



LIGUE DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES EUROPÉENNES DE RECHERCHE
ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Manuscript Librarians Group

National Backgrounds

This document is a compilation of the background information in the national reports of the LIBER Manuscript Librarians Group. The reports have been written by: Alois Haidinger (Austria), Thierry Delcourt (France), Alessandra Sorbello Staub (Germany), Scot McKendrick (Great Britain), Bernard Meehan (Ireland), Francesca Niutta with Simona Cives (Italy), André Bouwman (Netherlands), Maria Wrede (Poland), Olga Sapozhnikova (Russia), Anna Gudayol (Spain), Ingrid Svensson (Sweden). The final editing was performed by André Bouwman and Bernard Meehan (2.11. 2007).

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Austria – Backgrounds

Alois Haidinger (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Commission of Paleography and Codicology of Medieval Manuscripts in Austria)

Contents: Libraries. – Austrian National Library. – Universitätsbibliothek Graz. – Universitätsbibliothek Innsbruck. – Universitätsbibliothek Klagenfurt. – Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek, Linz. – Stift Klosterneuburg. – Stift Admont. – Stift Melk. – Stift St. Peter in Salzburg. – Stift Göttweig. – Catalogues, Microfilms. – Cataloguing Projects.

Libraries

Survey of libraries in Austria holding manuscripts:

http://www.ksbm.oew.ac.at/_scripts/php/msslib.php

The largest public manuscript collections are held by the Austrian National Library, the university libraries of Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Salzburg and the Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek Linz. Over and above that, large numbers of manuscripts in Austria are in the possession of still active monasteries. Due to the lack of modern manuscript catalogues for most of the Austrian collections, the total number of medieval manuscripts in Austrian libraries can only be estimated on approximately 20,000.

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien (ÖNB)

http://www.onb.at/index_eng.htm

Major collections:

- The collection of manuscripts from the late classical period, the middle ages and more recent centuries include major works from almost all script cultures, ranging from the 4th century to the present day. Cimelia such as the Vienna Genesis, the Vienna Dioscurides, the Tabula Peutingeriana, the richly illustrated Aztec Leporello Album Codex Mexicanus 1, manuscripts belonging to Wenceslas, King of Bohemia, and numerous 'Books of Hours' are found among the various parts of this collection. Various special collections include Greek, Hebrew and Oriental manuscript sources, Ethiopian, Armenian, Georgican, Coptic, Syrian, Chinese, Indian manuscripts, Codices Miniati (mainly art albums).
- Autographs and literary remains: Since the second quarter of the 19th century correspondence has been collected in a subdivision of the manuscript collection with the call number prefix Autogr. (approx. 278,000 items), accessible via a catalogue of authors which also includes the name of the addressee (catalogue of autographs). Literary remains or parts of them mainly from Austrian authors but also from important personalities in the arts, culture and politics are acquired.

Universitätsbibliothek Graz – Department of Special Collections

<http://ub.uni-graz.at/sosa/index.php>

Digital Library – <http://143.50.26.142/listpics/listpics.asp?dir=%5C>

Universitätsbibliothek Innsbruck – Department of Special Collections

<http://www.uibk.ac.at/ub/hb/ass/>

Guide to the special collections and to cataloguing projects in Tirol:

<http://www.ksbm.oew.ac.at/inn/index.htm>

Universitätsbibliothek Klagenfurt – Special Collection ‘Handschriften’:

<http://www.uni-klu.ac.at/groups/ub/sondersammlungen/handschriften.html>

Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek, Linz – Special Collection ‘Altes Buch’

<http://www.landesbibliothek.at/>

Universitätsbibliothek Salzburg – Department of Special Collections

<http://www.ubs.sbg.ac.at/sosa/webseite/hsskat.htm>

Guide to the Special Collections:

<http://www.ubs.sbg.ac.at/sosa/webseite/sosageschichte.htm>

Main ecclesiastical libraries in Austria:

Stift Klosterneuburg – Augustinian Canons monastery, founded 1114; ca. 1250 medieval manuscripts. <http://www.stift-klosterneuburg.at/> and

<http://www.ksbm.oeaw.ac.at/kln/>

Stift Admont – Benedictine monastery, founded 1074; from its 1400 manuscripts more than the half date from the middle-ages.

<http://www.stiftadmont.at/english/museum/bibliothek/stiftsbibliothek.php>

Stift Melk – Benedictine monastery, founded 1089; ca. 1230 manuscripts before 1600

<http://www.stiftmelk.at> ; <http://www.ksbm.oeaw.ac.at/melk/index.htm>

Stift St. Peter in Salzburg – Benedictine monastery, founded about 696; approx. 800 manuscripts from 800 to 1600. <http://www.stift-stpeter.at/>

Stift Göttweig – Benedictine monastery, founded 1094; ca. 530 manuscripts before 1600.

<http://www.stiftgoettweig.or.at/content/site/de/home/index.html>

Catalogues, Microfilms

Printed catalogues and unpublished inventories on manuscript collections in Austria are listed in: Paul Oskar Kristeller, *Latin Manuscript Books before 1600*.

Ergänzungsband 2006 von Sigrid Krämer. Hannover 2007. (= Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Hilfsmittel 23). Online version: <http://www.mgh-bibliothek.de/kristeller/index.html>

Some of them (partly with additions) have been made accessible via the Internet:

- Universitätsbibliothek Graz: <http://ub.uni-graz.at/sosa/katalog/index.php>

- Stift Klosterneuburg:

http://www.ksbm.oeaw.ac.at/_scripts/php/pfeiffer.php

- Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek, Linz:

http://www.landesbibliothek.at/content/sammlungen/altes_buch/SchiffmannKatalog01.pdf

- Stift Rein: http://ub.uni-graz.at/sosa/stiftrein/stift_rein_handschriften.htm

http://ub.uni-graz.at/sosa/stiftrein/stift_rein_handschriften.htm

- Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: The most important printed catalogues of the holdings are freely usable as images via the Internet; the project has been realized in cooperation with the ‘Manuscripta mediaevalia’: <http://www.manuscripta->

mediaevalia.de/gaeste/onb/onb.htm

A searchable index to all 'Tabulae-Manuscripts' of the Austrian National Library (Cod. 1-15.500) is found at:

<http://www.onb.ac.at/sammlungen/hschrift/index.htm>

- Vienna, Schottenstift:

http://www.ksbm.oeaw.ac.at/_scripts/php/huebl.php

In collaboration between the Kommission für Schrift- und Buchwesen des Mittelalters (KSBM) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Austrian National Library additional printed catalogues out of copyright and unpublished inventories will be made accessible via the web site of the KSBM in the coming years

The vast majority of all medieval manuscripts in Austria has been microfilmed by the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library (HMML), Saint John's University, Minnesota. Microfilm reproductions of manuscripts as well as reproductions of unpublished inventories of manuscript collections are offered by HMML. Cf.

http://www.hmml.org/centers/austria_germany/austria/austrialist.htm

Cataloguing Projects

Since the 1970s the major part of cataloguing projects in Austria has been carried out by the KSBM within the frame of its project groups 'Illuminated manuscripts and incunabula of the Austrian National Library' and 'Catalogues of manuscripts in Austrian libraries' (cf. Kommission für Schrift- und Buchwesen des Mittelalters Projekte und sonstige Aktivitäten – <http://www.ksbm.oeaw.ac.at/k2.htm>). Most of the cataloguing projects were and are co-financed by the Austrian Science Fund (<http://www.fwf.ac.at/>).

Information on many Austrian manuscripts can be found in the online catalogue of the HMML collection (cf.

http://www.hmml.org/research06/catalogue/catalogue_search.asp).

Besides this HMML offers a great number of digitized manuscript pages via its on-line digital collection Vivarium (cf. <http://www.hmml.org/vivarium/index.htm>).

France – Backgrounds

Thierry Delcourt (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris)

In France, manuscripts are mainly conserved in the National Library (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris), in many important municipal libraries, and in a limited number of University libraries (like Sorbonne, Medicine Faculty of Montpellier, Bibliothèque Mazarine...) The Institut Mémoire de l'Édition contemporaine (IMEC), in Caen (Normandy), is a deposit institution for publication companies and sometimes authors.

Archives often hold manuscripts in their collections. Locally, there are many cooperative projects between libraries and archives, and some of them concern manuscripts.

Since 2003, many projects have developed, in the field of digitization and shared catalogues. France is no more a centralized state; thus, the ministry of Culture and the National Library have less power to coordinate local initiatives, in every field, including manuscripts.

Germany – Backgrounds

Alessandra Sorbello Staub (Württembergische Landesbibliothek)

Contents: Introduction. – Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. – Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel. – Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preussischer Kulturbesitz. – Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main. – Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig. – Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart.

Introduction

This report focuses on the activities of the six German manuscript cataloguing centres. It has been compiled with the kind cooperation of colleagues in Munich, Berlin, Wolfenbüttel, Frankfurt and Leipzig.

Manuscript collections are spread throughout Germany due to the federal structure of the country. Important collections can be found in the regional and university libraries in Augsburg, Bamberg, Berlin, Bonn, Bremen, Coburg, Darmstadt, Dresden, Eichstätt, Erlangen, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Fulda, Gießen, Göttingen, Halle, Hamburg, Hannover, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Kassel, Kiel, Köln, Leipzig, Lübeck, Mainz, Marburg, Munich, Münster, Nürnberg, Oldenburg, Paderborn, Regensburg, Speyer, Stuttgart, Trier, Tübingen, Wolfenbüttel, Würzburg. The greatest concentrations of manuscripts are at library repositories in Munich and Berlin.

The origins of the most collections go back to former private collections as well as to secularized monasteries during the Reformation and the 19th century.

The following data cover only the libraries that are also manuscript cataloguing centres of the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) and give therefore a partial, though representative, view of the German collections.

A complete guide to Western German collections was provided by Tilo Brandis and Ingo Nöther in 1992 (*Handbuch der Handschriftenbestände in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, Teil 1, bearb. von T. Brandis und I. Nöther. Berlin 1992). A description of the formerly Eastern German collections is ongoing.

The German central database 'Manuscripta mediaevalia' gives information about the catalogued manuscripts collections: <http://www.manuscripta-mediaevalia.de>

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich

<http://www.bsb-muenchen.de>

Founded in 1558 by Duke Albrecht V as the Wittelsbach court library. It is now the central regional library of the federal state of Bavaria, the state authority for all library matters in Bavaria and one of the biggest academic libraries in German-speaking countries. The library holds more than nine million volumes.

