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# MELA Notes

Number 10 February, 1977

MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION


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## The Librarian as Dragoman

Only for work dealing with the Middle East should a librarian save the role of dragoman. This choice role comes and goes in no other frame of reference so naturally. Earnest negotiation as to goal and an amazing rhetoric of citation make this a study in real life. Curious, how soft are the studious young tourists who soon grow wracked with fatigue and demur gently at one more donkey trot down one more lane to view one more location of Monumenta Scriptorum. On halting, they slowly alight and look for anything of known and familiar comfort.

To be an "interpreter" (which is in Arabic tarjumān, and was heard by the West and said to be dragoman), with the normal enthusiasm of one who knows something of Middle East culture and knows that he or she knows it (to echo the proverb), one must earnestly negotiate with minds that have been shook. This one may be having a culture reaction and wildly trying to flee the strange electric cosmic net he fancies has caught him for market. Or that one may be tracing the ways of an active new tongue and patiently trying out its odd muscle combinations. The motions of this tongue and the requirements of distant logic strain every ability. Whether one is coming from or going to, in terms of the Middle East, the dragoman offers help. No, he cannot be shook! More than one thought form is in his hand to use for smoothing the way of comprehension. Attention to the rhetoric endangers one to captivation, enthrallment at the Monumenta! Does one escape from this?

ASSOCIATION CHRONICLE, by Janet Heineck

Minutes of the 1976 Business Meetings.

MELA's 1976 meeting activities were varied. The Executive Board met on November 10 and 12 to prepare an agenda and make plans for the coming year's work. The minutes of those meetings follow. On Thursday morning, November 11, Dunning Wilson and Gia Aivazian gave MELA members a tour of the public and technical services areas of the UCLA Research Library. A stroll through the central campus brought our members to lunch at the UCLA Faculty Club. The business meeting late that afternoon was followed in early evening by a forum on the LC draft rules for the romanization of Ottoman Turkish, moderated by John Eilts. MELA members and other visitors discussed the positive and negative aspects of LC's proposed scheme. On Friday, November 12, the speakers on our Association-sponsored panel on the Islamic Book were guests of the Executive Board at a luncheon. The officers met once again just before the 3:40 p.m. panel. Texts of three of the four papers read at the panel are to be included in this and later numbers of MELA NOTES. Many thanks are due to those whose planning helped to make the 1976 meeting's activities a success.

Meetings of the Executive Board. The Executive Board met several times during the meeting of the Middle East Studies Association in Los Angeles November 10-13, 1976. The members first met on Nov. 10 to collate their responses to the Bylaws Revision Committee proposals which had been sent to them, to discuss the procedure for presenting the proposed revisions to the Association membership, and to prepare an agenda for the next day's business meeting. It was agreed that Virginia Gibbons, Vice President, will compile the Board's proposed revisions, to which Edward Jajko will add the Revision Committee's proposals. Fawzi Khoury, President, will then duplicate copies of the current bylaws and the table of jointly proposed revisions for each member and mail the materials to John Eilts, who will mail from Ann Arbor a copy of both documents to each member. Members will thus receive copies of the proposed amendments in advance of the constitutional thirty days prior to the next annual meeting (to be about Nov. 9, 1977). On the agenda for that meeting will be discussion of the proposals and the vote on their adoption, article by article.

The Executive Board discussed the suggestion of MESA's Research and Training Committee that MELA produce a handbook for Middle Eastern studies. Fawzi Khoury, President, agreed to ask Prof. Jere Bacharach of MESA/RAT for clarification of the type of handbook which they would like to see produced and of the needs it may be expected to fill.

Virginia Gibbons, Vice President and Program Chairman, was not yet certain of the composition of the 1977 Program Committee. She invited members to volunteer and to send her any ideas for a program of interest to librarians. A topic already proposed for a program or a panel is the profession of librarianship in Islamic society, and possible sources of papers were discussed. Also suggested was a forum on specific Middle East cataloging problems, in a workshop-like format. It was tentatively proposed that our meeting take place on November 9 at the New York Public Library, and Gibbons planned to contact MELA members in the New York city area to work out details.

Annual Business Meeting, 1976. MELA's 1976 business meeting was held at 5:45 p.m. on Thursday, November 11, at the tenth annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Los Angeles, with twenty-one professional and five associate members in attendance. Fawzi Khoury began the meeting with a brief statement in which he expressed his appreciation to the two immediate past presidents of MELA and to the other officers for their assistance to him as he undertook the work of president in the fall of 1976. He reported that he had studied up on the file of correspondence and papers sent to him by Michael Albin who had resigned the office of president to accept appointment as Library of Congress Field Director in Cairo. On a trip to England Khoury took the opportunity to confer with British librarians having oversight of Middle Eastern collections. Their hope is that some sort of an international conference of Middle East librarians can be arranged sometime in the future, he reported. Khoury further reported that he had learned on returning to the States that the Ford Foundation is receptive to the idea of some kind of a project proposal from MELA. He believes an Ad Hoc committee should be assigned to work on and study this matter. Another matter that President Khoury expressed a concern for was to increase the Association's membership. He suggested that this could be done by not limiting the recruiting effort to librarians only, but by extending it to others interested in Middle East libraries. He closed with a special thank you to Gia Aivazian and Dunning Wilson "for the wonderful tour of the library that we had today and the excellent lunch, and the very good time we had together."

Virginia Gibbons, Vice President and Program Chairperson, noted that the program was underway, thanked the other members of the 1976 Program Committee for their help, and reminded those present of the MELA activities still ahead. The Secretary-Treasurer's report follows. Expenses for 1975/76 were: $135.97 for printing and mailing MELA NOTES nos. 8 and 9, $13.49 for office supplies for use by the Secretary-Treasurer and by the mailing office in Ann Arbor, and $14.00 for photocopying. The expenses total $163.46 and outstanding invoices amount to $187.50. Seven copies of the membership roster were sold during the year at $15.00 each. As of November 10, 1976, MELA's savings account balance was $726.24. Also on this date there were a total

of 52 Professional and 92 Associate members, and 28 separate subscribers to MELA NOTES. These represent 72 institutions in 16 countries. All members are reminded that 1977 dues are payable. The Secretary-Treasurer thanked the Executive Board and the other members of MELA, particularly Martha Dukas, for helping to make her job easier during the year. The Secretary-Treasurer apologizes for neglecting to provide a moment during the meeting for announcements of vacancies in Middle East librarianship positions. Anyone who has an available position to announce should contact Janet Heineck as Secretary or James Pollock as Editor for publication of the notice.

The Editor then read his report in which the first thought was of thanks to the contributors of publication material and comments regarding format, to John Eilts for his vital help at Michigan's Library Press, and to our kind hosts of 1976 at UCLA. The publication schedule for MELA NOTES is now three times a year. Concern was expressed that there is actually enough material to publish our newsletter that often, but another year or two will give a better basis for judgment. The questions of page size and the addition of a cover were discussed. The presently used 8 1/2" x 11" size without extra cover has seemed most convenient and reasonable from the standpoints of price, editorial/typing preparation and reader handling and filing. With NOTES 10 the Editor is attempting consistency in using a format of a skipped line between paragraphs. The 1976 MESA "Directory of Middle East Studies Programs" was joined by MELA's contribution, a "Directory of Library Collections." The experience of 1974 in locating the main collections and the personnel in charge greatly aided this year's effort. Thirty-nine libraries were contacted, and there was nearly 100 percent reportage, a few being statistics from 1974. The carefully updated responses from so many provide a reliable though not yet in depth picture of collection strengths. It was felt that busy librarians can take just so much time to answer questionnaires and no more. Also, the relevance of a question on budgets was found to be small and inappropriate in a general directory. Continuing feedback on the format of the directory is needed. Finally, for coverage of NOTESworthy developments bearing on Middle East librarianship a corps of scouts is needed to relay discoveries, reports of meetings and decisions in various localities. The Executive Board members regularly provide information and reports of Association activity. The Editor said he planned to contact some members in college and special library work to assist. Shortly before going to press the following people were contacted and invited to become members of the Publications Committee and serve as reporters in their localities: Gia Aivazian, Richard Cooper, Rashid Wu, Martha Dukas, Abazar Sepehri, John Eilts, Jan Weryho, Fawzi Abdul-razak, Fawzi Tadros, Ragai Makar, Corinne Nyquist, Dorothea Gallup, H. Vail Deale, Deirdre Malarkey, Rosalie Amer, Derek Hopwood, Wolfgang Behn, Ibrahim El-Mehdawi, Michael Albin, Ritchie Thomas, Ahmad Sharkas, Caroline Morris, Robert Singerman, Charles Willard and Atef Ziko. And of course anyone is welcome to address fellow members via the NOTES or to invite in other writers.

Fawzi Khoury, President, announced the next item on the agenda, Reports from the Committees. For the RESOURCES AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE David Partington reported that there had been no activity more recent than what was described in MELA NOTES 9. Richard Cooper of the BIBLIOGRAPHIC HANDBOOK COMMITTEE gave lack of agreement on the nature of such a handbook as the main reason why the committee does not yet have a product. Cooper

opposed notions of the handbook as a bibliographic description of sources or a technical manual for librarians to his original view of it as guidelines on librarianship dealing with Middle Eastern materials that researchers can apply. Cooper praised a suggestion from Virginia Gibbons that the handbook contain a chapter on Middle Eastern government documents, and hoped to obtain bibliographical essays on key areas from knowledgeable persons willing to share their expertise with researchers and other librarians. He welcomes response and ideas from anyone. Cooper said he knows through Prof. Jere Bacharach that MESA's Research and Training Committee is investigating a possible joint project with MELA to seek funding for a handbook on Middle East bibliographical sources, but is not certain of what they have in mind. Cooper believed that keeping the committee handbook a collection of bibliographic essays would prevent it from overlapping with existing student handbooks on Middle Eastern studies.

