



O.I.C.

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY ART AND CULTURE

NEWSLETTER



December 1987

No.16

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

Editorial Board:

Zeynep İnal
Mohammed Tamimi
Ahmed Ladjimi
Acar Tanlak

Publisher:

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

Mailing Address:

P.O.B. 24,
Beşiktaş
Istanbul, Turkey

Telex: 26484 isam tr
Phone: 160 59 88 - 89

Location:

Yıldız Sarayı,
Seyir Köşkü,
Beşiktaş,
Istanbul, Turkey

Printed in Renkler Matbaacılık Co Istanbul-Turkey

In this issue:

- * H.E. Zia ul Haq, President of Pakistan at IRCICA
 - * Sixth Meeting of IRCICA Governing Council
 - * IRCICA Activities
 - Lectures, exhibitions, book fairs
 - IRCICA's Cooperation with Cultural Institutions of Jordan
 - * Survey of books
 - * Spotlight on Cultural Events
 - Al-Quds Monuments Awaiting Protection
 - * A Cultural Institution:
The Centre for Research and Documentation in Trans Saharan Studies, Nigeria
- Islamic Heritage Commission (ICPICH):
- * King Fahd Awards Ceremony held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
 - * Fourth Meeting of ICPICH
 - * Newsfile on Islamic Heritage:
 - International Workshop on "Women in Crafts", Pakistan
 - Research project on "Traditional Crafts in Senegal"
 - Baghdad Calligraphy Festival
 - Jordan Filming Islamic Heritage



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL

This issue brings to your knowledge a number of important events which marked the last quarter of 1987, regarding both IRCICA and ICPICH. H.E. Zia ul Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan visited IRCICA on 10th October; this was the first time we were honoured by the visit of a Head of State other than H.E. Kenan Evren, President of the host country Turkey. Thus we had the chance to present to H. E. Zia ul Haq a concrete view of our activities and to show him our accomplishments on the spot.

Again in the same period, new impulses were given to the Centre's work by its Governing Council, which met for the sixth time in December in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The recent activities of the Centre were discussed and some new projects decided upon at this meeting. A similar follow-up and planning work was done by the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) which held its fourth meeting in the same month.

A very significant event in the history of ICPICH took place again in this period: the Award Presentation Ceremony in honour of the winners of the King Fahd Awards Competition was held in Riyadh, on 20 December. The winners of the competition in the Architectural Design and Architectural Research categories received their prizes and the King Fahd Awards 1986 programme was thus finalised. The ceremony was held under the Chairmanship of H.R.H. Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation and General Inspector, Saudi Arabia. The ceremony was a great event and a concrete manifestation of the interest and success won by the King Fahd Awards programme.

Coming again to IRCICA, the last couple of months were satisfactory from the point of view of our scholarly activities. We received very appreciative post-meeting evaluations regarding the International Symposium on Modern Sciences and the Muslim World organised last September. This encourages us in the planning of future meetings of this kind in fields of scholarly and scientific research.

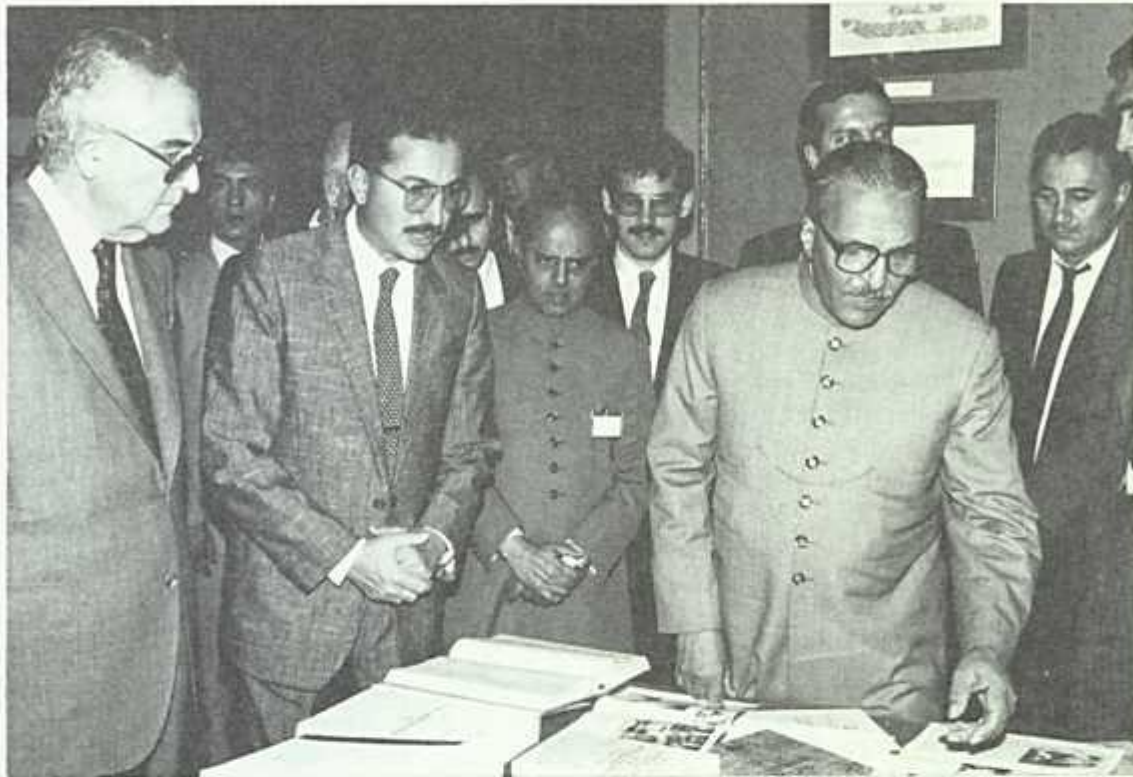
In the same context, I have the pleasure to mention that we plan to organise this year a seminar of representatives of research institutions working in the fields of Islamic history, arts and culture all over the world; it is expected that this seminar will promote cooperation, coordination and exchanges of views and experiences among these institutions, and give a new stimulus to research in these areas.

Just when this issue was about to be printed, we were honoured by the visit of another Head of State, H.E. Rauf Denktaş, President of the North Cyprus Turkish Republic. We will be pleased to include information about his visit in our next issue.

Presently, we are also preparing for the 17th Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the OIC Member States, and I take this opportunity to announce that this year's Ministerial Conference will take place in Amman, Jordan on 21-25 March 1988. On this occasion, we also publish, in this issue, a brief review of activities realised jointly by IRCICA and Jordanian institutions.

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

H.E. MUHAMMAD ZIA UL HAQ, PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN AT IRCICA



H.E. Zia ul Haq examining the Centre's publications. On his right are H.E.Mr.Said Qureshi, Prof.Dr.Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and H.E.Mr.Vahit Halefoğlu (then Foreign Affairs Minister of Turkey)

Saturday, 10th October 1987 was an important day in IRCICA's history, marked by the visit of H.E. Muhammad Zia ul Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This was the first time that the Head of an OIC Member State other than IRCICA's host country Turkey visited the Centre.

H.E. Zia ul Haq was on an official visit to Turkey, from 6th to 11th October 1987. After having completed his contacts and meetings in Ankara, he visited the cities of Konya, Bursa and finally Istanbul. It was a happiness to hear the President emphasize in his speech at IRCICA that he himself had made a special request to his brother H.E. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey to make sure that a visit to this Centre be included in his programme for Istanbul. He spent nearly two hours at the Centre, accompanied by Ministers and high-level officials of

Pakistan and Turkey, including H.E. Mr.M.A.Qazi, Minister of State for Science and Technology and H.E.Mr. Said Qureshi, Federal Secretary for Economic Affairs of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Altaf Sheikh, Ambassador of Pakistan in Ankara and H.E.Mr.Vahit Halefoğlu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

Special exhibitions were prepared to give the President an overview of IRCICA's activities and their concrete results. He first saw an exhibition at the Yaveran building, which comprised posters, photographs and documents representing the international meetings and exhibitions organised by the Centre, its research projects, the restoration of its premises, its cooperation with other institutions, as well as samples from its archives of old photographs, especially those related to Pakistan. The President of Pakistan and his entourage also visited the research

units and received information about the on-going research projects; then, they passed to Çit Qasr to see the library, as well as a display of books about Pakistan selected from among the library holdings.

ties organised jointly with these institutions. Then, H.E.Zia ul Haq took the floor to express his pleasure to visit the Centre and his esteem for the role played and contributions made by the Centre in the field of Islamic culture.



Speech by the visiting President. On his left, H.E.Mr.M.A.Qazi and H.E.Mr.Altaf Sheikh; on his right, H.E.Mr.Vahit Halefoğlu and IRCICA Director General

The programme of visit at IRCICA was concluded with a welcoming ceremony open to the press, at the conference hall of IRCICA. The Director General pronounced the welcoming speech to express the happiness and honour given to the Centre by this visit; he said that Pakistan was one of the Member States which had given their support to the Centre since its establishment; underlining that a fruitful cooperation exists between IRCICA and the relevant institutions of Pakistan, he gave examples of cultural and scholarly activi-

He qualified IRCICA as a "Centre of excellence", a "Centre of learning", and said that when he entered the premises, he had an admiration not only for the concrete activities he saw, but also for the spirit of work that was strongly felt.

