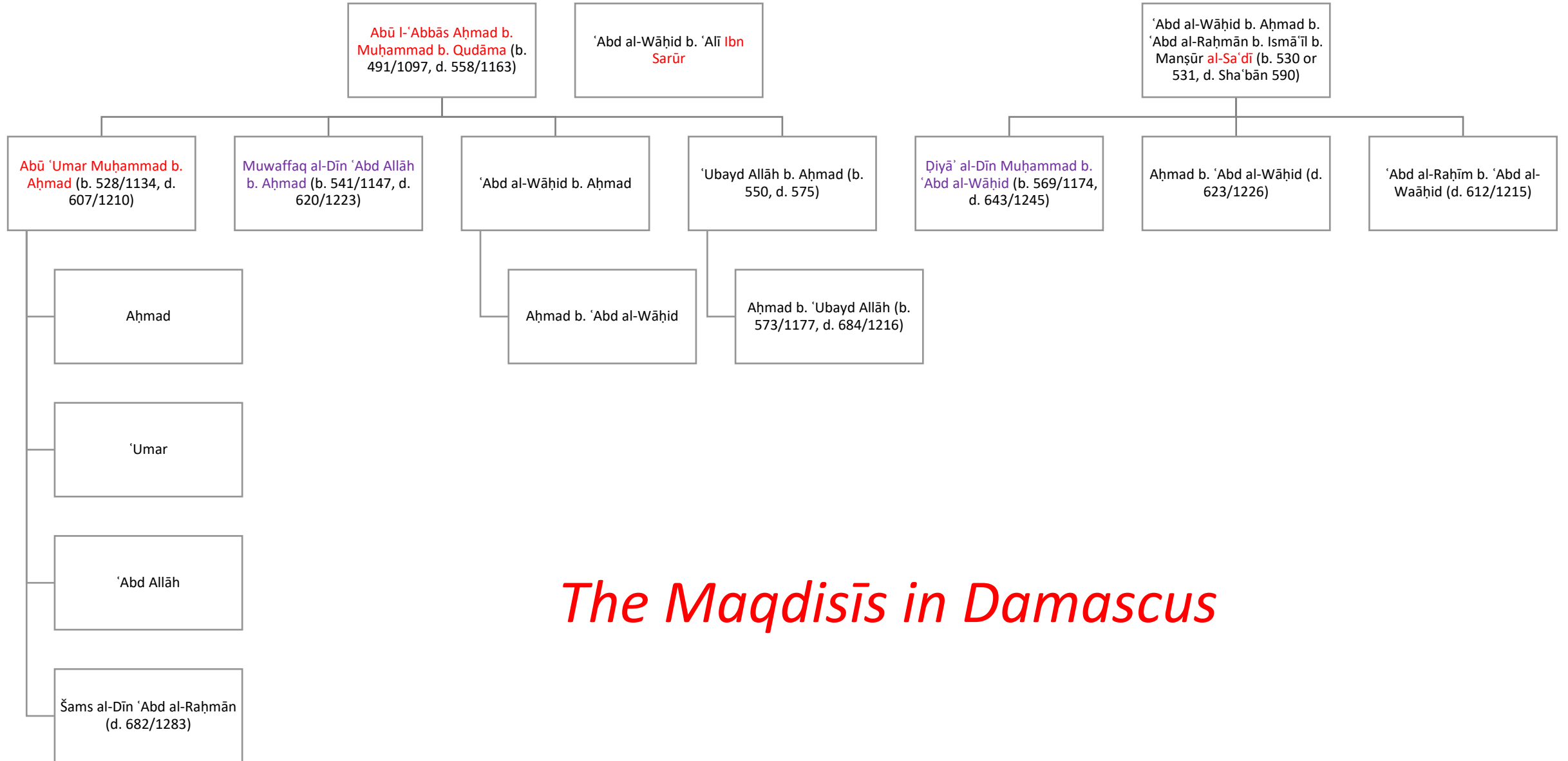


Reconstructing Libraries of the Medieval and Early Modern Period (the Islamic World)

The Libraries of the Madrasa al-Ḍiyā'iyya and al-Madrasa al-'Umariyya in Damascus

