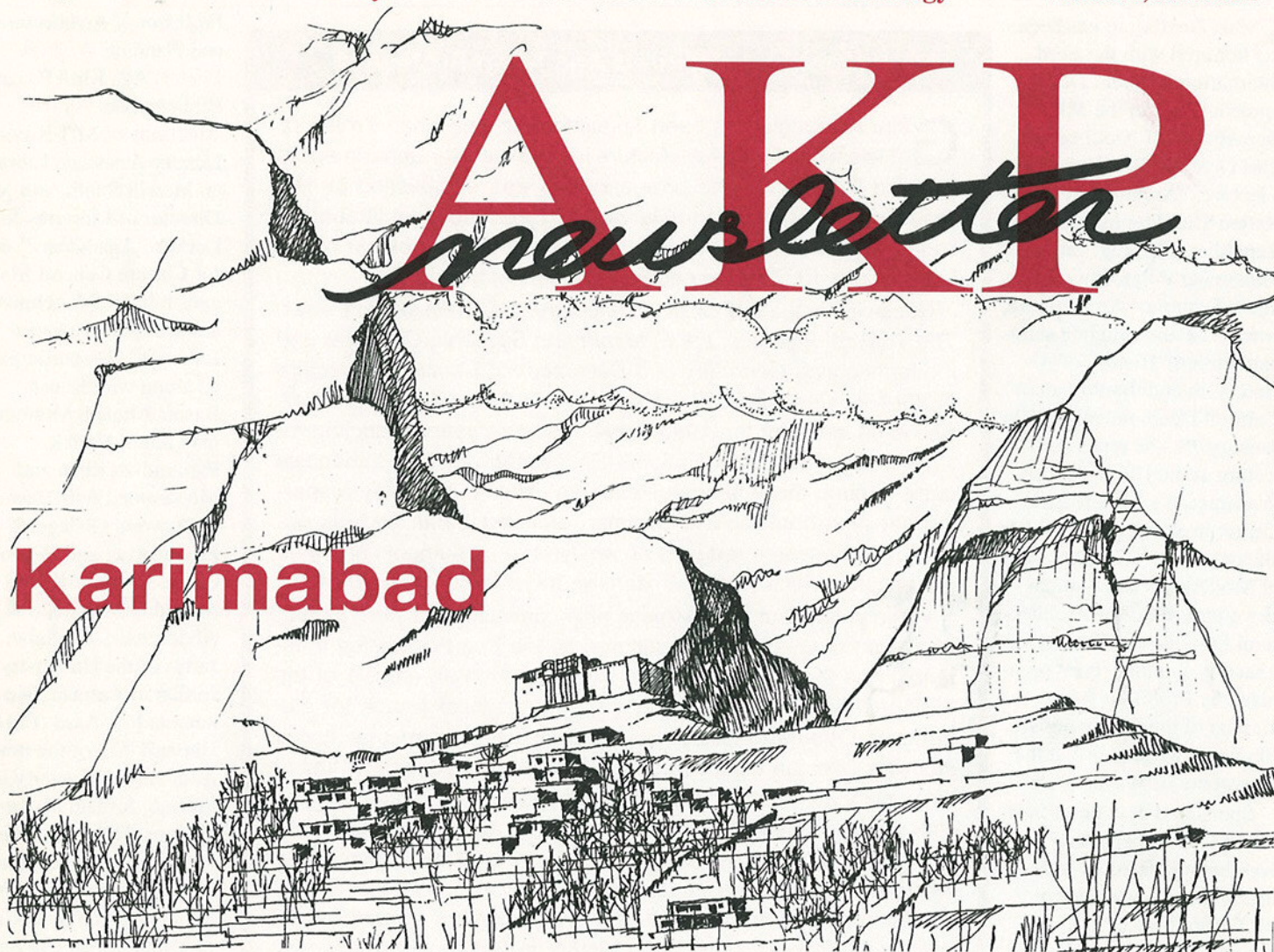




AKP newsletter

Karimabad



Drawing by Mohammed Khaled Ali (MIT '89, SMArchS)

For the past two years, the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture has been involved in a series of workshops, seminars, and studios on Karimabad with two aims: to improve the design and technology of residential and non-residential buildings, and to assist in formulating a plan for the village that would allow it to accommodate growth while respecting its extraordinary landscape and historic buildings. The Program collaborated with the principals—the Karimabad Planning Support Service (KPSS), the Aga Khan Cultural Services, the Aga Khan Housing Board in Pakistan, and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture's Historic Cities Support Program—in charge of planning Karimabad and restoring of the nearby Baltit Fort.

For many hundreds of years, the village of Karimabad was the capital of a fiefdom 8,000 feet high in the Karakorum range of the Himalayan mountains in northern Pakistan. Located just below the 800-year old Baltit Fort on the upper reaches of a steep hillside, Karimabad overlooks the Hunza River. The Baltit Fort is the abandoned palace of the mir of Hunza, the feudal lord of the valley until 1974. The town is surrounded by three major peaks of the Karakorum: the closest and most dramatic is the

Rakaposhi to the southwest; the others are the Haramosh to the south and the Disteghil Sar to the east. The Ultar glacier is to the north, providing the village with most of its water. Hunza was one of the most remote regions of the subcontinent, connected to the outside world only by footpaths.

Those centuries of isolation ended in 1978 when the Karakorum Highway, which parallels the ancient silk route to China, was completed, linking Hunza to southern parts of Pakistan and central Asia for the first time. With the opening in 1986 of the Khunjerab Pass on the border with China, contacts with the outside became even greater. This linkage has resulted in a large influx of tourists generating enormous social, economic, and environmental

Faculty and Staff News

Sibel Bozdoğan has been honored with the Ford International Career Development Chair in the MIT Department of Architecture. Last October, Bozdoğan gave a lecture, "Architecture and Nation-Building in Early Republican Turkey," at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's School of Architecture, where she also taught a seminar entitled "History of Architecture and the Project of Cultural Decolonization." On January 13, she repeated her lecture at the University of Washington's Middle East Center in Seattle, after which she presented "The Demise of Modernism and Options Beyond: Politics of Architectural Discourse in Turkey" at a faculty seminar series organized by Professor Reşat Kasaba of the International Studies Program, also at the University of Washington.

Sponsored by a grant from AKPIA, Bozdoğan and Kasaba organized an interdisciplinary conference at MIT from March 10 to 13 entitled "Rethinking the Project of Modernity in Turkey." The conference brought together scholars and cultural critics from the social sciences, humanities, and architecture, to question and

Necipoğlu Appointed Aga Khan Professor

Gülru Necipoğlu has been appointed the Aga Khan Professor of Islamic Art and Architecture in the Fine Arts Department at Harvard University. The professorship was established by His Highness the Aga Khan at Harvard in 1980 with Oleg Grabar as its first incumbent. Necipoğlu, a Harvard PhD and member of the faculty since 1987, is the second occupant of the chair.

Necipoğlu is the author of *Architecture, Ceremonial and Power: The Topkapi Palace in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries* and the forthcoming *Geometry and Decoration in Islamic Architecture (10th–16th Centuries): The Evidence of a Timurid Pattern Scroll*. She is on leave for the 1993–1994 academic year conducting research supported by a National Endowment for the Humanities grant through the American Research Institute in Turkey preparing her next book on the Ottoman architect Sinan and his patrons. The research requires an analysis of monuments and their inscriptions, which involves extensive travel in Turkey and Syria.