The President of Pakistan thanked H.E. Kenan Evren, President of Turkey and the Government of Turkey for the support extended to the Centre by the allocation of nice and appropriate premises. He af-

firmed that Pakistan was ready to give all possible support and assistance to IRCICA. He also declared that he would donate US \$ 10,000,- as a contribution to the Centre's activities.

Concluding his speech, he offered to IRCICA a Mushaf, a prayer rug and valuable books. Before leaving, the President recorded his impressions on the Centre's book, as follows.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

It is a matter of great pleasure and honour for me to visit the Islamic Centre. I hope and pray that like the gifts of the past which left for other lands through the gates of this Palace, Iushaallah in future, the knowledge and works of history and culture will flow to far and near, under the able and dynamic leadership of Dr. Iskender Din. I pray for his and the Centre's success - Amen.

10 October 1987

M. Qasim
President of Pakistan



A Hilya presented to H.E. Zia ul Haq

SIXTH MEETING OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF IRCICA Riyadh, 19 December 1987

The Governing Council of IRCICA held its Sixth Session at the King Faisal Centre in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on Saturday, 19 December 1987. The following members of the Governing Council attended the meeting:

- Prof. Dr. Afif Bahnassi, Director General of Museums and Antiquities, Syria (Chairman);
- H. E. Prof. Dr. İhsan Doğramacı, Head of the Higher Education Council, Turkey;
- Justice Dr. Javed Mohammed Iqbal, Head of the Supreme Court of Pakistan (Vice-Chairman);
- Prof. Dr. Abdullah Hassan Masri, Asst. Under-Secretary, Ministry of Education and Director General of Antiquities, Saudi Arabia;
- Dr. Mahmoud Zouber, Director, Ahmed Baba Research Centre, Mali.

Mr. Hassan Mohammed Daoud, Director of Cultural and Social Affairs at the General Secretariat of OIC and Executive Director of the Islamic Solidarity Fund attended the meeting as the representative of H. E. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the OIC. He conveyed to the Governing Council the best wishes of success of H. E. the Secretary General.

Prof. Dr. Afif Bahnassi, Chairman of the Governing Council inaugurated the session. In his speech, he emphasized the importance of this meeting for the follow-up and orientation of the Centre's activities, taking into consideration that not much time had elapsed

since the last meeting held in Damascus in June 1987. He expressed his thanks to the Government of Saudi Arabia for hosting the meeting and highlighted some of the new projects of the Centre, including the plans to create a Waqf for the Centre.

Then, IRCICA Director General presented the report prepared for the meeting: he summarised the most important accomplishments made since the last meeting, on-going projects and the programme of forthcoming activities, as well as financial and administrative issues, underlining the increasing interest of the Member States towards the Centre's activities.

This was followed by the discussion of the report presented by the Centre. The Council expressed its appreciation for the accomplishments of the Centre and the ambitious projects it undertook and reiterated its support to these activities. The Director General provided explanations for the matters under discussion.

At the end of the meeting, the Governing Council made the following recommendations:

The Governing Council records its appreciation of the accomplishments made by the Centre in the period between the Fifth and Sixth Meetings of the Governing Council and wishes success for the coming period.

- The Council adopts the report presented at this meeting as well as the work programme for 1987-88, with the modifications made.

- The Council records that the research projects and publications undertaken by the Centre are important studies in their respective areas and do not constitute any duplication whatsoever of works done by other institutions.

The Council commends the practical and efficient method adopted by the Centre in the printing and publication of its works.

- The Council thanks the institutions cooperating with the Centre in the publication of its works, particularly the Arab-Turkish Bank in Istanbul.

- Concerning the establishment of a Waqf for the Centre, the Council affirms the priority place of this project as a means to ensure regular and continuous revenues for the Centre in view of its financial stability and the realisation of its objectives. Having been aware of the

contacts made by the Director General in this regard, the Council decides unanimously to entrust him full capacity to take the necessary steps and measures for the establishment of this Waqf.

- The Council affirms the necessity to convene the forum of research institutions working in the fields of Islamic history, art and culture that the Centre plans to organise, in order to ensure cooperation and coordination among the different research centres working in similar fields as IRCICA.

- The Council congratulates the Centre for its participation in inter-religious dialogues and its endeavours to better introduce Islam and the Islamic civilisation in a scientific and modern way.

- The Council takes note of the Centre's efforts to re-write the history of Muslim nations and encourages it to continue in the same direction.

The date and venue of the next meeting of the Governing Council shall be fixed later.



IRCICA ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES/MEETINGS

Participation at Turcology Congress

The Eighth Turcology Congress was organised in Istanbul from 14-18 September by the Department of Turcology of the Faculty of Letters, Istanbul University. The subjects of the sessions were grouped as "history", "language", "old Turkish literature" and "contemporary Turkish literature". 99 research papers were presented during the sessions by specialists from various countries. IRCICA Director General participated in the Congress to present a study on the Turkish-Islamic books and documents printed in Tokyo, Japan and the history of the Muslim community in Japan.

IRCICA's studies on Islamic arts presented in Egypt

The Eighth International Congress on Turkish Arts was held on 26 September-1st October 1987 in Cairo, Egypt (see "Spotlight on Cultural Events"). IRCICA was represented at the Congress by its Director General and Mr. Tahseen Taha, researcher. On the third day of the Congress, the Director General made a detailed presentation about the Centre's activities in general and those on Islamic arts in particular; in this context, he mentioned the International Symposium on the Common Principles, Forms and Themes of Islamic Arts organised in 1983, the exhibitions in different areas of Islamic arts, the preparation of the catalogues of Islamic Swords and Swordsmiths and Holy Ka'ba Keys and Locks. He introduced the book titled Turkish Art and Architecture published by IRCICA. Then Prof. Dr. Oktay Aslanapa, author of this book and Prof. Ahmed Issa, translator and editor of the Arabic version talked about the contents of the book and the contribution it is expected to bring to the Arab libraries.

Participation at History of Science Symposium in Izmir

The Faculty of Letters of Ege University (Izmir, Turkey) organised the Second Symposium on Philosophy, Logic and the History of Science on 11-13 November. The first symposium in the series was held last year in Ankara. Fifty papers were presented this year by specialists from Turkey and abroad, focusing on the origins and history of philosophy, Islam and philosophy, natural sciences in the light of philosophy, the history of science in Islam, among others. IRCICA Director General was invited to the meeting; his paper was on the "Ottoman Scientific and Professional Societies as viewed from the History of Science Perspective".

Main ideas contained in the paper were the following: the scientific and professional societies of the West, which emerged in the 17th century and reached the peak of their development in the 18th, contributed to the advancement of science and to the dissemination of scientific knowledge in Europe. This proliferation of scientific societies in the West was reflected in the Ottoman State too; a drive towards institutionalisation started in the intellectual and professional circles.

Thus, the first modern scientific and professional societies of the Muslim world emerged in the Tanzimat period and were reinforced after the Second Constitution. Taking advantage of the favourable legal and political climate, they increased in number and expanded their fields of interest to different disciplines. The paper analysed their establishment and development from the viewpoint of the history of science in the Muslim world.

LECTURES

"Literature in the period of Sultan Suleyman the Lawmaker"

In addition to the lectures and seminars on Islamic arts and artists organised the first Saturday of each month, IRCICA started a new series of public lectures to take place each third Saturday. These lectures deal with a variety of subjects related to Islamic culture and literature.

The first lecture in this series was given by Prof. Dr. Amil Çelebi-oğlu (Fac. of Arts, Marmara University, Istanbul) on 17 October, on the theme of "Literature in the period of Sultan Suleyman the Lawmaker". The lecturer stated that the reign of Sultan Suleyman was a period of brilliant achievements in the field of literature as in other areas. He pointed out that this Sultan had not only protected and encouraged the scientists, poets and artists, but he himself was a poet and artist. Prof. Dr. Çelebi-oğlu gave examples of the products of the Diwan literature of that period and said that popular literature too had established its own classicism in the same period.

"Calligrapher Aziz Efendi" (1871-1934)



Aziz Efendi

A lecture was given at IRCICA on 5 December by Dr. Muhittin Serin, researcher and specialist of Islamic arts, on the life and the works of late calligrapher Aziz Efendi. The calligrapher is also known as Aziz Rifai, although his real name is Mehmed Abdulaziz. His talents were obvious from a very young age; he learned thuluth and nasih from the great masters of his time and received his ijazat (graduation) in 1896. In 1922, he went to Egypt upon the invitation of King Fuad, to write a Mushaf. When he completed this work, the Egyptian Government proposed to him to settle in Cairo to teach the arts of calligraphy, gilding and marbled paper, which he did for eleven years. He then returned to Istanbul, where he died in 1934. Aziz Efendi had a perfect command of every calligraphic style. His works are innumerable, among which there are eleven Mushafs, three hilyas written in different styles and more than twenty writing guides published in Cairo. The specialists of this art admit that the calligraphy courses he gave in Cairo contributed greatly to the development of this art in the Arab world.

