



# Newsletter



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

No. 65

In this issue

---

**Director General Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu  
leaves IRCICA to take office as Secretary General of OIC**

---

**Visit of H.E. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan,  
Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, to IRCICA**

---

**The Fourth Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers  
held in Algiers**

---

**20<sup>th</sup> Session of the Governing Board  
of IRCICA held in Istanbul**

---

**IRCICA activities**

---

**Book Survey**



## Newsletter

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

December 2004, No.65

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

### **Editor in Chief**

Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu

### **Editorial Board**

Zeynep Durukal  
Semiramis Çavuşoğlu  
Mohammed Tamimi  
Mihin Lugal  
Acar Tanlak

### **Mailing Address**

P.O. Box 24  
Beşiktaş 34353  
Istanbul, Turkey

Yıldız Sarayı, Seyir Köşkü  
Beşiktaş 34353  
Istanbul, Turkey

**Phone:** (90 212) 259 17 42

**Fax:** (90 212) 258 43 65

**e-mail:**

[ircica@superonline.com](mailto:ircica@superonline.com)

home page: <http://ircica.org>

library: <http://library.ircica.org>

## *In this issue*

**Director General Prof. E. Ihsanoğlu  
leaves IRCICA to take office as  
Secretary General of OIC**

**Visit of H.E. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan,  
Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey,  
to IRCICA**

**The Fourth Islamic Conference of  
Culture Ministers  
held in Algiers**

**20<sup>th</sup> Session of the Governing Board  
of IRCICA held in Istanbul**

**IRCICA activities**

**Book Survey**

## **DIRECTOR GENERAL PROF. EKMELEDDIN IHSANOĞLU LEAVES IRCICA TO BECOME SECRETARY GENERAL OF OIC**

*Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, who has been the Director General of IRCICA since the beginning of the Centre's activities in 1980, takes office of Secretary General of OIC in Jeddah, as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005.*

### ***As I leave IRCICA***



Dear Readers, Dear Friends of IRCICA,  
We have been together for almost a quarter of a century. Time has now come for me to leave IRCICA, this centre which grew from a mere concept into a full-fledged research institution. Twenty-five years is a short period in the life of an institution, but it is more than half of a person's active life. Therefore it will certainly not be easy for me to leave IRCICA. The communication and cultural harmony established between us during this period is a rich asset, a source of pride for me. The interest you have shown in IRCICA, your participation in its activities, have contributed to the Centre's success and thus, to the services rendered for the study and promotion of Islamic culture and civilisation.

When this issue will reach you I will already have taken office as Secretary General of OIC, at the General Secretariat that is based in Jeddah. I will certainly remain in close contact with IRCICA and also with the other research centres and institutions of the OIC. My close interest in IRCICA's activities will continue. Though I am leaving IRCICA, I will certainly continue to uphold the cultural values accumulated in fulfilment of its mission, the leading role it assumed in its fields of scholarly activities, and the services rendered towards creating mutual understanding between cultures.

This Centre, which was entrusted to me as a project described in the few pages of its Statute, will soon celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, with many achievements on its record. It has promising future prospects and is expected to perform countless new works to meet the changing requirements of an international environment where cultural subjects will matter at an increasing degree.

On this occasion, I wish to introduce to you my distinguished colleague Dr. Halit Eren, who is taking over this mission. I am confident that under the direction of its new Director General and with the unflinching devoted and diligent services of its staff members, this institution, and its messenger the *Newsletter*, will achieve many new successes in the service of the Muslim world and the Islamic civilisation.

Memories of the past and hopes for the future will always keep me close to IRCICA and I will never feel estranged.

*Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu*

## VISIT OF H.E. RECEP TAYYİP ERDOĞAN, PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY, TO IRCICA

IRCICA was honoured to receive H.E. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, on its premises on 23 November 2004. Mr. Erdoğan had visited IRCICA in the past years, when he was the Metropolitan Mayor of Greater Istanbul. This was his first visit in his capacity as Prime Minister of Turkey, where he also wished success to Prof. Ihsanoğlu in the new mission he assumes as Secretary General of the OIC. He was accompanied by Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Abdüllatif Şener and a group of high officials.



After visiting the Director General in his office, the Prime Minister toured some departments of the Centre where he received information on the progress of activities, in particular those relating to the restoration and preservation of the architectural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the various data banks comprising documents on the history of the Muslim world.

A welcoming session was held in the conference hall of the Centre in the presence of IRCICA staff members, where Prof. Ihsanoğlu confirmed the honour and pleasure felt by all by the Prime Minister's visit. He spoke of the importance of the close support that is extended by the Turkish Government to the Centre and gratefully noted that Mr. Erdoğan had always shown interest in the Centre's activities and supported cultural cooperation projects involving IRCICA.



*Prime Minister Erdoğan receives information from Prof. Arch. Amir Pasic on the "Mostar 2004" project completed this year*

Prime Minister Erdoğan expressed his pleasure in the steady progress of the Centre in realising its activities aimed at studying and highlighting the history and the cultural legacy of Islamic civilisation. He said that the OIC was not considered merely as another international organisation by the Turkish Government but occupied a special place. The Prime Minister wished success to Prof. Ihsanoğlu in his new mission as Secretary General of OIC.



*The Prime Minister inspects sample pages from the reproductions of "Takvim-i Vekayi" (the Ottoman Official Gazette) presented by Mr. Kadir Selvi (IRCICA)*

Having known Dr. Halit Eren previously as the Deputy Director General of IRCICA, Prime Minister Erdoğan congratulated him for succeeding Prof. Ihsanoğlu as the new Director General of the Centre.

Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan recorded his impressions in the Visitors' Book, as follows (original in Turkish): "We visited IRCICA, in a significant venue that houses treasures of history and culture. I congratulate the distinguished director, the administration, and all those who give their services. You endeavour to fruitfully carry our values into the future. I wish you increasing success." Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Prime Minister



*The Prime Minister with Dr. Halit Eren*

## THE FOURTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF CULTURE MINISTERS HELD IN ALGIERS

15-16 December 2004

---

The Fourth Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers was held in Algiers, under the high patronage of H.E. Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, on 15-16 December 2004. The conference brought together the Ministers of Culture of the Member States of OIC. The theme adopted for the conference was "Cultural Diversity between Globalisation and the Preservation of Peoples' Identities and Heritages", which is reflected in the title of the Algiers Declaration issued by the conference.

In the Algiers Declaration, the conference expressed its commitment to bridge the gap of misapprehension among civilisations and contribute in warding off the hostile tendencies running counter to the values of tolerance, coexistence and dialogue. It reaffirmed its belief that asserting cultural diversity and working towards preserving it within the framework of an international policy founded on the principles of dialogue and peace, as well as the rejection of the logic of power and hegemony, implies a condemnation of all forms and sources of violence and terrorism. It involves also the respect of the right to life, dignity and freedom as well as the occupied peoples' legal claim of resistance in defense of their entity and culture. Cultural diversity also integrates the need to distinguish legitimate resistance from terrorism.

The Declaration asserts that cultural diversity is a fundamental stimulus of development, mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence, and that within the framework of globalisation, cultural diversity and civilisational plurality constitute a

positive stimulus of interaction and exchange, not an obstacle. Cultural diversity also contributes to the fight against poverty by raising the standards of development, consolidating democracy and extending the participation of people in decision-making in the administrative, cultural, economic and social sectors.

The Ministerial delegations of Muslim countries also expressed their confidence that Islamic culture advocates progress, creativity, knowledge and action, and has always respected and accommodated diversity. Indeed, the fact that the Islamic world has been a seat wherein diverse cultures, civilisations and languages have been coexisting is the best historical evidence of the culture of dialogue and tolerance that Islam has always been advocating, regardless of changes and junctures.

The conference proclaimed its adherence to the culture of justice, peace and tolerance. On the other hand, having reviewed the efforts to implement the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, which is pursued by ISESCO, the concerned specialised institution of the OIC, the conference made recommendations to further intensify these efforts and invited the Member States to support the executive projects contained in the strategy.

The Ministers took note of the current activities of IRCICA and urged the specialised institutions, scientists, experts and officials in charge of archeology in the Member States to take part in the First Conference on Islamic Archeology to be organised in Istanbul on 8-10 April 2005.

## INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON “CIVILISATION AND HARMONY: VALUES AND MECHANISMS OF THE GLOBAL ORDER”

Istanbul, 2-3 October 2004

---

The International Symposium on “Civilisation and Harmony: Values and Mechanisms of the Global Order”, which was organised by the Center for Strategic Research of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey on 2-3 October 2004 in Istanbul, was attended by a large number of scholars, authors, opinion-builders and members of the media. The participants discussed the current state of international relations and the predictable future trends. This symposium was at the same time a follow up of the first OIC-EU Joint Ministerial Forum which was held in 2002 and issued a final statement entitled “The Istanbul Spirit” (Pls. see *Newsletter* no. 57, April 2002).