The SERIALS COMMITTEE report given by Martha Dukas updated the account in MELA NOTES no. 9 of its work for the year. The "Serials Classified" section introduced in NOTES 9 was a success, and she invited all MELA members to send to Virginia Gibbons lists of serials duplicates and desiderata for publication in the NOTES. Martha Dukas has resigned as chairperson, and Dunning Wilson is the new head of this committee. Wilson said that New Serial Titles is not a complete and reliable record of Middle East serial titles in the U.S., and recalled to those present the regionalized serials collecting plan and union list of holdings proposed by this committee at the Ann Arbor workshop in May of 1975. Virginia Gibbons noted that the regional plan has bogged down, but that the committee would prepare at least a union list of Middle East serials holdings by library if the membership feels it worthwhile. Richard Cooper said that a union list of serials titles is a very ambitious project and with holdings included would be an impractically large task. Virginia Gibbons and Martha Dukas proposed alternatives: a union list of fifty key titles in one language, and/or a union list of PL 480/LC Cairo serials, and asked members for ideas on what such lists should look like. The LC-Cairo union list could help bibliographers decide to keep or discard LC-Cairo titles. Richard Cooper argued that individual libraries should serve their own academic constituencies and should neither have to receive all serials bought by LC-Cairo nor have to accept responsibility from MELA's Serials Committee as regional libraries of record for serials in a particular subject or from a particular geographical area. Only the Library of Congress can, and should, keep everything, and the LC Field Director in Cairo is in a good position to ensure that individual libraries receive only what they feel they need. This would be the best solution, in Cooper's opinion, to the recognized problem of LC-Cairo duplication and distribution. Committee members invited comments on the idea of a union list of daily newspapers. David Partington supported the proposal of a union list of Middle East serials which did not give holdings. The members present agreed that the Serials Committee was doing useful work and should be encouraged to continue.

John Eilts of the CATALOGING COMMITTEE said he had little to add to the account of the committee's activities in MELA NOTES 9. He reported that the microfilming of the 1974-1975 cumulative edition of the Middle East union catalog has been delayed, and said that MESA is considering a project for the

editing of all Middle East-area NUC reports now at the Library of Congress. MESA's Research and Training Committee proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities for an automated bibliography project was turned down. The group is currently proposing to NEH a feasibility study of using already-existing data bases.

George Atiyeh of the MICROFORMS COMMITTEE reported that the Library of Congress' microfilming project has been moving slowly and that there are no plans to film new kinds of material. It was proposed that the committee be disbanded. David Partington suggested compilation of a union list of existing Middle East-related microforms and other non-book forms in our libraries. The Secretary-Treasurer was directed to write to Dr. Thomas Martin of New York University inquiring about the results of his survey of Arabic manuscript holdings in the United States. [Editor's note: Our Secretary has received the statement from Dr. Martin, and it seems appropriate to include it at this point, though not actually a part of the Annual Meeting reports. It follows:]

> During the academic year 1975-76, I conducted a survey of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscript collections in North America as a Research Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies. I was aware of such a survey published by Professor J.D. Pearson of S.O.A.S. in 1971. Being then in Britain completing my studies prior to returning to the U.S., I met with Professor Pearson who explained that he had had only scant and outdated information himself when dealing with North America. He kindly provided me with notes gathered after his publication. Using these notes and the body of his work, I wrote to all libraries listed and asked for confirmation and update of holdings. I had decided to adopt a format used by James Pollock of Indiana in his directory of Near Eastern library collections.
>
> Most MELA members are already aware of the areas of large manuscript growth, such as at UCLA, Toronto, and Yale/Beinecke. Should the Committee on Microforms proceed with a survey of non-book ME materials, it might want to systematically survey museums. I, of course, included those mentioned by Professor Pearson; but I did not contact all museums listed in the most recent Museum Directory. I also found out during the survey that many libraries with chance gift manuscripts have lost track of them, so persistence and patience are paramount. Universal inclusion may have to be foregone.
>
> During the survey, the firm of G.K. Hall expressed interest in publishing the results. As of this writing, arrangements between Hall and ACLS are being settled. Once they are settled, I will make some final revisions. Publication, therefore, will be some months off. I am willing, in view of this, to make available to the Committee on Microforms a copy of the draft submitted to Hall so that they might expedite their survey. Of course, I will also answer any questions the committee may have. [by] Tom Martin (3-5-77)

MELA's Annual Meeting then proceeded to new business with a report from Ed Jajko for the BYLAWS REVISION COMMITTEE. The major changes proposed by this committee are extending to associate members the right to vote at meetings

and hold office in MELA, designating the Vice President as President-Elect, making the immediate past President formally a member of the Executive Board, and that there be a nominating committee not identical with the Executive Board. Virginia Gibbons clarified for the members that while the nominal distinction between associate and professional members would remain under the revised bylaws, all members would be eligible to vote and hold office. Richard Cooper suggested a revision to the bylaws specifying that elections be held by mail.

President Khoury said that the Executive Board in its earlier meeting had formulated some additional proposals which varied from those of the Bylaws Revision Committee. Shortness of time prevented discussion of them all at the meeting. The Committee's and the Executive Board's proposals are to be collated and mailed to the membership in advance of the 1977 meeting for discussion and final vote on adoption at the meeting.

In the election of officers which followed then, both Fawzi Khoury and Virginia Gibbons were elected to their first full terms of the offices of President and Vice President-Program Chairperson respectively, for the coming year 1976-77. Khoury closed the meeting by giving a brief background for the discussion of LC's Ottoman romanization scheme proposal, which was scheduled for shortly after MELA's business meeting.

News of the Members.

Michael W. ALBIN's appointment to Cairo is of indefinite term, not a one-year term as reported in NOTES 9. His new address is: Field Director Library of Congress Office, American Embassy - Box 10, FPO New York 09527. The LC Information Bulletin of Oct. 1, 1976, p. 616-617, gives his vita with earlier appointments in the Middle East and publications.

J. Paul AUCHTERLONIE is a new professional member. He is Assistant Librarian for Arabic and Islamic Studies at the University of Lancaster. His address: University Library, Univ. of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YH, England. For a publication, see Titles Announced in the Collation.

Jere L. BACHARACH is a new associate member. An Associate Professor, he may be addressed at the Dept. of History, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105.

Judith Wilder BRYANT joins as an associate member. Address: c/o Sueskind, 216 Hillside Ave., Teaneck, NJ 07666.

Mrs. Vivian D. CAMPBELL, associate member, is addressed at: Books on Islam, Ltd., 240 West 72nd Street, New York, NY 10023.

Bruce D. CRAIG, a charter professional member, has a different telephone number: Tel.: 312-753-4392.

Martha DUKAS reports that she will be leaving her position as Assistant Middle East Librarian at the Harvard College Library during the summer to assume her duties in a new appointment as Head Librarian, Middle East Collection in the General Libraries, University of Texas at Austin.

Mohammed Said El-Dabbas, change of address: 2455 North Marmora - 1FL, Chicago, IL 60639. He is an associate member.

Mohammed FASIHUDDIN, change of address: Graduate Department of Library Science, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085. He is an associate member.

Naomi GABAI-FISHER, a new associate member, is Hebrew-Arabic Bibliographic Assistant at the Columbia University Library, 116th Street and Broadway, New York, NY - 10027. Tel.: 212-280-3995.

Dariush GITISETAN, change of address: c/o M. Wallace, 104 North 28th St., Apartment 11, Canyon, TX 79015. Associate.

John F. HARVEY, associate, change of address: 56 Summer Street, St. Johnsbury, VT 05819.

Mohammad Zahrul HASSAN, new associate member, is Associate Research Chemist-Information Scientist: Stauffer Chemical Co., Eastern Research Center, Livingstone Ave., Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522. Tel.: 914-693-1200 x605.

Janet HEINECK, MELA Secretary-Treasurer, has new telephone numbers: 312-753-3478, or 312-753-4370.

Margaret S. HOELL, new associate member, is Assistant Librarian, Middle East and South Asia, Original Studies Library, University of Arizona, Tucson, AR 85721.

Edward A. JAJKO reports that in addition to his duties as Near East Bibliographer-Cataloguer at Yale's Sterling Library he has been named as Acting Librarian of the American Oriental Society. The Society's library is on deposit at the Yale Library.

Zuhair E. Jwaideh of the Library of Congress attended last summer's 30th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa at Mexico City. He participated in a panel discussion on the concept of ra'y, personal judgment or opinion, in regard to the problem of adoption of children in the Arab countries, which is regulated by the principles of Islamic law. (LC Info.)

A. KABESH, is a new associate member. He is Director of the League of Arab States Department of Documentation and Information, Tahrir Square, Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.

David K. KERMANI, associate, prefers a modified form of his name for use; formerly it was listed as Soroushian-Kermani as in NOTES 9.

Horace KURDY, associate, renews his former membership with a change in address: 25891 Chippendale Court, Apartment B, Roseville, MI 48066.

Hollis Granoff LANDAUER reports her change of name, formerly listed under Granoff. She is a professional member, serving in the University of Toronto Library's Catalog Department. A new personal mailing address is given: St. George and Bloor, 262 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V9 Canada.

David LITTLEFIELD at the Library of Congress has published what promises to be an important reference work especially for college and general libraries on the Middle East. See Titles Announced in the Collation for details.

Francine H. McNULTY is a new associate member. Address: 318 Johnson Hall, 411 West 116th Street, New York, NY 10027. Tel 212-280-7471.

Khalil MAHMUD, change of address: University Librarian, Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Khalil is a professional member.

