



The Parallel Center Program at Dawood College, Karachi

In 1989, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, in conjunction with the Aga Khan Program, began a teaching and research initiative within the departments of architecture at the University of Jordan at Amman and at the Dawood College of Engineering and Technology (DCET), Karachi, Pakistan. Known as the "Parallel Centers," the two departments have become part of an AKP international extension program aimed at improving architectural and urban design education in the Muslim world.

A three-year grant was given by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture to each department to develop graduate-level teaching and research that meets the highest international standards of architectural education and to serve as resource centers in the Muslim world. An Aga Khan Visiting Professor has been appointed to each center to assess the needs of the program, develop a curriculum, initiate and supervise new research, and establish working relations with the local and regional architectural and planning communities.

At Dawood College, Sümer Gürel, an architect and planner from Istanbul, is in the midst of his third year as Aga Khan Visiting Professor. At the University of Jordan, Elmar Dittman, an architect and planner from the Technical University in Munich, has been appointed to the Department of Architecture for the 1991-1992 academic year.

The Program at Dawood College

When architecture studies first began at the Department of Architecture at Dawood College in 1956, there was a need in the field for junior-level professionals. So students were trained in the engineering rather than the design aspects of the profession. In 1972, architecture studies at DCET were upgraded, and its four-year diploma program was replaced with a five-year professional degree program. Throughout the 1970s, the courses and overall curriculum were further revised. The installation of graduate studies and a regional resource center at DCET were the next logical steps for the Department of Architecture to take. Says Kausar Bashir Ahmad, dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Planning and coordinator of the Aga Khan Program at DCET, "The existing program is simply an undergraduate program in architecture. A graduate program at this juncture is essential."



Gülru Necipoglu

Islamic Art and Architecture with Gülru Necipoglu

Exploring the nuances and variations of Islamic art and architecture is what Gülru Necipoglu's scholarship is all about. John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Humanities at Harvard, Necipoglu is a leading young scholar introducing new theoretical approaches to the field.

Necipoglu specializes in art and architecture after A.D. 1250, but she does not limit herself. Although most of her research deals with the Mediterranean world between the fifteenth and the seventeenth centuries, she recently turned to the Iranian world of the eighth through

Student Happenings

Howyda Al-Harithy

(PhD cand., Fine Arts, Harvard) has returned to Harvard on a grant from the Mellon Foundation having completed research in Cairo for her dissertation.



Howyda Al-Harithy

Akhtar Badshah

(PhD cand., DIS, MIT) spent this past July and August in India and Pakistan completing his dissertation research. With assistance from the AKP, he studied housing projects in New Delhi, Indore, Bombay, and Karachi. He is now writing his dissertation, "Evaluation of Change as a Critical Technique for Improving Design for Residential Communities."

Rebecca Foote (PhD cand., Fine Arts, Harvard) has a Frederick Sheldon Fellowship from Harvard which will allow her to spend the year in Syria and Jordan studying urban architecture of trade in Bilad ish-Sham in the early Islamic period.

Saif-ul-Haq (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) went with Chuan Wang and Prof. Khan to Tehran, Kashan, Isfahan, and other cities in Iran this past summer studying urban form and growth. The team represented the first architects from an American university to conduct research in Iran since the Revolution.

Nuha Khoury (PhD cand., Fine Arts, Harvard) has been appointed assistant curator of Islamic and Later Indian Art at the Sackler Museum substituting for Julia Bailey during her one-year leave of absence.

