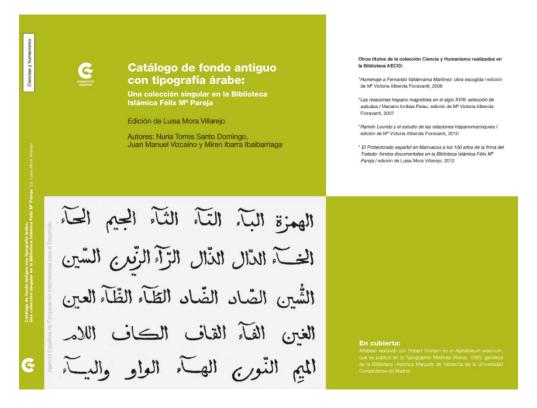
#### Luisa Mora Villarejo | Head Librarian of the Islamic Library "Felix Ma Pareja"

# Catalogue of early printed books in Arabic typography: a singular collection at the Islamic Library (AECID)













#### Catálogo de fondo antiguo con tipografía árabe:

Una colección singular en la Biblioteca Islámica Félix Mª Pareja

Edición de Luisa Mora Villarejo

Autores: Nuria Torres Santo Domingo, Juan Manuel Vizcaíno y Miren Ibarra Ibaibarriaga

### **AECID's Publications**

Otros titulos de la colección Ciencia y Humanismo realizados en la Biblioteca AECID:

\*Homenaje a Fernando Valderrama Martínez: obra escogida / edición de M\* Victoria Alberola Fioravanti, 2006

\*Las relaciones hispano magrebies en el siglo XVIII: selección de estudios / Mariano Arribas Palau; edición de Mª Victoria Alberola Fioravanti, 2007

\*Ramón Lourido y el estudio de las relaciones hispanomarroquies / edición de M\* Victoria Alberola Fioravanti, 2010

\* El Protectorado español en Marruecos a los 100 años de la firma del Tratado: fondos documentales en la Biblioteca Islámica Félix Mª Pareia I edición de Luisa Mora Villareio. 2012 I have the honor to present you the ancient book collection: "Catalogue of ancient books with Arabic typography: a singular collection", published by AECID, so that we could count on you to help us spread and disseminate, nationally and internationally, part of our valuable bibliographic heritage.

To start with, here we have the cover: title, author and the elegant alphabet designed by Robert Granjon in *Typografia Medicea* (Roma, 1592). For us it contributes to highlighting our spirit and main goal, that couldn't be other than to be clear, pedagogic and attractive for a wide range of readers.

#### En cubierta

Alfabeto realizado por Robert Granjon en el Alphabetum arabicum, que se publicó en la Typographia Medicea (Roma, 1592); gentileza de la Biblioteca Histórica Marqués de Valdecilla de la Universidad Compluterise de Madrid.



Alphabetum Arabicum, Robert Granjon. Roma, Typographia Medicea, 1592. (Historic Library UCM). **Bibliographic** 



Let's move on to and let's focus now on the bibliographical tradition born in our institution 60 years ago. On the one hand let me show you the Bibliographic Bulletin that has recently reached its 195 issue. On the other hand, let me introduce you the "Humanism and Science" collection", that kindly has accepted to publish this book in 2013. Let me reiterate my acknowledgements to my institution for having supported this project!

## **Collection development**

The organization of the collection library fell on the Jesuit Félix Mª Pareja, a prestigious Arabist with a wide background on the field who laid the foundations of what it would be considered one of the best specialized libraries.

Since the very beginning the Islamic Library has maintained a very active purchase strategy to increase bibliographical funds as well as playing an important role in the cultural exchange.

In our Register Book is stated how part of this collection was bought to national and international booksellers such as Bernard Quaritch or given from donors such as the King of Saudi Arabia, Saud Al Faysal Al Saud.

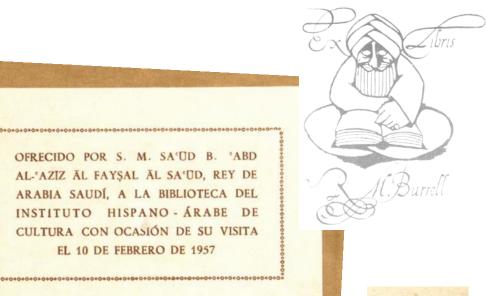


## **Ex libris**

Here we can appreciate some examples of perfectly identified marks or ex libris from books that came from private collections such as the Manuela Marín and José Pérez Lazaro's, Mariano Arribas, etc.

