



Review

Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic thought and its efforts to index the Arab and Islamic heritage manuscripts from 1981-2004

Dr. Ra'ad Ouda Abtan Alkhraesha and Dr. Mohammad Turki Mohammad Shatnawi

The World Islamic Science & Education University

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Islamic civilization has contributed to the construction of human civilization through what it provides of achievements for all mankind, it is based on a solid foundation which would never go away until the Day of Resurrection, stems from the noble values upon which more civilizations flourished, and Al Islam focused to highlight these values and the evacuation of their meanings and urged to work with these values. Several institutions and World Islamic scientific centers tried to show the cultural role of the Islamic nation and to highlight its cognitive achievements, and among these institutions, Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought, which devoted its aims in serving Jordan, Arabs and Muslims and their forthcoming cognitive heritage, derived its irascibility bestowal from the thought of scientists who introduce their thinking efforts to shed light on the cultural aspects of Islamic thought and Arab science and knowledge, which flourished under this civilization. The researcher addressed in this paper Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought and its efforts to index the Arab and Islamic heritage manuscripts from 1981 -2004 through the following: The Genesis of Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought, Affiliated centers, Its goals, Activities and projects, The efforts of Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought in the indexing of the written Arab and Islamic heritage. Project of comprehensive Index of the Arab-Islamic heritage manuscripts: Project Idea, Steps to implement the project represented in the following: First: Create a comprehensive index section. Second: Collect manuscripts needed for the project indexes. Third: Preparing comprehensive Index. Fourth: institution's publications of the overall index project. Scientific Moderators on the project, Stopping the project.

Keywords: Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought, Arab and Islamic Heritage Manuscripts

INTRODUCTION

The Emergence of the Institution

Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought: An Islamic global royal Foundation situated in Amman - Jordan, established in 1980, sponsored by the Royal Decree of His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal - may God have mercy on him - under the name: "the Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization" Al al-Bayt Foundation. "

His Majesty's desire was to present a gift to the Muslim world on the occasion of the fifteenth Islamic calendar to be a radiation of research and studies and

tender center in Jordan, to serve the Arabism and Islam and humanity.¹ In 1980 AD, Royal Decree was issued to establish the Royal council for Research and Islamic civilization (al-Bayt Foundation)², a global non-governmental Islamic scientific body based in Amman, and began its work on the first of April 1981

¹Al al-Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought, Book Foundation, Oman, 2002, p 1

²The Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation," "beginning and establishment", Amman, 1981, p. 117

To set the affairs of the institution a platform was set that forms the complex council, which does many tasks, including: propose the annual work plan and supervise the scientific work, adoption of the annual budget³.

In the third of the month of August, 2000, the compound Council approved an amendment to its statute where a shift has occurred in the organization's name to "al-Bayt Islamic Thought Foundation"⁴, the Board of Trustees of the Foundation instead of complex board, and the reign of His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi bin Mohammed - God save him - the presidency of the board of trustees⁵.

In order to establish a global institution, and set its goals and put its temporary law rather than primary law, passed by the Council of Ministers in the twenty-sixth of the month of September in 2001, and the scarcity of a Royal Decree behalf of the Law of al-Bayt Corporation for Islamic Thought⁶.

In 31, March, 2007, the Royal Decree was issued approving the approval of the National Assembly permanent law of the institution of 2007, where the name of the institution with it became, "al-Bayt Royal Foundation of Islamic Thought"⁷.

Affiliate centers

Al Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought has a number of centers, including:

- 1- Al al-Bayt Royal Academy: it handles doing business and scientific activities to achieve the objectives of the institution through a global scientific gathering of senior Muslim scholars from active members and reporters in the foundation.
- 2- Royal Centre for Research and Studies (principle).
- 3- Turab Foundation for Publication and Distribution: working on the publication and distribution of all publications relating to the work of the Foundation and its projects.
- 4- World Islamic Sciences University aims to graduate Muslim conscious generation who is far from fanaticism and extremism, and it began to receive university students since the academic year 2008/2009.

