

Ronald Lewcock to leave MIT

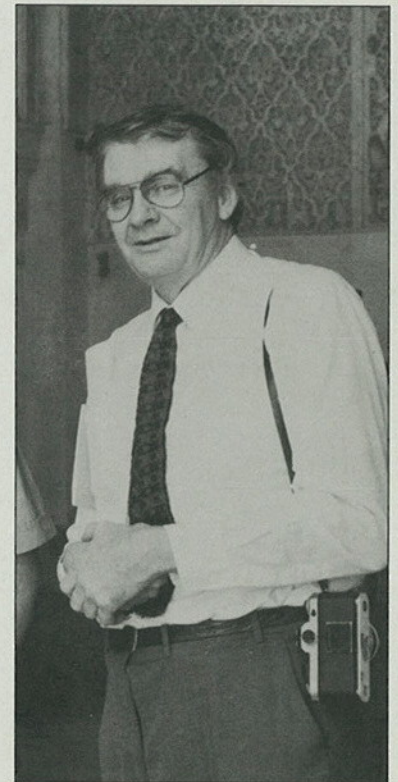
Uzbek Architects visit AKP as part of DIS workshop on Samarqand

This past February, the Design for Islamic Societies unit (DIS) welcomed three architects from the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan. Sabir Adilov, Nematjan Sadikov, and Muhamed Akhmedov participated for two weeks in a DIS workshop on the reconstruction of the old city of Samarqand, Uzbekistan. Accompanying the three architects was Larissa Pudovkina, an official translator at the USSR Union of Architects.

Samarqand is a historic city in Uzbekistan known for its brilliant medieval religious monuments, most famous among them the Registan complex built between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Samarqand has been at the crossroads of history since ancient times when it was a prosperous trading town along the Silk Route. Throughout the centuries it has known the rule of the Persian, Arab, and Timurid empires.

Samarqand became the chief economic and cultural center of Central Asia under the Timurid empire. It particularly flourished with the rule of Timur's grandson, Ulugh Beg, who brought in not only the best craftsmen but also scholars from all over Asia, particularly mathematicians and astronomers. Ulugh Beg himself was a great astronomer. During his reign, Samarqand became a place of both scholastic and architectural splendor: an observatory, equipped with the most modern instruments of its time, was constructed; mosques and mausolea such as the Bibi Khanum, Gur-i-Amir, and Shah-i-Zindeh were added to or completed; and the Ulugh Beg Madrasa, the first of the three Registan buildings, was built. The other two Registan buildings, the Shir

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Nasser Rabbat joins MIT faculty and AKP staff

the History of Islamic Architecture in January by the History, Theory and Criticism Program (HTC) within the Department of Architecture at MIT. This appointment is supported by Aga Khan Program funds.

Nasser is no stranger to the AKP. Since 1985, Nasser has been with the HTC program studying medieval urbanism, early and medieval Islamic architecture and culture, Mediterranean house-forms, and medieval historiography. In his dissertation he reconstructs the Citadel of the Mountain (*Qal'at al-Jabal*) in Cairo, tracing its development from its inception in 1176 under Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi to its most definitive and monumental form under al-Nasir Muhammad in 1341. Nasser, in his study, evaluates the influence of the Mamluk socio-political hierarchy on the structure of the palatial complex. He further stresses the importance of construing the architectural vocabulary of the period in its proper, historical context.


Nasser, a native of Damascus, Syria, received his BA in architecture from the University of Damascus in 1979. In 1984, he completed his MArch from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). His professional experience includes positions with the Ministry of Public Works in Damascus and H. Michael

Nasser Rabbat was appointed Aga Khan Assistant Professor in

Fox & Associates in Los Angeles.

Nasser has several awards to his name including the McGuire Award for Best Design of a Solar House and the American Research Center in Egypt Fellowship for study in Cairo during the academic year 1988-89. He has published articles in *Muqarnas 6*, *AARP/Environmental Design*, and various Syrian journals, as well as a booklet on the Cairo citadel prepared especially for the 1989 Aga Khan Award ceremony held in that city.