"The philosophy of religious music and developments in Islamic music"

This was the theme of a public lecture given at IRCICA on 19 December by musician and researcher Etem Ruhi Üngör, who is known to possess the richest Turkish music archives of Turkey. Based on these archives, Mr. Üngör produced a number of music programmes which were broadcast on the radios of Brussels and Tokyo. The lecturer communicated his ideas on the essentials of the philosophy of religious music and the developments in Islamic music around the world; he also commented on some controversial subjects related to the main theme.



Djali thuluth calligraphy by Aziz Efendi

IRCICA's programme of Saturday lectures for the near future include the following themes:

- 2 January 1988: "The aesthetical structure of calligraphy".
- 16 January 1988: "The form of the ship in Islamic crafts".
- 6 February 1988: "Stories and anecdotes of calligraphers".
- 20 February 1988: "Andalusia".
- 19 March 1988: "Mimar Sinan and the Süleymaniye Mosque"

EXHIBITIONS

"Tradition and Projection: Designs for Islamic Cities"



Prof. Dr. Attilio Petruccioli gives explanations on the designs

This was the title of an exhibition opened at IRCICA on 19 October. On display were the architectural de-

signs made by the students of Prof. Dr. Attilio Petruccioli, member of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Rome and Director, Islamic Environmental Design Research Centre (Genzano di Roma). IRCICA, the Presidency of Mimar Sinan University and the Italian Cultural Centre in Istanbul collaborated to organise the exhibition. The Rector of Mimar Sinan University Prof. Dr. Gündüz Gökçe, scholars, architects and students were present at the inauguration. Prof. Dr. Petruccioli briefed the audience about each design. The following day, he gave a conference at Mimar Sinan University on "Contemporary Planning work in Islamic Cities".

Two architectural designs directed by Prof. Dr. Attilio Petruccioli had won prizes at the King Fahd Awards Competition organised last year by the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH).

Calligraphies of Osman Rebi Önel displayed at IRCICA

An exhibition of calligraphies by Senior Staff Colonel (ret.) Osman Rebi Önel was opened on 24 December at IRCICA. Retired from the Turkish Army in 1960, Mr. Önel served for 15 years at the Presidency of Military History at the General Staff of the Army as an expert of Turkish in Arabic script; he translated a number of important works into modern Turkish. Interested in



Calligrapher Osman Rebil Önel

calligraphy since his youth, he was trained by calligraphers Saim Özel and Hasan Çelebi in the thuluth, nasih and jali thuluth styles. The artist continues to practice the art of calligraphy at his residence. Great interest was shown to the exhibition.

Participation at Istanbul Book Fair

IRCICA's publications were displayed at a large-scale book fair organised in Istanbul by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The fair was held between 16-25 October at Atatürk Cultural Centre; 130 publishers, booksellers and institutions participated in the fair with nearly 10 thousand books.



IRCICA's stand at Istanbul Book Fair

H.E.Mr.Mesut Yılmaz, Minister of Culture and Tourism visited the Centre's stand and showed interest in its publications. IRCICA was pleased to note that its stand attracted considerable interest on the part of scholars, students and the general public.

Participation at Tehran Book Fair



IRCICA's stand at Tehran Book Fair

IRCICA was invited to the First International Tehran Book Fair held on 3-13 November. A total of 106 publishers from 19 countries, 205 Iranian publishers and 3 international organisations participated in the fair. IRCICA's stand drew the attention of the visitors and especially the representatives of cultural institutions and university teachers. Contacts were made during the period of the fair to promote exchanges of books between IRCICA and Iranian libraries and research institutions.

IRCICA'S COOPERATION WITH CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS OF JORDAN

The 17th Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of OIC will be held this year in Amman, Jordan, from 21-25 March. We take this opportunity to include here an overview of the cooperation between our Centre and the relevant institutions of Jordan.

Since its establishment, IRCICA took steps to "promote cooperation and exchange of books in the field of history, art and culture between the universities and other research institutions in the Islamic countries", as stipulated in para 6 of the Objectives and Functions in its Statute. It tried to do so by establishing a network of relations and contacts with such institutions. The Centre's project that led to the publication of the "International Directory of Islamic Cultural Institutions" in 1984 was useful and beneficial in expanding and reinforcing such contacts and relations.

IRCICA always had strong relations with Jordan; H.R.H. Crown Prince Hasan bin Tallal visited the Centre twice: on 10 July 1982 for the first time, soon after the establishment of the Centre, and on 10 April 1984 for the second time. H.R.H. Prince Hasan bin Tallal gave the Centre protection, moral and material support, the latter especially for the restoration of Çit Qasr allocated to the Centre by the Government of Turkey. His Royal Highness supports a great variety of cultural and intellectual activities and scholarly meetings such as the annual conferences of the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilisation Research in Amman, the inter-religious dialogue meetings organised jointly with the United Kingdom, and others. This support

also contributed to strengthening the relations between IRCICA and cultural institutions of Jordan. Below are examples of joint activities realised through these fruitful relations.

* The Director General of IRCICA is honoured to be a member of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al-Albait Foundation) chaired by H.E.Dr. Nassir el-Din el-Assad, Minister of Higher Education of Jordan. Exchanges of views and experiences as well as publications take place between the Academy and IRCICA. The Director General also participates in the work of the Commission in charge with the preparation of the Encyclopaedia of Islamic Civilisation, which is a project of the Academy.

* The work "Ottoman Archives", a guide to the documents kept at the Turkish Prime Ministry's Ottoman Archives, was published jointly by IRCICA and the Centre for Archives and Manuscripts of the University of Jordan, Amman, in 1986. This work met great interest in the scholarly circles.

* The Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan made available to IRCICA four scholarships for assistantship in academic year 1985-86; this quota was filled by the Centre, which selected and sent four students to the University.

* IRCICA cooperates with the Royal Society of Fine Arts chaired by H.R.H. Princess Wijdan Ali; the two institutions exchange information and experiences in the field of Islamic arts. Princess Wijdan Ali participated at the International Symposium on Islamic Arts organised by IRCICA in 1983 and actively contributed to its success.

* The Centre made a cooperation agreement for mutual visits, joint researches and exchanges of infor-



IRCICA Director General being received by H.M.King Hussain of Jordan. On the left, H.R.H. Crown Prince Hasan bin Tallal; on the right, H.E. Nassir Al-Din Al-Assad, President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research

mation with the Islamic Cultural Centre of the University of Jordan.

* The Centre organised an exhibition of calligraphies in cooperation with and under the auspices of the Turkish-Jordanian Friendship Association in April-May 1985. It also exhibited calligraphies at the Royal Society of Fine Arts in Amman and at Yarmouk University, as well as on the occasion of the fourth meeting of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research.

* The Islamic Studies Centre of Yarmouk University and the Islamic Cultural Centre of the University of Jordan were introduced in IRCICA Newsletter.

* On the other hand, IRCICA was happy to receive researchers, scholars, artists and other personalities from Jordan; among others, the Presidents and Deans of Jordanian universities visited the Centre on 24 October 1983.

The Centre will continue to do its best to further strengthen and enlarge its cooperation with institutions of Jordan and other OIC Member States, in conformity of its Statute, and in order to ensure a better success to its own work while contributing to the activities of other institutions.

PROFESSOR EMIN BARIN, EMINENT FIGURE OF THE ISLAMIC ARTS PASSED AWAY



*Prof. Emin Barin (on the left) at ICPICH
Calligraphy Competition Jury (Dec. 1986)*

Professor Emin Barin, calligrapher, master of bookbinding and specialist of Islamic arts passed away on 29 December 1987, at the age of 74. As a researcher, an instructor, an artist and a collector of artistic works, he made great contributions to the arts of calligraphy, gilding and bookbinding.

Emin Barin was born in Bolu, Turkey. His grandfather and father were both instructors of calligraphy, gilding and bookbinding; he received his first education from them. Later, he was trained for calligraphy by Kamil Akdik and for binding by Necmeddin Okyay. In 1936, he went to Germany to specialise in "artistic bookbinding, publication and printing". He returned to Turkey in 1943 and taught calligraphy for many years at the Fine Arts Academy in Istanbul, where he established a calligraphy and bookbinding studio. He exhibited his works several times and gave conferences in Turkey and abroad. He soon became known as an expert of calligraphy and as one of the outstanding artists of bookbinding in the world. In his cal-

ligraphic works, he always expressed his esteem for the great masters of this art; he thought they had excelled in thuluth and nasih, so much that there was no possibility of any further substantial progress in these areas. Therefore, especially after 1961, he worked on new interpretations in the traditional writing and concentrated mainly on kufi and diwani.

After the mid-1940's, Emin Barin wrote the inscriptions on Turkish coins and the walls of several monuments in Turkey and other Islamic countries. He won many awards; most recently, he was given a plaque of gratitude by the Turkish Ministry of Culture (1983) and the First Prize in Decoration of İş Bank of Turkey (1984).

Prof. Barin also took part in IRCICA's activities in the field of Islamic arts. His bookbindings were exhibited by IRCICA in November 1986; he contributed to the success of the First International Calligraphy Competition organised by ICPICH as a Jury member. May God bless his soul.