Foundation goals

The foundation has sought since its early beginnings to achieve a set of objectives related to the vision of His Majesty the late King Hussein in a statement of the true image of Islam, based on highlighting tolerance and intermediate values of moderation, and work to raise the

nation and the statement of its achievements and the rejection of extremism and division among its people, these objectives consisted of the following⁸:

- a. Defining and introducing religion, thought and Islamic culture, and shed light on its bright aspects, contributing to the correctness of concepts and unaccepted ideas for Islam.
- b. Providing the Islamic perception of the values of contemporary society and its systems, with a look to the future, dealing with contemporary issues and problems and challenges.
- c. Raise the level of Al al-Bayt and their virtues and their achievements in al Islam and in the Islamic history and the construction of the Islamic civilization, and to show their role in calling for moderation and tolerance.
- d. Show Islamic cultural achievement and the statement of its impact on global progress and human civilization, and the advancement of Islamic studies and research in various branches of human knowledge, and the revival of the Arab and Islamic heritage and publishing it.
- e. Clarify the scientific method for science and knowledge from an Islamic perspective, inviting universities and centers of Islamic and Arabic research to pay attention to this.
- f. Deepen the dialogue and strengthen cooperation between the Islamic sects in furtherance of its collection to maximize the extent to bring the followers according to the rules of Islamic law and its fundamental principles.

Foundation activities and projects

Al al-Bayt Foundation did many activities and projects which sought to achieve its objectives and ensure its success:

First, activities such as:

- 1- General Organization conferences: the institution began to hold such conferences since 1982⁹, once every two years, unless conditions required to provide a particular conference or delay it. With the participation of scholars from the institution staff members¹⁰ and correspondents¹¹. And these conferences investigate specific issues of concern to the Islamic nation, such as the participation of the Islamic peoples in the construction of the Islamic.

³ The Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation", Primary law, Amman, 1981, p. 12

⁴ Al al-Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought, Enterprise Law (Temporary Law 2001), p. 3.

⁵ Al al-Bayt Foundation, Foundation Book p. 4

⁶ Al al-Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought, (temporary law, the Foundation 2001), p. 3

⁷ Al al-Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought, (foundation law of 2007), Amman, 2007, p. 3.

⁸ Ibid., P. 5-6

⁹ Consider: the Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation", the first book of the annual conference, Amman, 1982.

¹⁰ Consider: Al al-Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought, (Al al-Bayt Foundation Law for the year 2007), p. 8.

¹¹ Ibid p.8

2- dialogue of civilizations in the modern world¹², Islam and current social issues¹³, the future of Islam in the fifteenth century, and the system of Islamic rule and democracy, the circumstances and the possibility of co-existence¹⁴, love in the Quran¹⁵, project of a modern Islamic state viable and sustainable¹⁶.

3- Seminars: The Foundation held specialized seminars in cooperation with international bodies and institutions, since 1984, where it held a seminar entitled "Social and Economic contemporary conditions and images change in the Muslim world", and in 1986 it held a seminar on "the problems of research in Islamic economics," and in the year 1987 it held seminar "Islamic awakening and concerns of the Arab world," in the same year it held another seminar entitled "investment plan in Islamic banks and applied aspects of the issues and problems", and in the year 1989 two seminars were held "coordination and cooperation between the research and studies institutions and their applications within the framework of Islamic thought," and the seminar "patterns and the impact of Islamic life in the healthy development of human development in general"¹⁷, and in addition to that the seminars of Muslim-Christian dialogue have been held since 1984, and held seminars dialogue between Muslims and it held its first seminars the year 1992, Muslim-Christian dialogue seminars aiming to build bridges of trust between the interlocutors and provide an integrated visualization for the system of values and ideals in the transaction in order to ensure provision of the true image of Islam, and the dialogue between Muslims seminars aims to deepen the dialogue and strengthen cooperation between the different Islamic sects and promote the word nation to collect and achieve maximum range to bring them¹⁸.

Second: Foundation projects:

The foundation has sought to provide many of the projects that ensure the achievement of its objectives service to Jordan and the Arab and Islamic nation and the statement of cultural achievements and among the most prominent of these projects:

a. A Great project for the interpretations of the Koran and the work in it started in 2001, this project is introduced and sponsored by His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi bin Muhammad - may God protect him - Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, and this project included displaying over: (110) important books among the most important Arab commentaries on the seven schools of Islamic jurisprudence, which is available free and in full on the Internet for a very charitable to spread the Koran, since the year 2006, its e-address: www.altafsir.com since¹⁹.

b. Higher Committee to write the history of Jordan: and aims to issue research and studies related to Jordan in all social, historical, economic and political fields²⁰.

c. Islamic economics' project: It aims to inventory and collection of Islamic economics materials which facilitate its content for researchers and helps them to access what they are looking for easily and conveniently, the project issued: " analytical indexes for Islamic Economics" in (24) books²¹.

d. Commission of the remaining Jordanian Heritage (Turab) and it aims to protect the local traditional Arabic Islamic Jordanian heritage and maintain it, and it issued many publications in English with a high level in the printing and quality in the output; including a book: "Holy Sites of Jordan: and the book:" old houses of Jordan "and the book" cultural treasures of Jordan "and others²².