At present, Nasser is very busy teaching two classes, "The History of the Mosque" and "Issues in Medieval Islamic Urbanism." His current research involves the relation between architecture and politics through a study of the development of palatial architecture from antiquity to Islam with a particular emphasis on Islam's medieval period. He is also interested in the etymology of Arabic architectural terms.

The AKP congratulates Nasser and wishes him well. 



Staff and Faculty News

Julia Bailey, assistant curator of Islamic and later Indian art at Harvard's Sackler Museum, will be on leave next year from the museum to write her dissertation.

Barbro Ek, AKP director, attended the American Research Institute in Turkey's board meeting held in Philadelphia this past January. In April, Barbro attended a conference in Hanover, New Hampshire, dealing with Soviet and American perspectives on Muslim and Middle Eastern societies and politics sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and Dartmouth College.

John C. Klensin, technical director for the AKP's videodisc system, recently published "Data Analysis Requirements and Statistical Database

Management Systems," in the book, *Statistical and Scientific Databases*, edited by Z. Michalewicz.



Mona Serageldin

Kim Lyon, curator of the AKP archives at MIT, visited the Aga Khan Award office in Geneva in May to acquire slides of

selected 1986 and 1989 nomination material.

Gülru Necipoglu, John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Humanities at Harvard, was selected to serve on the board of directors for the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH). She attended a meeting of SAH in Cincinnati, Ohio, this past April. Gülru's article, "From International Timurid to Ottoman: A Change of Taste in Sixteenth-Century Ceramic Tiles," appears in *Muqarnas 7*.

Mona Serageldin, associate director for the Aga Khan Unit for Housing and Urbanization, presented a paper in December on regularizing the informal land development

process and another in February on urban infrastructure finance at conferences organized by USAID. In March, she and **François Vigier** participated in the USAID working group charged with defining new concepts and strategies for housing and urban development programs in the post-war Middle East. They co-authored the group's policy report.

The newsletter is published semiannually by **The Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard and MIT**
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Ronald B. Lewcock, professor of architecture and Aga Khan Professor of Design for Islamic Societies, is resigning from MIT at the end of



Ronald Lewcock with students, spring 1987.

Students in the program have only the highest praise and warmest regard for Ron. He is known for the long hours he spends with students, the care he takes in critiquing their work, the excellence towards which he guides them, and his special style.

"He is one of the most understanding teachers" says Aarati Kanekar, a first-year DIS student from India. "He really goes out of his way for students, hunting in libraries for books, for example. And he stays up nights with us, sometimes until two or three in the morning, talking with us. In the studio, he really pushes us to production, to get beyond the doodling stage very quickly and into a detailed level."

Students feel that the diversity of his experience distinguishes him from many of the professors they've had. "Ron is not a 'desk-scholar,'" says Naji Al-Hasani, a second-year DIS student from Lebanon. "He does not relate to sites and events from only a reader's perspective. He has been involved with projects all over the world, and this makes him a scholar and a connoisseur at the same time."

Says Iftekhar Ahmed, a second-year DIS student from Bangladesh, "He is not really a person from any one country. I feel that I can really communicate with him. He knew things about my culture that I did not know myself."

Lewcock is an authority on the conservation of buildings and urban rehabilitation as

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the summer to join the Georgia Institute of Technology's Department of Architecture and to return to his research work at Clare Hall, Cambridge University. From now on he will spend half a year at each university. He will also periodically return to MIT as Visiting Aga Khan Professor.

Ronald came to MIT as Aga Khan Professor in 1984 to establish and direct the AKP's Design for Islamic Societies unit (DIS), a pioneer program offering a master of science degree in architecture studies (SMArchS) with a specialization in Islamic cultures. He has directed the program for the last seven years.

On his efforts at the DIS unit, Lewcock says:

"We are very concerned with how to juxtapose old and new together, how to create a sense of place that fits the identity of a particular environment, an identity that doesn't exist anywhere else in the world."

