

PAPERS ABSTRACTS

34th MELCom International Conference, 4th-6th June 2012, PARIS

Monday 4th June 2012 - Session 1

1. Transferring Rare Books from the Imperial Treasury to Libraries

Zeren Tanindi (Museum Consultant, Sabancı University. Sakıp Sabancı Museum. Emirgan- İstanbul, Turkey)

Abstract: The Ottoman palace treasury was not just a place for storing money, but also precious objects, including rare books that were outstanding in terms either of their texts or as works of art. The way the books were stored in the treasury is not known, but it is apparent that keeping them in good condition was a problem, which is why Sultan Ahmed III built the first detached library building in the Enderun Courtyard at Topkapı Sarayı which opened in the 1719. Later on Sultan Mahmud I built a library on the south side of Haghia Sophia with an entrance from inside the mosque, and the library was opened in 1740. Some of the books in the Imperial Treasury were placed here. The last sultan to establish a library for keeping rare books from the palace treasury was Abdülhamid II. The library he founded at Yıldız Sarayı, which was probably completed in 1893.

2. Celebrating 500 years of Armenian printing - an exposition of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin

Meliné Pehlivanian (Curator, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin P.K.)

Abstract: From April 17th to May 20th 2012 the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin shows its Armenian treasures, both handwritten and printed, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Armenian printing. My paper will give an impression of this event and an overview on the Armenian holdings at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

3. Les notices d'autorités personnes turco-ottomanes

Sara Yontan-Musnik (Conservateur, Bibliothèque nationale de France)

Abstract : Malgré les propositions élaborées par Birnbaum dès 1968, les règles et pratiques pour rédiger des notices d'autorités auteurs personnes physiques ottomanes ne sont pas figées. La diversité des formes par lesquelles on fait référence aux auteurs ottomans, l'absence de patronyme au sens de « nom de famille », le répertoire étroit des prénoms provoquant de fréquentes homonymies, augmentent la confusion des personnes et d'œuvres, un cauchemar pour l'établissement des catalogues. Si l'on ajoute à cela la question des alphabets et celle de « nationalité telle que nous la comprenons aujourd'hui, les difficultés se multiplient. Ainsi au cours de l'été 2010, un message posté sur MELA-Net, le forum professionnel des bibliothécaires nord américains spécialistes des Proche et Moyen Orient, a incité le bureau turc de la Bibliothèque nationale de France à formuler quelques recommandations sur le sujet. Si nous espérons aboutir ainsi à quelques résolutions, nous comptons y arriver après avoir suscité le débat parmi la communauté des collègues réunie ici et ailleurs.

Ottoman name authorities revisited

Despite the proposals developed by Birnbaum in 1968, rules and practices to establish authority records for Ottoman authors have gaps and / or are still not completely implemented. The diversity of ways in which reference is made to these authors, the lack of patronyms in the sense of a unique family name, the limited range of given names among Ottoman Turks leading to many homonyms, all add to the confusion of people and their works, constituting a real nightmare for the specialist. If we add to this the question of changing alphabets and that of "nationality" as we understand it today, the difficulties only increase.

During the summer of 2010, a message posted on MELA-Net, the professional mailing list of the Middle East Librarians Association triggered the Turkish office of the French National Library (Bibliothèque nationale de France) to come up, once again, with some recommendations on the subject. If we hope thereby to achieve some resolutions via these recommendations, we hope to do so after having sparked a debate among the community of colleagues gathered here and elsewhere.