Jon E. MANDAVILLE, new associate member, is in the Department of History, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland OR 97207.

Thomas J. MARTIN, associate member, reports an address change: 505 Central Avenue, Apartment 524, White Plains, NY 10606.

Hugh A. O'CONNOR, new associate member. Address: 152 Osborn Road, Albany NY 12205. Tel.: 518-459-5801.

Eric ORMSBY, a new professional member, is Near East Bibliographer at the Princeton University Library, P.O. Box 190, Princeton NJ 08540. Tel.: 609-452-3279.

Nancy Virginia OTTMAN, new associate member. Address: 2505 24th Avenue East, Seattle WA 98122. Tel.: 206-323-5543.

Veronica S. PANTELIDIS, formerly head of the research library of the Florida Department of Commerce, is now Assistant Professor in the Department of Library Science at East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834.

S. Aleem QUREISHI, new associate member. Address: 127/14, Saghirabad, Federal 'B' Area, Karachi-38-10, Pakistan.

Naimuddin QURESHI, associate member. Address change: 600 Langsdorf Drive, Apartment C-12, Fullerton, CA 92631.

Michael G. ROSINSKI, new associate member, is Acquisitions Librarian in the Library of Literature and the Humanities, Jundi Shapur University, P.O. Box 257, Ahwaz, Iran. (Mailing address: 2038 Rowe Northeast, Grand Rapids, MI 49505)

Michael O. SHANNON, associate member in Lehman College Library's Reference Division (Bronx NY) is working on a bibliography of Oman and Eastern Arabia. Though nearly completed, he would appreciate news of works recently completed or in progress on this geographic area. Address is in NOTES 9.

Abdalla SHARIF, new associate member. Address: 4717 Walford Road - No. 17, Warrensville Heights, Cleveland, OH 44128.

Ahmad SHARKAS, associate member reports change of address: Jabal al-Taj Post Office, Amman, Jordan.

Reeva S. SIMON, new associate member. Address: 327 Lester Court, West Hempstead, NY 11552. Tel.: 212-280-4546.

Robert L. SINGERMAN, Judaica Librarian at Cincinnati's Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, reports his new personal mailing address: 8929 Fontainebleau Terrace, Cincinnati OH 45231. See NOTES 9 for notice of a publication offered.

Emel Kürter TEKİN, professional librarian at Harvard, reports a change of personal mailing address: 11 Holland Street, Lexington, MA 02173.

Wilbert D. TRESS, associate member, reports change of address: 332 Radnor Road. Baltimore, MD 21212.

Jan W. WERYHO, professional member at McGill University has published a new work on the Tajik language. See Titles Announced in the Collation.

## ADDRESSES, ESSAYS, LECTURES

### Foreword to the 1976 MELA/MESA Panel Discussion, by Richard Cooper

The history of printing and publishing, as any library-school student can tell you, is a valid subject of scholarly interest because it is a convenient viewpoint from which to record intellectual history. These studies have been done with distinction for western and oriental publishing and printing, while historical research on Islamic publishing and printing is only beginning to strive for maturity.

Such studies begin with the manuscript and the manual processes for recording knowledge which, at first, the invention of printing only mechanized. Islamic manuscripts have indeed been subjected to study and analysis by Western scholars, but essentially they have only attracted the attention of art historians, who have concentrated on illumination and calligraphy to the exclusion of other matters. If we intend to be historians, we should properly research the calligraphers and their patrons, their social links, economic

status and political fortunes. This is exactly what Anthony Welch does in the first paper, "Calligraphers and Their Patrons in 16th Century Iran."

The invention of printing with movable types was a revolution we fail to appreciate in this day and age. The impact was not felt in the Middle East until the first printing house employing movable Arabic types was set up by Ibrahim Müteferrika in Istanbul early in the 18th century, and in Egypt a century later when the invasion of Bonaparte brought in its wake a platoon of scholars and the establishment of presses. The real beginnings of printing with Arabic type, however, were in Europe, and were the result of the scholarly and proselytizing activities launched by the Council of Vienna under Clement V in 1311-12. He ordered the teaching of Arabic, Hebrew and Chaldean in Rome, Paris and other universities. In the 16th century the seeds planted by Clement were nurtured to full bloom in Paris under François I, Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu, who licensed 18 printers to produce works in Near Eastern languages, and by Paul V who founded colleges and printing offices in Rome and elsewhere to help carry out the intentions of his predecessor Gregory XIII to convert the infidel. Gradually, the use of Arabic fonts spread to the rest of Europe. In 1592 the Typographia Medici first used Arabic. The first specimen sheet of Arabic in Holland was printed by Raphelengius in 1595, but not until 1613 did anything practical result, with the printing of an Arabic grammar by Erpenius. In Germany, Peter Kirsten of Breslau printed some Arabic works in 1608.

Naturally the circumstances surrounding the printing of the first Arabic book with movable type has attracted scholarly attention. It was a Book of Hours, dated September 12, 1514, and printed at Fano by Gregorius de Gregoriis of Venice, who seems to have come to Fano for the sole purpose of printing this book. The production of this book, which is shrouded in mystery, is examined by Miroslav Krek in a treatise to be read in absentia, "The Enigma of Printing the First Arabic Book." [The paper follows here with a change of title.]

Shifting our view from Europe to the Middle East, the spread of printing in the 19th century was instrumental in breaking the mold of stagnation in which, in the opinion of many observers, the Middle East had set. The beginnings of modernism and the intellectual renaissance of the Middle East is nowhere more apparent than in the establishment of printing houses which, to a very great degree, were dedicated to the propagation of specific schools of literature or political doctrines. What all of these presses had in common was a zeal to enlighten, to instruct, to publish useful and modern information gleaned from the West. Mohammed Bakir Alwan investigates one of these influential publishing houses in his paper "The History and Publications of al-Jawa'ib Press."

The final paper on the panel brings us full-circle back to the problem of Arabic script. Writing Arabic is an art form, a calligraphic nonpareil. Printing Arabic, as Professor MacKay will point out, requires such a large number of type faces that the labor costs for setting Arabic type for scholarly purposes is virtually prohibitive.

The development of mechanical typesetting began with the linotype and subsequently improved with the development of the offset lithographic process

and phototypesetting. The Linotron 505C using a cathode ray tube and subsequently the Linofilm VIP using a direct optical process have had wide use in the Middle East for Arabic, with the following benefits: the program could decide the form of letter or select the appropriate logotype; languages could be mixed; dictionary programs made possible the setting of different languages separately for each entry, then mixed them. New type faces were developed to improve the readibility of mechanically set type.

The newest twist, which we will hear about in the final presentation, is the ability to run text analysis with the same program used to publish the text. [Professor Pierre MacKay's presentation was entitled: "The KATIB System: a Revolutionary Advancement in Arabic Script Typesetting by Means of the Computer." It has now appeared in article form under the title, "Setting Arabic with a Computer," in Scholarly Publishing, v. 8, no. 2 (January, 1977) p. 142-150. This system was used to print the Arabic text portion of Diocles : On Burning Mirrors, ed. by G. J. Toomier. Berlin; New York : Springer-Verlag, 1976. (Sources in the History of Mathematics and Physical Science, 1). Ed. note.]

Richard S. Cooper is Islamica Librarian in the General Library, University of California at Berkeley.

## Was the First Arabic Book Really Printed at Fano? by Miroslav Krek

It is generally accepted that the first book printed from movable Arabic type was the Kitāb salāt al-sawā'ī also variously known as Septem horae canonicae,(1) Horologion, (2) Precatio horarii, (3) Preces horariae, (4) etc., translated into English usually as Book of Hours. This work was presumably commissioned and published at the expense of Pope Julius II (1503-1513) and intended for distribution among Christians of the Middle East.

The small octavo book consists of fifteen gatherings totaling one hundred and twenty unnumbered leaves. There are twelve lines to the page, enclosed in plain double line borders made up of shorter links which are not always perfectly joined to each other. Some of these, as well as the captions are printed in red. Several pages have ornamental margins, displaying floral and avian motifs.

There are at least seven copies of this work known to exist, namely: one each at Princeton University Library, the Estense Library in Modena, the Ambrosian Library at Milan, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich, the Dār al-Kutub in Cairo, and two, or possibly three, at the British Museum. Neither of the two copies closely examined, namely, the copy at Princeton nor the British Museum copy listed below seem to be complete.

As with so many of the early Arabic printed books, the production of this work is also shrouded in mystery. No contemporaneous references of substance have been found, and what has been written about it is largely conjectural. Very little is known about the book except what is found in the book itself, and even that has, at times, been misinterpreted. Thus

(e.g.) a note in German on the flyleaf of the British Museum copy (OR. 70. aa. 12) identifies the book as a manuscript.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to just which religious rite the work follows or what audience it was intended to attract. Variously described as prayers of the Jacobite rite of Alexandria, (5) (a notion which could be considered corroborated in part by the decorative margins, one of which represents the ibis, a typically Egyptian bird, (6) and others which seem to be North African, (7) ), a book with a missionary purpose among Moslems, (8) or a prayerbook intended for the use of the Melchites. (9)

That the work was meant for the use of Christians in Syria is evident from a printed Latin preface dated 1517 as found in the British Museum copy mentioned above. It has also been established that the psalms used in the translation were those of ʿAbd Allāh ibn al-Faḍl, a Melchite bishop of the eleventh century. (10) Furthermore there is mention made of services of the hours in a letter sent by the Maronite Patriarch to Leo X during the Lateran Council. (11)

The translator of the Book of Hours into Arabic is not known. There were a number of persons capable of making such a translation, particularly among the Christian dignitaries from the Middle East who attended the Fifth Lateran Council convened by Pope Julius II and continued by Leo X (1512-1515). It is known that the question of liturgies played a prominent part in the Council and that liturgy as such was considered a vehicle of unification. Thus we observe Teseo Ambrogio of Pavia, a cleric with a legal background and knowledge of languages, examining the liturgies of the participants of the Council before they were permitted to celebrate mass in their vernacular languages. (12) It would probably be worthwhile to compare the handwriting of some of these persons with the type that is used in our book, particularly since the type is rather unique in many ways. Although rather primitive, the font permits the use of some ligatures. A very distinctive feature are lines placed above the letters sīn and ʿain to distinguish them from shīn and ghain, the former, particularly, having been in rather frequent use in Arabic writing at the time. (13) (Illustrations 1 and 2). There is no evidence that the type was re-used for the printing of any other book.

