a bibliography. The main text is in the first volume, while the second volume contains the bibliography and indexes. This in-depth study of the scientific activities carried out in astronomy during the Ottoman period is expected to fill a gap in studies on history of science and culture.

The Centre is most pleased to reproduce below three pre-reviews of this book by eminent historians of science.

"Congratulations are due to the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture on the publication of these two impressive, and beautifully printed, volumes, whose editors have collaborated to produce a most valuable tool of research in the history of astronomy in the Ottoman period. The enormous amount of information here collected for the first time should help historians to make progress in an area that has not so far been adequately surveyed, let alone adequately studied."

*Abdelhamid I. Sabra,
Professor of the
History of Arabic Science
Emeritus,
Harvard University, U.S.A.*

"This monumental work constitutes the key to future research on Islamic astronomy in the central lands of the Islamic world after around 1400, a subject that has only recently attracted serious scholarly attention. It contains references to a substantial amount of previously-unknown source material for such

studies and is conveniently arranged as a supplement to existing biobibliographical reference works.

Professor Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and his team are to be congratulated on achieving this major step forward, and it is primarily scholars based at IRCICA and others based near the splendid libraries of Istanbul who are going to be the first to profit from it by writing or rewriting chapters in the history of late Islamic astronomy. But all scholars in our field wherever they may be will need to familiarize themselves with this indispensable research tool. With particular pleasure we wait the forthcoming volumes on mathematics, geography and other sciences."

*David A. King,
Professor of History of
Science,
Johann Wolfgang
Goethe University,
Frankfurt am Main,
Germany*

"This work marks an important step in the construction of a history of the late period (i.e. post 13th c.) of science in Islamic lands. Under the direction of Professor Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA, a group of

researchers has compiled a list of 582 "Ottoman" authors who wrote astronomical works in the period beginning about 1400 and lasting until 1923. İhsanoğlu explains in his preface that 'Ottoman' here refers both to authors 'who were permanent residents of the Ottoman State' as well as 'those who spent part of their lives in the Ottoman lands'. Although this definition inevitably excludes some of the most important astronomers of the late period (for example, several scientists associated with the Maragha and Samarqand observatories), it does permit an analysis of science within a certain geographic region of the Islamic World and within a timeframe that witnessed the transition from the traditional, mainly Hellenistic science of Islam to an Ottoman science based upon modern European science. Indeed, one of the virtues of the book is that it will allow historians to begin a

critical appraisal of the notion of 'Ottoman science', a notion that Professor İhsanoğlu has championed.

This two-volume work has several features that will make it an invaluable resource for historians of science working on this period. First and foremost is the biobibliographical list of authors and that of astronomical works. Included for each author is a brief biography and bibliography. Each work is listed in both Arabic script; and Latin script transliteration followed by an inventory of known manuscripts from both Turkish and non-Turkish libraries. In addition, the beginning of the work is provided in Arabic script. It should be emphasized that even though the language of the book is Turkish, these latter features as well as helpful instructions for the English reader should make it accessible to virtually all researchers in the field. The extensive introduction contains a wide variety of information on the history of astronomy during the Seljuk and Ottoman periods. Several helpful charts provide among other things, a long list of works produced outside the Ottoman State that were copied within Ottoman-controlled areas and astronomical works that were printed before 1923. There are also a number of statistical tables that give important information on the authors as well as the type, provenance, time periods, and dedicatees of the works.

Inevitably, there will be mistakes in a pioneering work of this magnitude and complexity; refreshingly, the authors invite users to bring these to their attention. Perhaps it may be possible in this age of the Internet to make this a continuous work in progress. At any rate, Professor İhsanoğlu and his team are to be congratulated for making this resource available in its current printed form. Let us hope that it will stimulate research into this very important but sadly neglected period of the history of Islamic science.