While in Istanbul, Necipoğlu is also continuing her work as part of a team of specialists, sponsored by the Koç Foundation in Istanbul and the AKPIA, which is computerizing an archive of ten million Ottoman kadi court records, an essential source for students of Ottoman history. She has also been part of a group studying Ottoman sultanic portraiture, which presented the first of three planned international symposia on January 29 and 30. The "International Symposium on the Iconography of the Ottoman Sultans I: The Portrait Series" took place in Venice, and Necipoğlu presented a paper entitled "Text and Image in Classical Ottoman Sultanic Portraiture." At a December symposium on the urban history of the Eyup district in Istanbul organized by Tülay Artan (MIT '89, PhD), she presented "Funerary Rituals and the Citing of Tombs." On March 5, she presented a paper on the methodology of Ottoman urban history and was a discussant in a symposium organized in Istanbul by the Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey. ✧

Professor of Architecture and Planning **William Porter**, Aga Khan Program Bibliographer **András Riedlmayer**, MIT Rotch Library Associate Librarian Merrill Smith, and MIT Director of Libraries Jay Lucker. Aga Khan Trust for Culture General Manager John de Monchaux and his assistant Emin Balcioglu also participated along with Kausar Bashir Ahmad, Mohammad Amin Shaikh, Fahimullah Khan and Mohammed Asif Nawaz of Dawood College of Engineering and Technology in Karachi; Kamel Mahadin, Mohamed K. Abdelazeez, and Salah Jarrar of the University of Jordan in Amman; Mohammad Al-Asad (PhD, Harvard '90) of the new Al al-Bayt University in Mafraq, Jordan; M. Lesley Wilkins, Director of the Rare Book Collection at the American University in Cairo; and Sümer Gürel of Mimar Sinan University in Istanbul.

After participating in the library resources meeting in Istanbul, **András Riedlmayer** left for Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, on January 10 to pursue exchanges of materials

and information with colleagues at Azerbaijani institutions. He also enlisted the aid of local publishers and bookdealers in trying to reestablish regular channels for library acquisitions, which had been severed after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Riedlmayer returned to Cambridge with a suitcase full of books, photographs, pamphlets, newspapers, musical scores and maps for Harvard's libraries.

"The Multi-Cultural Heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Its Destruction" is the title of Riedlmayer's talk discussing the mutual tolerance that characterizes members of


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offer alternatives to Turkey's "postmodern" predicament.

Two meetings organized by AKP Director **Barbro Ek** in conjunction with the Aga Khan Trust for Culture took place in Istanbul during the first week of January: an overview committee meeting to review the progress of the parallel centers (Dawood College of Engineering and Technology and the University of Jordan at Amman) over the last year, and a meeting to discuss strategies for developing library resources for the study of architecture in Islamic countries. Participants in one or both of these meetings included MIT Leventhal

Continued on page 10

Aga Khan Professor Attilio Petruccioli

In February, Italian architect Attilio Petruccioli joined the MIT architecture faculty as the Aga Khan Associate Professor of Islamic Architecture, and head of the AKPIA SMArchS Concentration in Architectural Studies of the Islamic World (formerly Design for Islamic Societies). He is the founder and president of the Islamic Environmental Research Center in Como, Italy, chief editor of the journal *Environmental Design*, has published seven books on architecture, and has taught in Italy, Algeria, Mozambique, and the United States at various times over the past 25 years. He intends to spend the next five semesters introducing architecture students to his methods of analyzing and designing architectural environments. AKPIA student Salvatore Autorino interviewed Professor Petruccioli, providing a glimpse into his world of architecture, Islam, cultural identity, typology and, inevitably, pasta.

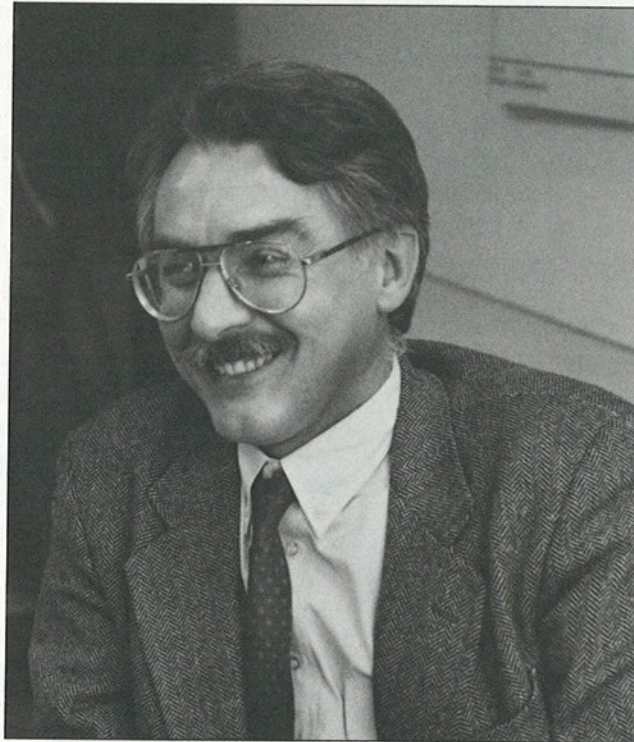
SA: As an Italian, you are a Western scholar and professional yet your main interest lies in Islamic architecture. Can you explain why?

AP: I received a degree in architecture at the University of Rome, and ten years later I received a second degree at the School of Oriental Studies in Venice. Why? Well, all my life I have sailed *di bolina*; I enjoy sailing against the wind.

SA: It seems that two main features characterize Islamic architecture. The Islamic city is organized in a spontaneous organic and fragmented manner, yet the Islamic gardens and decoration are orderly and geometric. How is it that the same culture produced such simultaneously antagonistic features?

AP: If you look at the problem from a formal point of view, the two elements are antagonistic. However if you look more carefully at the so-called “spontaneous” town, you will find that it replies to a series of social needs with the same logic that gardens and decoration respond to the metaphysical needs of a civilization. The way that these two elements respond is exactly the same, but the purposes are different and, therefore, so is the final form. Nonetheless, as two sides of the same coin, they are perfectly compatible and complementary.

SA: In your studies of urban environment, you have consistently adopted a methodology that you refer to as the “typo-



Aga Khan Professor Attilio Petruccioli

logical process.” What are the main characteristics of this approach?

AP: The type is the organic sum of the characteristics common to a series of buildings in the same area in a given period of time. Obviously, changing the period or changing the area will change the characteristics and therefore the type. In using the “typological process,” I study the design structure of a building, noting the way the elements work together and the relationships they establish among themselves. The same process is then applied to the city and to the territory. The form is therefore explained as a product of the structure, and the structure is understood as a product of the society.

SA: This spring semester you are teaching a course entitled “Typological Process and Built Form.” How will you use your ideas on type as a design tool?

AP: In the course that I am currently teaching, I am introducing tools to help understand the complex social and cultural

elements that constitute what I call “reality.” This is, to a certain extent, preparation for the studio I will teach next semester. Many architects agree that type is useful in the process of design. However, they ignore the fact that type can provide form. Their notion of type as a concept to be used for classification, a practice developed by the 19th-century French architect Durand, is a characteristic of functionalism. I prefer to look at type as something that already exists in the minds of the people and is closely linked to the local history and culture. Thought of in this manner, the type is representative of the collective memory of the society, making its role in the process of design more relevant. This notion of type intended as a dynamic process, provides us not only with the tools to read the reality, but with the vocabulary to design it. I think this is the only way of breaking the pattern in contemporary design, which swings between pseudo-rationalism and total individual expression.

