

WŁADYSŁAW KUBIAK

SOME WEST-AND MIDDLE-EUROPEAN GEOGRAPHICAL
NAMES ACCORDING TO THE ABRIDGEMENT OF
IDRISĪ'S *NUZHAT AL-MUŠTĀK* KNOWN AS MAKRĪZĪ'S
ĠANY AL-AZHĀR MIN AR-RAWḌ AL-MI'TĀR

In connection with the preparation of the complete edition of Idrīsī's great geographical work which was announced by Professor F. Gabrieli to the 23rd International Congress of Orientalists I am presenting here some data concerning al-Makrīzī's abridgement of this work and a list of some geographical names.

The so-called *Ġany al-azhār min ar-rawḍ al-mi'tār* is rather little known, and, as far as I know, it was never utilized by the authors of the existing partial editions of *Nuzhat al-muštāk*. This fact is probably due to the title and the preface of Makrīzī's summary which plainly implies the relation to the *Rawḍ al-mi'tār fi ḥabar al-aḳṭār*, a geographical encyclopaedia composed in the year 800/1397 by a certain Ibn 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Ḥimyarī¹. Thus, the manuscripts of Vienna² and Berlin³

¹ The text of the preface with the French translation was published by Gaston Wiet, *Un résumé d'Idrīsī* in *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géographie d'Égypte*, XX, 1939, pp. 161—162. For Ḥimyarī see E. Lévi-Provençal, *La Péninsule Ibérique au Moyen-Âge d'après le Kitāb ar-rawḍ al-mi'tār fi ḥabar al-aḳṭār d'Ibn al-Mun'im al-Ḥimyarī*, Leiden, 1938, Introduction, pp. XIII—XVIII, and C. Brockelmann, *GAL*, Suppl. II, p. 38, III, p. 1279.

² G. Flügel, *Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Hofbibliothek zu Wien*, II, Vienna, 1869, No 1266.

³ W. Ahlwardt, *Verzeichniss der arabischen Handschriften der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin*, V, Berlin, 1893, No 6049.

were defined as summaries of Ḥimyarī's work, and such was at first stated by C. Brockelmann¹. The same error was later repeated by E. Lévi-Provençal² and Gaudefroy-Demombynes³.

The first one to give the correct identification of the work was K. Vollers who proved its dependency upon *Nuzhat al-muštāk*⁴. G. Wiet independently came to the same result. To make the problem clearer, he published with the French translation a part of the text concerning Egypt⁵. G. Wiet attributed the precedence of this statement to E. Blochet who also stated that the Parisian manuscript of *Ġany al-azhār* was a summary of *Nuzhat al-muštāk*⁶.

The next item is to establish the proper authorship of our abridgement. There is not sufficient space here to deal with the problem in details but it is to be noted that K. Vollers⁷ as well as G. Flügel⁸ did not ascribe the authorship of this work to the famous Egyptian historian Taḳī ad-Dīn al-Makrīzī, but to another scholar with the same *nisba*. The majority of Vollers' arguments however failed since the establishing of

¹ *GAL* II, pp. 41.

² E. Lévi-Provençal, op. cit., Introduction, pp. XIV—XV.

³ M. Gaudefroy-Demombynes, *La Syrie à l'époque des Mamelouks d'après les auteurs arabes*, Paris, 1923, p. XI.

⁴ K. Vollers, *Note sur un manuscrit arabe attribué à Maqrizi*, *Bull. de la Soc. Khédiviale de Géographie*, IIIe Serie, No 2, pp. 131—136; cf.: K. Vollers, *Aus der viceköniglichen Bibliothek in Kairo*, *ZDMG*, XLIII, p. 118.

⁵ G. Wiet, *Un résumé d'Idrīsī*, p. 162, note 2, cf.: (Gaston Wiet), *Note Rectificative*, *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géographie d'Égypte*, XX, 1939, p. 367.

⁶ G. Wiet, *Un résumé d'Idrīsī*, l. c.; cf. E. Blochet, *Bibliothèque Nationale. Catalogue des manuscrits arabes des nouvelles acquisitions*, Paris 1925, No 5919., C. Brockelmann, *GAL* II, p. 38; *EI* III, p. 176 and Gaudefroy-Demombynes, op. cit., pp. XI/XII.

