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Abstracts

1-Paul Auchterlonie & Ahmed Abu-Zayed : Review of user requirements for digitised resources in Islamic studies:
Between March and May of this year, a small team at the University of Exeter were funded to discover what UK academics, librarians and reserchers wanted in the way of digitised resources in Islamic Studies. Using questionnaires, focus groups, workshops, interviews, and analyses of readings lists, the team ascertained what online resources UK Higher Education staff are currently using in Islamic Studies and what they wish to see digitised both for teaching and research. This paper will summarise the report produced for the JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee) and indicate possible developments in digitisation for the future.

2-Lutz Wiederhold: Digitizing Middle East related materials at the ULB Halle in the context of MENALIB:
Despite a growing number of commercial and scholarly projects aiming at digitzation of printed materials in general and of Middle East related materials in particular there is a need for digitzation of books, periodicals, and other documents that are relevant. The paper describes experiences with digitization projects at the Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt in Halle which hold responsibility for the national Middle East collection in Germany .

3-Elizabeth Beaudin : Digitizing Arabic text: Where are we today?
Two granted projects at Yale University Library are the basis for the creation of a new digital library on the Middle East. *Project AMEEL* (Arabic and Middle Eastern Electronic Library) and *Iraq ReCollection* are integrating new and existing scholarly digital content covering the history, culture, and development in this vibrant region. We are digitizing important scholarly humanistic journals from Iraq and a selection of regional scholarly serials to form part of the AMEEL repository that will also merge metadata from European academic libraries and commercial publishers. Both projects propose to develop "best practices" for scanning Arabic language-based humanistic content and to share this expertise with academic libraries worldwide. Because of this project, we would like to share with the MELCOM membership how we are making this content available to the academic community via the Internet by designing a repository, searchable in Arabic and English and holding full text content from these digitized journals.
Discussion points:

1. AMEEL background including other associated digitization projects
2. Where is Arabic OCR software today?:What works and how?
3. After scanning, what's next? Digitization workflow involving Arabic OCR
4. After OCR, how to provide access: indexing and searching Arabic text
5. Short demonstration of search and retrieval of journal full text

4-Maurits H van den Boogert : Islamic Studies online : Integrating scholarship and sources.
More and more publications are available online, including encyclopaedias, bibliographies, and primary sources. What is their added value for libraries and scholars? What is the state of the art, and which developments can be expected in the foreseeable future? The presentation focuses on

Brill Islam Online. Its usefulness as a research tool will be demonstrated and concrete plans for expansion revealed.

5-Meliné Pehlivanian : Le fonds arménien de la Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin : histoire et présent
La *Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin* collectionnait dès ses débuts, au 17-ème siècle, des manuscrits et des imprimés en langues orientales, dont l'arménien. Au 19-ème siècle la *Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin* disposait d'une collection arménienne remarquable, grâce aux diplomates et marchands prussiens dans l'Empire ottoman et ailleurs. La Seconde Guerre mondiale avait malheureusement détruit une partie importante de ces fonds arméniens. La présente communication donnera un court aperçu de l'histoire des fonds orientaux, en particulier arméniens, de la Bibliothèque de Berlin. Après la guerre et surtout après la réunification, en 1990, des deux Bibliothèques héritières de la *Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin* (à partir de 1918 *Preußische Staatsbibliothek*), la *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin* fit des gros efforts pour reconstituer l'ensemble de ces fonds perdus. Pour la reconstruction et l'élargissement des fonds de livres anciens arméniens, la « Librairie orientale H. Samuélian » à Paris joua un rôle capital. Cette seule et dernière librairie arménienne en Europe possédait une grande partie des stocks d'une librairie arménienne historique de Constantinople (la « Librairie Balentz » fondée en 1870). Ce stock donne une idée assez précise de la production littéraire de la communauté arménienne de l'Empire ottoman, de ses goûts de lecture et de l'ouverture d'esprit de l'intelligentsia arménienne de Constantinople. Dans ma communication, le profil de cette librairie historique sera présenté et illustré par de nombreux exemples.

