40th MELCom International Conference, Budapest, Hungary

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Abstracts in alphabetical order of the speaker's last name

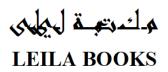*Résumés dans l'ordre alphabétique du nom de l'intervenant.e*

Abu Baker, **Muneer**. University Library and Learning Commons Zayed University, Dubai

Shifting from MARC21 to RDA: Challenges of Cataloging Arabic Manuscripts

Resource Description and Access (RDA) is the replacement to the cataloging rules, AACR2. RDA was officially adopted on March 31, 2013 by the Library of Congress and other national libraries for all new cataloging materials. It contains instructions for recording elements for creating manuscript records as well. The MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data, which is designed to be a carrier for bibliographic information has been enhanced with new or redefined fields to accommodate these instructions. This presentation will focus on the challenges of using these new fields in cataloging Arabic manuscripts in MARC-based records.

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Adam, Volker. University and State Library Saxony-Anhalt (Halle), Germany.

Piller, Anja. University and State Library Saxony-Anhalt (Halle), Germany.

MENAdoc- the subject repository of the Specialized Information Service (SIS)
Middle East-, North Africa- and Islamic Studies
at the University and State Library Saxony-Anhalt (Halle, Germany)

http://menadoc.bibliothek.uni-halle.de/ contains currently some 15.000 freely accessible documents with a focus on the Middle East and Islamic studies. This paper gives an outline on the aims and scopes of the full text repository: apart from an important collection of digitized volumes from our classical holdings the SIS has a strong focus on recent scholarship. As a result of contracts which have been negotiated with publishers and close contacts to research societies like the "Deutsch-Morgenländische Gesellschaft" or the Oriental institutes of Beirut and Istanbul we are now entitled to digitize and publish their copyright protected books complying with a notice period (moving wall). In addition, the SIS also maintains a service for scholars in order to promote the green road of open access for oriental sciences: researchers provide us with a list of their publication which we examine for a possible secondary publication on MENAdoc. Beside this we also offer the opportunity to publish in gold open access on our repository: Scholars who don't wish to pay APCs to a publisher are invited to publish their documents on MENAdoc. In early 2018 we started to use the licensing-service of the German National Library which allows us to digitize many books which have been published in Germany prior to 1966 – most of them are still relevant to current oriental studies, but not yet in the public domain.

All these activities aim at implementing a sense for Open Access publishing among a (sometimes still conservative) community of Middle East scholars and at facilitating the access to relevant sources and studies which usually are kept in print by only a fistful of libraries.

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Aysal Cin, Duygu. Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

The Library of the School of Engineering (Mühendis Mektebi) in the Late Ottoman Empire

This paper deals with the library of the School of Engineering (Mühendis Mektebi) in the early 20th century with a special focus on the various aspects of library practices ranging from the

daily activities of borrowing and returning books to the policies employed for the acquisition of library materials. While dealing with the library practices, the paper will also cover the development of the librarianship as a profession.

The School of Engineering took its roots from the Imperial School of Military Engineering (Mühendishane-i Hümayun), the first school of engineering, which was established in the late 18th century and focused on the development of military technology. In time, Hendese-i Mülkiye (Civil School of Engineering) and then the School of Engineering (which was established in 1909) evolved from Mühendishane. Within this long time span, the libray and the librarian undertook different roles to support engineering education. While the library became the main institution to provide all kind of engineering publications to the whole country, the librarians acquired more specialized tasks. This paper will deal with this changing mission of the library and the librarian from Mühendishane to Mühendis Mektebi while paying attention on the various tasks undertaken by the library such as providing course materials to the students, rules and regulations concerning borrowing books, fines and penalties for late returns, management of the printing press of Mühendis Mektebi, providing books to the individuals and other libraries in the country and policies on collection development.

The research for this study is based on the archival research held at the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives in Istanbul, Prime Ministry Republican Archives in Ankara, SALT Research Centre in Istanbul and collection of rare books of ITU. The study will also provide a lively environment of the Engineering School by presenting photographs from the student life and examples of course materials.

