CZECHOSLOVAKIA

by

Jakub Karfík

1990
INTRODUCTION

Islamic manuscripts in Czechoslovak castle & cloister libraries

There is a considerable number of formerly private libraries preserved under state control in Czechoslovak castles and cloisters. State care and control are administered by the local Krajský ústav památkové péče a ochrany přírody [County Institute for the Care of Historical Monuments and Protection of Nature] in co-operation with other special institutions.

The castle and cloister libraries are mostly preserved in the condition they were in between 1945 and 1948, when the castles were confiscated or taken over by the state. The collections of all these libraries have been noted and catalogued, step-by-step, in oddělení zámeckých knihoven Národního muzea v Praze [Department of Castle Libraries, National Museum, Prague: 115 79 Prague 1, Václavské náměstí 68, Tel: 26 94 51, Curator: Dr. Jiříka Šimáková].

The MSS deposited in the castle libraries are listed in Ústřední archiv ČSAV [Central Archives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, 110 00 Prague 1, Karlova 2, Tel: 26 57 65, Curator: Dr. Petr].

It is necessary to remark that all Czechoslovak political, economic, and cultural life and institutions are passing through fundamental re-structuring; this means—among other things—that the question of ownership and care of the formerly private and church property confiscated or taken over after 1945 has been thrown open.

The survey has focused on published catalogues of the castle and cloister libraries as well as on all the available (mostly typewritten) documentation of the Central Archive of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, which contains information about 80 per cent of the manuscript collections kept in the Bohemian and Moravian castles and cloisters as well as on the material—especially local catalogues—of the Department of Castle Libraries, National Museum at Prague. Owing to lack of time research in situ was not possible.

From personal experience, nearly all castle library collections are kept in the original conditions, i.e. the books are located in historical cases and original milieux. Usually, there is no special equipment in the castle and cloister libraries. On the other hand, the MSS
collections in these libraries are not directly endangered by humidity, microbiological or other factors. In view of the circumstances in which they were collected and the fact that the castle and cloister libraries are noted for their ancient historical tradition, the Islamic MSS in these libraries are the oldest ones in Czechoslovakia.

**INDIVIDUAL COLLECTIONS**

**BOJNICE**

Petráček, 1960, (in bibliographical appendix) states that there are some Arabic manuscripts in Bojnice castle.

**BRATISLAVA**

**Mestské Muzeum, Bratislava**

Petráček, 1960, (in bibliographical appendix) states that there are some Arabic manuscripts in the Bratislava Museum.

**Univerzitná knižnica**

Michalská 1, 800 00 Bratislava (Slovak Republic)

*Date of establishment:* 1919

*Status:* State university library (The library of the Univerzita Komenského [Komensky University])

*Total number of Islamic MSS:* 598 titles in 284 volumes (393 Arabic; 88 Persian; 117 Turkish; 3 Serbo-Croatian in Arabic script).

*Description of collection:* See Blaškovič’s catalogue, 1961, below. The subjects covered are:

- Theology (226 Arabic MSS, 33 Persian MSS, 35 Turkish MSS);
- Philosophy, sciences, history, politics, grammar etc. (151 Arabic MSS, 12 Persian MSS, 37 Turkish MSS);
- Poetry and stories (10 Arabic MSS, 41 Persian MSS, 42 Turkish MSS);

According to Blaškovič, 1961, there are about 110 unique MSS (90 Arabic, 18 Turkish and 1–3 Persian ones) in the collection, about 26–18 of them very valuable. The collection also contains about 5–10 autographs.

Most of the MSS in the Bratislava collection originated from the private library of Dr Savet Beg Bašagić, director of the Museum at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, at the beginning of the 20th century. The whole corpus of the library was acquired for the University Library at Bratislava in 1924 under the guidance of Prof. Jan Rypka.

*Published catalogues:*


- A descriptive and analytical catalogue of the whole collection, in German, a detailed resumé in Slovak. Concordances, name and title indexes.