1991 PhDs

Zakaria Ali (Fine Arts, Harvard), "Islamic Art in Southeast Asia: A.D. 850-1570"

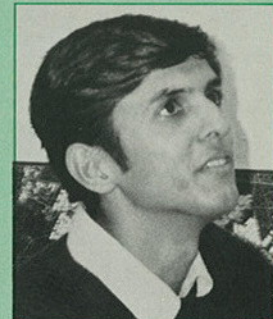
Khaled Asfour (History, Theory and Criticism Program, MIT), "The Villa and the Modern Egyptian Intelligentsia: A Critique of Conventionalism"

Roya Marefat (Fine Arts and Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard), "Beyond the Architecture of Death: The Shrine of the Shah-I Zinda in Samarqand"

1991 Entering Students

**Design for Islamic Societies Unit, Department of Architecture, MIT
SMArchS Degree**

Vivek Agrawal received his BArch degree from the University of Roorkee in Roorkee, India. He has worked with Charles Correa and is interested in developing design theories for Islamic societies in India. He is an ardent photographer and has directed two films on architecture.



Vivek Agrawal

Wael Al-Masri received his BArch degree from the University of Manchester. Since graduation, he has worked with a Kuwaiti consultant on several competitions and projects.

Tarek Beshir received his BArch degree from Cairo University. After graduating, Tarek taught and practiced in Cairo and more recently in the U.S. His research deals with unifying architecture and landscape in diverse geographic contexts.

Asiya Chowdhury received her BArch degree from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology in Dhaka. While teaching at her alma mater, Asiya won a number of architectural competitions and completed several architectural projects.

Mahbub Rashid graduated from the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology with a BArch degree in 1989. Since graduation, Mahbub has been a lecturer in the Department of Architecture at B.U.E.T. and a consulting architect for a construction firm in Dhaka.

**Department of Fine Arts, Harvard University
PhD Degree**

Ahmet A. Ersoy received both his BArch (1988) and his MArch (1991) from the Middle East Technical University in Ankara. While at Harvard, he intends to concentrate on the investigation of classical Ottoman architecture, especially that of the architect Sinan.

Chuan Wang (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) went to Iran this past summer with Saif and Prof. Khan to gather documentation on Kashan. He then returned to his native China where he was married on August 5.

Ghada Qaddumi (Fine Arts and Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard), "A Medieval Islamic Book of Gifts and Treasures: Translation, Annotation, and Commentary on the *Kitab al-Hadaya wa al-Tuhaf*"

Nasser Rabbat (History, Theory and Criticism Program, MIT), "The Citadel of Cairo, 1176-1341: Reconstructing Architecture from Texts"

Omar Razzaz (Urban Planning, Harvard), "Law, Urban Land Tenure, and Property Disputes in Contested Settlements: The Case of Jordan"

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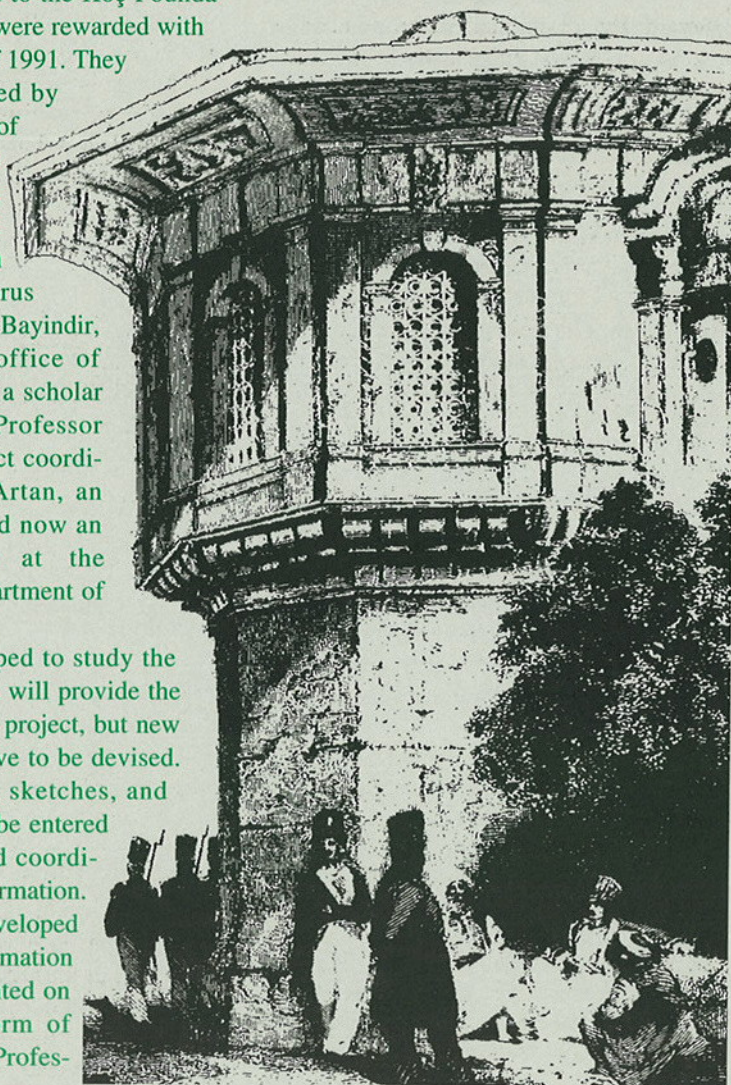