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Chebani, Basma. American University of Beirut Library, Lebanon

Contribution of OCLC, LC and IFLA in the Structuring of Bibliographic Data and Authorities to Be Part of Linked Data for More Visibility on the Web: Examples from the AUB Library Experience

The Online Center for Libraries and Computers (OCLC) has published an experiment descriptive mark-up schema.org for resources and Data Types of WorldCat catalog that includes creative works and books. It defines their properties and their description using persistent URLs links and unique identifiers connected within the datasets of Linked Data ontologies.

OCLC has taken advantage of the entities persistent links or URLs prepared by Virtual International Authority file (VIAF) (http://VIAF.org) and Library of Congress (LC) Linked Data registry for authorities, subject headings and vocabularies (http://id.loc.gov/) as identifiers.

The Library of Congress proposal no. 2017-01 encouraged in August 2017 to add within RDA MARC records the URIs of RDA Registry and the authority persistent links next to the authority field and next to the relationship statement. This would definitely guarantee unified values for each authority and each relationship which will be a must for Bibframe format transformation and for the creation of entities and relationships in RDF triples. In addition, it helps in the linking of records and entities in non-English languages.

In line with these initiatives some integrated library systems, (like Innovative Interface Inc.) Sierra, are contributing to the visibility of the MARC records by adding at the top of their

system Zepheira Application that operates as a kind of switchboard to and from other data-driven resources to transform the MARC records into Bibframe format to enable the visibility and discovery of these resources on the Web.

This paper will highlight the importance of the enrichment of MARC records with unique identifiers for relationships and authorities in the Arabic multi-script MARC records using RDA Registry URIs for more visibility of Arabic equivalent relationships on the Web 1.0 and within the Linked Data sets in Web 3.0 for library publications and ontologies.

A set of enhanced MARC records for Arabic titles will illustrate the purpose of this paper.

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Dévényi, Kinga. Library and Information Centre, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary.

The Correspondence of Ignaz Goldziher : An online database of over 13000 letters in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Nearly a hundred years after his death scholars still turn to the scholarly legacy of Ignaz Goldziher (1850-1921) for inspiration in their studies on various aspects of Islam. Recently, the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has completed the digitization of the over 13000 letters addressed to Ignaz Goldziher and kept in the Oriental Collection of the Library in the arrangement of his son. The digitized letters were also catalogued and they were made available both in the online catalogue of the Library and its digital repository.

In addition to the presentation of this project, the paper will analyse the correspondence from various points of view in order to draw the attention of librarians and researchers to this legacy, still unexploited to its full potentials.

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Dougherty, Roberta. Yale University Library, USA.

Oriental Manuscripts at the University of Michigan

This paper tells the story of the birth and growth of the collection of Islamic manuscripts at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, USA). While the story has interest in its own right, this paper will also attempt to situate it in the larger story of the collecting of antiquities by Orientalists that began in Europe, first by wealthy dilettantes and royalty, then by museums as they began to grow and be established in the nineteenth century, and continued along similar lines in the young United States by wealthy industrialists and the museums and universities they patronized. Also having a significant hand in this story are university scholars and other learned individuals with antiquarian interests and connections to wealthy patrons, whose activities built collections of antiquities in a way that is no longer possible today.

The University of Michigan owns some 1,790 manuscript titles in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, making it the sixth-largest such collection in the United States. Most of this collection came to the university in the 1920s and 1930s in four large chunks. The collections have been described in more or less detail in several published sources on Islamic manuscript collections; however, many errors of fact crept into these descriptions that were repeated in later publications. Thus, another objective of this paper is to reconstruct the story of the development of this collection and to correct these errors. My research follows on from work that I began in the library's administrative archives in 1991.

The story of the growth of Michigan's collection of Islamic manuscripts is part of the larger story of an institution of higher education that was already over a century old but beginning to flex its institutional muscles as it sought to define its identity and role in competition with older (and wealthier) private institutions on the Atlantic coast of the United States, as well as in Europe.

