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الدار
المختطت



Darul Makhtutat



Darul Irfan

5th Joint International Conference

مخطوطات
القرن السابع

Manuscripts of the Seventh Hijri Century

Medicine, Mathematics,
and Natural Sciences

History & Philosophy of Science

10-12/9/2024

University of Cambridge



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Conference Rationale

Throughout the rich tapestry of Arab-Islamic civilization, every century has played a pivotal role, with each successor building upon the foundations laid by their predecessors. While each era is marked by its unique distinctions, characteristics, scientific advancements, and eminent figures, certain centuries stand out for their exceptional contributions. The fourth century heralded a new dawn, transitioning from an era of translations to one of widespread creativity across various knowledge domains. The seventh century was characterized by a flourishing of sciences and the consolidation of their frameworks. By the tenth century, the civilization had reached a zenith of maturity, characterized by encyclopedic breadth and intellectual synthesis.

Why place so much importance on the 7th Hijri century/13th century AD?

The seventh Hijri century (thirteenth century AD) holds a special place in the annals of Arab-Islamic civilization for its unprecedented surge in creative scientific output. This era, upon closer examination of the scientific heritage passed down through the centuries, clearly stands out as a pinnacle of innovation and scholarly excellence. It was a time marked by a remarkable momentum and dazzling brilliance, both in the sheer volume of creative minds whose contributions have etched their names into the fabric of intellectual history, and in the breadth of civilization advancements across various fields of knowledge. This period's influence was so profound that its scholarly works became foundational texts, establishing the lexicon of various fields of knowledge, fostering the development of intellectual schools, and pushing critical engagement with earlier works to new heights. These contributions laid a rich textual foundation that inspired subsequent centuries of intellectual exploration.

Despite the rich intellectual legacy of the seventh Hijri century, it has been described as part of another era when Arab-Islamic science is perceived to have begun its decline in a broader sense. Many historians of science from the last century primarily associated the zenith of Arab-Islamic scientific achievement with the fourth or fifth Hijri centuries, suggesting a decline thereafter. This narrative has been reiterated by later scholars, solidifying into a widely accepted assertion.

Yet, this perspective prompts us to reflect more deeply on our decision to center our conference around the sciences of the Arab-Islamic world.

In today's era, marked by rapid advancements in modern science, one might wonder whether there is still a place for reflecting on the Arab-Islamic history of science in the midst of the explosion of scientific knowledge. Is there anything from the scientific endeavors of the past that could still enrich our present understanding and practice of science?

It is well understood that the historical dimensions of science, including what we might term the cosmic or natural sciences as a discipline historically, constitute a chapter in the history of science today. However, the notion that science could exist and progress devoid of its historical context challenges the very principles upon which scientific inquiry is built. The methodologies, thought processes, and traditions of writing in science are not static; they are perpetually under scrutiny, so science is the history of science as well.

To question the relevance of history to science is to overlook the intrinsic nature of science itself. Such inquiries not only conflict with the essence of scientific endeavor but also ignore the fundamental role of historical context in shaping scientific thought and discovery. The assertion that "science is the history of science" transcends mere theory; it is a principle that withstands doubt and speculation. While the potential for new insights and revelations through research remains vast, our focus shifts to the exploration of a particular epoch renowned for its scientific vibrancy—the seventh Hijri century (thirteenth century AD).

Our conference will delve into this century's rich scientific legacy, emphasizing the fields of medicine and the natural sciences, with a closer look at medical, pharmaceutical, and veterinary sciences. We will also explore the foundational sciences (such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, and astronomy), along with applied sciences (including engineering and technology), environmental sciences, urban planning, and archaeology. The flourishing of these disciplines during this distinguished era stands as compelling evidence of the pinnacle achieved by Arab-Islamic civilization at that time. This exploration not only celebrates the achievements of the past but also invites a reevaluation of their relevance and potential contribution to the ongoing journey of scientific discovery and innovation.

Medicine and its allied sciences were integral components of the scholarly system during this period, with the seventh century AH showcasing an extraordinary array of luminaries whose contributions have left an indelible mark on the history of science. Noteworthy among them are figures such as Ibn Zuhr al-Ḥafid (d. 602 AH) and Ibn Maimūn/Maimonides, (d. 605 AH), whose works in medicine have been celebrated for their depth and innovation. Others like Ibn Hubal al-Baghdādī (d. 610 AH), Najīb al-Dīn al-Samarqandī (d. 619 AH), Ibn al-Lubūdī (d. 621 AH), al-Dukhawar (d. 628 AH), 'Abd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī (d. 629 AH), and Ibn al-Rumayyah (d. 637 AH) further exemplify the era's medical brilliance.