**KING FAHD AWARDS CEREMONY HELD IN
RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA**



The Awards Presentation Ceremony of King Fahd Awards 1986 took place at King Faisal Centre in Riyadh, on 20 December 1987. It was an imposing ceremony held under the patronage of H.R.H. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Aviation and General Inspector, Saudi Arabia, on behalf of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, with the participation of H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz, General President of Youth Welfare and Chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), H.E.Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Secretary of the International Commission, Director General of IRCICA and Head of the Organising Committee of the King Fahd Awards

Competition. A number of high officials, the members of ICPICH, the members of the Competition Jury, the winners of the competition, members of diplomatic missions, representatives of various press organs and news agencies attended the ceremony.

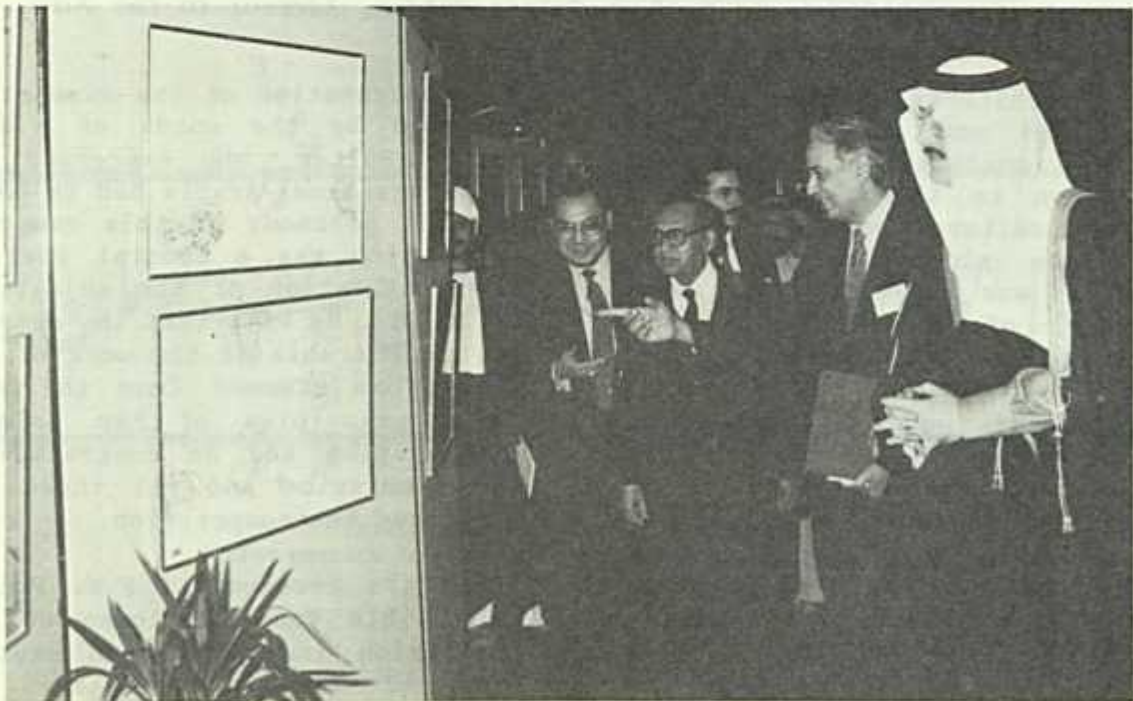
The ceremony was inaugurated with the recitation of the Quran. Then, the Chairman of ICPICH pronounced a speech to welcome all participants and congratulate the winners; he emphasized the importance of the preservation of the cultural heritage which links the past to the future. He said that ICPICH assumed a crucial role in the preservation of Islamic heritage and that this award ceremony constituted a most brilliant achievement in this regard. H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd also commended the OIC General Secretariat which spared no effort in supporting the projects of the

Commission. He thanked the Commission's Secretariat and the Competition Jury as well.

Then, H.E.Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the OIC took the floor; he lauded the idea of the Award programme and the efforts made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdulaziz for the cause of Islam and its civilisation; he said this architectural award is one example of such efforts and an act in the service of Muslims throughout the world and emphasized that competitions are a good and useful method of work. Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu also made a speech, in which he expressed his gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for establishing and sponsoring this award. He pointed out the objectives of the award and said that while it aimed to discover the creative capacities of

architects in the field of Islamic architecture, it highlights the Islamic civilisation and its principal features and considers the solution of some contemporary problems. He was followed by Prof. Dr. Gulzar Haider, member of the Faculty of Architecture of Carlton University, Canada, ICPICH member and Advisor to the Competition Jury, who focused on the technical aspects of the competition and expressed his pleasure to see the great interest it aroused. In the name of the Competition Jury, he congratulated the winners for their success and contributions.

Architect Yahya Jan (Princeton University, U.S.A.) addressed the ceremony in the name of the winners. He thanked the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for his generous contributions and emphasized that the competition programme is a very useful activity encouraging



Exhibition of winners' designs. From the right, H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd, Prof.Dr.Gulzar Haider, OIC Secretary General H.E.Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada and Ambassador of Malaysia H.E.Dato Wan Mockhtar



H.R.H. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz and H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd give a certificate to Prof.Dr.Gulzar Haider, Advisor to the Jury

young architects to develop their capacities and efforts, and that it also constitutes a great contribution to the preservation of Islamic cultural heritage. He said that the global spread of the awardees was noteworthy and a consequence of the universality of Islam as a way of life.

The speeches were followed by the announcement of the names of the winners by the Secretary of the Commission. H.R.H. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz presented the awards to the winners; he also gave certificates of honour and medals to the Secretary of the Commission and Head of the Organising Committee, to the Secretary of the Competition, to the Jury members and others who contributed in making the competition a success.

The presentation of the awards was followed by the words of H.R.H. Prince Sultan, who expressed the happiness Saudi Arabia had in hosting the ceremony of this competition which was a crucial step in the realisation of the objectives of ICPICH. He said that the support of Saudi Arabia to the work of the Commission stemmed from the very basic principles of the Islamic civilisation and he congratulated the Commission and all those who organised the competition.

After the ceremony, H.R.H. Prince Faisal bin Fahd, Chairman of the Commission inaugurated an exhibition of winners' designs; the guests received information on these projects from Prof.Dr. Gulzar Haider. Copies of a Souvenir Publication were distributed.

On the same day, an informal seminar session was held separately, by the awardees and the members of the competition Jury; this proved to be a meaningful interaction between them and a useful opportunity to discuss the young architects' motivation for participation in the 1986 Competition, their reasons for selecting the respective issues covered in their en-

tries, their views and impressions, etc.

The results of the King Fahd Awards Competition 1986 were published in the Newsletter no.12 (August 1986). 270 entries in the architectural design category and 90 entries in the research category were submitted to the competition, from about 40 countries all over the world.



*Djali-thuluth writing by Jasim Al-Najafi
(third mention at the Calligraphy Competition)*



*Calligraphy by Nasir A. Al-Meymun
(third mention in taliq at the Calligraphy Competition)*

FOURTH MEETING OF THE HERITAGE COMMISSION Riyadh, 21 December 1987



The International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) held its Fourth Ordinary Meeting on 21 December 1987 at the King Faisal Center in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, under the Chairmanship of H.R.H. Prince Faisal Bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz.

H.E.Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the OIC was present at the meeting, as well as:

- Mr. Hassan Mohammed Daoud, Director of Cultural and Social Affairs at the OIC General Secretariat and Executive Director of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;
- Mr. Nebil Maarouf, Director of Administrative and Financial Affairs at the OIC General Secretariat;
- Mr. Nouredine el-Mazni, Information Officer at the OIC General Secretariat,

and the following ICPICH members:

- H.E. Prof. Abdelhadi Boutaleb, Morocco (Vice Chairman);
- Prof. Dr. Abdullah Hassan Masri, Saudi Arabia;
- Prof. Dr. Afif Bahnassi, Syria;
- Prof. Dr. Gulzar Haider, Pakistan;
- Dr. Javid Iqbal, Pakistan;

- Dr. Mahmoud Zouber, Mali;
- Dr. Shawqi Sha'ath, P.L.O.;
- Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, Secretary of ICPICH;
- Members of ICPICH Secretariat.

The session was inaugurated by H.R. H. the Chairman of ICPICH; in his speech, the Chairman conveyed to the participants the satisfaction of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd over the success and international recognition won by the King Fahd Awards Competition

1986 for Design and Research in Islamic Architecture. He commended the efforts and assistance of the OIC General Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Commission and the Coordination and Liaison Office in Riyadh, which made this success possible.

In his speech, H.E.Mr. Syed Shari- fuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of OIC expressed his appreciation for the projects undertaken by ICPICH; he said that these projects



*Imitation of Hamid Al-Amidi by Talib A.B.Al-Azzawi
(award-winner at the Calligraphy Competition)*



*An award-winning calligraphy in djali-diwani by
Muhammed Ali Al-Hamouri*

were realised thanks to the perspicacity of H.R.H. the Chairman and the members of the Commission. He qualified these projects as "original". Then, the Secretary of the Commission presented the work programme and the report prepared by the Secretariat. During the working sessions, the Commission discussed the steps to be taken in the execution of the projects and future activities. On the basis of the experience gained in the First King Fahd Awards Competition, it also look up the preparations for the second competition which is scheduled for 1989.

In its recommendations and decisions, the meeting adopted the report presented by the Secretariat of ICPICH, the reports of the Technical Committee and the Fund Raising Committee of ICPICH which had both met the previous day; it entrusted the Secretariat of ICPICH to undertake the new projects put forward in these reports within the limits of availabilities.