4. VIAF (Virtual International Authority File): construire des ponts entre les cultures

Vincent Boulet (Conservateur, Bibliothèque nationale de France)

Abstract : Chaque fichier d'autorité national est établi en respectant les cadres culturels, linguistiques ou d'écriture de la majorité de ses publics propres et des catalogueurs qui établissent les notices. Le fichier d'autorité international VIAF (<http://viaf.org/>) permet de dépasser les particularismes régionaux ou nationaux en faisant dialoguer les fichiers d'autorité les uns avec les autres. VIAF rassemble aujourd'hui les notices d'autorité personnes et collectivités de 22

établissements à travers le monde (dont, pour la France, la BnF et le SUDOC, mais également la Bibliothèque d'Alexandrie, la Bibliothèque nationale israélienne et la Bibliothèque d'État de Russie...). Dépasser les usages culturels particuliers ne signifie pas les annihiler. Au contraire, en refusant d'établir une seule forme du nom valable pour tous, VIAF respecte les cadres culturels d'origine et se garde de les hiérarchiser les uns par rapport aux autres. VIAF ne se place pas au-dessus des fichiers nationaux mais dresse des ponts entre eux. L'objectif de la communication est de montrer, à partir d'exemples concrets, le mode de fonctionnement de VIAF, ses usages possibles et les nombreuses perspectives d'évolution, par exemple dans le web sémantique grâce auquel les référentiels d'autorité peuvent être réutilisés dans un cadre plus large que le monde des bibliothèques.

VIAF (Virtual International Authority File) : building bridges between cultures

Each national authority file is set up according to the cultural, linguistic or writing background of the most of its own users and those of the cataloguers who establish the records. The international authority file VIAF (<http://viaf.org/>) allows going beyond the national or regional particularities by making them talk with each other. Now, VIAF brings together the authority records for names of persons and corporate bodies of 22 partners from all over the world (including, representing France, BnF and SUDOC, but also the Alexandrina, the Israeli National Library and the Russian State Library...). Going beyond cultural usages does not mean to destroy them. On the contrary, by refusing to establish a unique preferred form valid for all users, VIAF respects the initial cultural backgrounds and then avoids establishing hierarchies between them. VIAF doesn't put itself over the original files but builds bridges between them. The aim of the paper is the following: to show, by using concrete examples, how VIAF does work, its possible uses and its many perspectives for the future, for instance the semantic web, where the authority files can be used in a larger context than the library community.

Monday 4th June 2012 - Session 2

5. Les manuscrits illustrés de "Kalila wa Dimna" à la BnF : nouvelles perspectives

Annie VERNAY-NOURI (Conservateur, Bibliothèque nationale de France)

Abstract : Traduit à partir de fables indiennes en arabe et en persan, "Kalila wa Dimna" est certainement l'un des textes qui a été le plus illustré dans le monde musulman. On en compte, dans ses différentes versions, plus de quatre vingt dix copies conservées dans le monde. La BnF n'en possède pas moins de quinze manuscrits (6 en arabe, 8 en persan et 1 en turc) allant du XIIIe au XIXe siècle. Si certains ont déjà fait l'objet de travaux, d'autres ont été peu étudiés, particulièrement les plus tardifs.

The illustrated manuscripts of Kalila wa Dimna at the BnF (the French National Library): new perspectives

Translated from Indian fables into Arabic and Persian, "Kalilah wa-Dimna" is certainly one of the texts that have been the most illustrated in the Muslim world. We reckon that over ninety extant copies of its various versions exist worldwide. The BnF does not have less than fifteen manuscripts (6 in Arabic, 8 in Persian and 1 in Turkish) dating from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century. While some have already been studied, others have been little studied, particularly the later manuscripts.

6. Shumen: A manuscript production centre far from the capital

Ayşe Aldemir Kilercik (Sabanci University Sakip Sabanci Museum, Turkey)

Abstract : In the 19th century Ottoman period a large number of Korans were copied in places other than Istanbul, particularly in Shumen. Şerif Halil Paşa (d. 1751) appears to be the person who initiated and supported this activity. One of the conditions laid down in his endowment deed dated 4 May 1744 for Şerif Halil Paşa Mosque, which he founded in Shumen, was that lessons in calligraphy be given in the adjoining library. Sultan Mahmud II visited Shumen in 1837 and demonstrated his support for the project by sending calligraphers from the capital. Korans produced in Shumen have distinctive illumination and binding decoration. Manuscripts produced in Shumen and the calligraphers who worked in the town are discussed in the light of examples in the Sakip Sabanci Museum manuscript collection.