Like in Arabic manuscripts there is no title page, and the imprint is given in the colophon as follows:

> "This blessed Book of Hours was completed on Tuesday, September 12th in the year 1514 of our Lord Jesus Christ, praised be his name! Amen. It was printed by Gregorius of the House of Gregorius of the city of Venice. Printed (kh-t-m-t) in the city of Fāno (Fān) during the reign of His Holiness Pope Leo, occupying the throne of St. Peter the Apostle in the city of Rome. Let him who finds an error rectify it and God will rectify his matters through the Lord. Amen."

The problem which primarily concerns us here is the fact that the colophon gives the city of Fano as the place of publication while Gregorio de Gregorii, a well established Venetian printer is not known to have published any work

outside of the Venetian Republic save for this one title and that in a year in which he printed other works in Venice. (14) The colophon admits diverse speculations on the identity of Gregorio who could be a Greek employee in the printing establishment of Gregorio rather than the son, and also on the identity of the place of publication. (15) All these leads, however, are not sufficiently promising to be pursued here in detail.

The key to the understanding of this problem seems to be found in the administration of patents in the Venetian Republic. Up to a certain time in history no restrictions were placed on the printers. But beginning with the end of the fifteenth century, the publishing trade gradually became more and more regulated. (16) Permission had to be secured from the authorities for certain types of books; and patents, monopolies, and special concessions were granted to publish them. These instruments known under the name privilegii were granted by the College or the Senate of Venice. With such a monopoly the government conceded to a certain person the sole right to print or sell a whole category of books or a single book for a definite period.

Two monopolies as preserved in the Notario del Collegio (17) are of prime importance for the problem at hand, and will also shed light on the enigma of the Arabic Koran supposedly first printed in Venice sometime before 1530. Chronologically the first of these two documents is dated July 15, 1489 and contains a petition directed to the College of Venice by one Democrito Terracina for a monopoly to print books in esoteric languages such as Arabic, Moorish (Maghribī), Syriac, Armenian, Indian (Abyssinian), and the Barbary languages. (18) This request was granted Terracina for a period of twenty-five years and gave him the exclusive right to publish in these languages and scripts during this time, imposing a severe penalty of two hundred ducats in gold and the loss of the books on anyone infringing on this right. Fifteen years later, in 1513 Democrito Terracina died without having published any books.

The second document dated May 31, 1513 concerns a petition of Lelio and Paolo Massimo, the sons of a brother of Democrito Terracina requesting a renewal of the monopoly in their name for another twenty-five years, claiming that their uncle had worked hard and had had heavy expenses without having been able to reap the fruits of his labors. This request was likewise granted under the same stipulations, including the stiff fine for violators as well as the prohibition for ships to transport, and all individuals to sell or buy books produced by transgressing this patent.

Consequently no book is known to have been published in these languages during this time, except two Armenian works which were published in 1513 apparently during the short interim between the death of Terracina which terminated the patent and the renewal in May of 1513.

Various authors speak of a press subsidized by Pope Julius II at Fano which produced the work in question. (19) This is very doubtful. Certainly so far no breve, or bull with which appointments of this kind were made, (20) nor even any correspondence relating to this matter has been found which would confirm this assumption.

Other authors have suggested that the press work was done by the rather versatile Jewish printer Gershom Soncino who printed a number of books in Fano, Ancona, and nearby Pesaro at this time. This theory gains credibility by the fact that Gershom Soncino published works not only in Latin and Italian but in Hebrew, a cognate of Arabic, as well. However, checking the publishing record of this printer we find that between 1509 and 1515 Soncino lived in Pesaro, and no books were issued with a Fano imprint during that time. (21) Also, the first book published by the Soncino family that contains Arabic, the polyglot Pentateuch (Constantinople, 1546), has the Arabic version expressed in small square Hebrew characters. (22)

Gregorio de Gregorii, on the other hand, was also not idle in providing translations of Arabic works for the vociferous demand of the period for works in the sciences and medicine. Thus he printed, e.g., Hispalensi's translation of al-Qabīsī's Mudkhal ilá ṣanā'at ahkām al-nujūm in 1491, Ibn Zuhr's pharmacopoeia in the same year, and Ibn Sīnā's De animalibus about 1500.

Moreover, the two arabesque ornamental borders used in the Kitāb ṣalāt al-sawā'ī have been traced to at least two other printings of Gregorio de Gregorii: Baptista da Crema. Via de aperta vita, Venice 1523; and Nausea, Fridericus. In artem poeticen primordia, Venice 1522 (Illustrations 3-6), while none of the Soncinati seem to have used these borders.

It remains then to examine the paper used in the production of the work and compare it with the paper used for the printing of other works by Gregorio de Gregorii and those printed by Gershom Soncino. Examining the watermarks which have so graciously been supplied by Ms. Gibbons of Princeton, Prof. Galbiati of the Ambrosiana, Dr. Milano, Director of the Estense Library, and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek one is astonished at the regularity with which the watermark--an anchor--appears on top of the page, toward the spine. The anchor has immediately been identified by three persons as Briquet no. 436. (23) An at random check of some of the available works printed by De Gregorii or Gershom Soncino has not turned up any anchor watermarks in the paper used by either printer. However, Briquet definitely identifies the paper as one used in Venice for petitions as preserved in the Archivio di Stato.

Based on this and the preceding circumstantial evidence it would not be unreasonable to assume that Gregorio de Gregorii published the Kitāb ṣalāt al-sawā'ī in Venice with a fictitious imprint of Fano to avoid prosecution for encroachment on the privilege of Terracina. That the Latin preface prefixed to the British Museum copy has an imprint of its own reading: Venetiis Kal. Decembribus MDXVII (1517) would only seem to strengthen this assumption. It is curious and perhaps ironical but most likely no mere accident that no copies are recorded held in Venice, Fano, not even in the Vatican Library for it was probably marked for export from its very beginning.

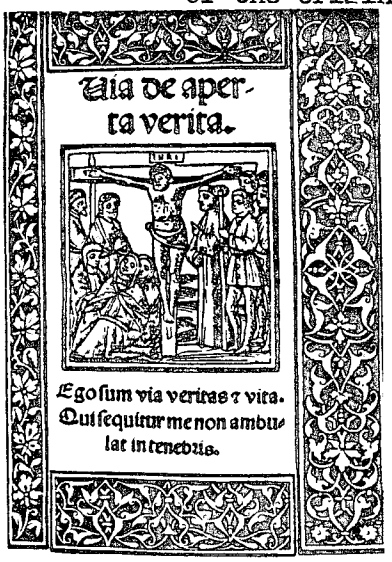
Notes to this article. (1) Schnurrer, Christian Friedrich. Bibliotheca arabica. Halae ad Salam : I.C. Hendelius, 1811, p. 231. (2) Graf, Georg. Geschichte der christlichen arabischen Literatur. Citta del Vaticano : Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana, 1944-1953. v.1, p. 636. (3) Schnurrer, ibid., p.232. (4) Galbiati, Giovanni. "La prima stampa in arabo" Miscellanea Giovanni Mercati 6 (1946) p. 409 (Series: Studi e testi, 126). (5) Schnurrer, ibid., p. 231.

