

AHMED DRAÏA UNIVERSITY - ADRAR

FACULTY OF ART AND LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE



Inventorying and Cataloging
Manuscripts -
The *Khizana* of Kussam as a Case
Study

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Candidate:

Mohamed Ali Djaafri

Jury Members:

President: Dr. Aziz Mostefaoui

Examiner: Mr. Abdelwahid Abidi

Supervisor: Ms. Hadjer Belhamidi

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Dedication

To those who grant and never demand ...

To those who were the reason of my existence ...

To my dear parents...

May Allah bless their souls and grant them Al-Janna ...

*To my dear brothers especially my elder brother Mustafa who
was my mentor ...*

*Here I am today graduating with Master's Degree and I am
dedicating this humble work to you ...*

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Abstract

This research is an attempt to shed light on the manuscript heritage in our country, especially in the southern part of it, taking the area of Tuat “Adrar”, and the library of Kussam as a model for study and as a sample of what is available in our region and our libraries. This research work is divided into three chapters; the first chapter is rather a theoretical framework that includes cataloging and inventorying and their relations to manuscripts, their history, types and use. The second chapter tackles the area of *Tuat*, a historical background and the most famous Ulama who visited the area. The third chapter analyzes the library of Kussam and its contents, and doing the catalog for the most important manuscripts by mentioning their writers, duplicators, and date of duplication in addition to the shape of the manuscript, and the font of the handwriting used.

Keywords: manuscripts, inventory, catalog, Tuat, Kussam, duplication.

الملخص

البحث الذي أمامنا هو محاولة لتسليط الضوء على تراث المخطوطات في بلدنا، خاصة في الجزء الجنوبي منه، مع أخذ منطقة توات "أدرار" ومكتبة كوسام كنموذج للدراسة وكعينة لما هو متاح في منطقتنا ومكتباتنا. لقد قسمنا بحثنا إلى ثلاثة فصول؛ الفصل الأول عبارة عن إطار نظري يشتمل على: المخطوطات وتعريفها وتاريخها وفهرستها وحصرها وعلاقاتها بالمخطوطات وتاريخها وأنواعها واستخداماتها. أما الفصل الثاني فيعرف بمنطقة توات وأهم العلماء الذين قطنوا المنطقة. و الفصل الثالث يتعمق في تحليل مكتبة كوسام ومحتوياتها والقيام بالفهرسة لأكثر المخطوطات أهمية من خلال ذكر كتابها ونسختها وتاريخ النسخ بالإضافة إلى شكل المخطوط، وخط الكتابة اليدوية المستخدمة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المخطوطات، الجرد، الفهرسة، توات، كوسام، النسخ

Résumé

Cette recherche est une tentative de faire la lumière sur le patrimoine manuscrit dans notre pays, en particulier dans la partie sud, en prenant la région de Tuat « Adrar » la bibliothèque de Kussam comme un modèle d'étude et comme un échantillon de ce qui est disponible dans notre région et nos bibliothèques.

Nous avons divisé notre recherche en trois chapitres ; le premier chapitre est plutôt un cadre théorique qui inclut : le manuscrit et sa définition et son histoire, le catalogage et l'inventaire et leurs relations avec les manuscrits, leur histoire, leurs types et leur utilisation. Le deuxième chapitre identifie la région de Tuat et les plus important Ulama que visiter cette région. Le troisième chapitre analyse la bibliothèque de Kussam et de son contenu et fait le catalogue des manuscrits les plus importants en mentionnant leurs auteurs, duplicateurs et date de duplication en plus de la forme du manuscrit, la police de l'écriture utilisée.

Mots Clés : manuscrits, inventaire, catalogue, Touat, Koussam, reproduction.

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General Introduction

Manuscript heritage is a fundamental pillar of human legacy. Thanks to it, humankind was able to record his culture and knowledge in various sciences and was mentioned in the history and civilizations of the nations. Manuscripts represent the means by which the civilizations reached their progress. However, this can only be achieved by keeping it out of oblivion and loss by shedding the light on this heritage, and offering investigation, publication and maintenance. In addition, we need to give a hand to the support and assistance needed to enable researchers to access this heritage to save it from neglect before the time factor comes on what is left of it.

This research is an attempt to shed light on the manuscript heritage in our country, especially in the southern part of it, taking the area of *Tuat* “Adrar” the *khizana* of Kussam as a model for study and as a sample of what is available in our region and our *khizanat*. We study the availability of scientific heritage of manuscripts, their places of existence, the reasons of the neglect of these centers, and the extent to which the development of life nurtures the culture in *Tuat*. In addition to that, we discuss the balances and status of the *khizana* under consideration and whether they receive the attention and the support they need.

Perhaps one of the most important reasons and motives to choose this subject was the desire to study the Islamic heritage of manuscripts, which gather in its contents many historical, religious, linguistic, literary and scientific matters as it is considered the spine of the cultural and civilizational history of each nation. In our view, the area of *Tuat* is in line with the practical dimension of our research.