SA: In the contemporary world, two contradictory phenomena seem to be going on at the same time. On one hand, a process of cultural homogenization is occurring, owing to the media revolution. On the other hand, almost as a reaction to the first, there is a preoccupation with national cultural identity. Every time we define something as “Islamic” or “European,” it seems that we are talking either about something that belongs to a lost past or about an invented cultural identity that only serves the purposes of nationalistic movements. What are your feelings about this two-sided trend?

AP: First, I am encouraged that civilizations are becoming aware of their local cultural identity, especially in the former colonial countries. Many years ago I wrote a book, *Dar al-Islam*, in which I insisted that the unity of Islamic culture was crucial. Over time, I have come to understand that, although religious faith and certain customs are common denominators for all Islamic cultures, there are many different local

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Spring 1993 AKP Visiting Faculty and Scholars

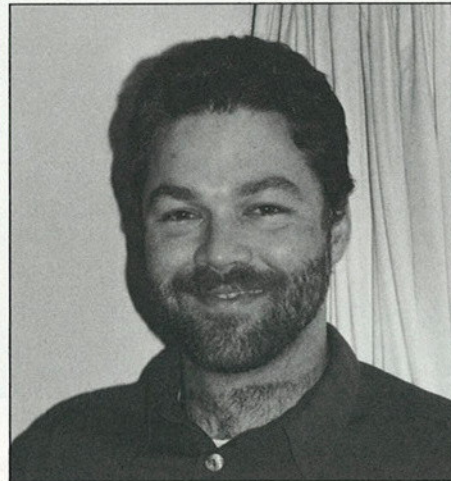
Visiting Faculty

This spring brought two visiting faculty members: Mina Marefat, and Thomas Leisten. Mina Marefat (PhD, HTC, MIT '88) holds masters degrees in architecture and urban design from Tehran University and the Harvard Graduate School of Design, and a PhD from MIT. Currently, she serves as the Senior Architectural Historian at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, and continues to write extensively on modern architecture, including a forthcoming book on 20th-century architecture in Washington D.C. She has taught at Wesleyan University, the Johns Hopkins University, and the Technical University in Austria. While at MIT, Marefat is teaching "Isfahan, Paris, and Washington D.C.," and "Building to Power: Persian Architecture from Cyrus to Khomeini."



AKP visiting faculty Mina Marefat, MIT

While visiting at Harvard this spring, Thomas Leisten is teaching "From Medina to Baghdad: The First Six Hundred Years of Islamic Art" and "Planning a Capital: Samarra in the Time of the Abbasid Caliphs." His first association with AKPIA was in 1988 when he was Oleg Grabar's research associate at Harvard. Leisten received his doctorate at Tübingen University, Germany, in 1992 with a dissertation on "Architecture for the Dead: Funerals in Architectural Contexts in the Central Regions of the Islamic World, 3rd through 6th Centuries." For the last two years he has been working and lecturing at the Linden Museum in Stuttgart, where he organized a large-scale exhibition (2000 objects) on Islamic art in the peripheral regions of the Islamic world. In conjunction with the exhibition, he co-edited a catalogue, *Die Gärten des Islam*. This exhibit, which opened last fall at the Linden Museum, will also be shown in Berlin and Paris. In his scholarly work, Leisten combines archaeology, art history and the religious history of Islam. The German Research Foundation has awarded him a two-year grant to edit and publish the archives of the German archaeologist Ernst Herzfeld on his excavations at Samarra in 1911-1913. ✧



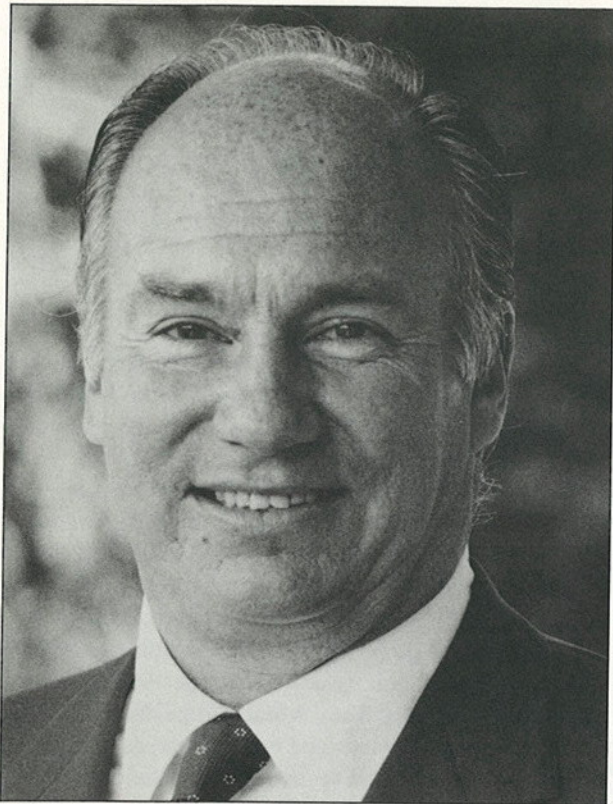
AKP visiting faculty Thomas Leisten, Harvard

AKP Visiting Scholar



AKP visiting scholar Madhavi Desai, MIT

The Aga Khan Program's latest visiting scholar, Madhavi Desai, arrived at MIT on February 28 to prepare a manuscript based on her research report "The Traditional Houseform of Bohras in Gujarat: Architectural Response to Cultural Ethos," a socio-architectural study of the traditional house form of the Bohras (a sect of the Ismaili Shia faith), which was the result of a two-year Senior Fellowship from the Indian Council for Social Science Research in New Delhi. While in residence, she will investigate similar publications of cross-cultural research on traditional, vernacular architecture from around the world and more detailed, comparative knowledge of other Islamic communities. Desai hails from Ahmedabad, India, where she is a partner in the architectural firm Archicrafts, with her husband, Miki Desai. She also serves on the faculty of CEPT (Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology) in Ahmedabad. ✧



His Highness The Aga Khan

The Aga Khan to Speak at MIT's Commencement

His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan IV will be the commencement speaker on Friday, May 27, 1994, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In making the announcement, MIT President Charles M. Vest said, "The Aga Khan stands as a unique figure on the international scene today. Through private philanthropy, he has enabled the very poor in Asia and Africa to enhance their lives. These efforts are taking place in the areas of primary health care, education, housing, and social and economic development. In this role, he upholds Islamic culture and values while building bridges between the western and Muslim societies—exemplified by the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and MIT.

"His commitment to using modern resources for the betterment of his people, and his deep concern for their welfare, make him a fitting role model for those whose own careers will have similar potential," President Vest said. ✧

Parallel Center Highlights

The Overview Committee for the Parallel Centers, composed of representatives from the University of Jordan at Amman, Dawood College of Engineering and Technology in Karachi, the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture, and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, met in Istanbul on January 6 and 7, 1994 to discuss activities at each center over the past year. Below are a few of the highlights.