7. Creating and disseminating knowledge: the Arabic and Armenian manuscript traditions

Kevork Bardakjian (Professor of Armenian Language & Literature, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

Abstract: This paper is a comparative study of Arabic and Armenian manuscript production traditions. It will draw parallels between an Islamic and Christian tradition in the realm of production (place, form, technical aspects, materials, tools, colophons, etc.) authorship, main topics, scribal art, circulation, and the value and veneration of manuscripts as sources of both divine and secular wisdom and knowledge.

Tuesday 5th June 2012 - Session 3

1. OpenEdition , portail de ressources électroniques en sciences humaines et sociales

Delphine Cavallo (Responsable du pôle information scientifique d'OpenEdition, CNRS, Université d'Aix-Marseille, EHESS, Université d'Avignon)

OpenEdition est un portail de ressources électroniques en libre accès dédié aux sciences humaines et sociales. Il offre à la communauté scientifique, aux bibliothèques et à leurs lecteurs quatre plateformes de publication et d'information d'envergure internationale : Revues.org, avec plus de 300 revues, Calenda, calendrier des lettres et des sciences humaines et sociales, Hypothèses, plateforme de plus de 300 carnets de recherche, et OpenEdition books, qui sera inaugurée en 2012 avec 1000 livres disponibles. OpenEdition offre des services exclusifs aux bibliothèques abonnées via son programme OpenEdition Freemium.

Le Moyen-Orient est particulièrement bien représenté sur les plateformes d'OpenEdition : Revues.org diffuse plusieurs revues qui y sont éditées, et peut accueillir des revues exclusivement en arabe ou en farsi par exemple. La vitalité de la recherche dans les pays du Moyen-Orient est mise en valeur par les nombreux carnets de recherche et annonces d'événements scientifiques diffusés par OpenEdition.

Nous présenterons les détails de ces outils pour un public de bibliothécaires spécialisés sur le Moyen-Orient.

OpenEdition, a portal for electronic resources in Social Sciences and Humanities

OpenEdition is a publicly funded portal dedicated electronic publishing and academic communication in the humanities and social sciences. It offers the academic community, librarians and their users four international-scale publication and information platforms: Revues.org (more than 300 journals), Calenda (academic announcements), Hypotheses (more than 300 scientific blogging), and the forthcoming OpenEdition Books (book series, to be launched in 2012). The OpenEdition *Freemium* program, dedicated to libraries, provides premium services for subscribers. The OpenEdition team will present a selection of the OpenEdition electronic resources and scientific tools dedicated to libraries specialized in the Middle East. This area is particularly well represented on the OpenEdition platforms: Revues.org hosts several journals published in the Middle East and its templates are fully adapted to publications in Middle-Eastern languages, for exemple Arabic or Farsi. Similarly, the dynamism of research in the Middle East is fostered by the numerous research blogs and academic event announcements published on Hypotheses and Calenda.

2. AMEEL: Gateway to Gazettes

Elizabeth A. S. Beaudin (Manager, International Digital Projects, Yale University Library, New Haven)

Yale University Library will soon complete the digitization of two Middle Eastern gazettes: al-Jaridah al-rasmiyah from Syria and the Palestine Gazette. (The Syrian Gazette began as "Al-`Asimah" and changed to "Al-Jaridah al-rasmiyah". The Palestine gazette's title changed from "Official Gazette, O.E.T.A. (South)" to "Official gazette of the Government of Palestine" then to "the Palestine gazette".) Digital copies from both gazettes will be available covering the years 1919-1948 – a fundamental time for scholars to review the efforts of nation building via these rich sources of data. The paper will review how these new resources fit into the Arabic and Middle Eastern Electronic Library (AMEEL) repository. Additionally, the paper will discuss Optical Character Recognition (OCR) of Arabic text and its challenges as seen in the conversion of the Syrian gazette, which presented low quality print and yellowed paper, and the Palestine gazette, which was digitized from microfilm. Finally, a research project using the data extracted via OCR will be discussed.

