

dynastique, et peut-être même au déclin de la phase de Nagada I³. Cela ne veut pas pourtant dire que le roi existait alors en tant qu'institution politique, ou qu'il y avait l'état centralisé, gouverné par un souverain. Il semble qu'il faut donner raison aux chercheurs qui ne voient pas dans le lin de Gebelein, si sa datation est juste, de rapports avec l'institution sociale du royaume, mais font bien remarquer l'apparition des formes symboliques qu'on retrouve plus tard dans l'iconographie du souverain. Il existerait donc deux solutions concernant l'origine de l'état et du royaume en Egypte: des administrations locales petites mais complexes et des unités territoriales plus grandes qui ont été créées et ont évolué dans la même période³⁴.

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³³ Williams, Logan, *op. cit.*, p. 272.

³⁴ Baines, *op. cit.*, p. 98.

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SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES IN POLAND IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE CRACOW BRANCH OF THE ARCHIVES OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Documents preserved at the Cracow Branch of the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences (henceforth the Archives) are collected in three departments: I – materials of the Scientific Society of Cracow, the Academy of Sciences and Letters, the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters and other learned societies; II – documents of the Cracow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences and of other Cracow agencies of the Polish Academy of Sciences; III – papers of scholars and scientists¹. Each of the departments contains some records connected with Oriental studies, but department III is the richest in this respect.

The Archives have almost 130 collections of papers of scholars representing various disciplines. They are in large part the papers of eminent linguists. This group includes the papers of scholars who made particularly valuable contributions to the Polish Oriental studies, such as Jan Grzegorzewski (1849-1922), Władysław Kotwicz (1872-1944), Tadeusz Kowalski (1889-1948), Marian Lewicki (1908-1955), Tadeusz Lewicki (1906-1992), Zygmunt Abrahamowicz (1923-1990) and Roman Stopa (1895-1995). The collections differ as regards their size and state of classification². This has major consequences for the precision of the information given below. Still, it seems that even these sometimes incomplete data may be helpful to Orientalists and historians of science.

The scholars mentioned above include Turcologists (T. Kowalski, M. Lewicki, Z. Abrahamowicz, J. Grzegorzewski), Arabists (T. Lewicki, T. Kowalski), Africanists (R. Stopa, T. Lewicki) and specialists in Mongolian studies who also pursued wider research into the whole Altaic language family (W. Kotwicz, M. Lewicki). Besides their major scholarly pursuits, T. Kowalski and (on a smaller scale) M. Lewicki took occasional interest in Iranian studies, and W. Kotwicz, in Turcology.

¹ Cf. *Przewodnik po zespołach i zbiorach Archiwum PAN*, Warszawa 1978.

² The Definitive form is the inventory. The papers are being classified in accordance with the rules set down in *Wytyczne opracowania spuścizn archiwalnych po uczonych*, Warszawa 1990. Cf. E. Dziurzyńska, *Spuścizny orientalistów w zbiorach Oddziału PAN w Krakowie*, "Biuletyn Archiwalny PAN" No. 36 (1995), pp. 3-12.

The collections of papers presented here mostly consist of material concerning scholarship. There are many studies, usually published or prepared for publication, which reflect their authors' particular interests. A large part of these texts concern Turcology, especially the Kipchak language. Research on that language was initiated by one of the founders of Polish Orientalism, Jan Grzegorzewski³; having first seen the Orient as a press correspondent during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, he became an untiring propagator of Oriental problems. Towards the end of his life he settled at Halicz, where he studied the history, culture and language of the local Karaites, who spoke a Kipchak dialect. The Grzegorzewski collection, modest in size, includes only one incomplete text on the subject⁴, but is rich in "Karaites" field data. After Grzegorzewski's death the study of Kipchak dialects was continued by Tadeusz Kowalski⁵, an eminent Turcologist and Arabist, who held the Chair of Oriental Philology of the Jagiellonian University in the years 1919-1948. His many works on the Karaite language include "Karaimische Texte im Dialekt von Troki", one of his greatest scholarly achievements⁶. Kowalski also took an interest in the Old Turkish language⁷ and in the Turkish dialects of the Balkan Peninsula⁸.