University of Jordan at Amman

The Department of Architecture and its faculty participated in several international conferences and workshops as organizers, co-sponsors, and individual participants. "Conservation of Architectural Heritage in Jordan and the Arab World," was held November 20–25, 1993; it was organized by the department and co-sponsored by many local institutions including the Greater Amman Municipality, Al al-Bayt University, the American Center for Oriental Research, the Jordan Society of Engineers, the Jordan University for Women and the Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi-nel-medio Oriente a Liasia. The Mediterranean Campus Project was funded by the European Community and consisted of two workshops entitled "Conservation of the Natural Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean." Many young faculty members, graduate students, and professionals from Jordan, Italy, Algeria, and Spain participat-

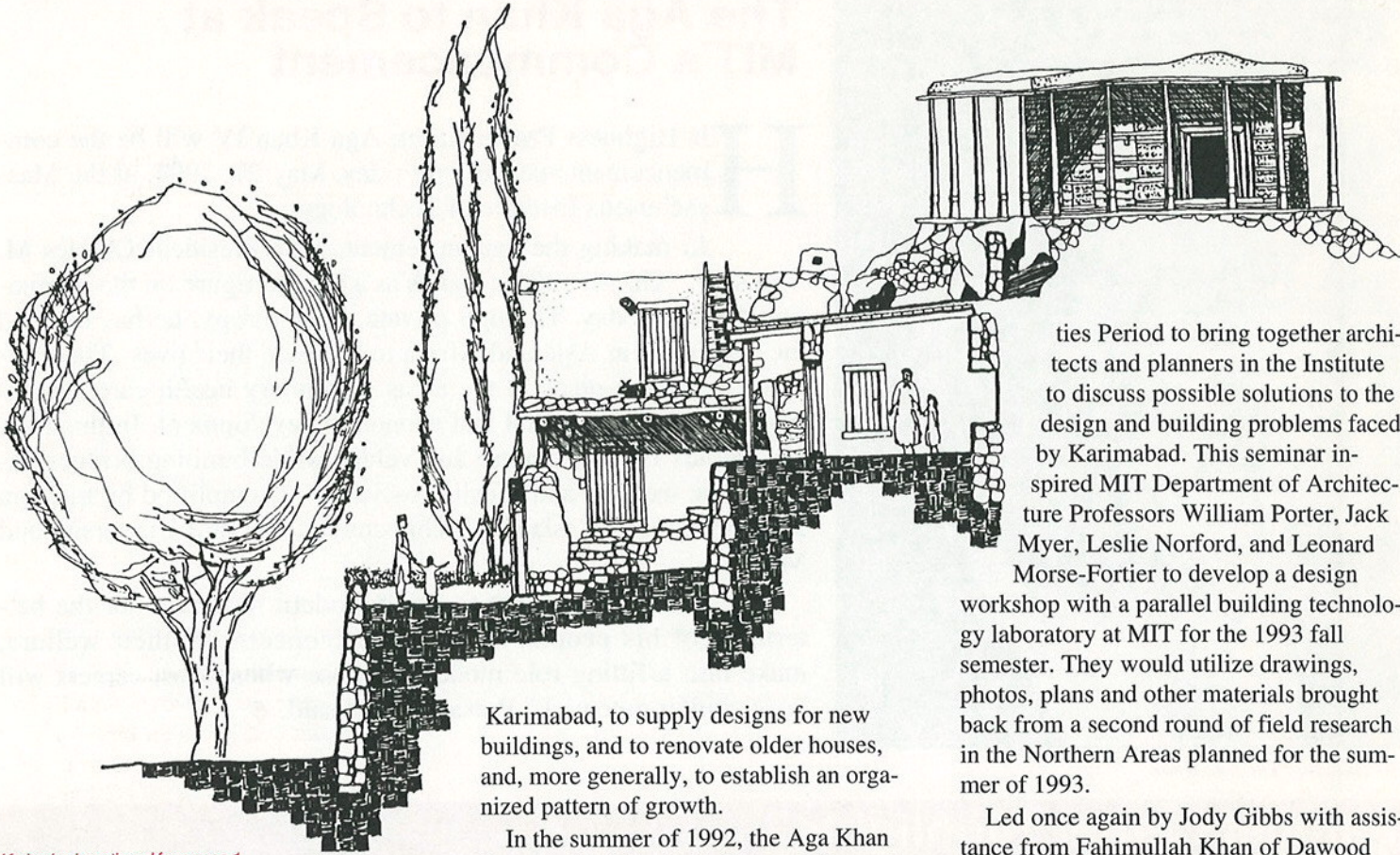
ed in the meeting which was held in Amman in July and in Algeria in September. The department also hosted a conference on post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation in the Middle East sponsored by York University. Together, faculty from the Department of Architecture presented a total of 31 papers at these conferences and workshops, which attracted over 80 scholars and professionals from the Middle East, Europe, Africa, and the United States. In addition, the department has joined a consortium of architectural schools in the Arab region in sponsoring the regional architectural journal al-Beit al-Maftouh.

Dawood College, Karachi

Sümer Gürel, former Aga Khan Visiting Professor at Dawood College in Karachi, has returned to the Department of City and Regional Planning at Mimar Sinan University (MSU) in Istanbul where as chairman of the Regional Planning section he is developing Turkey's first graduate

program in environmental planning and design. Twice a year, Gürel returns to Dawood College for a five-week visit to the department of architecture. With his assistance, formal linkage has been made between MSU in Istanbul and Dawood College to reinforce the Urban Design Graduate Program (UDGP) that began in January. A team from MSU visited Pakistan last September to begin joint research on innovative approaches to low-income housing.

Dawood College assisted in placing two Harvard students in summer internships in Pakistan. One was with the firm of the noted Pakistani architect Nayyar Ali Dada in Lahore and the other with the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP), a project dedicated to upgrading the squatter settlement outside Karachi. Dawood College has recently signed a new agreement with OPP on future collaborations that will include a joint research and training institute, one- to two-week long training sessions to be offered twice yearly to Dawood architecture students at OPP, two paid internships at OPP for recent Dawood graduates, and the introduction of a course on Orangi in the UDGP curriculum. ✧



Karimabad: continued from page 1

changes in Karimabad and the entire Hunza Valley.

Tourists, primarily mountain trekkers, come through Karimabad to explore the surrounding mountains from May through October. It has become clear that more money can be made from tourism than from farming. As a result, villagers are leaving their traditional farms to work for the growing tourist industry.

In Karimabad, a village of 600 families, numerous small hotels, restaurants, and guest houses have sprung up on either side of the principal road through town. There are no zoning laws, and structures are being built in a haphazard manner, wreaking considerable ecological damage from increased water use and the lack of a town sewage system. Scarce agricultural lands are being lost to make room for new detached houses in the lower areas. So far no design guidelines or building codes have been put into place, and current building patterns show little concern for the seismic conditions existing in the area. In the absence of conventional town planning authorities, organizations such as the KPSS set up by the Aga Khan Cultural Services have been asked to steer and monitor development in

Karimabad, to supply designs for new buildings, and to renovate older houses, and, more generally, to establish an organized pattern of growth.

In the summer of 1992, the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture began its series of workshops, seminars, and studios with field research led by Arizona architect Jody Gibbs, who has been teaching a construction workshop at MIT for the past seven years. Professor Fahimullah Khan of the Department of Architecture at Dawood College in Karachi assisted Gibbs. In a collaboration between the AKPIA and its parallel centers, six fifth-year architectural students from Dawood College, one graduate student from the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan, and one student from Harvard's Graduate School of Design conducted research for five weeks in July and August. The team measured a number of typical buildings in the conservation district of Karimabad, photographed and sketched the principal roads and buildings, helped prepare a map of the conservation district, surveyed approximately sixty households for the KPSS, and completed photodocumentation of the Karimabad conservation district buildings. Logistical and office assistance was provided by the Aga Khan Housing Board of Pakistan, with additional help from representatives of the Aga Khan Cultural Services.