The contributions of Ibn al-Bayṭār (d. 646 AH), Ibn al-Rahbī (d. 667 AH), Ibn Abī Uṣaybi'ah (d. 668 AH), Ibn al-Quff (d. 685 AH), and Ibn al-Nafis (d. 687 AH) highlight the comprehensive advancements in medical sciences during this time.

The influence of this century extended beyond medicine, embracing both the basic and applied sciences. Esteemed figures in these realms include Ibn al-Yāsamin (d. 601 AH), the Umayyad preacher (d. 602 AH), Abū Ja'far al-Khāzin, who flourished in the first half of the seventh century, and Ibn al-Rumayyah (d. 637 AH). Scholars like Al-Tūsī (d. 672 AH), Ibn al-Bannā' al-Marrākushī (d. 721 AH), and Ibn al-Khawwām (d. 736 AH) made significant contributions across various scientific disciplines.

The era was also remarkable for its inventors, among whom Ibn al-Razzāz al-Jazarī (d. 603 AH), Abū al-Ḥasan al-Marrākushī (d. 660 AH), and Ibn al-Ṣā'ātī (d. 694 AH) stand out. Their innovative works in mechanics and engineering underscore the period's rich blend of theoretical insight and practical application, further illustrating the comprehensive scope of scientific achievement during the seventh century AH. This period was not just about the accumulation of knowledge; it was a testament to an era where science was deeply interwoven with the fabric of civilization, characterized by an unparalleled flourishing of intellectual inquiry and discovery.

Our conference is dedicated to achieving both profound intellectual and historical objectives, among which we highlight the following:

Fostering greater interest in arabic/islamic science, by specifically focusing on the contributions to cosmic sciences and all related fields. This aim seeks to revitalize interest and appreciation for the rich scientific heritage of the Arab/Islamic world.

Reevaluating the significance of this century, by positioning the seventh century AH as a period of scientific zenith, comparable to, if not surpassing, the celebrated achievements of the fourth century. This reevaluation aims to challenge prevailing narratives and acknowledge the era's unparalleled contributions to the tapestry of human knowledge.

Highlighting the contributions of the era's scientists, by exploring the extensive efforts and achievements of scientists from this century in enriching human history with profound knowledge, particularly in the domains of medicine and cosmic sciences. This objective seeks to acknowledge and celebrate the enduring legacy of these scholars.

Surveying the scientific heritage, by assessing the terrain of the scientific heritage from this century—what has been transmitted to us and what has been lost, what has been realized and what remains unexplored. This involves a critical evaluation of the scientific output of the period, situating it within its appropriate cognitive and historical contexts.

Contextualizing the conference within the host country, by acknowledging the significant role of the host country, England, and its prestigious institutions such as the Cambridge and Oxford Libraries, in preserving and promoting the Arab scientific heritage. The conference will spotlight the extensive collections related to medicine and cosmic sciences housed in British institutions. Additionally, it will celebrate the British academic contributions over the past two centuries to the study of these sciences.

By addressing these aims, the conference intends not only to shed light on the scientific achievements of the seventh century AH but also to foster a deeper understanding and appreciation of Arab-Islamic science's role in shaping the modern world. This gathering will serve as a platform for intellectual exchange, highlighting the enduring impact of these contributions on contemporary scientific thought and inquiry.

Key Themes & Areas of Focus

Examples of the First Theme: Medicine and Pharmacy

Encyclopedic medical literature

- Al-Mukhtār fī al-Ṭibb by Ibn Hubal al-Baghdādī (d. 610 AH)
- ʿAmal man Ṭabba li man Ḥabba by Ibn al-Khaṭīb (d. 776 AH)
- Al-Shāmil by Ibn al-Nafīs (d. 687 AH)
- Al-Shāfi fī al-Ṭibb by Ibn al-Qaf al-Karakī (d. 685 AH)

Monographs

- al-Fuṣūl fī al-Ṭibb by Ibn Maimūn (Maimonides, d. 605 AH)
- Kitāb al-Mukhtār fī al-Aghḍiyah, Tafāsīr al-ʿIlal wa Asbāb al-Maraḍ by Ibn al-Nafīs (d. 687 AH)
- Muqnaʿat al-Sāʿil by Ibn al-Khaṭīb
- Hayʿat al-Aḍḍāʾihī wa Manāfīʾuhā by Sharaf al-Dīn al-Raḥbī (d. 629 AH)
- al-ʿUmda fī Ṣanāʿat al-Jarrāḥ by Ibn al-Quff