"We encouraged students to look at indigenous issues not only socially but also practically. We felt a widening gap between the elite who could afford western techniques and building materials and the great number of people who could never afford these. Designing buildings with air-conditioning, for example, is generally very inappropriate. We felt that students were not trained to deal with such issues. The real modern world is now grappling with the way high technology has helped to destroy the natural environment. Alternative, more indigenous technologies are now receiving attention from architects and scientists."

News from the Parallel Centers

At the University of Jordan in Amman Elmar Dittmann was appointed Aga Khan Visiting Professor in the Department of Architecture in September to establish a regional resource center devoted to researching appropriate physical environments for contemporary Muslim societies. Professor Dittmann taught for several years in both Nigeria and Ghana. He brings particular expertise to environmental design and urban planning in developing countries.

For the last ten years, he has taught at the technical university in Munich, Germany. The AKP welcomes Professor Dittmann to the Aga Khan network.

A five-week course on housing was held at Dawood College in Karachi, Pakistan, in February and March. In seminars and design studios, local professionals learned about recent approaches to housing problems and exchanged ideas on solving those problems in Pakistan. Preliminary juries

were held every other week. The course concluded with a final review, after which students received a certificate from the Dawood College Aga Khan Program.

Two seminars on urban issues and architectural education were organized by the Dawood College Aga Khan Program. The first was held in Karachi in December on the problems of urban areas in Pakistan and the effectiveness of architectural education in dealing with them. The second, in Lahore, discussed the role of universities in urban planning.



Soviets, Continued from page 1

Dor Madrasa and the Tillya Kari Madrasa, were built in the seventeenth century by the Uzbek Ashtarkhanide dynasty.

The traditional city of Samarqand was greatly altered, first by the imperial Russian, and then by the Soviet, rule of the city. When the Russian army invaded Samarqand in the middle of the nineteenth century, many monuments, including those in Registan Square, were either damaged or destroyed. The Russians additionally introduced the structure of a colonial city into Samarqand, planning the new center next to the old city. In doing so they brought to Samarqand European architecture, wide boulevards as opposed to the traditional narrow, winding streets, and apartment buildings to replace traditional courtyard houses.

The Soviets, in turn, have been reconstructing the Timurid monuments since the 1920s, but their city planning has introduced even greater changes to traditional Samarqand. Planning for greater vehicular movement and growing industrialization, the Soviets made boulevards and then cleared the land along the boulevards and Registan Square for modern development. The result was the displacement of residential and commercial life that occupied the areas immediately south and east of the square. Modern high-rise buildings occupy the periphery of the town, and block apartment buildings house the population displaced by the Soviet master plan. The buildings of Registan Square, now surrounded by open space, are more like isolated

museum pieces than the integrated urban sites they once were.

With the resurgence of nationalism and a renewed interest in traditional life spurred by *glasnost*, the revitalization of the areas immediately surrounding Registan Square is now on the Soviet agenda. The Aga Khan Award for Architecture, in conjunction with the USSR Union of Architects and the Uzbek SSR Union of Architects, is sponsoring an international design competition for a cultural center immediately west of Registan Square.

