The author, Nil Palabıyık-Pektaş, requested the following corrections to her article entitled ‘The beginnings of Printing in the Ottoman Capital’ published in vol. XVI, issue 2, pp. 3-32 of the Studies in Ottoman Science.


p. 5: Replace: The first Quran was also printed with Arabic typeface in Fano in 1537 or 1538 by the Venetian printer Alessandro Paganino (fl. 1509–1538). WITH: The first Quran was also printed with Arabic typeface in 1537 or 1538 by the Venetian printer Alessandro Paganino (fl. 1509–1538).

p. 5: Add quotation marks: The Islamic world 'cultivated a robust calligraphic tradition', and 'calligraphy persisted as a celebrated art' with ever-evolving techniques and sophisticated abstract motifs even after the arrival of print. Add citation: J.R. Osborn, 'The Type of Calligraphy', p. 105.

p. 5: Delete: (e.g. dal for dhal and ayin for ghayn, both of which are distinguished from the former with a dot (nokta) placed above the stem).

p. 10: Add quotation marks: Specialised techniques, characters and methods of writing and formal variations determined the 'communicative, cultural and political status of documents', and ensured their authenticity. Add citation: J.R. Osborn, 'The Type of Calligraphy', p. 3.

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