

TO PRINT OR NOT TO PRINT.. IS THAT STILL
THE QUESTION?

Printing the Quran

- Religious aspects (Tāharh, Bidah)
- Disturbing manner of the early copies
- *Isnad and calligraphic tradition*

سُورَةُ فَاتِحَةِ الْكِتَابِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ مَالِكِ
يَوْمَ الدِّينِ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَايَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ
اَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

وَهِيَ سَبْعَ آيَاتٍ

The first surah of the Koran, a printing of the Quran in Venice in 1537 by Paganino and Alessandro Paganini, using moveable type.

[http://www.muslimheritage.com/uploads/East Meets West Venice 9.jpg](http://www.muslimheritage.com/uploads/East_Meets_West_Venice_9.jpg)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْقُرْآنُ
وَهُوَ
شَرِيعَةُ الْإِسْلَامِ
مَكْحُولٌ
لِبْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

Snimek titulního listu arabského vydání koránu.

(Ve jménu Boha nejvyšš milosrdného!
Korán, t. j. islamský zákon Mohameda, syna Abdullahova.)

FATWAS against printing

“Moveable type printing is permissible for Non-Muslim communities, but not for Muslims of the Empire” ...Shaykh al-Islam (circa 1492)

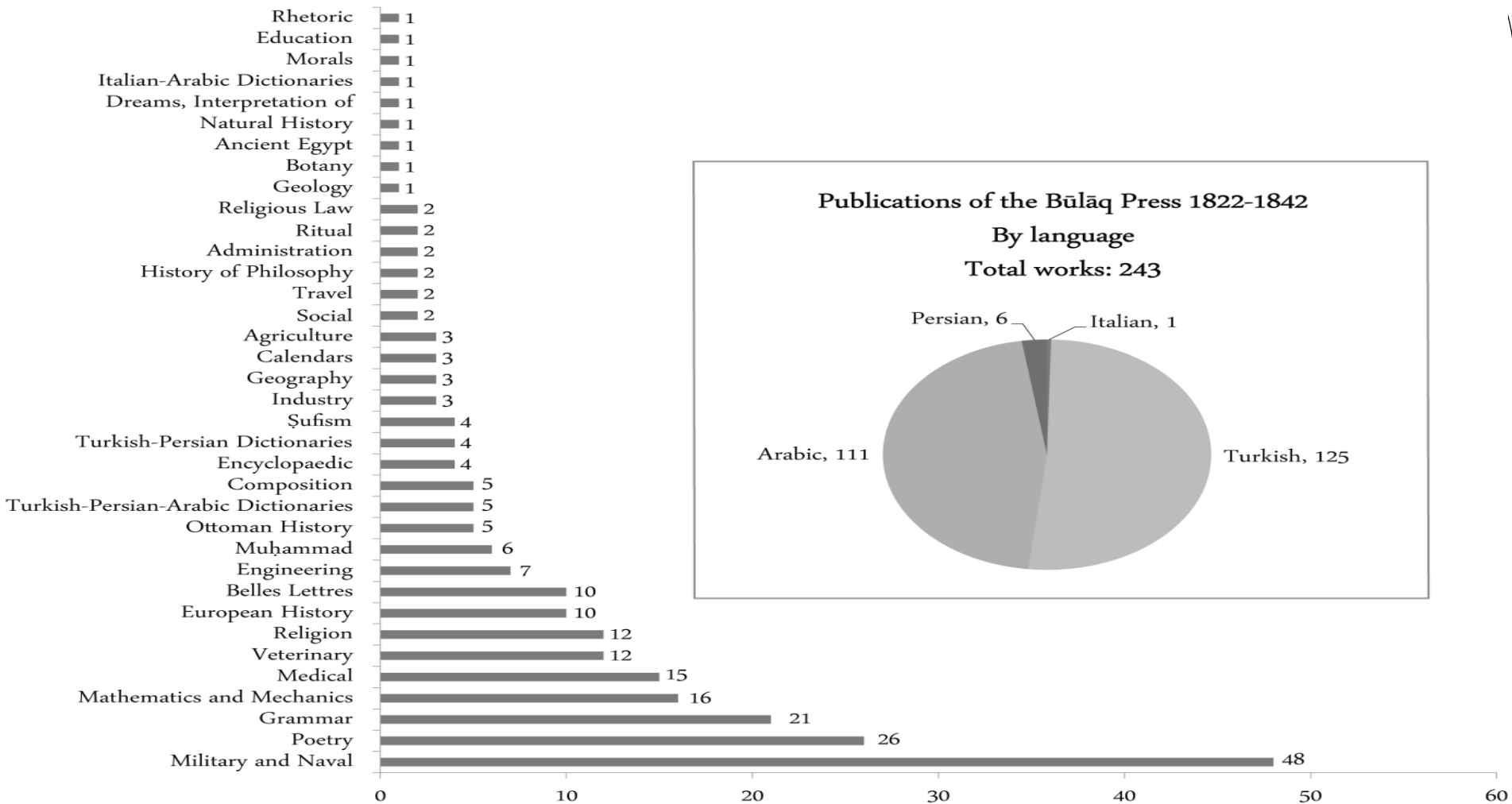
Scholars of Al-Azhar in Egypt (1760-1849) issued similar fatwas declaring that printing religious books and Qur'an in particular is forbidden.