Speakers at the opening and plenary sessions included H.E. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Aydın, State Minister of Turkey; Dr. Alvaro de Vasconcelos, Secretary General, Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMeSCo), and Prof. Dr. Ahmet Davutoğlu, Chief Advisor at the Prime Ministry of Turkey. The papers and remarks of the participants were grouped under the following themes: “Political Dimension: Inclusive Global Governance/Policies and Reforms”; “Cultural Dimension: Ethics of Coexistence”; “Economic Dimension: Mutually Beneficial Interdependence / Interregional – Transregional Cooperation”. The speakers and the titles of their presentations included the following:

- “Orientalism and International Law: a Matter of Contemporary Urgency” and “(Re)imagining the Governance of Globalisation”, Prof. Richard Falk
- “The Quest for a Common Future: Issues for the Twenty First Century” (Abstract), Prof. Yvonne Haddad
- “Global Order by Consent”, Mir J. Rahman

- “Democracy Promotion and Democracy”, Dr. Roberto Aliboni
- “Fundamental Questions in Democratic Development: Cultural Dimension and Tolerance”, Prof. Rexhep Meidani
- “Towards Active Tolerance: Intercultural Challenges for Global Responsibility”, Prof. Robert Picht
- “The Needed Common Ground for the Dialogue”, Prof. Ahmet Driss
- “Regional Conflicts and Reform Challenges in the Middle East”, Oraib al-Rantawi
- “Patterns of Reform in the Arab East”, Dr. Volker Perthes
- “Democracy and Islamist Parties in Muslim Countries”, Prof. Gema Martin Munoz
- “Global Dialogues and Clashes in the Post-Civilisation Global Order”, Prof. John Voll
- “Issues on the Rule of Law within and outside the European Union”, Prof. Bojko Bucar
- “Legal Orientalism: Transplantation of Law from West to the East”, Prof. Hilal Elver Falk
- “Conditions for Civilian Argument”, Osama Heikal
- “The Ethics of Coexistence: Islam and the West”, Prof. Amin Saikal
- “Status of Islam in the West and challenge of Citizenship”, Dr. Mohamed Mestiri
- “Education, Integration and Beyond”, Dr. Marc Vuijsteke
- Remark by Prof. Andre Gunder Frank
- “Values and Good Governance: Areas of Cooperation between EU and OIC Countries”, Prof. Abdullah Ahsan
- “The Varieties and Crises of Neo-Liberal Globalisation: Argentina, Turkey and the IMF Nexus”, Prof. Ziya Öniş
- “Russia and Dialogue of Civilisations”, Dr. Veniamin Popov

- "Shifting Sands in Palestine and Iraq", Dr. Mahdi Abdul Hadi
- "Globalisation, Democracy, Cultural Diversity and the Challenge of Development in Africa", Dr. Usman Bugaje
- "Democratic Reforms in the Middle East in the Light of East European Experience", Assoc. Prof. Eduard Gombar
- "Turkish Impact on the Development of Modern Europe", Prof. Halil Inalcık.

Concluding remarks were made by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Prof. Dr. Immanuel Wallerstein and Mr. Alexander Adler ((Le Figaro, Le Monde newspapers). H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey delivered the closing address of the meeting.

The participants agreed that there should be no hierarchy of cultures. They underscored the importance of concepts such as multilateral cooperation, inclusiveness, and diversity, to be based on mutual respect and cooperation. In keeping with the Abrahamic tradition which encompasses the three major monotheistic religions, they called for the mobilisation of the values and principles laid out by these religions as regards to peace and harmony in the world. They also noted that all the great world religions and humanistic traditions had contributed significantly in realising these values.

The participants stated that the symposium had provided an excellent occasion for intellectual

communication at a historic moment when the cultural dimensions of the world order are gaining prominence. They agreed on the importance of intellectual analyses to be conducted on such issues as poverty and injustice giving rise to political violence. They explored ways and means to overcome various forms of discrimination, especially, the increasing Islamophobia and the spread of anti-Western sentiments. The participants suggested that global problems could be best solved by relying on multilateralism, human rights, the rule of law, and principles of equity and reciprocity. The symposium agreed that the OIC-EU cooperation should be enhanced and expanded in dealing with issues of common global concern and that joint undertakings such as this symposium would help to strengthen world peace and promote global justice.

After the concluding session, H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey opened an exhibition which was organised by the Directorate of Ottoman Archives (Istanbul) attached to the Turkish Prime Ministry's Directorate General of Archives (Ankara), displaying enlarged reproductions of documents reflecting the policies of tolerance and equal treatment applied by the Ottoman State towards its non-Muslim subjects. The exhibition was held in IRCICA's exhibition hall. The participants in the symposium visited the exhibition and also obtained information on the activities of IRCICA on this occasion.

## **20<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF IRCICA HELD IN ISTANBUL**

The Governing Board of IRCICA held its Twentieth Session at the Centre's headquarters, on 25-26 November 2004. H.E. Mr. Erkan Mumcu, Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey, was present at the first working session. H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, was present at the opening session. The following members of the Board participated at the meeting: H.R.H. Dr. Wijdan Ali, Jordan (Chairperson of the Board); Prof. Dr. Abdul Hafez Helmy Mohammad, Egypt (Vice-Chairperson); Sheikh Selman Al Daud Al Selman Al Sabah, Kuwait; Prof. Dr. Aziz Deraman, Malaysia; Dr. Abdul Aziz Abdullah Turki Al Subaie, Qatar; Dr. Saad bin Abdul Aziz Al Rashid, Saudi Arabia; Dr. Amadou Cisse Ndieguene, Senegal; Prof. Dr. Günsel Renda, Turkey; Mr. Muhammed Ahmed Al Murr, United Arab Emirates; Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoğlu, Director General, IRCICA. The following members of IRCICA Executive Committee also attended the session: Dr. Halit Eren, Mr. Ahmed Lajimi, Mr. Mohammed Tamimi, Dr. Nazih Maarouf, Ms. Zeynep Durukal, Mr. Erol Öcalır, Dr. Hidayet Nuhoğlu, Dr. Semiramis Çavuşoğlu, Ms. Turuncan Kevser.



*Opening of the meeting in presence of H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of OIC.  
From left: Dr. Belkéziz, Princess Wijdan Ali, Prof. Ihsanoğlu*

On behalf of the Board members and in her own name, H.R.H. Dr. Wijdan Ali congratulated Professor Ihsanoğlu for his election as Secretary General of the OIC and wished him success in his new mission. She also wished H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz success in his future life. Then, H.E. Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz, Secretary General of the OIC, was pleased to attend the meeting and expressed his appreciation to the Board for its successful activities. He congratulated Professor Ihsanoğlu and said that he was now assuming a double responsibility, towards both the Organisation and the Centre. He commended the success attained by IRCICA under his direction which had certainly played a role in his election as Secretary General.

The members of the Board expressed their gratitude to H.E. Dr. Belkéziz for fulfilling his mission during his mandate in an excellent manner. Director General Prof. Ihsanoğlu, in greeting His Excellency the Secretary General and the members, expressed his happiness in having spent the past quarter of a century at the head of the Centre, which he said felt more like a message to him than an assignment or a position. He assured the Board that the success of the Centre was due to the team spirit and collective work that links the IRCICA family. He added that he considered everything spoken in favour of IRCICA and himself as a reward. He affirmed his will to extend all necessary support to the Centre in future. He concluded his words by expressing his appreciation of the extraordinary and continuous support extended to the Centre by the Secretary General Dr. Belkéziz in the past four years.

The Director General presented his report to the Twentieth Session of the Board comprising the activities accomplished within the framework of the work program for 2004-2005 and the plan of action for 2005-2006. He stressed some of the important activities realised since the previous session, in particular the long-term programs leading to the bibliographies of translations of the meanings of the Holy Quran in printed and manuscript form, and the Centre's plan to publish a critical edition of the "Mushaf" (copy of the Quran) attributed to the third caliph Osman, which is kept at Topkapı Museum. He also briefed the Board on recent developments relating to the project entitled "History of Muslim Nations" and the forthcoming First Conference on Islamic Archeology.

He reviewed the results of the work on "Prince Faisal bin Fahd Award for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage" prepared by the Consultative Committee formed by decision of the last Board meeting and consisting of three Board members, namely Prof. Dr. Günsel Renda, Dr. Saad bin Abdul Aziz Al Rashid, Dr. Abdelhafez Helmy Mohammed, and the Director General of IRCICA. He spoke of the projects to be undertaken in near future, such as the Second International Symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Volga-Ural Region" to be held in Kazan, Tatarstan, in June 2005; the symposium on "Bilad Al-Sham During the Ottoman Period" to be organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Syria in Damascus on 26-30 September 2005; the third international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in the Balkans" to be held in Bucarest, Romania in 2006; the international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in South Africa" which will be the third symposium relating to Africa to be held in South Africa in the Spring 2006; and the international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Central Asia" to be co-organised with the authorities concerned in the countries of the region.

The Centre will carry on all its activities in diverse fields. The Governing Board discussed and agreed on the activity report for 2004-2005 and the work program for 2005-2006.



*H.E. Mr. Erkan Mumcu, Minister of Culture and Tourism of Turkey addressed the meeting*

During its working session on 26 November 2004, the Board was honoured by the presence of H.E. Mr. Erkan Mumcu, Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey. The Director General of the Centre and the Chair of the Board briefed the Minister on the progress of IRCICA's work. Mr. Erkan Mumcu confirmed that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism held the Centre in high esteem and extended its close support to its activities. On the occasion of the Minister's visit, samples pages of "Takvim-i Vekayi", the Official Gazette of the Ottoman Empire (published from 1831 to 1923), reproduced by IRCICA, were shown on the screen during the Board session. This collection is an important source on the history of many nations which were part of or maintained relations with the Ottoman State. The Director General presented the Minister with a CD-ROM copy of the reproductions of the gazette, as a souvenir of his visit.

The Centre will dedicate one major and continuous area of its future activities in the field of Islamic heritage to the memory of H.R:H. the late Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, who was the Chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage – ICPICH (1983-2000).



The Board recommended that the Centre institutes the "Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Award for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage" and devotes the first competition to the subject of "Preservation of Islamic Architectural Heritage". The proposal of Dr. Amadou Cisse Ndieguene, Board member from Senegal, was welcomed expressing Senegal's readiness to cooperate with the Centre, particularly in projects relating to Africa, within the framework of a program that the Republic of Senegal will undertake on the occasion of the Eleventh Islamic Summit Conference it will host in 2006.

