

STUDIA ORIENTALIA 114

TRAVELLING THROUGH TIME

Essays in honour of Kaj Öhrnberg

EDITED BY

SYLVIA AKAR, JAAKKO HÄMEEN-ANTTILA
& INKA NOKSO-KOIVISTO



Helsinki 2013

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Edited by Sylvia Akar, Jaakko Hämeen-Anttila & Inka Nokso-Koivisto
Studia Orientalia, vol. 114, 2013

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Societas Orientalis Fennica
c/o Department of World Cultures
P.O. Box 59 (Unioninkatu 38 B)
FI-00014 University of Helsinki
FINLAND

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ISSN 0039-3282

ISBN 978-951-9380-84-1

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Helsinki 2013

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ÅKERBLAD'S COLLECTION IN SUCHTELEN'S ORIENTALIA: FROM SWEDEN TO RUSSIA

Olga V. Vasilyeva

National Library of Russia

Although capable of terrifying people with the vastness of his learning, he [Suchtelen] was modest and never overbearing. His passion for learning was like a quiet but inextinguishable fervor [...] and he was ready to share his expertise with anyone who worshipped the light of knowledge [...] Equally knowledgeable in mathematics, in every area of literature, and philosophy, he was a reliable and skillful judge of arts.

– A memoirist about Pieter Suchtelen¹

RUSSIAN GENERAL PIETER SUCHTELEN, DIPLOMAT, AND BIBLIOPHILE

Jan Pieter van Suchtelen was born on 2 August 1751 in Grave, Netherlands.² He finished Latin school in Groningen, and he received his technical training from his uncle and his father, a military engineer. In 1768, Jan Pieter entered the Dutch army, and in 1783 he moved to Russia where he became known as Piotr Kornilyevich Suchtelen. His military engineering career was very successful; he rose from lieutenant colonel to engineer general in 16 years.

Suchtelen took part in several Russian campaigns, including two Russo-Swedish wars: the war of 1788–1790³ and the war of 1808–1809, when he led the assault that forced Swedish forces to surrender the Sveaborg fortress in the harbor of present-day Helsinki without a single shot being fired.⁴

His diplomatic abilities in these negotiations were probably one of the reasons why Tsar Alexander I sent Suchtelen to Stockholm with a “special mission”, first

¹ Vigel 1892: 43.

² See details in Lankhorst 2002: 24–36.

³ Interestingly, at the same time Johan David Åkerblad served in the Swedish army as military interpreter in Finland. See the previous article.

⁴ Suchtelen's portrait was painted by George Dawe for the gallery of the heroes of the War of 1812 in the Winter Palace (the State Hermitage Museum). A copy of this portrait is kept in the Manuscript Department of the National Library of Russia.

in 1809 and later in 1812, the same year he was made baron. Although Suchtelen was on good terms with Crown Prince Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte,⁵ many Swedes were insulted by the appointment as ambassador of a Russian general who had fought against Sweden. Nevertheless, being a person of great knowledge and benevolence, Suchtelen soon gained the confidence of many Swedes and always kept his doors open to intellectuals and the aristocracy. Suchtelen remained stationed in Stockholm until his death in 1836.⁶

Over the course of his life, Suchtelen (who had eight children, of whom three died in childhood) spent large parts of his wealth acquiring books, manuscripts, prints, maps, art, and coins. After the death of this passionate bibliophile, his vast library was bought by the Russian government for 500,000 rubles and immediately distributed between several institutions by the “highest order” of Nicolas I.⁷ Thus, books on mathematics, military sciences, history, geography, and travel (approximately 13,000 volumes) went to the library of the General Staff; the collection of maps was transferred to the Military-Topographical Depository; books on, for example, theology, law, philosophy, natural history, medicine, and literature (more than 2,000 items) were housed in the Imperial Public Library (to which manuscripts were also planned to be transferred, with the exclusion of Oriental ones); works on architecture were intended for the Engineering library; works on arts made their way to the Academy of the Arts; books with special illustrations (521 items) were destined for the Hermitage; and finally the collection of academic dissertations (30,000 items) was sent to the Helsinki University Library.⁸ Many books were later moved and sometimes sold or exchanged, being duplicates. Suchtelen’s art collection (paintings, drawings, and engravings by Dutch and Flemish masters of the 17th century) were sold by his heirs between 1840–1870 and is now spread between collections in Russia and abroad.

SUCHTELEN’S ORIENTALIA: WHERE AND HOW MANY

The collection of Western European manuscripts (268 items) and autographs (about 15,000 items) are now kept in the National Library of Russia (St Petersburg), while the Oriental manuscript collection was destined to be

5 Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte (1763–1844), marshal of Napoleon I, was named in 1810 as a crown prince of Sweden, and he reigned in 1818–1844 as King Karl XIV Johan.