*Jamil Ragep, Associate Professor,
Department of the History of Science,
University of Oklahoma, U.S.A*

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For further information, please contact:
Dr. Munawar A. Anees, Editor-in-Chief, Periodica Islamica

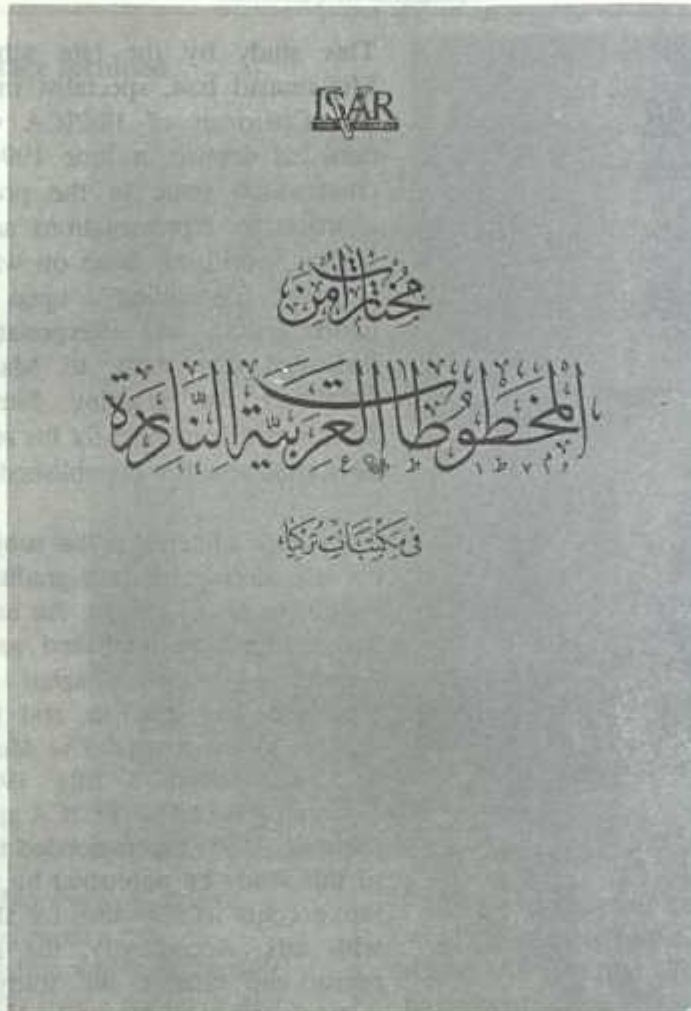


22 Jalan Liku, 59100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel (+60-3)282-5286 Fax (+60-3)282-1605

New Publication by ISAR

Selected Rare Arabic Manuscripts in the Libraries of Turkey, prepared by Ramazan Şeşen, foreword by E. İhsanoğlu, published by the Waqf for Research in Islamic History, Art and Culture (ISAR), Istanbul, 1997 (in Arabic, foreword also in Turkish)

Price: US\$ 80,-



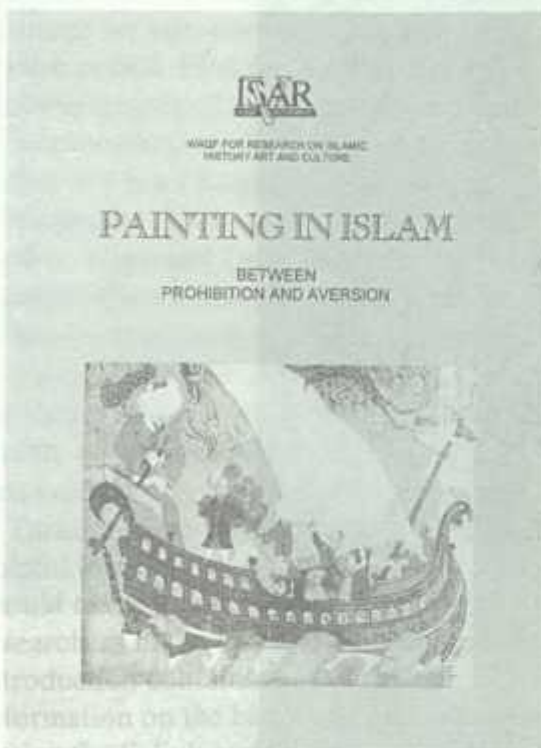
This is an enlarged and revised edition of the book *Rare Arabic Manuscripts in the Libraries of Turkey* which was prepared and published years ago by Prof. Ramazan Şeşen, Head of the Department of Bibliographies and Manuscripts at IRCICA. A great number of manuscripts, copies of manuscripts and authors have been added to this new edition, and some corrections have been made. Thus, the number of manuscripts