This is a detailed historical map of Constantinople (Istanbul) and its surrounding regions. The map shows the city's layout, including the Golden Horn, the city walls, and various districts and landmarks. Key locations labeled include Constantinople, the Castle of the 7 Towers, the Golden Horn, the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmara. The map also shows the surrounding regions of Thrace and Macedonia, and the cities of Adrianople and Thessalonica. The map is oriented with North at the top.

Qadi court records represent a storehouse of essential documents on Ottoman Istanbul for historians, architects, and urban planners. They record endorsements, house sales, and hearings of various grievances and disputes. "Whole neighborhoods can be reconstructed from these records," says Professor Gülru Necipoglu of the Fine Arts Department at Harvard. "They really give a sense of the life of the city as well as its physical layout." Research could reveal, for example, who were neighbors, what kind of shops a neighborhood had, how home or shop rents fluctuated, how many floors various buildings had, what the street network of particular neighborhoods looked like, and how they changed over time. The process of change from Christian and Byzantine to Islamic and Ottoman can also be followed by tracing the city's topography over time, resulting in a better understanding of the relationship between monumental

Software developed to study the Italian city of Vicenza will provide the model for the Istanbul project, but new programs will also have to be devised. Old maps, drawings, sketches, and other visual data will be entered into the computer and coordinated with textual information. The software to be developed will allow all the information to be visually represented on the screen in the form of maps and elevations. Profes-

The first project publication, planned for 1994-95, will be a fully indexed and analyzed collection of the earliest registers of the three courts of Istanbul, dating from the years A.H. 969, 1020, and 1063 (A.D. 1561, 1611, and 1652). Thereafter, a yearly volume will include a progress report and articles on documents of particular interest. The hope is that the data bank resulting from the effort will nurture, and be nurtured by, research on the history of Istanbul. ☆



Gülru Necipoglu — Continued from page 1

the fifteenth centuries. Her forthcoming book, "Geometry and Decoration in Islamic Architecture: The Context of a Fifteenth-Century Timurid Design Scroll," traces the development of decoration through an analysis of a thirty-meter-long scroll of architectural drawings. Based on the scroll, which contains only geometric designs, the book documents the design process and traces the continuity of this process in the Iranian world while addressing broader themes such as decorative motifs, geometric design, and architects' use of design and their motives behind using it.

The scroll was found by Necipoglu while conducting other research in Istanbul. "It is curious," she says, "because nothing of the sort remains in Iran itself. It is really an accident that it survived in the Topkapi Library." Because it came from the Ottoman treasury, Necipoglu immediately assumed it belonged to the Ottoman tradition, but the more she studied it, the more she realized the decorations did not fit the Ottoman style. She eventually placed it in Iran and Central Asia and in the fifteenth century. When asked how the scroll might have arrived at the Ottoman treasury, Necipoglu speculates, "Many documents show that the Ottomans invited artists from the east. They were also engaged in many wars; the Ottomans in fact conquered Iran. There are many reports of documents being transported to Istanbul. The scroll has been preserved in the treasury since then."