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The Maqdisīs in Damascus

[5th/11th c.	‘Abd al-Wāḥid (d. 486/1093) emigrates from Baghdad to Damascus]
[6th/12th c.	‘Abd al-Wahhāb b. ‘Abd al-Wāḥid (d. 536/1141-42) constructs Šarīfiyya madrasa]
492/1099	Crusaders' capture Jerusalem
551/1156	Šayḥ Aḥmad leaving Ğammā’il for Damascus, followed by Abū ‘Umar and the Qudāma family
552/1157	More immigrants from Ğammā’il arriving in Damascus
553/1158-59	Reimmigration from the Abū Šāliḥ mosque to Ğabal Qāsiyūn
598/1201-02	Construction of the Muẓaffarī Ğāmi‘ begins
(followed by)	Construction of the ‘Umariyya madrasa
602/1206	Founding of the Ḍiyā’iyya madrasa
657/1259	Construction of the Šadriyya madrasa by the Munağġa family (immigrants from Iraq)
15 Rabī‘ II 669/1300	Mongol army laid siege on al-Šāliḥiyya, plundering among others the library of the Ḍiyā’iyya madrasa
9th/15th c.	Opening of the ‘Umariyya madrasa to the four law schools
2nd half 9th/15th c.	Devastation of the Madrasa (embezzlement of the waqf endowment and incidents of robbery)
12th/18th c.	Maktaba ‘Umariyya said to have held some 10,000 volumes
early 13th/19th c.	Maktabat ‘Umariyya has some 662 volumes left
1295/1878	Transfer of its holdings to the Maktaba al-Zāhiriyya (614 codices in total)

Ḍiyā' al-Dīn Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Wāḥid al-Maqdisī (b. 569/1174 in al-Ṣāliḥiyya, d. 643/1245 in al-Ṣāliḥiyya)

sometime between 583/1187-88 and 586/1190-91

Bayt al-Muqaddas

Ṣa'bān 594-Rajab 595/June-July 1198-April-May 1199

Cairo

First Journey to the Mašriq

Ḍū l-Qa'da 596-Rajab 598/August-September 1200-March-April 1202

Baghdad

5 through 21 Ṣa'bān 598/April-May 1202
598-599/1202-1203

Hamaḡān

Isfahan

Ḍū l-Qa'da 599-Ṣafar 602/July-August 1203-September-October 1205

Baghdad

Ġumādā I 602/December 1205-January 1206

arrival in Damascus (on the way Ḍiyā' al-Dīn passed through Mūṣal and Ḥarrān)—founding of al-madrasa al-Ḍiyā'iyya (and al-Maktaba al-Ḍiyā'iyya)

Ḍū l-Ḥijja 603-Ṣafar 604/June-September 1207

Nablus

Second Journey to the Mašriq

Ḍū l-Ḥijja 605/June-July 1209

departing from Damascus for Isfahan, via Mosul, Irbil, and Daqūqā and Hamaḡān

Rabī II 606-Ġumādā I 608/October-November 1209-October-November 1211

Isfahan

Ṣa'bān-Shawwāl 608/January-April 1212

Nīsābūr (Ḥurāsān)

Ḍū l-Qa'da 608-Ṣafar 610/April-May 1212-June-July 1213

Merw

Ṣafar 610-Muḥarram 611/June-July 1213-May-June 1214

Harāt

Ṣafar-Ṣa'bān 611/June-July 1214-December 1214-January 1215

(on his way to return to Damascus) Nīsābūr (Ḥurāsān)

Ḍū l-Qa'da 611-Ṣafar 612/March-April through June 1215

Baghdad

Rabī I 612/June-July 1215

Mosul

before or in Ġumādā I 612/August-September 1215

arrival in Damascus

619/1222-23

Ḥajj (Mecca)