included in the book rose to 3561, that of copies of manuscripts to 4962, and that of authors to 1610. The author also added various indexes to the book, including indexes of the manuscripts arranged according to their subjects and to their titles. This book of xxiv+1147 pages containing 11 photographs of sample manuscripts, is produced in high-quality printing with a beautiful binding.

New Publication by IRCICA

Ahmad Mohammad Issa, **Painting in Islam: between prohibition and aversion**, published by the Waqf for Research in Islamic History, Art and Culture (ISAR), Istanbul, 1996 (in Arabic and English)

Price: US\$ 15.- postage included



This study by the late scholar Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Issa, specialist in Islamic arts and Vice-Chairman of IRCICA Governing Board until his demise in June 1996, deals with the controversial issue of the prohibition of, and aversion to, representations and statues in the Islamic world, an issue on which opinions are various depending upon circumstances, understanding and interpretation. The author dedicated this study to Marmara University (Istanbul) for granting him the Honorary Doctorate title in 1995 for his services in the field of Islamic arts. It was published posthumously.

The author's interest in this subject began early in his life, during his post-graduate studies at the beginning of the 1940's. An extensive article he wrote later was published as a series in the journal *Majallat Al-Azhar* in 1951, then translated into English and published in the U.S.A., in the journal *The Muslim World*, Vol. 45, issue dated 3 July 1955. Finally, the Governing Board of IRCICA at its Tenth Session (Kuwait, 1993) recommended that a new edition of this study be published by the Centre taking into account its relevance for all those concerned with arts. Accordingly, the author agreed to revise and enlarge the study, which he did meticulously. Unfortunately, he breathed his last before the publication of his work.

In this work, Professor Issa does not aim to set forth a definitive or formal conclusion to the debate on this issue, but to communicate the findings of his research on the many texts related to the topic and the conviction and opinions he reached in result of his research. His analysis covers the parts related to the topic in the Holy Quran and the Hadith, the Old Testament, the New Testament, and recalls facts and events concerning representations throughout human history. The book is completed with a bibliography and reproductions of representations belonging to different civilisations in history.



New Publication by IRCICA

Candan Nemlioğlu, **Bosna-Hersek, Foça'da Yok Edilen Türk-İslam Kültür Eserleri (Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Turkish-Islamic cultural works destroyed in Focha)**, published by the Waqf for Research on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul, 1996 (in Turkish, summary in English)

Price: US\$ 10.- postage included



Focha, one of the oldest towns of Bosnia and Hercegovina, possesses a rich architectural heritage that was built through continual public works over a period of 450 years from 1463 to 1878. However, the Austrian-Hungarian wars, later, World Wars I and II, and finally, the 1992-1995 war, destroyed a great part of this architectural heritage and damaged the rest. On basis of mostly first-hand historical sources, the author of this book determines over two thousand structures including mosques, schools, towers, houses, shops, and other public buildings in Focha. Following introductory chapters on the geographical features and the history of the Focha region, she studies the buildings dating from the pre-Ottoman and Ottoman periods, classifying them according to type. This main part of the book is followed by a chapter where she examines the inscriptions

found on monuments and gravestones and which are related to these buildings. The reader will also find a list of the destroyed monuments classified according to centuries, a review of news and articles published in the press about the cultural heritage destroyed in Focha during the war, a bibliography of references, and pictures and plans. Nemlioğlu had visited Focha before the war, in 1990, for a study on the Alaca mosque. She participated in the Mostar 2004 architectural workshop in 1995 to introduce the town of Focha to the participants. Over those years, as her research on the monuments of Focha continued, her sorrow in the face of their destruction grew continuously. This led her to prepare this book in an effort to contribute to making this historical heritage better known in the world