Necipoglu's first book, *Architecture, Ceremonial and Power: The Topkapi Palace in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*, is a revision of her dissertation, which won the King Fahd Grand Prize for Excellence of Research in Islamic Architecture in 1986. The book, according to Necipoglu, is "not a monograph of the building but rather tackles the whole question of how meaning is attached to a building." Necipoglu interprets the Ottoman palace not as a modest building in contrast to the grandeur of Ottoman mosques, as has often been said, but as a complex whose layout reflects the power structure of the Ottoman administration. "It is an architecture not to impress but to evoke hierarchy," she says. According to Necipoglu, the status of visitors was determined by how far they could get into the court in passing

through layers of hierarchically ordered zones. The goal, of course, was to get as close as possible to the sultan who, hidden in the farthest recesses of the court, remained inaccessible.

Necipoglu has returned to teaching this fall after a one-year sabbatical. She is now teaching "Architecture and Dynastic Legitimacy: The Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empires (15th–17th Centuries)," a course that compares the political uses of architecture in each empire.

The course shows that different art and architectural styles developed among the empires from the sixteenth century onward despite their common Timurid artistic heritage and that each empire highlighted different building types according to their political aims. The Ottomans, for example, who saw themselves as the leaders of Islam, concentrated their efforts on mosque architecture, while the Safavids in Iran focused much more on shrine architecture, and the Mughals in India on tombs.

Necipoglu brings this same teaching style to undergraduate courses. To initiate undergraduates to Islamic art, she regularly teaches the core course, "Art, Architecture and Ceremonial in the Court of Süleyman the Magnificent," which introduces Islamic art by highlighting the Ottoman golden age. Necipoglu provides a detailed study of the arts, architecture, urbanism, and patronage in the court of Süleyman. Students are introduced to readings from the period and the activities of Süleyman's court are compared with those in the Ottoman empire before his rule as well as those of contemporary courts in other places.

Cross-cultural studies are another area of interest for Necipoglu. "Architecture of the Mediterranean World 1350–1650," a course taught with Howard Burns of Harvard's Graduate School of Design, studied the relation between the European Renaissance and Islamic traditions in the Mediterranean. Necipoglu, who began her art history studies with late medieval and Renaissance European art and architecture, holds such studies to be of prime importance. Studies in Islamic art, she feels, "are really crucial for European art because both traditions inhabited the same Mediterranean world. It is important to remember that both share the same classical tradition as their common ancestry."

Necipoglu's first book "...tackles the whole question of how meaning is attached to a building."

This spring, Necipoglu will be teaching a seminar on palatial architecture, her next area of research. She is also organizing a symposium on the same topic to be held in May, sponsored by the AKP.

Necipoglu, a native of Turkey, came to the United States to pursue her undergraduate studies at Wesleyan University. She received her PhD from Harvard University in 1986. Besides her two books, Necipoglu has written articles on geometric design in Timurid-Turkmen societies, Ottoman art and architecture, the Hagia Sophia, and Sinan's imperial mosques. She has won numerous awards and honors including the Society of Architectural Historians Founder's Award for Best Article of 1986 and has recently been appointed Rotating Professor in Islamic Art and Architecture at Bamberg University, Germany, for the 1993 spring semester. ✧

Staff & Faculty News

Barbro Ek, AKP director, attended the board meeting of the American Institute of Yemeni Studies in Washington, DC in June and traveled to Pakistan and Turkey to attend meetings related to the Parallel Centers program with **Bill Porter** and **Ronald Lewcock** in August. In Karachi and Islamabad they also met with the Minister of Education and his senior staff to discuss architectural education at Dawood College. A two-day meeting in Istanbul between representatives from Dawood, the University of Jordan, the AKP, and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture discussed linkages between the three academic institutions.