Major collections:

- Manuscripts – 91,500 items
- 37,500 manuscripts of Western origin (i.e. Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Slavic), 6th- 20th century (Breviarium Alarici, Clm 22501; Codex aureus Clm 14000, Carmina Burana Clm 4660; Heliand, Cgm 25;

Muspilli, Clm 14098; Perikopenbuch Heinrichs II., Clm 4452; Serbian Psalter, Cod. slav. 4)

- 16,500 manuscripts of Oriental origin, 6th- 20th century, over 45 different languages (Babylonian Talmud, Cod. hebr. 95)
- 37,500 music manuscripts
- about 700 papyri, 370 Greek (Pap.graec.mon.)
- Modern papers and autographs: 35,800 items, 16th-20th century, all areas of artistic, scholarly and public life (Angelus Politianus, Adalbert Stifter, Richard Strauss, Richard Wagner).

Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel

<http://www.hab.de/index.htm>

Founded in 1572 by Duke Julius of Lower Saxony, the library became, under the book collector Duke August, the largest collection of books in Europe and was considered the eighth wonder of the world. It is today a modern research library of international renown with a collection of about 800,000 volumes.

Major collections:

- Manuscripts – 11,800 items (2,700 medieval manuscripts)
- 11,275 manuscripts of Western origin, 8th-18th century, for the most part 15th and 16th century (Gotic Ulfilas-Fragments, Cod. Guelf. 64 Weiss.; Old High German Catechism Cod. Guelf. 91 Weiss.)
- 142 manuscripts of Oriental origin
- 383 modern music manuscripts, 16th-20th, for the most part 18th century. Earlier music manuscripts (Notre Dame-Manuscript W 1, Ms. Helmst. 1297) are integrated in the other collections.
- Modern papers and autographs: about 130 literary estates, 16th-20th century, for the most part 17th and 18th century, written by artists, poets and librarians (Gotthold Ephraim Lessing) related to the court in Wolfenbüttel, Helmstedt and Braunschweig.

Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preussischer Kulturbesitz

<http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/>

The founding of the Churfürstliche Bibliothek zu Cölln an der Spree (Electoral Library) nearly 350 years ago established the basis for what is today the most important academic research library in Germany. The library holds today more than ten million books.

Major collections:

- Manuscripts – 125,000 items
- 18,500 manuscripts of Western origin (i.e. Latin, German, French, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Slavic), 5th-20th, (Codex Wittekindeus Ms. theol.lat. fol. 1 ; Psalter Ludwigs des Deutschen, Ms. theol. lat. fol. 58; Konrad von Würzburg Trojan War, Ms.germ.fol.1; the oldest Vergil manuscript, Ms.lat.fol.416; Heinrich von Veldeke Eneas, Ms. germ. fol. 282 and Nibelungenlied Ms. germ. fol. 855).
- 40,000 manuscripts of Oriental origin
- 67,000 music manuscripts and autographs, 11th-20th century.
- Modern papers and autographs: 400,000 items, 850 literary estates (German idealistic philosophy, literary naturalism (e.g. Gerhart Hauptmann), German natural scientists of the 19th and 20th centuries, writers and artists (the Darmstaedter Collection).

Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main

<http://www.ub.uni-frankfurt.de>

Its origins go back to the donation of Ludwig von Marburg zum Paradies to the town council of Frankfurt 1484. It is now the central library of the University of Frankfurt and holds more than 6 million volumes.

Major collections:

- Manuscripts – 6,698 items (600 medieval manuscripts)
- 2335 manuscripts of Western origin, 9th-20th century (Fuldaer Psalter, Ms. Barth. 32; Lorscher Litanei Ms. Barth. 179)
- 115 manuscripts of Oriental origin
- 4248 music manuscripts, 16th-20th century
- Modern papers and autographs: c. 20,000 items, 16th-20th century, German poets and artists (Ludwig Börne, Karoline von Günderode)
- Archive Centre: Heinz-Joachim Heydorn, Horkheimer-Pollock, Editha Klipstein, Franz Lennartz, Bruno Liebrucks, Leo Löwenthal, Herbert Marcuse, Alexander Mitscherlich, Arthur Schopenhauer, Erwin von Steinbach Foundation.

Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig

<http://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/index.html>

Its origins go back to the Reformation in Saxony and the secularized monasteries in Saxony and Thuringia. Founded in 1543 from Duke Moritz of Saxony, the University Library of Leipzig is today the Central Humanities Library of the University. The library holds today about 5.2 million items.

Major collections:

- Manuscripts – 8,730 items (2,400 medieval manuscripts)
- 4,700 manuscripts of Western origin, 4th-20th century (Codex Sinaiticus, Cod. gr. 1; Psalterium Latinum, Ms. 774; Petrus Cantor Parisiensis, Summa, Ms. 432; Eike von Repgow, Sachsenspiegel, 1461; Nikolaus Apel, Mensuralkodex, Ms. 1494)
- 3,200 manuscripts of Oriental origin, 10th - 19th century, (Koran, Muhammad Ibn Sah Muhammad, 1570)
- Greek ostraca and papyri collection
- Modern papers and autographs: 170 literary estates, 16th-20th century, university life, German poets and artists (Wolfgang Meurer, Gottfried Kirch, Gustav Fechner, Johann Christoph Gottsched, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (Hirzel-Sammlung), Thomas Mann).

Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart

<http://www.wlb-stuttgart.de>

Founded in 1765 in Ludwigsburg as a public library by Duke Carl Eugen von Württemberg, the Württemberg State Library is today a regional and modern research library and one of the most important humanities libraries in the Southern German countries. The library holds today about 5.4 million items.

Major collections:

- Manuscripts – 15,264 items (about 3,000 medieval manuscripts)
- 13,838 manuscripts of Western origin, 5th- 20th century, (most of them Latin and German) (Vetus Latina-Fragments, Cod. fragm. 100; Stuttgarter Psalter, Cod. bibl. 2° 23; Weingartner Liederhandschrift HB XIII 1; Landgrafensalter, HB II 24; Gebetbuch Georgs II. von Waldburg, Cod. brev. 12).
- 176 manuscripts of Oriental origin.
- 1,250 music manuscripts (Choirbooks of Lorch, Cod. mus. I 2° 63-64)
- Modern papers and autographs: 180,265 items, 16th-20th century, German poets and artists, theologians, natural scientists, musicians of regional

interest (Eduard Mörike, Johannes Kepler, Heinrich and Wilhelm Schickart, Gustav Schwab).

- Literary and theological archives: Friedrich Hölderlin, Stefan George, Johann Christoph Blumhardt, Friedrich Christoph Oetinger, Swedenborg Collection.

Great Britain – Backgrounds

Scot McKendrick (British Library, London)

I would like to thank for their assistance my colleagues Mr Michael St John-McAlister, and Dr Murray Simpson (National Library of Scotland), Dr Maredudd ap Huws (National Library of Wales), Dr Chris Fletcher (Bodleian Library, Oxford), and Dr Patrick Zutshi (Cambridge University Library).

Contents: The British Library, London. – National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh. – National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. – Bodleian Library, Oxford. – Cambridge, University Library. – Archival Institutions.

The British Library, London (BL)

<http://www.bl.uk>

Founded in 1973 as the United Kingdom's national library, the BL was formed by combining several institutions including the library departments of the British Museum (founded in 1753). It is a library of legal deposit. Contains internationally important collections of manuscripts across several departments:

- Department of Western Manuscripts – 330,000 ancient, medieval and modern manuscripts ranging from papyrus and ostraca, illuminated manuscripts, literary and theatrical manuscripts, to modern collections of personal and political papers and e-manuscripts. The department's medieval treasures include two of the surviving copies of Magna Carta, the Lindisfarne Gospels, the Luttrell Psalter, and the Sherborne Missal. The department holds the world's largest collection of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts and an internationally renowned collection of medieval seals and charters. The literary and theatrical collections include manuscripts of Beowulf, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, and Thomas Malory's *Le Morte D'Arthur*, medieval romances, Greek and Latin classical texts, manuscripts of most of the major figures in English literary history, and the archives of the publishers Macmillan & Co., playscripts from 1824 to the present day, and the archives Lord Olivier, Sir Ralph Richardson, and Sir John Gielgud. The modern political holdings include a major collection of 16th and 17th-century state papers, royal autographs, the archives of W. E. Gladstone and Lord Balfour, archives spanning several generations of families with significant roles in public and social life, papers of reformers, journalists, diplomats, and antiquaries. Explorers' papers include those of Sir Joseph Banks, James Cook, and Robert Falcon Scott. Major holdings of papers of scientists and medical researchers such as Alfred Russel Wallace, Marie Stopes, Alexander Fleming, and W. D. Hamilton. The department also holds a large collection of cartographic and topographical material.
- India Office Records – public records of the administration of India before 1947 comprising official papers, 70,000 volumes of official publications and 105,000 manuscript and printed maps. Also contains the India Office Private Papers comprising about 300 collections and over 3000 smaller deposits of papers relating primarily to the British experience in India.
- Asia, Pacific and Africa Collections – 65,000 oriental manuscripts in 350 languages including literature, poems, narratives, historical accounts, chronicles, and Biblical, religious, medical, cartographic, geographic and other texts.

- Map Library – the major cartographic collection in the British Isles, comprising 4,250,000 maps, atlases, globes, adverts, postcards, printing plates, coins and medals.
- Music Library – contains primary source material relating to the history of music in Britain, autograph manuscripts from the 17th to the 20th century.

National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh

<http://www.nls.uk/index.html>

Founded in 1925 when the Faculty of Advocates offered its library, established in the late 17th century, to the nation. A library of legal deposit and the largest library in Scotland. The Manuscripts Collection comprises approx. 40,000 catalogued manuscripts and over 12,800 other accessions. The library holds medieval and modern manuscripts of national importance including:

- Medieval manuscripts and documents dating from the 9th century and including devotional manuscripts, psalters, and books of hours, as well as important historical Scottish documents.
- The pre-eminent collection of Scottish literary manuscripts from the 15th to the 20th century including manuscripts and letters of major Scottish writers, such as Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Muriel Spark.
- Individual documents relating to famous or dramatic moments in Scottish history include the last letter of Mary, Queen of Scots (1587), the order for the massacre of Glencoe (1692), and several original, signed copies of the National Covenant (1638-9). Many letters and documents relating to the foreign and domestic policy of the pre-1603 Kingdom of Scotland are also to be found.
- Political and diplomatic papers containing many large personal or family archives crucial for the study of late 17th to 20th century Scottish and British (including British Empire) political history.
- Religious archives include the records of the Church of Scotland's Board of World Mission and its antecedents, and a considerable number of archive collections of 16th to 20th-century churchmen and church-based organisations. The Library is also a major centre for David Livingstone studies.
- Publishing archives, reflecting Edinburgh's importance in this area, but also including the pre-1920 archive of the London firm of John Murray.