*Codological details:* serial number, class-mark, complete name of author, title; general description (binding, design, condition, number of folios, size of folio, size of judgment, paper, ink, ductus of the script), *incipit, explicit* (contents, if need be), commentary, references. 598 items, the whole collection.

**JINDŘICHŮV HRADEC**

Petráček, 1960, (in bibliographical appendix) states that there is one Arabic manuscript in Jindřichův Hradec castle.
KŘIVOKLÁT

Státní Zámek Křivoklát

Státní zámek Křivoklát, 270 23 Křivoklát.

Date of establishment: Library was established with all probability in the second half of the 16th century by the Earl Karl Egon von Fürstenberg, in 1881 the library was moved from Prague in Křivoklát castle.

Total number of Islamic MSS: 19 (13 Arabic; 1 Persian; 4 Turkish).

Description of collection: Qurʾān (4), separate sūras and prayer-books (6), medicine (1), history (1), fiqh (1), grammar (1), legends (2) and tales (1). The larger part of this collection dates from the 17th century C.E. (12 MSS), two MSS are from the 16th century (No. 214 and 223 of the catalogue). The origin of the Islamic MSS collection is not clear. They were probably collected as curiosities. All the MSS except two are bound in original full-leather bindings. They are placed in the class-mark I b–g.

Published catalogues:


Codicological details: class-mark, general description (paper, folios, size, binding, ductus, etc.), name of author and title, if known, or subject of the MS., date, remarks. 19 titles, all the Islamic MSS in the collection.

Unpublished catalogues: There is a typewritten catalogue kept in the Department of Castle Libraries, National Museum, Prague (see Introduction).

KROMĚŘÍŽ

Státní Zámek Kroměříž

Státní zámek Kroměříž, 767 00 Kroměříž.

Date of establishment: The library of Kroměříž castle was founded in the eighties of the 17th century by the Earl Karl von Liechtenstein and the Cardinal Friedrich, Earl von Fürstenberg.

Total number of Islamic MSS: 3 (Arabic).

Description of collection: All three MSS are copies of the Qurʾān. One MS. is indicated as “illuminated” and another as “Persian”. All three MSS date from the 16th century C.E. They are placed in the Great Hall in class-marks O/c VII 27–29.


MARTIN

Petráček, 1960, (in bibliographical appendix) states that there are some Arabic manuscripts in Martin castle.

OLOMOUČ

Simon, 1938, (in bibliographical appendix) states that there are Christian Arabic MSS in the Studijní Knihovna, Olomouc.

OSCK

See:

PRAGUE

Knihovna Metropolitní Kapitoly Pražské

Petráček, 1960, (in bibliographical appendix) states that there is an old Qurʾān in this collection.
Náprstkovo muzeum asijských, afrických a amerických kultur, knihovna

Betlémské náměstí 1, 110 00 Praha 1, Czechoslovakia. Tel: 22 76 91. Curator: Dr Jakub Karfík
Date of establishment: 1864.
Status: State museum, affiliated to the National Museum, Prague
Total number of Islamic MSS: 18 (12 Arabic; 1 Malay; 2 Persian; 3 Turkish).
Description of collection: Most of the MSS of the Náprstek Museum collection are on theological subjects (13, incl. 5 copies of the Qurʾān and two collections of adḥiyān). There are also diwāns (2), a grammatical work, a treatise on ḥadīth, and defter. The oldest MS. of the collection was written in 998 A.H.; most of the collection, however, originated from the 18th and 19th centuries. The older MSS are rare.