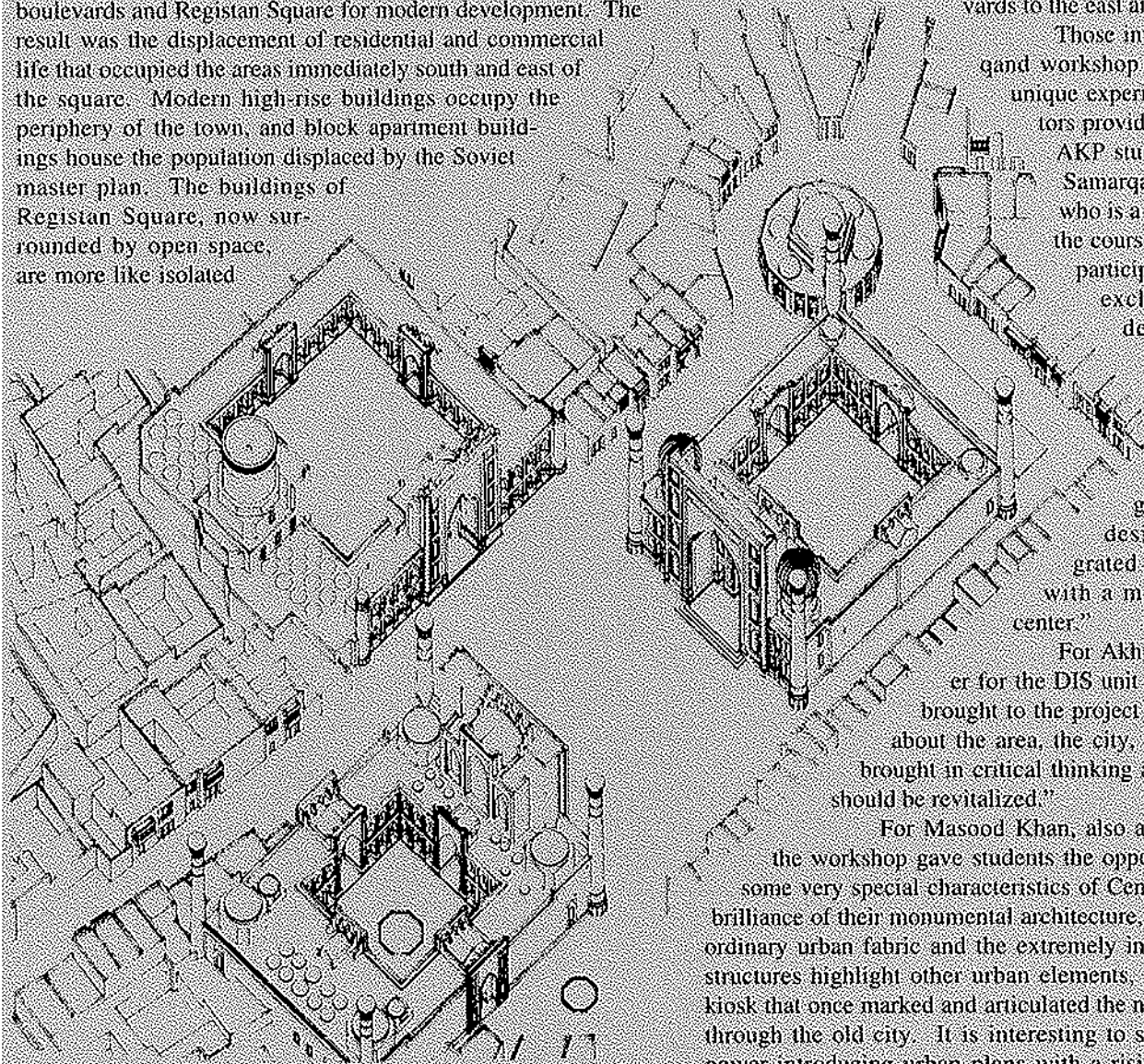
Students in the DIS workshop were asked to plan the revitalization of the northeast corner of Registan square. This area includes the Chahar Su, a twelve-sided, open-air pavillion built in the eighteenth century, and its surrounding areas. Formerly the center of commercial activity, the Chahar Su now houses the Soviet cooperative store. The students in their plans were to take into account the diverse, and perhaps conflicting, features of this area. These include the monumental scale and majesty of the

Registan buildings, the traditional residential areas lying to the north, and the modern boulevards to the east and south.

Those involved in the Samarqand workshop were thrilled by the unique experience the Uzbek visitors provided. Hatice Yazar, an AKP student who traveled to Samarqand last summer and who is a teaching assistant for the course, said: "The visitors participated in a very lively exchange with the students. The students were exposed to the ways in which local architects saw their city and in return they generated a variety of design ideas that integrated the historical fabric with a modern metropolitan center."