6 On Suchtelen’s wide contacts in Stockholm and on his library, see Panchenko 2006. Peter Suchtelen was buried in Stockholm beside his brother Rochus (1756–1819), who immigrated to Russia in 1795. From 1806 until 1816, Rochus worked in the Imperial Public Library as a curator of early printed books, after which he moved to Stockholm to live with his brother.

7 See details in Sapojnikov 2002: 5–23.

8 Havu 2002: 55–56.

divided between two institutions.⁹ *The Register on the allocation of the former Suchtelen library* details what was transferred from the General Staff:

- VI. To the Oriental Institute under the Asiatic Department [of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs] 95 Oriental manuscripts;
- VII. To the Asiatic Museum under the Academy of Sciences 35 Oriental manuscripts.¹⁰

The Acad. Christian Fraehn who was the head of the Asiatic Museum could not hide his disappointment when surveying the list of these 35 manuscripts, and he wrote in his report concerning the valuation of the books that among them:

more than a dozen prayer books and similar things; two Qurans and one fragment, four unimportant collections of words and grammars; three other works without any value and also uncertain. Thus, only a dozen manuscripts are left, which promise a certain interest but are not especially amusing from a scientific viewpoint because none of the works of historical, geographical, and literary contents [...] went to us.

After such sharp words, it was decided to send this part of the collection to Kazan University. Fraehn wrote another letter and expressed his wish to retain “for the Asiatic Museum [...] 4 Turkish-Persian, 4 Armenian, 3 Coptic, and 1 Samaritan manuscripts, as these 12 works could be of more profit in Saint Petersburg than in Kazan, and for the other 23 [...] to be sent to Kazan University”. Thus, the Academy was “highly” allowed to leave 12 works in the Asiatic Museum, while the rest were transferred to Kazan in 1837.

Only two manuscripts are now kept in Kazan University. In 1842 one Arabic book was lost during a fire, and in 1855 twenty books (along with the Oriental library) were transferred to St Petersburg University, where they were added to the library of the Oriental faculty, where 18 of them remain.¹¹

Most of the 95 handwritten books from Suchtelen's Orientalia that entered the Oriental Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be identified in the series of printed catalogues of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1919, the collections of the Institute were transferred to the Asiatic Museum; as a result the manuscripts received new shelf-numbers. In the modern catalogues

⁹ We limit ourselves to deal with manuscripts, block-prints, and lithographs which could be recognized in the manuscript depositories. Suchtelen, of course, also owned printed books in Oriental languages, commentaries, studies, etc.

¹⁰ Panchenko 2006: 7. As the Russian institutions mentioned here changed names – some of them more than once – a list is provided at the end of the article. Please also see Appendix 1 for a schema of the distribution of Suchtelen's Orientalia.

¹¹ Vasilyeva 2011: 17–19.

and inventory lists of the Museum (now IOM), we could find 94 of Suchtelen's manuscripts, including 12 that entered the Museum in 1836 and 82 that came from the former Oriental Institute. Meanwhile, a handwritten "Brief catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts from the former library of Engineer-General count Suchtelen which are to enter the Asiatic Museum [...] and partly the Oriental Institute",¹² composed in 1836 by the head of the Oriental institute Fedor Adelung, includes also one Sanskrit item and five Islamic manuscripts which could not be identified. Elsewhere, from another archival document, we know that seven handwritten works by Western European Orientalists were also included in the total number of 95 manuscripts.¹³ Where they are now is unknown, however.

When composing his brief catalogue, Adelung primarily relied on the manuscripts' Latin titles, stamped with gold on the leather spines of possessory bindings or cardboard cases, as well as French annotations on paper leaves that were inserted in many Islamic books (Figure 12).¹⁴ Some of these annotations have numbers (for example, "Mss arabe n. XI, Mss Pers. N. XIII", etc.).¹⁵ Most of the manuscripts also bear signs of having belonged to Suchtelen, such as his engraved ex-libris (Figure 13) and/or the stamp *Bibliotheca Suchtelen*.

Using these features and other pieces of information, we could also identify 33 Oriental items that were transferred in 1836–1837 to the Imperial Public Library (today the National Library of Russia): namely, Arabic and Turkish codices and documents, Armenian, Georgian, and Persian letters, Chinese handwritten books, and block- and litho-prints. In 1872, an album of Indian miniatures was acquired; in 1923, a Georgian manuscript was transferred from the Library to Tbilisi; in 1974, a manuscript of Psalms in Yiddish with Suchtelen's ex-libris was received with the collection of the Acad. Ignaty Yu. Krachkovsky.¹⁶ At present, the NLR houses 34 Oriental items from Suchtelen's collection.