Most of the MSS (9) came from field-work by the Czech physician and traveller Dr Pavel Durčík (1843–1903) in Sumatra, Mey-Sale village, Atjeh province in 1879 (class-mark xxxv Du 1–9). For information about the acquisition of these MSS, see Přílepy na Sumátrě [Five Years in Sumatra], by Pavel Durčík. Prague 1893, p. 159. The other items are probably from private collections (Czech scholar Prof. Rudolf Dvořák and colleagues of von Taschka), from the antiquities market or from unidentified sources. The MSS are kept in relatively good conditions, however some of them were acquired incomplete. There are no traces of secondary damage in the course of their housing in the museum collections. They mostly have original bindings, especially those in Durčík’s collection from Sumatra (primitive leather bindings, canvas and iqtīd bindings). The original leather bindings are often dry and broken. The MSS have not been damaged by humidity or microbiological factors. They are kept separately in a locked metal fireproof case. They are partially protected from dust. Conditions are dry and the collection is not directly endangered.

Unpublished catalogues: There is an unpublished manuscript card-catalogue describing the Arabic MSS (by the author). The codicological details of the MS. of the descriptive catalogue: class-mark, full name of author, title, general description of the MS. (number of folios, paper, script, ink, size), age, incipit, explicit, remarks, origin, references.

Národní knihovna v Praze, oddělení rukopisů a vzácných tisků
Klementinum 190, 110 01 Praha 1—Staré Město, Czechoslovakia. Tel: 26 65 41, 26 72 41. Curator: Dr Miroslava Hejnová
Date of establishment: 1348 (as Prague University Library; 1777 as Public University Library; 1918 as State Public University Library; 1935 as National and University Library; 1958 as State Library).
Department of Manuscripts and Rare Prints were established in 1921.

Status: Central state public library
Total number of Islamic MSS: 579 (160 Arabic; 10 Chaghatai; 120 Persian; 288 Turkish; 1 Urdu).
Description of collection: A large number of the MSS of the National Library collection (310 MSS of which 177 Turkish, 74 Persian, 52 Arabic and 7 Chaghatai) were acquired by the well-known Czech Iranologist Prof. Jan Rybka during the years 1932–1934 in Istanbul. According to M. Borecký, 208 of them originated from the private library of Ahmed Veřiğa Pascha (1823–1891). The other MSS of this collection were originally in the libraries of various Ottoman princes.

142 MSS (85 Turkish, 17 Persian and 40 Arabic ones) were acquired during the 1930s from Dr Reschier’s collection: 50, mostly Arabic, MSS came from the private library of Prof. Ritter and the remaining MSS are from various smaller private collections.
The MSS are in very good condition without any traces of secondary damage occurring in the library. The MSS are mostly bound in authentic bindings, often full-leather ones with traditional ornament and mīqāb. The MSS have not been restored and practically none have a secondary binding. Only relatively few are without any binding. The MSS are not endangered by humidity or microbiological factors, although, the building of the library is in an unsuitable environment.

All the Islamic MSS are placed in one class-mark (XVIII) on the open metal shelves in the strong-room in normal and dry conditions.
The subjects of 553 MSS examined by M. Borecký are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>Persian</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Chaghatabay</th>
<th>Urdu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poetry</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>history</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theology</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fahā</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philology</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mysticism</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prose</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sciences</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadith</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philosophy</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhetoric &amp; epistolary military science</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exegesis</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geography</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>politics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosody</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>various</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to M. Borecký, 1934, there are 204 dated MSS in the collection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13th century A.H.</th>
<th>1786–1883</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th century A.H.</td>
<td>1699–1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th century A.H.</td>
<td>1592–1689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th century A.H.</td>
<td>1495–1592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th century A.H.</td>
<td>1398–1495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th century A.H.</td>
<td>1301–1398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For descriptions of the collection, see Petráček, 1960, (in bibliographical appendix) and 1984. Der Bericht über persische Handschriften aus der Hinterläs-


Published catalogues:


Part of this collection is now in the National Library, Prague.


A descriptive catalogue, in German. Codological details: class-mark, general description, full name of author, title and in the case of some important MSS also incipit, explicit, titles of chapters and references. The catalogue is divided into five parts: 1. Qurān, 2. Hadīth, 3. Muḥammad, 4. Gebete, Faʾl, 5. Dogmatik (u.a.). 36 titles, part of the collection.