6- Yardena Lewenberg : User oriented services in the academic library : the University of Haifa Library Liaison and Collection Development program.
University of Haifa Library developed and implemented a Liaison and Collection Development Program, dedicated to providing customized, subject specific services to the faculty, students and researchers of the University departments. This presentation will survey my experience as a subject liaison librarian to the Departments of Middle East Studies and Arabic Language and Literature in the University of Haifa. Services provided by liaison librarians include: collection development, library instruction for students, reference services for researchers, SDI profiling for new items in the library reports and journal article alert services, and development of a customized web site for the department. The benefits of the program are numerous: contributes to client-library relations and communication, improves the transfer of information between the library and users and improves the quality of collections.

7-Anita Keizers : The Library of the Netherlands Flemish Institute in Cairo, a presentation

8- Lesley Forbes : Near and Middle Eastern Manuscripts at the Bodleian Library,
My paper will explore the rich and varied manuscript collections of the Bodleian Library that relate to the Near and Middle East, and will give an overview of the development of the collections since 1602, their range and their importance for research. Mention will be made of current plans for increasing access to the collections through digitisation and cataloguing projects.
The core of the paper will be a visual presentation of examples produced all over the Near and Middle East, including Turkey, the Christian Orient, Iran, the Arab World, Central Asia and the Mughal Empire.

A small display of original manuscripts, including a number mentioned in my paper, will be mounted in the Exhibition Room at the Bodleian Library during the period of the MELCOM International Conference.

9-Saleh M. AL-Musned : Towards an Arab Library Information Network : the Case of the Arabic Union Catalog.

This papers aims at shedding light on the Arabic Union Catalog (AUC) which is sponsored and carried out by King Abdul Aziz Public Library at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The AUC is considered the first Arab comprehensive and integrated library network, so it is hoped to accommodate the majority of Arab libraries of all kinds. The descriptive analysis method will be followed to investigate this topic in the light of library and information science frameworks and paradigms. In so doing the author will demonstrate the objectives and significance, the main stages of building and implementing the AUC, the essential works involved, and the staff who perform these tasks. The paper will also demonstrates the nature of the bibliographic master database and the authority files which were established and maintained by highly qualified experts, according to the international standards and rules, particularly the AACR2 and MARC 21. A special emphasis will be given to the five authority files: the personal name authority file, the corporate name authority file, the subject heading authority file, the uniform title authority file and the geographic name authority file. The author will also demonstrate the several services that the AUC provides to libraries and researchers, including original cataloging, copy cataloging, authority control, bibliographic control, reclassification, quality control and many other services. Finally the author will emphasize the benefits of the AUC to all Arab and non-Arab libraries which hold Arabic collections.

10-Marie-Geneviève Guesdon : Le catalogue informatisé des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale de France

Le catalogue BNF Archives et manuscrits est accessible à tout internaute sur le site de la BNF (www.bnf.fr). Il contient des descriptions de documents de types différents (manuscrits modernes et anciens, documents de type archives), dans des langues aux alphabets variés (pour le moment latin, grec, chinois, hébreu, arabe).

Pour ce qui concerne les manuscrits arabes, environ 200 notices de manuscrits dont les descriptions n'ont pas encore été publiées seront disponibles en juin. L'Index de Vajda a été converti, donnant accès aux cotes par les noms des auteurs, les titres et les sujets. Quelques problèmes techniques posés par le volume du catalogue n'ont pas été résolus mais le seront peut-être en juin. Plus que sur l'usage du catalogue, facile à découvrir, je présenterai le projet de contenu du point de vue de la bibliothèque: choix d'XML et de l'EAD (Encoded Archival Description), choix de catalogage ; catalogage courant et conversion des catalogues imprimés aux contenus très divers ; utilisation des notices au-delà du catalogue. La réalisation de ce catalogue induit des modifications dans les pratiques des catalogueurs, dans la mesure où il rend tout de suite disponible le travail réalisé et permet une mise à jour continue des notices descriptives, mais il pose des problèmes d'appropriation et la formation est un aspect extrêmement important.

11-Azzedine Bouderbane : Les manuscrits de l'Université des Sciences islamiques de Constantine : exploitation par les chercheurs et projet de numérisation.

