

The Manuscript@CSIC portal presents the collections of manuscripts in Hebrew, Arabic, Aljamiado, Persian and Turkish preserved and stored in the network of CSIC libraries, and includes information on their cataloging and digitalization.

The Portal is the result of a joint project carried out by the Institute of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Languages and Cultures (ILC-CSIC),the School of Arabic Studies in Granada (EEA-CSIC) and the Unit of Information Resources for Research (CSIC)

The project intends to make accessible to the public the collections of manuscripts stored in the Tomás Navarro Tomás Library and School of Arabic Studies Library



PORTAL DE MANUSCRITOS ÁRABES Y HEBREOS DE LAS BIBLIOTECAS DEL CSIC



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CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

Escuela de Estudios Árabes (EEA) /School of Arabic Studies

Instituto de Lenguas y Culturas del Mediterráneo y Oriente Próximo del Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales (ILC)/ Institute of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Languages and Cultures

Unidad de Recursos de Información Científica para la Investigación (URICI) /Unit of Information Resources for Research.



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Leaflet designed and photographs by Miriam Font (EEA Library)

MANUSCRIPTA.CSIC

DIGITALIZED ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED IN THE NETWORK OF CSIC LIBRARIES



[ENG]



The collection of manuscripts in Oriental languages from **Tomás Navarro Tomás Library (ILC-CSIC)** is composed of 133 documents, 20 of which are Hebrew, 33 Arabic codices, 42 Aljamiados and 3 Persian. The remaining 35 are archives containing loose documents which were used in the binding

of codices.



Some of the **Hebrew manuscript** collection are unique. These include a fifteenth-century *Mahzor* or *Book of Prayers* in parchment of Spanish origin, and an *Esther scroll* from the 18th century with Sephardic text. There are also 7 marriage contracts (one in parchment and decorated with illustrations), 4 amulets and 3 fragments

of Biblical scrolls. The rest are complete codices on kabbalah, mystic or miscellanous subjects. All of these documents arrived at the CSIC Library in the middle years of the last century and are considered highly significant as having been written by Sephardic Jews: most of them are of Italian Sephardic origin or come from the North of Morocco. The collection of Aljamiado manuscripts is composed by 42 Aljamiado codices, out of a total of 75 in all - the rest are in Arabic, in addition to loose leaves. This collection is also the most important since, apart from the ten codices of different origin and dates, the set of 42 Aljamiado manuscripts, 23 Arabic codices and the archives of loose documents together constitute a collection. This unity is due to the origin of their materials, as the original corpus was hidden in the false ceiling of a house in Almonacid de la Sierra (Zaragoza) at the beginning of the 17th century and was found in 1884. The two codices found in the Escuelas Pías de Zaragoza also belonged to this collection.Apart from these, the TNT Library also holds a set of 13 codices in Arabic and Persian dating mainly from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The manuscripts collection in Arabic and Hebrew kept in **Escuela de Estudios Árabes Library (CSIC)**, is composed of 134 works in Arabic distributed over 63 volumes and one miscellaneous codex in Hebrew. Part of the collection goes back to the first years of the Institute, as a section



belonging to the University of Granada at time when it was decided to set up a library with the initial collection formely held in the College Provincial Library and that of the Philosophy and Languages Faculty, as specified in the Ruling published in the Gaceta de Madrid in November 1932. The rest of the manuscripts were acquired later

from the center affiliated to the CSIC, either by purchase or donations.

This is the first time that an attempt has been made to catalogue these manuscripts in such a detail, although previous partial inventories did exist, such as that by Antonio Almagro Cárdenas: *Catalogue of Arabic manuscripts conserved in the Universidad de Granada* (1899), or that by Concepción Castillo Castillo: *Arabic manuscripts kept in the School of Arabic Studies in Granada* (1984).

There were also some references in the catalogue of the exhibition of Arabic manuscripts and ancient reserves of the School of Arabic Studies: exhibited to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Institute (2007-2008).

The collection contains essentially religious works, although there are also some documents on law, literature, lexicography, grammar and poetry. Some of the documents, such as the *Agriculture Treaty of Ibn Luyūn* (1348) [ms14], have been the subject of research, and are consi-



dered to be of immense bibliographic, scientific and patrimonial value. Because of their relevance in the field of agricultural studies they have been analyzed by many Spanish and foreign specialists and have been selected as exceptional works for a number of exhibitions in our country. Others, such as copies of the *Šarh al-'uyūn fī šarh Risālat Ibn Zaydūn* of Ibn Nubāta [ms12] and the *Ŷumla mujtasara min wāŷib umūr al-diyāna* of Ibn Abī Zayd al-Qayrawānī [ms7] have been the subject of University dissertations in Madrid and Alicante, respectively.Other important codicological studies have also been carried out, mainly by specialists in restoration who have analyzed their bindings and paper and presented the results in conferences and specialized journals.

One important work of this type is ms9: *Kitāb al-Wādih*, a grammatical compendium by Muhammad b. al-Hasan al-Zubaydī, whose structure reflects a transition between Arabic and Mudejar bindings.

Other noteworthy examples are the copies of *Al-'iqd almunazzam* by Ibn Salmūn [ms₃1], one of the most significant Andalusi notarial forms, from a fragment of *Muqaddima* by Ibn Jaldūn [ms₁6], the *Alfiyya* of Ibn Mālik [ms₂8] and *Al-durr al-nafīs fī uns al-za'in wa-l-ŷalīs*, a reworking of the *Futūh al-Šām* (Conquest of Syria) attributed to al-Wāqidī.

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