

Latifa Benjelloun-Laroui

La vie culturelle au Maroc : deux bibliothèques bien vivantes et une manifestation populaire.

La Bibliothèque Nationale du Royaume du Maroc [al-Khizâna al-Wataniyya li-'l-Mamlaka al-Maghribiyya] Rabat, Maroc

Historique(ex-Bibliothèque Générale et Archives), fonds,(ouvrages, périodiques,manuscrits, archives historiques), législation (nouveaux dahirs),le Dépôt légal, les publications (catalogues divers),les laboratoires,(restauration des manuscrits endommagés, relîure), antenne au Maroc de la "Banque Mondiale", les cadres (*l'Ecole des Sciences de l' Information*, Rabat),le public (étudiants), l' association "*Les Amis de la Bibliothèque Nationale*", accueil dans ses locaux de conférenciers , son site internet(www.bnrm.ma), les nouveaux bâtiments(inauguration prévue pour le mois de juillet 2007).

La Bibliothèque 'Abd al-'Azîz Ibn Sa'ûd , Casablanca, Aïn Diab, Maroc:

Historique,fonds(ouvrages,périodiques,livres anciens sur le Maroc), législation, les publications(catalogues, annuaires,périodiques [*Prologues*], le public,son antenne à la " Bibliothèque Nationale" (transport d' ouvrages de Casablanca à Rabat par estafette), organisation de conférences internationales autour du "Monde du livre"

La Foire du Livre, Casablanca, Maroc, annuelle: rôle du Ministère de la Culture , les stands (éditeurs, imprimeurs et libraires marocains et étrangers),les manifestations culturelles autour des auteurs, son impact (mobilisation des médias), son rayonnement (+ d'un million de visiteurs).

Bibliographie

Benjelloun-Laroui, L.- *les Bibliothèques au Maroc*.- Paris: Editions Maisonneuve et Larose, 1990.

Bine-Bine, T.- *Histoire des Bibliothèques au Maroc*.- Rabat: Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines de l' Université Mohammed V, 1990.

Lejla Gazić

CHRONICLE OF HISTORICAL AND LITERARY MATERIAL WRITTEN BY MUHAMED ENVERI KADIĆ

Muhamed Enveri Kadic (1855-1931) was born and lived in Sarajevo. He worked in the Archives of the Vilayet Administration where he had insight into many Bosnian historical documents during Ottoman rule. He was one of those who made copies of documents to send to the Central Administration in Istanbul. This job motivated him to collect and copy historical and literary material of great significance for the cultural history of Bosnia. The material that he copied by chronological order over a period of 60 years covered the years from 1364 to 1927, and was divided into 28 volumes of manuscripts with about 11,000 pages of different texts. The chronicle was titled *Tarih-i Enveri*. It contains copies of numerous historical documents, inscriptions from buildings and epitaphs, excerpts from different literary texts, histories and chronicles, verses of Bosnian authors written in Turkish as well as several hundred chronoverses, some of them written by himself.

The manuscript of the chronicle *Tarih-i Enveri* clarifies numerous events in the history of Bosnia and illustrates cultural conditions in Bosnia during Ottoman rule.

Zeynep Güneş

DIGITIZING MANUSCRIPTS OF TURKEY THROUGH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EFFORTS

Turkey is the country which has the highest number of Islamic manuscripts in all sciences. It is estimated that Turkey has approximately 300.000 volumes of manuscripts. On average, more than 160.000 of these manuscripts are in Arabic; nearly 70.000 are in Turkish and more than 13.000 are in Persian. There are also manuscripts in Greek, Armenian and Syriac. Nearly 160.000

of manuscripts in Turkey are kept in 35 libraries affiliated to the General Directorate of Libraries of Ministry of Culture. The manuscripts can also be seen in the museums and private collections in Turkey. These collections used as a reference for researches in history, literature, art and culture have been stored in good conditions in the libraries of Turkey. However, recently as the interest in manuscripts by researchers have increased, the manuscripts have become susceptible to damage. It is an important responsibility to preserve these rare collections, which are used for centuries and to share them with researchers. In this respect, as well as microfilming there have been important digitizing projects of manuscripts being held in Turkey in recent years. They are digitised by meeting exacting standards for precise representation of content. “Digitizing Manuscripts of Turkey Project” of The Ministry of Culture and digitizing Suleymaniye Library’s collection by great efforts can be shown as good models. A significant characteristic of these projects and efforts is to be supported by private sector and NGOs. It is inspiring that cultural heritage in Turkey not only is concern of the state but also NGOs, private sector and individuals.