⁷ K. Vollers, *Note sur un manuscrit attribué à Maqrizi*, l. c., p. 132 and 136.

⁸ L. c.

the correct date of the first edition of Ḥimyarī's *Rawḍ al-mi'tār* had been made. Nevertheless the fact to which they pointed, viz., that the full name of al-Maḳrīzī, the author of *Ġany al-azhār* is in all existing manuscripts Ḥāfiẓ Šihāb ad-Dīn Aḥmad al-Maḳrīzī and not Taḳī ad-Dīn is even now significant¹. The problem is still open, indeed, and probably it will be never solved in the same way as the question of why the author, whoever he was, committed this mystification with the title.

The list of geographical names that is given below has been compiled according to the manuscript of Cairo which is being preserved now in the *Dār al-kutub al-miṣriya* (Ġuġrāfiya, No 458)². Its full title is *Ġany* (or probably better *Ġanā* as Lévi-Provençal proposes it)³ *al-azhār min ar-rawḍ al-mi'tār fi 'aġā'ib al-aktār*⁴. The copy is undated, but according to the opinion of the librarian there, Dr. Fu'ād Seyyid, it was written in XI/XVII century. This opinion is confirmed to some degree by the date 1051/1641 which appears in the hardly readable note on the 1st page of the manuscript. The manuscript was written carelessly by at least two copyists. It is divided into seven *climates* and does not contain maps. The majority of geographical names occurring in the text are repeated on the margins. Two of the three existing other manuscripts are modern copies. Flügel's catalogue contains no information about the third one preserved in Vienna⁵.

The text of our book was abridged directly from *Nuzhat al-muštāk* and does not presents any dependency upon another

¹ Cf. K. Vollers, *Note sur un manuscrit arabe attribué à Maqrizi*, l. c., pp. 137—138. For the full name of Taḳī ad-Dīn al-Maḳrīzī see C. Brockelmann, *GAL*, II, new edition, p. 47 and *EI*, s. v.

² *Fihrist al-kutub al-'arabiya al-mahfūza bi'l-Kutubhāna al-Ḥa-dīwiya al-Miṣriya* V, Misr 1308, p. 40 and *Fihrist al-kutub al-'arabiya al-mawǧūda bi'd-Dār*, VI, Cairo, 1933=1352, p. 25.

³ Op. cit., Introduction, p. XIV.

⁴ E. Blochet, l. c., reads the title *Djani al-azhar min al-raouz al-mou'aththar fi 'adjaib al-aktar*, M. Gaudefroy-Demombynes, op. cit., p. XI: *ghanz el-azhar...* etc.

⁵ L. c.

compendium of this work which was composed in the year 1586 and was the base for the Rome's edition in the year 1592 A. D.¹ It also shows no resemblance to the *Uns al-muhaġ wa rawḍ al-furaġ*. The abridgement was made, one may say, mechanically, in that the composer took into it nearly literally though with some shortenings all Idrīsī's remarks concerning localities and countries and threw out all other pieces of information such as 'itineraria', remarks on rivers, mountains, written sources and so on. The only additions to the Idrīsī's text are the pieces of information in every particular instance concerning the name of the country in which the given locality is situated. One example will be sufficient to show his method of abbreviating it. Idrīsī:

ونيطرم مدينة عامرة متحضرة كبيرة القطر في مستو من الارض ولها مياه جارية ومزارع
نامية واحوال سامية وخيرات كاملة ولها كروم وعمارات²

Pseudo-Maḳrīzī:

نيطرم بلد من بلاد الافرنج عامرة متحضرة كبيرة القطر ذات مزارع وخيرات

The localization of the towns in *Ġany al-azhār* is often not the same as in *Nuzhat al-muštāk*; in general, they are less accurate. Let us take the above mentioned example: *Madīna Nītram* according to Idrīsī was situated in *Bilād Ḳarāntra*³ not in *Bilād al-Ifrānġ* as we read in Pseudo-Maḳrīzī. Such and similar examples suggest that our compiler used in his abridgement not only the text of Idrīsī's *Geography* but also the maps, which helped him to locate the towns. If this assumption is right we must agree, too, that these maps were of an edition other than those we know of from the existing manuscripts of Idrīsī's work. The existing maps of the third section of the

¹ Cf. Vollers, l. c., p. 135.