National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth

<http://www.llgc.org.uk/>

Founded by Royal Charter granted in 1907, the Library came into existence on 1 Jan. 1909. Situated at Aberystwyth in west Wales, it is a legal deposit library, and holds the world's largest collection of works in Welsh and about Wales. The Library also has significant holdings of manuscripts in English, Latin, French, and Cornish. The collections include:

- The remains of historic manuscript collections, such as the 17th-century Hengwrt and Mostyn libraries, and the Welsh collection preserved at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire, between 1749 and 1899. These include the earliest manuscript in the Welsh language, the oldest Welsh verse, and the earliest chronicle of Welsh history.
- Literary manuscripts, including the early 15th-century *Hengwrt Chaucer*, medieval Welsh poetry and prose, and modern papers of Welsh and Anglo-Welsh writers such as Dylan Thomas.
- Medieval manuscripts, including the *Roman de la Rose* collection of Francis William Bourdillon, and items purchased at auction in the 20th century.
- A large number of pedigree books and rolls.

- Public Records, such as Great Sessions court records for Wales, 1542-1830.
- Provincial, diocesan and capitular records of the Church in Wales, diocesan records of the Roman Catholic Church in Wales and numerous registers and allied records of Welsh Nonconformist interest.
- A large political archive, including the local papers of political parties active in Wales, papers of politicians, and records of organisations, campaigns and pressure groups.
- Extensive estate records, personal and institutional papers.

Bodleian Library, Oxford

<http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/>

Founded in 1602, the Bodleian is the main research library of the University of Oxford and is a library of legal deposit. The Department of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts holds the second largest collection in Britain, comprising 190,500 manuscript volumes (as at July 2003) with items ranging in date from papyri of the 3rd century B.C. to correspondence and papers of the present. The collections include:

- Illuminated manuscripts, deeds and rolls from the medieval period onwards, and pre-dissolution monastic works.
- Major collections of 17th-century political papers and literary manuscripts.
- Antiquarian and topographical manuscripts of the 17th to the 19th century.
- Private papers of individual politicians, diplomats, civil servants, journalists, writers, scientists, scholars, churchmen and other public figures.
- Modern political papers including those of Disraeli, Asquith, Attlee, and Macmillan, and the archives of the Conservative Party.
- Manuscripts deposited by other Oxford colleges, the Library's own administrative records, and the archives of the University.
- Approx. 20,000 Oriental manuscripts.

Cambridge University Library

<http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/>

The University Library is documented from the second decade of the 15th century, and is a library of legal deposit. The Library's Manuscripts Department holds collections of international importance including:

- Scientific papers, including those of Darwin, Newton, Ernest Rutherford, and the Royal Greenwich Observatory.
- A wide variety of medieval manuscripts, including some deposited by Cambridge University colleges.
- Military and naval archives dating from 1300, including papers relating to most major conflicts since the English Civil War. Papers of statesmen, officers and servicemen are included.
- Business archives including those of Vickers.
- Cambridge University archives.
- Approx. 7000 Oriental manuscripts and approx. 150,000 fragments of texts.

Archival institutions

Archival provision in the United Kingdom is catered for by a patchwork of institutions. The National Archives at Kew is the repository responsible for the records of central government (<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>). The National Archives of Scotland (<http://www.nas.gov.uk/>) and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (<http://www.proni.gov.uk/>) acquire and maintain records and archives of historical interest relating to those parts of the United Kingdom. Local

government provides record offices in counties, cities, and boroughs. There is a large academic archive sector with each of the major universities having important collections of both institutional and private papers and manuscripts. Large private businesses hold important collections, as do the larger charities. All of the major faiths also have an archival presence. Collaborative ventures and networks include Access to Archives (A2A), the English strand of the UK's archive network (<http://www.a2a.org.uk/>); AIM25, Archives in London and the M25 area (<http://www.aim25.ac.uk/>); SCAN, the Scottish archive network (<http://www.scan.org.uk/>); and Archives Network Wales (<http://www.archivesnetworkwales.info/>).

Ireland – Backgrounds

Bernard Meehan (Trinity College Library Dublin).

Reports for Ireland have been drawn up with the kind assistance of Gerard Lyne (National Library of Ireland), Seamus Helferty (UCD Archives) and Carol Quinn (NUI Cork).

Contents: Introduction. – Trinity College Dublin. - National Library of Ireland. - University College Dublin (UCD) Archives. - Royal Irish Academy. - Chester Beatty Library. - National University of Ireland. - National Archives of Ireland. - Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

Introduction

The greatest concentrations of manuscripts and archives in Ireland are at repositories in Dublin, and, under UK jurisdiction, at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast. Details can be found in the indispensable guide to Irish repositories and collections, *Directory of Irish Archives*, ed Seamus Helferty and Raymond Refaussé (4th edition, Dublin, Four Courts Press, 2003).

Trinity College Library Dublin (TCD)

<http://www.tcd.ie/Library/>

Major collections:

- Medieval manuscripts including the Book of Kells (c 800 CE) and Book of Durrow (c 700 CE)
- Irish-language manuscripts, 11th-21st century
- Archives of the College, 16th-21st century, and of prominent associated individuals
- Roman inquisitorial records, 16th-18th century
- Records of individuals and organisations involved in the movement for national independence, 17th-20th century
- Modern literary manuscripts, including major holdings of Samuel Beckett (1906-89), James Stephens (1880-1950) and John Banville (born 1945).

National Library of Ireland (NLI)

<http://www.nli.ie/>

Major collections:

- Estate papers from across the country, mostly 17th-20th century. – Ormond papers (counties Kilkenny and Tipperary) include deeds going back to the arrival of the Normans in the 12th century
- Papers relating to nationalist movements and politicians from the 18th century onwards, including Daniel O’Connell and Roger Casement
- Business archives
- Literary papers, particularly W B Yeats and James Joyce
- 1200+ Irish-language manuscripts from the 14th century onwards

University College Dublin (UCD) Archives

<http://www.ucd.ie/archives/>

Major collections:

- Private papers of individuals involved in movement for national independence and development of state, including Eamon de Valera, Michael Collins and Conor Cruise O’Brien

- Records of predecessor institutions of the university, including Catholic University of Ireland, 1854-1911
- Private papers of prominent individuals associated with the university
- Irish-language manuscripts, 11th-20th century, housed at Franciscan Library, county Dublin until 2000.
- Family and estate papers, from 17th century, including Caulfield (county Tyrone) and Wandesford (county Kilkenny)

Royal Irish Academy

<http://www.ria.ie/library+catalogue/index.html>

Major collections:

- Medieval manuscripts including the 'Cathach' psalter (6th/7th century) and Leabhar Breac (15th century)
- Around 1,400 Irish-language manuscripts, 17th - 20th century
- Antiquarian collections including drawings of Dublin by George Petrie
- Archives of the RIA from its beginning in 1785

Chester Beatty Library

<http://www.cbl.ie/>

The CBL was the private library of Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (1875-1968), bequeathed on his death to the Irish people.

Major collections:

- Cuneiform clay tablets
- Egyptian, Greek and Coptic papyri, including texts of lost Manichean texts
- Over 3,000 Arabic manuscripts dating from 9th century
- Indian, Burmese, Siamese, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese collections
- Small collection of Western medieval manuscripts

National University of Ireland (NUI)

The constituent colleges of the National University of Ireland (NUI) have growing collections of manuscripts and archives.

Maynooth:

http://www.nuim.ie/library/russell/collections_manuscripts.shtml

The Russell Library at NUI Maynooth holds a large and important body of manuscripts in Irish; a small collection of medieval latin manuscripts; archives of the Irish College in Salamanca which came to Maynooth on the closure of the college in 1951. They comprise around 50,000 administrative documents dating from the foundation of the college in 1592 to the mid- 20th century. The collection also includes some papers from other Irish colleges in Spain.

Cork (UCC)

<http://booleweb.ucc.ie/search/subject/speccol/sc-manus.htm#1.1>

<http://booleweb.ucc.ie/search/subject/archives/archives2.htm>

Galway

<http://www.library.nuigalway.ie/>

National Archives of Ireland

<http://www.nationalarchives.ie/>

The National Archives, established on 1 June 1988, took over the functions previously performed by the State Paper Office (1702) and the Public Record Office of Ireland (1867). In June 1922, during the Civil War, most of the archives collected by the PROI, some dating back to the 13th century, were destroyed by fire. In addition to archives of government and state organisations, the National Archives

holds records from many other sources, including hospitals, trade unions and solicitors.

Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

<http://www.proni.gov.uk/>

PRONI's principal holdings are the records of the government of Northern Ireland from the 1920s. It also has substantial holdings of landed estate, business, solicitors and private papers.

Italy – Backgrounds

Francesca Niutta with Simona Cives (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Roma)

We are very grateful to our Italian colleagues for their kind information

Contents: Introduction. – Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Roma. – Other libraries in Rome. – Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Firenze. – Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Firenze. – Other libraries in Florence. – Biblioteca Nazionale, Napoli. – Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venezia. – Biblioteca Estense Universitaria, Modena. – Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria, Torino. – Biblioteca Reale, Torino. – Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milano. – Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense, Milano. – Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna. – Biblioteca Comunale dell'Archiginnasio, Bologna. – Biblioteca del Museo Correr, Venezia. – Other municipal libraries. – Literary archives. – Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico (ICCU). – Istituto centrale di patologia del libro. – Archives.

Introduction

Manuscript collections in Italy are spread among a great number of state, university, regional, municipal and ecclesiastical libraries of different size, origin and age, not to mention archives and museums. Therefore it is possible to focus only on the major ones.

The oldest collections come from medieval monastic libraries, many of them still extant (Montecassino, Abbazia di Grottaferrata etc). In the 15th century a massive migration of manuscripts from monasteries to humanistic and aristocratic libraries began. During the Counter Reformation new religious libraries were built up; others were created later by local sovereigns and scholars. After 1861, when Italy became a united nation, the most important of them were absorbed by the Italian state.