The research on Turkish and Tartar history carried out by Zygmunt Abrahamowicz⁹, who worked for many years at the State Archives in Cracow and then from 1976 at the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, was of a different nature. Polish Oriental studies are indebted to him first of all for his "Katalog dokumentów tureckich i tatarskich w zbiorach polskich" ['Catalogue of Turkish and Tartar Documents in Polish Collections']¹⁰. An important part of his collection consists of texts concerning the Vienna expedition of 1683 and the figure of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa, such as "Kara Mustafa pod Wiedniem. Źródła muzułmańskie do dziejów wyprawy wiedeńskiej 1683" ['Kara Mustafa at Vienna. Muslim Sources for the History of the Vienna Expedition of 1683']¹¹.

³ Cf. T. Kowalski, *Kronika*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" 36 (1922), pp. 275-276.

⁴ Materials of Jan Grzegorzewski, sign. K III-6, u. 1 - Cracow Branch of the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences (in subsequent references to records in its possession, the name of the Archives will be omitted).

⁵ Cf. W. Zajączkowski, *Bibliografia prac T. Kowalskiego* [in:] *Księga dla uczczenia pamięci Tadeusza Kowalskiego* [= "Rocznik Orientalistyczny" 17 (1953)].

⁶ Materials of T. Kowalski, sign. K-III-4, u. 10.

⁷ Together with Prof. Anna-Maria Gabain he edited fragments of Old Turkish manuscripts from the collections of the German Academy of Sciences. *Ibid.*, Part III, u. 27.

⁸ As above, u. 52 and 53.

⁹ Cf. A. Sulimowicz, *Bibliography of the Works of Zygmunt Abrahamowicz*, "Folia Orientalia" 30 (1994), pp. 230-236.

¹⁰ Materials of Z. Abrahamowicz. Preliminary list in preparation.

¹¹ As above.

The work of the eminent Altaic scholar Władysław Kotwicz is immensely diverse¹². Kotwicz spent most of his life (until 1923) in Russia. He taught Mongolian and Manchurian at Petersburg University while also working in the Eastern Section of the Russian Ministry of Finance. After returning to Poland he received the Chair of Far Eastern Philology at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov, which he held until 1939. His primary interest was the Kalmuk language and its dialects, but he also devoted much attention to other Altaic languages (Mongolic, Turkic and Manchu-Tungus). The works in his papers include among others "Próba gramatyki mandżurskiej" ['A Manchu Grammar'] (u. 42), "Wstęp do bibliografii literatury europejskiej o Kalmukach" ['Introduction to a Bibliography of European Writings on the Kalmuks'] (u. 33), "Iz istorii dvizheniya Oyratov na zapad" [Rus. 'From the History of the Kalmuk Movement to the West'] (u. 15), and "Przyczynki" ['Small Contributions'], a modest title which conceals studies in Altaic linguistics (units 20, 24, 40). There is a curiosity piece called "Gramatyka języka rosyjskiego z uwzględnieniem budowy języka polskiego" ['A Grammar of the Russian Language with Regard to the Structure of the Polish Language'], a handbook "to facilitate the learning of the structure of literary Russian for Poles who might need the information for whatever purpose..."¹³. The date of this work, 1940, is highly significant, as is the place where it was written, Vilna, in the vicinity of which (at Czarny Bór) Kotwicz was staying at the time.

Among Władysław Kotwicz's many pupils was Marian Lewicki¹⁴, who later taught at the Jagiellonian University and became professor and creator of the Department of Philology of Central Asian Peoples at the University of Warsaw. His papers contain some studies in Altaic linguistics, such as his doctoral dissertation (u. 1); but his habilitation dissertation (u. 8) and most of the field data concern the Mongolian language. Lewicki also studied the relations between Poland and the East (units 3, 9, 12). Particularly noteworthy are his extensive introduction and notes to the first Polish edition of the translation of Marco Polo's "Description of the World" (units 14-19).

Roman Stopa¹⁵, first a grammar-school teacher and from 1945 a lecturer at the Jagiellonian University (Swahili, Hausa, Khoisan), was a precursor of African studies in Poland. He was primarily interested in languages whose phonetics and grammar exhibited primitive forms of expression. During his journey to South Africa he studied mainly the culture and language of the Bushmen and Hottentot.

¹² Cf. M. Kotwicz, *Bibliografia Władysława Kotwicza*, "Rocznik Orientalistyczny" 16 (1950), pp. XXXI-XLVIII.