The Board wished Professor Ihsanoğlu success in his new mission as the Secretary General of the OIC and expressed its thanks and appreciation to all staff members of the Centre for their outstanding efforts in fulfilling the Centre's tasks. The Board expressed its gratitude and appreciation to H.E. the Minister and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey, as well as H.E. Secretary General of the OIC Dr. Abdelouahed Belkéziz and the staff members of the OIC General Secretariat, for the continuous support they extended to the Centre.

The Board recommended that Dr. Halit Eren, Deputy Director General of IRCICA be appointed Director General, taking into consideration the confidence placed in him by H.E. the Secretary General Elect of the OIC, as well as his long experience in the management of the Centre's projects.

On the occasion of the Board meeting, an exhibition of documents and illustrations was displayed in the meeting hall, under the title "A tribute to the esteemed memory of H.R.H. Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdulaziz al-Saud, Chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage – ICPICH (1983 – 1999): Highlights from the Activities of ICPICH". The exhibition outlined the activities accomplished within the framework of the Commission's work programs which were implemented by IRCICA in its capacity as the Commission's Executive Secretariat. These include the King Fahd Awards Competition for Design and Research in Islamic Architecture – 1986, the International Calligraphy Competitions organised once every three years, and the International Photography Competition on the occasion of the Islamic Heritage Year – 1989.

## Meeting with the Director-General of UNESCO Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura: Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu awarded UNESCO's Avicenna Medal

Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, Director-General of UNESCO, awarded Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Secretary General Elect of OIC, the Avicenna Medal in recognition of his commitment to the welfare and outreach of Islamic culture through reference works either authored or supervised by him.



*Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, Director-General of UNESCO, presenting the Avicenna Medal to Prof. İhsanoğlu*

The medal was presented following the meeting between Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura and Prof. İhsanoğlu held on 13 December at UNESCO headquarters. Their talks focused on the cooperation established between UNESCO and the OIC, specifically IRCICA, based on the various agreements which were signed since 1979. With regard to the ongoing cooperation between UNESCO and IRCICA; they underlined particularly two issues of common concern: the preservation of Islamic cultural heritage, and the promotion of dialogue among cultures and civilisations. It was decided that the two organisations will continue to cooperate and promote their activities in these and other fields.

## CULTURAL EVENTS

### Conference on "The Arabic Manuscript" at the University of Cambridge in the Summer of 2005

"The Arabic Manuscript. Digitisation, Accessibility, Codicology and Textual Criticism". This will be the theme of a conference that will be organised by the Thesaurus Islamicus Foundation in association with the Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies at the University of Cambridge on 4-6 July 2005 at King's College, University of Cambridge, UK. The objective of the conference, explained in the announcement pamphlet, is "to proceed from an assessment of the present state of Arabic manuscript studies to a reiteration of the need to digitise manuscripts so as to ensure their accessibility and assist in their preservation and, finally, to a demonstration of the application of digitised manuscripts to codicology and textual criticism." The organisers intend the conference to act as the basis for the creation of an international association to facilitate the digitisation, accessibility and study of Arabic

manuscripts. Papers presented at the conference will likely be published as the first issue of a journal to be prepared by this new association. Scholars, libraries, museums, research centres and other organisations and institutions interested in manuscript and book studies are welcomed to participate. The working languages of the conference will be Arabic and English. For further information, please contact Mr. Davidson MacLaren, Director of Manuscripts, Thesaurus Islamicus Foundation, c/o Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DA, United Kingdom; telephone: 44 (0) 1223 335106, fax: 44 (0) 1223 335110. Website: [www.cmeis.cam.ac.uk](http://www.cmeis.cam.ac.uk) or Tradigital, 21 Shaari'a Misr Helwan al-Ziraai, Al-Maadi, Cairo, Egypt; telephone: 20 (0) 2 3801764, fax: 20 (0)2 3802171, e-mail: [davidson@tradigital-cairo.com](mailto:davidson@tradigital-cairo.com).

## IRCICA ACTIVITIES

---

### **The First International Conference of Islamic Archaeology, April 2005**

The First International Conference of Islamic Archaeology, to be organised by IRCICA on 8-10 April 2005, aims at establishing a periodical forum to promote scholarly cooperation in field work, excavations, restoration and preservation activities relating to Islamic archaeological sites and assets.

Archeological activities and researches 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 connections with their own topics, the 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. A comprehensive, coordinated and planned study of the archeology of the Islamic period is needed. This will not only help establish "Islamic archeology", a term that is gaining currency, as a scholarly tradition within the discipline, but it will also help in determining the sites and artifacts of the Islamic periods and preserving them from damage and destruction likely to be caused during excavations relating to earlier periods.

Field archeologists, specialists, researchers, as well as administrators concerned with archeology will participate in the conference.

### **The Second International Symposium on Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region to be held in Kazan, Tatarstan**

IRCICA and the academic institutions of Tatarstan are jointly organizing the second international symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region" in Kazan, the capital of Tatarstan, within the framework of the commemoration of the Millennium of Kazan City.

With regard to IRCICA's activities, this event comes under the series of symposia the Centre organizes since the mid-1980s on the history of Islamic civilisation in specific regions of the world. In this context, the following regions were covered until now: South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Africa, East Africa, Caucasia, the Balkans (two symposiums) and Volga-Ural. The first symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region" was organised by IRCICA in June 2001 in Kazan, jointly with the academic institutions of the Russian Federation and Tatarstan, with the participation of over sixty scholars and researchers from all continents. It was received with interest in the scholarly circles and the proceedings were published.

The second symposium on "Islamic Civilisation in Volga-Ural Region" will reinforce and further expand the objectives of the 2001 symposium. It will highlight the processes of introduction and development of Islamic civilisation and the millennial history of coexistence of cultures and religions in the region, as well as the various contemporary expressions and implications of this legacy. It is expected to open new avenues in social science research relating to the region.

The symposium will acquire special significance by its connection with the millennium of Kazan City. Under its diverse aspects, the history of Kazan mirrors the history of the development of the entire region.

Please apply to IRCICA for participation and send an abstract of your paper by the end of March 2005 at the latest, to the following address: IRCICA, P.O. Box 24, 34354 Beşiktaş, Istanbul, Turkey, Tel.: 90.212.2591742, Fax: 90.212.2584365, e-mail: [ircica@superonline.com](mailto:ircica@superonline.com)

## **Participation in the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, held in Geneva**

The Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organisation, Geneva, held its Seventh Session on 1-5 November 2004. IRCICA, having traditional knowledge and culture among its fields of interest, was represented in the session by Dr. Nazih Marouf, Head of Craft Development Program, IRCICA. Thus the Centre was able to update its knowledge on the developments and activities as regards to copyrights, patents and other forms of intellectual property and the legal procedures applied in relation with cultural expression, traditional knowledge and culture. An outline of some IRCICA activities in the fields of traditional arts, crafts and cultural heritage was distributed to the participants. In addition, a set of IRCICA's publications relating to the theme was displayed. The meeting mainly discussed the following subjects and the related documents: protection of traditional cultural expressions/folklore; outline and analysis of policy options and legal mechanisms of traditional cultural expressions; policy options and legal mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge; draft intellectual property guidelines for access to genetic resources and patent disclosure requirements; participation of indigenous and local communities, among others.

Representatives of more than one hundred countries and 57 organization and institutions attended the meeting. It was a good opportunity for the Centre to discuss issues of common concern with relevant experts at the WIPO, among them Mr. Wend Wendland, Head of Traditional Creativity and Cultural Expressions Section, and Mr. Antony Taubman, Head of the Traditional Knowledge Division, WIPO.

As regards the Protection of Traditional Cultural Expressions/Folklore, the meeting discussed in detail the legal measures used and practical experience developed by countries and communities in various geographical regions. It also discussed details and structures of the existing legal mechanisms and practical experience. The meetings also made an update on the technical standards and issues

concerning the recording of the registered traditional knowledge. The Committee developed several protective mechanisms that aim to enhance the recognition of traditional knowledge within the patent system, thus to reduce the practical likelihood that patents will be allowed which incorrectly claim inventions that make use of traditional knowledge and genetic resources. The Committee also worked to define guidelines on the intellectual property aspects of mutually acceptable terms in agreements that concern access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of accessed resources.

The Committee took steps to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities, considering both involvement in the discussions and development of committee documents, as well as practical measures to support attendance at Committee meetings. In addition, a document was approved which includes the names, contact details and aims and objectives of non-governmental organisations that have applied to the Committee for accreditation as ad hoc observers to future sessions of the Committee.

Traditional knowledge and cultural expressions are closely linked to the identity, heritage and socio-cultural well-being of indigenous and local communities. The term "traditional" refers to cultural expressions which were created a long time ago and transmitted from one generation to another and regarded as pertaining to a particular people or territory. "Folklore" indicates the traditional artistic heritage developed and maintained by a community or by individuals, which includes verbal expressions (folk tales, folk poetry, words, symbols, signs, etc.), musical expressions (folk songs and instrumental music); expressions by actions (folk dances, plays, artistic forms of rituals) that are part of the intangible heritage, and tangible expressions which include folk art, drawings, paintings, carvings, sculpture, pottery, mosaic, jewelry, and numerous other forms.