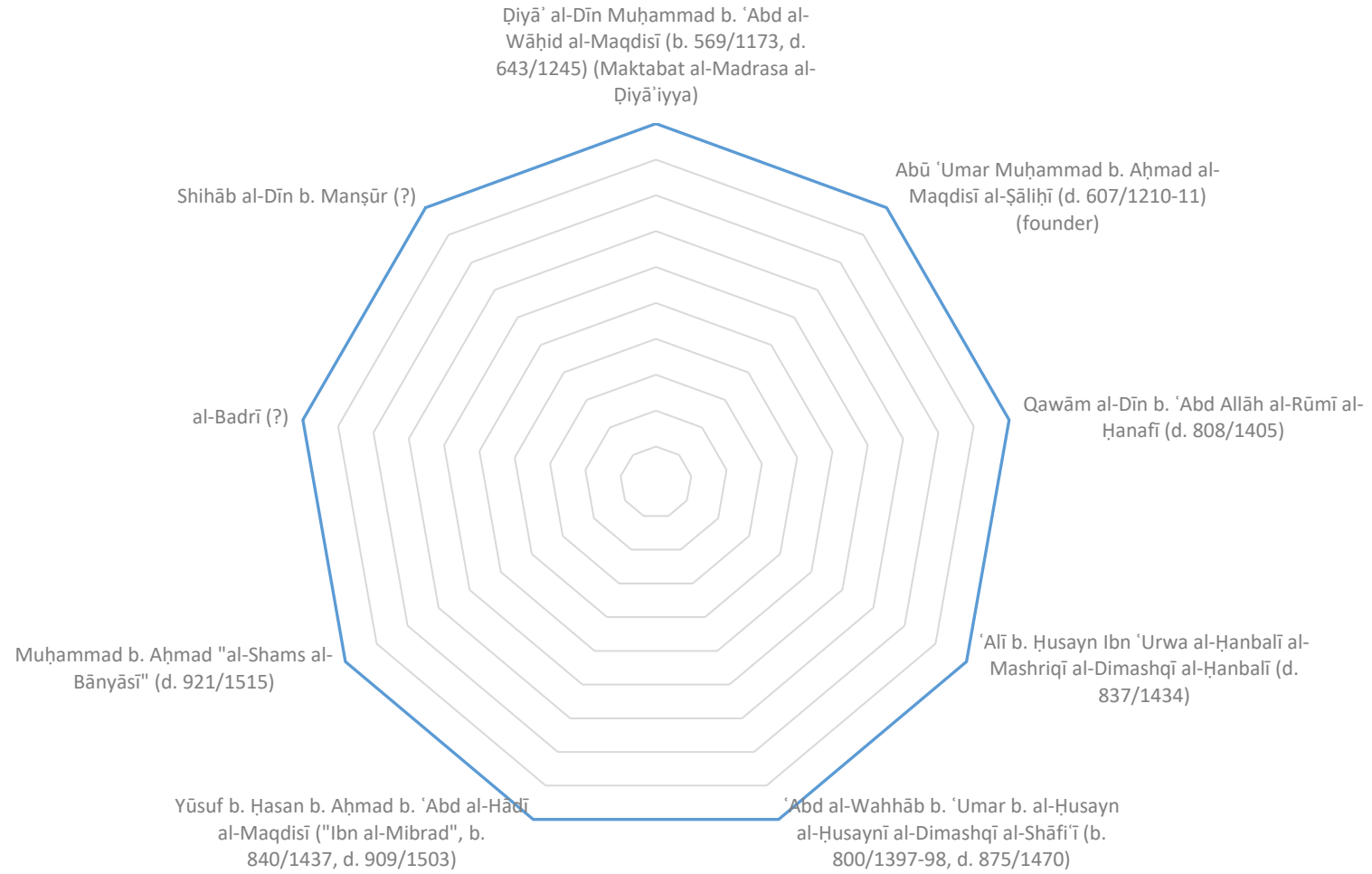
Muḥarram 625/March-April 1218

Nāblus