The efforts of Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought in the indexing of the written Arab-Islamic heritage.

Index is an expression means a book that combines the names of books²³, which is the key that the researcher uses it to expresses the cognitive Library holdings with minimal effort and in the shortest time²⁴.

Arabs knew bibliographic studies early , whether: Studies related to: nouns such as biographies, classes, genealogy, or dictionaries countries or language dictionaries in addition to the works, which supplies books with names of bibliographies^{25, 26}. The Arabs indexes books written especially in lockers libraries, while the number of books in these cabinets have increased,

¹²Consider: the Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation", a book of the tenth session of the Conference of the compound (Muslims and the dialogue of civilizations in the modern world, Amman, 1996.

¹³Consider: the Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation", a book of the eleventh session of the Conference of the compound (Islam and the social issues of the day, Amman, 1998.

¹⁴Consider: Al al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought, a book of the twelfth session of the Conference of Foundation (the future of Islam in the fifteenth century, Amman, 2004.

¹⁵Consider: Al al-Bayt foundation for Islamic Thought, a book of the fourteenth session of the Conference of Foundation (Love in the Quran), Amman, 2010.

¹⁶This conference was held in 2013 and the work underway to issue its own version of the book.

¹⁷Al al-Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought, Foundation Book, pp: 106-107.

¹⁸Ibid., P: 112-117.

¹⁹Great project site to interpretations of the Koran Altafsir.com

²⁰Al al-Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought, Foundation Book p: 87-88.

²¹Ibid., P: 79-80.

²²Al al-Bayt Foundation for Islamic Thought, Foundation Book, pp: 67-73.

²³Ibn Manzoor Abolfazl Mohammed bin Makram (1893), *Lisan Al Arab* Vol.15 , Dar Sader, Beirut, 1993, Vol. 6, p. 167, item (Index).

²⁴Fotouhi, Mary Aboudy, indexing Arab manuscript, Dar Al Rasheed, Baghdad, 1980, p. 55.

²⁵Ibn al-Nadim, Abu al-Faraj, Mohammed ibnIshaqibn Muhammad Warraq al-Baghdadi Al Mu'tazili Shiite (1046), the index (investigation: Ibrahim Ramadan) 2nd edition, House knowledge, Beirut - Lebanon, 1997, p. 7.

²⁶Ibid. p. 10

so they were obliged to make indexing for their books to be a guide conducting a researcher for the finish of works easily; and Ibn Khaldun stated that several indexes in which the naming books in the closet judgment Mustansir who ruled Cordoba between the years 350-360 AH: "forty-four indexed in each twenty-indexed paper" ²⁷.

Comprehensive Index Arab-Islamic written heritage project:

Project Idea:

The idea of the project started in 1981, while Prof. Dr. Nasir al-Din al-Assad - God mercy him- President of the Royal Society for the Research of Islamic civilization, "Al al-Bayt Foundation" at the time to the complex idea of the Council and is based on the collection of originals Arabic manuscripts worldwide headlines and determine their locations in a unified catalog, to facilitate the access of researchers to this heritage and to achieve it and publish it ²⁸.

Project execution

The council board issued on 17.12.1981 ²⁹ unanimously decision to approve the project, and then directly Al al-Bayt Foundation took a number of steps to implement this project as follows:

First, create a comprehensive index section, followed by its own library and a number of full-time and part-time researchers and catalogers and research assistants ³⁰.

Second, the collection of manuscripts indexes needed for the project: The Foundation has conducted numerous contacts with various countries of the world for the collection of libraries and public and private Arab lockers, Islamic and foreign, which contain the original Arabic manuscripts indexes, the Foundation has sent a number of staff to a number of countries in the world to see what libraries contain of Arabic manuscripts and prepared by the libraries of the indexes as a prelude to collect them ³¹.

During the four years the foundation has gathered about one thousand six hundred between an index and a study and a reference, some are original copies owned

by the foundation and some are photocopied because the originals run out ³². And about seventeen languages ³³ and these catalogs were collected from libraries and public coffers, especially from countries: the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Yemen, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Spain, Afghanistan, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan, Portugal, Britain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bangladesh, Poland Turkey, Czech Republic, Denmark, Tanzania, Senegal, Sweden and the Vatican, France, Finland, Canada, Malaysia, Austria, Nigeria, India, the Netherlands and the United States ³⁴, the Foundation issued its own index.