Information on the meeting and other aspects of the work of the committee can be found at [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int)

## Study visit of a group of German diplomats to IRCICA

A group of eighteen German diplomats visited IRCICA on 1 November 2004 within the framework a study visit to Istanbul that involved meetings with non-governmental organisations and foreign representations. Ambassador Dr. Gunter Mulack, Commissioner for Intercultural Dialogue and the Dialogue with the Muslim World at the German Foreign Ministry, was the head of the delegation; Dr. Gabriela Guellil (deputy head of the division concerned at the German Foreign Ministry) organised and led the visit to IRCICA. The group included diplomats posted in German embassies in countries with predominantly Muslim societies including Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. The group heard a lecture by IRCICA Director General Prof. İhsanoğlu on the

theme of relations and dialogue between peoples of different cultures and beliefs, followed by a question-and-answer session. The visitors were briefed by the research staff on the activities of the Centre. Dr. Gabriel Goltz from the Political Office of the German Embassy in Ankara said that the German program for intercultural dialogue aims at correcting erroneous perceptions and enhancing affinities and understanding between the German society and the societies in Muslim countries, through cultural exchange, media cooperation, cultural and social projects in areas such as sports, youth exchange, school and university partnerships, and exchanges between young artists of all disciplines, including popular culture.

## Lectures

### Lecture by Dr. Francine Coste-Tardieu, on Sheikh Mustafa al- Maraghi, Rector of Al-Azhar

The lecture by Dr. Francine Coste-Tardieu, entitled "An unknown figure of Egyptian reformism: Sheikh Mustafa al-Maraghi (1881-1945), Rector of Al-Azhar", was organised by the "Institut français d'études anatoliennes" (IFEA), Istanbul, and hosted by IRCICA, on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004. The lecturer Dr. Francine Coste-Tardieu works in Arabic studies at the "Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales" (INALCO) in Paris. She specialised in the modern history of Egypt. Her PhD thesis, devoted to published in Cairo by the Documentation Economique, (CEDEJ). Dr. Coste-Tardieu's on relations between Egypt during the period 1920-

The lecturer said that al-enough: he deserves to be the history of modern reformism. He is an was involved in most of Egyptian society starting War I which were related



of Egyptian national identity, adapting Egypt to the political and social transformations generated by the war, and finding the way towards modernity. In this environment, al-Maraghi as the Rector of Al-Azhar made attempts to reform religious education, redefine the mission of Al-Azhar, improve the training of *ulamas*, and open the minds to new modes of thought. He believed that Islam should be at the center of political and social life. He wanted to ensure a wider participation of Al-Azhar graduates to all spheres of professional life. Dr. Coste-Tardieu also spoke of al-Maraghi's approach to the translation of the meanings of the Qur'an and the translation of prayers made in worship. She stated that al-Maraghi played an important social and educational role in Egypt and also influenced other Islamic countries, such as Sudan.

Maraghi is not known well associated more closely with Egypt and with Islamic important figure because he the major debates dominating from the aftermath of World to redefining the foundations

### Saturday lectures

IRCICA hosts public lectures on Saturdays twice a month, from September to June inclusive, and occasionally at other times. These are delivered by scholars, authors and researchers from Turkey and abroad on subjects relating to the Centre's fields of interest, with an emphasis on the history of Muslim countries and peoples, arts, 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 held from September until December 2004 inclusive, are listed below:

- \* "*Siyasetname* literature in the Ottomans", by Orhan Çolak (4 September 2004)
- \* "*Islahname* literature of the Ottomans", by Dr. Coşkun Yılmaz (4 December 2004)
- \* Panel discussion: "Muslim-Christian Rivalry in the Mediterranean and the Pirates and Slaves" by Professors Bono, Rossi, Bostan, Canatar, Nuhoğlu, Koloğlu (18 September 2004)
- \* Commemoration of the late Alija Izzetbegovic, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina (20 November 2004)
- \* Lecture by Dr. Francine Coste-Tardieu on "An unknown figure of Egyptian reformism: Sheikh Mustafa al-Maraghi (1881-1945), Rector of Al-Azhar" (1st October 2004)
- \* Commemoration of "Hacı Veyiszâde Mustafa Kurucu and Ali Ulvi Kurucu", by Uğur Derman, Coşkun Yılmaz, Mustafa Fayda, Mustafa Küçükkaşçı (2 October 2004)

Outlines of some recent lectures:



In his lecture on "*Siyasetname* literature in the Ottomans" Mr. Orhan Çolak (IRCICA) first dwelt on the definition of the *siyasetname* and subsequently with major examples of this genre of literature in the pre-Ottoman and the Ottoman periods, focusing on their subjects and the related bibliographic studies. The *siyasetnames* are reports/works concerning the administration of the state essentially presented to the rulers. After giving examples of *siyasetnames* written in the East and the West, Mr. Çolak examined the works produced in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Mustafa Ali's *Nasihatu's-selatin*, the works of the Bosnian scholar Hasan Kafi-i Akhisari, Koçi Bey and Katib Çelebi) as well as some of those produced in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Ibrahim Muteferrika's *Usulu'l-hikem fi nizami'l-unem*, the

memoranda (*layihâs*) written by Tatarcik Abdullah Efendi, Keçecizade Izzet Molla and others). The lecturer examined the Ottoman *siyasetnames* according to their subject of focus: the ruler, the army, the treasury, the reaya (the non-Muslim, tax-paying subjects), stating that works of this kind could be examined in three groups according to the period in which they were written: 1- *Siyasetname*, 2- *Nasihatname*, 3- *Islahatname*. In the final part, he mentioned the main bibliographic works available about the *siyasetnames*.



Speaking of “*Islahname* literature of the Ottomans”, Coşkun Yılmaz explained that in the face of emerging signs of corruption in Ottoman administration and bureaucracy, a new literature focusing on administrative issues came into being. This genre bore authentic features, especially with its suggestions, critiques, interpretation of and references to the past. There has been serious conceptual confusion on the identification of this genre. Generally, this genre indicates works of more practical nature as compared to *siyasetnames*. In his conference, Dr. Yılmaz argued that *islahatname* would be a most correct term to designate these historical sources and presented leading examples of this

genre. He introduced a new conceptualisation concerning the sources that are frequently referred in Ottoman political thought. He also evaluated the critiques addressed to these sources and attempts to bring in a new approach in reading and understanding them. After discussing their importance in the Ottoman social and political thought, he assessed their role in the history of reform policies.

The panel discussion on “Muslim-Christian Rivalry in the Mediterranean and the Pirates and Slaves” was accompanied by the launching of the Turkish edition of the book *Schiavi Musulmani nell'Italia Moderna* by Prof. Salvatore Bono (Napoli: Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane, 1999) published under the title of *Yeniçağ İtalya'sında Müslüman Köleler* (İstanbul: İletişim Yay., 2003). Salvatore Bono is professor of Mediterranean history at Università degli Studi di Perugia, one of the oldest universities in Italy. He was accompanied by his colleague Professor Gianluigi Rossi, the Vice-President of the Italian Institute for Africa and the Orient, and professor of Treaties and International Politics at the University of Rome.



The panel was opened by Dr. Hidayet Y. Nuhoğlu (IRCICA) who thanked Dr. Orhan Koloğlu (researcher and author, Istanbul) who had suggested organising this panel, as well as Prof. Bono and Prof. Rossi who had come to Istanbul for one day on this occasion. Nuhoğlu then briefly outlined the article on “Köle” (Slave) in the Encyclopedia of Islam published in Turkey, written by Mehmet Akif Aydın on the basis of the article on this subject written by Muhammad Hamidullah.

Prof. Bono stated that he began his research on slavery in 1950s as a student of Fernand Braudel. He emphasized that the translation of research findings would lead to a better understanding of this subject and expressed his happiness to see the translation of his book into Turkish. The subject of slavery includes the cases of Christian slaves in Muslim lands as well as those of Muslim and black slaves in Europe. Slavery in the Middle Ages and the modern period is a very important dimension of Mediterranean history. Someone who was captured in a war and who belonged to another religion was considered a slave legally. The word pirate was used in the meaning of warrior. In this sense, Andrea Doria and Barbarossa were all warriors. Prof. Bono said that information exists about the lives of slaves, especially the Muslim slaves in Europe. He outlined his findings on their country-wise distribution, their memoirs that reached the present day, their lives after being freed. He pointed out several aspects of this history that still need to be studied, in an objective way.



Dr. Orhan Koloğlu reviewed Prof. Bono's book within the framework of "oriental studies". He first clarified this concept and said it is mainly related to linguistics and history, but that political scientists too deal with it in the present day. Dr. Koloğlu noted that Prof. Bono worked in the private archives of the Vatican and this gives greater reliability to his research. He then gave information on the lives of the slaves in medieval times, and said that Italian documents provide the names, titles and specialties of the slaves as well as the towns from which they originated. The word "pirate" had a legal connotation indicating service in an institution of the state.

Bono's book provides examples of the letters written by Muslim slaves indicating their lives and giving information on how the prices of male and female slaves were determined. Dr. Koloğlu described Prof. Bono's book as a valuable and authentic scholarly source.

Professor Rossi, who is the author of studies on African, Oriental and Mediterranean history, informed the audience that his Institute, the Italian Institute for Africa and the Orient, cooperates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and its main objective is to foster cultural and scientific relations between Italy and the African and Asian countries. It has a library of 150,000 volumes. It publishes a journal entitled *Levanti*; its editor is Professor Bono.



The next speaker, Prof. Dr. İdris Bostan, spoke on "The activities of pirates in the Adriatic Sea in the 16<sup>th</sup> century." He stated that particularly on the Ottoman side, the legal status of the pirates was determined by *ahidnames*. His talk particularly dealt with the relations between the Ottomans and Venetians. He stated that the importance of pirates increased after the battle of Lepanto (1571).



Prof. Dr. Canatar's talk focused on various aspects of the social life of slaves in Istanbul according to court records of the Ottoman period. He described the categories and types of documents that are included in these records. He gave examples of subjects of litigation explained in these documents. He noted that in no period of Muslim history was slavery seen as a major source of income. Likewise, slaves were not considered as principal means of production.