The Italian state libraries now total 46 (<http://www.bibliotechepubblichestatali.it>) including the National Central Libraries of Rome and Florence (BNCR and BNCF); they depend on the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (MiBAC) - Direzione Generale per le Biblioteche e gli Istituti culturali (DGBL). Many of them keep manuscript collections. Former Sicily state libraries became regional in 1977. Two other national institutions related to libraries depend on MiBAC's DGBL: Istituto Centrale per il catalogo unico e le informazioni bibliografiche (ICCU) and Istituto Centrale di Patologia del Libro (ICPL).

According to *Anagrafe delle biblioteche italiane* (<http://anagrafe.iccu.sbn.it>), edited by ICCU, Italian libraries are more than 16,000; it is generally up-to-date in relation to addresses, opening times etc, but little reliable as to manuscript collections. A general directory of manuscript collections in Italian libraries is missing. The old *Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia* started by Giuseppe Mazzatinti (Torino 1887-) and not yet finished can give an idea of their number and holdings. O. Kristeller's *Iter Italicum*, although devoted to humanistic manuscripts, is a worthy surrogate of a census of manuscript collections.

Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Roma (BNCR)

<http://www.bnccrm.librari.beniculturali.it>

Established 1876, after Rome had become the capital of Italy (1870), in the former library of the Jesuit Roman College (founded 1551). Acquired manuscripts through confiscation of about 70 ecclesiastical Roman libraries. In 1975 moved to a new building in Castro Pretorio. Holds 8,000 manuscripts and more than 120,000 autographs and loose leaves.

Major collections:

- Fondo Gesuitico: 1752 manuscripts from Collegio Romano and other Jesuit libraries (many other manuscripts from Collegio Romano turned out in last century in the Vatican Library)
- Fondo Sessoriano: 590 mostly medieval manuscripts from the Cistercian monastery of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, where ancient monastic libraries (Nonantula, Casamari, S. Martino de' Bocci, etc.) were concentrated in the middle of 17th century
- Fondi Minori: 2,043 manuscripts from more than 20 suppressed monastic libraries; particularly outstanding the collection of the medieval monastery of Farfa (33 manuscripts)
- Fondo Vittorio Emanuele: hosts new acquisitions since the institution of the Library; includes about 1,800 medieval (e.g. Codex Hersfeldensis/Aesinas of Tacitus, acquired 1994) and modern (e.g. Gabriele D'Annunzio, Pier Paolo Pasolini, Elsa Morante) manuscripts
- Fondo Greco: 24 manuscripts; among them Gr. 6, the most important Homeric codex (11th century)
- Fondo Musicale: about 200 manuscripts
- Fondo Orientale: 314 manuscripts
- Autografi (16th-20th century)
- Archivi Raccolte Carteggi: about 50 collections of manuscripts and personal, family, cultural institutions papers (D'annunzio, Arturo Onofri, Giorgio Vigolo, etc.)
- 15th and 16th century manuscript globes and maps

Other historical libraries holding outstanding manuscript collections in Rome

- **Biblioteca Angelica**
<http://www.biblioangelica.it>
Established by bishop Angelo Rocca, OSA (1546-1622), it was the first library to be open to everybody. Holds 2,744 manuscripts, 24,000 loose leaves and letters, 85 handwritten maps.
- **Biblioteca Casanatense**
<http://www.casanatense.it>
Established by cardinal Girolamo Casanate (1620-1700); open 1701. Holds 6,000 manuscripts, the original bulk being the cardinal's collection
- **Biblioteca dell'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei e Corsiniana**
<http://www.lincai.it/biblioteca/index.php>
1883 Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei moved to palazzo Corsini. Its library merged with Biblioteca Corsiniana, whose origins go back to cardinal Neri Corsini in 17th century. Three main sections: Sezione Accademica, 32 manuscripts; Sezione Corsiniana, 2,650 manuscripts; Sezione Orientale, 412 manuscripts (Arab, Persian, Etiopic)
- **Biblioteca di Storia Moderna e Contemporanea**
<http://www.bsmc.it/intro.php>
Holds 11,000 items, mainly autographs, and 56 personal archives (40,000 items). Main collections: papers of Giuseppe Mazzini, Ugo Foscolo, Domenico Guerrazzi
- **Biblioteca Vallicelliana**
<http://www.vallicelliana.it>
Origins are connected with Filippo Neri and his Congregazione degli Oratoriani. Holds 3,000 Latin, Greek and Oriental manuscripts, among them the collections of Filippo Neri, Aquiles Estaço, Cesare Baronio and Leone Allacci

Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Firenze (BNCF)

<http://www.bncf.firenze.sbn.it>

Established 1861; formerly Biblioteca Magliabechiana, built up by Antonio Magliabechi (1633-1714), open in 1747; acquired scholarly and religious libraries (Gaddi, Biscioni, Lami, Strozzi). In 1861 incorporated the duke of Lorena's Palatina Library, and at a later date libraries of suppressed monastic institutions. Holds about 22,000 manuscripts and 1 million autographs.

Major collections:

- Magliabechiano: 5,799 manuscripts, divided into 40 classes
- Nazionale: 3,971 manuscripts
- Palatino: 3,102 manuscripts, including the outstanding Galilei collection, 348 manuscripts by Galileo Galilei and his disciples, one of the most important collections in the history of science, partly catalogued and digitized on line.
- Conventi Soppressi (including the outstanding collection of S. Marco, another part of which held by Laurenziana Library): 2,232 manuscripts
- Conventi Soppressi da ordinare: 541 manuscripts from monasteries suppressed in 1867
- Nuovi Acquisti: 1,420 manuscripts
- Manoscritti Musicali
- Manoscritti Orientali
- Besides: Banco Rari; Gentile Farinola; Gino Capponi; Cappugi; Foscoliani; Landau Finaly, etc.

Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Firenze

<http://www.bml.firenze.sbn.it>

Origins go back to Cosimo de' Medici (1369-1464); opened in 1571 by grand duke Cosimo I. Holds one of the most outstanding collections in the world including a great number of Greek and illuminated manuscripts. Holds 11,000 manuscripts, 2,500 papyri, 43 ostraca.

Major collections:

- Plutei: the library's original bulk; about 3,000 manuscripts collected in 15th and 16th century by Cosimo de' Medici and his descendants (among them Lorenzo il Magnifico and popes Leo X and Clemens VII)
- Medicei Palatini: from the library of grand duke Francesco Stefano di Lorena, the last Medici descendant (since 1745 the emperor Francesco I)
- Private and ecclesiastical collections: Gaddi, Strozzi, Edili (from Florence Cathedral), etc
- Conventi soppressi: 631 manuscripts from monasteries suppressed by Napoleon I in 1808
- San Marco: from the famous Dominican monastery, suppressed by Napoleon I
- Ashburnham: the 2,000 manuscripts collection of Lord Ashburnham, acquired by him in 1847 from Guglielmo Libri (1809-1869), who had stolen a certain number of them in Italian and French libraries. Acquired by the Italian government in 1878
- Orientali: collected by cardinal Ferdinando de' Medici (1549-1609), grand duke of Tuscany. In 1771 grand duke Pietro Leopoldo split the collection between Laurenziana and Magliabechiana (later Nazionale Centrale di Firenze) libraries

- Acquisti e doni: about 900 items; hosts new acquisitions. Includes 2,500 papyri found by Italian archaeologists in Egypt at the beginning of last century
- Alfieri: autograph manuscripts and papers of Vittorio Alfieri

Other historical libraries holding outstanding manuscript collections in Florence

- **Biblioteca Marucelliana**
<http://www.maru.firenze.sbn.it>
Created by Francesco Marucelli (1625-1703); open 1752. Holds 2,500 manuscripts, 30,400 loose leaves, 3,200 drawings
- **Biblioteca Riccardiana**
<http://www.riccardiana.firenze.sbn.it>
Created about 1600 by Riccardo Riccardi; open to the public 1715. Holds 4,415 medieval and above all humanistic manuscripts, 4,900 loose leaves; among them the autograph manuscript of Machiavelli's *Istorie fiorentine*

Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III, Napoli

<http://www.bnnonline.it>

Formerly Reale Biblioteca Borbonica, established late 18th century by king Ferdinando IV; absorbed Neapolitan libraries rich in manuscripts such as Brancacciana (created by cardinal Brancaccio, open 1691) and S. Martino's. Became a national library with Italian unification. Thanks to acquisition of private and religious libraries is one of the major manuscript libraries in Europe. Holds famous Greek and Latin medieval manuscripts, among them two purple Evangeliaries written in silver and gold letters (5th and 9th century).

Major collections:

- Farnesi, going back to the 15th century, created by Alessandro Farnese (1468-1549), the future pope Paolo III, and his nephews Alessandro and Ranuccio
- S. Giovanni a Carbonara, an Augustinian monastery; includes the 16th century library of cardinal Seripando, with the 15th century humanist Giano Parrasio collection
- Biblioteca Brancacciana
- Fondo S. Martino
- Archives of writers and scholars such as Torquato Tasso, Giacomo Leopardi (5000 autographs), Francesco De Sanctis, Benedetto Croce, Giuseppe Ungaretti
- Herculaneus Papyri. Kept in a special section of the Library (Officina dei Papiri ercolanesi Marcello Gigante); found in mid 18th century in the excavations of the Roman town Herculaneus (buried in 89 by Vesuvius eruption). Formed the library of the Epicurean philosopher Philodemus, and represents 'the oldest still extant book collection' (<http://www.bnnonline.it/sezioni/papiri.htm>).

Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venezia

<http://www.marciana.venezia.sbn.it>

Origins go back to 1468, when Greek cardinal Bessarion gave the Republic of Venice his collection of about 1,000 manuscripts. Holds one of the richest manuscript, mainly Greek, collections in the world, increased through acquisitions and legacies (e.g. 1734 Gian Battista Recanati's 216 manuscripts including manuscripts of the Gonzaga family; 1794 Amedeo Svajer's more than 340 manuscripts, including Marco Polo's will; and above all (1797) Jacopo Nani's more than 1,000 manuscripts, many of them in Greek and Oriental languages). During Napoleon's domination, religious institutions were suppressed and their libraries entered the Marciana.

Holds more than 13,000 manuscripts, distributed in the following collections:

- Codici Greci. Fondo antico
- Codici Greci. Appendice
- Codici Latini. Fondo Antico
- Codici Latini. Appendice
- Codici Italiani. Fondo antico
- Codici Italiani. Appendice (including Music)
- Codici Francesi. Fondo Antico
- Codici Stranieri. Appendice
- Codici Orientali
- Fondo Riservati
- Fondo Archivio Morelliano

Biblioteca Estense Universitaria, Modena

<http://www.cedoc.mo.it/estense>

The library of the Este family in Ferrara; origins go back to 15th century. Moved to Modena 1598. After Italy became a national state, merged with Modena University Library (established 1772).