Commentaries & Glosses

- Sharḥ Mufradāt al-Qānūn & Sharḥ Tashrīḥ al-Qānūn by Ibn al-Nafīs
- Sharḥ Kulliyāt Ibn Sīnā by Ibn al-Quff al-Karkī
- Sharḥ Adwiya Kitāb Dioscorides by Ibn al-Bīṭār (d. 646 AH)
- Glosses on al-Qānūn by Ibn Sīnā by Sharaf al-Dīn al-Raḥbī

Abridged Manuals

- Mukhtaṣar fī l-Adwiyā al-Mufradā of Ibn Samjūn by ʿAbd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī (d. 629 AH)
- Mukhtaṣar al-Ḥāwī and Sharḥ Taqḍima al-Maʿrif by al-Dukhwār (d 628 AH)

Biographical literature

- ʿUyūn al-Anbāʾ fī Ṭabaqāt al-Aṭibbā
- Ḥikāyāt al-aṭibbāʾ wa iṣbābāt al-Munajjimīn and al-Tajārūb wa al-Fawāʾid by Ibn Abī Uṣaybīʿah (d. 668 AH)
- al-Kifāya wa al-ʾitibār fī al-Umūr al-Mushāhada wa al-Ḥawāḍith al-Muʾayana bi-ardī Miṣr, al-Naṣīhatayn li-aṭibbāʾ wa al-Ḥukamāʾ
- Essay on the definition of medicine by ʿAbd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī

Preventive Healthcare

- Essays of ʿAbd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī
- Mukhtaṣar Manāfīʾ al-Aḍḍāʾ li-Jālīnūs fī Ḥifẓ al-Ṣiḥḥa by Rashīd al-Dīn Abū Ḥulayqa (d 646 AH)
- Jāmiʾ al-Gharāḍ fī Ḥifẓ al-Ṣiḥḥa wa Daʾf al-Maraḍ by Ibn al-Qaf al-Karakī (d. 685 AH)
- al-Wuṣūl ilā Ḥifẓ al-Ṣiḥḥa fī al-Fuṣūl by Lisān al-Dīn ibn al-Khaṭīb
- Essay on a regimen for preserving health by Ibn Maimūn

Ophthalmology

- Aleppo: Al-Kāfi by Khalīfa bin Abī al-Maḥāsīn al-Ḥalabī (652-654 AH)
- Damascus: Al-Muḥadhdhab fī al-Kuḥl by Ibn al-Nafīs (d. 687 AH)
- Hama: Nūr al-‘Uyūn by Ibn Abī al-Rajā’ (696 AH)
- Cairo: Natā’ij al-Fikr fī ‘ilāj Amrāḍ al-Baṣar by al-Qaysī (d. 657 AH)
- Seville: Nihāyat al-Afkār wa Ghāyat al-Amṣār by al-Ḥarīrī (d. 646 AH)

Pharmaceutical Works

- Al-Aqrabādhīn ‘alā Tartīb al-‘Ilal by Ibn Hubal al-Baghdādī
- Al-Mughnī and Al-Jāmi’ by Ibn al-Bīṭār
- Al-Mukhtār fī Al-‘Alif ‘Aqār by Rashīd al-Dīn Abī Hulayqa
- Sharḥ ‘alā Asmā’ Al-Aqār by Ibn Maymūn
- Kitāb Al-Adwiya Al-Mufradā by Rashīd al-Dīn al-Sūrī (d. 639 AH)
- Tarkīb al-Adwiya and al-Riḥla al-Nabātiyya by Ibn al-Rawmiyya (d 637 AH)

Criticism & Refutations

- Radd ‘alā Ibn al-Khaṭīb in his partial commentary of Kulliyāt of al-Qānūn li-Ibn Sīnā by ‘Abd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī
- Radd ‘alā Ibn al-Ridwān al-Miṣrī fī ikhtilāf of Galen and Aristotle
- Shukūk Ṭibbiyah wa Radd Ajwibatihā by al-Dukhwār
- Radd ‘alā al-Bulghārī fī al-adwiyah al-mufradah by Ibn al-Sūrī