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Fani, Sara. University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Regourd, Anne. University of Copenhagen - Denmark

Islam in the Horn of Africa Project: First Results

As it is well known, the historical connections between North Eastern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula were mainly fostered by the flourishing trade between the two shores of the Red Sea and involved many aspects of the cultural, social and religious life of the Horn of Africa. In fact Islam reached the region of the Horn in the very first century of the Hijra, and there it was later assimilated and characterized by local peculiarities testified both by the local devotional life and practices and by the literary heritage developed in the region. This has been transmitted through manuscript copies of works in Arabic arrived from the surrounding regions (Egypt, Yemen, but also West Africa), but a local production in Arabic language also developed together with a peculiar 'ağamī literature (local languages in Arabic script). In the last 5 years the ERC project IslHornAfr (Islam in the Horn of Africa, A Comparative Literary Approach) has given a great contribution to both African and Islamic studies, producing a first critical and comprehensive picture of the Islamic literary history of the Horn of Africa in a prosopographic perspective. The aim was achieved through the identification and digitization (during several field missions) of manuscript collections from the Horn of Africa in Arabic language or script, and through their description in a relational database specifically conceived. The links among the DB items and their descriptions are the basis for mapping the development of Islam in the region. The DB is also a unique mean for the identification of the present book collections (public, semi-public and private), giving the opportunity to trace back their history, to evaluate the present use of the book material and to monitor its status of preservation. This paper, presented by two members of the research team, Sara Fani and Anne Regourd, will focus on the first results of the Project and on some specific evidences of the commercial and cultural networks between Arabia and the Horn of Africa.

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Garaeva, Nuria, Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin,
Dept. of Museum Collections, Russian Federation.

Old Printed books and Manuscripts in Arabic Script Held at Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin

The Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin has been collecting books and manuscripts in Arabic script since 2006 when it opened as a new department of the Museum of Islamic Culture. The collection has developed through three ways:
• Private collection of Qur'an (modern editions mainly) and its translations donated to the Museum in 2008;
• Donations of the local population;

• Gifts of official delegations from the Federal Government of Russia and from abroad visitingKul Sharif mosque; gifts of the first President of the Republic of Tatarstan and acting President. Gifts are mostly reprints of famous manuscripts of the Qur'an held at collections of Turkey, Iran, Spain and other countries. The most part of donations from the population consists mainly of old printed books and less of manuscripts. The paper will focus onthis part of the collection.

<p align="center">***</p>

Hughes, Heather. University of California, Santa Barbara, United States.

Middle Eastern sound collections at UC Santa Barbara Library

In my presentation, I will discuss Middle Eastern holdings in the University of California, Santa Barbara Library Special Collections. Performing Arts collections have been a strength and focus of collecting, and the library holds a substantial international sound collection featuring different areas and formats. Notable collections related to the Middle East include the Benno Haupl collection, a collection of ethnomusicological recordings; the Kutay Derin Kugay collection and the Joel Ackerman collection, composed of Turkish and Greek 78s; and the Arabic wax cylinders. The library's efforts to describe and digitize these recordings, make them available to a larger audience, and facilitate discography. I will also discuss the significance of preserving sound materials from the Middle East, the challenges in providing access to these materials, and resources available to researchers at the UC Santa Barbara Special Collections

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Kiplinger, John. ITHAKA, United States.

&

Ray, Anne. JSTOR , United States.

Digitizing Arabic Journals: Update on a JSTOR Investigation

Although the volume of scholarly content available in digital form continues to grow, content in Arabic remains relatively underrepresented online. Staff from JSTOR, a not-for-profit digital library, are engaged in a year-long investigation of the effort and costs that would be required to bring a portfolio of Arabic-language journals in the humanities and social sciences onto the JSTOR platform. The presentation will discuss the practical concerns involved in planning a digital collection of scholarly materials published in Arabic and in the Middle East, including the process of identifying journals that would be especially valuable for scholars and students in digital form, and the technical infrastructure and processes needed to create digital texts of a high quality. Special attention will be given to digitization techniques for Arabic-language texts so that they can be made fully keyword searchable online, and will discuss early results from a test of digitization processes. This session will be of special interest to librarians with an interest in digitization projects and the digital humanities, and to librarians and scholars interested in growing the representation of Arabic-language scholarly content online.

The project on which this presentation is based was supported by a research grant from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities.

<p align="center">***</p>

Kovács, Nándor Erik. Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary.

Turkish holdings in the Oriental Collection of the Library of the Academy of Sciences: History of acquisition and cataloging

The collections of Turkish manuscripts and printed books in the Oriental Collection are of international importance. This paper aims to provide an overview on the donors, ways of acquisition and the diverse problems of cataloging of this rich material.