For Akhtar Badshah, a lecturer for the DIS unit the visitors "not only brought to the project first-hand knowledge about the area, the city, and the site, but also brought in critical thinking about how such areas should be revitalized."

For Masood Khan, also a lecturer for the unit the workshop gave students the opportunity "to re-invoke some very special characteristics of Central Asian cities—the brilliance of their monumental architecture, the humanity of their ordinary urban fabric and the extremely interesting way certain structures highlight other urban elements, like the twelve-sided kiosk that once marked and articulated the narrow streets winding through the old city. It is interesting to see the Soviet central power introducing urban plans with a rising, almost nostalgic, concern for saving, and at times, reconstituting, the traditional



Axonometric, hypothetical reconstruction of Registan Square, including the Chahar Su, of Timurid times. Drawing by Klaus Herdeg.

urban fabric. The ideological, semantic and environmental issues at play are very significant."

The three Uzbek visitors critiqued student work, delivered lectures outlining various aspects of Uzbek cities, and toured the architecture of both Boston and New York City. They said they were quite impressed by the system of education in the States, and they were particularly struck by the architecture here. Concerning Samarqand, they said that reconstruction there is now being done with an eye to preservation of the old environment and the desire to improve living conditions in the old houses. They feel that the earlier policy of demolishing the old and replacing it with the new was a mistake. ■

Visiting Scholar identifies seventeenth-century Shahname illustration

During her first day at Princeton University's library, Dr. Mukaddima Ashrafi, a visiting scholar with the AKP who is chief researcher at the Tadjik Academy of Sciences, USSR, found and identified an illustrated manuscript of Firdowsi's *Shahname* from the Samarqand school of the early seventeenth century.

Dr. Ashrafi is a scholar of Central Asian miniatures of the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. Prior to this discovery she had known of only four existing *Shahname* manuscripts of the Samarqand school, two located in England and two in the USSR. All four are thought to have been written and illustrated in Samarqand between 1600 and 1604. Her latest finding marks the fifth existing genuine manuscript of this kind.

Although the Princeton library correctly dated the manuscript's calligraphy, its illustration was incorrectly catalogued as late eighteenth century. According to Dr. Ashrafi the poem's calligraphy was completed in 1600 and illustrated in 1620, slightly later than the other four books.

These later illustrations are very important, according to Dr. Ashrafi, because they show the evolution of the Samarqand school from its more laconic forms to the later rich, romantic forms. They also show the Samarqand school's relation to the Mughal schools of illustration. Dr. Ashrafi, who has written six books and many articles on the subject, is currently writing about Islamic architecture as represented in fourteenth- through seventeenth-century miniatures and monographs for inclusion in a UNESCO publication on the history of the civilization of Central Asia. ■

About our Uzbek visitors...

Sabir Adilov is the director of the Central Asian Institute on the Theory of Architecture and Town Planning in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. For more than twenty years he was the chief architect of Tashkent. His projects include the master plan of Tashkent for which he designed many large-scale buildings and structures. Mr. Adilov spoke on the reconstruction of old Tashkent, particularly of the period following the 1966 earthquake.

Nematjan Sadikov is the director of the Middle Asian regional branch of the Central Asian Institute on the Theory of Architecture and Town Planning. Mr. Sadikov was the chief architect of Samarqand for fifteen years, during which time he devoted himself to the reconstruction of the old part of Samarqand. At MIT, he lectured on the reconstruction of the central historical part of Samarqand.



Preparing an Uzbek pilaf dinner. From left to right: Sabir Adilov, Nematjan Sadikov, Visiting Scholar Mukaddima Ashrafi, and Muhamed Akhmedov.