Thus, we may state that Suchtelen's Orientalia included no less than 163 items of both handwritten books and documents, of which 149 have been identified. These currently belong to five institutions: the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts (94), the National Library of Russia (34), the Library of the Oriental Faculty of Saint Petersburg State University (18),¹⁷ the Nikolay Lobachevsky Scientific

12 RSMHA. Fund 38, inv. 5, no. 215, fols 110a–110s.

13 RSMHA. Fund 38, inv. 5, no. 215, fol. 123.

14 Please note that all figures for this and the previous contribution are to be found in the plates insert between the two articles.

15 Vasilyeva forthcoming.

16 In his note, Krachkovsky wrote that the book was brought to him by "Val'skaya from the Geographical society [...] in 1942", during the Leningrad blockade.

17 These first three are all located in St Petersburg.

Library of Kazan University (2), and the National Center of Manuscripts in Tbilisi, Georgia (1) (Appendix 1).

THE SOURCES OF SUCHTELEN'S ORIENTALIA

We do not know when Suchtelen first began paying attention to Oriental artifacts. However, the album of Indian miniatures composed in 1695 by Georg Eduard Ploos von Amstel¹⁸ could have already been acquired by him in the Netherlands before he moved to Russia.

The Chinese-Catholic block-print *True doctrine* has inscriptions in Spanish and Swedish, including the following: “Becommen från Paris d: 31. Majis 1782. Joh. E. Ringström”.¹⁹ The same person also wrote an inscription dated 24 January 1789 in Stockholm on the flyleaf of the first volume of a Chinese explanatory dictionary.²⁰ A Chinese translation of the New Testament which was given by Prince Hesse Philipstadt to Suchtelen is inscribed: “Stockholm October 24, 1822”.²¹ The same person owned the diary of Matthias Norberg in Swedish and Arabic,²² which has an annotation signed by P.F. Auriwillius on 21 June 1824, Uppsala.²³ These items were evidently purchased by Suchtelen in Sweden, as well as “un Coran avec ornements en or [...] écrit d'une belle main. 1 v. fol.” and “manuscrit arabe. 1 v. in 4° (vie du Prophete?)”, which are mentioned in Suchtelen's list of “Principales acquisitions faites en Suède en 1810 et 1811”.²⁴

Some manuscripts in Suchtelen's Orientalia were acquired by his eldest son, General Paul Suchtelen (1788–1833), who took part in the Russo-Iranian war of 1827–1829 and at that time collected several Persian, Armenian, and Georgian handwritten books and letters.

The bulk of Suchtelen's Orientalia, however, is the collection of the Swedish Orientalist and diplomat, Johan David Åkerblad (introduced in the previous article). Åkerblad also collected stones with epigraphic inscriptions, coins, and other artifacts, and some of these objects were also bought in the second sale to Suchtelen discussed in the previous contribution. As a matter of fact, in 1822 (the year when Suchtelen was made a count) he presented the Asiatic Museum

18 NLR, Ind. n.s. 5.

19 NLR, Dorn 713. Shelf-number according to Dorn 1852.

20 NLR, Dorn 834/1.

21 NLR, Dorn 694.

22 Matthias Norberg (1747–1826), Swedish orientalist, professor of Oriental Languages and Greek at Uppsala University.

23 SPBU, 1238. Pehr Fabian Aurivillius (1756–1829), librarian and professor of Literature at Uppsala University, and son of Åkerblad's language teacher.

24 National Library of Sweden, Stockholm. MS U 354, f. 11.

in St Petersburg with 65 Oriental coins which may have come from Åkerblad's collection.²⁵ According to Åkerblad's list of manuscripts, he also owned 24 Oriental printed books. While all the manuscripts were acquired by Suchtelen, so far we have no trace of the printed books.

ÅKERBLAD'S COLLECTION IN SUCHTELEN'S LIBRARY

Among the autographs collected by Suchtelen, there are several papers in Åkerblad's hand or connected to him. The most interesting in this context is the "Notice des manuscrits de M.A."²⁶ quoted in the previous article (Figure 9). This note proves that in 1815 Suchtelen purchased all 86 manuscripts described by Åkerblad in his Vatican Library notebook (Figure 4).²⁷

We will here attempt to answer how many of these survived and where they are now. While we cannot answer these questions definitively – first, because Suchtelen's *Orientalia* are not yet fully reconstructed and, second, because Åkerblad's descriptions of his manuscripts are not always precise enough to let us identify his manuscripts with the ones found in Russian collections – we can be absolutely sure concerning the manuscripts that Åkerblad inscribed.