Third: Comprehensive Index preparation, the most important steps to implement the project and the following steps are taken into account in the preparation process:

a. **Read the introduction indexes accurate reading before proceeding with bibliographic data needed to identify the topics contained in the index, and the methodology of the University of connotations and symbols used in it, and see if its contents were repeated in another index or not** ³⁵.

b. **Install version data in the discharge card: the discharge card installed included the following data:**

1. Manuscript and art title (subject), who wrote in it: manuscript title was proven according to the receipt in the index with a statement of its parts, if any, and its description that was an explanation or context or systems or a footnote or a brief ³⁶, and takes into account the development of the famous title of the manuscript between brackets in preparation to bring the manuscript cards to the famous Title in the order later on ³⁷

2. Name of the author or commentator or manual ... etc, fully and death: presented in the order in the name of the author and then his full name then date of his death ³⁸, and in the process proved the author' name and his death on the book Khairuddin Zarkali (1976), also known as: "Al Aalam", and the book of Omar Kahala (1987)

²⁷ IbnKhaldun, Abu ZeidWali Din Abdul Rahman bin Mohammed Al Hadrami (1405), the Court of Subject and Predicate in the history of the Arabs and Berbers and those who lived with them from the greatest respect, (Khalil Shehadeh) Vol.8, 2nd edition, Dar Alfikr- Beirut, 1988, Vol. 4, p. 185, 187.188.

²⁸The Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "Al al-Bayt Foundation", the comprehensive index of the Arab Islamic heritage manuscript (the Koran Sciences) -almassahev scripts and Almassahev manuscripts- 2nd edition, Amman, 1992, p. 3.

²⁹The Royal complex, the overall index (the Koran manuscript Korans and manuscripts), p. 3.

³⁰Ibid, p.7

³¹The Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation", the comprehensive index of the Arab Islamic heritage manuscript (Islamic Jurisprudence) 12 volumes, Amman, 1999, vol. 1, p (a) of the introduction.

³²The Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation", manuscripts indexes manual, Amman, 1986, from 405 to 471, scripts Index (Islamic Jurisprudence), vol. 1, p (a) of the introduction.

³³The Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation", manuscripts indexes, Amman, p.3, scripts Index (Islamic Jurisprudence), vol. 1, p (a) of the introduction.

³⁴The Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "al-Bayt Foundation", manual indexes, , p. 496-509.

³⁵The Royal Society for Research and Islamic civilization "Al al-Bayt Foundation", the comprehensive index of the written Arab Islamic heritage (research methodology), p. 3

³⁶The Royal Society, the overall index (Research Methods), p. 6, the Royal Society, the overall index, (Islamic Jurisprudence), vol. 1, p (f) of the introduction.

³⁷The Royal Society, the overall index (Research Methods) p. 3-4.

³⁸The Royal Society, the overall index (Islamic Jurisprudence), vol. 1, p (f) of the introduction .

which is marked by: "glossary of authors." And if you cannot know the date of the author's death he worked hard to know the date related to his life to date him with the word (he was alive), and if not possible, to leave no date³⁹.

3. Duplicator name if applicable: and the factors of treating the author's name in terms of the order⁴⁰.

4. Transcription place: it gives knowledge of the place of transcription to see the benefit of Islamic culture centers scattered throughout the Islamic world in different eras⁴¹.

5. Date of transcription: the date of transcription gives an indication of the value of the manuscript and its proximity to or after the era of the author, and also gives an indication of the history of cognitive interests⁴².

6. The value of a copy of the manuscript whether original or draft, or a reading about the author, or an interview and patched another copy, or by headphones or readings⁴³.

7. The name of the library where the manuscript located⁴⁴.

8. manuscript number: and put it in square brackets, if it hasn't a number the serial number in the original index will be adopted⁴⁵.

9. The number of pages of the version⁴⁶, if the version within a group⁴⁷ its numbers are adjusted starting and ending⁴⁸.

10. The source, where the data extracted a brief segment includes volume and page⁴⁹.

c. Audit and control: taking into account the following notes:

1. Ensure that all titles of copies of the manuscripts that relate to a certain art have been farragoes on the special indexing card⁵⁰.