Muhamed Akhmedov is the dean of the Faculty of Samarqand Architectural and Building Institute. He has produced more than fifty research works, including two books, on the harmony of the urban environment as well as teaching materials on ancient Uzbek towns. Mr. Akhmedov spoke about the architecture of Timurid Asia in light of recent research in the Soviet Union. ■

...and more distinguished visitors

The AKP and Harvard's Center for Middle Eastern Studies (CMES) hosted two visitors from the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow. Vitaly V. Naumkin, deputy director, and Irina Zviagelskaia, senior research scholar for the Institute's Arab section, spent a day in April at MIT and Harvard where they were given an overview of the AKP and CMES, introduced to the book and visual collections by the AKP librarians, and visited Harvard's Sackler and Semitic Museums. At the Semitic Museum, they were shown a sampling of a collection of 800 Bonfils photographs taken in the Middle East 100 years ago which serve as historical documentation for Middle Eastern cultural studies today.

Lewcock, Continued from page 3

well as the history and practice of architecture in Islamic and other non-western cultures. Originally from Australia, he began his career studying colonial architecture at the University of Capetown, South Africa, where he received his PhD. In 1953 he toured the Middle East, visiting sites of great Islamic buildings. He designed a mosque for the Muslim community in Durban three years later.

Ronald is currently technical coordinator of the UNESCO international campaign for the conservation of Sana'a and Shibam in Yemen, a position he has held for the last nine years. He had previously been architectural advisor to the Sultanate of Oman (1976-80). Among his other commissions was a joint UNESCO/Egyptian government project to prepare proposals for the restoration of the monuments of the historic northern part of Fatimid Cairo in Egypt. In addition he has been advisor to the World Bank for earthquake rehabilitation in Yemen and for rehabilitation projects in the northern part of historic Cairo. He is presently a member of the steering committee for the Aga Khan Award for Architecture.

Ronald has published extensively on subjects that include Islamic architecture, African sub-tropical architecture, colonial architecture, and acoustics and sound insulation. He is author of *The Old Walled City of Sana'a* and joint editor of, and one of the major contributors to, *Sana'a: An Arabian Islamic City*, a work described as the most important contribution to Islamic studies published in English since World War II. Ronald is now working on the production of a book concerning the architecture of Sri Lanka.

About his scholarship, Akhtar Badshah, a lecturer for the DIS unit who has worked with Ronald since the program began, remarked, "Ron is a unique personality in that he understands western architecture so well and yet is a scholar of Islamic architecture. That combination and sensitivity is very rare."

Masood Khan, also a lecturer for the unit said about Ronald, "His mind operates in extremely complex ways. He has an astounding ability to communicate his ideas. I first experienced Ron's scholarship when he gave a lecture at a conference at MIT in 1982. He spoke on what I later found out was the subject closest to his

heart, the city of Sana'a. Ron has this schoolboy air about him. He is quite self-effacing. He spoke about a subject as layered with complexity as Sana'a with great ease and simplicity. That really impressed me."

Ronald's departure will be strongly felt by those in the program. Needless to say, he will be missed very much. Said Araati Kanekar, "It will be very difficult for first-year students. We've studied with Ron for one year and now we will work with somebody else on our thesis. We don't know

whether that person will understand us, as Ron does. It feels like a total break. I don't know what's going to happen."

Said Masood Khan, "His departure will leave a great void, both personally and institutionally, in terms of the program itself. With that void comes the end of an era, because the present DIS program and Ron's personality were indeed intimately connected." □

AKP sponsors seminar on Rifat Chadirji's architectural thesis

Over fifty people, including students, architects, and architectural historians, attended "An Outline of the Structure of Architecture," a one-day seminar devoted to the thesis of the distinguished Iraqi architect and author Rifat Chadirji, sponsored by the AKP in March.

For most of his professional life, Rifat Chadirji has been developing a universal theory of architectural production, the outline of which he presented during the morning session of the seminar. His theory is a "systematic attempt to discover the hidden logic behind every built form." Says Chadirji, "I want to study architecture as one studies water in a laboratory, as isolated matter."

Although Chadirji contends that architecture can be isolated from society for study, he nonetheless sees architectural production as a social phenomenon. According to Chadirji, architecture bears and transmits social thought, message, and meaning, and its production is governed by the behavior of a specific social system. Says Chadirji, "My thesis is that the phenomenon of architecture is the result of the interaction of three determinants: social need, social technology, and the individual. This is true of architecture anywhere and anytime."