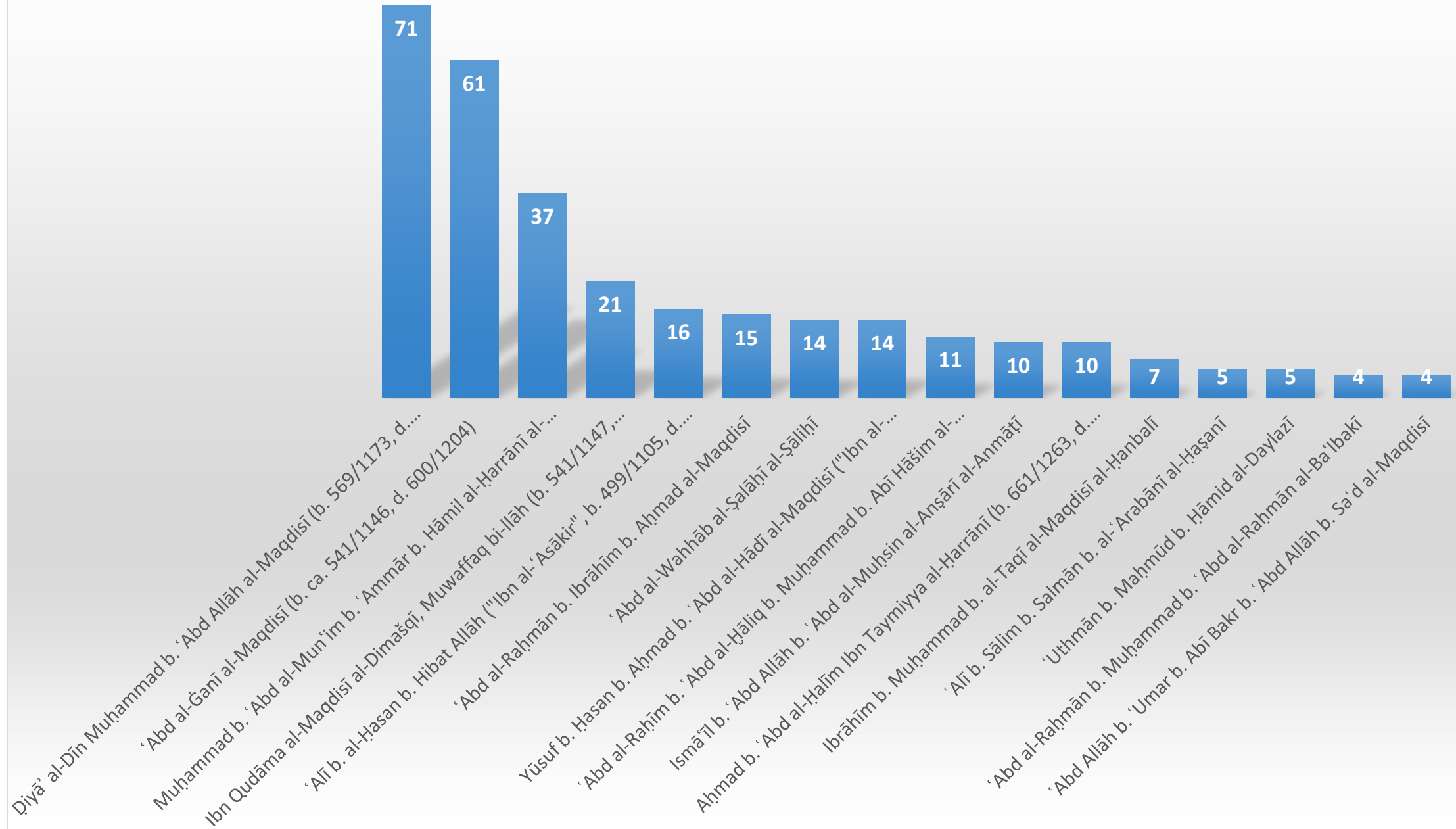
Ṣawwāl 625/December 1218-January 1219

al-Quds (Jerusalem)