Manuela Marin José Pérez Lázaro

OFRECIDO POR S. M. SA'UD B. 'ABD AL-AZIZ AL FAYŞAL AL SA'UD, REY DE ARABIA SAUDÍ, A LA BIBLIOTECA DEL INSTITUTO HISPANO - ÁRABE DE CULTURA CON OCASIÓN DE SU VISITA EL 10 DE FEBRERO DE 1957



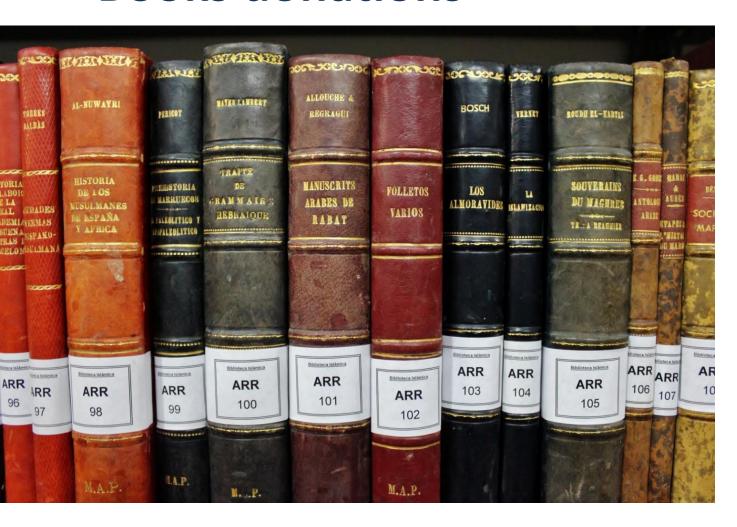
MARIANO ARRIBAS PALAU





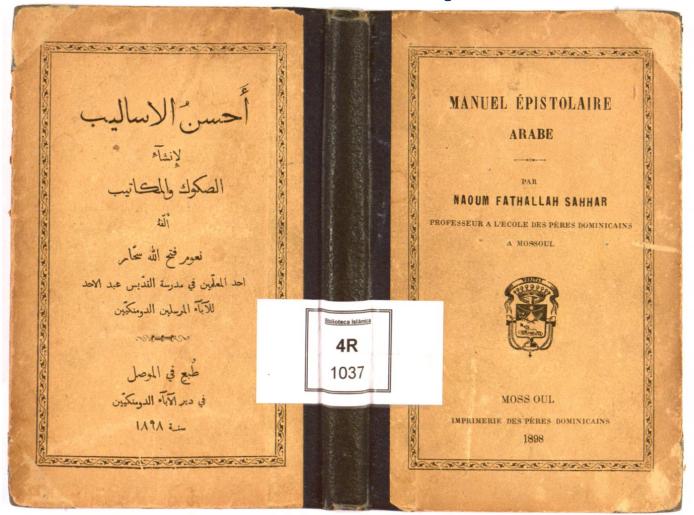


## **Books donations**



And these are some of the catalogued books we have received as donations from Arabists as Arribas, Valderrama, Gil or Melis during the past ten years. Promoting this legacy better should be a priority for all of us.

## **Example**



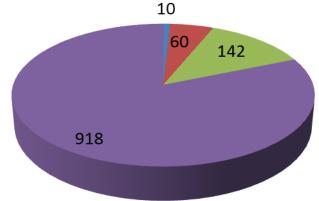
As you can see, it is not unusual to come across the singularity that many of them are published in Arabic typography.

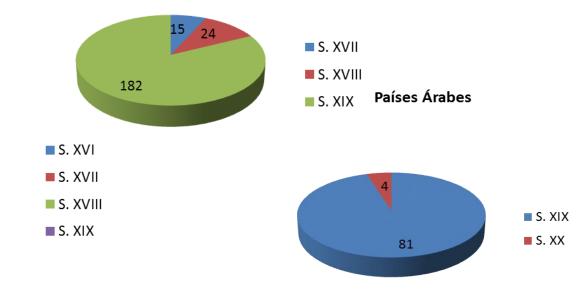
For **example** this is an interesting kind of book with the cover in parallel both in Arabic and French that has been studied.



# Singular ancient books







1120 titles1336 items16 manuscripts

Our ancient book collection must be **highlighted**. It gathers about 1.120 titles in 1.336 volumes in various languages as well as 16 manuscripts. We also own some rare books. This collection is being regularly increased thanks to different purchases through Spanish auctions or coming from antiquarian booksellers. Consequently, despite the important budget cuts we have undergone, this is the right and best moment to share our treasures!