Anja van Hoek

Developments regarding Brill's Online products.

Brill Online will bring together major online reference works from Brill under one platform. In 2007 we will continue to add new titles and features to Brill Online

Iman Khairy

Outlining Bibliotheca Alexandrina’s Arabic Web Dewey Project

This paper is intended to illustrate the Bibliotheca Alexandrina (BA) project to produce the Arabic version of Web Dewey. Outlining how Bibliotheca Alexandrina Subject Headings (BASH) will be intellectually & statistically mapped to Dewey class marks, through adding Dewey class marks to its corresponding BASH authority records. The BA practice to create linking entries for subject headings in the three languages, Arabic, English & French through marc21 format for authority data will be also outlined. Much focus will be given to BA methodology in adding Dewey class marks to Arabic subject authority records. The existing challenges of system limitations and insufficient standards will be identified through examples. These examples will address the significant need for developing a mutually-accepted standard for exchanging subject authority records & classification data. The main aim of correlating between Dewey class marks and subject headings is allowing both librarians and users to benefit from such correlation. The librarians can benefit from adopting such a project to easily assign Dewey class marks by consulting their authority file in the language they use in cataloging. The potential benefits for users from such correlation might come by examining different ways of data representation that facilitates users searches. The final conclusion is that both librarians and system people with consultation of rule makers should work together to provide solutions to current system limitations. The rule makers can define mutually-accepted standards and best practices that can facilitate harvesting or data-mining when there are known rules and formats being used and the more consistent the practices the better for all.

Lejla Kodrić

Cultural Heritage and Digitization Projects: In View of the Gazi Husrev-bey’s Library in Sarajevo

The paper explores the issue of heritage knowledge management within the time of modern information technologies. First, the attention is paid to the obvious changes in library-discourse at all its levels initiated by new information-communication horizon. Afterwards, some

possibilities of heritage knowledge representation through digitizing projects are evaluated, but there is also an attempt to point to some accompanying problems. Besides, the paper refers to peculiarities of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian cultural heritage, e.g. to its diversity and wealthiness, all of it in order to explore possibilities of incorporating Bosnian-Herzegovinian library-heritage institutions into modern currents of cultural heritage preservation and representation. As the model case, the Gazi Husrev-bey's library (the first public library in B&H) is discussed.

Blair Kuntz

Arabic subject headings talk back: a comparison of LCSH and Arabic subject headings on current Middle Eastern topics

The Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) have become one of the most widely-used controlled vocabularies in the world, and many non-English countries have adapted or translated LCSH as the basis for their controlled vocabularies. Nonetheless, in many quarters LCSH have often drawn criticism for their American-centric world-view and their bias in favor of the views of the dominant society (i.e. LCSH used the term “massacre” when an event involved native Americans killing European settlers, but a “battle” when white soldiers killed native Americans). This paper looks at LCSH and LC classification in describing and organizing subject headings concerning Middle Eastern history and politics such as the situation in Palestine and Israel, the American invasion of Iraq, contemporary Iranian and Afghani history and finds that LCSH and LC classification demonstrate a marked bias in favor of American viewpoint which is often dramatically at odds when compared with subject headings provided by Arabic sources. Moreover, for cataloguers cataloguing books from the Arab world in which the worldview is frequently at odds with western interpretations, applying LCSH and LC classification is often bewildering. After comparing LCSH and LC classification with Arabic subject headings applied to the same books, the paper comes to the conclusion that simple translation of LCSH into Arabic cannot always be recommended. The paper also calls on users of other controlled vocabularies to examine whether these vocabularies contain their own biases.