Holds 168,854 manuscripts, many of them illuminated, and loose leaves; music and 15th-century handwritten maps.

Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria, Torino

<http://www.bnto.librari.beniculturali.it/>

Established 1723 by king Vittorio Amedeo II di Savoia. Important manuscript and book collections entered the library with the suppression of monastic institutions.

In 1876, after Italian unity, became one of the national libraries. In 1904 a fire heavily damaged books and manuscripts.

Major collections:

- Savoia collections, including Indian manuscripts on palm leaf, Coptic papyri and a Hebraic parchment roll. The ancient collection included in 1904 Greek, Latin and oriental (Arab, Persian, Turkish, Hebraic manuscripts); among them: the illuminated *Quatuor Ordines* by Jacob Ben Ascer (1472), and the Hebraic translation of Averroes's *Commentary to Metaphysics* made by Zerayah in 1284
- Nuove accessioni: manuscripts and documents acquired after 1904

Biblioteca Reale, Torino

<http://bibliotechepubbliche.it/genera.jsp?id=139>

Established 1837 by Carlo Alberto, king of Sardinia. Holds 4,500 manuscripts and some family archives.

Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milano

<http://www.ambrosiana.it/ing/index.asp>

Established 1609 by cardinal Federico Borromeo and still under religious authority.

One of the major manuscript collections, consisting of 15,000 medieval (Latin, Greek, Oriental) and modern manuscripts. Among them: *Ilias picta*, 5th century; Vergilius Ambrosianus, illuminated by Simone Martini, with notes by Petrarch; manuscripts and papers of Giuseppe Parini and Cesare Beccaria.

Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense, Milano

<http://www.braidense.it/>

Opened in 1786 by empress Maria Teresa of Augsburg in the former Jesuit College. In 1880 became a National library.

Major collections:

- Manzoniana: the Library's most important collection, consisting of 250 manuscripts and 5000 autographs of Alessandro Manzoni
- Raccolta Foscoliana: autographs of Ugo Foscolo
- Raccolta Pascoliana
- Archivio storico Ricordi. The archive of the music publisher Ricordi. Includes original manuscripts by Giuseppe Verdi, Giacomo Puccini and many other musicians.

Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna

<http://www.bub.unibo.it>

11,000 manuscripts (including loose leaves) and 58 Greek and Latin papyri from Egypt. The original bulk of the library consists of scientific books and manuscripts of Luigi Ferdinando Marsili (1658-1730), including 620 Arab, Turkish, Persian manuscripts. The collection of Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522-1605) entered the Library 1742. Illuminated liturgical manuscripts were given by pope Benedetto XIV (1675-1758). Other manuscripts entered the library with Napoleonic and later suppressions of ecclesiastical institutions.

Biblioteca Comunale dell'Archiginnasio, Bologna

<http://www.archiginnasio.it>

8,500 manuscripts, many of them concerning Bononia's history, culture and life.

Biblioteca del Museo Correr, Venezia

<http://www.museiciviveneziani.it/frame.asp?musid=58&sezione=biblioteche>

Established 1830, when the city of Venice inherited the artistic and bibliographic collections of nobleman Teodoro Correr. Holds 12,000 manuscripts.

Major collections:

- Fondo Correr, 1,553 manuscripts
- Fondo Cicogna, 3,825 manuscripts (handwritten catalogue of the collection available online)
- Fondo provenienze diverse, 3,430 items

Other municipal libraries holding distinguished manuscript collections:

- **Civica Biblioteca Angelo Mai, Bergamo**

<http://bibliotecamai.org>

More than 9,380 manuscripts and a high number of collections of autographs. Includes papers of Torquato Tasso and of the Gonzaga family.

- **Biblioteca Civica Queriniana, Brescia**

<http://portale.comune.brescia.it/NR/exeres/E60D5AC8-44FE-4537-A812-C9D9539A3A09.htm>

Medieval manuscripts, mainly coming from the Cathedral library; the oldest is a 5th-century fragment of a work by Cyprianus.

- **Biblioteca Malatestiana, Cesena**

<http://www.malatestiana.it>

Build up by Domenico Malatesta Novello (1418-1465), the lord of Cesena; represents a perfectly preserved 15th century library, still in the original building. Holds 1,753 manuscripts, 17,000 letters and autographs.

Major collections:

- Fondo Conventuale: 50 manuscripts.
- Fondo Malatestiano: 150 Greek and Latin manuscripts collected by Malatesta Novello, above all Greek and Latin classics, many of them illuminated

- Fondo Giovanni di Marco: the library of a 15th century physician, consisting of 53 manuscripts
- Chorales: 14 illuminated church manuscripts (7 given by cardinal Bessarion).

- **Biblioteca Comunale Ariostea, Ferrara**
<http://www.artecultura.fe.it/index.phtml?id=350>
Main collections: Classe I, authors from Ferrara, 822 manuscripts, including fragments of *Orlando Furioso*; Classe II, authors from outside, 485 manuscripts, including autographs by Torquato Tasso; Antonelli Collection (local history and culture); Collection of city statutes.
- **Biblioteca Comunale Augusta, Perugia**
<http://comune.perugia.it>
Built up and given to the city of Perugia (1582) by Prospero Podiani; open to the public in 1623. Holds 3,370 manuscripts; 365,000 documents.
- **Biblioteca Classense, Ravenna**
<http://www.classense.ra.it>
Formerly the library of Classe Abbey, created by Pietro Canneti (end 17th-beginning 18th century), became a civic library in 1803, with Napoleonic suppressions of religious institutions. Holds outstanding manuscripts (e.g. the only Aristophanes' manuscript with 11 comedies), and private papers (Lord Byron's letters).
- **Biblioteca Panizzi, Reggio Emilia**
<http://panizzi.comune.re.it>
8000 manuscripts, including illuminated manuscripts, chorales and personal archives (Lazzaro Spallanzani, Giovan Battista Venturi, Cesare Zavattini)

Literary archives

Collecting literary, mainly contemporary, archives is the specific task of institutions such as:

- Archivio contemporaneo "Alessandro Bonsanti" del Gabinetto Vieusseux di Firenze (<http://www.vieusseux.fi.it>). Established 1975, collects materials of the contemporary literary, artistic, music world. Holds 130 collections (500,000 documents). Included are manuscripts and letters of Alberto Savinio, Giorgio Caproni, Eduardo De Filippo, Carlo Emilio Gadda
- Fondo manoscritti di autori moderni e contemporanei dell'Università di Pavia (http://www.unipv.it/fondomanoscritti/inform_bibliogr.html). Established 1969, devoted to collecting and studying modern and contemporary authors
- Biblioteca Museo Luigi Pirandello, Agrigento. Holds 5000 autographs and documents of L. Pirandello
- Una rete per gli archivi letterari del '900, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma (<http://www.bnrcrm.librari.beniculturali.it/ita/archivi/fsarchivi.htm>): edits an online census of contemporary literary archives held by libraries and private institutions, with links to them.

Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico (ICCU)

(www.iccu.sbn.it)

Gives guidelines and coordinates national projects.

Istituto centrale di patologia del libro (ICPL)

<http://www.patologia libro.beniculturali.it>

National institution carrying out research on preservation, restoration and conservation of library materials. Draws up guidelines and functions as an advisory body for Italian libraries.

Archives

Public records are kept in the State Central Archive and in State Archives (one for each province) depending on MiBAC's General Direction for Archives (www.archivi.beniculturali.it) and in municipal archives. They also hold manuscripts and family and private archives.

The Netherlands – Backgrounds

André Bouwman (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden)

This report has been compiled with the kind assistance of Ad Leerintveld (Koninklijke Bibliotheek) and Jos Biemans (Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam).

Contents: Libraries. – Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague. – Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden. – Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam. – Archival institutions. – Papers of historical interest. – Ecclesiastical papers, manuscripts. – Literary papers, manuscripts. – Cooperation (access, conservation). – *Quaerendo*.

Libraries

The oldest still existing library collections in the Netherlands were formed in the second half of the 16th century, partly in connection with the Dutch Revolt. Calvinist activism and political opposition against the centralizing and repressing government of King Philip II in Brussels led to the closing down of catholic churches and monasteries in the Northern Netherlands. Lands were confiscated, libraries destroyed or sold. A small part of the manuscripts collected in churches and monasteries ended up in several city libraries (e.g. Amsterdam, Haarlem, Gouda, Rotterdam, Deventer) and in Utrecht University Library. Nowadays, a considerable part of the institutional manuscript collecting in the Netherlands takes place at university libraries (since the 17th century), at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (since the 19th century) and at the Letterkundig Museum (since the 1960s).

The Koninklijke Bibliotheek provides a survey of 'Libraries and related organizations in the Netherlands' on its website

(<http://www.kb.nl/bibliotheekgids/nederland-bibl-en.html>). Note that not all mentioned libraries hold manuscripts or even special collections.

A useful guide on special collections in Dutch research libraries is J. Mateboer (ed.), *Repertorium bijzondere collecties. Historische en moderne verzamelingen in universiteitsbibliotheeken, de Koninklijke Bibliotheek, de bibliotheek van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen en de bibliotheeken met wetenschappelijke steunfunctie*. Den Haag 1997. A digital version of this guide is part of the Bibliopolis website

(<http://www.bibliopolis.nl/collecties/zoekschermbcollecties.html>).

The best guide in English is M.L. Brogan (ed.), *Research Guide to libraries and archives in the Low Countries*. New York [etc] 1990. Please note that information about addresses, opening times, etc. in these tools may be outdated.

The largest manuscript collections are held by the Koninklijke Bibliotheek and the university libraries of Leiden and Amsterdam. Other institutions with substantial historical collections (estimations of medieval codices between brackets):

Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht (650), Universiteitsbibliotheek Groningen (350) Stads- of Atheneumbibliotheek Deventer (120), libraries of Museum Meermanno, The Hague (200) and Museum Catharijneconvent, Utrecht (300).

Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague (KB)

<http://www.kb.nl/>

Established in 1798, incorporating the former library of the stadholders of the House of Orange-Nassau and of several governmental institutions. An important part of the collection is constituted by the loan from the Royal Academy of

Sciences (1937). After 1945 the KB developed into the National Library of the Netherlands, with a coordinating and facilitating role for Dutch research libraries.