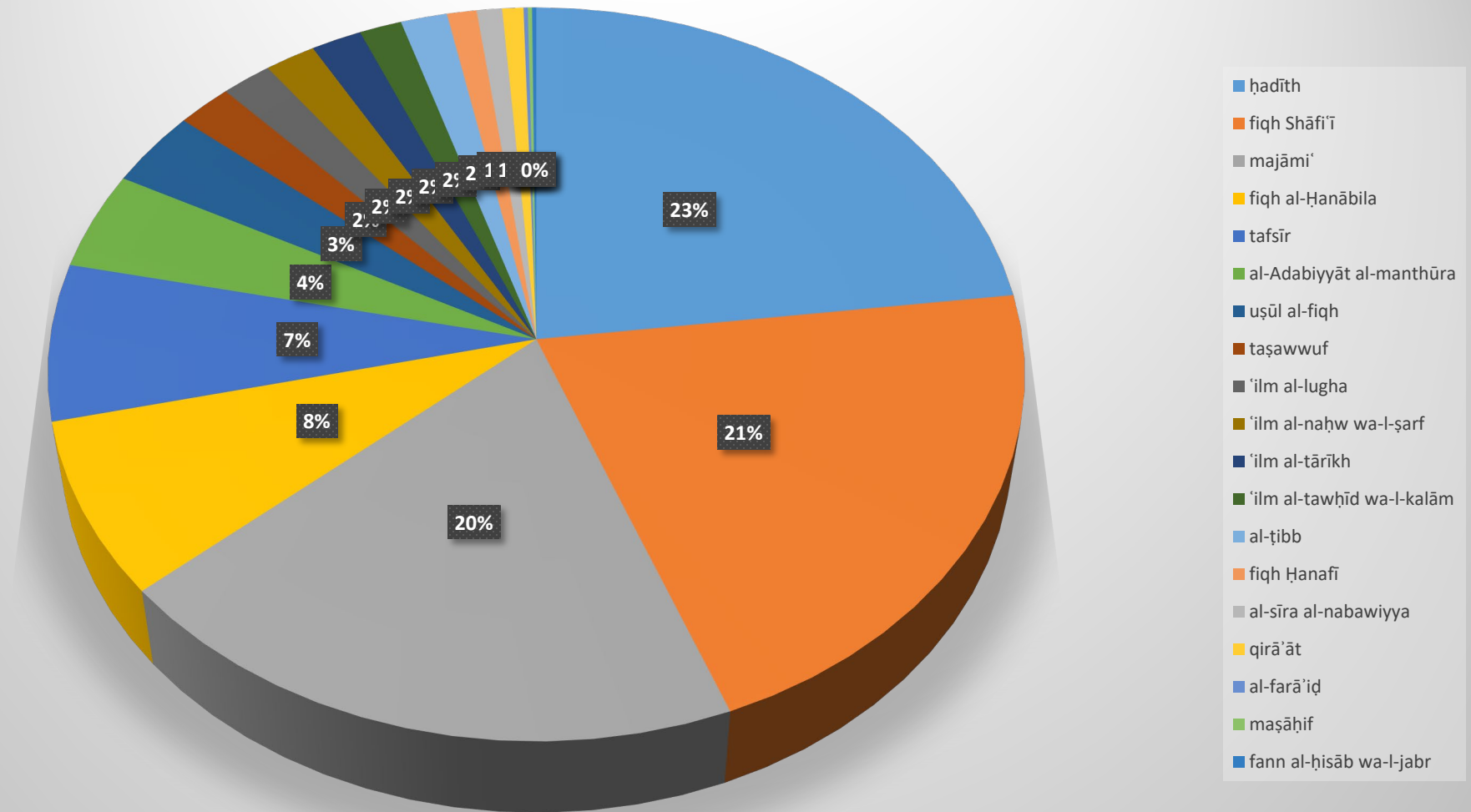
Contributors to the holdings of the Maktaba al-'Umariyya



Copyists attested (at least four times) in the mağāmi‘ of the Maktaba al-‘Umariyya