It also decided that a study be made about the publication of a work to document the Islamic monuments in Palestine.



*Imitation of Hamid Al-Amidi by Davut Bektaş
(second mention at the Calligraphy Competition)*

NEWSFILE ON ISLAMIC HERITAGE

CRAFTS: A TRADITION TO PRESERVE

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON "WOMEN IN CRAFTS", PAKISTAN

"Lok Virsa", the National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage in Islamabad, Pakistan hosted the 11th Asian Assembly of the World Crafts Council on 29-30 October 1987. In conjunction with the Assembly, a workshop on "Women in Crafts" was organised, from 31st October-2nd November.

The workshop, sponsored by the National Crafts Council of Pakistan and Lok Virsa, focused on the contributions and experiences of women in craft making, as a major area of concern relating to crafts. Papers presented also dealt with the issue with reference to particular regions of Pakistan, India and Australia. Raja Fuziah bt. Raja Tun Uda, Deputy Director General of IRCICA participated in the workshop on behalf of ICPICH Secretariat.

The issue of training and youth apprenticeship raised during the workshop revealed the concern regarding the aspects of preservation and passing of the traditional skills. The need to introduce design innovations and the methodology regarding the introduction of changes were also discussed during the meeting. Efforts made particularly at the rural level to integrate women in viable projects as craft-makers were discussed in great detail. The participants recognized the need for governments, non-governmental organisations, corporate organisations and artisans groups to integrate efforts towards the recognition of the

status of the crafts people and the protection and promotion of crafts; a pragmatic approach to the solution of problems and constraints was recommended.

The workshop program comprised various displays and demonstrations of "Artisans-at-work". Such manifestations are organised regularly by the host organisation Lok Virsa to support and mobilise crafts people: for example, a five day Artisans Festival is held each spring at the Virsa Complex where artisans bring their works to people.

Lok Virsa, the National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage was established in 1974 for studies, collection, documentation, preservation and dissemination of Pakistan's cultural heritage as manifest in its folkloric and oral traditions. Lok Virsa makes village-to-village recordings of folk literature, folk music, arts and crafts, customs and traditions. The results of these researches are published in series of books, as well as recorded cassettes, video cassettes, cards, and other written and audio-visual material. The Institute's concern for "preservation" is translated not only in research and documentation but also in promotional activities such as commissioning and offering participation to regional writers, poets, artists, artisans, musicians, folklorists and even students.

Briefly, the Institute assumed and is actually performing a crucial role in the preservation of Pakistan's cultural and popular heritage.

A STUDY DESERVING SUPPORT:
"TRADITIONAL CRAFTS OF SENEGAL"

In a geographically opposite part of the Islamic world, another institution makes efforts to preserve, study and disseminate knowledge on cultural heritage: it is the "Archives Culturelles du Senegal" (National Archives of Senegal). This institution was established in 1967 under the Ministry of Culture of Senegal. Its research projects are based on original materials and documents that are collected from various parts of the country and treated and evaluated by A.C.S.'s experts.

One of the new projects envisaged by A.C.S. concerns the "Traditional Crafts people in Senegal". The purpose of the project is two-fold:

- The socio-cultural facet of the project consists in an attempt to prepare an inventory of craftsmanship in its historical, aesthetical, technical and ethnological aspects. All branches of traditional crafts such as pottery, weaving, basketwork, ironwork, woodwork and dyeing will be covered.
- The socio-economic facet of the project aims to highlight the practical and useful characteristics of craft products and to improve and readjust them, when necessary, in order to integrate this activity in the modern socio-economic demand-supply process.

In the light of the findings of the above studies and taking into account the current socio-economic environment, the project aims at contributing to the preservation and development of a tradition and a whole process of skills and products that are threatened by extinction.

The master plan of the project emphasizes "in our societies where oral expression is still the preferred way of transmission of knowledge and practices", the study will necessarily be based on field surveys on the people who are involved in the traditional crafts activity since generations. The surveys and the translation and evaluation of the survey registers are to be conducted for each of the main ethno-cultural population groups and languages in Senegal, such as Bassari, Diola, Mandingue, Serere, Peulh, Wolof and Soninke. It is foreseen that the execution of the project including field surveys, the evaluation of the results and the preparation of the documents will take 15 months. Additional finance is needed for the execution of this project which is likely to come up with significant findings about the issue of integration of traditional productive activities in the modern socio-economic environment, as well as the ethno-cultural characteristics of the African population.

BAGHDAD INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
OF ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY AND
ISLAMIC DECORATION:
"ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY IN THE
SERVICE OF HUMAN CIVILISATION"

This one-week international festival is scheduled to commence on 24 April 1988 in Baghdad, Iraq. Calligraphers, artists of gilding and illumination, as well as researchers and experts of Islamic arts will participate in the festival programme, which will include exhibitions, seminars and lectures on various aspects of these arts. The Secretary of the Heritage Commission (ICPICH) as well as the Secretary of the First International Calligraphy Competition organised by ICPICH will participate

Producer and Director in the Jordan TV Mr. Adnan Ramahi supervising the filming of Islamic Monuments in Istanbul



in the festival in the name of the Commission. Professor Yusuf Zennun, who was a Jury member of the Calligraphy Competition organised by ICPICH, is the President of the festival's Organizing Committee. He indicated that this festival is to be held once every three years, as an activity to complement the series of calligraphy competitions already started by ICPICH. Prof. Zennun was in Turkey last November, to make invitations to well-known Turkish calligraphers and art experts. He also visited the Secretariat of the Commission, where a meeting was held to discuss the preparation of the festival and the Commission's participation. Were present at this meeting Dr. Hassan Madhar, Cultural Counsellor of Iraq in Istanbul, Prof. Yusuf Zennun and the calligraphers who will participate in the festival; the gathering proved to be a useful opportunity to exchange views.

JORDAN FILMING ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE

Jordan TV produces a documentary film series on the Islamic artistic and architectural heritage in 16 countries. The monuments and other heritage properties in 200 cities will be covered, among which are Mecca and Medina, al-Quds al-Sharif, Fez, Istanbul, San'a, Damascus, Samarkant, Tashkent, Baghdad, Bukhara The history and geo-

graphic location of the cities and monuments will be given in detail. The film will also comprise the institutions dealing with the preservation of cultural heritage in the concerned countries. Parts of the film concerning Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Yemen are already completed. The first broadcasts will start mid-1988 on the TV of Jordan as well as other Islamic countries and Western countries where there are Muslim minorities. The broadcasts will be either in English, French and Arabic or in other languages such as Urdu and Turkish. The project is conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Information of Jordan, with the cooperation and technical assistance of the TV organisations of the concerned countries, which will each receive the whole series. This is an exemplary form of cultural cooperation. Well-known producer and director in the Jordan TV Mr. Adnan Ramahi directs the project; he is helped by specialists and scholars from the universities of the concerned countries.

The film will also include information about the activities of IRCICA and ICPICH. The producers visited IRCICA, the Secretariat of the Commission during September. They showed keen interest in the work of the Commission, the purview of which is closely related to the theme of the series.

AL-QUDS MONUMENTS AWAITING PROTECTION



Al-Quds at the end of the 19th century (Photograph selected from IRCICA's archives)

Al-Quds is the city of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the third Holy Mosque in Islam; of the Omar Mosque, the Dome of the Rock and many other historical monuments. Arabs settled in this land around the year three thousand B.C. Throughout history, people of Arab origin lived in this land under different names such as the Canaanites, Yabussis, Amorites, Moabites. This was an area of demographic attraction; during the uninterrupted presence of Arabs in the region, other peoples and tribes joined and were fused in their civilisation: Greeks, Persians, Romans, Byzantines and others. But Arab culture and civilisation always dominated over other cultures.

This blessed land was a source of knowledge and learning; it gave birth to a number of scientists, specialists and authorities of

Fig. It houses numerous heritage properties, manuscripts scattered around in houses, mosques, libraries. It also contains precious architectural monuments which stand as a proof of the great history of Muslims in the region: Al-Aqsa Mosque in the first place; the Dome of the Rock, the Mosque of Omar bin Khattab, fountains, medersas, scientific centres, as well as the tombs of nine companions of the Prophet (P.B.U.H.) and hundreds of men of learning, statesmen and religious authorities.

All these historical manifestations of the Islamic civilisation, culture and art face today the danger of destruction and oblivion. They need protection, through the efforts and action of Islamic institutions, organisations and personalities; all material, moral and

OBSERVATIONS ABOUT IRCICA

technical means and capabilities should be combined to save and make them live. This is a human task and the resources needed are minimal compared to the possibilities of the Islamic world.

The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) took up this subject in one of its first publications: "The Muslim Pious Foundations and Real Estates in Palestine" published in 1982. The study was based on the Ottoman land registers (Tahrir Defteri) of the 16th century recording the waqfs and properties of Muslims in five provinces of Palestine: Al-Quds, Gaza, Safad, Nablus and Ajlun. Presently, the Centre is preparing another study which will be published within the framework of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) of which IRCICA is the Executive Organ and Secretariat.