Vesna Miović

HISTORY OF OTTOMAN DOCUMENTS IN THE STATE ARCHIVES OF DUBROVNIK

Several important aspects of the Ottoman-Ragusan relationship were definitely defined by the middle of the 15th century. So, during the following period this relationship was becoming more and more intensive. The letters and official documents issued by the sultans, the Porte dignitaries, the provincial, local and juridical authorities were sent to the Dubrovnik Republic more and more often. The collection of the Ottoman documents was constantly growing during 350 years. They were kept in so called Turkish chancellery which was situated in the Rector's Palace together with other state offices. The professional interpreters for the Ottoman language, so called “dragomans”, were charged for preservation, classification and translations. During the 18th century the authorities of the Republic charged them to make the final jobs, the inventories and books of translations. In general, the authorities really did their best to preserve the collection in the most suitable way.

After the fall of the Republic in 1808. the situation was dramatically changed. The most beautiful pieces of the Ottoman documents were stolen, once they caught fire, the most important part of them was taken to Vienna, etc.

Today, the collection called Acta Turcarum is kept and preserved in the State Archives of Dubrovnik. It consists of 15.000 pieces - originals, transcripts and translations. Mainly, they are official documents of the Ottoman sultans and the Bosnian and Herzegovinian governors, juridical documents, and great deal of official and unofficial letters. They reveal different kinds of Ottoman-Ragusan relations, from interstate one to the relations among common people. Also,

they reveal the facts of the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania and other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

Tatjana Paić-Vukić

A bibliophilic and a qadi: two libraries of oriental manuscripts in Zagreb

There are a few collections of Arabic-script manuscripts in Zagreb. Apart from the largest one, the Oriental Collection of the Archives of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, with 2 100 manuscripts, there are also two smaller collections: the one at the National and University Library, and the other at the Croatian State Archives. The first one belonged to Mustafa Muhibbi, a qadi from Sarajevo, and the other to Austrian baron von Ottenfels. Both owners died around the middle of the nineteenth century. I will compare their libraries trying to explore the differences between a collection formed by a man who was deeply immersed in the Ottoman culture and the other formed by a Western bibliophilic who had studied Oriental languages and literatures and was fond of Islamic culture.

Andràs Reidlmayer

The fate of Islamic manuscript libraries in the Western Balkans since 1945

The Western Balkans has a rich heritage of Islamic manuscripts that is unique in Europe, the product of five centuries of Islamic education and intellectual production in the major literary languages of Muslim world (Arabic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish) and in local languages written in Arabic script (*aljamiado*). In addition to locally produced manuscripts, institutional and private libraries in the Western Balkans also held many original manuscripts and copies of works produced outside of the region, among them items of great age and rarity. This paper presents a survey of the fate of these collections since 1945. We begin with developments of the post-war era, including adverse (the suppression of Islamic education, of the Sufi orders, and of the *awqaf*; the dispossession and emigration of significant segments of the traditional Muslim propertied and learned classes) as well as positive trends (the creation of new, state-supported research institutes and libraries, the consolidation, cataloging and publication of collections). Four decades of scholarly and professional activity at these institutions were interrupted in the 1990s by the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia and the wars and "ethnic cleansing" that ensued. The paper examines the widespread and systematic destruction and damage to Islamic manuscript collections during that turbulent decade, and the challenges of recovery and reconstruction in the aftermath of the wars.

Wendy Robinson

Encyclopaedia Islamica: the translation by the Institute of Ismaili Studies of the Da'irat-i al-Ma'arif-i Buzurg-i Islami

The paper will present an outline of the forthcoming Encyclopaedia Islamica, volume one of which will be published by E.J. Brill in 2008 (subject to contract). This is an abridged translation into English of Da'irat-i al-Ma'arif-i Buzurg-i Islami conducted by the Institute of Ismaili Studies (IIS) in London in collaboration with the Centre for the Great Islamic Encyclopaedia (CGIE) in

Tehran. The rationale of the project is to make available in English the endeavours of a major Iranian academic institution that focuses on Shi'i studies and whose work is closely based on classical sources. As such it aims to complement existing encyclopaedias which have tended to be oriented towards the Arab world and the heritage of Sunni Islam. The paper will begin with an outline of the IIS and its Department of Academic Research and Publications and a brief introduction to the CGIE. It will then outline the scope of the Encyclopaedia, 13 volumes of which have already been published in Persian. It will also give information about the team of scholars involved. The presentation will conclude with details of the future publication of Encyclopaedia Islamica which we anticipate will occur simultaneously in both digital and print formats.