Major collections:

- Medieval manuscripts (1,500), including 450 illuminated manuscripts, also substantial numbers of liturgical manuscripts and manuscripts in Middle Dutch
- Post-medieval manuscripts (5,000), including over 500 alba amicorum, 130,000 letters and personal collections
- The collection post-medieval manuscripts also incorporates more or less significant separate documents concerning Dutch history (national, regional or local), literature and law

Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden (UBL)

<http://ub.leidenuniv.nl/>

Established in 1587. Acquired a large part of its manuscripts through private collectors, mostly scholars, whose libraries were bought or received as a gift. The Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde (founded 1766) deposited its library in UBL in 1876, which includes an important collection of Dutch manuscripts and papers.

Major collections:

- Western manuscripts: medieval codices (2,000, fragments excluded), comprising over 100 dating from the 9th century and 500 in Middle Dutch; modern manuscripts, including papers of Leiden scholars, lecture notes and alba amicorum of students, literary papers, extensive letter collections
- Bibliotheca Neerlandica Manuscripta: database with descriptions of over 11,000 Middle Dutch manuscript kept all over the world (<http://ub.leidenuniv.nl/index.php3?m=4&c=52&garb=0.1758941392412477&session>)
- Oriental manuscripts in more than 100 languages, mostly originating from the Middle East and South East Asia
- University archives (16th- 20th century)
- Archives from the Walloon Churches in the Netherlands (16th-20th century), Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde (18th-20th century) and from the publishing houses Bohn and Sijthoff (19th-20th century).

Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam (UBA)

<http://cf.uba.uva.nl/uba2006/>

Established in 1578 (as municipal library), 1632 (as library of the Athenaeum Illustre), 1877 (as university library).

Major collections:

- Over 200 medieval manuscripts
- Literary manuscripts and papers (P.C. Hooft, Multatuli, Frederik van Eeden, Albert Verwey) and papers from Amsterdam scholars, including 500,000 letters
- Church History Collections (including manuscripts), related to theology and church history in general, and to the history of Dutch protestantism and the Radical Reformation in particular
- Over 1,000 Hebrew manuscripts in the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana
- Collection Koninklijke Vereniging van het Boekenvak (KVB); includes numerous archives of Dutch publishing houses and the booktrade

Archival institutions

Dutch administration has a national, provincial and local level; this triple structure was reflected in the institutions responsible for the keeping of public records: the Algemeen Rijksarchief, twelve Provincial Archives and numerous municipal archives. Recent years, however, saw a clustering of municipal archives into regional archives (e.g. Regionaal archief Leiden) and of provincial and municipal archives (e.g. Zeeuws Archief, Utrechts Archief, Noord-Hollands Archief). In 2002 the Rijksarchief in Zuid-Holland and the Algemeen Rijksarchief merged into the Nationaal Archief (<http://www.nationaalarchief.nl/>). Most of these institutions also hold private archives and manuscripts. To search the Dutch archives one may use two websites:

- Archiefnet (<http://www.archiefnet.nl/>) - (Dutch archives listed and linked by provinces and by towns (A-Z))
- archieven.nl (http://archieven.nl/pls/m/zk2.html_hm) - accesses over 14,000 inventories of some 30 archival institutions

Papers of historical interest

The papers of many Dutch scholars may be found in the libraries of their universities, those of several beta scientists in the Noord-Hollands Archief, Haarlem. The papers pertaining to Dutch persons of national importance are held first and foremost at the Nationaal Archief. Other institutions with concentrations of private archives and specialized documentation:

- Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Amsterdam (IISG) - <http://www.iisg.nl/> (over 2,700 archival collections in the field of social history, in particular of the history of the labour movement)
- Koninklijk huisarchief, The Hague - <http://www.koninklijkhuis.nl/content.jsp?objectid=4522> (royal archives comprising the Oranges' personal archives as well as their library, photographic archives and art collection);
- Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, Amsterdam (NIOD) - <http://www.niod.nl/> (archives and documentation on the history of World War II in the Netherlands and its colonies);
- Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, The Hague (CBG) - <http://www.cbg.nl/> (genealogical and heraldic collections and documentation);
- Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie, The Hague (RKD) - <http://english.rkd.nl/> (archives and documentation pertaining to Dutch art).

Ecclesiastical papers, manuscripts

Concentrations of ecclesiastical archives and documentation are held by:

- Utrechts Archief - <http://www.hetutrechtsarchief.nl/english.asp> (a.o. Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland, Nederlands Hervormde Kerk, Oud-Katholieke Kerk in Nederland, Rooms-Katholieke Kerk in het bisdom Utrecht);
- Katholiek Documentatiecentrum (1800-), Radboud Universiteit, Nijmegen - <http://www.ru.nl/kdc/>
- Historisch Documentatiecentrum voor het Nederlands Protestantisme (1800-), Bibliotheek van de Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam - <http://www.hdc.vu.nl/>
- UBL (Archives Wallonnes) and UBA (Church History Collections)

The library of Museum Catharijneconvent, Utrecht, contains medieval religious manuscripts formerly collected by the Bisschoppelijk Museum Haarlem, Seminarie Warmond, Aartsbisschoppelijk Museum and Oud-Katholiek Museum in Utrecht.

Literary papers, manuscripts

The Letterkundig Museum (LM), The Hague (<http://www.letterkundigmuseum.nl>) holds literary archives, manuscripts (including over 1,000,000 letters) and other materials (e.g. photographs, paintings, paper cuttings, objects, audiovisual recordings) of over 6,000 authors from 1750 onwards. Other (mostly older) material is held by KB, UBL (Library of the Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde) and many other institutions. Tresoar (<http://www.tresoar.nl/>) is the Frisian Historical and Literary Centre, Leeuwarden.

Cooperation (access, conservation)

Information exchange and cooperation between manuscript curators in research libraries are enhanced through a national 'UKB' committee. Important results of this cooperation:

- Medieval Manuscripts in Dutch Collections (MMDC) – <http://www.mmdc.nl>. This database (established 2007) contains English descriptions of more than 6,000 medieval manuscripts in Latin script kept in Dutch libraries, links to digital images and PDF versions of the *Manuscrits datés conservés dans les Pays Bas*, vol. 1 (1964) and 2 (1988).
- Catalogus Epistularum Neerlandicarum (CEN), the national letters catalogue (established c. 1985). Unfortunately, this database is still inaccessible outside the context of the cooperating institutions. Letters kept at UBL and LM may be searched in their local catalogues.

Metamorfoze is the Dutch National Programme for the Preservation of the Paper Heritage, financed on a structural basis by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science – <http://www.metamorfoze.nl/>. Concerns printed books, archival collections and newspapers produced in the Netherlands, 1840-1950, and kept in Dutch institutions (that can apply for projects). The material (including manuscripts) is microfilmed and repacked in acid free folders and boxes.

Quaerendo

Quaerendo is a quarterly journal from the Low Countries devoted to manuscripts and printed books. Each volume contains, besides a selection of peer-reviewed scholarly articles, special sections on *Varia Bibliographica*, Book Reviews and Notes and News. These sections give particular attention to recent discoveries, publications and current events. Printed issues; also partly available in pdf files: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/1570-0690/>

Poland – Backgrounds

Maria Wrede (National- and University Library, Poland).

Polish manuscript collections are held in three types of public institutions: archives, libraries and museums. These are both secular and church institutions. Each of these groups of institutions is managed by a different authority. The archives are run by an independent department of the Head Office of State Archives. Museums and libraries are managed by two separate departments at the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. Church and religious institutions are supervised by appropriate church authorities and religious congregations.

Archives, libraries and museums: <http://www.polishhistory.pl/26.html?&L=1>. Biblioteka Narodowa, Warszawa (<http://www.bn.org.pl/index.php?menu=1>) is the National Library of Poland.

Information policy on the collections held under their management lies within the competence of the above authorities. Archival holdings managed by the Head Office of State Archives are not covered by the present report. The online archival information service on the Head Office's website <http://www.archiwa.gov.pl/?CIDA=43> offers data at collection inventory level; it nearly provides coverage of all Poland, and is additionally supplemented by fragmentary databases. Information provided about collections held by institutions supervised by church authorities and religious congregations is only of a general nature since these collections are not sufficiently researched and described, and information is often hard to obtain.

For the upcoming next volume of the publication discussed below we have acquired preliminary information only about 100 institutions supervised by church authorities and religious congregations. A very small number of church libraries offers access to their collections to external users, and provides fully processed and accessible catalogues. They usually possess neither databases nor digitalization equipment and do not provide any planned information services on their manuscript holdings. Most information on the manuscripts held under the care of the Catholic church institutions can be found in the texts published in the periodical *Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne* ('Archives, Libraries and Church Museums'), issued by the Catholic University of Lublin since 1959, first as a quarterly, than biannually.

In the Progress Report for Poland I try to present in detail the most recent data on the holdings of secular, public libraries and museums. These include information about the condition of the collections, their extensive description, their cataloguing status, traditional access and literature, provided in a publication prepared at the National Library's Manuscript Division:

- *Zbiory rękopisów w bibliotekach i muzeach w Polsce*, 2nd edn, compiled by Danuta Kamolowa with the assistance of Teresa Sieniатеcka (Biblioteka Narodowa, Warszawa 2003)
- English edition: *Manuscript Collections in Libraries and Museums in Poland* 2nd Edn, revised and expanded, compiled by Danuta Kamolowa

with the assistance of Teresa Sieniacka, (The National Library, Warsaw 2007).

This publication covers nearly 400 public secular institutions – libraries and museums. Information on collections held by church institutions and religious congregations will be included in the second volume of this publication.

Russia – Backgrounds

Olga Sapozhnikova (National Library of Russia, St Petersburg)

Contents: The National Library of Russia, St Petersburg. – Library of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg. – Russian State Library, Moscow. – State Historical Museum.