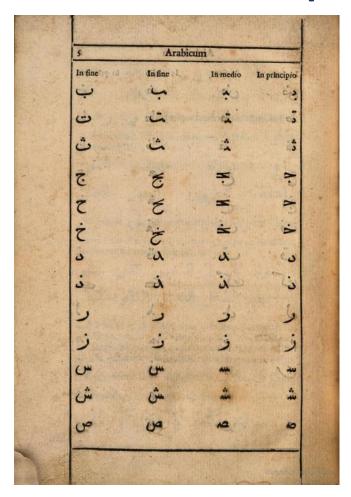
#### **Connections between letters: Arabic alphabet**

أَلْمُ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمَى الْكِهِمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمَى الرّحِيمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمَى الرّحِيمِ اللّٰهِ الرّحْمَى الرّحِيمِ اللّٰهِ الرّحْمَى الرّ

#### Versio antiqua.

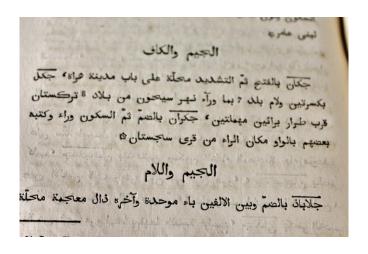
Misericordi pioque Deo, universitatis creatori, cujus postrema dies exspectat, voto supplici nos humiliemus, suaque manus susfragium semitaque donum & dogma, quos nos ad se benevolos, nequaquam hostes & erroneos adduxit, jugiter sentiamus.

Versio Guljelmi Postelli.
In nomine Dei mitericordis, pij. Laus Deo,
S 3 regi



As you surely know, we can find a **wide variety of letter-forms** according to their position within the word (4). That made it difficult for printers in Italy, Germany and other European countries at the beginning, like our catalogue shows.

## **Goals: what**

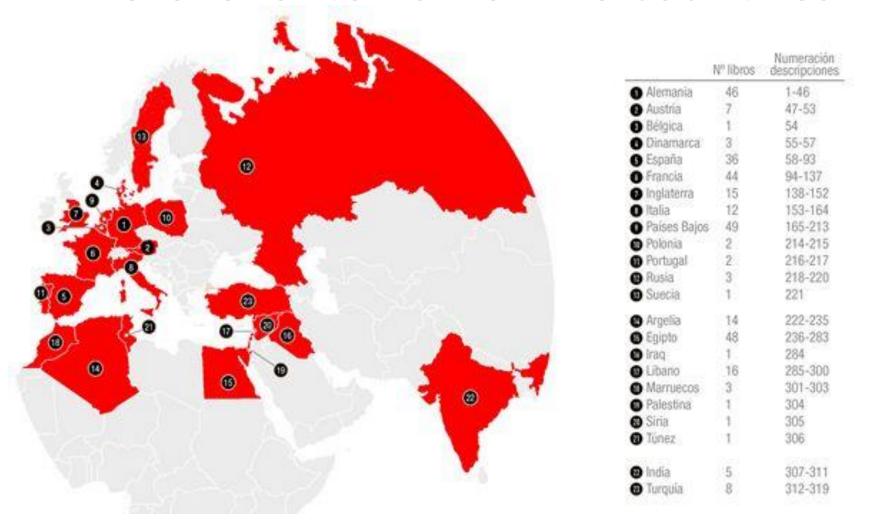


Let's define now what our goals are: one of our top priorities is just to make the population aware of these heritage funds, the best way to achieve it is through a digitalization process together with accurate bibliographical descriptions. We also aim to identify the corpus in Millenium catalogue (called CISNE) only with Arabic typography in order to describe them in a printed catalogue, what would lead to increase opportunities for researchers.



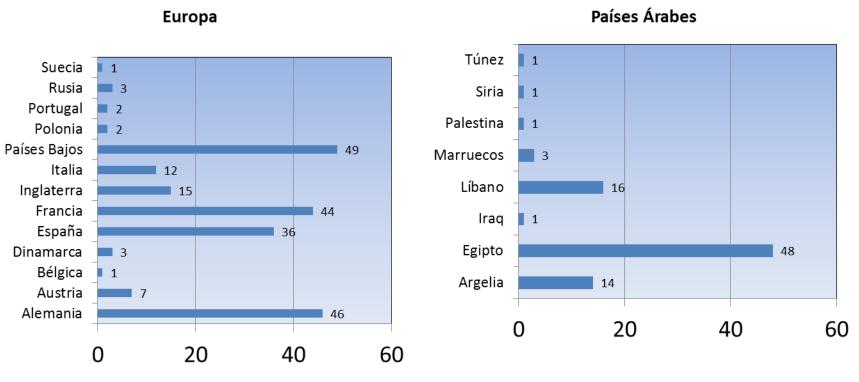


## Where: 319 items from 23 countries



Where these books have been published: 319 masterpieces from 23 different countries. All of them together from a large and interesting geographical area that was politically different in the past, like the Ottoman Empire.