In January 1993, a faculty seminar was held as part of MIT's Independent Activi-

ties Period to bring together architects and planners in the Institute to discuss possible solutions to the design and building problems faced by Karimabad. This seminar inspired MIT Department of Architecture Professors William Porter, Jack Myer, Leslie Norford, and Leonard Morse-Fortier to develop a design workshop with a parallel building technology laboratory at MIT for the 1993 fall semester. They would utilize drawings, photos, plans and other materials brought back from a second round of field research in the Northern Areas planned for the summer of 1993.

Led once again by Jody Gibbs with assistance from Fahimullah Khan of Dawood College, AKPIA alumni Mohammed Khaled Ali ('89, SMArchS, MIT), architect and faculty member of the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan, and Murat Germen ('92, MArch, MIT), nine students from the University of Jordan, Dawood College, MIT and the Graduate School of Design at Harvard teamed up to study Karimabad and the surrounding area in order to identify appropriate technologies for the region, analyze the existing housing problems, set priorities for dealing with environmental problems, and develop guidelines for design and construction that would withstand the serious climatic, seismic, economic and energy constraints of the region. Unfortunately, the trip was cut short by an outbreak of cholera in the area.

Professor William Porter and research assistant Maha Yahya (HTC, PhD student) also visited the Northern Areas to gather information for use in the fall MIT studio, and to meet with Rahmat Ali of the Aga Khan Housing Board; Sohail Akbar Khan, the Aga Khan Cultural Services restoration architect for the Baltit Fort; and Essa Khan of the KPSS for discussions of generic building prototypes applicable to the Northern Areas of Pakistan. Visiting Associate Professor Masood Khan was also in the area

at this time on behalf of the Historic Cities Support Program to work with KPSS on a planning strategy for Karimabad.

The fall 1993 MIT design studio taught by Professors Porter, Myer, and Norford, with assistance from Masood Khan and Jody Gibbs, produced housing designs intended not only for use by those engaged in the actual planning and redesign of Karimabad, but also as prototypes for other parts of the Northern Areas of Pakistan. The building technology workshop taught by Professors Norford and Morse-Fortier dealt with the technical problems the studio's designs posed. They looked for materials and design principles that would result in energy-efficient, structurally sound buildings, keeping in mind that construction in the area relies on manual labor and indigenous materials. Students evaluated the earthquake resistance of structures and tested appropriate insulation material for both new construction and retrofit applications.

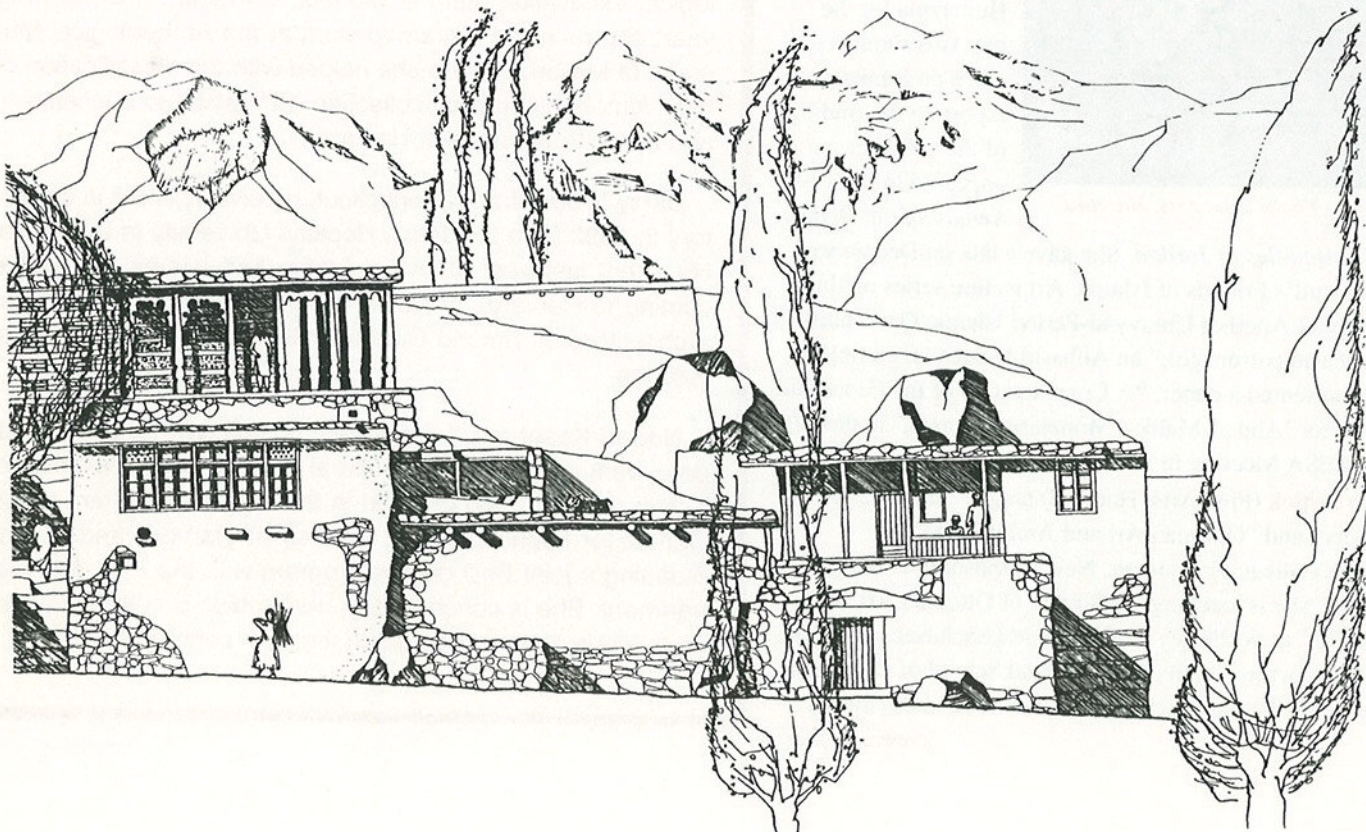
In January 1994, a two-week workshop was convened at MIT with the objective of combining the fall studio designs, building technology findings, and the preliminary urban plans for Karimabad presented by Masood Khan. Present were Professors Porter, Khan, Morse-Fortier, Myer, and Norford, as well as Jody Gibbs, Rahmat Ali, Essa Khan, and Raja Sohail Khan, a KPSS architect who had been assisting Masood

Khan with the development of the plans. Ideas on building prototypes generated by students during the fall were analyzed, criticized, and developed during the first week. Stefano Bianca, director of the Aga Khan Trust for Culture's Historic Cities Support Program, and Didier Lefort, an architect who has been working for the Aga Khan through his offices in Aiglemont, joined the group for the second week, during which the outline for a design and construction manual for the region was planned and a framework for guiding the growth of Karimabad was discussed. The framework includes plans for land use, taking into consideration the need for long-range sustainability by guaranteeing that land is available for forests and agriculture. These guarantees will have to be achieved in the long run by institutional mechanisms that provide incentives and development controls. In the short run the plan will lay out the pattern of growth and development that is most advantageous and prevent new commercial facilities from being poorly placed.