Unpublished catalogues:

1954. Zpráva o půrobatném seznamu orientálních rukopisů. [Report on a preliminary list of oriental manuscripts]. By MILOŠ BORECKÝ, [Prague] o. 11pp. in Czech, a handwritten MS, unpublished, in the Department of MSS and Rare Prints, National Library, Prague. Liste des manuscrits orientaux de la Bibliothèque de l’Université de Prague by Dr. MILOŠ BORECKÝ. (19pp., a typewritten MS., unpublished, in the Department of MSS and Rare Prints, National Library, Prague. The list includes: name of author [abbreviated], title, date [if known], source and date of acquisition [if any] and size. Liste des manuscrits arabes contenus dans la Bibliothèque publique et d’université à Prague. By MILOŠ BORECKÝ. (49pp., typewritten MS.,
unpublished. An analytical description of 63 Arabic MSS of the collection. There are given following details in the catalogue: classmark, general description of the MS. [binding, size, number of folios, paper, ink, number of lines, dactus, etc.], complete name of author, title, incepit, explicat. The catalogue is divided into 14 parts: I. Les manuscrits du Korân, [10 items], II. Lecture du Korân [3], III. Les traditions [4], IV. Droit [5], V. Théologie [9]. VI. Mystique [2], VII. Philosophie [8], VIII. L'Histoire [4], IX. Voyages [1], X. Sciences [2], XI. Philologie [8], XII. Rhétorique [4], XIII. Poesie [9], XIV. Belles Lettres [3].

KAREL PETRÁČEK. An unfinished preliminary MS. of a handwritten card catalogue of Arabic works in the collection containing: 1. name of author, 2. title, 3. date (if known), 4. bibliographical notes. (Today in the hands of the author of this survey).

Nostická knihovna

Nostický palác, Prague
Malštínské náměstí čp. 471, 110 00 Praha 1—Malá Strana; administered by Department of Manuscripts, National Museum, Prague, Václavské náměstí 69, 115 79 Prague 1 (Curator: Dr Pavel Brodský).

Date of establishment: Early 17th century by OTTO ERL VON NOSTITZ.

Total number of Islamic MSS: 8 (5 Arabic; 2 Persian; 1 Turkish).

Description of collection: Two copies of the Qurân, theology (2), treatises on Arabic grammar (1), Turkish stories (1), Persian poetry (2). Five MSS date from the 17th century C.E., three MSS are rather older: the Turkish stories are probably from the 16th century C.E., Divân of Häfiz (No. 55 of the catalogue) and Nizâmi's Khamsa (No. 134) are from the years 899 A.H./1494 C.E. and 811 A.H./1427 C.E.

This was a private collection of a prominent aristocratic house. In one of the MSS (prayer-book in Arabic, No. 38 of the catalogue) is a note that it was captured by JAN MÍK z NOSTITZ in a battle with the Turks on 19 July 1667.

All the MSS are bound in original full-leather binding. They are at class-mark MS. b, c, d.

Published catalogues:
1910. Rukopisy majordomní knihoven hrabat z Nostitz a Rhinecka v Praze [MSS in the Succession Library of the EARLS OF NOSTITZ & RHINECK]. By J. V. ŠímÁ. Prague. The Islamic MSS in the catalogue described by Rudolf DvořÁk.

A descriptive and analytical catalogue, in Czech. Indexes, Codicological details: Author and title (if known), general description (folios, size, binding), style, date, subject, brief characterisation of the author and remarks.

Knihovna Orientálního ústavu ČSAV v Praze

Lázeňská 4, 118 37 Praha 1—Malá Strana, Czechoslovakia Tel: 53 30 51 Curator: Dr Jaroslav Prosecký.

Date of establishment: 1922, first acquisition of Islamic MSS 1935.

Status: State institute.