The problematic of the research would be to answer the following questions:

1. Have the cataloging rules been applied to the Kussam *khizana* in particular?
2. Did the *Ulama* of this region contribute to enriching the manuscripts *Khizanat*?
3. What are the reasons for the neglect of these centers?

In this study, we have relied on the bibliographic research. It serves the purpose and the nature of the subject studied that includes diagnosis of the reality of manuscripts located in the *Khizanat* of the province of *Tuat* in general, and the *Kussam khizana* that we are studying in particular, and includes exploring the physical situation of the manuscripts in the treasury.

This research is divided into three chapters. The first chapter is rather a theoretical framework that includes manuscripts and their definition and history, cataloging and inventorying and their relations to manuscripts, their history, types and use. The second chapter discusses the area of *Tuat*, and its historical background, and also the most famous *ulama* that visited or lived in the area. The last part would be dedicated to speak about manuscripts. The third chapter analyzes the *khizana* of *Kussam* and its contents and doing the catalog for the most important manuscripts by mentioning their writers, scribes, and date of duplication in addition to the shape of the manuscript and the font of the handwriting used.

1. Introduction

The library studies consist of two main pillars which are cataloging and inventorying. They play a major role in facilitating the learning process and saving so much time. The inventory is carried out by library keepers each month or year to register each new or lost book. Cataloging books in terms of the title or the author eases the way for the scholar to access the library without any obstacles. In this chapter, we will describe both terms and give an elaborated explanation for both terms, in addition to templates.

2. Cataloging

It is one major aspect of library studies because of the value it grants for controlling knowledge and presenting it in a proper and well-organized way for the scholars and researchers, no matter what degree they have or what field they are specialized in. Without this art of cataloguing, libraries would be just storages full of treasures inaccessible for those who seek research or information.

2.1 Definition of Cataloguing

1. Abdulhadi defined cataloging as the process of technical preparation of information vessels from books and periodicals, manuscripts, audiovisual materials, film clips, etc., designed to be available to the beneficiaries of the library on the most accessible routes the least time and effort possible (Abdulhadi 12).

2. Hamsheri defined it as the process of determining responsibility for the existence of an article, a specific office or a source of information, a description of its physical and intellectual features, and preparing the records in a particular system so as to

facilitate the reader's and researcher's access to the information they want (Hamsheri 20).

3. Sarfi said that cataloging can be seen as the means used to link index and indexed files stored in files. The index locates and combines them according to their similarities together in the subject (Sarfi 18).

2.2 The Concept of Catalog

Catalog or the table of contents is the result of cataloguing. The Catalog is considered as the key and the guide of the library. It also helps locating the contents. The catalog is the link between the reader and the library's contents in whatever category that might be.

Some use the terms catalog, index and bibliography as similar concepts. However, there are some slight differences between them. Catalog is a list of library items in one library or a group of libraries organized in a specific order. Therefore, catalog is a guide for the researcher by which they can find their material. As for bibliography, it is the art of books and manuscripts description. It includes the whole name of the book, the author's name, the name of the translator, the house of publication, the place of publication, the date, the volume, and the number of pages. The index, on the other hand, focuses on specifics rather than the whole and it can be defined as the list of document contents, such as chapters in a book or conference papers. The index does not repeat the catalog; it completes it.

From the above, we conclude that all three offer the service of simplifying the task of searching for a certain document or a publication. The terminology is only a reflection of the goal we as researchers gain from it.

2.3 The Historical Background to Cataloging

The history of cataloging can be traced back to a very old age. Libraries aimed to classify and organize their contents to facilitate their readers' access. The catalog had the shape of an inventory earlier then, and it had developed to become, as we know it today, a tool for retrieving data.

The catalogs of the 17th century resembled those of the 20th century. Among Assurbanipal's fossils (668-626 BC) clay boards were discovered that looked like a catalog, and they were used to trace the location of the book and get some bibliographic information about it such as the title, the number of boards, and the number of lines on each board (Grafton D).

It is also mentioned that the library of Alexandria had a thorough catalog that was prepared by Kaliamos on wooden boards in the year 250 BC. This one contained 120 folders.

The catalogs of the Greeks resemble those of nowadays, and the only difference was that they added the author's name (Laidi 45).

Sufficient information were received about the libraries of Greek civilization and about their catalogs. They were common in public libraries and personal libraries at homes, where there were Papyrus rolls divided into Latin and Greek and under each section, there were subsections according to their large topics, and there have been attempts to collect the books of one author in one section. The index provided information on the title or first lines of the book (introduction), number of lines and information about the (Alyan 18).

The Arab Islamic civilization has known private libraries and public libraries, school libraries, mosque libraries, hospitals and others. There were special catalogs that provided information about the Arabic and Islamic manuscripts and indexes up to dozens of folders in many (Mustafa 45).