National Library of Russia (former Imperial Public Library; State Public Library named after M.E. Saltykov-Schedrin), St Petersburg

<http://www.nlr.ru/>

- Founded in 1795 by the Empress Catherine the Great; opened in 1814. It contains up to 34 million volumes or items and is the second largest library in Russia. Famous Russian writers, architects, researchers always worked there.
- The Manuscript Department of the National Library of Russia possesses over 30,000 items, the richest collection of ancient Russian and South Slavic manuscripts of the 11-19th century in the world, among them the oldest dated Slavic manuscript the *Ostromirovo Gospel* (1056-1057) and the *Zograph Gospel* of the 11th century in glagolitic script. There are also collections of ancient Russian monasteries of the 12-17th century. Annually additions are made to the Old-Believers' manuscripts of the 17-20th century.
- Collection of Greek manuscripts is largest in Russia and one of the largest in the world (904 items). The oldest part consists of papyri of the 3-4th century including fragments of comedies by Menandres and fragments of the famous vellum *Sinai Codex* (4th century).
- The collection of Western manuscripts and autographs is second to none in Russia. It includes 6,000 codices of the 5-20th century and more than 70,000 documents, including a manuscript containing a work by St Augustine (5th century) and the *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum* of Bede (746 CE).
- The collection of Eastern manuscripts consists of c. 20,000 items; there are Persian, Chinese, Arabic, Indian, Turk, Hebrew and other manuscripts on papyrus, palm leaves, vellum, stones, leather, wooden and metal plates, birch bark, paper, silk (including embroidered ones) and canvas. The oldest manuscripts are two Egyptian papyri of the 10th century BCE.
- Russian archives of the 18th-21th century form over half of the collections. They include documents on the history of the national culture, literature, theatre and fine arts. There are documents of the collection of the Romanovs from the reign of the Emperor Peter the Great up to the demise of Nicolas II. Recent accessions include many new collections from abroad, from families of Russian emigrants.

Library of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg

<http://www.rasl.ru>

- Founded in 1714 by the Emperor Peter the Great; opened in 1728. It contains up to 20 million volumes or items. A specialist Manuscript Department was opened in 1900; the first head of it was the famous scientist V.I. Sreznevsky.
- The core of the collection are manuscripts from the personal library of Peter the Great including those of his relatives - his father (tsar Alexey Mikhailovich), brothers, sisters and son. There are many manuscripts with autographs by Peter the Great.

- Main collection consists of ancient Russian codices of the 12th -18th century. In the foreign collection there are mainly manuscripts of the 15th century in Latin and European languages, many of them are illustrated with miniatures, ornaments and arabesques. There are Books of Rules and Regulations (of the Benedictine Order, for instance), Psalters, Breviaries, Missals and Books of Hours.
- The collection of Greek manuscripts, dating from the 5th -20th century, takes third place in the country. The oldest (5th-century fragments of St John's Gospel) was found in the binding of an ancient Russian book.
- Since the 18th century, the Library has been collecting hand-made cartographic materials. The base of this collection is made from copies gathered by Peter the Great: drawings and city plans (Vyborg, Shlisselburg, Novgorod, Astrakhan, Taganrog, Derbent) and schemes of fortifications from the first quarter of the 18th century.
- In the well-known Old-Believers' collection of M.I. Chuvanov (prior of the Transfiguration Community) there are precious liturgical books of the Pomorsky Order famous for their Old-Believers' ornaments of the 18th -19th century.

Russian State Library (former Imperial Moscow and Rumiantzev Museum; State Library named after V.I. Lenin), Moscow

<http://leninka.ru>
<http://www.rsl.ru>

- The collections of the Russian State Library began with the collection of the State Chancellor Count N.P. Rumiantzev which comprised more than 28,000 books, 710 manuscripts and more than 1,000 maps. The Rumiantzev Museum was founded in 1828. Now the library holds over 43 million volumes and items.
- The Manuscript Department opened in 1862. In a period of 200 years they built up a unique collection of manuscripts of the 6th-20th century, over 550,000 items. There are Byzantine manuscripts including a volume of *Apostles* (6th century), Western European codices, Japanese texts on rice paper, Indian and Burmese books on palm leaves, ornamented Arabic and Persian manuscripts with precious miniatures.
- The collection is world-renowned because of 60,000 unique masterpieces of ancient Russian culture, including the *Arkhangels Gospel* of 1092, the *Mariinsky Gospel* of the 11th cent., the *Ochrid Apostle* of the 12th century.
- Largest part of the collection consists of c. 800 personal archives of state and social figures and outstanding researchers. Also includes rare documents on the history of social thought and events of Russia and its culture and life of the 17th-20th century. Over the past 15 years more than 100 personal archives and composed individual funds of writers, academicians and others purchased. There is a glorious tradition of gifts of manuscripts and documents to the Library: over the past 15 years the Library has received more than 300 gifts from Russia, Spain, Argentina, France, Britain and the U.S.A.

State Historical Museum (former Imperial Russian Historical Museum), Moscow

<http://www.shm.ru>

- Founded in 1872 under the initiative of the society. Collections range from Paleolithic times to the present day. The Department of Manuscripts and Old Printed Books is one of the largest such repositories in Russia. There are more than 31,000 manuscripts, including Greek papyri from the First Millennium CE, Novgorod texts on birch barks, Greek manuscripts of the 6-

17th cent. The rich collection of Slavic manuscripts is made up of many private and monastery collections as well as the collection of the Synod including ancient vellum codices and precious material from Mt Athos.

- The Department keeps and studies volumes of the Illustrated Historical Code (Litzevoy Letopisny Svod) created following the idea of Ivan the Terrible in the 16th century, volumes of the Great Missals of the Metropolitan Makarios (16th century), the largest collection of Lives of saints and works by the Church Fathers in Russian history.
- The first curator was one of the founders of the Russian paleographic school V.N. Shchepkin. Currently, the Department is among the leaders of codicological studies; it provides libraries with albums of watermarks of Russian manuscripts. The Administration and personnel of the Department have created a digital catalogue of the collections which is available freely to readers in the hall of the Department.

Spain – Backgrounds

Anna Gudayol (Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona)

I would like to thank for their assistance María Jesús López Bernaldo de Quirós (Catalogo colectivo del Patrimonio bibliográfico, Madrid) and Gabriel Seguí, M.SS.CC (Biblioteca Diocesana de Mallorca).

Contents: Introduction. – State Libraries. – Regional libraries. – University and academic Libraries. – Other public libraries and archival Institutions. – Ecclesiastical libraries. – Other private libraries. – Appendix: central regional libraries

Introduction

Manuscript and archives collections in Spain are widespread throughout the country (there are more than 250 repositories having at least one published manuscripts catalogue), although the largest ones are concentrated in Madrid and its surroundings. Some of the most important codices are preserved in relatively small repositories, often private, which do not always have the resources to offer large public access or to develop on-line catalogues or web pages by themselves. So, access to many of them remains still dependent on printed or type-scripted catalogues.

In 1835, following a law issued by finance minister Mendizabal, most ecclesiastical orders were suppressed and their possessions and estates became national property. Their libraries and archives, often very old, were given to public administration; in each province, the different collections were to be preserved in the university library or, if there was none, in the public secondary school (*Instituto de Enseñanza media*), which were to be developed in provincial libraries (nowadays *Bibliotecas públicas del Estado*, <http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/index.jsp>). However, in the transfers many documents were lost or passed into private hands. This fact, along with the severe damages suffered during Spanish Civil War, has lead to a certain mistrust from part of the ecclesiastical body concerning free access to church bibliographical heritage.

Since the Spanish Constitution of 1979, Spain has been divided into 17 autonomous regions; all have transferred the competences on libraries and cultural heritage. Many regions have developed central libraries to coordinate their library systems and catalogues, including those concerning bibliographical heritage.

The best approach to libraries preserving manuscripts in Spain is the bibliography *Manuscritos de España: guía de catálogos impresos*, by J. Martín Abad (Madrid 1989; supplement in 1994). The National Union Catalogue of Bibliographical Heritage, hosted by the ministry of Culture, (*Catalogo Colectivo del Patrimonio bibliográfico español* <http://www.mcu.es/bibliotecas/MC/CCPB/index.html>) has recently begun to include manuscript notices. Musical manuscripts are included in the different RISM series (*Répertoire International de Sources Musicales*, http://rism.stub.uni-frankfurt.de/index_e.htm).

State Libraries

Biblioteca nacional de España (BNE)

<http://www.bne.es>

Founded by Philip V as Public Palace Library, became National Library in 1836. It is a library of legal deposit. It holds over 25,000 manuscripts.

Major collections:

- Medieval manuscripts, mainly in Spanish and Latin , including the *Poema del Mio Cid*, first known text written in Spanish
- Manuscript collections from Habsburg partisans in Spanish succession War (Duque de Uceda, Marqués de Mondéjar) and other noble libraries.
- Literary manuscripts and archives and papers of Spanish writers and intellectuals
- Historical papers and manuscripts
- Musical manuscripts

Biblioteca de Palacio / Real Biblioteca

<http://realbiblioteca.patrimoniacionacional.es/>

Ancient private library of Spanish Bourbon dynasty. The library gives access to other manuscript collections held in monasteries depending from the *Patrimonio Nacional*

Major collections:

- Manuscripts from private noble and scholarly libraries
- Archives of Spanish intellectuals (18th-19th centuries), including a large letter collection
- Americana manuscripts

Biblioteca de El Escorial

<http://www.patrimoniacionacional.es/presenta/servicio/bibesc.htm>

Founded by Philip II in the 16th century, and enlarged by successive Habsburg kings up to Philip IV, in the 17th century. In spite of severe losses suffered during the library burning in 1671, it holds probably the most important Spanish collection of medieval and renaissance manuscripts, in Latin, Greek (over 650 codices), Arabic (ca. 2,000), Hebrew, Spanish, and other Romance languages

Regional libraries

Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona (BC)

<http://www.bnc.cat>

Established in 1907 (as library of the Institut of Catalan Studies, *Institut d'Estudis Catalans*), and promoted as national Library of Catalonia in 1981. Is a library of legal deposit.

Major collections

- Medieval manuscripts dating from the 9th century (over 600 hundred) and modern literary and historical manuscripts, mainly in Catalan and Latin
- Literary manuscripts and archives and papers of Catalan scholars and scientists (over 250 archives), including large letter and autographs collections
- Musical manuscripts and papers of composers, musicologists and artists
- Publishing archives
- Family papers (15th-19th century), Chamber of Commerce and other institutional records (14th-19th century)
- Parchment acts (over 15,000 documents)

Biblioteca valenciana, Valencia (BV)

<http://bv.gva.es/>

Established in 1985 as National Library of the Comunitat valenciana. It is a library of legal deposit.

Major collections

- Over 2,500 manuscripts
- Personal archives, especially of intellectual exiles after Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)

University and academic libraries

Ancient university libraries hold the collections of ecclesiastical orders suppressed in 1835. Most of them hold also personal and academic archives. The REBIUN *Grupo de trabajo de patrimonio bibliografico* works on the establishment of a guide to manuscript collections in university libraries.