The authorization to print books is limited and restricted to secular and practical books, such as dictionaries, history books, astronomy, and geography.

Subject matter of printed works

1822-1842

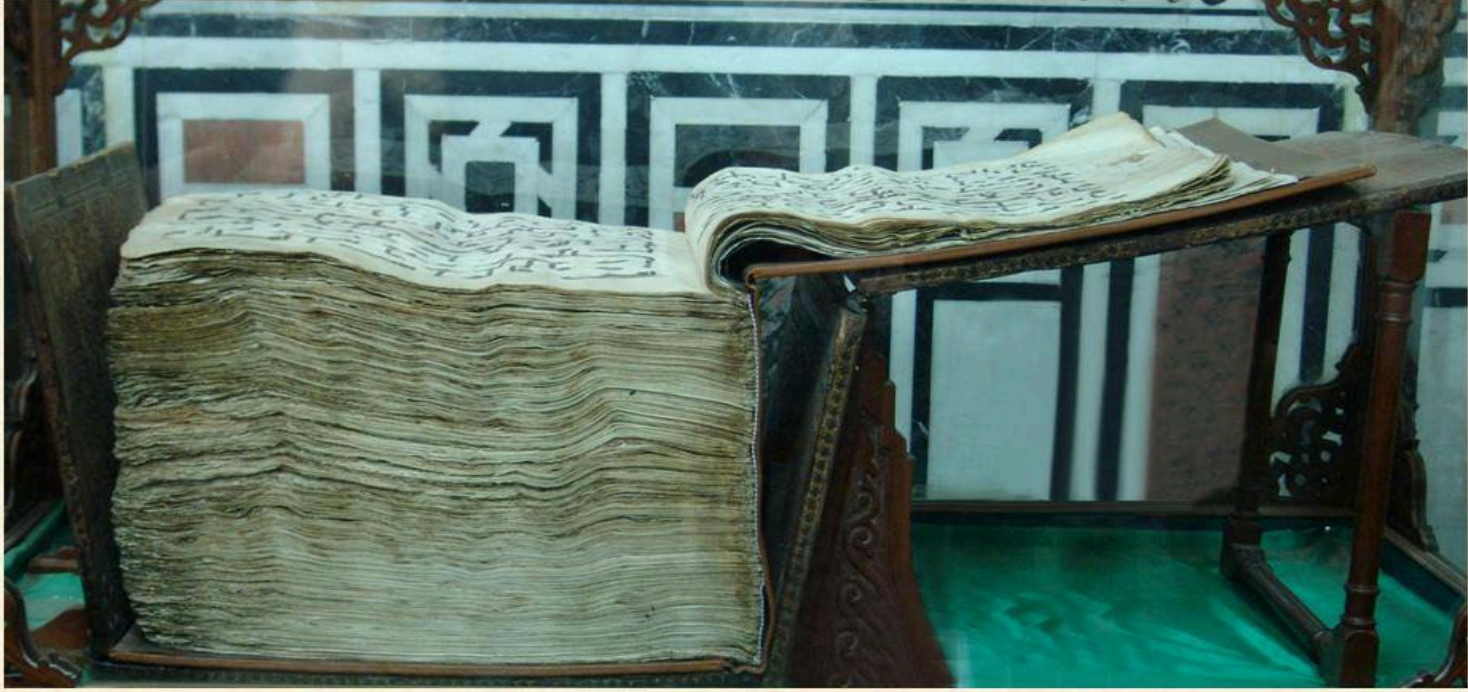
total works: 243



Publications of the Būlāq Press. Categories as given by Heyworth-Dunne, p. 334

Published Report:

“Uneasy with cyberspace, some Islamic scholar at Cairo prestigious Al-Azhar University were relieved last month when the launch of an online project to digitise one of the largest manuscript collections was postponed.”



المصحف الشريف العثماني مفتوح الصفحات داخل الحافظة الجلدية.