## How: methodology

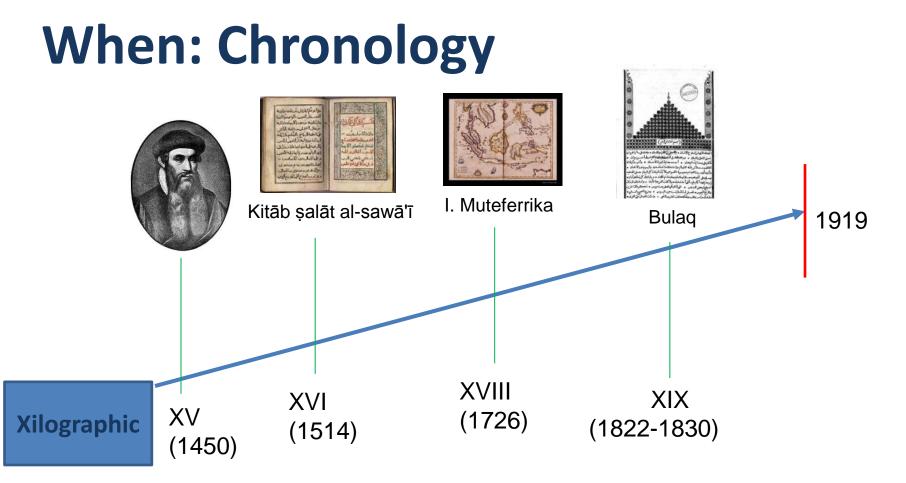


2/3 from European printings (s. XVII-XIX)

1/3 from Arabic printings (s. XIX)

#### Other countries: India (5) and Turkey (8)

**How we worked**: as you can see, at least two-thirds are European printers (17th-19th century) and another third comes from Arab countries from more recent times (from s. XIX), which will make it easier to delve into the history of the book and printing. In any case, we described significant examples of the cultural interrelationships that goes beyond the Mediterranean area.



When were they printed? In this chronological chart, we can see that Gutenberg invented the print and the first book published with Arabic types was in Venice in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (a rudimentary and poorly done item). At the end of that century, Robert Granjon was a good example of the Western masterpieces that Erpenius or Golius carried out later. In 1726, Ibrahim Muteferrika started more than 22 years of successful printing activity in Turkey (to recover the Arabic calligraphy quality). At the end of the XIX century, printing was born in Bulaq (Egypt), reaching its highest importance.

## Human resources at the library



Who are the authors?
Nuria, Juan Manuel and Miren, who, thanks to their many skills and long experience as Arabists, managed to work as an extraordinary librarian team sharing common standards.

As the editor I was in charge of adding to each publication detailed commentaries as well as being sure of achieving the needed homogenization of the features in all the descriptions.

## **Contents and structure**

INTRODUCTION

**CATALOGUE** 

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

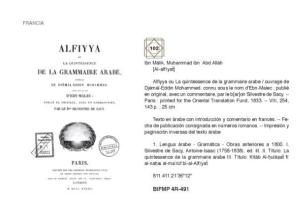
•ARAB COUNTRIES

**•OTHER COUNTRIES** 

**GLOSSARY** 

**INDEX** 

**APPENDIX** 



Otra muestra de la labor del orientalista Silvestre de Sacy (ver n. 100, Francia)

La Alfiyat es una de las obras gramaticales más famosas. Se debe a Ibn Mālik, nacido en el Jaén andalus! hacia 600/1203-4. Tras estudiar en al-Andalus viajó al Oriente islámico donde continuó sus estudios con gramáticos de la zona. Una vez completada su formación él mismo se dedicó a la enseñanza de la gramática en Alepo. Hama y Damasco, ciudad en la que munió (672/1274).

La Alfīyat consta de 1000 versos en metro raĝaz que resumen otra obra de Ibn Mālik, Al-kāfiyat al-šāfiyat.

Silvestre de Sacy organiza su trabajo mediante la edición y un comentario explicativo, al que antecede un prefacio. El comentario tiene la peculiaridad de que se comentan determinados versos -no todos- de la obra original, ya sea de manera individual o por grupos; por ejempio: en la página 45 se explican los versos 200 y 201, 206 y 207 a 209. En esta parte, las palabras con grafía árabe no siempre están vocalizadas.

El texto original se numera con números indios y está totalmente vocalizado, con paginación e impresión en sentido inverso.