Thus the Centre joins its call to that of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research of Jordan and the Organisation of Arab Towns, which published an important work titled "The Treasuries of Al-Quds", prefaced by H.E. Dr. Nassir el-Din el-Assad, President of the Royal Academy. In preparing this article, we used the Preface of this work as a reference, to remind everybody once again that outstanding monuments, concrete products of the Islamic civilisation are there, waiting to be saved.

As known by our readers, we regularly publish in this section of the Newsletter, excerpts from the opinions and impressions of various personalities, visitors, researchers, etc. about our Centre. This time, we have the pleasure to present in the first place a communication addressed recently to IRCICA by H.R.H. Crown Prince Hasan bin Tallal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Original: Arabic).

"Dear Brother Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, May God protect you,

I convey to you my best regards and best wishes, praying God that you always be in good health and successful. I received your letter and thank you for your good wishes. I appreciate the accomplishments of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture. All these achievements are the results of the generous and continuous efforts you make to realise the noble objectives for which the Centre was created. I am convinced that your Newsletter contributes to disseminate the Islamic culture and spirit, and news about the Islamic world to those who are interested. We shall communicate to you ideas and opinions that could contribute to promote this Newsletter and further increase its usefulness. I pray God to show us the right path in the service of the Islamic world."

Hasan bin Tallal
Amman, 21 Rabiulthani 1408H/
12 December 1987

* "In your book 'Turkish art and architecture' you have featured the role of the Turkish art within the development of human civilisation and eliminated the thoughts aiming to replace this art with other elements that have no relation with the origin of the Turkish Muslim people. May God bless you so that you continue your work which makes your Centre a radiant institution in the Muslim world and elsewhere" (original: Arabic).

Dr. Salah Al-Mehdi, Director of Cultural Affairs, Tunisia and member of IRCICA Governing Council at its first term

* "Your (last) two wonderful books are - as all work you do - of international dimension and they contribute to the knowledge about Islamic civilisation, for which we all endeavour in our respective areas" (original: French).

Dr. Mohamed Sijelmassi, M.D., Casablanca, Morocco; member of IRCICA Governing Council at its first term

* "I visited the Centre on 21 September 1987 and received information on the movement of cultural revival it undertakes under the guidance of its Director General; having seen the valuable books and artistic works it publishes in this Islamic capital, Istanbul, I can do not else than pray for the continuation of the successful publications of the Centre. In fact, with its publication and translation work, this Centre has become an Islamic academy which endeavours to preserve the heritage by using the latest technologies..." (Original: Arabic)

Prof. Dr. Ahmed As-Said Suleyman, Professor of Oriental Studies and Turcology, University of Cairo, Egypt; 21 September 1987

* "I would like to express my thanks to Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and the Centre's staff for their efforts to disseminate Islamic culture, which I hope will expand as in the past. I am sure that these sincere efforts will give their results in the near future. With congratulations and wishes for the well-being of mankind." (Original: Arabic)

H.E. Mr. Badr Amr Def'a, Ambassador of the State of Qatar in Spain; 2 October 1987

* "I had the pleasure to visit the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul, where I saw one of the citadels of Islamic cultural heritage. The important works it accomplished to preserve the heritage are the results of the substantial efforts made by those who work there. We wish them all the success" (Original: Arabic)

Mr. Ali Mohammed Thaur, Consul General of the Yemen Arab Republic, Istanbul; 21 Octobre 1987

IRCICA in the information media

* The Jordan TV is preparing a documentary film series about Islamic cultural heritage in various countries (pls. see ICPICH section, Newsfile on Islamic Heritage). The producers group headed by Mr. Adnan Ramahi was in IRCICA during September to prepare the part of the film related to IRCICA and ICPICH. Mr. Ramahi had an interview with IRCICA Director General, about the different projects of the Centre, as well as on subjects related to Islamic architecture. The group showed great interest in the Centre's premises within the historic Yıldız Palace complex.

- * The Bulletin of the Middle East Studies Association (MESA) Vol. 21, no. 1 dated July 1987 contains a detailed article introducing IRCICA.

The article gives the brief history of the Centre, describes its premises, lists its objectives; it mentions all kinds of activities undertaken by the Centre such as the organisation of international meetings, conferences and exhibitions, the archives of historical photographs, the library and the research projects. Publications reflecting the results of these reserarches are listed in full.

- * "Kull Al-Arab"(All Arabs) journal published in Paris, France introduced IRCICA in its no.266 dated 30 September 1987, through an article by Dr. Samir Khairi. All aspects of IRCICA's activities are covered in this article including its objectives, its ongoing studies, the books published jointly with other institutions, its library and archives, and projects envisaged for the future.

The article also mentions the activities of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) and particularly the two competitions organised by the Commission, namely the King Fahd

Awards and Calligraphy Competitions.

- * The interview made by Dr. Ahmed Makhtoum with IRCICA Director General in Jeddah in October 1987 was published in "Al-Sharq Al-Awsat" of 2 November 1987. The Director General was in Jeddah on the occasion of a meeting on coordination within the OIC.

The article starts with the following appreciative words: "The Centre is considered as one of the important institutions which undertake original studies in the service of Islamic culture and thought and endeavour to preserve the heritage of Islamic civilisation". Activities of the Centre are covered in full, including the International Symposium on Modern Sciences and the Muslim World organised recently. Special emphasis is put on the cooperation and regular contacts established with other institutions.

The subject of coordination among the subsidiary organs of the OIC was also touched upon, and the Director General said that coordination within the OIC is based on sound practical measures and a methodology which prevents duplications in the work.

The interview report also covers the work of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage.

SURVEY OF BOOKS

- * Nadjm oud-Dine Bammate, CITES D'ISLAM, Arthaud, Paris, 1987, 27+32,5 cm., 236 p.

A fantastic journey throughout the almost identical configurations of the "Islamic space" in different times, under different climates: this is the least this excellent book offers to us. It is composed of thematic collections of pictures by most famous photographers, highlighting the essential features of the Islamic city and the daily social life of Muslims. The reader can admire marvellous views of cities in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Niger, Senegal... the people, the landscape, dwellings, mosques, markets, different aspects of life; he can savour the author's definition of the concept of the Islamic city, where the material is distinguished from the immaterial, theory from practice, space from land, earthly life from eternal life, not to separate them but to combine them in a single universal vision turned to God.

The album has a cloth binding with a jacket; it includes 32 black and white and 122 colour photographs, as well as miniatures, paintings and calligraphies. A "Note on the photographs" introduces the photographers whose works are included in the album. The Bibliography gives the sources of nearly 70 notes and sayings quoted in relation to each theme.

The collections of pictures illustrate the following topics: after a Preface by Dominique de Menil, there is the Prelude, and then "Orientation", followed by "the land and the water"; "features of the city"; "the mosque and the

market"; "the palace"; "the private house"; "a city in Islam"; "Mecca, or the end of the road"; "light upon light"; "Medina"; "the mosque"; "the garden of Eden and gardens of pleasure"; "royal gardens and interior gardens"; "the night of destiny"; "Topkapi"; "spaces of death"; Postscript.

This posthumous publication is unfinished. An authority in Islamic culture and arts, Prof. Dr. Nadjm oud-Dine Bammate passed away on 15 January 1985. He was born in Paris in 1922, to a Muslim family from Caucasia. He graduated and obtained his PhD in Roman Law from the University of Lausanne. Dedicating himself to studies on Islam at an early age, he studied at the Trinity College in Cambridge, Al-Azhar University in Cairo, the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes" and the "College de France" in Paris. In 1948, Nadjm oud-Dine Bammate was appointed as the delegate of Afghanistan at the United Nations Organisation. One year later, he joined the UNESCO, where he undertook various important functions, and finally, from 1975 to 1979, that of Special Advisor to the Assistant Director General for Culture and Communication. In 1976, he was appointed as the representative of the OIC in Paris. He was a member of the Drafting Committee for the Islamic Declaration on Human Rights. From 1977 onwards, he taught sociology and Islamic culture and civilisation at the University of Paris VII (Jussieu) and Paris IV (Sorbonne). He gave numerous lectures, produced television programs and wrote books and articles. He made valuable contributions to Islam and the Muslim-Christian dialogue (A more detailed biography of Nadjm oud-Dine Bammate was published in the Newsletter no.8, April 1985).

Madjm oud-Dine Bammate wrote and travelled with unceasing zeal and a deep attachment to his work; he always had new projects in mind, and one of them was the publication of the album introduced here. Unfortunately, death caught up with him suddenly. The book came to light thanks to the efforts and contributions of his brother Timour and his brother's wife Marianne Bammate. Although Nadjm oud-Dine Bammate had much else to say, the work is, as such, an outstanding accomplishment, a limitless expression through words and pictures. It will absorb the reader in profuse reflections and fascinating realities.

* Serge Jagailoux, La Médicalisation de l'Egypte au XIX^{ème} Siècle (1789-1918) (Medicalisation of Egypt at the 19th century), Ed. Recherche sur les Civilisations, Paris, 1986, 21x30 cm., 342 p.