Prophetic Medicine

- Kitāb al-Arba‘īn al-Ṭibbiya al-Mustakhraja min Sunan Ibn Mājah by ‘Abd al-Laṭīf al-Baghdādī
- Kitāb al-Ṭibb al-Nabawī aw Kitāb al-Ṭibb wa al-Ruqyāt wa al-Amrāḍ, wa-al-Kaffārāt min Ḥadīth al-Nabawī by Diyā’ al-Dīn al-Maqdisī (d. 643 AH)
- Ṣaḥīḥ al-Ṭibb al-Nabawī by Shams al-Dīn al-Bālī (d. 709 AH)
- al-Shifā’ fī al-Ṭibb al-Musnad by Sayyid al-Muṣṭafā al-Tifāshī (d. 651 AH)
- Sharḥ Arba‘īn Ḥadīthān ‘an al-Ṭibb al-Nabawī by Ibn al-‘Alamā (d. 652 AH)
- Kitāb Aḥkām al-Nabawiyya fī al-Ṣinā’ah al-Ṭibbiyah by Ibn Ṭarkhān
- Tadhkirah fī al-ṭibb al-nabawī by al-Badr ibn Jamā’ah (d. 733 AH)
- al-Ṭibb al-Nabawī by Jamāl al-Dīn Ibn Abī al-Faraj al-Dimashqī
- al-Ṭibb al-Nabawī by Ibn ‘Abd al-Hādī al-Maqdisī (d. 744 AH)

Examples of the Second Theme: Basic and Applied Sciences

Mathematics

- Sirāj al-Dīn Muḥammad bin Muḥammad al-Sajāwandī (d. 600 AH)
- Aḥmad Ibn Mas'ūd al-Qurṭubī (d. 600 AH)
- 'Alī bin Muḥammad Ibn Farḥūn (d. 600 AH)
- 'Abdullāh bin Muḥammad Ibn al-Yāsmīn (d. 601 AH)
- Ja'far bin Muḥammad (Al-Kafr Aẓī) Al-Irbilī (d. 603 AH)
- 'Abdullāh bin Al-Ḥusayn (Al-Akbarī) Al-Baghdādī, Abī Al-Baqā (d. 616 AH)
- Muḥammad bin 'Alī ibn Khalīd Jamāl al-Dīn (d. 629 AH)
- Aḥmad bin Thābit al-Ḥammāmī (d. 631 AH)
- Muḥammad bin 'Abdullāh (Ibn al-Ṣaffār) al-Anṣārī al-Awsī al-Qurṭubī (d. 639 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Muḥammad al-Muḥaḍḍhab al-Ḥalabī al-Ṭabarī (d. 655 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Radwān al-Numayrī Al-Wādī 'Ashī (657 AH)
- 'Abdul Ghaffār bin 'Abdul Karīm (Al-Qazwīnī) Najm al-Dīn (d. 665 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Ashraf al-Husaynī (Samarqandī) Shams al-Dīn (d. 690 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Sālim Ibn Wāsīl al-Tamīmī al-Ḥamawī (d. 696 AH)
- 'Abdul Majeed Bin 'Abdullāh (Al-Samūlī) Al-Sā'dī (d. 700 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Ibrāhīm (Ibn Al-Raqqām) Al-Awsī Al-Mursī (d. 715 AH)
- Aḥmad bin Muḥammad Ibn Al-Bannā' Al-Azdī Al-'Adarī (d. 721 AH)
- 'Abdul 'Azīz bin 'Alī Al-Ḥawārī (d. 745 AH)
- Yaḥyā bin Aḥmad (Al-Kāshī or Al-Kāshānī) (d. 745 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Ibrāhīm bin Sa'īd al-Sinjārī (Ibn al-Akfānī) (d. 749 AH)
- 'Abd al-Raḥmān bin Yūsuf al-Asfūnī (d. 750 AH)

Physics & Chemistry

- Aḥmad bin Yūsuf (al-Ṭifāshī) (d. 651 AH)
- Āthīr al-Dīn al-Abharī al-Samarqandī (d. 663 AH)
- Sa'd bin Manṣūr ibn Kammūna 'Izz al-Dawla (d. 683 AH)
- 'Alī bin Muḥammad bin Aydmār (al-Jaldakī) (d. 742 AH)
- 'Ubayd Allāh bin Mas'ūd (al-ṣaghīr Ṣadr al-Sharīah Ibn al-Ṣadr al-Akbar al-Bukhārī al-Ḥanafī) (d. 747 AH)