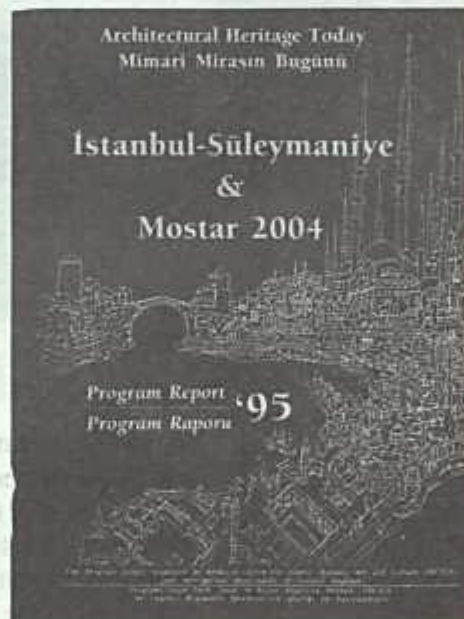
New Publication by IRCICA

Architectural Heritage Today, Istanbul-Süleymaniye and Mostar 2004, Program Report '95, preface by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Introduction by Amir Pašič, Studies on the History and Culture of Bosnia and Hercegovina Nr. 6, IRCICA, Istanbul, 1996

Price: US\$ 100.- postage included

This xi+547-page book is a full report of the program titled Architectural Heritage Today which was carried out during the Summer of 1995 in two phases, comprising Workshop One on Istanbul and Süleymaniye Area (1-27 July 1995) and Workshop Two: Mostar 2004 (24 July-18 August 1995). The program was jointly organised by IRCICA

and the Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul. There were 158 participants in the program, including the program faculty, seminar participants, lecturers, panelists, and senior students. There were 64 lectures and 156 hours of studio work over a period of 44 days.



The book collects the texts of the lectures given during the program in each of its phases, preceded by Introductory Remarks on Istanbul by Amir Pašič and Ismet Şahin covering the architectural history, planning activities and heritage preservation of Istanbul and its Süleymaniye area, and by Norman Ahmed on "Rebuilding Mostar, a replicable framework for the redevelopment of Bosnian Cities", accompanied by introductory articles on the cities of Mostar,

Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Stolac, Pocitelj and Foca. Each section is concluded with extensive summary reports on the results of the technical work that has been accomplished in relation with Istanbul/Süleymaniye and the city of Mostar, Bosnia and Hercegovina. Architectural drawings are reproduced in appendix. It is hoped the book will be useful for all those who are interested in urban restoration and preservation.