3. To curate or not to curate: Digitizing manuscripts and books by subject

Dr Raquel Ukeles (Curator, Islam and Middle East Collection, National Library of Israel)

The National Library of Israel has embarked on a five-year plan to digitize large numbers of books, periodicals and manuscripts from its collections, including Arabic and Islamic material. In the first part of my presentation, I will present the Library's current project to digitize 1,200 rare and exquisite Arabic and Islamic manuscripts from our collection and to build virtual exhibitions on the sacred texts and masterpieces of Islamic culture. In the second part of my presentation, I would like to raise questions about the role of libraries in digitizing books (such as whether libraries should digitize material that already exists on the web, and whether libraries should aim to digitize all copyright-free material in their collections or if they should focus on specific sub-collections by theme). After raising these challenges, I would then present the NLI's current strategy for digitizing books and receive feedback.

4. La numérisation des manuscrits arabes de la Bulac

Bernadette Vincent (BULAC, Paris, France)

Abstract: La Bulac possède une collection de manuscrits arabes de premier plan, mais qui est peu valorisée. Grâce à une bourse de la fondation TIMA, une partie de cette collection a été numérisée en 2011 et est aujourd'hui disponible dans notre bibliothèque numérique. Cette première expérience à petite échelle nous donne des clefs pour mener à terme des projets plus ambitieux.

Digitization of the Arabic manuscripts of Bulac library

Bulac library houses a major collection of Arabic manuscripts, but this valuable collection is not really promoted. Thanks to a grant received from TIMA, some manuscripts have been digitized in 2011 and are displayed online on our digital library. This first experience of digitization gives us tools to lead more ambitious projects in the future.

5. Kashmir - Hoqand - Krasnoyarsk: the Manuscript from Seyyid Umar-khan's Library

Ilya Zaytsev (Research Fellow, Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

Abstract : The paper deals with the Ms. which is now kept in the Library of Krasnoyarsk District. The richly decorated Story of Four Dervishes in Persian was produced in Kashmir probably in the end of the 18 cent. The seal of the Hoqand Khan Seyyid Umar (1809-1822) demonstrates that the book has belonged to his library of which we know almost nothing. After the fall of the Khanate the Ms. found its place in one of the private collections and then in the Library of Krasnoyarsk.

6. "Middle-Eastern manuscripts": on-line exhibition programme on the website of the National Library of Russia.

Olga Vasilyeva (Curator of the Oriental collections Manuscript Department National Library of Russia, Saint Petersburg, Russia)

Abstract: On the website of the National Library of Russia (St-Petersburg) users can find among the numerous on-line exhibitions a dozen displaying the manuscript collections. The first exhibition was prepared on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Consortium of European libraries (2007); being named "Cultural heritage of Europe in collections of the National Library of Russia" it contains images and descriptions of several Oriental manuscripts which are posted in the sections dedicated to Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Spain. Later the following virtual exhibitions-excursions appeared accompanied with prefaces and explanations (some in Russian only, some both in English and Russian) which represent the Middle-Eastern handwritten books and fragments, mostly masterpieces of the arts of the book:

- 1) Early Qur'ans of the J.-J. Marcel collection;
- 2) "Shah-nama" by Firdausi – immortal work of genius: for 1000 years of creation;
- 3) "Miracle-worker of words": Nizami and his "Five poems";
- 4) Armenian handwritten heritage in the National Library of Russia.

In the paper these exhibitions will be presented, the reasons for and the principles of their making will be discussed, the future program will be announced as well ("First collection of Abraham Firkovich: 150 years in the National Library of Russia", "Oriental manuscripts in the collection of Archimandrite Antonin, the head of the Russian orthodox mission in Jerusalem", "Abd-al-Rahman Jami, poet and mystic – towards his 600-anniversary", etc.). Just a brief listing of the exhibitions' titles gives an idea of the versatile and valuable collections of the Middle-Eastern manuscripts housed in the Library. Our programme is focused on the most important items, persons and events.