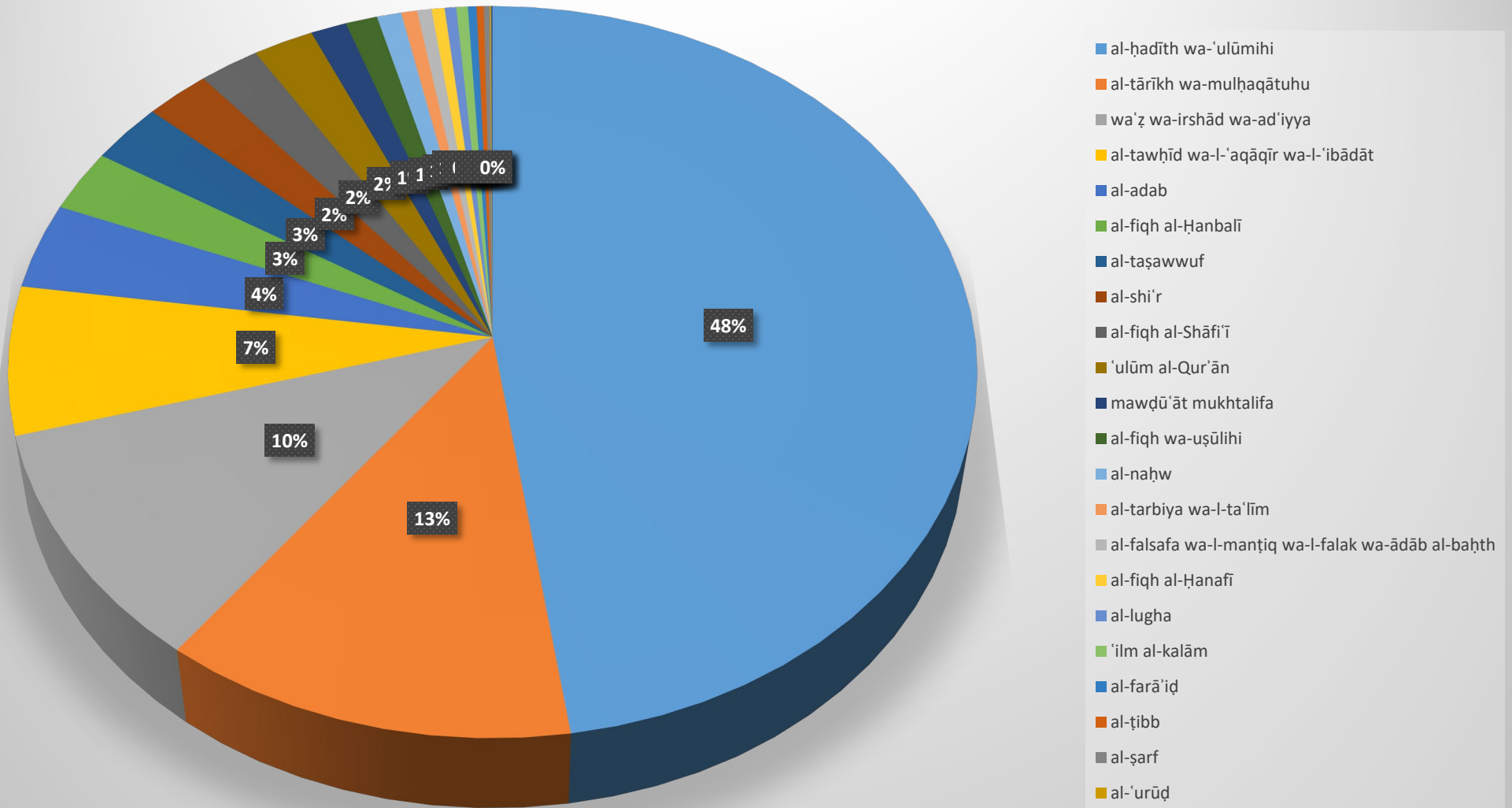


Disciplines represented among the holdings of the Maktaba al-'Umariyya



The chart is based on the data provided by Muḥammad Muṭī' al-Ḥāfiẓ, *al-Madrasa al-'Umariyya bi-Dimašq wa-faḍā'il mu'assisihā Abī 'Umar Muḥammad b. Aḥmad al-Muqaddasī al-Ṣāliḥī*, Beirut/Damascus 2000, pp. 388-412

Disciplines represented in the *mağāmi'* of the Maktaba al-'Umariyya



The chart is based on Yāsīn Muḥammad al-Sawwās, *Fihris mağāmi' al-Madrasa al-'Umariyya fī Dār al-kutub al-Ẓāhiriyya bi-Dimašq*, Damascus 1987, pp. 751-839 (source problematic; see comments Muṭī' al-Ḥāfiẓ)

Primary and secondary sources and studies (1)

- Ḍiyā' al-Dīn Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Wāḥid al-Maqdisī (569-643/1174-1245), *Ṭabat masmū'āt al-Imām al-Ḥāfiḏ Ḍiyā' al-Dīn Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Wāḥid al-Maqdisī al-mutawaffā sanat 643 H*, ed. Muḥammad Muṭī' al-Ḥāfiḏ, Beirut: Dār al-Bašā'ir al-Islāmiyya, 1420/1999.
- Muṭī' al-Ḥāfiḏ, Muḥammad, *Dār al-ḥadīṭ al-Ḍiyā'iyya wa-maktabatuhā bi-Ṣālihiyyat Dimašq: anšā'ahā al-Imām al-Ḥāfiḏ Ḍiyā' al-Dīn Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Wāḥid*, Damascus: Dār al-Bayrūtī, 2006.
- Muṭī' al-Ḥāfiḏ, Muḥammad, *al-Faṭḥ al-mubīn fī l-Mašyaḥa al-buldāniyya li-l-Imām al-Ḥāfiḏ Ḍiyā' al-Dīn Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Wāḥid al-Maqdisī al-Ḥanbalī*, 3 vols, Damascus: Dār al-Bašā'ir li-l-Ṭibā'a wa-l-Našr wa-l-Tawzī', 2006.
- Muṭī' al-Ḥāfiḏ, Muḥammad, *al-Madrasa al-'Umariyya bi-Dimašq wa-faḍā'il mu'assisihā Abī 'Umar Muḥammad b. Aḥmad al-Maqdisī al-Ṣāliḥī al-mutawaffā 607 H.*, Beirut/Damascus: Dār al-Fikr al-Mu'āšir/Dār al-Fikr, 1421/2000.
- Muṭī' al-Ḥāfiḏ, Muḥammad, *al-Tanwīh wa-l-tabyīn fī sīrat muḥaddiṭ al-Šām al-Ḥāfiḏ Ḍiyā' al-Dīn Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Wāḥid al-Maqdisī al-Ṣāyiḥī al-Ḥanbalī al-mutawaffā 643 H*, Beirut: Dār al-Bašā'ir al-Islāmiyya, 1999.