(6) Cf. Nissen, Claus. Die illustrierten Vogelbücher. Stuttgart : Hiersemann Verlag, 1953, p. 794b. (7) Cf. (e.g.) Abd ar-Raziq, Ahmad. "Trois fondations féminines dans l'Égypte Mamlouke" Revue des études islamiques 41 (1973), p. 120 (fig. 9) and p. 124 (fig. 12). A similar arabesque design may be seen in Grohmann, Adolf. Arabische Paläographie II. Wien : Hermann Böhlaus Nachf., 1971, p. 172 (Abb. 171). (8) Hitti, Philip K. "The first book printed in Arabic" Princeton University Library Chronicle 4 (1942), p. 5. (9) Graf, loc. cit. (10) Ibid. (11) Mansi, Giovanni Domenico. Sacrorum conciliorum nova et amplissima collectio. Graz : Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt. 1960-61. v.32, p. 1007.
(12) Terenzio, Pietro. Di Ambrogio Teseo degli Albonesi pavese: notizie biografiche e linguistiche. Pavia : Tipografia degli eredi Bizzoni, 1860. Also: Dizionario biografico degli Italiani, v. 2, p. 40a.
(13) Cf. Levi della Vida, Giorgio. Ricerche sulla formazione del più antico fondo dei manoscritti orientali della Biblioteca Vaticana. Città del Vaticano : Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1939 (Studi e testi, 92), plates X/1; XI/1,2a; XIII/3; etc. (14) Cf. Panzer, G. W. Annales typographici ab artis inventae origine ad annum MD post Maittarii Denisii aliorumque curas in ordinem redacti, emendavi et aucti. Norimbergae : J. E. Zeh, 1793-1803, v. 8, pp. 471 f. [Mr. Richard S. Cooper, who has worked on this problem independently has offered information that imprints bearing the name of Gregorio de Gregorii in Venice appeared in Venice two weeks before the Fano printing and again September 20, i.e., one week after.]
(15) Among the conjectures considered were Phanos, the island in the Ionian Sea and Bān, a location 82 kms. southeast of Tripoli in Lebanon not far from the monastery of St. Anthony of Quzhaya, the birthplace of typography in the Near East. (16) Horatio F. Brown (in The Venetian Printing Press, London : John C. Nimmo, 1871, p. 51) claims that "1469-1515 was the period before any legislation on the subject of the press or the book trade had taken place." If this was so, certainly the usage preceded legislation by at least two decades. (17) The documents were found and published by Rinaldo Fulin under the title "Documenti per servire alla storia della tipografia veneziana" Archivio veneto 12 (1882), p. 133 f. (18) It should be noted that Greek and Hebrew were excluded from this patent so that books in the Greek language which were printed during the time do not present a violation of the monopoly, while Hebrew books were not published in Venice until Daniel Bomberg received permission in 1515. (19) Cf. Hitti, loc. cit. and after him Birge, J. Kingsley. "The First Book Printed in Arabic" Moslem World 33 (1943), p. 147; also Lenhart, J. M. "The First Book Printed in Arabic Characters" American Catholic Quarterly Review 4 (1917), p. 60. (20) Cf. Assemani, Stefano Evodio. Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae codicum manuscriptorum catalogus. Paris : Librairie orientale et americaine, 1926, v. 1, p. lxi, for the nomination of Phedrus to the Vatican Library by breve of July 17, 1510.
(21) Cf. Manzoni, Giacomo. Annali tipografici dei Soncino, Parte seconda, Tomo primo, p. 199 f. Bologna : Gaetano Romagnoli, 1883.
(22) Berkowitz, David Sandler. In Remembrance of Creation. Waltham : Brandeis University Press, 1968, p. 102 (no. 176).
(23) Briquet, C. M. Les Filigranes : dictionnaire historique des marques du papier dès leur apparition vers 1282 jusqu'en 1600. Paris, A. Picard, 1907, v. 1, p. 40. See illustrations on pages 16 and 26 here.

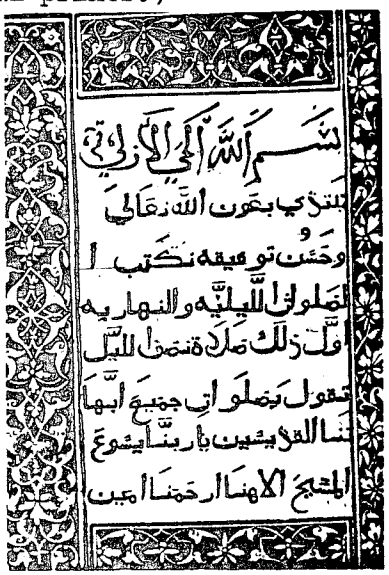
Miroslav Krek is Head, Acquisitions Department, Brandeis University Library, Waltham, Mass. This paper was submitted to the MELA-MESA Annual Meeting at Los Angeles, November 1976. See illustrations on p. 16 & 26.

Illustrations to this article. (Some are up to 6th "generation" copies of the original prints.)

1

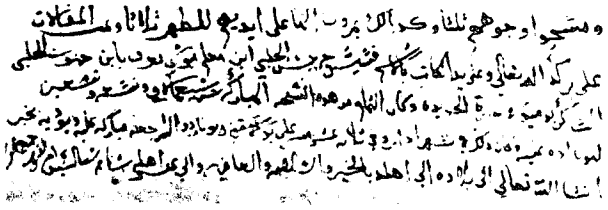



4

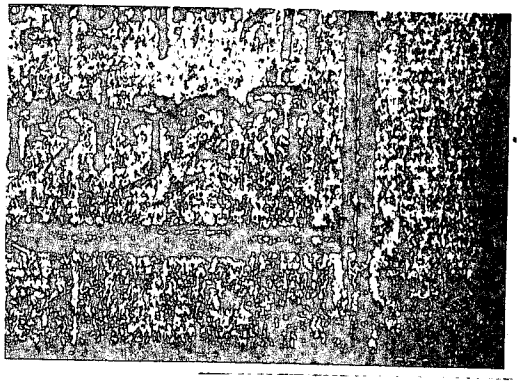


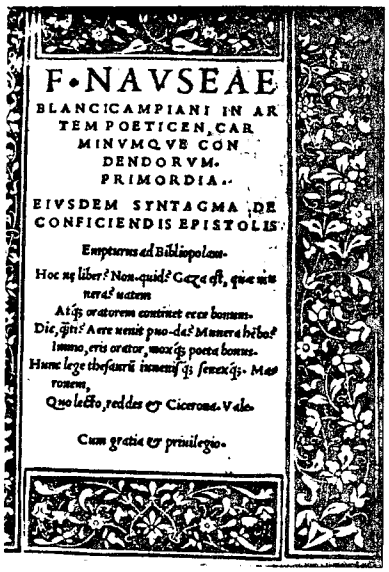
3

Wide outer borders juxtaposed on nos. 4-3 and 6-5. Hitti also displays no. 3 and center top frame of no. 1. Lower right: Watermark in Milan's Ambrosiana Library copy.

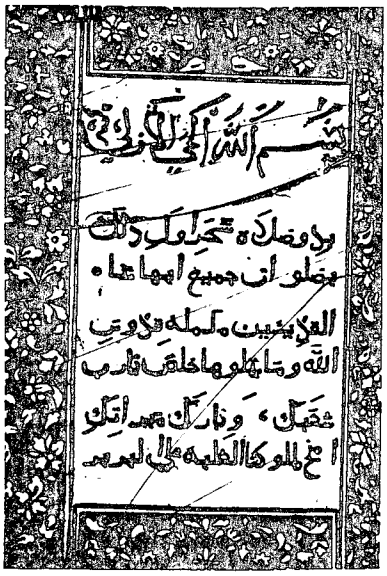


2

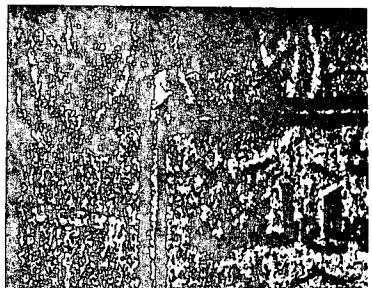





6



5



Illustrations continued on page 26.

## Fī Dhikrá Muẓaffar ʿAlī, 1928-1976,

by Jan W. Weryho

The sudden death of Muẓaffar ʿAlī, Head Librarian of the Islamic Studies Library, McGill University, Montréal on October 6, 1976 came as a shock to all of us his co-workers. The day before he was in his office, seemingly well, and I remember discussing with him some trivial matters regarding the work of the library. True, he had been ill during the summer following a heart attack, but apparently he was well on his way to recovery. A second heart attack on the morning of October 6 proved fatal.

Muẓaffar ʿAlī was born in Delhi in 1928 of an old Muslim family which had emigrated to India from Arabia 400 years ago. The family surname was Hāshimī, but Muẓaffar ʿAlī did not use it, with his characteristic modesty not wishing to boast of his origin from the tribe of the Prophet of Islam. He was therefore known simply as Mr. ʿAlī. Mr. ʿAlī obtained his B.A. from the University of Delhi in 1949 in Urdū language and literature, followed by an M.A. in the same field from the same university in 1951. It was then that he decided to make librarianship his profession and in 1953 obtained his B.L.S. from Delhi University. In 1954 he became Assistant Librarian in ʿAlīgarh Muslim University. In 1957 he received an M.L.S. from the University of Delhi. He first came to Canada in 1959 having received a Canada Council Fellowship to study at the Graduate School of Library Science at McGill. He received an M.L.S. degree from McGill in 1961 for a thesis entitled A Reference Manual for Quranic Studies. (1) It is a bibliographic study of the various editions, English translations, commentaries and other works dealing with the Qur'ān. The manual should be very useful to the student and hopefully will one day be published. As far as I know Mr. ʿAlī had never bothered to try to have his thesis published.

Upon his return to India Mr. ʿAlī became Deputy Librarian of ʿAlīgarh Muslim University. He came to Canada again in 1967 to take over the duties of Acting Head Librarian of the Islamic Studies Library at McGill. In 1969 he became permanent Head Librarian. He was not a newcomer to the Islamic Studies Library since most of his research as an M.L.S. student at McGill had been done here under the supervision of the Head Librarian William J. Watson.

Soon after his appointment Mr. ʿAlī displayed his administrative talents by reorganizing the files and the processing of incoming periodicals which greatly smoothed the work of the library. He took some important decisions. For many years we had been undecided about the cataloguing of Arabic, Cyrillic (mainly the languages of Soviet Central Asia) and other non-Roman materials. Should we transliterate them, or should our catalogue cards reflect the title-page in the original alphabet? Mr. ʿAlī made the definitive decision to transliterate all non-Roman titles, a less ambitious but in the end more practical and labour-saving alternative.

Besides his administrative duties as Head Librarian Mr. ʿAlī also catalogued books in Urdū and other Indian languages as well as the very numerous English books dealing with Islam and Islamic culture on the Indian Sub-Continent. He eagerly undertook new projects. Our library had no

subject index. He undertook singlehandedly to compile one. In 1973 he compiled a full list of all periodicals available at the Islamic Studies Library, giving in each case place of issue, issuing institution, date of first number, frequency, any title changes and holdings available in our library. The list was published in 250 copies (2) and so great was the demand for it from Orientalist scholars and librarians that the whole edition has been distributed. He produced an audio-visual (using slides and tape) manual to teach the new students how to use the catalogue, in which he showed a sense of humour relatively rare among librarians by comparing the behaviour of a catalogue to that of a cat! Finally he embarked upon the Herculean labour of editing and correcting the cards of the Islamic Studies Library catalogue for publication in photo-reproduction, a tremendously difficult task since many materials had been either incompletely catalogued or catalogued by non-professional staff members without proper training or experience.