Commemoration of the late Alija Izetbegovic, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Dr. Hidayet Y. Nuhoğlu opened the conference saying that Alija Izetbegovic (1925-2003), former President of Bosnia was a distinguished personality who left his mark on this century and whose influence will continue to be felt in the centuries to come. He was not only a political leader, but at the same time an intellectual who supported his political struggle with his devotion and belief. Dr. Nuhoğlu pointed out that Alija Izetbegovic is not sufficiently known in public opinion. However, he added, there is a great need to know him. The former President, who is at the same time a scholar and author in Islamic studies, was closely interested in the activities of IRCICA, as expressed by his visit to the Centre on 17 July 1991 and the cooperation which was launched between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and IRCICA under his patronage for the study and preservation of the cultural and architectural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Dr. Nuhoğlu then briefed the audience about the activities carried out by the Centre on Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the war in Bosnia, two Bosnian scholars began to work at the Centre. These were Dr. Adem Handzic and Prof. Dr. Amir Pasic. The former produced valuable books on the basis of this research in the Ottoman archives. Dr. Pasic became the head of the "Mostar 2004" Program aiming at the reconstruction of the Old Town of Mostar and the Old Bridge. Hundreds of scholars from nearly one hundred universities participated in this program. IRCICA restored and rebuilt historical mosques in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Y. Nuhoğlu emphasized the importance of Bosnia for Muslim public opinion: Bosnia is the gateway of Europe to Islam. Therefore, it is our duty to preserve the Islamic cultural heritage in this country and to transfer it to future generations.



Parliamentarians Hüseyin Kansu and Süleyman Gündüz, and Coordinator of TİKA Mr. Davut Nuriler \*

Mr. Hüseyin Kansu, deputy in the Turkish parliament, spoke of the life and the mission of the late Alija Izetbegovic. In his youth he was acquainted with numerous classical works on western and Islamic philosophy. He joined the movement of Young Muslims when he was about sixteen years old. Alija was imprisoned in 1946 due to his opposition to the Communist rule of Yugoslavia. He stayed in prison between 1946-1949. Later he graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Sarajevo in 1956 and worked as a lawyer and a legal advisor in some state companies.

In 1970s the political regime made new regulations and recognized the identity of the Bosnians and Muslims. Alija organized seminars and talks where he addressed to university students. In the meantime, his first book entitled *Islam Between East and West* came out. Then he wrote his book *Islamic Declaration*. These works were translated into English, German and Arabic. He considered writing books as part of his responsibility as an intellectual. He was imprisoned again between 1983-1988 for campaigning against the Communist rule. During his years in prison he made

preparations with his friends for the establishment of a multi-party system: by inviting the intellectuals from the Bosnian Diaspora, he founded the Party of Democratic Action in 1990. His political party ousted the communists in the multiparty elections held on November 18, 1990. He took over presidency in 1990.

Yugoslavia began to split in May 1991, when Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence from the central government dominated by the Serbs. Izetbegovic held a referendum on independence for Bosnia and Herzegovina. On March 3, 1992 Bosnia and Herzegovina was proclaimed an independent republic. However, the Serbian population started a big war on April 4, 1992 and the parliament conferred the title of "chief commander" on Izetbegovic. He established his army and at the same time he participated at the

forums held with the aim of stopping the war in Bosnia. Mr. Kansu said that Alija Izetbegovic was a school that trained diplomats, politicians, generals and philosophers. Humanity as a whole could benefit from this school. With his numerous books, including his autobiographical work, Izetbegovic was also a thinker who bridged the East and the West.

Mr. Süleyman Gündüz, deputy in the Turkish parliament, stated that the life of Alija Izetbegovic can be examined in three phases: 1. He was involved in various organizations in his youth; 2. As an intellectual he resisted the communist rule; 3. He became a politician and a commander in the last period of his life. Mr. Gündüz said that he met the late Izetbegovic. In his view, Izetbegovic was an exemplary leader who represented not only the people of Bosnia and

Herzegovina but also the oppressed masses as a whole. He was a symbol of justice and righteousness.

Dr. Nuhoglu expressed the wish that Mr. Kansu and Mr. Gündüz will write their memories of this eminent figure of recent history. The last speaker, Mr. Davut Nuriler, Coordinator and representative of TİKA (the Turkish Cooperation and Development Administration) in Sarajevo, emphasized the need to implement permanent strategies in order to establish a long lasting peace in Bosnia. He underlined the fact that the late Izetbegovic was admired both by the eastern and the western world. His primary objective was to protect the multi-ethnic structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which the Bosnians, Serbs and Croats would coexist in peace and harmony.

## Book launchings

A meeting was held at IRCICA on 6 December 2004, to launch two books published by ISAR Waqf: "Medreses of the Period of Ulug Bey" by Prof. Dr. Baturhan Valikhodjayev, and "Theses of the Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University (1920-1946)" by Prof. Dr. Oktay Aslanapa

The first book is on the Medreses of the Period of Ulug Bey, written by Prof. Dr. Baturhan Valikhodjayev from Samarkand University, Uzbekistan, in the Russian language, and translated into Turkish by Ms. Kishimjan Eshenkulova, who works at IRCICA. A large audience, mostly from

universities, was present at the meeting. The speakers were Prof. İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA and Chairman of ISAR Waqf; Mr. Yuriy Kutbitdinov, Consul General of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Istanbul, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Juliboy Eltazarov from Samarkand University, and then, the presentation of Prof. Dr. Baturhan Valikhodjayev's letter in Uzbek by his daughter Farida Valikhodjayeva, followed by the presentation of the English translation of the letter by Prof. Dr. Valikhodjayev's granddaughter Mekhruban Abdullayeva.



Ulug Bey was an illustrious statesman as well as a distinguished mathematician and astronomer. The book informs the readers about the scientific and educational activities and the madrasas of the period of Ulug Bey in a comprehensive yet compact way. It also puts forward some ideas about the subject that are under examination by interested researchers. Scholarly activities during the Timurid period and the madrasas established by the Timurids played a significant role in the history of Islamic civilisation and science. This period saw the expansion and establishment of Islamic culture in Central Asia. Furthermore, the activities of the observatories and madrasas founded in that period and the works produced by

scholars of the time had a lasting influence on the progress of science and learning. The book examines the madrasas built until the period of Ulug Bey, those constructed in his period and those built by Ulug Bey himself in Buhara and Gijduvan as well as the complex he built in Samarkand, with extensive information on the latter, including its buildings, students, famous teachers and its activities following the death of Ulug Bey in 1449. Valihocayev also informs the reader about the madrasas built at the end of the fourteenth and at the turn of the fifteenth century by family members and rulers under the rule of Timur.

The author of the second book, Prof. Oktay Aslanapa, is a distinguished scholar and a historian of art who excelled with his pioneering excavation works, books and articles, which were translated into several languages. Prof. İhsanoğlu related how he first met Prof. Dr. Oktay Aslanapa in 1970s in Ankara when they were both members of the councils of the Ministry of Culture. Among the other members of these councils there were distinguished personalities such as Faruk Sümer, Mehmet Kaplan and Emin Bilgiç. In 1983, IRCICA benefited from the assistance of Prof. Aslanapa in organising its first international symposium, on "Islamic Art, Common Principles, Forms and Themes" (Istanbul, 1983). IRCICA translated into Arabic and published his book on "Turkish Art and Architecture". Prof. Aslanapa has donated his personal book collection to the Centre's library. Prof. Aslanapa's proposal to publish a list of the graduation theses that were prepared at the University of Istanbul, Faculty of Letters between 1920-1946 was welcomed by IRCICA. Mr. Acar Tanlak (IRCICA) prepared this book for publication and made a CD of it. In his talk, Prof. Aslanapa stated that this book enlightens the readers about the Faculty of Letters of Istanbul University and the activities of the Department of History of Art that was established in 1943. His colleagues Prof. Dr. Semavi Eyice and Prof. Dr. Ara Altun spoke on the development studies in this field. Following the university reform of 1933, four faculties were founded at the University of Istanbul, for studies on Literature, Science, Medicine, and Law. Four certificates were presented at the Faculty of Letters



in History, Geography, Literature, and Philosophy. Graduation was contingent upon the preparation of a thesis. The cover of the thesis had to include the signatures of all the professors. This book has a general introduction entitled “The Establishment of Research Tradition in the Ottoman Darulfunun”, by İhsanoğlu, followed by brief information on the Faculty of Letters and the Higher School for Teachers, lists of the rectors, deans, heads of departments and the first graduates of the university

between 1920-1946. In the following pages one finds the bibliographic entries of the theses prepared on geography, philosophy, history and literature. It has a CD that comprises the cover pages of the theses. The last part of the book contains four indices presenting information on the cover pages of the theses. In this way, the reader is able to obtain information on the thesis topic, the name and last name of the student who prepared the thesis and the location of the thesis in the CD.

## Exhibitions

An exhibition titled “Living Under the Same Sky” was displayed at Çit Qasr on the occasion of the International Symposium on “Civilisation and Harmony: Values and Mechanisms of the Global Order” organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. The exhibition was opened by H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on 3 October 2004. It comprised documents selected from the collections of the Directorate of Ottoman Archives in Istanbul and reflecting the policies of the Ottoman state towards its non-Muslim subjects.





IRCICA hosted an exhibition of tiles on 17-30 September 2004. This exhibition consisted of the works produced by Deniz Göksoy and Hasene Kalkan, two artists from Turkey. Deniz Göksoy, a graduate of the Faculty of Fine Arts of Mimar Sinan University, specialised in tiles, carpets, kilims and the motifs of old cloths and taught in the same university. Hasene Kalkan specialised in marbling (the art of *ebru*) and has her own workshop.