² I quote according to T. Lewicki, *Polska i kraje sąsiednie w świetle „Księgi Rogera“ geografii arabskiego z XII w. al-Idrīsī'ego*, part. I, Cracov, 1945, text p. 6.

³ Ibid., p. 2. Cf. part II of the same work (Warsaw, 1954), pp. 68—70.

sixth *climate* do not allow location of, for instance, *Nītram* in *Bilād al-Ifranġ*.

The analysing of the toponimical material in the sixth *climate* of different manuscripts of *Nuzhat al-muštāk* and the comparing of it to the *Ġany al-azhār* show a great resemblance of the latter to the Parisian manuscript of *Nuzhat al-muštāk* (Bibliothèque Nationale, Géographie No 2221)¹. A few characteristic examples show it clearly:

<i>Ġany al-azhār</i>	Paris 2221	Other mss.
بزانه	بزانه	برايه، براته
تيتلوس	تيتلوس	سلس، سلوس، بقلوس
نانيه	نانيه	يانيه
جرتقرايه	جرتقرايه	حرتقرايه (sic!)

There are however also many differences between the Parisian manuscript No 2221 and *Ġany al-azhār* so that we cannot suppose that the author of *Ġany al-azhār* used exactly this manuscript when composing his abridgement.

Ex.: <i>Ġany al-azhār</i>	Paris 2221
اون برط	اوزبرك
بطس	يطس
بقصير	بقصين
افريراسقا	افريدسقا، افريداسقا
ينوز برك	نيوز برك (sic!)

We can hardly assume that all these and other variations were caused by the compiler or by the later copyists. Thus, we are justified when saying that both of them, the Parisian ms. 2221 and *Ġany al-azhār*, were derived from the same source. This common source as indicated by a number of characteristic errors, was a Maghrebian manuscript.

The value of Pseudo-Maḳrīzī's abridgement, above all, relies on its kinship with the Parisian ms. 2221, which as has been many times stated, is the Idrīsī's best manuscript.

¹ Cf. Vollers, op. cit., p. 135.

The list that is given below consists of the geographical names from the part of the sixth *climate* of *Ġany al-azhār*, which parallels the 2nd, 3rd and partially the 4th sections of the sixth *climate* of Idrīsī. These sections were the subject of W. Hoenerbach's¹ and T. Lewicki's² editions to whose conjectures and identifications of the names of localities and countries we confront those that have been derived from Pseudo-Maḳrīzī's.

<i>Ġany al-azhār</i> :	Hoenerbach:
انجيرش	anġirš (Angers) ³
طرونيه	ṭurūniya (Touraine) ⁴
(ترش) طرش	ṭurš, turš (Tours) ⁵
انجوا	anġū (Anjou) ⁶
اليانس	ulyāns (Orléans) ⁷
افرنسيه	ifransiya (Franzien) ⁸
جالوس	ġālūs (Chalons) ⁹
انشوان	anšūn (Ansonville) ¹⁰
برغونيه الافرنجيين	burgūniyat al-ifranġiyyīn (Burgund der Franken) ¹¹
جارتش	ġārtriš (Chartres) ¹²
مالص	mālš (Meld(u)s, Meaux) ¹³
برماني	barmāi (Bernay) ¹⁴
رانوش	rānūš (Remos, Reims) ¹⁵
نقاروس	nifārs (Nevers) ¹⁶
لنكه	lanka (Longres) ¹⁷
دجون	diġūn (Dijon) ¹⁸
اطرويس	iṭrū'is (Troyes) ¹⁹

¹ *Deutschland und seine Nachbarländer nach der grossen Geographie des Idrīsī*, Stuttgart, 1938.

² Op. cit. ³ Hoenerbach, op. cit., p. 49, No 57. ⁴ Ibid., cf. note 13. ⁵ Ibid., p. 50, No 51. ⁶ Ibid., l. c. ⁷ Ibid., No 56. ⁸ Ibid., l. c. ⁹ Ibid., No 55. ¹⁰ Ibid., No 52. ¹¹ Ibid., p. 51. ¹² Ibid., No 59. ¹³ Ibid., No 60. ¹⁴ Ibid., No 66, cf. note 32. ¹⁵ Ibid., p. 52, No 98. ¹⁶ Ibid., p. 53, No 47. ¹⁷ Ibid., No 54. ¹⁸ Ibid., No 46. ¹⁹ Ibid., No 53.