Seongae Han, senior secretary at the Design for Islamic Societies studio, and **Renée Caso**, newsletter editor and assistant to Barbro Ek, have recently joined the AKP staff at MIT.

Originally from Masan city in Korea, Seongae moved to Cambridge with her husband and twin daughters in 1988. She holds a degree in English Language and Literature from Changwon National University. Renée joins the Program following a 15-year career as a contemporary dance performer, choreographer, and administrator. She replaces **Amy Morgan**, who is now in Berlin.



Seongae Han

1991-'92 Visiting Faculty

Klaus Herdeg, Visiting Aga Khan Professor of Architecture at MIT, is teaching the fall DIS design workshop, "Architecture and Urban Context: Tradition, Conflicts, Change." He comes to MIT from Columbia University where he is the chairman of the Architecture Division. He has also served as visiting professor at Harvard, Cornell, and lecturer at numerous other universities. He has traveled extensively throughout the world, and has taught in China and the USSR. His most recent publication is *Formal Structure in Islamic Architecture of Iran and Turkistan* published by Rizoli in 1990, which offers in book form an exhibition sponsored by the Program several years ago.



Klaus Herdeg

Bernard O'Kane has joined the AKP as a visiting faculty member of Harvard's Fine Arts Department where he is teaching two courses this fall: "The Cycle of Kalila and Dimna Miniatures" and "Islamic Art and Architecture". Prof. O'Kane has been on the faculty of the Center for Arabic Studies at The American University in Cairo since 1980 and the director of the Center for Arabic Studies since 1989. Earlier he was the assistant director of the British Institute of Persian Studies in Tehran. His publications include *Timurid Architecture in Khurasan*, published with grants from the J. Paul Getty Trust, the Aga Khan Program, and the British Institute of Persian Studies.

Omar Khalidi, collections and reference librarian at MIT, edited *Memoirs of Cyril Jones: Railways, People, and Society in Hyderabad* which was published this past summer by Manohar Books, in New Delhi.

Masood Khan, visiting associate professor at MIT, traveled to Tehran, Kashan, Isfahan, and other cities in Iran this past June and July to collect material for the fall 1991 DIS workshop. He then continued on to Lahore where he joined a group of students and faculty from Dawood College and the National College of Art to document urban morphology and houses in old Lahore. The information gathered will be the focus of the spring 1992 DIS workshop. Finally he traveled to Beirut where he met with a team from MIT and the American University of Beirut to collect information for the fall 1991 Beirut workshop.

Ronald Lewcock, who continues his association with the Program as a visiting professor while teaching at Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, has also joined the Steering Committee of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture.

Gülru Necipoglu, John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Humanities at Harvard, spent the summer of 1991 studying manuscript collections and archives in Paris and Istanbul for the completion of her second book, a work on the use of geometry in Islamic architecture, to be published in the *Medieval Sketchbooks and Lodgebooks*

series published by the Getty Center for the Humanities. Her first book, *Architecture, Ceremonial and Power: The Topkapi Palace in the 15th and 16th Centuries*, has received a Millard Meiss publication award by the College Art Association; it is scheduled for publication in December, 1991. Gülru returned once more to Istanbul in September where she met with a group of fellow scholars studying portraits of Ottoman sultans; attended the Ninth International Congress of Turkish Art; and presented a paper on "Ceremonial Uses of Ottoman Imperial Mausolea" at the international colloquium "Cimetières et traditions funéraires dans le monde islamique." The colloquium was organized by the Mimar Sinan University, the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris, the Institut Français of Istanbul, and the Comité International d'Études pré-Ottomanes et Ottomanes.

William Porter, Leventhal Professor of Architecture and Planning at MIT, has stepped down as the head of the MIT architecture department and will direct the DIS unit until a new AKP professor is named.