Indexing has now become a science that has its theoretical foundations and practical applications. It has been a basic curriculum in the institutes and departments of the study of libraries and information all over the world. It is the basis of the study of libraries and information.

The process went through several stages. There were the English bases and the American bases. The two groups agreed on rules based on the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR). The ACCR had been exposed to some rules for development and modernization, which ended in a second edition called ACCR 2 (Al-Halouji 136).

The rules are applicable in most of the world's libraries east and west, north and south. This is an advantage, because it is in the interest of the reader to find data that mentions sources of information written in a unified way in libraries they use (Al-Halouji 62).

2.4 The Importance of Cataloging

Cataloguing has an important and prominent position in the science of documentation, libraries, and information because its ultimate goal is to control and provide human knowledge in a prescribed and organized manner for researchers and scholars to benefit from them in various scientific fields.

Cataloging occupies an important corner of the library in general and works of art in a special way. No matter how much the volume of the library is, cataloging cannot be

dispensed, especially in this age which is described as the era of information explosion or information revolution, because the obvious interest in research and studies in various fields led to a huge flood in the quantity and type of information sources. As a result, collections of libraries, documentation and information centers have evolved clearly. It has become very difficult to rely on individual manual efforts to control the large number of groups (Alyan 63).

Information vessels or sources have also taken different forms recently. They had emerged from their traditional forms of audio-visual materials in various forms, in film thumbnails and in computer extracts. The languages in which information sources are produced have multiplied recently. Literature on the subject has begun to appear in different languages although English still controls a high proportion of these literatures, and even subjects addressed by sources of information have become more and more specialized (Alyan 18).

As a result, libraries and centers of information faced obstacles, especially in the technical and organizational aspects and processes. There was an urgent need to develop appropriate technical systems and mechanisms, and to devise new methods and tools by which we can control sources of information and their organization for the conduct of their use by the community of beneficiaries with different categories and interests. As a result, information centers had to be developed in order to achieve their objectives (20).

The importance of cataloging can be summarized in the following points:

1. A tool for setting the digital bibliography.
2. A tool for retrieving information.
3. A tool to evaluate groups according to their themes.
4. A tool of material registration in the library.

Cataloging is therefore obligatory and necessary. Without it, the library would become a repository of materials to its users to handle or benefit from them, and if the library fails to manage the use of its materials, it fails to perform its function.

3. Types of Cataloging

The types of Cataloging fall under two broad categories, which are:

- Dictionary Catalog
- Divided Catalog

Each of these two categories resembles the other, and they include entries for authors, titles and subjects for sources of information that are in the library or the information center. The difference between the first order and the second order is a difference of entries. The dictionary catalog includes alphabetical order. As for the divided catalog, it is composed of independent indexes for the authors, titles, and topics, or authors and titles are grouped together in one index and topics in another index (Abdulhadi 33).

3.1. Dictionary Catalog

It is a catalog that combines in a single alphabetical order the cards or entries of the authors, titles and subjects. The dictionary catalog is the most common type in American libraries. This system represents a single index system, a trend not shared by the librarians in other countries. However, European libraries were characterized by a system of multiple indexes (Abdulhadi 35).

This type of index is user-friendly as it combines in one place each of the entries that a reader may need, but its value is only effectively apparent in especially small

libraries, school libraries, and public libraries. If libraries grow, this will be accompanied by a significant growth in their indexes. The dictionary catalog is the primary species that can be affected by the difficulties and complications that arise in it to such an extent that it becomes difficult for the reader to easily and quickly discover the information he wants (Alyan 12).

3.2. The Divided Catalog

Since the 30's of the 11th century, libraries have begun to look for an appropriate solution to overcome the difficulties and complications of the dictionary catalog. The index was one of the solutions, and the idea of ranking in separate alphanumeric indexes is not the essence but rather, the means to avoid the complexities inherent to the causal modern index development (40).

The segmentation may be assigned to any partition to separate units, such as the author's index, the index of the title and the subject index. The segmentation can be horizontal, which is the fractionation to independent indexes, each built within the field covered by a complete dictionary. Such fragments exist in most libraries in the catalogs of sections or sections and catalogs of foreign books. Some libraries also used to separate audio cards and visual cards for books and the organization of patrol cards in a special (40).

The fragmented index is easily examined and easily described. It is known for its input and speed in providing what the reader needs. This index requires that the reader determines which entries they need, the author's entrance, the entrance of the title, or the introduction of the subject.

Before knowing the part of the index, one should refer to the fact that the single record in the catalog consists of two main parts, the head or the entrance. The description deals with the author's methods of indexing order, this led to the emergence of catalogs that can be listed as follows:

3.3. The Author Catalog

It is the index in which the cards or entries are arranged in alphabetical order, according to the affiliation of their authors, and this catalog includes other entries for co-authors, transcribers, translators, investigators, editors, etc. It is one of the most important catalogs in libraries, and there is an agreement on the fact that the library cannot have a full index unless it contains an index of authors, and there are many libraries that can function without a subject index, but they cannot operate without the authors catalog.