On 2-27 December 2004 IRCICA hosted an exhibition entitled "Prayer by Ear of Grains" by Ms. Şebnem Aras. The artist started her career as a dress designer and an interior designer. During the last eight years she concentrated her efforts on painting, by using acrylic and original techniques. She produced three collections of paintings inspired by Ottoman art. This is her seventh individual exhibition. Şebnem Aras is greatly inspired by mysticism and she combines traditional and modern concepts of art. The symbolic hand figure and the ear of grains have a significant place in her paintings. The main themes of the exhibition at IRCICA were tolerance, modesty and divine love. She had opened another exhibition at IRCICA on 9-29 June 2003.



## BOOK SURVEY

---

**Correspondence of the Sublime Porte with the Hejaz Province (Mekka al-Mukarramah and Medina al-Munawwarah) during the period from 1283 to 1291**, translation and commentary by Suhayl Saban, published by Al-Furqan Foundation for Islamic Heritage, Section of the Encyclopedia of Mekka al-Mukarramah and Medina al-Munawwarah, 1425 H./2004, 411 p.

This book has been published on the occasion of the proclamation of Mekka al-Mukarramah as the Capital of Islamic Culture for the year 1425 H./2004. It has a preface by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Founding Chairman of Al-Furqan Foundation for Islamic Heritage. It contains the register no. 871 of the "Defatir Ayniyat" set of registers that are kept in the Archives of the Ottoman State attached to the Prime Ministry of Turkey. The communications contained in this set were made between the Sublime Porte and the Emirate of Mekka al-Mukarramah, the Province of Hejaz, the Governorate of Medina al-Munawwarah, and the Province of Yemen, during the period from 1<sup>st</sup> Muharram 1283 H./16 May 1866 until 4 Jumada Ahira 1291 H./18 July 1874, on matters relating to the Province of Hejaz. The collection is composed of 1717 registers in total. They contain all that was written by the Sublime Porte to the emirs of the administrative divisions and their *qadis* (chief judges), as well as to the various ministries and government offices in Istanbul during the period from 1227 – 1313 H./1812-1895). Dr. Saban outlines the main scholarly benefits to be drawn from the publication of these registers, where we find information about the Ottoman bureaucratic methods, the subjects which were a focus of interest in the correspondence with the provinces, the names of Ottoman administrators having served in the various regions of the territory, the

policies of the State with respect to the regions, the relations with notable persons in those regions, annual allocations of budget funds to waqfs (charitable foundations), etc. Thus the register is a direct source on the events which took place during the period under review. The publication will be useful for all those who are interested in the history of the region and particularly of the Haramayn Sharifein. At the end of the book we find facsimile copies of each document, and a general index.

**Catalogue of the manuscripts of Dar Is'af al-Nashashibi Library for Culture, Arts and Letters**, prepared by Bashir Abdul Ghani Barakat, 2 vols., Dar al-Tifl al-Arabi Foundation, Jerusalem, 1423 H./2002, 817 p. (in Arabic)

This catalogue has a preface by Prof. Mahira al-Dajjani, President, Dar al-Tifl al-Arabi Foundation. It describes the manuscript works contained in the collection of the Dar Is'af al-Nashashibi Library for Culture, Arts and Letters, which is located in Jerusalem. The collection was donated to this library by the late Dr. Ishaq Musa al-Husayni, who had compiled it by collecting books from his own family and other families of Jerusalem. A total of 870 titles of manuscripts are cited in the catalogue, comprising a collection of books of 294 volumes. The oldest one is the third volume of *Kitab al-Muhid* transcribed by Abdulrahim bin Mohammed bin Ibrahim al-Tahrani in the year 541 H./1146. The catalogue also contains sixteen manuscripts in Turkish and four in Persian. The main subjects treated in these manuscript works are: Quranic sciences, exegeses, Hadith (sayings of the Prophet), *fiqh* (jurisprudence), history, biographies, Arabic language, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, philosophy, logic.

**Catalogue of the manuscripts of the Zawiva al-Uzbekiya in Jerusalem**, prepared by Bashir Abdul Ghani Barakat, Al-Shafii printing house, al-Bira, 2003, 223 p. (in Arabic)

The collection of Sheikh Mohammed Tahir al-Husayni (d. 1282 H/1866), Mufti (religious leader) of Al-Quds, was the principal constituent of this library. A large number of manuscripts that are preserved in this library can be considered as complementary to the manuscripts collection of the Dar Is'af al-Nashashibi Library for Culture, Arts and Letters, which holds part of the library of Mohammed Tahir al-Husayni. The remaining were provided by sheikhs who came from Uzbekistan, Indonesia, Iran and Iraq to settle in Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and brought books with them. The total number of manuscripts contained in this *zawiya* (religious lodge) is 177. Prof. Barakat classified them in alphabetical order following their main topics, entered according to the known names of their authors and the titles of the books. The subject headings are very similar to those of the Dar Is'af al-Nashashibi Centre.

The *Zawiya al-Uzbekiya Nakhshbandiya* is known with this name due to Sheikh Hasan bin Mohammed al-Uzbeki, and it is also known as *Zawiya al-Bukhariya* due to its relationship with al-Bukhari family which still lives in the city. The *zawiya* is located near Al-Aqsa Mosque, at the crossing of the Mujahidin street and the street that leads to the Ghawanmeh Gate, one of the gates of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Mosque.

**Ahmet İnan, Adıyamanlı Mustafa Hayri Efendi ve Tefsiri (El-Muktataf fi't-tefsir)**, İlahiyat Yayınevi, İstanbul, 2003, 240 p. (in Turkish)

Mustafa Hayri Efendi of Adıyaman was a scholar who taught at the "Medresetun nuwwab" (School of Religious Studies) in Bulgaria. He wrote an exegesis of the Quran. This exegesis, written in Arabic, was verified by Muhammed Ali al-Sabuni in a five volume book titled *Al-Muktataf min Uyun al-Tefasir* which was published in 1996 in a joint edition by Dar al-Qalam (Damascus) and Dar al-Shamiya (Beirut). Recently, Assoc. Prof. Ahmet İnan from the Faculty of Theology of Dicle University in Diyarbakır, was studying the exegesis of Mustafa Hayri Efendi on basis of al-Sabuni's verification. After some time he obtained a photocopy of the manuscript of Mustafa Hayri Efendi and noticed that there were gaps between al-Sabuni's work and the exegesis of Mustafa Hayri, that the methodology followed by the former was not sound due to confusions of the methods of verification, annotation and notation. In this book, Ahmet İnan examines Mustafa Hayri Efendi's exegesis and critically studies al-Sabuni's work, supplementing his arguments with examples.

Mustafa Hayri Efendi of Adıyaman (1889-1970) received his education in the Ottoman medersas and lived through the "Meşrutiyet" (Constitutional period) and Republic periods in Turkey. His original manuscript exegesis is about three thousand pages. Ahmet İnan states it would be appropriate to make known and preserve this exegesis by publishing a facsimile edition of it and expresses the hope that it will be verified anew by an authoritative committee of scholars.

**Magic and Divination in Early Islam**, edited by Emilie Savage-Smith, Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2004 (li+394 p.) (in English)

This scholarly work was published as volume 42 of the reference series entitled "The Formation of the Classical Islamic World" under the general editorship of Lawrence I. Conrad. It consists of ten essays written by eminent scholars such as Joseph Henninger, Francis E. Peters, Michael W. Dols, Alexander Fodor, George Saliba, Tewfik Canaan, Venetia Porter, Charles Burnett, Emilie Savage-Smith and Marion B. Smith, Yahya J. Michot. The Introduction by the editor Emilie Savage-Smith is a rich bibliographic survey of magical and divinatory treatises, the authors who dealt with Islamic magic and their works. It also amply informs the reader with the subjects of magic and divination: how can these practices be defined and distinguished from each other; the pre-Islamic beliefs and practices that were adapted into the Islamic culture; the different forms and types of practices. The bibliography provided at the end of the Introduction is highly useful. Moreover, the editor points to those aspects of the theme and those sources and materials that remain to be studied. The articles carry the reader into the fascinating world of spirits, esotericism, therapeutic magic, amulets, geomancy, astrology, etc. in either or both of the pre-Islamic and early Islamic periods. They enable the reader to grasp the richness and extensive scope of the subject and learn the role of magic and divination in various contexts, from the viewpoints of religion, sociology, cultural history and social anthropology. They also indicate the vast range of sources containing information on these beliefs and practices including the traditions of the Prophet. In fact, each chapter of the book could constitute the subject of an independent study.

**Catalogue of Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Bosnian Manuscripts in the Collection of the Bosnians' Institute**, 2 vols. prepared by Fehim Nametak and Salih Trako, Bosnians' Institute, Tome I, Zürich, 1997, 579 pp.; Tome 2, Zürich-Sarajevo, 2003, 521 pp. (in Bosnian and English)

The present catalogue comprises information on Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Bosnian manuscripts located at the Bosniak Institute in Zürich. This Institute was established as the Foundation of Adil Zulfikarpašić in 1988. Its oriental collection consists of 413 codices with 631 works. It contains most of the available manuscripts originating from Bosnia, many of them of extraordinary value and some of them rare and, in some cases, unique copies. The oriental manuscripts are related to literature (including classical Arabic poetry, works related to the dervishes and *divan* poetry), law, theology, philosophy. The Institute also has a valuable collection of manuscript copies of the Holy Qur'an. Volume One of the catalogue contains information on manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Turkish related to subjects such as rhetorics, translations and interpretations of the Qur'an, natural sciences, calendars, foretelling, astrology, economy, history, biographies, politics, lexicography, literature, etc. Concerning the works by Bosnian authors, special emphasis is put on the authors who wrote works on science, theology, philosophy and philology. The collection also contains a small number of exceptionally valuable scripts in Alhamiado literature (works in Bosnian written in Arabic alphabet). After the first volume of this catalogue was published, a department of the Bosniak Institute in Zürich was opened in Sarajevo and most of the collections, including the collection of oriental manuscripts, were moved there. Thus, all of the manuscripts that are included in the first volume of this catalogue are now located in the Sarajevo department of the Bosniak Institute. Furthermore, the Institute's collection of oriental manuscripts has been expanded with the addition of new collections that were donated since the first volume was published. The need to prepare the second volume arose when over 300 codices with 494 works were collected. At present, the Bosniak Institute holds a collection of 1125 classified works.