Ġany al-azhār:

Hoenerbach:

انشيون	an[ī]šūn (Ansonville) ¹
بيباوس	bayāuš (Bayeux) ²
ابراوس	ibrāuš (Evreux) ³
رطوماغش	ruṭūmāguš (Rouen) ⁴
ديابه	diyāba (Dieppe) ⁵
نيطيز	buntīz (Pontoise) ⁶
برمنديه	nurmandiya (Normandie) ⁷
لزنه	luzana (Lausanne) ⁸
بزلسون	bizansūn (Besançon) ⁹
بردون	bardūn (Verdun) ¹⁰
اشبيره	išbīra (Speyer) ¹¹
ماس	māš (Metz) ¹²
لباجه	liyāga (Liège, Lüttich) ¹³
قمرای	qamrāi (Cambrai) ¹⁴
رايس	rā'is (Arras) ¹⁵
لونس	lunš (Laon) ¹⁶
ابرين	ibarīz (Paris) ¹⁷
جنجیوس	ġġīrs (Gisors) ¹⁸
الرايز	al-rā'iz (Arras) ¹⁹
قنط	qanṭ (Gent) ²⁰
طرنای	ṭurnāi (Tournai) ²¹
ابوجس	ibruġis (Brügge) ²²
قرمیزه	furmīza (Worms) ²³
ميانصه	mayānša (Mainz) ²⁴
قلونيه	qulūniya (Köln) ²⁵
استريط	ustrīṭ (Utrecht) ²⁶

¹ Ibid., p. 54, No 52. ² Ibid., No 67. ³ Ibid., No 68.
⁴ Ibid., p. 55, No 69. ⁵ Ibid., No 73. ⁶ Ibid., p. 57, cf. note 80. ⁷ Ibid., cf. note 80. ⁸ Ibid., No 43. ⁹ Ibid., No 96, cf. note 85. ¹⁰ Ibid., No 97. ¹¹ Ibid., No 93.
¹² Ibid., p. 59, No 95. ¹³ Ibid., No 86. ¹⁴ Ibid., No 83.
¹⁵ Ibid., p. 60, No 62. ¹⁶ Ibid., No 63. ¹⁷ Ibid., p. 61, No 61. ¹⁸ Ibid., No 65. ¹⁹ Ibid., p. 62, No 62. ²⁰ Ibid., p. 63, No 81. ²¹ Ibid., No 85. ²² Ibid., p. 64, No 80.
²³ Ibid., p. 66, No 89, cf. n. 150. ²⁴ Ibid., p. 67, No 88, cf. note 153. ²⁵ Ibid., No 87. ²⁶ Ibid., No 82.

Ġany al-azhār:

Hoenerbach:

هربرد	harburd (Herford) ¹
بنصه	banša (Banz) ²
دار مملکه اللمانين	dār mamlakat al-lamāniyīn ³
اکريزا	ikrīz[āw] (Graeze, Graz) ⁴
اله	ulma (Ulm) ⁵
اسکنجه	iskīnġa (Donaueschingen) ⁶
اون برط	auzburk (Augsburg) ⁷
یتصره	batšūwa, batzūwa (Bazowa, Passau) ⁸
رنج برک	ranġ burk (Regensburg) ⁹
بابير	bābīr (Bayern) ¹⁰
نوابیه — نوابیه — بامیه	nuwāmiya, nuwābiya, buwāmiya bu-wāniya (Böhmen) ¹¹
استرکونه	¹²
جیط لیوکه	¹³
شبروبه	¹⁴
سبق لارس	¹⁵
صیکله	¹⁶
شوراص	¹⁷
بزونه	¹⁸