Primary and secondary sources and studies (2)

- Leder, Stefan, Yāsīn Muḥammad al-Sawwās, and Ma'mūn al-Ṣāgarǧī, *Mu'ǧam al-samā'āt al-dimašqiyya: Les certificates d'audition à Damas, 550-750 h./1155-1349*, Damascus : Institut Français de Damas, 1996.
- Leder, Stefan, Yāsīn Muḥammad al-Sawwās, and Ma'mūn al-Ṣāgarǧī, *Mu'ǧam al-samā'āt al-dimašqiyya: Recueil de documents fac-similés des certificates d'audition à Damas, 550-750 h./1135-1344*, Damascus: Institut Français d'Etudes Arabes de Damas/Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in Damaskus, 2000.

Leder [et al.], *Les certificates ...*, p. 30: „For the period of about two hundred years from 550/1155 to 750/1349, we find in Damascus alone, without taking into account the material originating in Damascus but preserved in other places, approximately some four thousand Audience Certificates. A conservative estimation of the number of names appearing in these documents would give some fifty thousand. Considering the inaccessibility of many manuscripts, the mass of the material, and the difficulty in deciphering the documents, it was necessary to make a selection to begin with.

The present Register with its about 1350 Audience Certificates from 85 different manuscripts incorporates roughly one third of the documents found in Damascus. It is hoped that the material presented here may raise interest for the continuation of the indexing project on a broader material basis, and possibly produce more detailed evaluations.“

رواية الدر المنجلد في الروايات
الاربع عشر

كلمة



جريدة مجلسان

الاول منها من امالى السمع ابي بكر بن محمد بن
علي بن خلف الشيرازي نيسابور
والثاني من احاديث السمع الخطيب ابي بكر
اسماعيل بن علي النيسابوري المقيم بالري حطيب
الجامع العتيق بها

رواية القاضي ابي بكر محمد بن القاسم بن المطهر
ابن علي الشهير زوري عنهما

رواية ابي جعفر عمر بن محمد بن محمد بن طررد
عنه

رواية ابي الحسن علي بن محمد بن عبد الواحد
عنه

رواية محمد بن محمد بن علي الصبيح الانصاري عنه

رواية ابي بصير بن محمد بن عمر بن عبد السلام بن محمد

ابن علي بن النعمان بن محمد بن يوسف بن محمد بن

يوسف بن محمد بن ابي

قوله على طام الدر المنجلد باخباره من الدر المنجلد



Maktabat al-Asad, # 3806 'āmm
(mağāmi' al-'Umariyya # 70)

رواية في الدر المنثور
الجزء الرابع

كلمة

جزء فيه مجلسان
الأول منهما من أمالي الشيخ أبي بكر
علي بن خلف الشيرازي بنيسابور
والثاني من أحاديث الشيخ الخطيب أبي بكر
إسماعيل بن علي النيسابوري المقيم بالري
الجامع العتيق بها

رواية القاضي أبي بكر محمد بن القاسم بن المطرف
ابن علي الشهير زورق عنهما
رواية أبي حفص عمر بن محمد بن عمر بن طبرزد
رواية أبي الحسن علي بن محمد بن عبد الواحد
رواية محمد بن محمد بن علي الصيرفي الأنصاري عنه

رواية محمد بن محمد بن عبد الواحد
ابن علي بن محمد بن عبد الواحد
ابن علي بن محمد بن عبد الواحد

جزء فيه مجلسان

الأول منهما من أمالي الشيخ أبي بكر أحمد بن علي بن خلف الشيرازي بنيسابور
والثاني من أحاديث الشيخ الخطيب أبي بكر إسماعيل بن علي النيسابوري المقيم بالري
خطيب الجامع العتيق بها
رواية القاضي أبي بكر محمد بن القاسم بن المطرف بن علي الشهرزوري عنهما
رواية أبي حفص عمر بن محمد بن مغمّر بن طبرزد عنه
رواية أبي الحسن علي بن أحمد بن عبد الواحد عنه
رواية محمد بن محمد بن علي الصيرفي الأنصاري عنه
وأخبرنا به جدي وغيره أنا الصلاح بن أبي عمر، أنا الفخر بن البخاري، وكتب يوسف
بن عبد الهادي