Nasser Rabbat, Aga Khan Assistant Professor in the History of Islamic Architecture, gave a lecture entitled "Islamic Art as an Expression of Faith" at the

First Congregational Church of Cambridge on October 13, 1991.

András Riedlmayer, bibliographer in Islamic art and architecture at Harvard, was named to the editorial board of *Archivum Ottomanicum* in May 1991. In October, András traveled to Moscow, Kiev, and the Crimea to take part in the International Conference on Ukraine and the Ottoman Empire as well as to visit library-exchange partners.

François Vigier, Charles Dyer Norton Professor of Regional Planning and the director of the Aga Khan Unit for Housing and Urbanization at Harvard, is on sabbatical leave for the fall semester.

Call for Books

The Rotch Library of MIT which houses the library collection for the AKP is interested in purchasing books, theses, periodicals, and reports on contemporary architecture, urban studies, and city and regional planning in the Islamic world. Some book exchange is also possible. If AKP alumni and others have, or know of, any such materials, published or unpublished, please write, fax, or call Omar Khalidi, Aga Khan Librarian, Rotch Library, MIT Building 7-238, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307, USA. Tel. (617) 258-5597; Fax (617) 258-8172.

Parallel Center Program—Continued from page 1

The department at DCET was likewise the right place for the AKP to begin its Parallel Center activities. Over the years, the department at DCET had cultivated a regional role by training students from such countries as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Iraq, and had also earned a reputation for promoting socially responsive architecture. Says Ahmet O. Evin from the Aga Khan Trust for Culture about DCET, "The Trust's overriding goal is to help improve the quality of architectural education and the effectiveness of the practicing profession in the Islamic world. Dawood College was selected as AKP's international extension program in South Asia because its department of architecture was committed to the same goals and demonstrated its potential to achieve them under the energetic leadership of Professor Kausar Bashir Ahmad. Moreover, the complex environment of Karachi provides an excellent laboratory for teaching socially responsive architecture and urban design."

Despite the political strife in Karachi and other interruptions, much has been accomplished in the last two and a half years through the combined efforts of Professors Gürel and Ahmad. Numerous research projects have either been completed or are under way, among them an investigation of housing in low- and middle-income areas of Karachi, a study of governmental and non-governmental organization development in slum areas, and documentation of the Mohana boat culture. An annotated bibliography of undergraduate theses has been compiled and a compendium of architectural terms in Urdu has been published by the National Language Authority in Pakistan.

To prepare faculty for teaching graduate level courses, the Program is sponsoring three faculty members to return to school for their masters' degrees. In addition, Professors Ahmad and Gürel are expanding the library and are building photography and carpentry labs. They also plan to purchase land for a building to house the department. Of Gürel and Ahmad's work, Evin comments, "What most impresses me is Kausar and Sümer's ability to instill in their students and younger colleagues a sense of commitment and professional motivation."



Architect Faiz Kidwai receiving his certificate from Hasan-Uddin Khan. Also present from left to right Prof. Kausar Bashir Ahmad, Dr. Sherban Cantacuzino and Khadija Jamal.

The Urban Design Graduate Program

In the fall of 1992, the Department of Architecture and Planning at DCET will offer a masters program, the first of its kind in South Asia. Through surveys sent to professionals in the area, research into graduate programs around the world, and interviews with scholars in the field, Gürel devised a curriculum that combines the studies of architecture and of urban design and focuses on national and local issues while providing a comprehensive international context.

The program will offer four areas of specialization: urban housing, urban transportation, urban conservation and renewal, and urban landscape and townscape. Housing is the largest problem in Pakistani cities, but Professor Gürel also cited other problems concerning transportation, degeneration of the old city, and lack of a proper urban landscape. Students in the program will be able to choose between specializing in one area or spreading their studies over two or more.