También se incluye un índice de términos gramaticales y un sumario, en árabe, del texto original.

وندُ اتَّجَدُ بِي السُّعَلَّبِ السُّسِرِدُ وَالنَّرِمُ الْإِنْقَادُ أَيْنِمَتَ بِي صَلَّسَمُ

> ئےمُ الکتاب بعون اشفاء السوقساب

31

Through its 410 pages, the catalogue focuses on the history of this ancient book of Arabic typography, including a **preliminary study** in the introduction.

It is **divided** into three different sections: printing in European countries, the Arab world and finally in other countries.

Each record has been made following professional standards and is accompanied by the reproduction of the title page and a detailed review of the work (bibliographic data of the author, content, features of the sample, etc.).

## Design





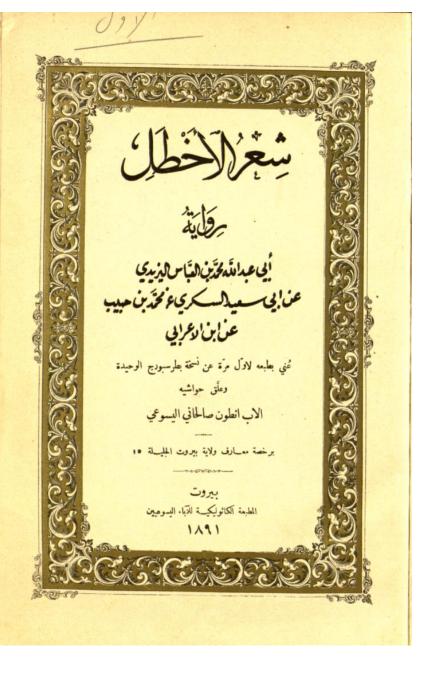




تم الكتاب والعبد لله

**Design** is perfectly done with iconographic particularities such as:

- 1. Arabic word "printing press" with a mirror effect.
- 2. The letter YA, with another mirror effect.
- 3. A geometric motif to include the number of works.
- 4. The use of the colophon "The book ends here with
  "Thanks to God""
  (England, 1706).



## Other tools





Great efforts have been made to establish a system of cross-references to interrelate the described works and authors. As complementary information, there is a glossary with a hundred of technical terms of Bibliology and about Arab and Islamic civilization, an index of names and an appendix with color graphical elements to illustrate some of the described formal features.

## **Characteristics: author and title**

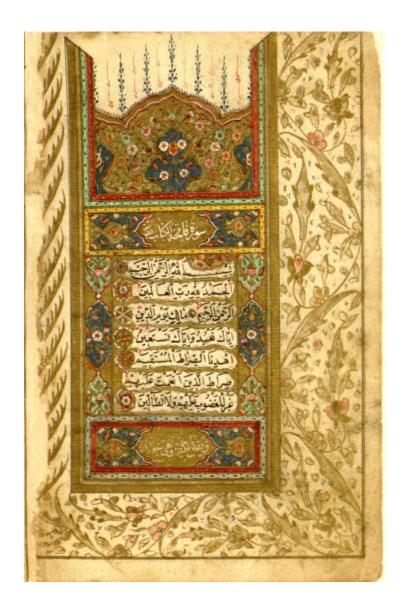




**Characteristics:** The history of printing with some topics, some general examples that will help us to clarify what we have found out.

In general, books were **created** by religious (Jesuits or Franciscans) that were living in Lebanon, Morocco, etc. by diplomats and English citizens living in Egypt and, of course, by wise and learned people.

# Characteristics: the beginning





# Characteristics: the colophon





## **Characteristics: different fonts**

بِسِمُ ٱلآبِ وَٱلآبِنِ وَٱلتَّرْضِ ٱلْقُدُسِ الإلهِ الواحِدِ سُتَدِي بِشُرِّحِ تَعْلِيْمِ فَوَاعِدِ دِيْنِ السِيْحِ ٱلَّتِي مَعْرِفَةُ أَلَّهُم مَّوَاعِدِ دِيْنِ السِيْحِ ٱلَّتِي مَعْرِفَةُ أَلَّهُم مَّا لَّهُ لِكُلِّ مَنْ يَرْغَبُ خَلَاصَ نَعْشِهُ وَهُوَ يَشْمَلُ

چالهلط - ٢٧ يلزمكم تنشجوه - ٢٨ هذا الضائب ملهوي على الدنيا چغاية اللهب - ٢٩ واش هو الزمان معكم واش تهيئوا يا اولادي - ٥٠ البس واركب يا رجل - ١٥ حصنه بين يديد - ١٥ فعَدَن تبقيم - ٣٥ ازرب يا الخُسَيْن هات المترج - ٥٠ وفتاش تهرعوا النخل - ٥٥ نسَمُّت شيم كتابي