The importance of the authors' catalog according to Muhammad Fathi Abdul Hadi's point of view is as follows:

- The name of the author is the most visible and easiest form for the book. The name of the author has something to say about it.
- The authors' catalog is capable of compiling all the production of one author in one place under his name and cannot be available in other catalogs.
- The techniques that have received general agreement all relate to the author's entry.
- This catalog is useful in accessing an article if the researcher knows the name of the article's author. This catalog is considered the most used catalog by the library's pioneers, even by the staff. The main problem of this catalog is that the users face many

difficulties especially in Arab libraries. These difficulties include the search for Arabic names such as Al-Kindi, Ibn Al-Nadim, Al-Jahez, and others (Abdulhadi 21).

3.4. The Title Catalog

It is the index in which the cards or entries are arranged in alphabetical order. The importance and value of the title catalog do not equal the importance and value of the author's catalog. It is very useful for the researcher or reader who does not know a particular library book except the title.

The author catalog and subject catalog have a special importance especially in Arabic, where the title of the book is of great importance, and is often short and distinctive such as *Roh AlTeib Fi Ghosn Andalus Al ratib* (The Spirit of Fragrance in The Moisturizing Andalusian Branch). It does not resemble the title catalog which is easily used in comparison to other catalogs.

3.5. The Subject Catalog

It is the index in which the cards or entrances are arranged in alphabetical order, depending on the head subjects under which office materials are included. This catalog gives reports in a statement of what the library or information centers contain like books, reports, subjects, movies, movie thumbnails etc.

It also serves to clarify the library's sources of information related to topics required for different purposes (Said 35).

3.6. The Classified Catalog

Cards or entries in this catalog are arranged in logical order or according to symbols or numbers of the classification system. This index is usually composed of three sections:

1. Classified section.

2. Alphabetical search by authors or titles.

3. Alphabetical headings and the independent indexes can be arranged and integrated together in a single format. This catalog is classified as reflecting the logical system of the classification plan used in arrangements of library materials.

Each group or section can be printed to be a complete index for that group section. It helps in assembling all materials in a particular position in a more useful way for researchers. In addition to that, it provides a survey of areas of intellectual production such as literature, philosophy, jurisprudence and modern science.

It is easy to prepare and arrange the catalog from the view of the indexer because it is the result of the work done by its indexer when classifying the book.

One of the disadvantages of this type of catalog is that it is highly variable due to the changing science and its evolution. The scholar needs to know the seriousness of the classification system used in the library, because the method of ordering the workbook index may be incomprehensible for beneficiaries (Alyan 32).

4. Cataloging History and Others

Cataloging deals with history as well, such as the books entitled *The Catalog of the Unique Contract* by Ibn Abd Rabbu, and the translations of *Hiliat Al-Awlia*. One would rarely find a scientific reference without a descriptive catalog attached to it.

The importance of this science has emerged in this era more than the past for several reasons, including, first of all, the fragility of reliance on memory and investigation. This was a trademark of scientists and students in the past. Second of all, the rustiness of people in emerging in various sciences, whereas scientists in the past were talented at several arts. Thirdly, the invention of computer, which contains an organized memory. Lastly, this memory can hold thousands of information, names, books, and matters. The scholar can access those pieces of information whenever they need (El-Amin 251).

The science of cataloging has its roots in the history of libraries. Nowadays, thanks to the scientific development we are witnessing more attention, care and creativity.

5. Categories and Forms of Cataloging

Forms of cataloging can be classified to five forms on a concrete basis.

5.1. The Book Catalog

This catalog takes the form of a book. It can be a manuscript or a printed edition. That was the predominant style in libraries until the end of the 17th century. The book catalog is considered as one of the oldest forms used by libraries in general, this

traditional form was taken by many libraries that used to publish periodically a general printed index of their collections to maintain the novelty of this catalog (Abdulhadi 53).

The book catalog was given this name because it is published in a book containing the bibliographic data of the materials contained in the library. It is also called the printed catalog because it is usually issued in print and it was common in the period when libraries collections were few. The catalog issued by the Library of Congress entitled National Union Catalog is an example of the book catalog. In addition to the catalog issued by the Egyptian Book House, and also the library of Al-Azhar University (Said 25).

5.2. The Sheaf Catalog

A modern Italian invention. This form of catalog was not very liked by scholars. It has been used in libraries during the third quarter of the 19th century. It takes a mixed shape of the book catalog and the card catalog.

The sheaf catalog is a thick paper bag or leather case. It contains about 100 cards, within each there are data of the office materials. Those cards are grouped objects into one folder that resembles a book; each group includes more than 500 cards. This format was used at The Cairo University Library. It is, however, of little use now in modern libraries in general (28).

5.3. The Card Catalog

It is a modern form of cataloging, and its use had spread widely in libraries and centers of information in the beginning of the 20th century, especially after the creation of the Library of Congress in 1901 (Alyan 21).