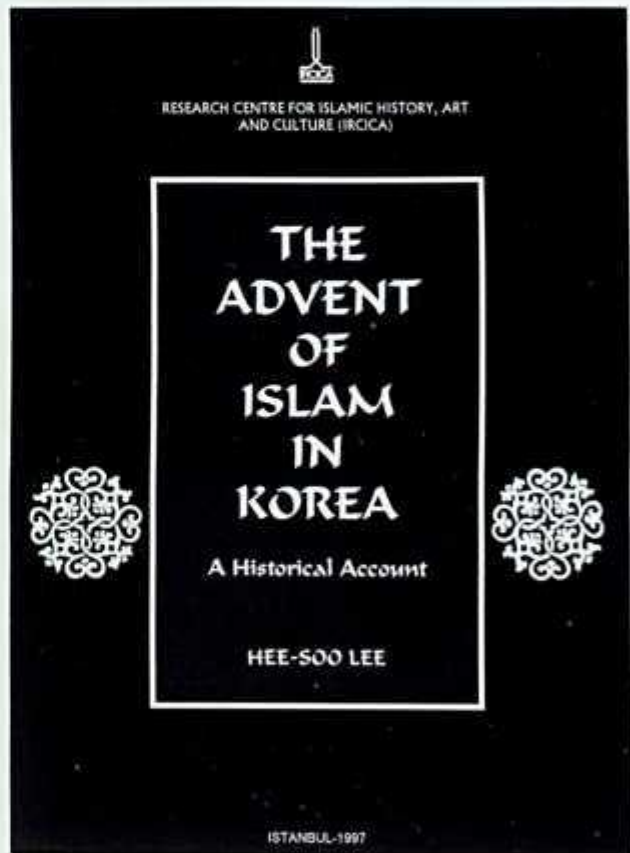
New Publication by IRCICA

Hee-Soo Lee, Djemil, **The Advent of Islam in Korea: A Historical Account**, Foreword by Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, IRCICA; Istanbul, 1997

Price: US\$ 20.- postage included

This book resulted from many years of research by the Korean scholar Dr. Djemil Lee Hee-Soo. During his doctorate studies in Turkey, Dr. Hee-Soo travelled across the country to collect references, and also visited Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and England to find materials relevant to his research. When completed, his doctorate thesis was first published in the Turkish language (1989). Upon IRCICA's proposal to publish an English edition, he translated his book into English. With its subject matter and geographic focus, the book is expected to be a useful contribution to Islamic studies as well as to research on the history of Eastern Asian nations.

The first chapter of the book deals with the commercial and cultural relations between the Islamic world on one hand and China and Korea on the other through the Maritime Silk Road. Here, the author examines the Arabic and Persian sources on the Korean peninsula written by Muslim historians and geographers between the 9th-15th centuries, and Korean historical documents of the 11th century. The second chapter focuses on Korean-Islamic relations through the Oasis Silk Road between the 13-16th centuries. In this chapter, the wide range of Islamic cultural and scientific influences upon Korea are discussed in detail. The third chapter deals with socio-economic activities of the Turkic Muslim community which was formed in Korea in the 1920s by Turks who came from the U.S.S.R. The appendix gives summary information on the contemporary Muslim community of Korea which was formed starting from 1955 by Turkish soldiers who had participated in the Korean War (1950-1953).



New Publication by IRCICA

Curtains of the Haremeın Sharifein, prepared by Hülya Tezcan, edited by Ahmad Mohammad Issa, translated into Arabic by Tahsin Ömer Tahaoğlu, preface by Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA, İstanbul, 1997

Price: US\$ 60.- postage included

With a historical and technical introduction on the curtains of Haremeın Sharifein in the first part, and a catalogue of the curtains Topkapı Palace Museum in its book is expected to draw large catalogue in itself is divided sections. The first section is curtains of the door of the (entries no. 1-18), the second covering its outer surface (no. to the belts of the Holy Ka'ba fourth to the covers of the Prophet in the Garden of the al-Mutahhara) (no. 45-59), the belts of these covers in the Prophet (no. 60-67). These highest historical and artistic best of the weaving and of the Ottoman period. The the collection is dated 950 corresponding to the period of the Lawmaker's reign.

As known, starting from Selim (1512-1520), the curtains and many other to the Holy Ka'ba in Mecca Garden of the Prophet in year, in order to protect, decorate these Holy Places. processions took place on this curtains which were replaced

were brought back to the Palace in İstanbul as a blessing, and again met with official ceremonies. In the period of the Turkish Republic, these curtains were placed among the rare artifacts in the Topkapı Palace Museum. In recent years, the Museum's specialists in cooperation with IRCICA have classified the collection; Dr. Hülya Tezcan, expert researcher in the Museum, prepared the catalogue. The book is expected to contribute in making this particular aspect of Islamic history better known.



kept in the second part, this readership. The into five related to the Holy Ka'ba to the curtains 19-26), the third (no. 27-44), the tomb of the Prophet (Rawda and the fifth to Garden of the articles of value reflect the embroidery arts oldest artifact in H./1543-1544, Sultan Suleyman

Yavuz Sultan Caliphs sent articles and gifts and to the Medina every preserve and Annual Surra occasion. The by new ones