2. Ensure the safety of transferring the required data through comparing with the origin in the index⁵¹.

³⁹The Royal Society, the overall index (Methodology) p. 3

⁴⁰The Royal Society, the overall index (Islamic Jurisprudence), vol. 1, p (f) of the introduction.

⁴¹Ibid., Vol. 1, p (g) of the introduction.

⁴²Ibid

⁴³Ibid

⁴⁴Ibid

⁴⁵The Royal complex, the overall index (Islamic Jurisprudence)vol. 1, p (g) of the foreground

⁴⁶Ibid

⁴⁷Groups ": the number of courses written by a person or a number of people then it is gathered together in one book and put an address is set for it; see: Fotouhi, indexing Arab manuscript, p. 60.

⁴⁸The Royal Complex, the overall index (Islamic Jurisprudence), vol. 1, p (g) of the foreground.

⁴⁹The Royal Complex, the overall index, (research methodology) p. 15, the Royal complex, the overall index (Islamic Jurisprudence), vol. 1, p (g) of the foreground.

⁵⁰The Royal complex, the overall index, (research methodology) p. 15

⁵¹Ibid

3. Adjust Address: through the collection of cards of the copies belonging to one manuscript and one author, and united it by completed title which is approved by the author, or the most popular address among scientists⁵².

d. Cards ordering and coding process specific for each knowledge: This process required two types of arrangement and punctuation:

Type I: external arrangement and numbering, it came in accordance with the following two methods:

First: arrangement and numbering according to the chronology of the history of the author's death, and it is a case of the involvement of more than one author in the history of death takes into account the alphabetical order of the renown names of the authors, and if more than a manuscript for the author is found, these manuscripts arranged in alphabetical order according to their titles⁵³. In case that the date of death is not known the alphabetical order of the renown names of authors is taken into account⁵⁴. The manuscripts that the authors are not known, the objective arrangement is taken into account so that their titles are arranged alphabetically⁵⁵.

Second: the objective arrangement and the titles are arranged alphabetically according to the approved titles of the manuscripts of the first letter in the title to the last letter, and excluded from that the definite article "the" and some appendages is inherent in the manuscript title like: the "Book" and "message" etc.), while the original words in the label was retained and put them in place of the standings in the appropriate letter, though more than an address is matched in the label then the alphabetical order of the author's name is considered⁵⁶. After straightening of arrangement process according to any of the two approaches the serial numbering process of manuscripts is adopted, and in the objective arrangement and upon completion of the character the numbering begins again in the following letter⁵⁷.

Type II: internal arrangement and numbering, which is related to the order and internal numbering of multiple copies of a single manuscript, when there are multiple copies of a single copy of the manuscript it is arranged chronologically and the version's date of writing is made anonymous after the version which is date of writing is known⁵⁸. When similar copies dates, the copies of the manuscript are arranged according to spelling letters of the names of the libraries, and

⁵²The Royal complex, the overall index (research methodology), pp. 18, the Royal complex, the overall index (Islamic Jurisprudence) vol. pages (g- h) of the foreground

⁵³The Royal complex, the overall index (research methodology), p. 18

⁵⁴Ibid

⁵⁵Ibid

⁵⁶The Royal complex, the overall index (Islamic Jurisprudence) vol. 1, p (h-i) of the foreground

⁵⁷Ibid., p. (i) of the foreground.

⁵⁸The Royal complex, the overall index (research methodology) p. 18

when the copies are taken from one library the manuscripts numbers are adopted in the order and numbering by graduation and then the parts of the book put in the order that the book was fragmented, it is arranged first one and then the secondetc.)⁵⁹.

e. Released stage: After the completion of all previous stages printing the card and verification process starts, printing and proofing process has been dedicated by a team of employees in the organization.

The Foundation issued a number of manuscripts which are indexes that specializes in indexing of manuscripts forensic science and it issued the following:

1. Comprehensive Index of Arab-Islamic heritage manuscript -Al Qur'an Sciences- written Korans and written drawn Korans, the Foundation has issued a trial edition of the Koran manuscript index in five volumes of medium size in 1986. The experimental edition index manuscripts drawn Korans in one volume of the same year⁶⁰ In 1992, the Foundation issued a revised edition in one volume of medium size containing: (531) page, and the book included an addition to the foreground and the Platform for Action and the abbreviations and symbols used preoccupied Pages: 3-8 on a two main sections:

First: the Koran manuscript and signed in the pages: (9-432), and included indexing: (833) copies of the original manuscript, and the index is divided into four sections, according to copies and chronology of the dates of copying manuscripts completeness and are as follows:

- Section I: Complete Koran which is date of copying is known⁶¹.
- Section II: Complete Koran which is date of copying is unknown⁶²
- Section III: incomplete Koran which is date of copying is known⁶³
- Section IV: incomplete Koran which is date of copying is unknown⁶⁴

Second: manuscripts draw Koran, and it took place in the pages: (433-483) and included indexing about: (722) copies of the original manuscript, and this section arranged for on manuscripts titles according to the letters of the alphabet, and at the end written libraries and sources guidance and fall in Pages: 485-531.