The card catalog consists of cards with a global scale of 7.5 cm by 12.5 cm. It is made of a thick paper, and this card is perforated at a height of half a centimeter from half the bottom edge. This card is kept in special drawers for this purpose. This kind of catalog has many advantages such as:

- The easiness of use.
- The flexibility in terms of ease of entering and removing cards.
- The addition of new entries and excluding others.
- The ability to change and modify the bibliographic data contained in the cards.
- The long lasting cards because they can be encapsulated in a certain plastic layer

to keep it from damage (Abdulhadi 46).

5.4. The Automated Catalog

There are two main branches of this form of catalog:

The first is that the cards are depicted on the film thumbnails such as microfilm or microfiche, which is a miniature reproduction of the catalog data. It has two common forms:

➤ Microfiche Catalog

It is a number of sheets of transparent film, each of which contains a number of images arranged in rows.

➤ Microfilm Catalog

It is a mixture of more than a transparent film that contains images that are arranged in a sequence. Both forms can be produced directly from a computer database.

The result can be found miniaturized and it is called Computer Output Microform Catalog (COMCAT) (Said 23).

In general, automatic catalogs help the library in avoiding problems that are associated with the traditional way of indexing. The automated catalog is known for its efficiency, speed and accuracy, and information retrieval. The computer is of great importance in saving time and effort for the researcher. In addition, the required information can be obtained quickly, comprehensively and in a printed form. However, the automated catalog is expensive and requires training for workers and beneficiaries.

6. Inventorying

Inventorying is one crucial aspect in library science. It organizes and facilitates the work for readers and scholars.

6.1. Definition of Inventorying

a. Inventory is a process or method the library or information centers use to organize their content in records that are verified in a general index. The inventory period ranges from one to five years (in a case of a great library) (Al-Najdawi 60).

b. The inventory is the process of matching the books in the library to the register of custody. The annual inventory of the library is carried out at least one month before the end of the year, and in the presence of both the assistant and the secretary of the library. The inventory file in the library and a second copy are kept in the institution inventory file, and the original is sent to the office of supervision (Kahala 15).

6.2. Inventory Benefits

There are several benefits for inventorying manuscripts, the most important ones of which are:

- a. Knowledge of missing books, and addressing that shortage according to the possibility of the institution.
- b. Discovery of damaged or lost books from the mandate.

6.3. The Inventory Registry

1. The committee should be composed of the assistants, the secretary of the library, and the members.
2. Inventorying the books of each section at the beginning of the year by returning to the register of the mandate.
3. Inventorying of added books according to what is written in the register of mandate (Kulayb 96).

6.4. Inventorying Aims

Inventorying is one of the most important documentary works that a library relies on. It is very attached to the general life of books and references starting from the date of its login until the date of its exit from the pedagogic and informational life of the library. This operation requires two people or more to organize the books on shelves and registers. The accordance of book groups is checked through a certain table. This operation is significant due to many reasons:

- a. Some books are lost or stolen while they are still listed in the bibliography.
- b. Certain library materials were not registered in the catalog for a reason or another during the registration phase (101).

Inventorying also has a portion in styling and organizing books, especially the academic and national ones that have a large number of visitors. The inventory has some benefits that can be listed as follows:

- a- Recognizing the missing books and making the necessary procedures.
- b- Discovering the tainted books that do not suit the readers and getting rid of it in a proper way.
- c- Checking the books that need bookbinding or reconditioning.
- d- Recognizing the additional books that are not listed within the inventory and deciding their fate.
- e- Through this operation, some books and annexes will appear a little short in the organizing process. The process of inventorying helps in discovering those short books (103).

6.5. Inventorying Times

The inventory process is carried out by sensitizing most workers to the need, value, and necessity of relying on different advantages to reduce the burden of management and damage resulting from the neglect of inventory. The process can be done annually or once every two or three years or five years. The number of groups and manpower working in the library or the documentation center would better choose the appropriate time such as the summer holiday to do the process of inventorying (Al-Halouji 61).

7. The Methods of Inventory

The inventory process depends on how certain methods are known such as the use of the central inventory record or the secondary inventory register. If these conditions

are not achieved, the scholar can rely on the subject catalog or the shelves and make verifications of the documents that may be sent to the department of binding and restoration, if the item does not exist, then it is missing.

8. Inventory and Registration Steps

- ✓ Making sure that the books in the shelves are arranged in a sequential and a proper order.

- ✓ If using a rack list, the librarian has to make sure that cards are sorted by label numbers from 0 to 900.

- ✓ Starting the inventory from books with the smallest numbers to the largest.

- ✓ Checking the books; monitoring the classification, the author of the book, title, the part and the serial number.

- ✓ Following the notes that the colleagues have made in the catalog.

- ✓ In case the inventory record is used, the person who checks data monitors the information from the record with the document.

- ✓ Marking the list or the record for the books that have been monitored.