The process continued this spring with a technology and design workshop and parallel building technology laboratory at MIT. The technology and design workshop is continuing work on prototype designs in support of a residential cluster idea discussed at the January workshop and begun

by the students in the fall studio. The residential cluster will form the core of the new master plan, and the prototypes will deal with "first level" interventions on the land: terracing and some retaining walls, positions for infrastructure installation, plan for traffic circulation, and plot sizes and configurations that lend themselves to a variety of different layouts that new owners can build upon to suit their individual needs. This initial layout will offer a choice to include the traditional house *ha*, with its lowered center, surrounding raised areas, and central opening in the ceiling. The workshop and the lab will also study school types and solar heating combined with the judicious use of both thermal (low-emissivity) glass and insulation.

The project continues to be a well-planned design exercise that should result in some practical designs for new construction as well as conservation and restoration guidelines for traditional buildings. These designs will be presented to the Aga Khan Housing Board and KPSS for further refinement so that they may be utilized as prototypes and incorporated into official guidelines, pattern books and models, thus helping to provide sound development guidance and lay the ground for a harmonious cultural, socio-economic, environmental transition for Karimabad and the Hunza Valley. ♦



Student News

In August, **Julia Bailey** (Fine Arts, Harvard), assistant curator of Islamic and Later Indian art at Harvard's Arthur M. Sackler Museum, presented "Patterns of Choice: Current European and American Taste in Persian Carpet Design" at the second Grand Persian Carpet Exhibition and Conference held in Tehran, Iran. The conference concluded with a tour of Isfahan, Kashan, and Qum. On September 10, she gave a paper at a symposium, "Order and Rhythm: Carpets from the Islamic World," at Oberlin College. Her review of *Oriental Rug and Textile Studies*, Vol. 4, appears in HALI 71, the *International Journal of Carpets and Textiles* (Oct.–Nov. 1993). She has been elected to the committee in charge of organizing the next International Conference of Carpets, to be held in Philadelphia in September 1996, and has been appointed a contributing editor of HALI. This winter, she organized the exhibition, *Islamic Calligraphy and Arts of the Book*, at the Sackler Museum Islamic Gallery together with guest curator Wheeler Thackston, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, Harvard. Her exhibit, *Pattern and Purpose: Decorative Arts of Islam*, will run from February 19 through July 3.



Rebecca Foote, Fine Arts, Harvard

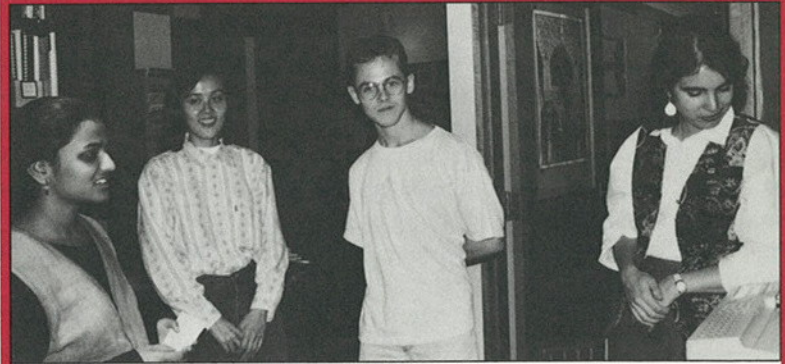
Rebecca Foote (Fine Arts, Harvard) received a Mellon dissertation award from the Harvard Fine Arts Department and will be based in Damascus, Syria, until June. Foote has been excavating at Humayma for the past two summers, and a preliminary report on the findings of the 1992 season appeared in the 1993 *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan*. She gave a talk on December 17, at Harvard's Friends of Islamic Art lecture series on the "Discovery of Another Umayyad-Period Islamic Qasr (built under Abbasid patronage)," an Abbasid residential complex. She also presented a paper, "A Consideration of the Economic Impetuses for 'Abd al-Malik's Monetary Reforms," at the 27th Annual MESA Meeting in North Carolina.

Leslie Schick (Fine Arts, Harvard) taught "Introduction to Art History" and "Ottoman Art and Architecture" at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, in the fall. This spring, she is teaching "A Survey of Ottoman Art and Architecture" at Wellesley College in Massachusetts and "Ottoman Architecture" at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. In January, Schick attended "The International

Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. She gave a talk on December 17, at Harvard's Friends of Islamic Art lecture series on the "Discovery of Another Umayyad-Period Islamic Qasr (built under Abbasid patronage)," an Abbasid residential complex. She also presented a paper, "A Consideration of the Economic Impetuses for 'Abd al-Malik's Monetary Reforms," at the 27th Annual MESA Meeting in North Carolina.

Continued on page 11

1993 Harvard Students



*Harvard students who joined the AKPIA in the fall of 1993.
L to R: Alka Patel, Naomi Kasahara, Barry Wood, Oya Pancaroğlu*

Oya Pancaroğlu, from Ankara, Turkey, received her BA in art history from Georgetown University. During the summer of 1993, she was an intern at the Islamic Near Eastern and South and Southeast Asian departments of the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in Washington, D.C. working on the Smithsonian Institution's exhibition "Art and Culture of the Islamic World." She will concentrate her graduate studies on Seljuq and early Ottoman art and architecture.

Alka Patel, originally from Gujarat, India, graduated from Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts, where she majored in Spanish and art history. During the summer of 1991, she was an intern at the Archaeological Museum of Granada, Spain, and worked with an archaeological excavation team in Mertola, Portugal. The following year, she received a grant to work at the Archeological Museum of Mallorca where she helped with the classification of their Almohad ceramics collection. She plans to concentrate on Islamic Spain while at Harvard.

Barry Wood, from Connecticut, received his BA in art history in 1992 from the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He spent last year studying Arabic and Islamic art before coming to Harvard, where he plans to focus on the art and architecture of Timurid Central Asia and its echoes in later cultures.

Naomi Kasahara, from Japan, completed her undergraduate work in international cultural studies at Tsuda College, Tokyo. In 1991, she enrolled in the masters program at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard and is now pursuing a joint PhD degree program with the Fine Arts Department. She is concentrating her studies on Ottoman decorative arts and architecture in the 16th century. ✧

Alumni/ae News

'80 In September, **Nancy S. (Pyle) Nichols** (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) left her position as the vice president for international planning and development of the American University of Beirut to become executive director of the New York City-based executive search firm Norman Broadbent International.

'84 This year, **Perween Hasan** (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) is a scholar-in-residence and visiting lecturer on South Asian and Islamic Art and Architecture at Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio. She presented "Tradition and the Regional Style of Early Muslim Bengali Architecture" at the Friends of Islamic Art spring lecture series in March.

'87 Before returning to the United States to enter a PhD program in Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University last August, **Akel Ismail Kahera** (SMArchS, MIT) was the project manager for the design and construction of a \$150 million hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. At Princeton, Kahera will study Islamic architecture in West Africa up to the 19th century.

'88 **Maria Luisa Fernández** (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) was hired by LAGOVEN, a branch of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, to write the scripts for and supervise the production of two video productions for television broadcast. The first is entitled "La Mezquita Aljama de Caracas" and the second "The Sacred Spaces of Venezuela." Both will be available by the end of July.

Sikander Khan (SMArchS, MIT) continues to work for the Kuwaiti Engineer's Office as the project manager for the new Kuwait University campus. He is also designing and supervising the building of private houses and office buildings.