السباب وبزاعا 143 السباب وبراعا 440 السباب بليدة صغيرة دات سوق 440 وحمام ومسجد جامع ولها بساتين كثيرة نزهة واما بزاعا فضويعة من اعبال السباب وبظاهرها مشهد به قبر عقيل بن ابي طالب وهني علي مرحدلة من حلب في الحجهة

#### إَنْجِيلُ لُوفَا ١٩٠

اَعْهَدُرَمْ أَفْلِي نَكِ ازَّدْمَرَدْ بِطَيْرُوسْ انْيَاسْ مَسِيمُ الرَّبِ
١٢٠ اِفَدْمِعَنْ اِنَّيَاسَنْ أُرَسَّوَلَنْ اَرَوَيِ اليونْ ١ انْيَاسْ آمِسْ
اَوَّرُقَوْ اَسْعَتْفُسْ اِنَسَّ اَدِفِّكُ خِرَلَّ وَدُسَعْمِ اقْلَشْيَمْ دِمَغْرَنَنْ
الْكَمْنَ ذِيَّانْ الْكَيْبُ اَذِمَّتْ اَذِمَّتْ اَذِمَّتْ اَذِكُرْ اَقَسْ نَعْلَفَ وُسَّنَ

ذكر فتح (ا مهرة (ا وقتوج (ا وناحية قشمير (ا ولا فرغ السلطان ممين الدولة (ا من مهم خوارزم وقد انضافت كاحدى اخواتها الى سائر ممالكه الموشحة باثار و لايته الموشعة باصاغ عدله و رعايته راى ان يختم صحيفة العام (ا بطابع الاستمام اجهامًا للركائب و الركب و تقليبًا لراى الغزو بين جوانح القلب فعدل الى بست كالشمس قد جنحت للشمال و جاوزت نقطة

# **Characteristics: parallel texts**

LES PRAIRIES D'OR.

#### الماب الأول

#### ذكر جوامع اغراني هذا أألتاب

قال للسعودي اما بعد فاناً صنَّفنا كتابنا في الشمار الرمان وقدمقا القول فيدى هيئه الارس ومدنها وقسائبها وتصارصا واغوارها وجبالها وانهارها وبدائع معادنها واستان مناهاها واخبار فباضها وجزائر التعار والتعبرات الصغار واخبار الابنية للعظمة وللسائتين المشرفة وذكر شان للمحدا واصل النسل وتبايي الاوطان وما كان نهرا فصار بحوا وما كان بحوا فصار برا وما كان بوا فصار تحرا على مرور الابام وكرور الدهور وعالة ذلك وسببه الغلك والطبيعي وانقسام الافالم مخواش أكلواكب

#### CHAPITRE PREMIER.

#### GÉRÉRALITÉS SER LE BET DE CE LIVRE.

L'auteur dit : Dans l'introduction de notre ouvrage intitulé « Annales historiques » (Aldhar ex-semen), nous avons décrit la forme de la terre, ses villes et ses merveilles; les mers, les vallées, les montagnes et les fleuves qu'elle renferme; le produit des mines, les différents cours d'eau, les marais, les iles situées dans les mers ou les lacs; les grands monumenta et les édifices vénérés. Nous y avons expesé l'urigioe des êtres et le principe des générations, la différence des pays entre eux; nous avons dit que tel fleuve était deceau mer, telle mer continent; que tel continent s'était changé en mer dans le cours des âges et la succession des siècles, par suite d'influences astronomiques ou physiques. Nous avons expliqué la division de la terre en climats, l'influence des astres, la direction des chaînes de montagues et

ABULFEDAE

but Legimus in al Lidado Astanether of the Control أثم بل ثائمة مسكوم قال وبعن قاعة بالقرب من حلب قال قبها الشام

ان قلبی باند تن مسرار عند طين من الطباء الصوار

ومن الاساكس البثوب ثـــر بائم قال این حید ۱۰۰ جندن تــــا. بادر على مرحانيور من حلب فيد النهاه وبالبسائين

وعن الاماكن الشهوم؛ خناصر، وبعن في طرف البرية شرائي هلب يعبلة الي الجنوب على مرحلتين منها وقال في حكتاب للطوال المغيس طوالها أثمأن \*\*\* ويستون ديجة وتتعاف ديجة وعردتها خبس وثلثون دبجة وثلثون وقيلاة قسال ارسي حواقي كسأى يسكنها عبر دن عبد العزيز أهد خلقار بني اميد وخناصره بالمحسار المحصد Named office Nations of the ويمان ويرد مهانين لاسم هاء في

praefolium Glaskingfilm et arx Chelefe vicina, de qua canix poeta:

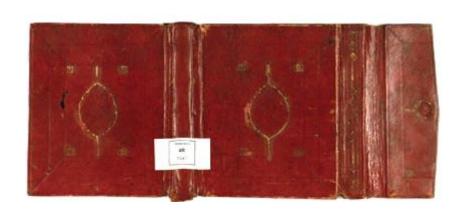
> Or more of Tel Amost com decede (puelle) agili manine.