- ✓ If it appears that some books are not in the register and are in the shelves, they should be isolated in their own gallery to be checked and corrected with other groups.

- ✓ Checking the books in the inventory record, and making sure they are in the database or the card catalog.

- ✓ If there is a shortage of books, a list of the bibliographic and commercial data of these books should be made.

- ✓ Following the official methods to end the subject of short books as missing.

- ✓ After the fate of these lost books is decided, the library must remove them from the catalog and the database.

9. The Problems of Inventorying

There are several problems that stand in the way of inventory especially in libraries including:

- Inventorying process is expensive.
- It needs great human effort.
- It requires a long time.
- It is a tiring process that is not favored by beneficiaries.
- The inventory will not produce a result, especially in the case of lost books.

It is possible to say in this particular field that most document institutions suffer from inventory problems. Therefore, care should be taken in processing such files. It is possible to appoint committees of specialists, professionals and administrators to determine the frameworks to be followed, considering that the inventory is one of the sensitive files in the institution.

10. Conclusion

Some researchers are often confused between cataloging and inventorying. Each of the two has its own method and its own process. Cataloging is describing the book, the author, the publisher, the number of sheets, and the title. Whereas inventorying is a process that librarians do monthly or annually to check the added or the missing books.

1. Introduction

Tuat region is located in the province of Adrar, in the south of Algeria. This region was once a business line trade from South Sudan to Morocco and Mauritania in West Africa. This movement brought with it a rise in commerce as well as science. Many *Ulamas* like Al-Tililani and Moulay Souleyman Ibn Ali travelled from Morocco to Tuat to spread their knowledge. Those *Ulama* settled in the area and built what is called a *Zawiya* (A center of teaching religious matters like jurisprudence, Quran, and Hadith). There are more than 30 *Zawya* in the whole of Adrar and they are still active until today. In this chapter, we are going to identify *Tuat* and its most important *Ulama* in addition to the most important *Khizanat* (small libraries that contains old manuscripts) of manuscripts in the region.

2. Background of *Tuat* Region

The axis point of the thesis is to give credit to *Tuat*. It is the central region of the province of Adrar in the south of Algeria.

2.1. The Geography of *Tuat* Region and Its History

The province of Adrar is known for its archeology and history, culture and civilization. All these elements make it one of the preferred directions for tourists and scientists from inside and outside Algeria. Adrar has a great touristic and cultural potential, and it can attract thousands of tourists while maintaining its original distinctive character as it is the case for the city of Marrakech and Taroudant in Morocco. The value of the city of Adrar lies in its old villages and cities such as *Tamantit*, *Tuat*, *Gurara*, and *Tidikelt*.

The province of Adrar emerged after the administrative division of 1947. It is located in the south, which is part of Greater African desert, and it is the farthest point

of about 1500 km from the capital city Algiers. The area of *Tuat* includes a number of cities, and *Kusur* (old villages) counting to more than three hundred and fifty, in addition to oasis scattered here and there on the sands of the desert. Adrar covers an area of 427968 Km² (Faraj 56).

2.2. Identifying the Region of *Tuat*

In the 15th century, the city of *Tuat* attracted the attention of the neighboring countries as an economic, cultural and scientific pole, and reached its peak of cultural prosperity during the 16th century. The students and the scholars of each sector were coming along with the African Islamic *Mamluks* that sought science to strengthen their influence, and to adapt the area's knowledge and civilization, and before the review of the most important stations passed by *Tuat* and the most important scientists, we have to define the region first.

2.3. The location

The province of *Tuat* lies on a wide area in the far southwestern part of the country, which made it overlooking Sudan especially in the two countries of Mali and Mauritania, and thus, it occupies an important geographical position. The region since ancient times has represented a strategic place within the African region, which has made it a cross point between North and South (The Guide of the Province of Adrar 03).



The map shows the four main regions of Adrar. Source: http://www.wilaya-adrar.dz/?page_id=10

The region is divided into three main regions:

- The *Gurara* region in the north with *Timimoun* as its capital
- The region of *Tidikelt* in the south and its capital *Ain Saleh*
- The region of *Tuat*, located between the borders of the two former regions and is the center of the region and embraces the three ancient capitals "*Timmi*, *Tamantit*, and *Adrar*, which the French had made a capital of the entire region.

2.4. The Origin of the Name *Tuat*

The sources differed about the origin of the name *Tuat*, although most of the stories are based on the first people that dealt with the origin of the word *Tuat*. It is mentioned in the book *History of Sudan* by Al-Saadi that the Sultan of Mali, *Kitkan Moses* was going to pilgrimage accompanied by a large group of the people of his country, and when they reached this region, some of them got infected with a disease known to them in the name of *Tuat*. As a result, they named the area after the disease they were infected with *Tuat* (Al-Saadi 7).