Three Persian manuscripts now in the IOM bear the inscription "Åkerblad. Constple". Two of these are dated 1792: these are a "Shah-name" by Firdausi (Figures 1, 2, 3)²⁸ and a "Baharistan" by Djami.²⁹ The third is dated 1793: it is a collection of treatises on prosody.³⁰ In addition to these, a small Turkish prayer book which was stolen from the Library of the Oriental faculty of SPBU in the twentieth century belonged to Åkerblad. It is described in the printed catalogue as "Prayers of sidi Muhammad b. Isa. 2 Rabi II 1202/Dec. 1787. Magribi. 39 f. in 16° (came from the scientist Akerblad to Suchtelen, and from him to the Library)."³¹ Finally, Åkerblad inscribed the fragment of the Samaritan Deuteronomy that he bought in 1788 in Jaffa (Figure 5).³² These five manuscripts correspond to Åkerblad's numbers 2, 38, 39, 54, and 55 (see Appendix 2).

Among the 86 manuscripts listed by Åkerblad (including no. 59*), there are three non-Oriental parchment manuscripts. One of these, a Greek New Testament

25 IOM. Archive of Orientalists. Fund 152, inventory 2, 1822, nos 70–71.

26 NLR. Suchtelen's collection of autographs, box 93, no. 2878.

27 I am extremely thankful to Fredrik Thomasson who discovered this document and who kindly allowed me to study it.

28 IOM, C-822.

29 IOM, A-473.

30 IOM, A-483.

31 Gotwald 1855, no. 30.

32 IOM, Sam. 32.

(with Suchtelen's *ex-libris*) can be found in the catalogue of Birmingham's Selly Oak colleges.³³ Another one is an illustrated copy (mid.-14th century, Italy) of the Latin astronomical treatise by Michaëlis Schoti, which entered the Imperial Public Library with the Western European part of Suchtelen's collection (NLR Lat. F.v. IX. N. 1).³⁴ The third of these parchment manuscripts, the "Officium baptismatis, matrimonii, sepulturae, cat. scriptum Jadrae Anno 1529", has yet not been found.

Five out of six Coptic-Arabic manuscripts have been identified. Along with five Ethiopian manuscripts, they are kept in the IOM. All of these, as well as one Arabic Christian book,³⁵ bear the record of the Uniate Coptic-Ethiopian church of Santo Stefano in the Vatican (Figures 7, 10).

No fewer than 21 of 23 Arabic manuscripts have been identified in three institutions: in the IOM (15), in the NLR (3), and in SPBU (3, of which one is lost).

All of Åkerblad's 18 Persian manuscripts (also taking into account another manuscript listed among the Turkish manuscripts as no. 66) have been identified: one is located in the SPBU and the others are in the IOM.

The list "Libri Turcici", together with the "Appendix", contains 28 Turkish manuscripts (including no. 59* and excluding one Persian ms no. 66): 21 entered the IOM, four are in the SPBU, and one is in the NLR. The remaining two items have not been identified.

All three "Tatarici" items are Old Uzbek (Turkic) manuscripts preserved in the IOM.

Thus, it has been possible to identify – albeit with some remaining questions concerning attributions – 79 Oriental and two non-Oriental manuscripts from Åkerblad's list. Most of these are in the IOM (68). There are eight items in SPBU, while in the NLR four Oriental codices are preserved (as well as a Latin one). Four Oriental manuscripts and one Latin manuscript are still unidentified.

THE VALUE OF ÅKERBLAD'S COLLECTION

Just by looking at the list of Åkerblad's collection, one can see that the Orientalist and diplomat had wide interests in, for example, history, literature (poetry and prose), philology, logic, astronomy, geography, mathematics, and less in Islamic theology. The largest part of his collection consists of manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, and Turkic languages, all purchased in the last quarter of the eighteenth century in the Ottoman Empire (generally in Istanbul) where Åkerblad lived,

³³ Mingana Greek 3, Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham. Hunt, no. 87. We are thankful to Valery Polosin for this information.

³⁴ Bleskina 2011: 168, N. 416, pp. 416–418 ills; de Labord 1936: no. 56. pp. 56–57.

³⁵ SPBU, 113.

studied, worked, and traveled. The Christian (Coptic-Arabic, Ethiopian, and one Arabic) manuscripts were acquired in Rome, when he had left his diplomatic position and devoted himself to philological studies.

Among the manuscripts are old books, beginning with the collection of Arabic astronomical treatises, including one by Nasir al-Din al-Tusi dated to 673/1275 (Figure 11).³⁶ This is the earliest surviving work of the famous author, and it was copied one year after his death. Additionally, there are three dated manuscripts from the fifteenth century and ten from the sixteenth century.