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Mazaud, Laurence. Institut du monde arabe, Paris, France.

**La Bibliothèque de l'Institut du monde arabe :
projet de rénovation et bilan après un an d'ouverture**

Après 3 années de travaux la BIMA a ré-ouvert ses portes au public en avril 2017. La présentation reviendra sur le projet de rénovation et sur les choix effectués concernant les collections, services et publics cibles et dressera un premier bilan, un an après la réouverture.

<div align="center">***</div>

Menz, Astrid. Orient-Institut Istanbul, Library, Turkey.

The digitization of historical newspapers at the Orient-Institut Istanbul: *Anatoli, İrşad, İstiklal, Hayat and Şarq-ı Rus*

The Orient Institut Istanbul owns issues of the years 1888-1894 of *Anatoli*, a newspaper that appeared between 1851 and 1923 in Ottoman written in Greek script (and is thus part of the so-called Karamanlidika literature) first in Izmir and later on in Istanbul. Its editors belonged to the Rum millet whose target audience were the Turcophon Rums of the Ottoman Empire. It is a very valuable source for historians, literary historians and linguists. All issues — a total of 3802 pages — have been digitized recently.

In February 2018 we also received a donation of 4 Azerbaijani newspapers from the years 1906 to 1934 in Latin and Arabic script, which also have been digitized. One of the newspapers was printed in Berlin, two in Baku, and one in Tbilisi.

In my presentation, I am going to give the details of the digitization process and the establishing of the metadata as well as a description of the material and its value for historical and linguistic research.

<div align="center">***</div>

Özkan, Naz. Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED) Library, Istanbul Turkey.

Özyıldırım, Ali Emre. Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey.

Suna Kıraç Library Manuscript Collection between the Digital World and Printing World

The most remarkable feature of our manuscript collection in the Suna Kıraç Library is that the materials have been passed down to the library's possession mostly by the scholars who recently passed away and were well known in their fields of work. Among these people,

diplomat, poet and author Fuat Bayramoğlu (1912-1996) who was descended from a 14th century Turkish Sufi, and the founder of the Bayrami Sufi order, Hacı Bayram Veli is significant. Also, the famous Turkologist and linguist professor Şinasi Tekin (1933-2004) should be emphasized. These manuscripts are currently available online and the printed version of the catalog will be published soon.

Manuscripts in the first section of the collection consist of 425 works in 261 volumes. Manuscripts have originally written in different languages; 331 of these works are in Turkish, 61 of them are in Arabic, 24 of these works are in Persian and the rest 9 are bilingual works (majmuas) in Persian-Arabic, or Arabic-Turkish. In the Manuscripts Collection in SKL, the main topics are mainly Sufism, especially Anatolian / Ottoman Sufism (Bayrami, Melami and Mevlevi paths), Turkish literature, Islamic morality and ethics, Islamic law, Quranic works, fatwas, hadith. Among these books, there are many works written by the authors themselves, unique copies. Chronologically, the oldest manuscript in the collection is one copied in 777 / 1376.

By transferring these manuscripts to a digital platform, they are being protected from usage-based worn-outs and they have also become accessible through internet to the interests of the researchers. In addition to these, SKL prepared a book named Union Catalogue of Manuscripts to provide accessibility of bibliographic identities of manuscripts. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the general description of the library collection and the catalog, the writings of various aspects and privileges; also to question the relationship between writing and the donor's personal interests in the context of book culture.

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Péri, Benedek. Department of Turkic Studies, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary.

The Persian Manuscript Collection of the Library and Information Centre
of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was founded by Count József Teleki (1790–1855) who gifted away his whole library of more than 30.000 volumes to the Learned Society, a predecessor institution of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1826. For more than a century books and manuscripts written in Oriental languages or dealing with Oriental subjects were not separated from other parts of the collection until 1949 when Lajos Ligeti (1902–1987), a distinguished scholar of Turkic, Mongolian and Tibetan studies initiated the establishment of an Oriental Collection. Manuscripts in Oriental languages are preserved in this collection today.