Fondée le 04 Août 1984, l'Université Emir Abdelkader des Sciences Islamiques a pour mission fondamentale d'assurer une formation scientifique moderne aux étudiants bacheliers inscrits à ces études, d'entretenir l'héritage islamique en Algérie et à l'étranger, et de mettre à la disposition des universités, des instituts algériens et des institutions éducatives nationales des cadres compétents et bien formés.

Cette institution dispose d'une bibliothèque universitaire assez riche en ressources documentaires et en services. Le département des manuscrits est relativement récent puisqu'il a été crée en 2005. Il dispose, cependant, d'un fonds de 719 manuscrits qui traitent de plusieurs sujets et diverses sciences. Dans ce fonds, il y a des manuscrits rares qui nécessitent une meilleure visibilité. Beaucoup de chercheurs s'y intéressent. Néanmoins, un grand nombre de ces manuscrits n'a pas encore été exploité et demeure un véritable trésor fertile pour toute étude et recherche. Les gestionnaires de la bibliothèque universitaire ont lancé un projet de numérisation du fonds documentaire. Une priorité est donné aux manuscrits pour faciliter l'accès à ce fonds spécial et protéger ces documents précieux de tout usage abusif ou inapproprié.

A travers notre communication, nous comptons décrire ce département de manuscrits avec des images vivantes sur C.D. ROM tout en éclairant l'audience sur le projet de numérisation en cours de ce fonds documentaire. Une enquête menée auprès des chercheurs utilisateurs de ces manuscrits nous révélera l'importance de ce fonds sur plusieurs plans, la fréquence de son exploitation et les difficultés auxquelles font face ces chercheurs pour avoir accès aux richesses de ces documents inestimables. L'enquête nous éclairera également sur le processus de numérisation de ce fonds de manuscrits.

12-Asim Zubcevic : A Books Endowment Charter From the 19th Century Bosnia
It is an endowment charter for a collection of books. This is a rare case of a vakufnama made specifically for endowing a private book collection.

13-Hakan Anameriç : History of maps and important map collections in Turkey
Considering the historical process, mankind has produced many information sources and used them in the most effective way when he needs. One of the most known and used of these resources is books. However, there are many information resources in different formats except books. These resources are called non-book materials. The one, which is regarded as the most strategic information resource among the non-book materials, is map. Maps are information resources which can give detailed and strategic information about any part of the world differ from the other information resources. They have been used as widely as books in almost every age of the history. Maps have been drawn and used after discoveries, excursions, and especially military expeditions. Many countries, governments or managers ordered special maps for their countries and/or other countries and paid serious budgets for them. The most important characteristics distinguishing maps from other information resources are that they have many types and they can be used for many purposes. Different applications were developed for organizing them because of the variety of the information they contain. These characteristics of maps put forward that drawing and reading map necessitate a special education. In the study, theoretical information about the process of maps' occurrence, basic information fields on them, their types, making catalogues and access will be given and the examples from the libraries, having rich map collections in Turkey, will be given.

14-Cihan Okuyucu : The manuscript collection at the Fatih University Library, Istanbul.

15- <u>Sadık Yazar</u> : A manuscript containing selected translations of *Qaside-i Burde*
I want to present a manuscript which Kâtibî Hafız Seyyid Hüseyin b. Seyyid Ali el-Amasî collected some translations written in verse of Qaside-i Burde. This manuscript is important for both its calligraphy, illumination and content. Qaside-i Burde is a poem which Imam Busîrî writed to praise the prophet Mohammed. This poem has become very populer in Islamıc and Turkish-Islamic culture and literature. In the Ottoman (classical Turkish) literature had writed about 50 translations and some commentaries (sherh) of this qaside by various authors. So arranger (writer) of this manuscript put every coupled of this qaside in one page and writed one Persian translation (for Molla Câmî) and some populer Turkish translations (like translation of Kemal Paşazâde, Şemseddin Sivasî, Esâsî) of this qaside under it. All of these translations had writed with different colors to show clearly authors of the translations. And this form had continued to finish of the collection.
So I think it's very beneficial to present this collection of the selected translations of Qaside-i Burde which has importance because of Turkish-Islamic arts and comparative literature studies.