From an artistic point of view, the illustrated Persian manuscript is of most interest. Dating from the mid-fifteenth century, this copy of *Shahnama* by Firdausi is decorated with a double frontispiece and 74 miniatures, which were possibly added somewhat later (Figures 1, 2, 3).³⁷

It is clear that Åkerblad's aim was not to gather fine books, but a wider assortment of historical, literary, and scientific materials – preferably old – for his own Oriental studies. His collection represents a good example of a European Orientalist's library of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

“LES PAPIERS D'AKERBLAD”

In addition to handwritten Oriental books from Åkerblad's collection, there are found in the NLR five documents in Turkish. Written on the backs of two of these are “trouvé dans les papiers d'Akerblad”³⁸ and “des papiers de M. Akerblad”.³⁹ The other three are inscribed as “Firman pour M. d'Akerblad” (i.e. passports with the Sultan's *tugra* for traveling in the Ottoman Empire)⁴⁰ (Figure 6).

One of these *firman*s (dated 1785)⁴¹ corresponds with the passport in French issued by Gerhard Johan von Heidenstam, Swedish minister in Constantinople, for Åkerblad's trip to the Levant.⁴² This passport and a similar one (1788), as well as a few other documents in European languages that belonged to Åkerblad, are preserved in Suchtelen's collection of autographs. Among these may also be mentioned the passport (cited in the previous article) issued to Åkerblad by the *Repubblica Romana* in 1799 (Figure 8).⁴³

36 IOM, A-437.

37 IOM, C-822; Petrosyan 1995: 186–191.

38 NLR, Dorn 543/46, letter by Aly from Tripoli to the Swedish envoy, 1779.

39 NLR, Dorn 543/48, letter of the Swedish consul Daniel Hochpied [?] to al-hadj Husain-aga of Bursa, 1781.

40 NLR, Dorn 543/47, 49, 50.

41 NLR, Dorn 543/49.

42 NLR, Sucht. aut. box 83, N. 21391.

43 NLR, Sucht. aut. box 93, N. 2877.

Unfortunately, the “papiers de M. Akerblad” were divided first by Suchtelen himself and subsequently by librarians, corresponding to the language of the documents. It is thus impossible to say how many of Åkerblad's papers were sold to Suchtelen. As described in the previous article, these papers were certainly acquired by Suchtelen after Åkerblad's death in 1819.

CONCLUSION

Orientalism – and Middle Eastern studies, in particular – was imported to Russia from Europe in the first half of the nineteenth century. The first professors were Germans, and the first manuscript collections came from France. In 1805, the collection of Peter Dubrovsky, the secretary of the Russian embassy in Paris, was acquired for *Depôt des manuscrits* of the Imperial Public Library, which had not yet opened. His Orientalia included 156 Middle Eastern and Far Eastern items (similar to Suchtelen's Orientalia). In 1818, the Asiatic Museum was founded in St Petersburg and two collections of the French diplomat J.-L. Rousseau (all in all 700 items) were bought and brought there. In 1823, the Oriental Institute (under the Asiatic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) was organized, for which the collection of Andrey Ya. Italinsky, the Russian ambassador in Naples, Istanbul, and Rome, was purchased in 1828. Incidentally, Åkerblad and Italinsky were friends, as mentioned in the previous contribution. Italinsky appears to have been the first Russian diplomat who himself collected manuscripts in the Middle East.

Thus, when Suchtelen's library reached Russia in 1836, St Petersburg had three depositories which collected Oriental manuscripts, and each received a part of Suchtelen's collection. Intriguingly, the manuscripts which had been sent to Kazan returned to St Petersburg but to a fourth institution – the Oriental Faculty of the University – where manuscripts also had begun to be gathered. The collection of Åkerblad joined the fate of Suchtelen's entire Orientalia. However, the reconstruction of the collection of the Swedish Orientalist allows us to recognize his professional knowledge and interests, as well as to appreciate the value of the manuscripts collected by Johan David Åkerblad that reached us by means of Peter Suchtelen.

ABBREVIATIONS

- IOM – Institute of Oriental Manuscripts, Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg (former Asiatic Museum; Leningrad branch of the Institute of People of Asia; St Petersburg branch of the Institute for Oriental Studies)
- NLR – National Library of Russia, St Petersburg (formerly Imperial Public Library; Russian Public Library; State Public Library named after Saltykov-Schedrin)
- RSMHA – Russian state military-historical archive, Moscow
- SPBU – St Petersburg State University

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APPENDIX 2: THE ÅKERBLAD COLLECTION

The list of the collection from Åkerblad's notebook is quoted in italics in columns 1 and 2; in column 2 the inscriptions of unknown persons are added in square brackets (not italics); the angle brackets are used when the reading is impossible (with three dots) or uncertain; column 3 indicates the place/institution (for abbreviations, see p. 502) where the item is housed now, accompanied with its shelf-number, as we could recognize it; the information on the printed catalogues (for abbreviations, see References) in which the manuscript is described, is found in column 4. I thank my colleagues Boris Zaykovsky and Olga Yastrebova who helped me to read the Latin and Arabic texts.