The Persian manuscript section of the Oriental Collection contains 170 individually catalogued texts bound into 155 volumes representing the Persian manuscript production of four major cultural centres of the Persianate world, the Ottoman Empire, Iran, India and Central Asia. The manuscripts preserved in the Collection include texts on a wide range of topics from classical Persian literature to history, religion, natural sciences and lexicography. The aim of the proposed paper is to give a general description of the Persian collection and its history, highlighting the copies of still unidentified and rare works or otherwise interesting volumes covering a time range from the 14th to the 19th centuries.

Piller, Anja (> Adam, Volker & Pillier, Anja**)**

Ray, Anne (> Kiplinger, John & Ray, Anne**)**

Regourd, Anne (> Fani, Sara & Regourd, Anne**)**

Özyıldırım, Ali Emre (> Özkan, Naz & Özyıldırım, Ali Emre**)**

Shehabeddine, Nabila. American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

Copyright and Intellectual Property, Copyright and Fair Use: Lebanon as a case study

Libraries in Lebanon and other countries in the region are struggling to draw the line between the copyrighted and public domain in print and digital publications.

In this presentation I will explore copyright legislations and exceptions in Lebanon for print and digital publications. WIPO legislations and their adaptation In Lebanon will be discussed as well.

I will also be using Lebanon as a case study and compare it with developments in other parts of the Arab world. Intellectual piracy will be discussed. The importance of protecting intellectual property without restricting access for education purposes will be highlighted.

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Tokuhara, Yasuhiro. The University of Tokyo Library System, Japan.

Middle Eastern and Islamic resources in Japan :
An overview and problems in cataloging and utilization

Middle East and Islamic studies in Japan after World War II are characterized by their intercollegiate cooperation to make up for insufficiencies of human and information resources. Because only a few undergraduate courses in the field of Middle East and Islamic Studies exist in Japanese universities and most of Middle East and Islam Studies scholars in Japan are working as the only specialists in their universities, researchers need to collaborate in order to acquire subsidies for large-scale research.

Turning to libraries, along with the spread of computers in academic researches and library services in early 2000s, most university libraries have adopted computerization in cataloging. However, in the situation where there is no subject librarians system, cataloging and retrieving Middle Eastern materials became more difficult for both librarians and researchers. In these circumstances, librarians also need to cooperate beyond the boundaries of universities in order to solve problems in collection building, cataloging and utilization of foreign language materials.

In this presentation, I will give outlines of Middle East and Islamic Studies resources in Japan, including some collections of Islamic manuscripts and documents, which remain invisible or unsearchable to outsiders. Then I will describe our efforts to catalog Arabic script materials in NACSIS-CAT which is Japan's largest online union catalog, and I will introduce some

activities for effective utilization of these materials, including activities of the Documentation Center for Islamic Area Studies at Toyo Bunko (the Oriental Library) and the Uehiro Project for the Asian Research Library (U-PARL) at the University of Tokyo.

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Vernay-Nouri, Annie. Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, France.

Les peintres arabes de manuscrits à l'époque ottomane

La peinture arabe tardive de manuscrits reste un champ d'étude largement dédaigné par les historiens de l'art islamique. Le programme de recherche autour des manuscrits arabes illustrés de *Kalîla wa Dimna* mené en coopération entre la BnF et l'Université Paris Sorbonne depuis 2013 a permis d'accroître le nombre de manuscrits connus, copiés durant la domination ottomane. Ce corpus est l'occasion de mettre en lumière plusieurs peintres qui ont exercé en Egypte et en Syrie au XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles.

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Vrolijk, Arnoud. Leiden University Libraries, The Netherlands.

The Adriaan Reland Manuscripts at Leiden

The Utrecht scholar Adriaan Reland (1676-1718) is best known for his *De religione Mohammedic*a (1705), the first impartial study of Islam in Modern Europe. In the 19th century sixteen Reland manuscripts were detected in the Leiden University collections. Recently it was possible to trace twelve more manuscripts at Leiden with the help of a little known auction catalogue dating from 1761, more than 40 years after Reland's death. These recent discoveries include two Persian manuscripts in the hand of the French scholar Antoine Galland and a beautifully illuminated 17th-century *Quran* from the Moluccas. The manuscripts reveal research interests that are not always obvious from Reland's publications.

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