¹ Ibid., p. 68, No 91, cf. T. Lewicki, *Op. cit.* part II, pp. 96—98.
² Hoenerbach, *op. cit.*, No 92. ³ Ibid., p. 69, cf. note 161.
⁴ Ibid., p. 70, No 42. ⁵ Ibid., No 44. ⁶ Ibid., No 41.
⁷ Ibid., p. 71, No 100.
⁸ Ibid., No 104, cf. note 180; T. Lewicki, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 41—43.
⁹ W. Hoenerbach, *op. cit.*, p. 72, No 103, cf. note 185; T. Lewicki, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 142—143.
¹⁰ W. Hoenerbach, *op. cit.*, p. 72, cf. T. Lewicki, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 144—5.
¹¹ W. Hoenerbach, *op. cit.*, p. 73, cf. notes 199 and 200; T. Lewicki, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 28—31.
¹² This as well as the six following names occur in the final part of the 2nd section of the 6th *climate* of Idrīsī's *Geography*, which is not comprised of in the Hoenerbach's edition. Concerning the name استرکونه cf. T. Lewicki, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 61—63.
¹³ Cf. T. Lewicki, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 63—65.
¹⁴ Ibid., *op. cit.*, II, pp. 54—46.
¹⁵ Ibid., *op. cit.*, II, pp. 175—176.

Ġany al-azhār: Lewicki:

فلاح	F(il)lāḥ, (B(il)lah) — Villach ¹
قرنطاره	Karānṭra — Carinthia and Pannonia ²
بلغرايه	Bal(i)grāta — Białogród (Alba Regia) ³
بزانه	Buzāna (Busana) — Bratislava ⁴
نيطرم	Nītram — Nitra ⁵
اقره	ʾ(A)kra — Eger ⁶
بطس	But(a)š — Budeč?, Biteš?, Vienna?, Trenczyn? ⁷
بقصير	Baḳ(a)šīn — Baacs ⁸
قاوز	Kāuin — Köve (Temes-Kubin) ⁹
مشتيله، مشتله (!)	Mišs(i)la — Misnia (Meissen) ¹⁰
تيتلوس	Tīt(a)lūs — Titel ¹¹
انكرية	ʾ(U)nk(a)r(i)ja — Hungary ¹²
اقولية	ʾ(A)kūl(i)ja — Aquileia ¹³
اسقلونية	ʾ(I)skl(a)u(u)n(i)ja — Dalmatia and Croatia ¹⁴
بانیه	Bān(i)ja — Banja? ¹⁵
لینه	Līna — Lim ¹⁶

¹ Ibid., op. cit., I, p. 127 and 4 (Arabic text), No 44; II, pp. 123—125.

² Ibid., I, p. 127 and 4 (text), No 45; II, pp. 50—54.

³ Ibid., I, p. 127 and 4 (text), No 48; II, pp. 59—61.

⁴ Ibid., I, p. 127 and 4 (text), No 50; II, pp. 127—129.

⁵ Ibid., I, p. 128 and 6 (text), No 71; II, pp. 68—70.

⁶ Ibid., I, p. 128 and 6 (text), No 74; II, pp. 43—45.

⁷ Ibid., I, p. 129 and 7 (text), No 85; II, pp. 46—50.

⁸ Ibid., I, p. 129 and 7 (text), No 91; II, pp. 80—82.

⁹ Ibid., I, p. 129 and 8 (text), No 97; II, pp. 84—86.

¹⁰ Ibid., I, p. 130 and 9 (text), No 106; II, pp. 107—111.

¹¹ Ibid., I, p. 131 and 11 (text), No 127; II, pp. 67—68.

¹² Ibid., I, p. 131 and 11 (text), No 128; II, pp. 31—33.

¹³ Ibid., I, p. 132 and 12 (text), No 144; II, pp. 139—141.

¹⁴ Ibid., I, p. 132 and 12 (text), No 145; II, pp. 136—137.

¹⁵ Ibid., I, p. 133 and 14 (text), No 163; II, pp. 145—146.

¹⁶ Ibid., I, p. 133 and 14 (text), No 164; II, pp. 147.

Ġany al-azhār: Lewicki:

غانلو	غانل	Ġān(a)l — Konavlje? ¹
البنادقة	البنادقة	al-B(a)nād(i)ka — Venitiens ²
فلغردون	بلغردون	B(a)l(a)gr(a)ḍun — Belgrad ³
افريزاسقا	افريزاسقا	ʾ(I)fr(a)nīs(u)fā — Braničevo ⁴
بقدونية	مقدونية	M(a)k(a)ḍun(i)ja — Macedonia ⁵
جرتغرايه	جرتغرايه	Ġ(a)rn(i)grāta — Csóngrad ⁶
تيسينو	تيسينو	T(a)nīsbar — Temesvár ⁷
منتوسو	هنقبر	H(u)nḳb(a)r (H(u)ntū) — Ungvár (Hont) ⁸
بلونيه، بلونه	بلونيه	B(u)lūn(i)ja — Poland ⁹
اقرافل	اقرافل	ʾ(I)krākū — Kraków ¹⁰
ماسله	ماشله	Māšla — Misnia (Meissen) ¹¹
قرلازه	قرلازه	K(u)zlara — Goslar ¹²
شصونية	شصونية	Š(a)šūn(i)ja — Saxony ¹³
هاله	هاله	Hālla — Halle ¹⁴
ينوز برك	نيون برك	Nīḡ(a)n = b(u)rk — Nienburg ¹⁵
جنازيه	جنازيه	Ġ(i)nāzna — Gniezno ¹⁶