Total number of Islamic MSS: 186 (50 Arabic; 1 Malay; 29 Persian; 106 Turkish).

Description of collection: A feature of the collection is a large acquisition of 1935 (see below), containing mostly Turkish and Persian literature, especially poetry which dominates later accessions as well. The collection also includes Arabic and Turkish theological (including 7 copies of the Qurân), philological, historical and astronomical literature, dîvans, popular stories, epistolary works etc. Most of the MSS date from the 18th and 19th centuries. The collection, however, contains a number of older MSS (especially in the coll. Aul) dating from the 16th and 17th centuries (952, 953, 997, 1001 A.H. etc.).

The original corpus of the collection is the large acquisition before 1935 gathered in Istanbul by JAN RVÁK, Professor of Persian language and literature at the Charles University at Prague. This collection contains 105 items. According to seals, the greater part of these were originally in the ownership of AHMED VEFîQ PASHA (1238 A.H./1823–1308 A.H./1891), an Ottoman statesman and Turkish turkologist, Grand Vizier and governor-general in Brusa. There are also ex libris or signatures of the well-known Austrian orientalist J. VON KARABACER (born 1845) in several of these MSS. Valuable, mostly Arabic MSS (14 + 10 missing) also originate from the private collection of the Czech physician and traveller Dr. JOSEF AUL (1894–1956). The MSS of his collection were well restored or bound. Some further MSS originated from private collections of PROFESSORS RVÁK and TAUE and several MSS were acquired from collections of former castle libraries (for example Kynžvart in
Bohemia, former seat of Austrian Chancellor Metternich). A large number of the MSS acquired after 1950 were obtained in the antiquities market.

29 Islamic MSS inventoried in the library of the Oriental Institute at Prague are missing. There are also 2 MSS indicated in the inventory list as autographs, several MSS characterized as "valuable" and above all 10 MSS from the remarkable collection of Dr Aul among them.

The MSS are in relatively good condition, some of them however, were acquired incomplete. The MSS do not show traces of any secondary damage in the course of their storage in the library. The MSS have mostly original bindings, often full-leather with a traditional ornament and mizqâl. Almost twenty MSS have been carefully rebound and restored (coll. Aul and others), and some of the MSS are without binding. Original full-leather bindings are often dry and broken. The MSS are not directly endangered by humidity or microbiological factors.

All the MSS (including the Islamic ones) are kept separately in three classes (R I 1–91, R II 1–123, R III 1–37) in a locked metal fireproof case. The MSS are partially protected from the dust, in normal and dry conditions.

For the history of acquisition of the library of Ahmed Vefiq Pašha, see:


Published catalogues:


Part of this collection is now in the Oriental Institute library.

Uncatalogued MSS: The unidentified MSS are not described at all. The identifications already made concern only the MSS originating from the large acquisition of 1935 and a few later ones. There has been no scientific description and research of the MSS. The number of unidentified MSS is still relatively high (about 30–40%). Also, 29 inventoried MSS are missing.

Strahovská knihovna

Památník národního písemnictví, Strahovské nábřeží 132, 110 00 Praha 1—Hradčany Tel: 53 88 41.

Date of establishment: The cloister of the Premonstratensians was founded 1140, the Library (the most famous one in Czechoslovakia) in its contemporary form between the 17th and 18th centuries.

Total number of Islamic MSS: 9 (6 Arabic; 3 Turkish).

Description of collection: Theology (including 2 copies of the Qur‘ân). The MSS date from the 17th and 18th centuries. They are kept under the class-marks: DC V 9; DF III 14, IV 15, IV 27; DG IV 2; DH V 29. See Petráček, 1960, (in bibliographical appendix).

Published catalogues:


A descriptive catalogue of all the Arabic MSS in the collection, in German.

Codicological details: Complete name of the author, title, general description (style, folios, size, paper, ink, ductus), incipit, explicit, date, references. The Turkish MSS were identified in this article but not described. 6 items (9 titles), all the Arabic MSS in the collection.