Yet this dedicated and tremendously hard-working man (he willingly sacrificed the holidays he was entitled to) was never too busy to be approached by a library staff member, professor, student or outside visitor with a research problem or just for a friendly chat. In fact he almost never closed the door of his office in order to make himself more easily available. Perhaps his most outstanding quality, besides his hard work was his patience in dealing with people of very different ideas and temperaments from his own, tolerating and forgiving even offensive behaviour on occasions. I do not actually remember ever seeing him angry. He was a most lively conversationalist. Like most educated Indians he had a perfect mastery of written and spoken English, but there was always an exotic colour in the rich florid style of his conversation as well as of his written prose.

He was a deeply committed Muslim and took an active part in the life of the small Muslim community of Montréal, occasionally delivering the khuṭbah in the local mosque. Indian and Pakistani (and some other) Muslim immigrants regarded him as their unofficial Muftī and often came to consult him on how to adjust their Muslim way of life to Canadian conditions. Yet there was no fanaticism in his Islam and he had a deep and sympathetic knowledge of the Hindu religion, Hindī literature, Hindu art and other aspects of the Hindu heritage of Indian culture. His favourite hobby was the time-honoured Islamic art of calligraphy, specializing in reproducing phrases from the Qur'ān in the Kūfic script. One of his compositions decorates the reading room of the Islamic Studies Library.

After recovering from his first heart attack Mr. 'Alī was most anxious to return and resume his work in the Islamic Studies Library. Perhaps he returned a little too early and perhaps he threw himself back into his work with too much enthusiasm. If so it would not be an exaggeration to say that he became a shahīd in the service of the library. He was buried with Muslim religious rites in the Muslim section of the interdenominational cemetery at Dollard-des-Ormeaux near Montréal. He is survived by his wife and three children (the youngest born in Montréal) to whom all professors, students and library staff of McGill University Institute of Islamic Studies extend their most profound sympathy.

Notes to this article. (1) Ali, Muzaffar. A Reference Manual for Quranic Studies. Montreal : McGill University Library School, 1961. Unpublished thesis (M.L.S.). (2) Ali, Muzaffar. Periodica Islamica : a check-list of serials available at McGill Islamics Library. Montreal : McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1973.

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The Resolution of the Recent TEBROC Sponsored Book Seminar, Tehran, July, 1976, translated by Abazar Sepehri

A Book Seminar was held 29-30 Tir 2535 (July 1976) in Tehran at the Institute of Research and Planning in Science and Education, Tehran Book Processing Centre (TEBROC), to study the reasons behind the declining book statistics in Iran. Participants were authors, publishers and book experts who, after analyzing the situation, introduced a resolution the summary of which is presented here in translation:

"Resolved that"

1. To assure a healthy relationship between authors and translators and publishers with respect to the former's rights it is mandatory to implement the copyright law.
2. The government assist in the authorship, translation, editing and printing of basic reference works often too expensive for the private sector.
3. The government provide for the training of necessary publishing manpower at all levels through the universities in cooperation with the interested institutions.
4. More printing plants be set up in provinces to relieve those in Tehran of instructional and textbook printing jobs.
5. The Plan and Budget Organization study the possibilities of utilizing the most developed printing technology to increase the efficiencies of the existing printing shops and to deal with the manpower shortage.
6. Book materials and printing and binding equipment be considered as educational goods to receive special importation treatment and get all possible custom duty exemptions.
7. A special commission be appointed by this Seminar to study modern techniques of book distribution and make its recommendations known at the next meeting.
8. A center be established to collect and distribute government publications as their number has increased significantly in the recent years while their distribution has been quite inadequate.
9. A special committee study the present regulations governing registration of books and report its findings at the next meeting. The Seminar will then forward the committee's report along with its own suggestions to the proper government authorities.
10. As an increase in publishing is linked with a growing reading habit and the expansion of public libraries the participants recommend that:
    a) The National Resurgence Party establish libraries through its branch offices throughout the country.
    b) Public libraries be developed more.

c) The Ministry of Training and Education establish school libraries all over the country.
d) The Board of Trustees of public libraries expand their program of purchasing books for their libraries to encourage authors and publishers.
e) Higher educational institutions include courses on libraries and reference sources in their first year school curricula.
f) Teachers' Training Centers develop their own libraries and include in their curricula a course or two on introduction to reference sources and reading materials for children and young adults.
g) At least twice a year an exhibition of all publishers' publications be held in Tehran and other cities.
h) The Publishers Association compile and publish regular lists of books available in the market.
i) Mass communication authorities expand their book introduction and review programs.
j) The government draw up and implement effective plans for the export of books abroad, as this effects the development of the Persian language and introduction to Iranian culture and civilization.

Abazar Sepehri is Assistant Librarian for Middle East Studies, the University of Chicago Library, Chicago IL.

Updated List of Current Middle Eastern Daily Newspapers Received and Preserved by 20 Major Middle East Libraries in North America,

by Virginia Gibbons

| LIBRARIES KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS: | SYMBOL[a] | MEMBER OF CRL[b] (ICRL) | MEMBER OF FNMP[c] (ICRL-ARL) |
|---|---|---|---|
| University of Toronto | CaOTU | x | x |
| McGill University | CaQMM | x | |
| University of California - UCLA | CLU | x | x |
| Hoover Institution, Stanford Univ. | CSt-H | x | x |
| Yale University | CtY | x | x |
| University of California - Berkeley | CU-B | x | x |
| Library of Congress | DLC | x | x |
| University of Chicago | ICU | x | x |
| Indiana University | InU | x | x |
| Harvard University | MH | x | x |
| University of Michigan | MiU | x | x |
| SUNY at Binghamton | NBiSU | x | |
| Princeton University | NjP | x | x |
| Columbia University | NNC | x | x |
| New York University | NNU-W | x | |
| University of Pennsylvania | PU | x | x |
| University of Texas at Austin | TxU | x | x |
| University of Utah | UU | x | x |
| University of Virginia | ViU | x | x |
| University of Washington | WaU | x | x |

(a) Symbols used are those assigned at the Library of Congress for the National Union Catalog and other publications.

(b) Members of the Center for Research Libraries are entitled to borrow microfilm designated ICRL.

(c) Members of the Association of Research Libraries' Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, administered by the Center for Research Libraries, are entitled to borrow microfilm designated ICRL-ARL.

This list represents an updated version (to November 1976) of the survey originally published in Cooperation Among Middle East Libraries of North America (available c/o Secretary-Treasurer MELA; published 1975). It was compiled from several often conflicting sources. We are aware that it is incomplete and in some instances inaccurate. Libraries may send corrected or expanded statements of their holdings to the MELA Committee on Serials, c/o Virginia Gibbons, Cataloguing Dept., Princeton University Library, Princeton, NJ 08540.