N	Descriptions from the list of Åkerblad	Modern shelf-number	Numbers in printed catalogues
	<i>Libri Manuscripti</i>		
1	<i>Cod. Membr. continens libros Novi testamenti omnes partes Apocalypsin, graeci c. margini. form. 4to</i>	Selly Oak college Greek 3	Hunt pp. 55–57, no. 87
2	<i>Membr. Fragmentum Deuteronomii a verso 1. Capitis VII. usque ad versum ultimum Cap. XV. Litteris Samarit. formae quadr.</i>	IOM Sam. 32	Jamkochan
3	<i>Michaëlis Schoti de signis et ymaginibus celi Liber. adjectis Tabulis astronomicis. Pergam. 4to</i>	NLR Lat. F.v. IX. N.1	Labord 56; Bleskina 416
4	<i>Membr. Officium baptismatis, matrimonii, sepulturae, cat. scriptum Jadae Anno 1529, Mense Decemb. 12mo</i>		
	<i>Libri Mss. Coptici</i>		
5	<i>Lectionarium Copt. continens pericopas ex libris Veteri et Novi testamenti fere omnibus item Homilias quisdem SS. Bischoii, Schenuti aliorumque. Cod. Chart. Levigat. conscriptus in urbe Aegypti Superioris Achmim anno 1427. aerae martyr. i.e. 1122. Hegirae /1710/ forma maxima.</i>	IOM D-229 Ar.	Gunzburg et al. 238
6	<i>Idem liber. Asjoutae anno 1437. aerae mart. 1185. /1771/. form. max.</i>	IOM D-230	Gunzburg et al. 239
7	<i>Officium Hebdomadis Sanctae coptice et Arabice. Cod. Chart. laevig. 4to</i>	IOM C-876	Turayev (C) pp. 427–435
8	كتاب مبارك مجموع خدم سنوى من ابصالية الى العذرى مريم و ابينا الرسلى و الشهداء و القديسين <i>coptici. Cod. Chart. 4to</i>		

9	<i>Officium Hebdomadis Sanctae. 8vo maj.</i>	IOM B-1236?	Turayev (C) pp. 435-437
10	<i>Hymni Coptici, Charta laevigata, 12mo.</i>	IOM B-1237?	Turayev (C), pp. 477-438
<i>Aethiopici</i>			
11	<i>Laudes B. Mariae virginis. Cod. Membran. fol.</i>	IOM Ef. 19	Gunzburg et al. 255; Turayev (E), p. 37, n. 4
12	<i>Officium Aethiopicum. Cod. Membr. 4to min.</i>	IOM Ef. 65	Gunzburg et al. 252; Turayev (E), p. 33, n. 1
13	<i>Preces Aethiopicae. Cod. membr. 8vo</i>	IOM Ef. 23	Gunzburg et al. 253; Turayev (E), p. 35, n. 2
14	<i>Hymni Aethiop. Cod. membr. 8vo</i>	IOM Ef. 66	Gunzburg et al. 256; Turayev (E), p. 45, n. 5
15	ገግላክ፡ ሥርዓተ፡ ቅዳሴ፡ ዘይደሰ፡ ለቀሲሱ፡ ወለዲያቶን፡ <i>Cod. Chart. 8vo</i>	IOM Ef. 69	Gunzburg et al. 254; Turayev (E), p. 36, n. 3
<i>Arabici</i>			
16	كشف الظنون عن اسامي الكتب و الفنون لكاتب چلبى الاسكدارى <i>Bibl. Hadgi Chalifae.</i>	IOM D-200	AC 9964; Rosen (A) 214
17	كتاب الروض الفايق في مواعظ و الرقايق يشتمل على خطب و تنزيهات و احاديث مرويات و قصايد و حكايات و رقايق و جزيات و مناقب الصالحين و ذكر المشايخ العارفين و ذكر اهل الذنوب و الاثام للشيوخ الحريش <i>In Africa descriptus Codex form. max.</i>	IOM D-165	AC 2465; Rosen (A) 24
18	كتاب تاريخ يذكر فيه الدول العشر من ادم اول البشر حلقاً عليه السلام الى اخر دول الزمان و هى الدولة المنتقلة من ملوك المسلمين الى ملوك المغول و المؤلف له بعض فضلا فى الاخبار و خطه كذلك <i>Codex Chart. form. max. Compendium Historiae universalis.</i>	IOM C-703	AC 9343; Rosen (A) 37
19	كتاب الفردوس العقلى و ابضاح اشجار الفضائل التى نصبها الله فى غريرة الانسان <i>Liber moralis, quem S. Gregorio tribuerunt scrip- tores, sed, iudice Bellarmino auctorum habuit</i> كيفا موسى ابن الكلدانى . <i>Scripturo recens. 4to</i>	IOM C-740	AC 6618; Gunzburg et al. 235
20	كتاب حساب كاتى فى المنطق <i>Compendium Logicae. 4to</i>	SPBU 112	Gotwald 84
21	تقى الدين ابن حجة <i>Auctore: ثمرات الاوراق floruit, testi Hadgi Chalifa. Liber moralis. 4to</i>	IOM B-1125	AC 9067; Rosen (A) 110