Astronomy

- al-Ḥasan bin ‘Alī bin Khalaf al-Khaṭīb al-‘Amūrī (d. 602 AH)
- al-Muzaffar bin Muḥammad (al-Ṭūsī) (d. 606 AH)
- Maḥmūd bin Muḥammad (al-Jaghminī) al-Khwārizmī (d. 618 AH)
- Ya‘qūb Ibn Saqlab (al-Maqdisī al-Mashriqī al-Mālikī) (d. 625 AH)
- Muḥammad Ibn Ayyūb al-Ṭabarī (d. 632 AH)
- Qaysar Ṭā‘asīf (Ibn Abī al-Qāsim) (d. 649 AH)
- al-Ḥasan bin ‘Alī (al-Marrākushī) Sharaf al-Dīn Abū ‘Alī (d. 660 AH)
- Ibrāhīm bin ‘Alī (al-Asbahī) Ibn al-Mubardha’ (d. 667 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Muḥammad al-Nāṣir al-Ṭūsī (d. 672 AH)
- ‘Alī bin ‘Umar bin ‘Alī al-Kātibī (al-Qazwīnī) (d. 675 AH)
- ‘Alī bin Maḥmūd bin Ḥasan al-Yashkarī (al-Rab‘ī) (d. 680 AH)
- ‘Umar bin Yūsuf bin ‘Umar al-Ashraf al-Rasūlī (d. 696 AH)
- Aḥmad bin ‘Umar (al-Ṣūfi) Jamāl al-Dīn (d. 718 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Aḥmad Ibn Sam‘ūn (Nāṣir al-Dīn) (d. 737 AH)
- Muḥammad bin ‘Abd al-Jabbār al-Armantī (Ibn al-Duwayk) (d. 740 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Aḥmad (al-Mazzī) Shams al-Dīn (d. 750 AH)

Technology

- ‘Abd al-‘Azīz bin Ismā‘īl (Abū Bakr Ibn al-Razzāz) al-Jazarī (d. 602 AH)
- ‘Alī bin Abī Bakr (al-Hārawī) (d. 616 AH)
- al-Ḥusayn bin ‘Alī (al-Qaymarī) Nāṣir al-Dīn (d. 665 AH)
- Muḥammad bin ‘Alī Ibn al-Ḥajj (d. 714 AH)
- Mūsā bin Muḥammad al-Yūsufī (d. 758 AH)

Urban Sciences and Archeology

- Ja‘far bin Muḥammad (al-Saṭṭā) (d. 602 AH)
- ‘Abd al-Laṭīf bin Yūsuf bin Muḥammad bin ‘Alī al-Baghdādī, Muwaffaq al-Dīn (d. 629 AH)
- Muḥammad bin ‘Alī Ibn al-Ṣabbāṭ al-Tawzrī (d. 681 AH)
- Muḥammad bin Ibrāhīm al-Lakhmī Ibn al-Rāmī (d. 734 AH)

Bibliographic Approach:

Bibliographic Entry: Investigation of the manuscripts of a particular book or science, or individual from the aforementioned fields in a one or more libraries around the world.

Codicological Approach: Examination of manuscripts in and of themselves and additions, focusing on the above.

Critical Approach: Evaluation and study of critical editions of relevant texts, aiming for a deeper understanding of their significance.

Scientific Approach: Historical analysis of manuscripts, sciences, or scholarly efforts, emphasizing unachieved manuscripts.

Geographic Approach: Investigation of scholarly manuscripts by country or library, offering a localized perspective on scientific heritage.

Comparative Approach: Comparative studies of scientific production in cosmic sciences before and during the seventh century, tracking their evolution.

Evaluative Approach: Assessment of the seventh century cosmic scholars' impact on future generations, focusing on specific fields, figures, or texts.

Accompanying Events:

Guest Reception: September 9, 2024

Exhibition of Manuscripts of Cosmic Sciences in the Seventh Century: September 9-13, 2024

Fifth Meeting of the House's Board of Trustees: September 11, 2024

Academic Excursion to the British Museum: September 13, 2024

Intensive Course: Examining Scientific Manuscripts - September 14-18, 2024

Important Dates

Abstract Submission Deadline: March 15, 2024

Notification of Abstract Acceptance: March 15, 2024

Full Paper Submission Deadline: July 10, 2024

Notification of Paper Acceptance or Revision Request: July 15, 2024

Revised Paper Submission Deadline: August 10, 2024

Conference Program Announcement: September 01, 2024

Conference Dates: September 10-12, 2024

Languages of the Conference

Arabic - Turkish - English

Conference Details:

No Registration Fees: Participation in the conference is free of charge.

Travel Expenses: Participants or their affiliated organizations are responsible for their own travel expenses.

Accommodation: The conference will not cover accommodation expenses during the event.

Additional Information:

For more details, to download the brochure, or to view the conference program, please scan the QR code provided. For any inquiries, email us at: conf@darulmakhtutat.org

Conference Details

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