7. Tolga Manuscripts, a Treasure in the Desert: a Project for Valorizing the Collection.

Azzedine BOUDERBANE, Kamel Boukerzaza, Rihane Abdelhamid & Djamila Maamar (University of Constantine, Algeria)

Abstract: Tolga (Biskra), a small town in the Algerian desert, possesses a fabulous private collection of manuscripts, unfortunately, invisible to the public eyes. After an exploration in the region, we intend to lead a project which consists in processing this collection via the application of 'ISADG' standards and in setting up a digitalization platform with the creation of a dynamic site on the Web. Thus, information users and, above all, researchers will be able to exploit this hidden treasure. Our project will be portrayed with unique photos of some manuscripts 'buried' in the desert.

8. Les projets collaboratifs de numérisation des manuscrits: expérience de la Bibliothèque Nationale Algérienne et le centre Juma Al Majid (UAE).

Kamel Boukerzaza & Nabil Aknouche (Mentouri University, Constantine- Algeria)

Abstract : Cette communication explore les projets collaboratifs de numérisation du patrimoine documentaire (manuscrits) qu'a mené la bibliothèque nationale algérienne en collaboration avec le centre Juma Al Majid aux Emirats Arabes Unis. L'étude met l'accent sur les résultats attendus de ce projet et montre la valeur de ces trésors aux chercheurs.

A joint manuscripts digitization project between the Algerian national library and the Juma al-Majid Centre (UAE).

This paper will present the joint digitization project of the written patrimony (manuscripts) led by both the Algerian national library and the Juma al-Majid Centre in the UAE. This presentation will highlight the results expected from such a collaboration, and how it will serve the academic audience.

9. Manuscrits de philosophie arabe à la Bibliothèque Orientale, projets et réalisations

May Semaan Seigneurie (Director, Bibliothèque Orientale - Université Saint Joseph, Lebanon)

Abstract : La participation de la BO au projet euro-méditerranéen sur les manuscrits de philosophie arabe a permis certaines réalisations: - l'inventaire des manuscrits de philosophie arabe de la bibliothèque - l'établissement d'une fiche de description exhaustive spécifiquement conçue pour les manuscrits - la publication des résultats des recherches dans les Mélanges de l'USJ - l'adoption de la base de données Abjad conçue par l'IRHT/CNRS. ARABIC

Manuscripts of Arabic Philosophy at the Bibliothèque Orientale, Projects and Accomplishments.

The presentation will focus on the Bibliothèque Orientale's accomplished steps within the Euro-Mediterranean project on manuscripts of Arabic philosophy:

- inventory of Arabic philosophy manuscripts at the BO
- comprehensive cataloguing data, specifically designed for manuscripts
- publishing of the project research in the Mélanges de l'USJ
- use of the manuscript database Abjad, created by the IRHT/CNRS, Paris.

1. "Réseau des Bibliothèques Parlementaires Arabes"

Amal Tarhini (Directrice de la Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée Nationale du Liban, Présidente de APLN)

Abstract : Un réseau régional réunissant les bibliothèques parlementaires arabes a été créé sous le nom de : « Réseau des bibliothèques parlementaires arabes » APLN en coopération avec le programme de soutien parlementaire. Ce réseau a été financé par l'agence américaine pour le développement international et mis en œuvre par le centre de développement international à l'Université de New York, et ce sous la supervision du secrétaire général de l'union parlementaire arabe et le chef de la division des services des bibliothèques et de recherche dans les parlements de la fédération internationale des associations et institutions des bibliothèques (IFLA) et autres.