Uncatalogued MSS: The 3 Turkish MSS are not fully catalogued.

Uměleckoprůmyslové Muzeum

Petráček, 1960, (in bibliographical appendix) states that there are some Arabic manuscripts in this Museum.
Knihovna předovýchodního semináře filosofické fakulty
University Karlovy v Praze

Čeleďna 20, 116 38 Praha 1—Staré Město, Czechoslovakia Tel: 22
84 41, extension 230 Curator: Petr Zemánek

Date of establishment: University 1348, Seminar 1890.

Status: State University

Total number of Islamic MSS: 26 (7 Arabic; 7 Persian; 12 Turkish).

Description of collection: Theology, history, grammar, literature,
defter. The MSS date mostly from the last three centuries (17th,
18th and 19th). The oldest MSS are from the 16th century (935, 971
A.H.). Three Persian MSS were received as a gift from Prof.
V. Minorsky in 1946, several MSS are probably from the former
German University at Prague before 1918. The other MSS—except
for several new acquisitions in the 1960s—probably originate from
the private collections of former professors of the Charles
University (Jan Ryvka, Rudolf Růžička).

The MSS are in relatively good condition, they do not show any
traces of secondary damage in the course of their storage in the
library. Several MSS are bound in new European bindings;
the original full-leather binding, if any, is often dried-out, broken and
in a poor state of repair. The MSS are not directly endangered by
humidity or microbiological factors. They are placed in a wooden
glass-fronted locked case together with the general collections of the
library, but on a separate shelf. They are partially protected from
the dust, and kept dry. For a brief description of the collection, see

Unpublished catalogue: There is no systematic catalogue of the collection.
The MSS are listed in the inventory together with the other printed books without further details and also the number of items
is not exact. There are also handwritten cards with incomplete and
insufficient descriptions in Czech inserted into some of the MSS.
However, many of the MSS have remained without any description.
The handwritten cards originate from first three decades of the
20th century.

Uncatalogued MSS: Fourteen MSS of the collection have not yet been identified: 3 Arabic, 4 Persian and 7 Turkish.

TEPLÁ

Klášter Teplá

Klášter Teplá, 364 61 Teplá u Toužimě.

Date of establishment: The cloister of the Premonstratensians was
founded in 1193 C.E. In the early 1950s the cloister was confiscated,
but now it is returning to church control.

Total number of Islamic MSS: 4 (2 Arabic; 2 Turkish).

Description of collection: Qur'ān (1), philosophy (3), fiqah (1), theology
(1). All the MSS date from the 17th century C.E. They are kept in
class-marks V166—169.

Unpublished catalogue: The unpublished manuscript of a descriptive
and analytic catalogue by Dr Rudolf Veselý is kept in the Central
Archives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (see Introduction).

The catalogue contains the following codicological details: class-
mark, title, full name of author, general description (style, number of
folios, size, binding, paper, ink, ductus), notes and references.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX

5Awwâd, Kûrkin. Fâhîsî al-makhtûtât al-‘arâbiya fi l-‘ilâm. Kuwait:

Lists catalogues and publications about Arabic manuscripts all
over the world.

Birnbaum, Eleazar. Turkish manuscripts: cataloguing since 1960
and manuscripts still uncatalogued. Part 4: Hungary, Czechoslo-
vakia, Poland, Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium,
France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Finland, United
303—314.

Czechoslovakia is described on page 304. The article describes the
Turkish collections and the state of their catalogues, published and
unpublished.

Huisman, A.J.W. Les manuscrits arabes dans le monde: une bibliographie

A bibliography of published catalogues dealing only with Arabic
MSS.

Bibliography of catalogues and surveys of Arabic MSS.


This is a reference work listing known collections and catalogues published and unpublished.


Describes collections in Czechoslovakia.


Contains references to published catalogues.


A list of published catalogues of collections of Christian Arabic MSS arranged by town.