¹³ Cf. Materials of W. Kotwicz, sign. K III-19, u. 36, p. 1.

¹⁴ The work of M. Lewicki as a scholar was described by S. Kałużyński in his article *Marian Lewicki*, "Przegląd Orientalistyczny" No. 1 (17) (1956), pp. 299-312.

¹⁵ The papers are being classified. Bibliography: cf. R. Stopa, *Spod chłopskiej strzechy na katedrę uniwersytetu. Kartki z życia człowieka opętanego muzyką, poezją, wsią i Buszmenami*, Kraków 1995, pp. 195-198.

Probably the most prolific of all the authors we are dealing with was the Arabist and Africanist Tadeusz Lewicki¹⁶, who took over as head of the Department of Oriental Philology of the Jagiellonian University after the death of Tadeusz Kowalski. Lewicki wrote over 400 works, some of which are found in the Archive collections. Tadeusz Lewicki's work as a scholar concentrated mainly on the study of the history of the Islamic Ibadite sect¹⁷, Arabic and Hebrew sources for the history of the Slavs and of Central and Eastern Europe¹⁸, and Arabic sources for the medieval history of sub-Saharan Africa¹⁹. Particularly worth mentioning is his book *West African Food in the Middle Ages* (Cambridge University Press, London-New York 1974), which met with a lively reception in the world of scholarship (it had eighteen reviews in England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the USA)²⁰.

Also Tadeusz Kowalski devoted much space in his work to Arabic studies, in particular, the study of classical Arabic poetry. One fruit was the edition of the works of Ka'b ibn Zuhayr, an Arab poet of the pre-Islamic period²¹.

Next to written works, the largest set of documents in the group of scholarly materials consists of extremely varied and valuable field data. Pride of place among these is held by the papers of Władysław Kotwicz, with their unique Kalmuk documents of the 17th century and impressions of stone inscriptions, photographs of Mongolian and Manchurian documents, many photographs showing human types, architecture, customs and religious rites. Much of this material comes from Kotwicz's own scientific expeditions, especially those to Mongolia.

The fruits of the scientific expeditions of Tadeusz Kowalski (which encompassed Turkey, Anatolia, Bulgaria, Asia Minor and Dobruja) consist of uncommonly interesting travel and language notes as well as photographs, negatives and glass photographic plates²². Roman Stopa's expedition to South Africa yielded such things as the scores and words of Hottentot songs²³.

It is also worth mentioning Zygmunt Abrahamowicz's large collection of microfilms, negatives and photocopies of Orientalist prints and manuscripts, and interesting iconographic material on the Orient (illustrations, postcards, calendars). In addition, each of the archival funds presented here contains an abundance of typical field data on the topics of research studied by the individual scholars.

¹⁶ W. Zajączkowski, *Bibliographie des travaux de Tadeusz Lewicki*, "Folia Orientalia" 11 (1969), pp. 7-47; U. Lewicka, W. Zajączkowski, *Bibliographie des travaux de Tadeusz Lewicki pour les années 1970-1992* [manuscript] and W. Zajączkowski, U. Lewicka, *Bibliographie des travaux de Tadeusz Lewicki*, "Rocznik Orientalistyczny" 50, 2 (1997), pp. 11-53 (covering the years 1929-1992; 476 items) [in press].

¹⁷ Materials of T. Lewicki, sign. K III-102, u. 27-30.

¹⁸ As above, u. 38-45.

¹⁹ As above, u. 1-6.

²⁰ As above, u. 6.

²¹ Materials of Tadeusz Kowalski, sign. K III-4, u. 61.

²² As above, Part III, sign. K III-4, u. 7, pp. 21-26.

²³ Materials of Roman Stopa, sign. K III-125. The papers being classified.

Although most of these scholars taught at institutions of higher education, lectures form but a very small part of their paper collections²⁴. Reviews of published works are the most numerous in the papers of Tadeusz Kowalski, Tadeusz Lewicki and Władysław Kotwicz²⁵. Two of the collections, those of Jan Grzegorzewski and Roman Stopa, include works of a kind not found in the others: the former, literary works not necessarily connected with Oriental topics, the latter, musical compositions²⁶. Notable among scholarly works, again, are the particularly valuable and numerous translations of Zygmunt Abrahamowicz and the travel reports of Tadeusz Kowalski²⁷.

