Review: [untitled]
Author(s): Colin Wakefield
Reviewed work(s):
   Handlist of Manuscripts in the Libraries of Shaykh Serigne Mor Mbaye Cisse, al-Hajj Malick Sy Shaykh Ibrahim Niasse by Ousmane Kane
Published by: Taylor & Francis, Ltd.
Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/195655
Accessed: 20/03/2009 17:22

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use, available at http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp. JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use provides, in part, that unless you have obtained prior permission, you may not download an entire issue of a journal or multiple copies of articles, and you may use content in the JSTOR archive only for your personal, non-commercial use.

Please contact the publisher regarding any further use of this work. Publisher contact information may be obtained at http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublisher?publisherCode=taylorfrancis.

Each copy of any part of a JSTOR transmission must contain the same copyright notice that appears on the screen or printed page of such transmission.

JSTOR is a not-for-profit organization founded in 1995 to build trusted digital archives for scholarship. We work with the scholarly community to preserve their work and the materials they rely upon, and to build a common research platform that promotes the discovery and use of these resources. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.
Islamic Heritage Foundation deserves to be congratulated on bringing the project to a successful conclusion.

BODELIEAN LIBRARY

COLIN WAKEFIELD


The Arabic introduction to the Handlist describes the history and general characteristics of the three libraries in question. The manuscripts of the first library and its foundation are closely connected with the Muridiyyah order, described as the most powerful economic, political and social group in Senegal from the end of the nineteenth century. The first library surveyed, in Diourbel, was founded in 1913, and all the manuscripts were copied locally, most by pupils at the religious educational institution with which it was associated. The Handlist contains entries for 511 manuscripts (pp. 1–256). The manuscripts are generally in very good condition. The second library is that of Al-Ḥājj Malick Sy, a private library in Tivaouane, a town associated with the Tijāniyyah order, especially the branch set up by Mālik ibn ʿUthmān Sy. Ousmane Kane describes how Malick Sy’s collection was dispersed with the result that he was able to examine only a small part of it comprising mainly fatwas, and legal works. Among the manuscripts that were not seen are writings by Malick Sy himself and astronomical works which he is known to have owned. Only 41 manuscripts are catalogued in this Handlist (pp. 257–276). Most of the manuscripts are unbound and in a poor state of preservation. The third collection catalogued here, 252 in number, is that of Shaykh Ibrāḥīm Niasse in Kaolack. It is considered to be the oldest and most varied of the Senegalese collections. Ibrāḥīm Niasse, who died in London in 1975, collected manuscripts on his travels and inherited his father’s collection. The manuscripts date mainly from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and are generally well preserved. Among subjects covered are law, Koranic exegesis, Sufism, language, history, biography and poetry. The volume is produced to a high standard in what might almost be called the Al-Furqān house style and is completed by full indexes to all three collections.

BODELIEAN LIBRARY

COLIN WAKEFIELD


In this survey of Byzantine and Near Eastern manuscripts Lucy-Anne Hunt identifies and describes, often for the first time, the illustrated and illuminated manuscripts in the Selly