22	<i>Tractatus Avicennae de medicam. cord.</i> كتاب ادوية القلبية للشيخ الرئيس بن علي بن سينا البخارى 8vo	IOM B-1145	AC 10272; Rosen (A) 171
23	50 مقامات الحريري <i>Consessus Hariri c. notis marginalibus.</i> 8vo	IOM B-1093	AC 9139; Rosen (A) 115
24	<i>Alcoranus.</i> 8vo	IOM B-1042 or C-705	AC 120; Rosen (A) 7
25	مجموع فى علم الحساب <i>Opuscula varia ad arithmetica logicamque spectantia.</i> رساله قضا و قدر منسوب بمحمد الطوسي <i>In eodem volumine Persici. de fato et providentia au<c>t. Tusio.</i>	IOM B-1069	AC 6213, 9392, 9681, 9715; PC 1792, 3157, 3421; Rosen (A) 225
26	تذكرة فى علم الهيئة <i>Libellus de astronomia. Chart. Bomb. Script. a. Hedgirae 673./1274/</i>	IOM A-437	AC 5212, 9778; Rosen (A) 187
27	كتاب تاريخ القرمانى و يسمى اخبار الدول و اثار الاول <i>Historia mundi 4to</i>	IOM B-1032	AC 9397; Rosen (A) 54
28	كتاب صدر الشريعة <i>Liber complectens leges rituales et civiles Muhamedanorum. 4to</i>	IOM B-1025	AC 3987; Rosen (A) 19
29	كتاب خريدة العجايب <i>Cosmologia et geographia auctore Ibn al Wardi 4to</i>	IOM A-438?	AC 9616; Rosen (A) 67
30	مجموع الشعرا <i>Carmina Poëtarum variorum. 4to</i>		
31	<i>Fragmenta e variis poëmatibus collecta</i>	IOM B-1099	AC 8979; Rosen (A) 101
32	ديوان بن الفارض [Poemata Omari filii Alfardii]	IOM A-445	AC 8569; Rosen (A) 93
33	كتاب المعلم المسيحى <i>Liber moralis a Christiano quodam conscriptus.</i>	SPBU 116	Gotvald 1; Salemann & Rosen p. 42
34	كتاب الصرف <i>Grammatica arabica in quatuor partes divisa. Adjectis ad casum paradigmatis. 12o</i>	IOM A-441?	
35	رسالة الربع <i>Elementa astronomiae. 12o [tractatus de quadrante]</i>	NLR Dorn 132	Dorn 132
36	رسالة متهيئه للمنطق <i>Elementa Logicae. 12o</i>	NLR Dorn 108	Dorn 108
37	<i>Poëmata varia. 4to</i>	NLR Dorn 138	Dorn 138
38	<i>Preces variae Muhamedanorum. 12o</i>	SPBU 106 lost!	Gotvald 30; Salemann & Rosen p. 31

<i>Libri Persici</i>			
39	شاه نامه لفر دوسی <i>cum fig. miniatis plus quam 70. fol. min.</i>	IOM C-822	PC 2293; Rosen (P) 35
40	مجله فصیحی فی التواریخ <i>Historia universalis. fol. min.</i>	IOM C-800	PC 3850; Rosen (P) 8
41	انصاب الانبیا <i>Opus historicum fol. min.</i>	IOM C-795	PC 16*; Rosen (P) 5
42	احکام دیوان سلاطین ماضیه <i>Epistolae variae. fol. min.</i>	IOM C-816	PC 4305; Rosen (P) 26
43	تاریخ ناظر شاه <i>Historia Nadir Shah vulgo Thamas Kouli Chan dicti. fol. min.</i>	IOM C-796	PC 502; Rosen (P) 19
44	<i>Dialogi Persico-Arbici, dialecto hodierna Persorum conscripti. 4to</i>	SPBU 109	Gotwald 160
45	دیوان حافظ <i>Poëmata Hafezi. 8vo maj.</i>	IOM A-478	PC 1432; Rosen (P) 72
46	<i>Elementa astronomiae. c. fig.</i>	IOM B-833	PC 1887
47	کلیستان <i>Rosarium Saadi cum interpretatione Turcica interlin. 8vo maj.</i>	IOM B-1194	PC 3558; Rosen (P) 57
48	بستان <i>ejusdem auctoris. 8vo</i>	IOM A-475	PC 326; Rosen (P) 49
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50	شهبستان نکار کلیستان لغات <i>Historiae et fabulae variae. 8vo</i>	IOM A-464	PC 2303; Rosen (P) 102
51	بستان <i>Saadii. 8vo</i>	IOM A-477	PC 328; Rosen (P) 50
52	دیوان شاهی <i>Divan Shahi. 8o</i>	IOM A-479	PC 1517; Rosen (P) 77
53	دیوان حافظ <i>Divan Hafez. 8o</i>	IOM B-1198	PC 1450; Rosen (P) 73
54	مجموعه رسامیل فی علم الهروض لوحیدتبریزی <i>De arte poëtica. 8vo</i>	IOM A-483	PC 924, 1058–1859, 1960; Rosen (P) 101
55	بهارستان <i>Auctor Abderrahman Effendi Ibn Ahmed, vulgo Gjami Effendi. 8vo</i>	IOM A-473	PC 372; Rosen (P) 83
<i>Libri Turcici</i>			
56	کتاب فتاوی <i>Sententiae legales Muhamedanorum. fol. min.</i>	IOM D-214	TC 396; Smirnow 2

