

DÜZELTME / CORRIGENDA

Osmanlı Bilimi Araştırmaları, XVII/2 (2016): 148

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. 4, note 6: **Add reference:** J.R. Osborn, 'The Type of Calligraphy: Writing, Print, and Technologies of the Arabic Alphabet', PhD thesis, University of California, San Diego, 2008, p. 153."

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 *ayn* 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.

Dr Nil Palabıyık-Pektaş
Research Associate, Special Collections
The John Rylands Research Institute
The John Rylands Library
The University of Manchester
150 Deansgate
Manchester M3 3EH
tel +44 (0) 161 306 5514
email nil.pektas@manchester.ac.uk