16- <u>Fatih Rukancı (&H. Sekine Karakaş):</u> The miniature art in the manuscripts of the Ottoman period (16th-19th centuries)
Miniature paintings are generally described as small, detailed and colorful pictures, which are made with paint and gilding for the purpose of animating the texts in the manuscript works. The miniature painting has had peculiar characteristics to the society it belongs in every period and thus, occurrence of different schools according to the techniques, interpretative and imaginative power of the artists become inevitable. The miniature painting, which began to develop especially in the XVth century in the Ottoman manuscripts, have both scientific and also cultural value since it illustrates the theme of the text artistically. The miniature paintings animating important events in the history have attracted the attention of the researchers for years due to their characteristics, and made the manuscripts they ornament even more reliable and important. In this study, the developments of miniature art in the Ottoman manuscripts between the XVth and XIXth centuries, famous works of the period, the artist who ornamented those works and the schools affecting the artists and the schools which the artists pioneered are studied.

17- <u>Nuria Garaeva</u> : Tatar Islamic libraries in the first quarter of the 20th century,
At the turn of the 19th -20th centuries in Kazan there were existed several well known private libraries of Tatar intelligentsia ('ulamah). In 1932-1934 the considerable part manuscripts and books from these libraries were past to the Library of Kazan University. The history of Tatar libraries during the first quarter of 20th century is not clear, even this period was a time of dynamic changes within the Tatar society and of a splash in development of Islamic and Eastern studies in Kazan. New data helps to correct the known outline in this period of history of Islamic libraries in Kazan. In 1881 one of the main founders of Djadidi movement, Galim-Djan Barudi (1857-1921, opened madrasah "Muhammadiya" and passed his own collection of Islamic manuscripts and printed books to the library of this madrasah. In 1906 another reformer of education, Ahmad-Hadi Maqsudi (1868-1941), founded the public, free of charge library for Muslims (e.i. Tatars). This library, well known as "Kitab-hane Islamiya", was a Branch of Public Library of the City of Kazan with official name "Kazan Central Islamic Library" and it was financed by Imperial Authorities of Kazan. In 1913 under the initiative of Kazan University prof. Nickolay Katanov (1862-1922) the library of madrasah "Muhammadiya" changed it's status into public, free of charge library and took the name "Central Oriental library". In 1921

both libraries ("Kitab-hane Islamiya" and "Central Oriental library") were united under the name "Central Oriental Library-Museum".

In 1927 Central Oriental Library-Museum became the library of „The House of Tatar Culture", which in about 1930 was transfered into "Library of TatRepublic". Finally, "Library of TatRepublic" and Library of Kazan University were united, and the majority of private libraries of Tatar intelligentsia became essential part of manuscript and book collection in Arabic script held at the library of Kazan University.

18- Fatima Zutić : The private library of Ahmed Effendi Burek (1875-1948)

This paper describes the contents of the private library of Ahmed Effendi Burek, now kept as a separate collection in the Faculty of Islamic Studies library, University of Sarajevo.

Burek lived under four different regimes at a time of major changes in the history of Bosnia and Europe that saw the end of two empires, two world wars, creation of nation states and the introduction of modernist ideas among Bosnian Muslims. His contemporaries describe him as one of the most prominent Bosnian ulama of his time who influenced generations of students at the Aliya Higher School and the Gazi Husrev Beg Madrasa where he for many years taught subjects ranging from Arabic and Logic to Qur'anic exegesis (tafsir) to jurisprudence to Sufism, to Prophetic traditions (hadith).

By his own choice Ahmed Effendi never wrote anything and this makes the study of his private library all the more important. The collection contains over 900 titles of printed books in Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Turkish, with a few titles in German and it has never been described before.

19- Ilya Zaytsev: The manuscript collection at the library of Imams Ageevs, Moscow

The paper deals with the Library of the Imams of Moscow – the Ageevs family.Three generatios of the family were in charge of Moscow Muslim community since the begginning of the XIXth century up to the 30s of the XX century.The collection is now kept in three different state libraries in Moscow and StPetersbourg.