| COUNTRY | CITY | TITLE | RECEIVED (1) | | | PRESERVED (2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | Algiers | El-Moudjahid (Fr.) | DLC | | | DLC+ m 22/6/65- ICRL-ARL s 22/6/65 |
| | | al-Sha'b | DLC | | | DLC+ m s 71- |
| | Oran | La République | DLC | | | ICRL-ARL+ m s 6/73- |
| Egypt | Cairo | al-Ahram | CLU | InU | PU | CLU s 68- ; |
| | | | CSt-H | MH | TxU | CtY s 21/10/49-11/50;51-56; |
| | | | CtY | MiU | UU | CU-B s 48-49; 69- ; |
| | | | CU-B | NBiSU | ViU | DLC+ m 40- ; |
| | | | DLC | NjP | WaU | ICRL-ARL s 56- ; |
| | | | ICU | NNC | | ICU s 40-55 ; |
| | | | | | | MH s 40- ; |
| | | | | | | NjP m 21/10/49-6/53 ; |
| | | | | | | NNC s 63-64 ; |
| | | | | | | PU s 40-55 ; |
| | | | | | | UU s 40- ; |
| | | | | | | WaU s 56-58 |
| | | al-Akhbar | CLU | MiU | | DLC+ m s 1/46-12/48; 61-30/9/68 |
| | | | CtY | NBiSU | | |
| | | | CU-B | NjP | | |
| | | | DLC | NNC | | |
| | | | ICU | NNU | | |
| | | | MH | TxU | | |
| | | Egyptian Gazette | CLU | MH | | CLU s 67- ; |
| | | | CSt-H | MiU | | CU-B s 69- ; |
| | | | CtY | NBiSU | | DLC+ m s 00-41; 43- ; |
| | | | CU-B | NjP | | ICRL-ARL m 52-56; s 52- ; |
| | | | DLC | NNC | | MH s 52-55; 7-12/62 ; |
| | | | ICU | NNU | | NNC s 52-66 |
| | | | InU | TxU | | |
| | | | | ViU | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egypt (cont.) | Cairo (cont.) | Le Journal d'Egypte | CLU<br>CU-B<br>DLC<br>ICU<br>MH<br>MiU | NBiSU<br>NjP<br>NNC<br>NNU<br>TxU<br>ViU | DLC+ m s 62- ;<br>ICRL-ARL 62- |
| | | al-Jumhuriyah | CLU<br>CSt-H<br>CtY<br>CU-B<br>DLC<br>ICU | MH<br>MiU<br>NBiSU<br>NjP<br>NNC<br>TxU | CU-B s 67- ;<br>DLC+ m s 7/12/53-58; 62-63 ;<br>65-69 ;<br>ICRL-ARL 62- ;<br>ICU s 54-56 ;<br>MH s 54- |
| | | al-Masa' | CLU<br>ICU<br>MiU | NBiSU<br>TxU | |
| | | Le Progrès Egyptien | CLU<br>DLC<br>ICU | MiU<br>NBiSU<br>TxU | DLC+ m s 62- ;<br>ICRL-ARL 62- |
| Iran (3) | Teheran | Ittila'at | CU-B<br>DLC<br>MH<br>ICRL | InU<br>NNC<br>PU<br>UU | CLU m 26- ;<br>CU-B s 56- ;<br>DLC m 54-61; s 26-21/12/60; 61; 26/3/63-3/64; 26/7-9/69 ;<br>ICRL-ARL+ m s 10/7/26- ;<br>MH s 6/26-11/38; 12/39- ;<br>PU s 54-20/12/56; 26/3/61- ;<br>UU s 3/26- ;<br>ViU 11/7/26-20/3/66 |
| | | Kayhan | CLU<br>DLC<br>InU | | DLC+ m s 42-54;2/60-68 ; |
| | | Kayhan Int'l | CLU<br>CU-B<br>DLC<br>NNC | | CU-B s 8/62- ;<br>DLC+ m s 5/62- |
| | | Tehran Journal | DLC<br>MH<br>NBiSU | NNC<br>UU<br>ViU | DLC+ m s 60 ; 7/61- |
| Iraq | Baghdad | Baghdad Observer | DLC<br>NNC<br>UU | | ICRL-ARL+ 7/12/67- ; |
| | | al-Jumhuriyah | DLC<br>MiU<br>NNC<br>TxU | | DLC+ m s 66- |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | al-Ta'akhi | DLC | | | | DLC+ m s 72- |
| | | Tariq al-Sha'b | | DLC | | | DLC+ m s 73- |
| | | al-Thawrah | CLU | TxU | | | |
| Israel | Tel Aviv | al-Yawm | | | | | DLC m s 64-67 ; ICRL-ARL 64-67 |
| Jordan | Amman | al-Dustur | DLC | NNC | | | DLC+ s 67-68 ; |
| | | | NBiSU | | | | ICRL-ARL s 67- |
| | | al-Ra'y | DLC | | | | DLC+ m s 7/71- |
| Israeli Occupied | E.Jerusalem | al-Anba' | DLC | | | | DLC+ m s 68- |
| | | al-Quds | DLC | NNC | | | DLC+ m s 68- |
| Kuwait | Kuwait | Daily News | DLC | | | | |
| | | Kuwait Times | DLC | | | | DLC m s 61-6/65 |
| | | al-Ra'y al-'Amm | | DLC | | | DLC+ m s 68- |
| | | al-Siyasah | DLC | NNC | | | DLC+ m s 69- |
| Lebanon | Beirut | al-'Amal | DLC | DLC | NNC | | DLC+ m s 71- |
| | | al-Anwar | CLU | InU | TxU | | CU-B s 67- ; |
| | | | CSt-H | NBiSU | WaU | | DLC+ m s 62-66 |
| | | | CU-B | NjP | | | |
| | | Daily Star | CU-B | UU | | | CU-B s 7/62- ; |
| | | | DLC | InU | | | DLC+ m s 67-70; 74- |
| | | | NBiSU | | | | |
| | | al-Hayat | CLU | DLC | | | CU-B s 8/68- ; |
| | | | CU-B | NBiSU | | | DLC+ m s 56-57; 59-67 ; ICRL-ARL s 63- ; ICU s 56-57;59-64 MH s 56-11/57;59-65;68- |
| | | al-Hurriyah | CLU | | | | |
| | | al-Jaridah | | | | | ICRL-ARL s 73- |
| | | al-Muharrir | CSt-H | MiU | TxU | | |
| | | | CtY | NBiSU | ViU | | |
| | | | DLC | NjP | WaU | | |
| | | al-Nahar | CU-B | NBiSU | | | CU-B s 6/70- ; |
| | | | DLC | ViU | | | DLC+ m 46; 48-55; 62-68 ; |
| | | | MH | | | | ICU s 52; 54; 62 |
| | | L'Orient-Le Jour (4) | DLC | | | | DLC+ m s 65; 67-70 |
| | | al-Safir | [DLC?] | | | | DLC+ m s 75- |
| Libya | Tripoli | al-Fajr-al-Jadid | CLU | DLC | NNC | | DLC+ m s 72- |
| | | | CSt-H | ICU | TxU | | |
| | | | CtY | MiU | UU | | |
| | | | CU-B | NBiSU | | | |
| Morocco | Casablanca | Maroc Soir (5) | | DLC | | | DLC s 71- ; ICRL-ARL+ m s 71- |
| | | Le Matin (6) | | DLC | | | |
| | Rabat | al-Alam | DLC | | | | DLC+ m s 13/9/46-7/12/52; 1-6/56; 61; 67 ; ICU s 1-6/56 ; 61 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rabat | L'Opinion | CLU | |
| | Tangier | Diario España | DLC | |
| Qatar | Doha | al-'Arab | ⊂DLC?⊃ | DLC+ m s 74- |
| Saudi Arabia | Jedda | al-Bilad | DLC NNC | DLC+ m s 66- |
| | | al-Madinah | DLC | DLC+ m s 74- |
| | Riyadh | al-Riyadh | ⊂ICRL?⊃ | ICRL-ARL+ m s 72- |
| South Yemen (P.D.R.Y.) | Aden | Arba'at 'Ashar Uktubar | DLC | DLC+ m s 68- |
| Sudan | Khartoum | al-Ayyam | DLC NNC NNU | DLC+ 70- |
| | | al-Sahafah | DLC NNC | ICRL-ARL+ m s 69- |
| Syria | Aleppo | al-Shabab | | DLC m s 54-57; 59-61 |
| | Damascus | al-Ba'th | DLC | DLC s 15/9/65-68 ; |
| | | | MH | MH+ m s 15/8/65- |
| | | al-Thawrah | MH | MH+ m s 66- |
| Tunisia | Tunis | L'Action | CLU DLC | CU-B s 63- ; |
| | | | CU-B NNC | DLC+ 4-9/63; 1-9/64; 7-9/66; 67- |
| | | al-'Amal | CSt-H ICU NjP | DLC+ 1-8/61 ; 67-68 |
| | | | CtY MH NNC | |
| | | | CU-B MiU TxU | |
| | | | DLC NBiSU UU | |
| | | La Presse de Tunisie | DLC | DLC+ m s 66- |
| Turkey (7) | Ankara | Adalet | DLC | DLC+ m s 64- |
| | | Barış | DLC | DLC+ m s 42- |
| | | Daily News | CU-B DLC | CU-B s 62- |
| | | Halkçi | | DLC m s 5/54-7/55 |
| | | Vatan | ICU | DLC m s 62-64 |
| | | Zafer | ⊂ICU?⊃ | DLC m s 6/49-5/60 |
| | | | | ICU s 49- |
| | Istanbul | Akşam | DLC | DLC+ m s 7/42-57; 59; 61-64 |
| | | Cumhuriyet | CLU MH PU | CLU s 67- ; |
| | | | CU-B NBiSU UU | CU-B s 69- ; |
| | | | DLC NNC | DLC m s 18/7/42-9/69 ; |
| | | | | ICRL-ARL+ m s 56- ; |
| | | | | ICU s 18/7/42-55 ; |
| | | | | NjP s 56- ; |
| | | | | NNC s 56-3/31/70 ; |
| | | | | PU s 56- |
| | | Hurriyet | | DLC 5/48-49 |
| | | Milliyet | DLC NBiSU NNC | DLC+ m s 62-65 ; |
| | | | ⊂ICU?⊃ | ICU s 62- |
| | | Son Saat | | DLC m s 19/7/46-69 |
| | | Terciüman | | DLC m s 3/61-62 |
| | | Yeni Istanbul | | DLC m s 12/49-55; 6/64-65 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi) | | al-Ittihad | DLC | DLC+ m s 74- |
| Yemen (Y.A.R.) | San'a' | al-Thawrah | DLC | DLC+ m s 70- |

Notes to this list. (1) Information taken from 1) holdings lists which accompanied a number of the questionnaires returned by MELA 1975 Workshop at Ann Arbor participants; 2) Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress, 4th ed., 1974; 3) Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report, 1973- ; and 4) the serials distributed by the Library of Congress Office in Cairo as shown in Accessions List Middle East (monthly publ. by LC).
(2) Locations taken from Newspapers in Microform : Foreign Countries, 1948-1972, Washington, Library of Congress, 1973; Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report, 1973- ; Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, List of Holdings, Chicago, Center for Research Libraries; and holdings lists accompanying the questionnaires returned by Berkeley and Harvard.
Symbols indicate: + location is microfilming title on a continuing basis;
m microfilm master (neg.);
s microfilm service copy (pos.).
(3) Teheran only. (4) Continues L'Orient (DLC m s 65, 67-69) and Le Jour (DLC s 56-63; 5/5/64-c6/14/71?; and ICRL-ARL m s 56-9/14/63).
(5) Continues La Vigie Marocaine (DLC s 57-71; ICRL-ARL m s 57-71; and NNC s 57-65). (6) Continues le Petit Marocain (DLC m s 62-66; and ICU s 62-66). (7) Ankara and Istanbul only.

Virginia Gibbons is a Cataloger of Near East Materials in the Princeton University Library, Princeton NJ.

COLLATION FOR THE NOTES

Khayr al-Dīn al-Ziriklī, 1893-1976. Al-Ahram for 26 November 1976 carried the obituary of the noted scholar and author of the great bio-bibliography al-A'lām, Khayr al-Dīn al-Ziriklī. Note from Mike Albin.

IAOL Meeting of 1976. Among the "Reports on the 30th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa, Mexico City, Mexico, August 3-8, 1976" published in the LC Information Bulletin for September 17, 1976, p. 571-573, there is a full review of events and papers that interest librarians. The International Association of Orientalist Librarians meets when its parent organization meets, and where. The organization and aims of our MELA were outlined in the abstract of Mike Albin's paper sent to the meeting.