¹ Ibid., I, p. 134 and 14 (text), No 173; II, pp. 151—154.

² Ibid., I, p. 134 and 14 (text), No 174; II, pp. 137—139.

³ Ibid., I, p. 134 and 15 (text), No 184; II, pp. 86—88.

⁴ Ibid., I, p. 135 and 16 (text), No 190; II, pp. 88—91.

⁵ Ibid., I, p. 135 and 16 (text), No 191; II, pp. 156—157.

⁶ Ibid., I, p. 135 and 18 (text), No 209; II, pp. 82—84.

⁷ Ibid., I, p. 136 and 18 (text), No 211; II, pp. 91—93.

⁸ Ibid., I, p. 137 and 20 (text), No 223; II, pp. 75—79.

⁹ Ibid., I, pp. 137, 142 and 20, 27 (text), No 224, 225, 319; II, pp. 33—37.

¹⁰ Ibid., I, pp. 137, 142 and 21, 28 (text), No 234, 321; II, pp. 113—115.

¹¹ Ibid., I, p. 137 and 21 (text), No 236; II, pp. 107—111, cf. note 89.

¹² Ibid., I, p. 140 and 25 (text), No 289; II, pp. 170—172.

¹³ Ibid., I, p. 140 and 25 (text), No 282; II, pp. 37—39.

¹⁴ Ibid., I, p. 141 and 26 (text), No 294; II, pp. 105—107.

¹⁵ Ibid., I, p. 141 and 26 (text), No 297; II, pp. 101—105.

¹⁶ Ibid., I, p. 142 and 28 (text), No 322; II, pp. 115—117.

Ġany al-azhār: Lewicki:

انقلابه	رتصلاية	r(a)t(i)slāba — Vratislava (Breslau) ¹
سر داوة	سرادية	S(i)rād(i)ja — Sieradz ²
نغراة	نغراة	N(u)grāda — Nógrad? ³
شينو	شتنو	Š(i)tnū — Szczecin (Stettin)? ⁴

¹ Ibid., I, p. 142 and 28 (text), No 323; II, pp. 117—120.

² Ibid., I, p. 142 and 28 (text), No 324; II, pp. 186—187.

³ Ibid., I, p. 142 and 28 (text), No 325; II, pp. 187—189.

⁴ Ibid., I, p. 142 and 28 (text), No 326; II, pp. 189—191.

FRANCISZEK KMIETOWICZ

UN TRÉSOR DES MONNAIES COUFIQUES TROUVÉ EN POLOGNE

Les rapports commerciaux qui liaient la Pologne et les pays de l'Orient musulman pendant le haut moyen âge sont fréquemment mentionnés dans les sources historiques écrites, et surtout dans les ouvrages des écrivains musulmans¹. Ces rapports sont confirmés aussi par les trésors des monnaies arabes qu'on trouve en quantité considérable sur le territoire de la Pologne. Les trésors provenant du IX-siècle et de la première moitié du X-siècle se composent presque exclusivement de monnaies arabes, plus tard vient s'y joindre une quantité toujours grandissante de monnaies de l'Europe occidentale. Jusqu'à ce jour nous comptons environ 300 trésors de monnaies arabes trouvés en Pologne. Ils ne sont pas également répartis sur toute la surface de notre pays: la Petite Pologne en est

¹ Comp. T. Lewicki, *Świat słowiański w oczach pisarzy arabskich*, dans *Slavia Antiqua*, t. II, 1949, p. 321—388; T. Lewicki, *Źródła arabskie do dziejów Słowiańszczyzny*, t. I, Wrocław 1956.