'89 **Khadija Jamal** (SMArchS, MIT), an associate architect at the Consultants Group in Karachi, Pakistan, published the first issue of *Folio* in January. She is the editor of this new

journal on art, architecture, design, environment, technology and development, which aims to provide a forum for the exchange of views among professionals.

Beatrice St. Laurent (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) is in Jerusalem working on a project entitled "The Political Significance of Restorations of the Dome of the Rock 1720 to the Present." She has received fellowships from the United States Information Agency and from the Van Berchem Foundation to work at the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeo-

'90 In November, **Mohammad Al-Asad** (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) became supervisor of the Higher Institute for Islamic Art and Architecture at Al al-Bayt University, a graduate center for teaching and research in the history, theory, and criticism of Islamic art and architecture. Al al-Bayt University in Mafraq, Jordan, was founded by royal decree in August of 1992; it will specialize in the humanities and sciences, and intends to attract an international body of faculty and students. Al-Asad had most recently been working at the Institute for

She is also on the faculty of the Islamic and Near Eastern Studies program where she acts as a convenor and organizer of the annual Islamic and Near Eastern Studies colloquium at UCSB. In November 1993, she was the discussant for the panel "Representing Sovereignty" at the MESA annual meeting in North Carolina. That same month, she was invited to Saudi Arabia by H.R.H. Prince Mohamad Bin Fahad Bin Abdulaziz, Governor of the Eastern Provinces, along with a group of UCSB Islamic and Near Eastern Studies faculty, and visited Dhahran, Riyadh and Jeddah. She has been awarded a 1994-95 Getty Postdoctoral Fellowship, and will spend next year in Boston researching and writing a book on the Prophet's Mosque in Medina.

As part of a team of architects from the New York based firm Perkins & Will, **Imran Ahmed** (SMArchS, HTC, MIT) is working on a \$90 million hospital complex in San'a, Yemen.

After assisting architect Jody Gibbs in leading students in field research this summer in Karimabad, Pakistan, **Murat Germen** (MArch, MIT) returned to Turkey where he began teaching "Basic Design" and "Computers and Geometry" at Bilkent University in Ankara.

In January, **Aarati Kanekar** (SMArchS, MIT) joined the PhD program at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

'93 In September, **Vivek Agrawal** (SMArchS, MIT) received a young professional design excellence award from the Boston Society of Architects for his thesis project, "Reading Context in Design: Conservation and Redevelopment in Ghad Ki Juni, Jaipur." He is now completing practical training with the Boston architectural firm Wallace Floyd Associates, Inc. ♦

'92 As the first professor of Islamic Art and Architecture at the University of California, Santa Barbara, **Nuha N.N. Khoury** (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) has been busy establishing a program of undergraduate and graduate studies.

AKP Alumni/ae Reunion

The first AKP alumni/ae reunion will be held in Cambridge from May 31 through June 2, 1994. Activities will include social gatherings, a seminar entitled "Recycling Architecture: Architecture in Contemporary Art of the Muslim World," an alumni/ae "show & tell," a round table discussion, and a planning meeting for future reunions in other countries. For more information, please contact Barbro Ek: telephone, (617) 253-1400 fax, (617) 258-8172

Internet e-mail, barbroek@mit.edu

logical Research. She is also teaching Ottoman art, architecture and archaeology at the Islamic Institute of Archaeology at Al-Quds University in East Jerusalem, and advising masters thesis students from the West Bank. St. Laurent presented "The Dome of the Rock: Restorations and Political Significance, 1720 to the Present" at the American Schools of Oriental Research annual meeting on November 20 in Washington, D.C., and similar papers at the Royal Cultural Centre's Yawm al-Quds Symposium in Amman on October 2, and at Centre College in Danville, Kentucky, on November 16.

Advanced Study in Princeton where, together with Abeer Audeh, he produced the first computerized architectural drawings of Jerusalem. These illustrations permit a three-dimensional view of buildings and sites that no longer exist, and will be used in Oleg Grabar's history of Muslim Jerusalem.

Faculty and Staff News: continued from page 2

different religious groups who lived and worked alongside each other in Bosnia for over 500 years. It also covers the assault on that heritage in the last two years by nationalist extremists, who are seeking to wipe out the architectural monuments and the written records that stood as witness to the country's history of pluralism and coexistence. The lecture was presented on February 10 at Haverford College in Pennsylvania as part of the Margaret Gest Lecture series on the Cross-Cultural Study of Religion, and on March 5 at the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University as part of a conference on ethnicity, religion and nationalism sponsored by the organization Education for Public Inquiry and International Citizenship. Riedlmayer will repeat this lecture at the following locations in the course of the spring: Boston University; Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada; Cooper Union in New York City; Smith College in Northampton, Mass.; and Duke University in Durham, North Carolina.

Last August, **Omar Khalidi**, AKPIA's collections and reference librarian at MIT, traveled to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to make contact with publishers from Southeast Asia for the MIT collection by attending its annual book fair. In September, Khalidi and **Nasser Rabbat**, Aga Khan Assistant Professor in the History of Islamic Architecture at MIT, were both invited to present papers at "The Bazaar in the Culture and Civilization of the World of Islam," a colloquium organized by the Encyclopedia Islamica Foundation and Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization at Tabriz University in Iran. On February

19, Rabbat presented, "Architectural Representations in Mamluk Mosaics," at a meeting sponsored by the North American Historians of Islamic Art



AKP Bibliographer András Riedlmayer

and the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University in conjunction with the 1994 College Art Association meeting in New York City.

Several of AKPIA's staff and faculty delivered papers at the annual MESA meeting in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, last November 11–14.

Howyda Al-Harithy (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard '92), AKP visiting assistant professor at MIT in the fall term and visiting lecturer at Harvard in the spring, presented "Revealing Cairo: the Rhoné Collection" in the session "Newly Discovered Sources for Islamic History"; **Nasser Rabbat**, "My Life with Salah al-Din: The Autobiography of al-'Imad al-Katib" in "Autobiography in the Arabic Literary Tradition"; **Sibel Bozdoğan**, "Modern Architecture and Cultural Politics in Early Republican Turkey" in "Modernity and Identity: The Cultural

Politics of the Nation-State"; and **András Riedlmayer**, "The Destruction of Bosnia's Cultural Heritage." **Barbro Ek** attended the board meetings of the American Institute for Yemeni Studies and the American Institute for Maghrib Studies, as well as the annual meeting of Middle East studies program directors.

Masood Khan, Visiting Associate Professor for the fall, spoke at a conference entitled "Forests and Wooden Architecture of East Afghanistan and North Pakistan" in Islamabad on October 30. He presented "Conservation and Change in the City" at the symposium in Amman called "Architectural Heritage in Jordan

which will take place at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis April 14–17. Arapi will present a paper entitled "Preservation vs. Fossilization: Governmental Policy Towards 'Museum-Cities' in Albania and Its Ideological Underpinnings." In February, Arapi presented a similar talk at the 15th International Making Cities Livable Conference in San Francisco.