The group of documents which concern the Orientalists' other occupations is only a meagre reflection of their activities. They worked as scholars and teachers, organizers of science, editors of scholarly journals, participants of many conferences and congresses and members of learned societies, often holding important positions in them (for instance, T. Kowalski was Secretary General of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters in 1939-1948 and W. Kotwicz, Chairman of the Polish Oriental Society in the years 1923-1935 and 1937-1939). Prominent in this group of records are the abundant documents of Władysław Kotwicz from his days at the Russian Ministry of Finance (1896-1917), among them, the many unique statistical and economic data concerning Mongolia²⁸. Among Tadeusz Kowalski's papers, there are items showing, albeit in a fragmentary way, his activities at the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters and the Jagiellonian University (especially his work as administrator of the Professors' House at No. 1 Łokietka Street in Cracow and his function as chairman of the board of the University Printing House) and his participation in meetings and conferences²⁹. Interesting, too, are the records of an exhibition on "Polish-Turkish Relations During the Course of History", shown in Ankara and Istanbul in the spring of 1959, which was prepared by Zygmunt Abrahamowicz as its director on behalf of the Polish Foreign Ministry³⁰, material documenting Roman Stopa's efforts to create a chair of African studies at the Jagiellonian University and records of Tadeusz Lewicki's activities at the Polish Academy of Sciences³¹.

²⁴ Materials of Władysław Kotwicz, sign. K III-19, u. 50-54; Materials of Tadeusz Kowalski, sign. K III-4, u. 65-72; Materials of Tadeusz Lewicki, sign. K III-102, u. 66-73; Materials of Marian Lewicki, sign. K III-7, u. 23-25.

²⁵ Materials of Tadeusz Kowalski, sign. K III-4, u. 73-96; Materials of Tadeusz Lewicki, Part I, sign. K III-102, u. 75 and 76, Part II, u. 114-119; Materials of Władysław Kotwicz, sign. K III-19, u. 49.

²⁶ Materials of Jan Grzegorzewski, sign. K III-6, u. 9-15; Materials of Roman Stopa, sign. K III-125 (the papers being classified).

²⁷ Materials of Zygmunt Abrahamowicz. Preliminary list in preparation; Materials of Tadeusz Kowalski, sign. K III-4, u. 98-102.

²⁸ Materials of Władysław Kotwicz, sign. K III-19, u. 94, 97-107.

²⁹ Materials of Tadeusz Kowalski, sign. K III-4, u. 138a; Part II, u. 8; Part III, u. 12-14.

³⁰ Materials of Zygmunt Abrahamowicz. Preliminary list in preparation.

³¹ Materials of Roman Stopa, sign. K III-125 (the papers being classified); Materials of Tadeusz Lewicki, sign. K III-102, Part II, u. 201.

The biographical material contained in the collections presented here does not make it easy to trace the important stages in the careers of their authors. The documents are scarce and fragmentary (usually just one or two items), except for the papers of Władysław Kotwicz, Marian Lewicki and possibly also Roman Stopa. Particularly noteworthy is W. Kotwicz's collection of decorations, which includes among others a rarely found Mongolian order called "Erdeni-yin-vačir", whose award was tantamount to a Mongolian dukedom, the "Star of Buchara", and the medal awarded by the Petersburg Academy of Sciences³². Further precious items in this group are: records of reunions of the eighth form of grammar school No. VIII in Lvov (e.g. an album of caricatures) in the papers of Tadeusz Lewicki, Marian Lewicki's notes of Władysław Kotwicz's lectures of 1926-1930, and the memories of Roman Stopa; this kind of material is not found in the other paper collections³³.

The sparseness of activity records and biographical material is partly made up for by the rich correspondence, which concerns mainly research and editorial work, but sometimes also touches on personal matters. We find in it the names of the greatest Polish and foreign Orientalists (such as A. Gawroński, J. Kuryłowicz, S. Schayer, Ananiasz and Włodzimierz Zajączkowski, F. Babinger, A. Caferoglu, J. Deny, K. Grönbech, A. von Gabain, L. Hambis, L. Ligeti, B. Nikitin, F. Taeschner), among them also the names of the other scholars whose papers are presented here. Particularly copious is the correspondence of Tadeusz Kowalski, which comprises some 4,500 letters, including more than 400 letters from Władysław Kotwicz³⁴. Many letters of that excellent Altaic scholar, with much valuable scientific information, are also preserved in the materials of his pupil Marian Lewicki³⁵. While using the papers of Jan Grzegorzewski and Władysław Kotwicz one has to be aware, however, that most of their correspondence is to be found in the collections of the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow.