**Burnt Roses, Ruže izgorjele. Horrors of war in children's eyes, Užasi rata u dječijim očima.** Eye-witness accounts of the children in the region of Tuzla who have gone through concentration camps, captivity, mass murders and the killings of their loved ones, edited by Amira Delić, translation: Muhamed Pašanbegović & Elvira Jahić, publishers: Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo, and El-Kalem Publishing Center of Riyasat of Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo. Sarajevo, 2003, 239 pp. (in Bosnian and English)

This book comprises the testimonies and drawings of Bosnian children, particularly those of Northeastern Bosnia, during the war of 1992-1995. The contents are based on hand-written texts by the children who were driven out from the places where ethnic cleansing was carried out such as Zvornik, Cerska, Brcko, Prijedor, Srebrenica, etc. Tuzla played a significant role in the defense of the country during this war. Many institutions became refugee centers for the people afflicted by the war. There were several children among them. Within the framework of UNICEF's "Week of Peace of the Children of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1992" a group of students at the University of Tuzla developed the idea of organising a school for all the displaced children in Tuzla. Volunteers and experts came together to solve the problem of children population. The ages of children varied between 5 and 15. The editor Amira Delić collected the necessary material for this book during wartime. Her commendable efforts led to the production of this book. The title of the book was inspired by the drawings of an eleven-year old girl Zineta, who described everything in her destroyed village as 'burnt,' even including the roses. The editor states that the production of a cartoon is planned on the basis of the contents of this book.

Burnt Roses, which gives an authentic and moving account of the feelings and observations of Bosnian children, is one of the valuable first-hand documents about the war in Bosnia and

Herzegovina. It is a silent cry addressing the world public opinion and the future generations so that the genocide and horrors experienced during the Bosnian war will not reoccur in history. It is a warning by the children who have survived the war. (*Book presentation by Dr. S. Çavuşoğlu*)

**Garı Kürkman, Anatolian Weights and Measures,** Suna & İnan Kırac Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilizations (AKMED), Istanbul, 2003 (Turkish: 439 p., English: 423 p.)

This book is a comprehensive study on weights and measures used in Asia Minor from pre-history up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Introduction cites the weights and other measures mentioned in the Bible and in the Quran respectively; "Anatolian weights and measures in the pre-Classical Age" by Önder Bilgi; "Greek and Roman Periods" by Garı Kürkman; "Byzantine Period" by Meryem Acara Eser; "Islamic Period" by Garı Kürkman (this chapter mainly covers the various weights used by the Umayyads, Abbasids, Fatimids and Ayyubids; weights and measures of the Seljuk period, the Beyliks and the Ottoman period); "Assaying of weights and scales, assay taxes and documentary inspection, forgery, penalties"; "Laws and regulations concerning the adoption of the metric system in the Ottoman Period", description of old scales, and a number of other pertinent aspects of the theme that are of interest to the researcher. The book includes a catalogue of weights and measures and a glossary of terms related to weights and measures used in the lands of the Ottoman Empire (compiled by Yücel Dağlı and Garı Kürkman) as well as a bibliography and an index. It contains 788 photographs, 45 drawings, 12 miniature paintings and 17 documents. A total of 513 weights and other measuring equipment that are part of the Suna and İnan Kırac Mediterranean Civilisations Research Institute collection are illustrated. Those interested in obtaining this publication should write to: Garı Kürkman, P.K. 121, Teşvikiye 80200, Istanbul, Turkey. (*Book presentation by Dr. S. Çavuşoğlu*)

M. Sadi Nasuhoğlu, **Rodos (Amlar-Öyküler)** - Rhodes (Souvenirs, Stories), Muğla, 2004, 223 p. (illustrated, in Turkish)

The island of Rhodes is situated at a point where the East and the West meet. Various people who belonged to different ethnic origins and religions (Muslims, Christians and Jews) formed a cosmopolitan society in Rhodes. One can find several books on Rhodes. Some of them deal with the touristic aspects of the island while others emphasize its history, civilisation and architecture. The present book, written by M. Sadi Nasuhoğlu, a native of the island, is a new contribution, since as the title implies it is essentially based on the memoirs and observations of the author in addition to the relevant historical sources. He relates some historical events such as the Italian occupation of the island directly from his father who was an active politician. In the introduction Nasuhoğlu points out that one of the reasons why he wrote this book was to help strengthen tolerance, goodwill and understanding between two neighbors, namely the Turks and the Greeks. The main focus of the book is on customs and traditions such as music, cuisine and lifestyle of

the people of Rhodes. Among these traditions it relates the religious festivities and commemorations of old days, traditions of marriage, the miracles related to the tombs of saints, several social rituals such as the cooking of *aşure* (a sweet dish made of wheat, nuts and raisins) in the court of Hafız Ahmed Ağa Library and its distribution to people regardless of differences of religion. In addition, the author devotes separate chapters to the monuments in Rhodes: the old city, bathhouses, the fortress of Rhodes and the castle of the knights, Enderun Mosque, the famous historical Güller Hotel (Grande Albergo delle Rose) built by the Italians.

The author Mr. Nasuhoğlu worked as translator and reporter in the Muslim community and the Administration of Awqaf in Rhodes, and later as translator in the Consulate General of Turkey in Rhodes for fifteen years. Those who are interested can obtain the book from the following address: Sadettin Nasuhoğlu, Club Amaris, İsmet Kâmil Öner Cad., 171. Sokak, No:4 Marmaris, Turkey, Tel: 0 252 413 21 21, Fax: 0252 411 26 08. (*Book presentation by Dr. S. Çavuşoğlu*)

#### IRCICA Publications available on CD-ROM

The Centre produced revised and updated CD-ROM copies of its following publications which are now out of stock:

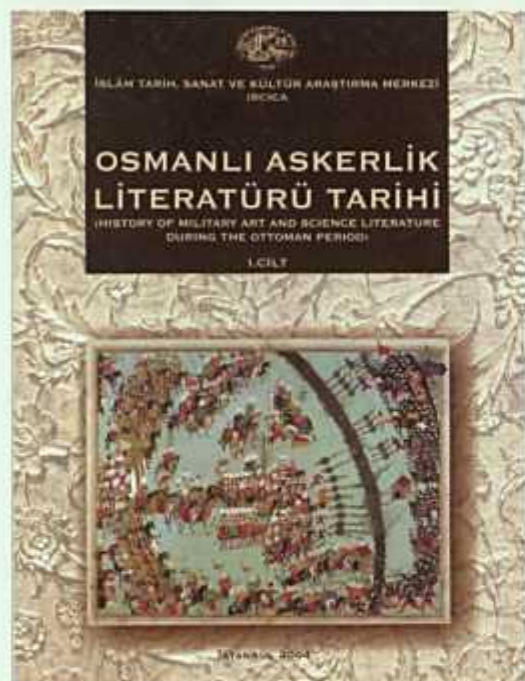
- *International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions* (fourth edition published in 1991)
- *Ottoman Yearbooks (Salmes and Nevvals)* (published in 1982)
- *Guidebook to Ottoman Archives* (published in 1986)
- *The Muslim Pious Foundations and Real Estates in Palestine* (published in 1982), and
- the issues no. 20 – 40 of the Newsletter.

CD-ROM copies of the above publications can be obtained at request from IRCICA for US\$ 10.- each. Postage excluded.

## NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

**Osmanlı Askerlik Literatürü Tarihi (History of Military Art and Science Literature during the Ottoman Period)**, 2 vols. Prepared by E., Ramazan Şeşen, M. Serdar Bekar, Gülcan Gündüz, Editor: E. İhsanoğlu, IRCICA, 2004, Series of Studies and Sources on History of Science: No. 12, History of Ottoman Literature of Science Series: No: 5 (1290 p.)

Price: US\$ 80,- excluding post



This study titled *History of the Literature of Military Art and Science during the Ottoman Period (OASLT)* is the fifth book in the *History of Ottoman Scientific Literature Series*. It covers the years 1299-1923 in Ottoman history and geography and deals with the authors and their works that comprise books, treatises, reprints, maps, etc., about military art and science. The works of known authors are followed by anonymous works that were written during the same period and within the same geography.

This study is divided into two parts: "Authors and their Works" and "Works whose Authors are Unknown." In the first part, authors are considered as separate entities which are arranged according to the dates of their demise. In the case these dates are not ascertained, the authors are placed at the end of the century in which they lived or the last date that they were still living is given. Works of unknown authors are alphabetically arranged. Each entry includes information about the lives and careers of the authors as well as their works on military science. If an author has more than one work, these are alphabetically

listed. The titles of the works are written in the Arabic and Latin alphabets. Then the contents of the book, its manuscript copies, if any, its editions and incipit are mentioned. There is a bibliography at the end of each entry. Similar information is given for the works of unknown authors. We referred to different sources for information in cases where the copies or originals of a work were not available. The present book contains information about 762 authors who compiled works in the fields of military art and science. However, there is also considerable number of works by unknown authors.