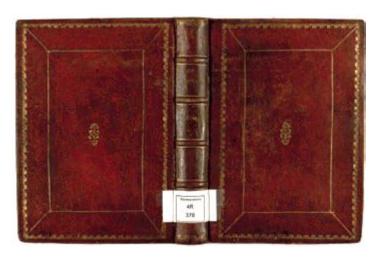
His annumerari debet etium acc Tel Befelor, \*\*\* altes municones difluns Chalele, agus et hoetis dives.

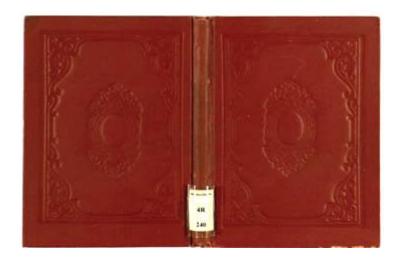
Not minus Clongwer in ora deferri, Chelelo ad ocientem fits out inclinations of authress, a qua dum abelt mentiones. In Knot of Ariend ponitur long, elus 68 107 d lac. 30. to. Erst, sit lie Cheslef Stdes regis Omers fills Abds 'I Asias Chalifae es pence Ownidown.

نام بحددة به مددن بند وصنين الإمساطانين البهشامورة بدد هـ بال من سند منحسن اسل بسائم به ۱۹۱۵ الیسن سفید فسال بسائمس

# **Characteristics:** bookbinding



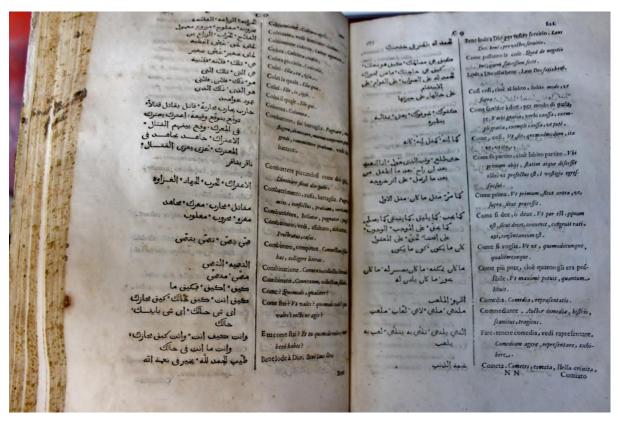




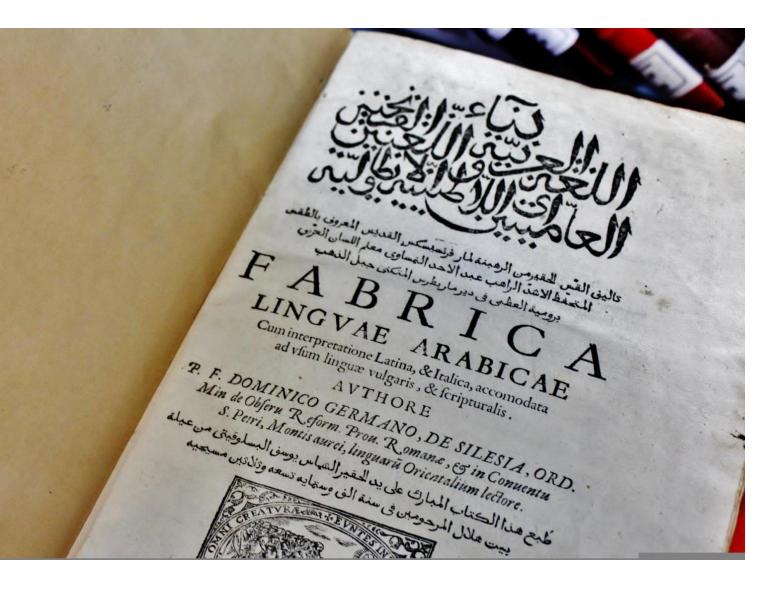


# Characteristics: main subjects

Language and literary creation: grammars, dictionaries and lexicons, literary reviews and interpretation, poetry, geographical works, historical sources, biographical dictionaries, catalogues of manuscripts, religious or Islamic scientific works, books of prayers, scientific reports on medicine or pharmacology, algebra and agriculture.