We cannot take the story seriously for several reasons, first, the word *Tuat* is a *Tamazight* word, and it is associated with the *Amazigh* existence in the region. Second, the sources that dealt with the word *Tuat* indicated that the term is old; probably dating back to old ages, because the area was one of the commercial stations, connecting what is known now as West Africa and North Africa. The Berber tribes who migrated from the northern regions as a result of Roman and Byzantine pressure settled in the area. Third, the story was not clear about who discovered *Tuat*, and whether there were residents before.

The second story is based on the view of *Mohammed bin Omar ibn Muhammad al-Mabrouk Al-badawi* in his manuscript "*Transfer of Narrators*". The story stated that when *Ukba Ibn Nafie Al-Fahri* arrived at *Wad Noon and Daraa* in the year 66 hijri, he asked the people about the area *Tuat* whether it is a good land or not (*tuati* in Arabic), so they called it *Tuat* (Al-Badawi 05).

The third story states the narrative of *Muhammad bin Abdul Karim bin Abdul Haq Bakri*, he stated in his book "*Dorrat Al-aklam fi Akhbar Almaghrib baad Al-Islam*" that the reason for calling *Tuat* by this name was due to the era of *Almowahidin* state.

The kings of that state realized that this land was an area rich of goods, so they opposed *Atawat* (taxes) on its people. As a result, the region was known as *Tuat* (03).

The above indicates that there is a controversy about the origin of the derivation of the term '*Tuat*'. A phonetic name with distinctive connotations depending on the fact that the language it originates from may be *Berber*, *Tukruri*, *Targui* or Arabic.

2.5.The Coming of Islam to *Tuat* and the Beginning of the Influx of Tribes

The state of *Al-Murabitin* under the leadership of *Abdullah bin Yasin Almurabiti* had the credit of the completion of the coming of Islam to the area of Sahara. The

Sanhaji people were Pagan, and some of them were converted into Islam by "*Ukba Ibn Nafi'I Al-Fihri*". Islam did not spread out until the fifth Hijri century by *Abdullah ibn Yasin Al-Jazuli* (Mili 217).

The remoteness of the region from the quarrel location made it a safe haven for many Arab Maghreb tribes, who had preferred to stay away from their communities and from the political issues in Morocco, especially during the rule of the Fatimids and Almurabitin who were pursuing the *Zanati* branch of the Berber tribes. The forerunners of the Arabs to arrive to the region were *Al-Hilalis* and *Al-Ma'kil* after their alliance with *Znata* tribes, as well as the inability of *Bin Salim* tribes to stand against them all. They lived in the regions of Tafilaleet in Morocco and then moved on to *Tuat* and lived in the caverns. They owned the *Kusur* of Sahara that they set up in the wilderness like *Alkusur* of *Al-Sus*, west, then *Tuat*, *Bouda*, and *Tamantit* (Ibn Khaldoun 59).

3. The Most Famous *Ulama* of *Tuat* and their Role in Spreading the Intellectual Movement

Tuat has witnessed an intellectual and scientific revival since the ninth Hijri century, during which a group of jurists, scholars, and muftis emerged in *Tuat*, and their fame spread to the various cities of Islamic Morocco and Western Sudan. During this period, a number of *Ulama* came to the area from Morocco such as *Sheikh Moulay Suleiman bin Ali*, who came from Fes the year 1184, *Sheikh Issa ibn Maryam al-Bouti* who arrived in the year 1314, and *Sheikh Abu Yahia Muhammad Al-Munyari* in the year 1412 (Al-Bekri 75).

Those who came from different regions had a major role in the flourishing of science in *Tuat*, especially *Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdul Karim Almaghili*, who was the first to make investigations based on discussion and research.

Here are brief biographies of the most important *Ulama* in the region:

3.1. Sheikh Mohamed Ibn Abdelkarim Al-Maghili

He was born in *Maghila*. Historians differed on the date of his birth. Sheikh *Al-Maghili* spent his life as a communicator of science and of the *Kadiri* method, and he moved to Western Sudan in Takdeh Kishin and continued his reform movement there. He strengthened his relationships with kings to spread the benefits. One of the closest ones was the Sultan *Haj Mohammed Askia*, who knew how much scientific capacities *Al-maghili* had. *Al-maghili* kept teaching nearly twenty years. He had compositions including "*Al-Badr Al-Munir in the Sciences of Interpretation*", "*Interpretation of Al-Fatihah*", and "*Misbah Al-arwah fi Osol Al-falah* (Al-bekri 1, 2).

3.2. Sheikh Abu Yahya Mohamed Al-Menyari

He was a resident of *Tamantit*; he took over the judiciary in 815 Hijri. He gained the trust and satisfaction of all people. He managed the laws and regulations and connected the *Tuati* community, and remained in the judiciary position until he died in 840 (Al-bekri 62).