Les termes du plan de phase approuvés sont les suivants:

1 - Communiquer avec les secrétaires généraux des parlements arabes pour leur demander d'approuver le règlement interne du « réseau des bibliothèques parlementaires arabes » comme convenu dans la conférence de fondation tenue à Beyrouth en Janvier 2012

2 - Remplir le questionnaire concernant les bibliothèques parlementaires arabes

3 - Communiquer avec les bibliothèques qui n'ont pas participé à la conférence de fondation tenue à Beyrouth.

4 - Créer un portail web pour les lois.

5 - Participer à la conférence des associations et institutions des bibliothèques.

6 – Un plan des technologies de l'information et des télécommunications dans les bibliothèques parlementaires.

7 - La mise en œuvre d'une étude de besoin des bénéficiaires des services des bibliothèques parlementaires arabes.

Le règlement général du réseau des bibliothèques parlementaires arabes a été approuvé, lors de la réunion annuelle de la première année, tenue au parlement libanais, les 19-20 Janvier 2012.

Il est également possible de donner un bref aperçu de la bibliothèque du Parlement libanais, qui a été créé en 1998, après que la guerre civile libanaise a détruit l'ancienne bibliothèque.

2. Le défi de la construction d'une base de données à but non lucratif dans le monde arabe

Rita Maalouf (Directrice, Arab Educational Information Network (Shamaa), Lebanon)

Abstract : Arab Educational Information Network est une association à but non lucratif qui construit et met gratuitement en ligne la base de données en éducation Shamaa couvrant les thèses et mémoires, articles de périodiques, chapitres de livres, livres et rapports produits en éducation dans les pays arabes à partir de 2007, dans les trois langues : arabe, français et anglais. La construction de la base de données Shamaa a fait face à un certain nombre de défis dont les plus importants concernent la sélection des documents à inclure, la difficulté de réunir la production en éducation des divers pays arabes, le choix de l'outil d'indexation, le choix du système de gestion de la base de données, la mise à disposition du résumé et du texte intégral, en plus des difficultés reliées à l'utilisation de la langue arabe en documentation. Cette présentation traitera des défis susmentionnés ainsi que des stratégies et méthodes qui ont été utilisées pour surmonter ces défis et réaliser les objectifs du projet.

The challenge of building a non-profit database in the Arab world

Arab Educational Information Network is a nonprofit organization that builds and offers a free online database ("Shamaa") covering the sources on education: theses and dissertations, journal articles, book chapters, books and reports produced about education in Arab countries since 2007, in three languages: Arabic, French and English. The construction of the Shamaa database has faced a number of challenges, the most important ones were the selection of materials for inclusion, the difficulty of assembling the production of various Arab educational systems, the choice of the indexing tool, the choice of a database management system, the availability of summaries and full text versions, in addition to difficulties related to the use of Arabic in documentation. This presentation will address the above challenges and the strategies and methods that were used to overcome these challenges and achieve the project's objectives.

3. La liste de discussion AuteursArabes : bilan et perspectives

Annick Bernard (Conservateur général honoraire des bibliothèques, France) and Philippe Chevrant (Conservateur, Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire, Egypt)

Abstract : La liste de discussion AuteursArabes a été ouverte en avril 2003, pour appliquer une recommandation de la table ronde sur les conditions de l'échange de notices d'autorité auteurs arabes organisée au sein de la 24e conférence du MELCom International (Paris, 2002). L'objectif principal alors assigné à la liste, ouverte à tous les professionnels intéressés, était de poursuivre les travaux engagés sur les autorités auteurs et titres arabes ou en écriture arabe dans les catalogues de bibliothèque, et de faire progresser des questions telles que le choix des vedettes, les systèmes de romanisation, les conditions et les outils permettant l'échange et la réutilisation de notices d'autorité normalisées. La communication se propose de dresser d'abord un bilan de l'activité de la liste par rapport à l'objectif initial (sujets

effectivement discutés, types de question qui peuvent n'être plus d'actualité...) et de montrer sous quelle forme on peut estimer qu'elle a été utile (en particulier par la dissémination d'information à laquelle les professionnels n'ont pas toujours aisément accès). Compte tenu des outils web aujourd'hui disponibles et des nouvelles pratiques des professionnels, il apparaît nécessaire de s'interroger sur son évolution éventuelle. En annexe seront fournies quelques statistiques (dont la répartition par pays des 244 abonnés).