⁵⁹The Royal complex, the overall index (research methodology) p. 18, the Royal complex, the overall index (Islamic Jurisprudence) vol. 1, p (h) of the foreground

⁶⁰The Royal complex, the overall index (the Koran manuscript and manuscripts of draw Koran) p. 4

⁶¹Ibid page 11-158

⁶²Ibid page 159-212

⁶³The Royal complex, the overall index (the Koran manuscript and manuscripts of drawn Korans), pp. 213-313.

⁶⁴Ibid pages 315-432

2. Comprehensive Index of Arab-Islamic heritage manuscript -Al Qur'an Sciences- intonation manuscripts, and the first trial edition of it was issued in three volumes of medium size in 1986⁶⁵, and in the year 1994, it the second edition was issued which is a revised edition in one volume of medium size and signed in: (270) page .

3. Comprehensive Index Arab-Islamic heritage manuscript -Al Qur'an Sciences- readings manuscripts , and the first edition was issued - a trial edition- the year 1986⁶⁶, in three volumes of medium size, and in 1994, the second revised edition issued in a single volume of medium size and contained: (288) pages.

4. Comprehensive Index of Arab-Islamic heritage manuscript -Al Qur'an sciences- manuscripts of interpretation and its sciences, and the experimental edition was issued in thirteen volumes of medium size in the year 1987⁶⁷, while the second revised edition was issued in the year 1989 in two volumes of medium size, and included: (1367) pages.

5. Comprehensive Index of Arab-Islamic heritage manuscript - the Hadith and its sciences manuscripts and its men -, issued in 1991, in three volumes of medium size and included on its parts (1971) pages.

6. Comprehensive Index of Arab-Islamic heritage manuscript -al-seerah Asharifah and prophetic praise - located in two volumes of medium size and has been issued in 1996, and contained in its two volumes 1173 pages.

7. Comprehensive Index of Arab-Islamic heritage manuscript -Al Figh and Assets- in twelve volumes, and this index in all its volumes arranged on the titles of the books the names included on the Fiqh and whats related: Origins and the provisions of the statutes and the cataclysms of the terms and conditions of Fatwas; it is the largest among the indexes issued by the institution; the first volume of it was released the year 1999 in (847 pages) in (A) letter only⁶⁸

Moderators' scientists

The supervision of the project was penalizing by a number of scientists and university professors interested in the Arab-Islamic heritage, they are: Orientalist German Dr. Angelika Nuevrt and Prof. Dr. Awad Khleifat and Prof. Dr. Amin Abu Leil and Prof. Dr. Fahmi Jad'aan and Prof. Dr. Salah Jarrar, Prof. Dr. Faleh Hussein and Prof. Dr. Bashar Awad Maarof and Prof. Dr. Ziad Zoubi and Professor Ibrahim Chabbouh Cyrene.

⁶⁵The Royal complex for Research and Islamic civilization "Al al-Bayt Foundation", the comprehensive index of the Arab Islamic heritage manuscript, (the Quran sciences) - Al Tajweed manuscripts - 2nd edition, Amman, 1994, p. 3

⁶⁶The Royal complex for Research and Islamic civilization "Al al-Bayt Foundation", the comprehensive index of the Arab Islamic heritage manuscript, (the Quran sciences) -readings manuscripts - 2nd edition, Amman, 1994, p. 3

⁶⁷The Royal Complex for Research Islamic civilization " Al al-Bayt Foundation", the comprehensive index of the Arab Islamic heritage manuscript, (Qur'an Sciences) -interpretation manuscripts and its sciences- vol.2, 2nd edition, Amman, 1989, vol. 1, p 3.

⁶⁸The Royal Complex for Research and Islamic civilization "Al al-Bayt Foundation", manuscripts (Islamic Jurisprudence) vol.1, p. (b) of the introduction

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