The groups of records devoted to the originators of the collections themselves or to their families are very few. One includes obituaries (of W. Kotwicz and M. Lewicki), a bibliography (T. Kowalski's) and some reviews and opinions (concerning works by M. Lewicki and R. Stopa)³⁶. A second comprises fragmentary records of the life, activities and correspondence of Władysław Kotwicz's daughter Maria, a long-time employee of the Library of

the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters and the Polish Academy of Sciences³⁷.

The papers of Marian Lewicki include particularly interesting records which originated with other people. Foremost among these are the papers of Mohamed Agabekzade Sadyk-Bej (1865-1944), a teacher of Oriental languages at the Jan Kazimierz University (Lvov) in the years 1927-1941. He was a friend of Marian Lewicki's, whom he appointed to be his executor. All the groups of records of a standard paper collection are represented in the Sadyk-Bej materials, in fragmentary form³⁸. Other records which must be mentioned include Kazimierz Żurawski-Żarski's papers connected with the organization of the Far East Society in Lvov and a valuable collection of Goldi (Nanay) riddles and lexical data on the Goldi language which once belonged to the eminent specialist on the small nations of eastern Siberia Bronisław Piłsudski³⁹.

As important as a review of the contents of these collections of papers is information about their size and state of classification. The archival funds in question vary widely in this respect.

The best catalogued collections are those of Jan Grzegorzewski and Marian Lewicki, which have printed inventories⁴⁰. The papers of Jan Grzegorzewski (call no. K III-6) received in the years 1958, 1963 and 1969, amount to about 0.4m of shelf space. The Archives possess only a small part of his papers. The majority, including among others his scholarly and literary works, articles, press polemics, notes on history, ethnography, linguistics and Oriental studies and interesting correspondence, are preserved at the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow (mss. 4606-4644). Marian Lewicki's papers (call no. K III-7) were purchased in two instalments (1960, 1969). A third batch was donated by his sister Irena, a grammar-school Polish teacher, whose papers came to the Archives as well, in the years 1988 and 1989. The papers of brother and sister form one fund consisting of two parallel elements: A – Papers of Marian Lewicki (about 1.8m), and B – Papers of Irena Lewicka.

The case of Tadeusz Kowalski's papers (call no. K III-4) is different; only the part of the material purchased in 1957 (about 2m) has a printed inventory⁴¹. The archival material donated by the scholar's family in the years 1992-1994 (over 2m) is accessible owing to a preliminary list. The same holds for the materials of Władysław Kotwicz (call no. K III-19), purchased in the years 1967 and 1976 (about 3.4m) and Tadeusz Lewicki (call no. K III-102),

³² Materials of Tadeusz Kotwicz, sign. K III-19, u. 139.

³³ Materials of Tadeusz Lewicki, sign. K III-102, Part II, u. 216b; Materials of Marian Lewicki, sign. K III-7, u. 86-88; Materials of Roman Stopa, sign. K III-125 (the papers being classified).

³⁴ Materials of Tadeusz Kowalski, sign. K III-4, u. 165 and 166.

³⁵ Materials of Marian Lewicki, sign. K III-7, u. 97.

³⁶ Materials of Władysław Kotwicz, sign. K III-19, u. 155 and 156; Materials of Marian Lewicki, sign. K III-7, u. 99 and 100; Materials of Tadeusz Kowalski, sign. K III-4, Part II, u. 10; Materials of Roman Stopa, sign. K III-125 (the papers are being classified).

³⁷ Materials of Władysław Kotwicz, sign. K III-19, u. 158 and 162a.

³⁸ For example, manuscripts of Turkish and Persian grammar handbooks, material connected with his teaching work at the Jan Kazimierz University, Lvov, autobiographies, testament, correspondence (Materials of Marian Lewicki, sign. K III-7, u. 101-112).