This work is an abridged, but enriched version of the author's doctorate thesis, completed in 1983 under the title of Médecines et Santé dans l'Egypte au XIX^{ème} siècle (1798-1918) (Medicine and Health in Egypt at the 19th Century). It is the outcome of an in-depth study based on the generally accepted idea that the progress of medicine and hygiene in the last two centuries has been an essential reason for the amelioration of public health and the growth of population in the West; the author took the case of Egypt, where Western-type medical practices were established in the 19th century, in order to objectively test the efficiency of this new medicine. The introduction (p. 13-38) gives an overview of the cultural and socio-economic characteristics of Egypt in the 19th century from the point of view of their effects on the development of medicine and health conditions. In this context, he deals with conditions such as the traditional family environment, nutritional habits, religious beliefs and practices, popular su-

perstitutions, the evolution of the social structure and appearance of the elites, demographic developments and changes in agricultural activities and techniques, etc. Part I in the book (p. 141-160) deals with the sanitary facilities starting with Bonaparte's expedition in Egypt and comprising the period of Mohammed Ali and his successors (1805-1882) and the period after the English occupation (1882-1918). It enumerates and evaluates all accomplishments in the field of health services, including the military medical services, the establishment of the medical school, the civil hospital, medical, veterinary and pharmacologic education, fight with epidemics and endemics, measures of public health and private sanitary efforts. Part II (p. 163-216) is related to the growth of the number of medical personnel in the 19th century, its geographical distribution and its professional and scientific qualifications. The scientific quality and level of the medicine practiced at that time is also analysed in full in this part. A separate section is devoted to the analysis of statistical information about the utilisation of the available medical services by the people. The picture is completed with Part III (p.223-278) which focuses on the evolution of epidemics, endemics, parasitic diseases and current pathology and analyses the related statistics in order to assess the general tendencies of Egyptians' health from the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. In the Conclusion, the author underlines that the factors which determined the society's choice between the new medical services and traditional medical practices were not confined to social class differences; there were numerous non-economic factors which played their role. The establishment and efficiency of the modern medicine were real facts, but a progress in the state of public health was not perceptible. The application of new medical

practices would not suffice alone to transform the mentality and way of life of the society within a century. The book is supplemented with a synopsis of all historical events, scientific, clinical and therapeutic discoveries and Western and Egyptian medical establishments concerning Egypt, for the period of 1798-1923. A glossary of medical terms is added. Dr. Jagailoux's work is not only an outstanding contribution to the history of sciences and civilisations, but it also highlights certain facts related to the history of Ottoman sciences. It can be used as a major reference in a comparative study of the institutions of medical education and public health founded by the Ottoman State in Istanbul on one hand, and the progress made in Egypt, on the other.

* TURKEY, A Bibliography of Literature published in Pakistan and India, Hamdard University Press, Karachi, 1987, 15.5x23.5 cm., 108 p.

This bibliography of books and articles dealing with different aspects of Turkey is much more than a routine compilation of bibliographic information. There is a spirit behind it: to emphasize the historical relations between Pakistan, Turkey and India. The contents as a whole reveal the strong cultural ties between them.

The initiative to prepare this bibliography came from H.E. Hakim Muhammed Said, President of the Hamdard Foundation and scholar in the fields of Islamic history and history of science. He wrote the Introduction of the book, which gives an overview of the cultural relations established between these countries in history. The bibliography contains 195 entries in English and 1279 entries in Urdu given separately in alphabetical order, with indexes for each.

* Geschichte der Arabischen Welt (History of the Arab World), edited by Prof. Dr. Ulrich Haarmann, Verlag C.H. Beck, München, 1987, 14,5x23 cm. 720 p., 14 maps.

Young German scholars working on Islamic studies and history collaborated to prepare this reference on Arab history for a general readership. The presentation in chronological order begins with the history of the Arabs in the 7th century and concludes with the 20th century when the Arab National States were founded. The geographical emphasis is on the Middle East and the Maghreb. The book consists of the following chapters: Introduction (Ulrich Haarmann); Early Islam (Albrecht North); the Khalifat of the Abbasides (Tilman Nagel); the Fatimides (Heinz Halm); the Ayyubides (Heinz Halm); the Arab East in the Late Middle Ages, 1250-1517 (Ulrich Haarmann); the Maghreb and the Pyrenean Peninsula till the end of the Middle Ages (Haas-Rudolf Singer); the Arab East under the Ottoman Rule, 1517-1800 (Barbara Kellner-Heinkele); the Arab East in the Nineteenth Century, 1800-1914 (Alexander Schölch); the Arab East in the Twentieth Century, 1914-1985 (Helmut Mejchner); North Africa in Modern Times (Peter Sivers).

At the end of the book is a detailed list of the sources used and a bibliography with emphasis on German literature for each chapter. Information about each of the contributors is also provided. The maps included in the text reflect the changes that occurred in the political geography of the region. The quality of the printing is excellent. The cover picture was taken from a handmade atlas of the Arab world showing Mecca as the centre of the world. We congratulate the editor Prof. Dr. Ulrich Haarmann and his colleagues for this valuable work.

SPOTLIGHT ON CULTURAL EVENTS

EGYPT

Eighth International Congress on Turkish Arts

Egypt hosted the 8th International Congress on Turkish Arts at the Arab League Building in Cairo, from 26 September to 1st October 1987. A hundred of scholars, researchers and artists from 19 countries participated in the Congress which was held in two sections, one devoted to architecture and the other to other branches of art such as miniature painting, textiles, carpets, ceramics and metalwork. The Congress was inaugurated by H.E. Dr. Ahmed Heikel, Minister of Culture of Egypt and chaired by Dr. Ahmed Kadry, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation (Ministry of Culture). The papers presented throughout the sessions reflected the results of in-depth studies on different aspects of Turkish art and architecture; the discussions provided fruitful opportunities for exchanges of ideas on issues related to the scholarly study of the Turkish-Islamic art. At the end of the meeting, the participants recommended, among others, that relations and cooperation among the relevant institutions be strengthened and the efforts of researchers working in this field be supported.

On the occasion of the Congress, the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism organised two exhibitions. The first exhibition on contemporary Turkish calligraphy was held in the Palace of Prince Mohammad Ali in Manial, Cairo; it comprised outstanding examples of calligraphy, marbled paper, bookbindings, as well as carpets and rugs. On the other hand, the "Photographic Exhibition of Mimar Sinan's Works" displayed remarkable reproductions and pictures of the architectural masterpieces of Mimar Sinan, at the Cairo Citadel.

The First International Congress on Turkish Arts was held in 1959 in Ankara, where it was decided to regularise the Congress so that it be held once every four years in different countries. Thus, the second Congress in the series was held in Venice, Italy (1963), the third in Cambridge, England (1967), the fourth in Aix-en-Provence, France (1971), the Fifth in Budapest, Hungary (1975), the sixth in Munich, W.Germany (1979) and the seventh in Warsaw, Poland (1983). The venue of the ninth session is to be decided upon later.

GUINEA

Seminar on "The Role of Islam in Inter-Cultural Relations"

The Secretariat of State for Higher Education and Scientific Research organised, at the University of Conakry, a seminar on "The Role of Islam in Inter-Cultural Relations". The seminar was held from 16 to 23 November, together with an exhibition of books, documents, photographs, works of Islamic art, as well as film performances on different aspects of Islamic culture and arts.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Exhibition of Islamic manuscripts and artefacts

The Union of Muslims in South Korea organised an international exhibition of Islamic manuscripts and art objects in the month of November, where each Muslim country had a separate stand. The exhibition was coupled with a conference of Muslim scholars and specialists which took up various contemporary issues regarding Muslims in the world and future prospects. The Union plans to publish the proceedings of the conference in different languages.

It is also reported that an Islamic Centre was inaugurated in the city of Chinju, comprising a mosque, a school, a conference hall and a publishing house.

MOROCCO

History of Muslim Andalusia on the television

The Moroccan television completed the preparation of a film about the history of Muslim civilisation in Andalusia, realised with the collaboration of the Spanish and French television organisations. The duration of the film is two hours: it will be shown on the televisions of the three countries in their national languages.

PALESTINE

Conference on Arabic language

The Islamic Research Centre of the Faculty of Letters of Al-Quds University organised a conference on Arabic language and its teaching

in the Palestinian Universities, on 27-28 March 1987. Specialists of Arabic language and literature discussed a number of issues related to the knowledge and adequate teaching of this language and made recommendations to promote cooperation and coordination among the universities in the preparation and use of textbooks as well as the harmonisation of definitions, terminology and curricula; it was also recommended that a Council for Arabic language be established in the occupied territories. The Conference decided to adopt the Holy Qur'an as the first reading book in the teaching of Arabic.

The History of Palestinian Cities

The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) collaborates with the Cultural Section of the P.L.O. to publish a series of books on the cities of Palestine, titled "The History of a City". Each of the 21 cities is devoted one volume in the series. The books give information about the history, geogra-



Conference at Al-Quds University

phical location, past and present social, economic and cultural life of the cities. Each volume is by a different author and those concerning eight cities have already been published: Al-Quds, Jaffa, Nablus, Ramallah, Al-Birah, Bisan, Akka and Al-Ramlah. IRCICA is thankful to the Cultural Section of the P.L.O. for offering the published volumes of this original work to its library.

PAKISTAN

Conference on Scientific Inimitability in the Qur'an and the Sunna

Islamabad was the venue of this conference held mid-October with the participation of 230 specialists from 15 countries. Around 70 papers were presented about various aspects of the scientific inimitability in the Quran and the Sunna. The meeting was organised under the auspices of H.E. Zia ul Haq, President of Pakistan, with the cooperation of the International Islamic University, Islamabad.