The discussion list AuteursArabes: an assessment and perspectives.

The discussion list "AuteursArabes" was opened in April 2003, to comply with the recommendations of the round table, *Towards an Exchange Network of Arabic Authority Records*, held during the MELCOM International 24th Conference (Paris, 2002).

It has been aimed at following up and diffusing work on Arabic author and title authority records in library catalogues, and at making available ideas and advances on issues that concern professionals such as defining and promoting bibliographic standards, i.e. choice of headings, Romanization systems, conditions and tools for simplifying exchange and re-use of national authority headings.

This paper proposes to give a general overview of what really happened on the list compared to its initial objective (issues that were discussed, topics that can be obsolete nowadays...). It will assess in what ways it can be found, that AuteursArabes has been really useful (e.g. by disseminating such information which professionals do not necessarily have access to). Considering the quantity of web tools that are available to-day and the new practices in use among professionals, it seems appropriate to discuss if and how the list should evolve. In appendix, some statistics are provided (including a breakdown by country of its 241 subscribers).

Wednesday 6th June 2012 - Session 7

4. The Islamic Library "Felix M^a Pareja" and private donations as important aspect of collection development

Luisa Mora (Head of Islamic Library "Félix María Pareja" at AECID 's Libraries, Spain)

Abstract: The Islamic Library "Felix M^a Pareja" (Aecid Libraries) has developed an active collection policy focus on the private donations and the legacies of renowned arabists. In this way we have incorporated three specialized bibliographical collections, essential to know the stage of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco. In the communication, the digitalized documents and procedures for dissemination among researchers will be detailed.

5. Ottoman Documentary Heritage in Bosnia-Herzegovina: From the Present State to the Development of Digital Collections

Haris Zaimovic (Director, Historical Archives of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina) & Lejla Kodric Zaimovic (Assistant professor, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina)

Abstract: Since the Ottoman period, numerous important library, research and educational institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina have been centres of intensive preservation and promotion of Ottoman culture in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Besides, Bosnian-Herzegovinian library, research and educational institutions with documentary heritage of oriental type are one of the main sources of information about Ottoman culture throughout the Mediterranean region, the Balkans, Southeast Europe and beyond. Therefore, the objective of the proposed paper is to valorise not only the historical role of today's Bosnian-Herzegovinian library, research and educational institutions preserving documentary heritage of oriental type, but also the current and planned activities of these institutions in ICT supported managing, digitizing, preserving, presenting and promoting Ottoman documentary heritage on the local and the wider, global level, which is a very important task especially because Ottoman culture in Bosnia-Herzegovina over the past centuries gained a number of specific, locally-shaped features, unique in the wider context. Among a number of important institutions of this type, special attention in this paper will be paid to the current and future activities of developing digital collections of institutions such as Gazi Husrev-bey's Library in Sarajevo, The Library of the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo, The National and University Library of Bosnia-Herzegovina, The National Museum of Bosnia-Herzegovina, The Museum of Sarajevo, The Archives of Bosnia-Herzegovina, The Historical Archives of Sarajevo, The Department for Oriental Philology at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo, The Faculty of Islamic Studies in Sarajevo etc., while considering that all these institutions have been active carriers of information as well as centres of teaching and promoting the values of Ottoman culture in both Bosnia-Herzegovina and the wider context for very long time, even for centuries.