قوله
الدر المنثور
الجزء الرابع



Amālī Abī Bakr Aḥmad b. ‘Alī b. ‘Abd Allāh b. ‘Umar b. Ḥalaf al-Šīrāzī **al-Nīsābūrī** (b. 398/1007-8, d. 487/1094)

and

Aḥādīṭ al-Šayḥ al-Ḥaṭīb Abī Bakr Ismā‘īl b. ‘Alī **al-Nīsābūrī** *al-muqīm bi-l-Rayy*

↓

al-Qāḍī Abū Bakr Muḥammad b. ‘Abd Allāh b. al-Qāsīm b. Muẓaffar b. ‘Alī al-Šahrazūrī **al-Mawṣilī** al-Šāfi‘ī (b. 491/1098, d. 515/1121-22)

↓

Abū Ḥafẓ ‘Umar b. Muḥammad b. Mu‘ammar b. Aḥmad b. Yaḥyā **al-Baġdādī** al-Dāraqazzī ("Ibn Ṭabarzud", b. 516/1123, d. 607/1210 in Baghdad)

↓

Abū l-Ḥusayn ‘Alī b. Aḥmad b. ‘Abd al-Wāḥid b. Aḥmad b. ‘Abd al-Raḥmān **al-Maqdisī** ("Ibn al-Buḥārī") (b. 595/1198-99, d. 690/1291)

↓

Maġd al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Muḥammad b. ‘Alī al-Šayrafi al-Anšārī

al-Dahabī, *Siyar a‘lām al-nubalā’*

al-Dahabī, *Siyar a‘lām al-nubalā’*

al-Ḥaṭīb al-Baġdādī, *Tārīḥ al-Islām* [wafayāt sanat 607 AH]. He was also among the *šuyūḥ* Ḍiyā’ al-Dīn al-Maqdisī studied with during both his sojourns in Baghdad (Ḍū l-Qa‘da 597 AH through Ġumādā II 598 AH, and 600 through 602 AH); see *Tanwīya*, pp. 81, 97, as well as in Damascus (Ša‘bān 603 and in 604 AH); see *Tanwīya*, p. 106. See also Muṭī‘ al-Ḥāfiẓ, *al-Faṭḥ al-mubīn*, vol. 2, pp. 1034-1080.

Cf. *Tanwīya*, pp. 249-250. See also Leder [et al.], *Les certificats*, pp. 424-425. Ġamāl al-Dīn Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Zāhiri al-Ḥanafī, *Mašyahat baqīyat al-musnidīn Faḥr al-Dīn Ibn al-Buḥārī*, ed. Muḥammad b. Nāṣir al-‘Aġamī, Kuwait: al-Šundūq al-waqfi li-l-Ṭaqāfa wa-l-Fikr, 1996; another edition was published, in 3 vols, Mekka: Dār ‘Ilm al-Fawā’id, 1419/1998-99.

See Leder [et al.], *Les certificats*, p. 563.

جزءٌ فيه مجلسان

الأول منهما من أمالي الشيخ أبي بكر أحمد بن علي بن خلف
الشيرازي بنيسابور

والثاني من أحاديث الشيخ الخطيب أبي بكر إسماعيل بن

علي النيسابوري المقيم بالري خطيب الجامع العتيق بها

رواية القاضي أبي بكر محمد بن القاسم بن المظفر بن علي

الشهرزوري عنهما

رواية أبي حفص عمر بن محمد بن معمر بن طبرزد عنه

رواية أبي الحسن علي بن أحمد بن عبد الواحد عنه

رواية محمد بن محمد بن علي الصيرفي الأنصاري عنه

وأخبرنا به جدي وغيره أنا الصلاح بن أبي عمر، أنا الفخر

بن البخاري، وكتب يوسف بن عبد الهادي

MS Maktabat al-Asad, mağmū'a raqm 955/6 (Ibn Qutayba, A'lām al-nubuwwa)

This image shows a page of handwritten Arabic text in a cursive script. The text is densely packed and appears to be a continuation of a historical or biographical work. The ink is dark, and the paper shows some signs of age and wear. The script is characteristic of the Maghrebi or Andalusī style, which was prevalent in the Islamic world during the medieval period. The text is written in a single column, with some marginal notes visible on the left side.

This image shows another page of handwritten Arabic text in a cursive script, similar to the one on the left. The text is also densely packed and appears to be a continuation of the same work. The ink is dark, and the paper shows some signs of age and wear. The script is characteristic of the Maghrebi or Andalusī style, which was prevalent in the Islamic world during the medieval period. The text is written in a single column, with some marginal notes visible on the left side.