Architecture is the result of a performer's mediation of the social needs of a particular community with the available forms and knowledge of technology. A performer, for Chadirji, can be the one who has the idea for the building, the one who makes the building, or the one who uses and judges it. For Chadirji the reception of a work is just as much a form of production as its conception and fabrication.

Discussion of the theory took place in the afternoon. Panelists included Kenneth Frampton, from the Department of Architecture at Columbia University, and Oleg Grabar, School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Questions were raised concerning the social, political, and historical relevance of the theory and the place for the architect within the theory. Architects who attended the seminar felt inspired by the lively discussion and left with an awareness that architecture, like other social or natural phenomena, can be subjected to a scientific analysis in order to analyze its structure.

Rifat Chadirji is currently a research associate with the AKP. He began his career with a private practice designing houses, residential and office buildings, and some monuments which have become landmarks in Iraq, Lebanon, Kuwait, and the Gulf States. From 1955 to 1963 he held several governmental posts involving architectural design and urban planning. In 1983 Mr. Chadirji was a Loeb Fellow at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, and in 1986 he received the Aga Khan Chairman's Award. He is an honorary fellow of RIBA and AIA. □



Rifat Chadirji (left) and Ronald Lewcock (right)

At the Unit for Housing and Urbanization a spring studio took place focusing on new housing programs and innovative urban planning and management strategies in Abidjan. The studio was based on a monograph on the city prepared by the Unit. It was particularly focused on the results of the privatization of housing finance institutions and public services.

The Unit has also been very busy with three new research projects on improvement strategies for low-income communities in Amman, Karachi, and Cairo. These projects are an outgrowth of the Unit's previous research which found a reversal of rehabilitation efforts due to doubling and tripling of population densities.

Naji Al-Hasani (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) lectured on classical antiquities and the Middle East in March at Harvard's Graduate School of Design.

Khaled Asfour (PhD cand., HTC, MIT) delivered two lectures this spring. In March, he spoke at the annual student symposium of the New England chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians and in April at the annual conference of the

American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) in Boston. Both papers were extracts from his forthcoming dissertation which deals with the cultural response to a foreign idiom using modern Egypt as a case study. In addition, Khaled's "Bitter Lakes Villa in Egypt: A Dialogue with Hassan Fathy" will appear in the June issue of *Mimar*.

Rebecca Foote (PhD cand., Fine Arts, Harvard) passed her

Research in Amman and Cairo involved a reassessment of successful projects that incorporated public and private approaches to improving the quality of urban neighborhoods. In Karachi, the Unit worked with the Aga Khan University's Department of Community Health to survey a low-income community with special attention paid to the well-being of children and youth, plus the role of public spaces in maintaining environmental quality. In each city, the research was undertaken with a local team as part of the Unit's ongoing effort to improve professional skills in the Third World. □



Rebecca Foote

Sarah Lawrence College, Lawrenceville, New York.

Nuha Khoury (PhD cand., Fine Arts, Harvard) organized the exhibit *Saints, Shrines, and Pil-*

Student Happenings

grimages at Harvard's Sackler Museum this spring. The exhibit explored Islamic piety and religious history through works representing the imagery and symbolism of the Ka'ba in Mecca, other shrines and mausolea, mystics, saints, and prophets venerated by Muslims.

general exams in February. She is now researching her dissertation topic, the urban architecture of trade in Bilad ish-Sham from the seventh through the ninth centuries.

Kara Hill (PhD cand., HTC, MIT) gave a series of lectures on American city planning for the American embassy in France while there as a Fulbright scholar. Back in the States this fall, she lectured at a symposium on Egypt and the West held at

March, Maria Luisa gave three lectures in the United States: at Wesley College in New Hampshire she delivered "Mestizaje in la Arquitectura Mexicana de los Siglos XVI y XVII"; at Saint Anselm's College, also in New Hampshire, she presented "Mudejar Influences in Hispano-American Colonial Architecture"; at Colby College in Maine she spoke on Mudejar art in Spanish America during the colonial period.