While at MIT last fall, AKP Visiting Scholar **Amir Pašić**, former director of Bosnia-Herzegovina's Institute of Urban Planning and Preservation of Cultural Heritage in Mostar and now a professor of architecture at Yildiz Technical University and researcher at the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul, prepared a photographic show entitled

"Bosnia-Herzegovina: Before, During, and After the War." Pašić also presented a lecture entitled "Mostar 2004" in which he articulated his plans for its reconstruction. He presented his work at Harvard University, Temple University, City College of New York, Columbia University, Vassar College, Yale University, and at an international conference held in

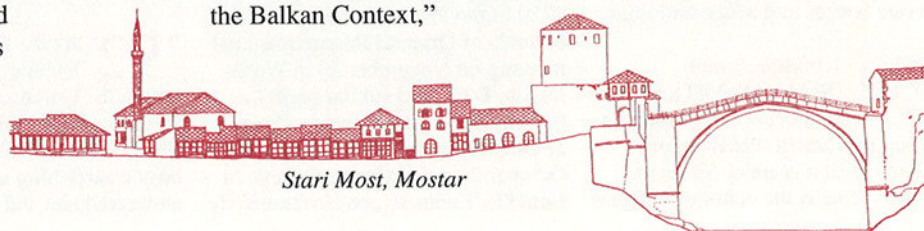
Boston, "Restoration 93, Boston." Pašić returned to MIT from Istanbul this spring, and will show an expanded version of his exhibition at MIT from April 27 to 29 with a lecture on April 28. ♦



L to R: AKPIA student Oya Pancaroğlu, 1993-94 AKP Visiting Scholars Amir Pašić and Abd al-Razzaq Moaz.

and the Arab World" on November 20–25.

AKP Visiting Scholar **Arben Arapi**, director of the National Institute of Cultural Monuments in Tirana, Albania, has been helping to plan a symposium, "The Unknown Territory: Art and Architecture of Albania in the Balkan Context,"



Stari Most, Mostar

Student News: continued from page 8

Symposium on the Iconography of the Ottoman Sultans I: The Portrait Series" in Venice, Italy.

Çiğdem Kafescioğlu (Fine Arts, Harvard) received a Mellon grant to study Arabic at the Arabic Language Institute in Fez last summer from Harvard's Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

This fall, **Shirine Hamadeh** (HTC, MIT) taught Islamic art and architecture in the humanities department at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. She continues to work on the Istanbul Project assisting with the computerization of an archive of ten million Ottoman kadi court records. The project is sponsored by the AKPIA and the Koç Foundation in Istanbul.

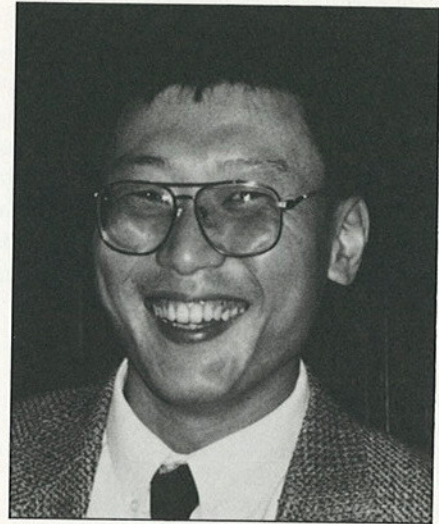
On February 19, **Kishwar Rizvi** (HTC, MIT) presented a paper, "The Mi'raj-i Muhammed and the Topography of the Heavens," at the meeting sponsored by the North American Historians of Islamic Art and the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, in conjunction with the 1994 College Art Association Meeting in New York City.

Raya Ani (SMArchS, MIT) participated in the Second Annual Student Art Gallery Competition sponsored by the Wiesner Student Art Gallery in January. She received third prize for a ceramic piece called "Within, Without"; last year she also won third prize with a watercolor called "Memories." Her work was exhibited in the MIT Stratton Student Center's Wiesner Gallery in February.

James Carr (MArch, MIT) won third prize in the 1993 William Van Alen International Student Design Competition sponsored last June by the National Institute for Architectural Education.

"Crossing the Nile" was the theme of the competition, and the prize carried an award of \$1,500.

Zisong Feng (SMArchS, MIT) completed his thesis, "Conceptual Urbanism: Towards a Method of Urban Design," this January and is now working for Anthony Belluschi Architects in Chicago. Together with his wife, architect Yongmei Gao, Feng prepared an exhibit for the AKPIA central office entitled *Images of Tibet*, which consists of photographs and artifacts collected while they were working and traveling in Tibet between 1988 and 1991. ✧



Zisong Feng, SMArchS, MIT

Petruccioli: continued from page 3



Professors Sibel Bozdoğan and Attilio Petruccioli

realities. In the most recent book that I edited on Islamic gardens, *The Islamic Garden: Architecture, Landscape and Nature*, I attempted to show that all these different realities exist in this most common and widespread feature of the Islamic world.

The second issue is the process of cultural homogenization. Twenty years ago, we Italians used to call our children Giuseppe, Antonio, Maria. Now we name them after actors and actresses in American soap operas. I think this is crazy. The question is, how can we defend our identity? Certainly not by prohibiting the transmission of American soap operas. I think a good strategy to follow is that which homeopathic medicine is based on. There are two kinds of medicine: the more commonplace allopathic that attempts to cure the symptoms of an illness, and homeopathic that fortifies the body's organs, helping it to resist the illnesses. Similarly, I think we can resist the process of cultural homogenization, not by closing borders, but by fortifying the organism of our culture. I also believe that a civilization grows with cultural exchange. In a few words, I do not mind if my son eats hamburgers sometimes, providing he eats, and enjoys, his pasta daily. ✧

Recent AKP Publications

Muqarnas 10: Essays in Honor of Oleg Grabar

Thirty-nine articles contributed by former and present students of Professor Grabar, who retired in 1992 after a decade as editor of *Muqarnas*, have been published in this volume to honor him. Subjects covered in these contributions range in time from early Islam to the 20th century and in place from the Mediterranean to Malaysia. The majority are devoted to aspects of mainly Islamic architecture, but there are also contributions on painting, ceramics, the arts of the book, and textiles. The volume also includes a bibliography of Professor Grabar's published works. To mark the tenth anniversary of *Muqarnas*, a cumulative index of articles published from volume 1 (1983) to volume 10 (1993) is provided.

1993

27.5 x 21.5 cm, clothbound, 390 pages.

Plans, drawings, and halftone illustrations.

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Ars Orientalis XXIII

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edited by Gülru Necipoğlu

The articles collected in this volume are revised versions of papers presented at a two-day symposium on pre-modern Islamic palaces that was held on May 15-16, 1992, organized at Harvard University under the auspices of AKPIA. Contributing writers include Catherine Asher, Lionel Bier, Sheila Blair, Jonathan Bloom, Slobodan Ćurčić, Oleg Grabar, Wolfram Kleiss, Gülru Necipoğlu, Alastair Northedge, Bernard O'Kane, Nasser Rabbat, Scott Redford, D. F. Ruggles, Priscilla Soucek, Yasser Tabbaa, and Irene Winter.

Volume 23, 1993

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Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1357

As of July 1, 1994, the AKPIA will no longer distribute publications from the central office at MIT and all of its stock will be liquidated. If you are interested in purchasing a book before this time and would like a list of available publications, contact Deb Kreuze before June 1, 1994. Books will be distributed on a first come/first served basis.

Architectural libraries in the Islamic world interested in receiving complimentary copies of AKPIA books distributed by the central office, should contact Director Barbro Ek no later than June 1, 1994. Reduced shipping fees can be negotiated.

Write to: The Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture, MIT 10-390, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139-4307 USA, fax: 617/258-8172



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