The works, which this study focuses on, are divided according to the following subjects: Military laws and regulations; military literature; military geography; military art and science; military engineering; *talimnames* (books describing the duties and regulations pertaining to all military branches); health and hygiene; ballistics; aphorisms of famous commanders in history on subjects of military art and science and warfare; statistics; vocabulary books (military terms and expressions); weapons; cannons and gunnery; guns; machine guns; tanks; infantry, the cavalry; the gendarme; marksmanship (training and the use of various light and heavy weapons); *tabiye* (fortification and strategy); reconnaissance, signals and transportation; maps and sketches, maneuvers; aviation-airplanes-balloons; archery; staff officers; the training of non-commissioned officers; the duties of the supply corps. This study informs the readers on works written in various languages, namely Turkish, Arabic, French and German. 10 works were written in more than one language.

The main objective of this book is to present information on the literature of military art and science during the Ottoman period for the benefit of the readers and researchers, to provide facilities for those who do research in this field and guide them in their studies.

## NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

**Koca Sinan Paşa'nın Telhisleri** (The *Telhis* of Koca Sinan Pasha), prepared for publication by H. Sahillioğlu, preface by E. İhsanoğlu, IRCICA, Istanbul, 2004, xxxix+340 pp.

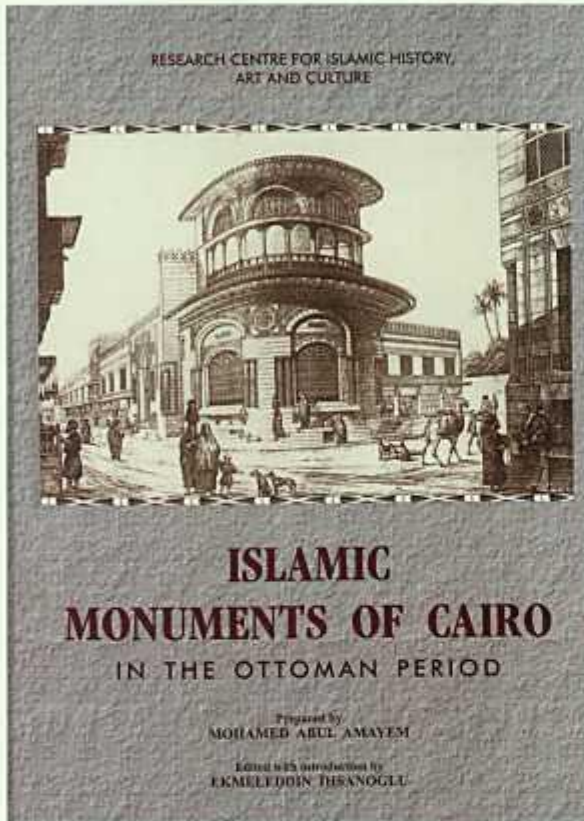


The *Telhis* were outlines, written by Ottoman viziers, of documents on matters to be submitted to the consideration and decision of the Sultan. These outlines are important because they constitute original references pertaining to various subjects of interest to researchers on the administrative and political history of the Ottoman period. The *Telhis* registers kept in the Ottoman Archives in Istanbul comprise a collection of those that were written by Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha, a prominent figure of 16<sup>th</sup> century. He is known for his remarkable political career, having been appointed vizier five times over more than seven years. Also remarkable was his military career marked by successes - as the conqueror of Yemen and of Tunisia - and also by failures. He left numerous writings that are particularly important for historians who study the period of his functions.

Prof. Dr. Halil Sahillioğlu, an authoritative scholar in Ottoman history and studies on the Ottoman archives, has prepared for publication Sinan Pasha's *Telhis* that are found in the libraries and museums of Istanbul. The book is supplemented with indexes.

## NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

**Islamic Monuments of Cairo in the Ottoman Period, Volume I: Mosques, Madrasas & Takiyas,** prepared by Mohamed Abul Amayem, edited with introduction by E. İhsanoğlu, İstanbul 2003 (XXXVIII+541 p.)



The main purpose of this book is to examine the architectural works in Egypt constructed during the Ottoman period (1517-1805 A.D.) from the viewpoint of the relationship between Turkish administrative circles and the Egyptian people. One of the objectives of this book is to shed light upon the cultural ties between the Egyptians and the Turks. As its previous publications such as *Egypt as Seen in the Nineteenth Century*, a photograph album on the historical buildings and monuments of Egypt, with this book, too, IRCICA aims to highlight the progress made by Islamic civilization in various historical and geographical contexts and to emphasize the cross-cultural and regional aspects of its heritage.

The first volume of *Islamic Monuments of Cairo in the Ottoman Period* contains information on mosques, schools, *zawiyas* and *tekkes* (religious lodges), etc. The second volume to be published will encompass information on houses, caravanserais, *sabils*, burial shrines and other buildings. The present volume describes 141 monuments, which were built during the period from

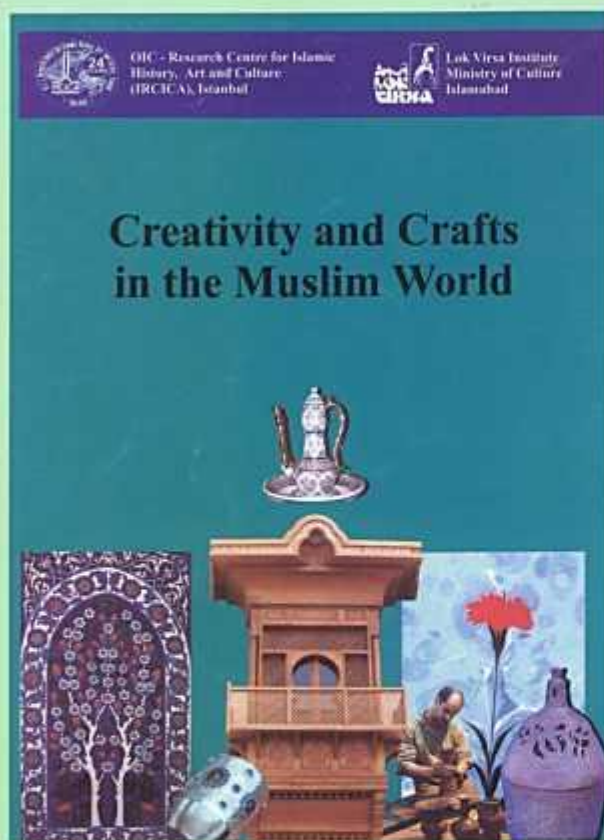
the Ottoman conquest of Egypt (1517) until the beginning of Mehmed Ali Pasha's rule in 1805. The monuments built between 1805-1914 will be the subject of a separate study.

This book attempts to give a detailed record of Ottoman buildings in Cairo. The entries, which are arranged in chronological order, include the official registration number, the date of construction, the names of patrons and the location in Cairo. This is followed by a description of the building, information on its status in connection with the Waqf Administration of Egypt when applicable. Finally, the main sources mentioning the building in question are cited.

This book is based on several references and materials. Among them are the following: Photographs from the archive collections of the Arab Monuments Preservation Committee, photographs from IRCICA's archives, location maps, horizontal and vertical sections of the buildings, photographs taken by Eng. Mohamed Abul Amayem, and all kinds of explanatory materials. Brief explanations on Egyptian architecture are given in the footnotes. The book also contains an appendix comprising maps obtained from the Egyptian Survey Authority in order to help the reader locate the monuments. The entry of each monument includes a detailed map of its location and area. Both the existing and the destroyed monuments are included.

## NEW PUBLICATION BY IRCICA

**Creativity and Crafts in the Muslim World**, Proceedings of the International Seminar on Creativity in Islamic Crafts, Islamabad, 10-12 October 1994, Editor: Nazeih Taleb Maarouf, Preface: Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, IRCICA – Istanbul, 2004, xxxix, 365, [42], 223 p.: ill. (in English and Arabic)



This volume highlights examples of images of innovative craft works from various regions of the Muslim world which have made these products flourish through the ages towards sublime. These examples reflect the authenticity of the craft products and the traditional arts as they are applied in architecture, calligraphy, gilding, arabesque, bookbinding, miniature, pottery, engraving on wood and other works. They are expressions of beauty and splendour and products of a creative spirit. The volume also gives an overview of the experiences of some member countries in the field of crafts and some craftspeople, in order to make these experiences shared by others, encourage cooperation and promote exchanges of views on the different techniques used. Colour photographs of the craft works beautifully illustrate the high level of originality reached in the performance of design, techniques and forms.

The volume also aims to provide a much needed documentation of scholarly nature relating to the various Islamic craft works as recorded on the spot, through field work. This documentation is supplemented with data and explanatory tables on the present state of this sector.

The book is the collective outcome of studies conducted by researchers and specialists from various countries of the Muslim world, from Europe and the U.S.A. The authors of the articles focus on different aspects of the theme: the history of the development of crafts, the technical aspects of craft production such as the primary materials, dyes and other intermediary inputs, marketing and distribution of craft products, and the craftspeople in their continuous efforts to upgrade and promote their products.

The book also gives information on the First International Islamic Artisans-at-Work Festival which was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, and the various activities that were connected to it. The knowledge and experience gathered during the festival can be considered as a contribution to researches in this field because they reflect the state of this sector of activity, the problems and prospects of development, and the levels of advancement reached regarding the designs, techniques, primaries, tools and equipment, and their repercussions on the quality of the products. The reader will also find information on the economic and financial aspects, the role of governments and patronage, data and documentation concerning this sector, the markets, channels of distribution, product development and promotion, among others.