SYRIA

Seminar on Islamic sciences

The University of Damascus hosted the 27th seminar in a series on Islamic sciences during the week of 7 November. The sessions were devoted this time to the basic sciences, medical sciences and architecture. An exhibition of Islamic scientific books accompanied the seminar. The papers and proceedings will be published in English and Arabic and distributed to universities and other relevant institutions of Islamic countries.

TUNISIA

Symposium about the intellectual life during the Ottoman Period

The "Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Ottomanes et Morisco-Andalou-

ses" (CEROMA, Centre for Ottoman and Morisco-Andalusian Studies and Researches) and the Arab Committee of Ottoman Studies (ACOS) both based in Tunisia will jointly organise an international symposium on "The Intellectual Life in Arab Provinces during the Ottoman Period". This will be the third meeting in a series, the theme of which had been decided at the Second International Symposium of ACOS (March 1986). This third symposium will take place in Zaghouan and Hammamet on 15-21 March 1988.

UNITED KINGDOM

1988 Annual Conference of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies

BRISMES - the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies announced that the 1988 Annual Conference will be held at the University of Leeds on 10-13 July 1988. The main theme will be "Islam in the Modern World"; additional sessions are planned on Arabic linguistics, Arabic literature, Arab folklore, the Quran and its interpretation, medieval and modern Arab history, the sociology of the Middle East, education in the Middle East, oriental studies in the U.K. However, the participants may offer papers in other fields. The proceedings will be available at registration; the deadline for prospective participants to send a camera-ready copy of their paper (max. 10 pages) is 1 April 1988. The address for correspondence is: Dr.A. Shvitiel, Dept. of Modern Arabic Studies, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, U.K.

BRISMES is a professional body founded in 1973 in order to encourage and promote the study in the U.K. of the Middle Eastern cultural region from the end of classical antiquity and the rise of Islam, through the dissemination of information and by the encouragement

of cooperation amongst persons and organisations concerned with the study of the region. It brings together teachers, researchers, students, diplomats, journalists and others who deal professionally with the Middle East. BRISMES makes efforts to strengthen links with societies similar to it in European countries, the Middle East, North America and elsewhere. It organises a major conference each year in a university venue, around a central theme and with additional general sessions, where one session is devoted to graduate students speaking about their research. BRISMES publishes twice a year a Bulletin containing academic research articles, book reviews and a bibliographical section, as well as a tri-annual Newsletter aiming to keep the membership informed of conferences, new books, PhD theses, BRISMES activities, scholarships, among others. Membership to the Society is possible in three categories of membership: the "fellows" are those whose work involves the professional study of the Middle East; besides academics and independent researchers, librarians and museum staff concerned with the Middle East are considered within this category. The "members" are those who have a general interest in the Middle East, including corporate bodies, while "associates" are students working on topics related to the region. The information given here was provided to IRCICA by BRISMES.

U.S.A.

Islam and the West: a television film series

A television film series titled "Islam and the West" is being pro-

duced by the Foundation for Traditional Studies of Washington, D.C., in association with the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) of the United States. Dr. Seyyed Hossein Nasr, President of the Foundation for Traditional Studies explained that this was to be a series of six-hour long films directed by Muslim scholars from several countries, to explore the relations between the Islamic world and the West from a cultural, historical and religious perspective. Broadcasts in North America, Europe and Islamic countries are expected in 1989.

Foundation of a Mosque in New York

The foundations of a mosque complex were laid recently on a piece of land of 20 thousand square meters which had been acquired some twenty years ago. It is reported that the construction will last two years and that the mosque complex will also comprise a cultural centre and a library. It will be a combination of Islamic architecture with modern features.

Calligraphic exhibition at Harvard University

The works of calligrapher Ameena Ahmed Ahuja were exhibited during the month of December at Widener Library of Harvard University. Mr. David H. Partington, librarian of the Middle Eastern Department of Harvard College Library informed IRCICA that Ameena Ahuja is a well-known artist having exhibited in Jordan, England, Japan, South America and the U.S.S.R. and that her interpretations of the great Islamic thinkers such as Mawlana Jalal al-Din Rumi have been very well received by the artistic circles in these countries.

THE CENTRE FOR TRANS SAHARAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI, NIGERIA

We introduce here a young institution in Africa, aiming to play an essential role in the documentation of basic information on the history, culture and socio-cultural heritage of the Trans Saharan region. Its full name is the "Centre for Research and Documentation in Trans Saharan Studies". The Centre is affiliated to the University of Maiduguri, Nigeria; it started functioning as of 1st March 1986. The information given here was obtained from the Centre's brochure.

"The activities of the Centre in research, documentation and preservation are to relate to the history of peoples, cultures and civilisation of the Trans Sahara area, which broadly includes Western and Central Africa. The need to focus attention to this area has been prompted by the amount of literature available in various disciplines dating back to over ten centuries. Most of this literature is believed to be undocumented and probably unknown. It includes history, Islamic studies, administrative sciences, geography, literature, arts, languages, sociology and others.

The cultures and civilisation of the Central Savannah, West Africa, Sudan and the Nile Valley regions are complementary and interrelated. Considerable amount of literature, dating back to 800 A.D. dealing with the Chad Basin region and the Central Savannah of West Africa, are available in libraries, archives and private collections. Within Nigeria itself many private homes preserve today considerable literature in manuscripts, in Arabic and some Nigerian languages [such as Hausa, Fulfulde, Kanuri,

Tamasheq] related to different disciplines. Many of these will disappear completely unless they are retrieved, documented and preserved as a special collection for teaching as well as research."

To this aim, the Centre will undertake the functions summarized below, as listed in its brochure:

- to acquire any relevant unpublished work;
- to establish a depository to preserve manuscripts in all fields of learning relating to the Trans Saharan area;
- to conduct documentation and research on such manuscripts;
- to disseminate information on the results of such documentation and research;
- to act in an advisory capacity on matters relating to documentation and research;
- to establish professional relationship with other institutions within and outside Nigeria;
- to organise conferences, seminars, lectures and courses;
- to accept and administer any donation in the execution of the Centre's objectives.

This young but ambitious research and documentation centre is likely to contribute greatly to studies in such fields as history, sociology, archaeology and linguistics in West and Central Africa. The Centre is under the direction of Dr. Hamidu Alkali, University Consultant. In its present establishment phase, the Centre lays the foundations of its research and documentation activities and establishes working relationships with similar and concerned centres and institutions.

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR
ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE

**WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF TRANSLATIONS OF THE MEANINGS
OF THE
HOLY QUR'AN
PRINTED TRANSLATIONS
1515-1980**

EDITED BY
İSMET BİNARK

PREFACED BY
EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU

İSTANBUL KÜTÜPHANELERİ
ARAP HARFLİ SÖRELİ YAYINLAR
TOPLU KATALOĞU
1928-1928

UNION CATALOGUE OF THE PERIODICALS
IN ARABIC SCRIPT
IN THE LIBRARIES OF ISTANBUL

RESEARCH CENTER FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

Prof. Dr. Necatî Aktaş

**AÇIKLAMALI
TÜRK KİMYA ESERLERİ
BİBLİYOGRAFYASI**

TARİHSEL VE BİLİMSEL KAYITLARIN
YENİLENEBİLİR VE SÜREKLİ KAYITINA İZİN
ELAN SİZİNE VE ÖZGÜNE

Ottoman Archives

Başbakanlık Arşivi-İstanbul

Prepared by
Necati Aktaş - İsmet Binark

Translated into Arabic by
Salih Sadavi Salih

Edited with Introduction by
Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

LONDON
1986

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



I K T
İLMİN TARİHİ SANAT VE KÜLTÜR
ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

KÖPRÜLÜ KÜTÜPHANESİ YAZMALAR KATALOĞU

CİLT III

İSTANBUL
1419-1986

İSTANBUL İNŞA VE MİMARLIK
CEMİYETLERİ



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

BOOKS IN THE PRESS

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

This book contains thirty-nine research papers presented by scholars from various countries to the International Symposium on the Common Principles, Forms and Themes of Islamic Art which was organised by IRCICA and held in April 1983, in Istanbul.

The papers of the symposium were given in Arabic, English and French and cover all fields of Islamic arts, such as architecture, decoration, calligraphy, carpet making, miniature painting and others. The book contains black and white and colour photographs.

ISLAMIC SWORDS AND SWORDSMITHS, Prepared by Ünsal Yücel

This book includes a descriptive study of 114 swords chosen from the Topkapı Palace Museum and the Military Museum in Istanbul. These swords were used between the first to the tenth century Hijra (7th-16th centuries A.D.). The book includes photographs. The chapters are on the following subjects:

Blessed swords related to the Prophet (Peace be upon Him), the Four Khalifas and the companions of the Prophet; Characteristic of the Islamic swords and their forms; Information about the Muslim swordsmiths and abbreviated translations of the engraved inscriptions on the swords, and archival documents.

HOLY KA'BA KEYS AND LOCKS, prepared Tercan Yılmaz

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

VIDEO CASSETTES

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

- * "Life and Works of the Late Calligrapher Hamid Al-Amidi (Aytaç) and Calligraphic Arts"
- * "Arts of Illumination and Gilding".