Sikander Khan (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) is finally safe and back in Kuwait after having

been held in an Iraqi prison for three weeks at the end of the war. Our warmest congratulations on the birth of his son this past March.

Amer Moustafa (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) recently moved to Santa Monica. He is researching a dissertation topic and working part-time at the Southern California Association of Governments, a public-planning agency.

'89 Scott Redford's (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) article "How Islamic Is It? The Innsbruck Plate and Its Setting" was published in *Muqarnas* 7.



Nuha Khoury and museum installer Peter Schilling setting up the exhibit, "Saints, Shrines, and Pilgrimages." Photo courtesy of Evelyn Rosenthal, Harvard University's Fogg Museum.

Alumni notes

'84 Perween Hasan (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) is currently writing for Macmillan's *Dictionary of Art* and has just completed a chapter on art and architecture for a three-volume book on the history of Bengal to be published both in Bengali and English by the Artistic Society of Bangladesh. In

November, Perween delivered a paper on the origin of Sultanate architecture in Bengal at a conference arranged by the research organization, Anjuman-e-Mimaran in Lahore, Pakistan.

'88 Maria Luisa Fernandez was appointed to the faculty of art history at the Universidad Simon Bolivar in Caracas, Venezuela, in January. In

Recent Publications

Muqarnas 7

Articles on orientalizing art (Oleg Grabar), early funerary architecture (Thomas Leisten); a central Asian mausoleum (Sergei Chmelnizkij), Sufi shrine architecture (Sheila Blair); Islamic cities in Morocco (Michael Bonine), the Mirador (D. Fairchild Ruggles); Bengali epigraphy (M. Yusuf Siddiq); early Islamic lusterware (Ulrike al-Khamis); the Innsbruck plate (Scott Redford); sixteenth-century tiles (Gülru Necipoglu); Iranian carpet collecting (Leonard Helfgott); and the poetics of Arab-Islamic architecture (Jo Tonna).

1991

27 x 22 cm. clothbound. 197 pages.

Plans, drawings, and halftone illustrations.

\$74.50. Order from E. J. Brill, Postbus 9000, 2300 PA Leiden, The Netherlands.

Al-Mustalahat al-Mi'mariyya fi al-Watha'iq al-Mamlukiyya (Architectural Terms in Mamluk Documents)

by Laila A. Ibrahim and M. M. Amin

This glossary combines lexicographic and architectural explanations. Each of its 489 entries includes a linguistic explanation of the term and an interpretation of its meaning as it appears in Mamluk waqfs. Many entries are illustrated by photographs or drawings. Some entries are concise; others are full-fledged essays on the changes of meaning the term in question underwent over time. This is an essential tool for Islamic architectural historians who seek to understand Mamluk architecture on its own terms. In Arabic with an English glossary.

1990

25 x 20 cm. clothbound. 130 pages.

ISBN 977-1424-234-3

£E 15. Order from The American University in Cairo Press, 113 Sharia Kasr el Aini, Cairo, Egypt

Urban Regeneration and the Shaping of Growth—Restructuration et Croissance Urbaine

Proceedings from a seminar held in Paris in 1988 by the Aga Khan Unit for Housing and Urbanization and co-sponsored by the Institut du Monde Arabe. Papers on the renewal of the Golden Horn, Istanbul; on the Olympic Village for Barcelona; development in Shanghai; on Marne-la-Valle, near Paris; the London Docklands; Algiers and Abidjan, among others; with supplementary comments. Publication in English and French.

1990

9 x 11 in. 128 pages

Many halftone illustrations.

ISBN 0-922673-12-8

\$15.00. Order from Aga Khan Unit for Housing and Urbanization, Harvard University Graduate School of Design, 48 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA.



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture

Room 10-390, 77 Massachusetts Avenue,

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