57	<i>Materia medica ad seriem alphabeti ordinata. 4to</i>	IOM B-1181	TC 333; Smirnow 33
58	ادوار موسیقی <i>Tractatus de musica. 4to</i>	IOM B-1016	TC 2201; 2207
59	انشاء نامه <i>Formulae litterarum. 4to</i>	IOM B-1179	TC 919; Smirnow 42
59*	انشاء مرغوب جریر <i>aliae formulae epistolarum. 4to</i>	IOM B-1180	TC 928; Smirnow 40
60	دولت روسیه ایله دولت عثمانیه سننده تجارت عهد نامه <i>Tractatus com[m]ercis Turcarum c. Imperio Russia. 4to</i>	IOM B-746	TC 262
61	تقدیر حکایتی <i>Historia Arzui et Kambaris. 4to</i>	IOM A-491	TC 1965; Smirnow 63
62	<i>Doctrina Fidei Muhamedanorum. 4to</i>	SPBU 119?	Salemann & Rosen p. 24
63	<i>Dialogi Turcici sermonis elegantioris. 4to</i>	SPBU 110?	Salemann & Rosen p. 24
64	<i>Disquisitio juridica, qua ratione Muhamedanus qui in plagis borealibus versatur debeat prius et <siguniam ?>.. Ramazani observare.</i>	IOM B-1172	TC 419; Smirnow 1
65	کتاب کلدسته تالیف دفتر دار آل عثمان <i>de officiis, Veziri, Defterdari alionumque. 4to</i>	IOM B-1174	TC 368; Smirnow 24
66	دیوان شوکت <i>8vo</i>	IOM C-854	PC 1537; Rosen (P) 91
Pers!			
67	نفهی ارضرومی قتل فی سنه اریه و اریهین و الف) دیوان نفهی (Hadgi Chalfa)	IOM B-1204	TC 1257; Smirnow 57
68	دیوان باقی <i>8vo</i>	IOM B-1205	TC 1242; Smirnow 66
69	یوسف و زلیخا حمدی <i>8vo</i>	IOM A-488	TC 1169; Smirnow 50
70	<i>Idem liber. 8vo</i>	IOM A-487	TC 1170; Smirnow 49
71	طب کتاب <i>Tractatus de Diaeta. 8vo</i>	IOM A-485?	TC 320; Smirnow 32
72	(حسن بن سیدی خواجه للمعروف باهی) حسن دل اهی	IOM A-492	TC 1825; Smirnow 29
73	تحفه شاهدی <i>vocabularium Persico-Turcicum ad regulas metricas conscriptum. 8vo</i>	IOM A-470	PC 631; Rosen (P) 121
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75	دقایق الحقایق لاین ال کمال 8vo <i>Vocabula synonyma Linguae Persicae.</i>	SPBU 123	Salemann & Rosen pp. 14, 15
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82	لغت ایشقه <i>Dictionarium Tartarico-Turcicum a primo vocabulo Apuschka dictum.</i>	IOM B-1178	TC 877; Smirnow 81
83	تذکره الشعراء <i>Vita poetarum Tartarorum.</i>	IOM B-1187 ?	TC 1871; Smirnow 74
84	اسکندر نامه <i>Historia Alexandri versibus conscripta auctore نوای</i>	IOM C-807	TC 1151; Smirnow 84
	<i>Appendix</i>		
85	<...> کتاب نکارستان شهرستان درختستان <i>Turcici</i>	IOM C-806	TC 1228; Smirnow 52