Pakistan's urban problems stem from overpopulation coupled with poor planning. The migrations of 1947, 1971, and the Green Revolution of 1960, during which small farmers were forced to abandon agriculture and move to the city, flooded Pakistani cities with sudden and sizeable population increases. According to Gürel, the government and public planning agencies failed to provide the infrastructure needed for the growing populations. He claims the

reasons were ignorance of the socioeconomic situation of the poor and a lack of trained, committed personnel in planning and public agencies. The government, furthermore, relied on foreign consultants for the master plans but neglected to train local staff, leaving a gap between planning and implementation. The urban design graduate program, it is hoped, will produce professionals to fill this gap and offer new approaches to the many problems of Pakistan's and South Asia's cities.

The Aga Khan Visiting Professor

Professor Gürel's presence has made a great impression on the department. An architect and planner from Istanbul, he received his PhD in urban planning from Istanbul Technical University and completed post-graduate work in Boucencrum, Holland, and then with the Special Program for Urban and Regional Studies (SPURS) at MIT. He has taught in Turkey, the Netherlands, and Saudi Arabia; he holds an impressive record of nurturing and developing architecture faculties at the Middle East Technical and Aegean universities in Turkey. Gürel has won a number of architectural and urban design competitions in Turkey and is the author of several books in Turkish and in English on urban design and city planning.

On his experience at Dawood College, Gürel says: "Although I am from the Third World and have over three decades of experience in Third World countries, I've gained substantial knowledge during my stay in Karachi. Among those are the non-governmental organization's achievements in solving basic issues such as the squatter settlement (*katchi abadis*) problem in Karachi. Besides this, I enjoy observing the student solidarity, both among themselves and with the faculty."

Hopes, Plans, Visions

Gürel and Ahmad want the program to be a regional resource center for South Asia. Says Ahmad, "It should serve as the first research station for scholars and professionals in the region." In addition to research activities, Gürel and Ahmad intend to hold regular regional seminars, thus making the center into a place of scholarly and professional exchange. "The department," says Ahmad, "hopes to create a psyche well suited to radical change in the thinking and approach of concerned professionals and policy makers." ♦

Alumni News

'91 Khaled Asfour (PhD, HTC, MIT) successfully defended his thesis in September and received his PhD in November. He assumed a post at King Faisal University, Dammam, in late September.

Kara Hill (PhD cand., HTC, MIT) successfully defended her dissertation this fall and is enrolled in the SMArchS program at the University of Minnesota's School of Architecture.

Omar Razzaz (PhD, Urban Planning, Harvard) was married to Susan Bailey (SMArchS, MIT), completed his PhD in

June, and is now a visiting lecturer at MIT's Department of Urban Studies and Planning, teaching a seminar on "Theories of Property and Land Tenure" this fall. He will be offering a course on "Urban Land and Housing Policy" during the spring.

'90 Mohamad Al-Asad (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) has a fellowship at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and will be offering a course on Islamic Architecture next spring.

Samia Rab (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) was in Pakistan for five months and has now returned to the United States to pursue a PhD at Georgia Institute of Technology's architecture department.

'89 Tülay Artan (PhD, HTC, MIT) is a lecturer at Istanbul University and project research coordinator of the Istanbul Project, which is computerizing information collected from Ottoman qadi court records.

Alfred DeCosta (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) completed his practical training period with the architectural firm Notter, Finegold, and Alexander in Washington, DC, and has returned to Zanzibar as tourism-development representative for the Aga Khan Trust for Culture. He will be involved with planning and regulating renovation and construction projects in the Old Stone Town.

Zahra Faridany (PhD, FAS, Harvard) revisited her native Iran and lectured at Pardiss, the art university in Isfahan, on "The Hamza-nama: The Life of the Uncle of the Prophet Muhammad." This winter she will visit the Art University of Teheran and the National University, now called Shaheed Behesht, to lecture on Timurid, Safavid, and Mughal art.