³⁹ Materials of Marian Lewicki, sign. K III-7, u. 118; Materials of Władysław Kotwicz, sign. K III-19, u. 166.

⁴⁰ Z. Bonarowska, *Materiały Jana Grzegorzewskiego*, and Z. Bonarowska, I. Biel, *Materiały Mariana i Ireny Lewickich*, both articles in the "Biuletyn Archiwum PAN" No. 32 (1989).

⁴¹ J. Poradzisz, *Materiały Tadeusza Kowalskiego*, "Biuletyn Archiwum PAN" No. 16 (1973).

acquired in the years 1988, 1993-1995 (about 6.7m). But let us note that a part of the Kotwicz papers, as has been mentioned, is preserved in the collections of the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow (mss. 4572, 4594-4605)⁴². The papers of Zygmunt Abrahamowicz, acquired in 1991 and amounting to some 5.3m, have been preliminarily classified and work on a preliminary catalogue is continuing. There is as yet no inventory of Roman Stopa's records (call no. K III-125, about 4m), which came to the Archives in July 1995. That is why information about them is very fragmentary. The collection of Roman Stopa's papers, like those of Tadeusz Kowalski and Tadeusz Lewicki, is expected to be extended soon with material which still remains in the hands of the families.

The Orientalists whose papers are in the possession of the Archives were members of the Oriental Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters (J. Grzegorzewski, W. Kotwicz, T. Kowalski, M. Lewicki) or of the Oriental Committee of the Cracow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Z. Abrahamowicz); T. Lewicki and R. Stopa were members of both. A few held various functions in the committees' governing bodies: T. Kowalski was chairman and director of publications, M. Lewicki, secretary, T. Lewicki, secretary of the Oriental Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters and chairman of the Oriental Committee of the Cracow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Their work in these bodies, which grouped together the most distinguished Polish scholars, is reflected in the files of the Oriental Committees of the two Academies.

The files of the Oriental Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters (call no. K I-2 PAU W I-204) are modest in size, some 0.02m. They comprise the minutes of meetings, proceedings and correspondence⁴³. It is worth pointing out, however, that the material of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters includes the particularly copious and valuable correspondence of its secretary general, which gives us a picture of the activities of the Academy as a whole and of its individual committees⁴⁴. The entire Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters fund has a card catalogue.

The records of the Oriental Committee of the Cracow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences (call no. K II-1) are much more copious; they include the files of individual members (motions, biographies and bibliographies, copies of appointment letters)⁴⁵, correspondence of the years 1963-1984⁴⁶,

⁴² Kotwicz's library was donated by his daughter Maria to the Department of Philology of Central Asian Peoples of Warsaw University.

⁴³ Minutes of the years 1918-1939, 1945-1952; proceedings of the years 1921, 1922, 1926-1930, 1932-1939, 1945; correspondence of 1926, 1933-1939, 1945 (including activity reports, lists of collaborators, membership rolls, Regulamin "Szekcji Orientalistycznej przy Instytucie Nauk Antropologicznych Warszawskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego" ["Regulations of the "Oriental Section at the Institute of Anthropological Sciences of the Warsaw Scientific Society"] dated 19 February 1933 and a copy of the Society's report for the year 1932/1933.

⁴⁴ It covers the years 1873-1952, sign. K I - 2.

⁴⁵ The years 1962, 1963, 1966-1970, 1974, 1975, 1977-1979 - about 0.02 m.

⁴⁶ About 0.06 m.

many studies, materials and translations⁴⁷, photocopies (about 1.7m), microfilms of Orientalist prints and manuscripts (over 200 rolls) and some 12 running metres of bibliographic cards. These files have been preliminarily classified and are accessible on the basis of transfer and receipt protocols.

The originators of the Orientalist papers kept at the Cracow Branch of the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences were scholars of widely varying interests. This is confirmed by the diversity of the material they left us. Some of this material has never been published or used in research and is still waiting for scholars who will continue the work initiated by their eminent predecessors. The paper collections presented here and the files of the Oriental Committees of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters and of the Cracow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences are mutually complementary and constitute valuable sources for the study of the history of Polish Oriental studies since the turn of the century, especially of the Oriental studies pursued in Lvov (until World War II) and in Cracow.

⁴⁷ About 3 m.