Werner Schwartz

A new printed catalogue of arabic manuscripts and an the OPAC as finding aid.

and an abstract of around 200 words et de fournir un résumé d'environ 200 mots

A full century the Göttingen collection of Islamic manuscripts had to rely on handlists or a basic card catalogue for recording new acquisitions. Now a supplement for the Arabic section has been published as part of VOHD. The national survey of German manuscript holdings known as VOHD will be briefly explained and the prospects of continuing this project after some fifty years will be questioned. During recent years the OPAC has been enhanced to be used as a finding aid for manuscript material. The respective merits of the traditional printed manuscript catalogue and of the short entry in the OPAC can be shown to supplement each other. The electronic catalogue can be searched together with published works of authors that are present in the manuscripts. It can be supplemented with images showing samples of key pages or illuminations or with the digitised full text. Now as a recent development original script can be added to bibliographic records, thus greatly easing retrieval for non-European users. Finally the modern OPAC is open for cross file searching. All this can make him the preferred finding aid for the researcher, without rendering the detailed description in the printed catalogue obsolete.

Nikolaj Serikoff

Book reshelving and book retrieval in medieval Islamic libraries

Islamic manuscripts bear some external data which can be interpreted as tools for facilitating the shelving of books and their retrieval. Among those are specific measurements of binding, library tags and low-edge titles.

A complex analysis of these data sheds light on the process of book arrangements in a medieval Islamic Library, and ways of their retrieval.

Annie Vernay-Nouri

La peinture dans les manuscrits arabes tardifs : recension à la BnF

Contrairement aux domaines persan et turc, la peinture dans les manuscrits arabes est restée limitée à l'illustration d'un petit nombre de textes. Pendant longtemps, les études ont portées exclusivement sur l'école de Bagdad, considérée comme un chapitre dans l'évolution de l'art islamique en général. Si les travaux incluent désormais la période mamelouk, ils laissent encore dans l'ombre tout ce qui lui est postérieur. En outre, on possède fort peu d'éléments sur la manière dont étaient produits ces manuscrits (existence et circulation de modèles, lieux de production, existence d'ateliers...) Pour mener à bien l'exploration de ces champs de recherche, il est nécessaire de disposer d'une recension exhaustive de tous les manuscrits à peinture. Cette communication, qui fera l'inventaire des manuscrits arabes tardifs illustrés à la BnF veut lancer les bases d'une réflexion sur la manière dont pourrait s'effectuer ce recensement et de le rendre accessible.

Muhammad Isa Waley

**FROM CENTRAL SOUTHERN EUROPE'S ISLAMIC HERITAGE:
MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH LIBRARY RELATING TO BOSNIA-
HERCEGOVINA AND THE SOUTHERN BALKANS**

Muslims from Bosnia and other Slav regions made important contributions to cultural developments in the Ottoman Empire. This is reflected in the British Library's collection of manuscripts from the Ottoman Empire – more especially in Turkish-language texts, but also in a number of Arabic and Persian ones. These fall into two overlapping categories: firstly copies of works by authors from Bosnia-Herzegovina and other South Balkan regions; and secondly manuscripts copied in the above-mentioned areas. This presentation will describe a number of the more rare, attractive or otherwise significant volumes, and will also offer a little information about the works and authors concerned.

Ilya Zaytsev

The Library of the Crimean Khans: reconstruction's endeavour

The paper is an attempt to reconstruct a composition of the Crimean Khans' library (XV-XVIII centuries) comparing the Mss from the different collections (Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, Germany, France) and sources' data