6. 60 ans au service de la recherche en études islamiques : la bibliothèque d'études islamiques de McGill

Anaïs Salamon (Head of the Bibliothèque des Etudes Islamiques, McGill University, Canada)

Abstract : Fondée en 1952 par l'Institut d'études Islamiques, la Bibliothèque d'Etudes Islamiques (BEI) était l'une des premières bibliothèques de recherche en Études islamiques du continent Nord-Américain. Modeste bibliothèque départementale au départ, elle est aujourd'hui une bibliothèque de recherche internationalement reconnue, dotée d'une collection unique aspirant à couvrir tous les aspects de la civilisation islamique : 125.000 volumes imprimés et un nombre

croissant de ressources électroniques dont la moitié en plus de dix langues non-européennes. A l'occasion de la célébration du 60e anniversaire de la Bibliothèque d'Etudes Islamiques, il semble intéressant de mettre en contexte et d'analyser cette évolution : après un historique de la création de la bibliothèque, cette présentation propose une vue d'ensemble des collections et de leur développement, de l'espace et de ses transformations, ainsi que des services sans cesse adaptés à un public grandissant et hétérogène.

60 years of supporting the research in Islamic Studies: McGill Islamic Studies Library

Founded in 1952 along with the Institute of Islamic Studies, the Islamic Studies Library was one of the very first research libraries dedicated to Islamic Studies in North America. Modest departmental Library at first, it has become today a research library recognized by and popular amongst worldwide scholars. Its unique collection intends to cover all aspects of the Islamic Civilization: 125.000 print volumes and an increasing number of electronic resources, of which half in about ten "Oriental" languages.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Islamic Studies Library, it seemed interesting to contextualize this evolution: starting with a brief history of the foundation of the ISL, this presentation will then provide an overview of the collections and their development over the years, of the space used by the ISL, and of the variety of services offered to a growing and mixed public.

Wednesday 6th June 2012 - Session 8

7. Ressources numériques concernant le monde iranien

Poupak Rafii Nejad (CNRS, Ivry, France / Abstracta Iranica editor)

Abstract : Cette communication voudrait tenter d'esquisser un aperçu et un état des lieux des sources et des ressources numériques concernant le « monde iranien » au sens large (spatio-temporel).

Ces données sont très diverses, aussi bien du point de vue de leurs contenus que celui de leurs formes et supports : Sites web dédiés, publication en ligne, bases de données, bibliothèques numériques, CDROM et DVD, etc.

Nous voudrions proposer une réflexion et quelques pistes permettant une évaluation de ces ressources sur un plan à la fois technique et scientifique. En espérant que ceci permettra de :

- donner une visibilité aux ressources et permettre de les identifier et regrouper
- faciliter leur accès au plus grand nombre
- mettre en valeur ces données, les classer et les indexer
- préserver leur qualité et pérenniser leur contenu (publication et diffusion)

... et contribuer en quelque sorte au développement de ses ressources.

Liens : Abstracta Iranica : <http://abstractairanica.revues.org>

Mondes iranien et indien : <http://www.iran-inde.cnrs.fr>

Irancarto : <http://www.irancarto.cnrs.fr>

Digital Resources on the Iranian World

This paper would try to sketch an overview and an inventory of sources and digital resources on the "Iranian world" in all its space-temporal dimensions. These data are very diverse, both in terms of contents than forms and media: portals, websites, online publications, databases, digital libraries, CDROM and DVD, etc. We want to propose a few avenues for reflection and evaluation of these resources on both technical and scientific levels. We hope this will help: to

- enhance the visibility of those resources, so they can be identified and consolidated
- facilitate access to a larger audience
- develop those data, classify and index them
- check their quality and update their contents (publication and dissemination)
- contribute somehow to the development of these resources.

Links: Abstracta Iranica: <http://abstractairanica.revues.org> / Iranian and Indian worlds: <http://www.iran-inde.cnrs.fr> / Irancarto: <http://www.irancarto.cnrs.fr>

8. Electronic sources, databases and open sources in Turkey

Rifat Bali (Libra Books Manager, Turkey)

Abstract: This paper will consist in giving a short history of open sources in Turkey and then present sources which are presently available in Turkey in the field of social sciences, humanities, art and architecture.