1. Dictionaries and lexicographies



2. Grammars and vocabularies



# عتاب الفالحة مولفة

النتهج الغاضل ابس زكريا محي ابن محمل بن احد ابن العمل م اشبيلي

#### LIBRO DE AGRICULTURA.

SU AUTOR

EL DOCTOR EXCELENTE ABU ZACARIA IAHIA ABEN MOHAMED BEN AHMED EBN EL AWAM, SEVILLANO.

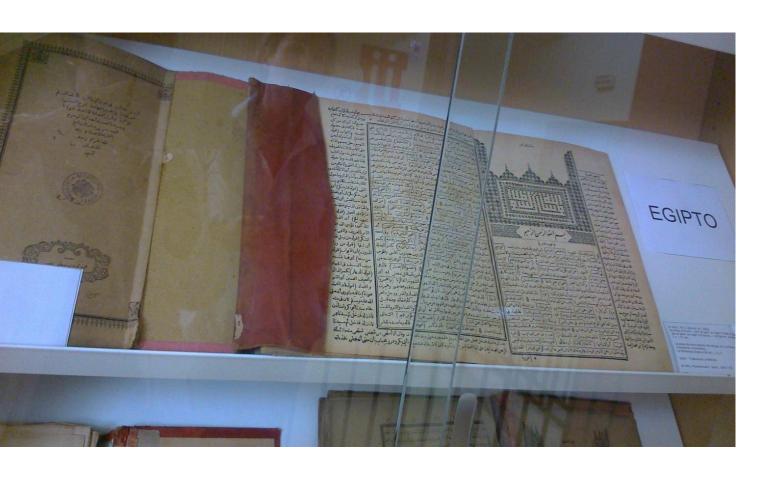
TRADUCIDO AL CASTELLANO Y ANOTADO

POR DON JOSEF ANTONIO BANQUERI,

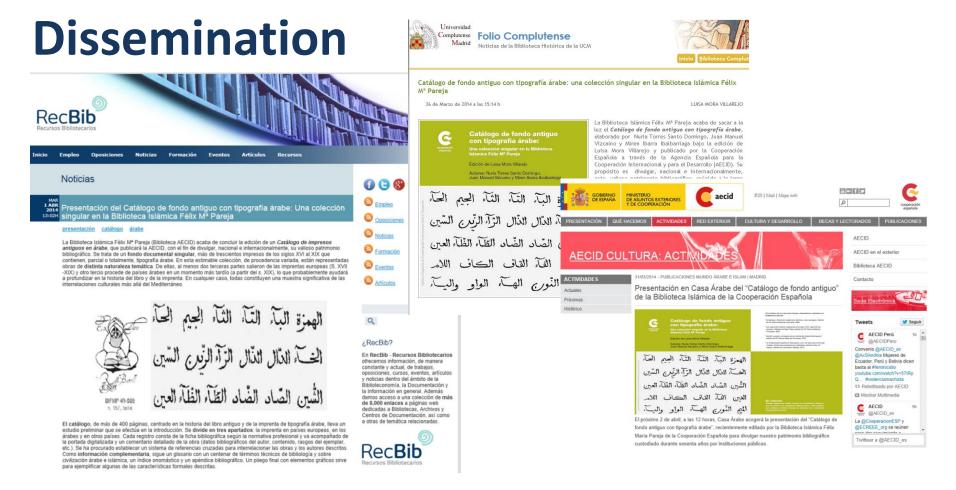
Prior-claustral de la Catedral de Tortosa, Individuo de la Real Biblioteca
de S. M., y Académico de número de la Real Academia
de la Historia.

3. Scientific treatises

A. 2626



4. Historical sources and others



An active participation in meetings, conferences and congresses of specialists is needed to generate exchanges. Besides, reviews and any other **promotional action** will contribute to a better understanding of the **bibliographic heritage of the AECID institution**.

The catalogue reflects a collection rich and very complete, a precious and priceless library. This **reference source for both Arabists and librarians** is a professional work, which offers material **for further research**, allowing a certain amount of networking between institutions and scholars from different universities, thanks to editions of major centers' printers.



**Qatar National Library** 

# **Morocco presentations** and future



#### Casablanca



#### Rabat

The Spanish version will be translated into Arabic. And last but not least: the Digital Library BIDA will improve dissemination among our users and researchers!