Khadija Jamal (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) has established her own firm; she also serves on the Aga Khan Housing Board and teaches part-time at Dawood College in Karachi. She has been named the Pakistan correspondent for *Mimar* magazine.

Muhammad Nasri (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) is teaching at the American University of Beirut's Department of Architecture. He is also associated with the Arab Resource Center for Popular Arts (ARCPA), a non-profit organization involved in social, educational, and development projects for low-income groups in Lebanon. One of its concerns is the building of a resource center for visual arts and traditional crafts.

'88 Jamal Abed (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) visited MIT twice over the past year, once to participate in the DIS fall '90 workshop on Beirut and again this September as part of a team working on a larger AUB/MIT project investigating the reconstruction of Beirut.

Shahnaz Arshad (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) is back in Islamabad and working again for National Engineering Services of Pakistan.

Kazi Ashraf (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) has entered a PhD program at the University of Pennsylvania, while continuing to teach at the Pratt Institute. He recently presented a paper, "Mythic Themes and the Architecture of the Capitol Complex," at the Sher-e-Banglanagar: Louis Kahn and Dhaka symposium at MIT.

Maria Luisa Fernandez (PhD, Fine Arts, Harvard) is teaching at the University Simon Bolivar in Caracas, Venezuela and consulting with BEEME International on the design of the Great Mosque of Es-Semara in southern Morocco. In October, 1991, she lectured at a symposium of the International Council on Monuments and Sites in Morelia, Mexico.

Shakeel Hossain (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) has just returned from India where he continued his research on the *tazi'a*, or ephemeral architecture, of Indian Muslims.

Abdul-Halim Jabr (SMArchS, DIS, MIT) has returned to Beirut to work as an architect and urban planner with the firm Dar al-Handasah, Shair, and Partners. He will also be teaching at the American University of Beirut.

Sikander Khan (SMArchS, DIS, MIT), his wife Aziza, and their new son have been reunited in Kuwait. Sikander is busy helping with Kuwait's reconstruction.



Drawing of Baltit Fort in Karimabad, Pakistan by GSD travel grant student Katherine Dunham.

Recent AKP Publications

Muqarnas 8: K.A.C. Creswell and his Legacy

Papers presented at a symposium organized by J.W. Allan and Julian Raby and held at Oxford University in May of 1988.

Articles by James Allan, Sheila S. Blair, Jonathan M. Bloom, Eric Fernie, Teresa Fitzherbert, Robert Hillenbrand, Mark Horton, Gloria Karnouk, Geoffrey King, Cyril Mango, Alistair Northedge, Julian Raby, J. Michael Rogers, and John Warren.

1991

27.5 x 21.5 cm. clothbound. 138 pages.

Plans, drawings, and halftone illustrations.

\$51.43

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

The Monumental Inscriptions from Early Iran and Transoxiana

by Sheila S. Blair

Publishes the 78 earliest extant inscriptions surviving on architecture in Iran and Transoxiana from the first five centuries of Islam. The book puts inscriptions into their historical, social, and political context.

1991

27.5 x 21.5 cm. clothbound. 272 pages.

Plans, drawings, and halftone illustrations.

\$97.14

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

Afghanistan: An Atlas of Indigenous Domestic Architecture

by Albert Szabo and Thomas Barfield

Partially funded by the AKP, the book is based on research begun in Afghanistan in 1974. The first part is a general atlas of Afghan nomadic and sedentary domestic structures. The authors provide detailed drawings and measurements of tents and permanent dwellings along with maps to indicate where each type is found. The second part is a comparative architectural study of four different types of villages in the Kabul River basin. The book describes design principles that the Afghans often arrived at intuitively and developed and refined over generations. These principles are equally applicable to similar cultures and provide insights for people working in developing nations.

May 1991. 25.3 x 27.9 cm. 288 pp. 82 photos, ca. 16 color illus., 102 line drawings, 41 maps, 11 tables. ISBN 0-292-70419-4. \$80.00.

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