- Universidad Complutense, Madrid
<http://www.ucm.es/BUCM/foa/10659.php>
- Universitat de Barcelona
<http://www.bib.ub.edu/biblioteques/reserva/>
- Universitat de Valencia
http://biblioteca.uv.es/valenciano/biblioteques/de_campus/b_historica/historica3a.php
- Universidad de Salamanca
<http://www.usal.es/~bgh/1024/html/manuscri.htm>
- Universidade de Santiago de Compostela
http://busc.usc.es/A_Biblioteca/fondos.asp
- Red de bibliotecas del CSIC
<http://www.csic.es/cbic/archivos/archivos.html>

Includes manuscripts and archives of scientists and scholars in relationship with the CSIC (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas).

Other public libraries and archives

- Real Academia de la Historia
<http://www.rah.es/biblioteca.htm>

Founded on 1735, it holds about 100 manuscript collections, mainly donations of scholars, which include medieval manuscripts (such as the Codex Emilianense, with spanish postilla dating from the 11th century, and a Beatus of Liebana), arabic manuscripts and a large collection of americana and papers of scholars related to the institution.

Most archival institutions hold manuscripts and personal archives in their collections.

- Archivo Historico nacional
<http://www.mcu.es/archivos/MC/AHN/>
- Arxiu de la Corona d'Aragó
<http://www.mcu.es/archivos/MC/ACA/>

Major collections of medieval codices coming from Ripoll and Sant Cugat monasteries

Ecclesiastical libraries

Despite severe losses in 19th and 20th centuries, all cathedral and episcopal libraries and most active monasteries hold important collections of medieval and pre-1600

manuscripts; their holdings of musical manuscripts are usually larger than those held in public libraries.

- Biblioteca i arxiu capitular de Barcelona
<http://www.catedralbcn.org/>
- Archivo capitular de León
<http://www.catedraldeleon.org/archivo.htm>
- Archivo y biblioteca de la catedral de Santiago de Compostela
<http://www.catedraldesantiago.es/webcatedral.html>
- Biblioteca colombina - Biblioteca capitular de Sevilla
<http://www.institucioncolombina.org/colombina/index.htm>
It includes the library of bibliophile Hernando Colon, Christopher Columbus's son
- Biblioteca capitular de Toledo
<http://www.architoleado.org/catedral/archivos/textoarchivo.htm>
- Biblioteca i arxiu capitulars de Vic
<http://www.abev.net/>
- Abadía de Montserrat
<http://www.bibliotecademontserrat.net/>
Catalogue : <http://silvina.boumort.cesca.es/cat/form.htm?type=Ms>.

Other private libraries

- Fundación Lázaro Galdiano
<http://www.flg.es/biblioteca/biblioteca.htm>
Founded by editor Lázaro Galdiano, it holds almost 900 manuscripts, including medieval illuminated codices and literary autographs, and personal archive of Lázaro Galdiano, which includes a large letter collection and the publishing records of *Hispania*, essential in Spanish 19th-century art history
- Fundación Bartolomé March
<http://www.fundbmarch.es/>
Founded by bibliophile Bartolomé March, it is open to public access since 1970; it specialises in balearic culture; includes over 2,000 manuscripts and autograph personal papers of the modern period
Biblioteca Zabalburu
<http://members.fortunecity.es/zabalburu/>

Appendix: central regional libraries

Allthough many central libraries do not have ancient collections, they are responsible for the control of bibliographical heritage and coordinate the cataloguing projects.

- Andalucía – Biblioteca de Andalucía
<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/ba/>
- Aragón – Biblioteca de Aragón
<http://portal.aragob.es/pls/portal30/url/folder/libro/bibaragon>
- Principado de Asturias – The state public library acts as regional library
<http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/oviedo/index.jsp>
- Illes Balears – The state public library of Palma de Mallorca acts as regional library:
<http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/palmademallorca/index.jsp>
- Canarias – There is no regional library, but a Canarian Library network:
<http://bibliotecas2000.cultura.canaria.com/biblio/>
Memoria digital de Canarias: <http://bdigital.ulpgc.es/mdc/>

- Cantabria – Biblioteca Central de Cantabria
<http://www.bcc.gobcantabria.es/>
- Castilla y Leon – Biblioteca de Castilla y León
<http://www.bcl.jcyl.es/>
- Castilla La Mancha – Biblioteca de Castilla-La Mancha
<http://www.jccm.es/biblioclm/>
- Catalonia – Biblioteca de Catalunya (see above)
- Comunidad Valenciana – Biblioteca valenciana (see above)
- Extremadura – Biblioteca de Extremadura
<http://www.bibliotecadeextremadura.com/>
- Galicia – There is no regional library.
Galician library network: <http://www.rbgalicia.org/>
Biblioteca virtual galega: <http://bvg.udc.es/>
- Comunidad de Madrid – Biblioteca Regional de Madrid
<http://gestiona.madrid.org/bpcm//index.html>
- Region de Murcia – Biblioteca regional de Murcia
<http://www.bibliotecaregional.carm.es/>
- Comunidad foral de Navarra – Biblioteca General de Navarra (in project)
<http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/general/index.jsp>
- Pais Vasco – Biblioteca foral de Vizcaya / Bizkaiko Foru Liburutegia
http://bibliotecaforal.bizkaia.net/screens/mainmenu_spi.html
- La Rioja – Biblioteca de la Rioja
<http://www.blr.larioja.org/>

Sweden – Backgrounds

Ingrid Svensson (Kungliga Biblioteket)

Contents: Kungl. biblioteket. – Lund University Library. – Uppsala University Library. – Göteborg University Library. – National Archives and the regional state archives of Sweden. – The Research Archives. – Linköping Public Library, stiftsbiblioteket. – Örebro University, University library, the research archives.

Introduction

The most significant repositories of manuscripts are the Kungl. biblioteket/National Library of Sweden, the National Archives, the major university libraries and museums with research collections and regional archives.

Kungl. biblioteket / National library of Sweden (KB) – Manuscripts, Maps, Pictures
www.kb.se

Major collections:

- Medieval manuscripts which have their origins outside the Nordic countries, among them Codex Gigas and Codex Aureus.
- The collection of historical Swedish manuscripts, the largest collection of its kind in Sweden. It contains materials from Vadstena Abbey, the most important medieval manuscript library in Sweden, medieval rhyme chronicles, epic poetry, legal texts. The most renowned is the Västergötland legal MS, the 'Äldre västgöotalagen' (B59) dating from circa 1280, the oldest surviving book in the Swedish language. Another item is a fragment of the revelations of St Bridget.
- Old Icelandic manuscripts, the collection is internationally renowned and acknowledged as one of the largest outside of Iceland.
- Noteworthy is the collection under the subject heading Fornkunskap (F), an older term for archaeology, consisting of reports and notes from 17th-century inventories of archaeological remains and historical monuments. Two of the highlights are the Johan Peringskiöld collection (Fh) and the so called 'Rannsakingar efter antikviteter' (FI 9). Notable is the notebook 'Sumlen' (Fa12) of the avid early modern collector Johannes Bureus.
- Significant collections of hand-written documents by historically renowned Swedish statesmen and collectors from the 18th century: Carl Gustaf Tessin and Carl Christoffer Gjörwell.
- The 19th and 20th centuries are dominated by the collections of private papers and literary archives of notable Swedes, among them August Strindberg, Dag Hammarskjöld, Selma Lagerlöf, Ellen Key and Astrid Lindgren.
- The Nelly Sachs Collection which has been preserved in a reconstruction of study of the noted German-Swedish 20th-century poet.

Lund University Library (LUB) – Manuscript Section

<http://www.ub.lu.se/o.o.i.s/6378>

Major collections:

- Private papers from scholars connected to Lund University and literary manuscripts and papers from authors from the south of Sweden.
- Medieval codices from 12th to 14th century.
- Oriental manuscripts, acquired since the 18th century.

- Papyri
- Music manuscripts from the Academic Orchestra, approx. 2,200 works from the 17th and 18th centuries.
- Collections of Swedish photographs, engravings and drawings.

Uppsala University Library (UUB) – Manuscripts and Music

<http://www.ub.uu.se/arv/hamus>

Major collections:

- Private papers from Swedish intellectuals and scholars, e.g. the naturalist Carl Peter Thunberg and the poet Gunnar Ekelöf.
- Medieval European codices, starting with the *Codex Argenteus* from the 6th century. Most of the existing part of the library of Vadstena Abbey.
- Oriental manuscripts, especially from the Moslem cultural sphere (in Arabic, Turkish and Persian).
- Collections of historical manuscripts, notably the Palmskiöld, Nordin and Westin collections.
- Music manuscripts, among which the music of the Swedish Court Chapel in the 17th century.

Göteborg University Library (GUB) – Manuscript Department

www.ub.gu.se/samlingar/handskrift/

Major collections:

- the oldest records comprise papyri manuscripts
- and c 40 Greek and Latin medieval manuscripts
- Purchases made today are mostly aimed at acquiring archive material with reference to artists, authors and journalists from the Swedish West Coast, as well as researchers and lecturers at GU.
- The archives of the national poets Nils Ferlin, Birger Sjöberg and Evert Taube are among the more prominent featured.
- Archive material concerning the 18th-century Swedish East-Indian Company.
- Women's History Collections at Göteborg University Library are a special library for women's, men's and gender studies. The principal goals are surveying and cataloguing literature on gender issues and compiling and cataloguing manuscript material on women's history. The manuscript collection include manuscripts dating primarily from the first half of the 20th century (<http://www.ub.gu.se/kvinn/>).

National Archives and the regional state archives of Sweden (RA)

www.statensarkiv.se

The National Archives (Riksarkivet) is one of the oldest public agencies in Sweden, its history leading back to the Middle Ages. In the 17th century, Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna created a new organization for record-keeping and the National Archives came into being. Today, the National Archives has the supervision of all public records of the agencies of the central government, while it delegates to the regional archives the supervision of records generated by the regional and local authorities. The Military Archives form part of the National Archives.

- Besides Government archives, the National Archives has family and estate archives and archives of organisations under its auspices.

The Research Archives (FOARK)

www.foark.umu.se

The Research Archives is a division of the University Library in Umeå. The Research Archives is responsible for the collection of manuscripts of Umeå University of

which the major part represents manuscripts from researchers, authors, ministers and other leading personalities with connections to Northern Sweden.

Linköping Public Library, Stiftsbiblioteket (LP)

www.linkoping.se/bibliotek/forskaravd/

Has a collection of manuscripts, especially manuscripts concerning this part of Sweden.

Örebro University, University library, the research archives

www.ub.oru.se

A collection of literary archives and *Mörnersamlingen*, which contains letters and manuscripts.