WHO Middle East Health Science Librarian Workshop Announced. A member of MELA, John F. Harvey, will direct a workshop in Tehran for health science librarians from Middle Eastern countries. It is scheduled for May 6-20, 1977. Sponsors are the World Health Organization Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office and the University of Tehran. There will be lectures and discussions and tours of Iranian medical libraries in Tehran and Shiraz. The leading health science librarian in each of eleven countries will be invited to attend.
Notice forwarded by Martha Dukas.

Book-buying Tour to Middle East and North Africa Write-up. Peter Colvin of the School of Oriental and African Studies Library in London has reported on his February-March, 1975, tour. It is published in the International Library Review 8 (1976), p. 271-281 entitled "Report of a Book-buying Tour..." It nicely complements John Eilts' report of his April-May, 1976, tour written up in NOTES 9. Some dealer addresses are included. We hope that any MELA member touring in 1977 will offer a write-up for publication in NOTES.

Titles Announced!!!! !! Thanks to several contributors for information.

THE ISLAMIC NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA : AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO BOOKS IN ENGLISH FOR NON-SPECIALISTS / David W. Littlefield. Littleton, CO : Libraries Unlimited, 1977. $19.50 (North America); $23 (elsewhere) ISBN: 0-87287-159-2. Member of MELA and the staff of the Library of Congress.

THE MELCOM GUIDE TO ARAB ISLAMIC BIBLIOGRAPHY / Edited by Diana Grimwood-Jones, Derek Hopwood and J.D. Pearson. Hassocks, Nr. Brighton : Harvester Press, 1977. ca. £ 25. Two editors are members of MELA.

UNION CATALOGUE OF ARABIC SERIALS AND NEWSPAPERS IN BRITISH LIBRARIES / Edited by Paul Auchterlonie and Yasin Safadi. London : Mansell, 1977. ca. £ 10.

"Books on the World of Islam Since 1970," / Paul Auchterlonie. BRITISH BOOK NEWS, June, 1976, p. 1-8. New member of MELA.

JOURNAL OF ARMENIAN STUDIES. Issued by the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research, 175 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, MA 02138. Semiann. $ 5/yr.

ARMO. To be published by Armodi-Verlag, Promenadenstrasse 52, CH-9400 Rorschach, Switzerland. Mr. U. Löpfe, Managing Editor. Two editions, Western (in German, French and English) and Eastern (in English and Arabic), both aim to "bring the peoples of the West and of the Arabian nations closer to one another." The targeted readership is in"governments, industries, study centres, universities, Islamic centres, diplomats, etc." Extra clear in type, beautiful photos. $195 per year for monthly airmail service. Special editions to feature each Arab country.

INTERNATIONAL GUIDE TO LIBRARY, ARCHIVAL, AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS / by Josephine Riss Fang and Alice H. Songe. New York : Bowker, 1976. $15.

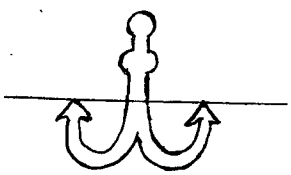
THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN LITERARY TAJIK : RUSSIFICATION, EUROPEANIZATION OR INTERNATIONALIZATION? / Jan Witold Weryho. Montréal, 1976. Member of MELA.

Illustrations continued from p. 16: Watermarks in Kitāb salāt al-sawā'ī (1514)

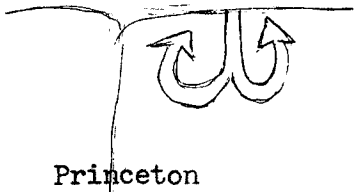
Bayerische Staats-bibliothek Munich

ähnlich Briquet Nr. 436 (Venedig 1501)

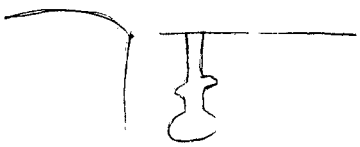
→ Munich. Bayerische Staatsbibliothek



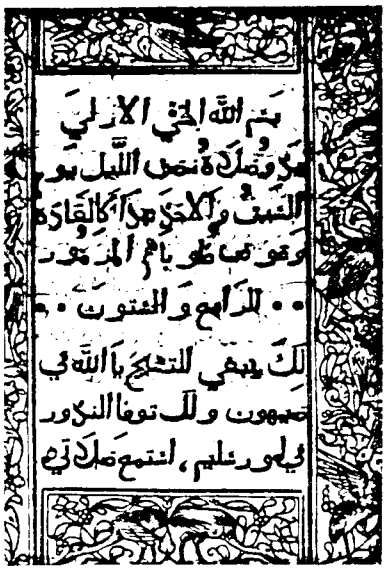
Estense Library, Modena



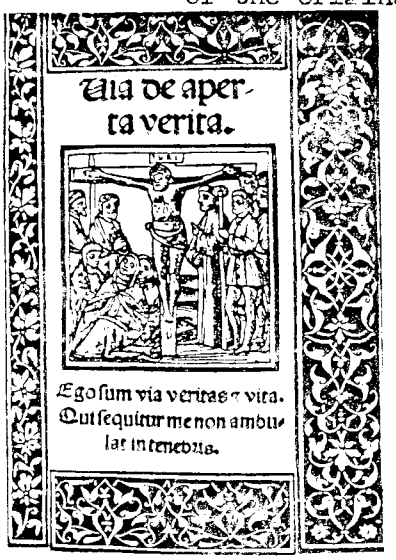
Princeton University Library



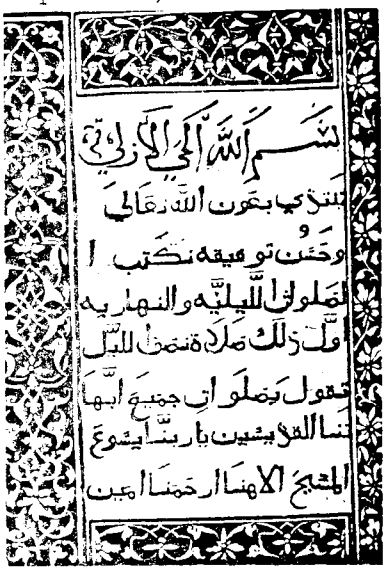
Illustrations to this article. (Some are up to 6th "generation" copies of the original prints.)



1

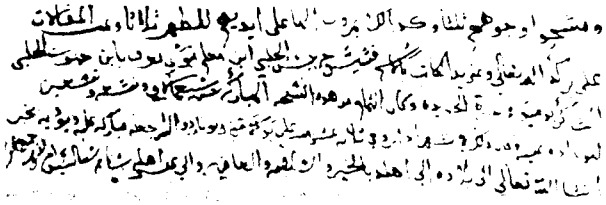



4



3

Wide outer borders juxtaposed on nos. 4-3 and 6-5. Hitti also displays no. 3 and center top frame of no. 1. Lower right: Watermark in Milan's Ambrosiana Library copy.



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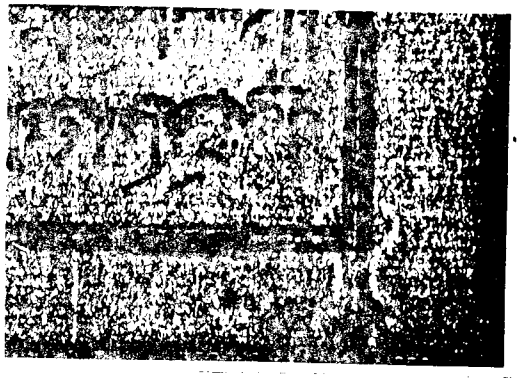

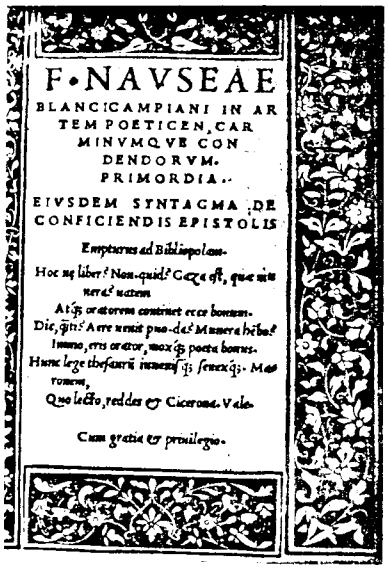


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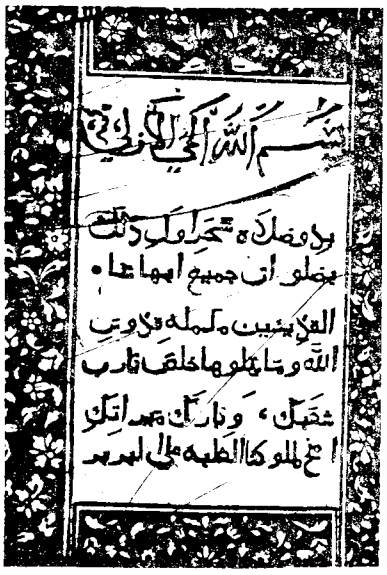

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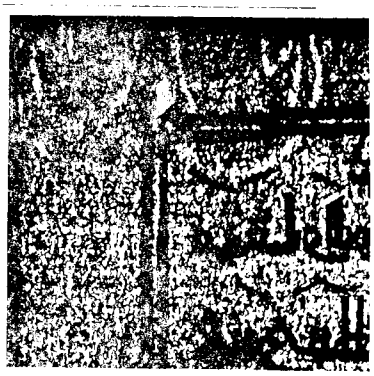

Illustrations continued on page 26.