3.3 Sheikh Abdulhak Ibn Abdelkarim Ibn Al-bekri

He was one of the *Ulama* of the famous *Bakri* family. He studied at the hands of his father *Sheikh Abdul Karim* and Shaykh *Abd al-Rahman ibn Omar Al-Tililani* and Shaykh *Omar ibn Muhammad al-Mustafa al-Raggadi*. He spoke several dialects such as *Zenati*, *Targui*, and *Tukruri*. He took over the judiciary in the region by permission from his own father, and he created a Council of *Shura* (consultation). This council includes four senior jurists. They were consulted in every small and large matter. His successor *Mohammed bin Abdul Rahman Al-balbali* wrote his records in the book *The Art of Balbalia*, which became a reference to the judges and scholars in *Tuat*. Sheikh Al-Bakri died in 1976 (Al-bekri 35).

3.4. Sheikh Mohamed Ibn Mohamed Bel'Alem Al-zeglawi

He was one of the grandsons of *Shaykh Ali bin Hanini al-Ansari*, he was born in *Zaglu*, where he was taught by *Sheikh Abdul Rahman bin Omar Alitinlani*. He developed a religious character and was permitted to teach. He handled the *fatwa* and the judiciary, and was one of the four *Shura* (consultation) men in *Tuat*. He is the writer of *Al'durra Alfakhira*. He moved to the country of the *Takrur* and practised teaching and *Ifta'a*. He wrote many books including: the book *Al-Wajiz* in which he explained the book *'The Summary of Khalil* (Al-bekri 93).

3.5. Sheikh Sidi Ahmed Youssef

He is *Yusuf bin Ali bin al-Hussein al-Wangali*. He was born in the *kasr* of *Oulad Wangal*, and then moved to ancient *Tinilan*. He went to Pilgrimage several times, accompanied in some of them by *Abdulkadir bin Omar*. He was taught by *Sidi Abdul Karim bin Ahmed Al-Tamantiti* (96).

3.6. Sheikh Souleyman ibn Omar

He is *Sulaiman ibn Moulay Ali al-Sharif*. He was born in *Fes* the year 546 Hijri, and he got his first teachings from *Sheikh Ali bin Harzham*. The latter ordered him to travel to *Tuat* in the year 580 Hijri, he reached the village of '*Aryan Al-ras*' in *Tassabit*, and from there to the *ksar* of *Tililat*' in 582 Hijri, and he settled in *Oulad Aissa*. As *Sheikh Suleiman* grew older, he moved to the *Ksar* of *Oulad Ouchen* and stayed there until he died in the year 1271 (85).

4. Manuscripts

This part gives a thorough view on manuscripts, and count the most important libraries of manuscripts in the area.

4.1. Definition of Manuscripts

a. A manuscript is an unpolished version of earliest draft of a book. A book in manuscript form will be edited. It is often sent back to the author to be rewritten. Once it is fully ready, it is sent to the production side where it is prepped to be printed as an actual book. (Deahl)

b. Oxford Dictionaries defines manuscript as any document written by hand, as opposed to being mechanically printed or reproduced in some indirect or automated way. More recently, it is understood to be an author's written, typed, or word-processed copy of a work, as distinguished from the print of the same work. Before the arrival of printing, all documents and books were manuscripts. Manuscripts are not defined by their contents, which may combine writing with mathematical calculations, maps, explanatory figures or illustrations. Manuscripts may be in book form, scrolls or in codex format. Illuminated manuscripts are enriched with pictures, border decorations, elaborately embossed initial letters or full-page illustrations.

4.2. Definition of *Khizana* of Manuscripts

The manuscript *khizana* is a small popular library with manuscripts that are in most cases located at the *Zawya* of the religious science and the Quran. The manuscripts are owned by the Sheikh of the *Zawya* or by the owner of the enterprise. The manuscripts are inherited like the rest of the inheritance from money and housing and others. The son with a great portion of religious acquirements in the family has the priority of keeping them.

Manuscripts in Algeria are rich with great historical and cultural heritage, and some of them are not discovered yet, including the *Kussam khizana* in Adrar that contains a huge amount of manuscripts (Haj Ahmed 58).

5. The *Khizanat* of Manuscripts in the Region

The province of Adrar contains a decent number of *khizanat* of manuscripts that include approximately fifty-three *khizanat*. Refer to the board in the appendix. The board is divided into six columns, the name of the *khizanat*, the location, the municipality, the foundation name, the date of founding, and the name of the owner.

6. Conclusion

To conclude, we consider the importance of the geographical location of the region of *Tuat*, that linked the North to the South, and its historical and cultural reality that played a major role in spreading the Arabic culture in the Sahara and many parts of the world during the medieval period. It was populated by scientists, scholars (*Ulama*), and writers, and from them, it reached scientific and intellectual benefits. These *ulama* were responsible for delivering the message. They suffered hardships and difficulties in order to spread the teachings of religion throughout the nation.

Tuat is one of the most important geographical areas rich in manuscripts through the *Ksusr* and *Zawayas* of the region. Recent statistics indicated that only 3000 manuscripts are remaining in those *khizanat*. The manuscripts used to be more than 27000 manuscripts before the looting and theft during the French colonization. The province of central *Tuat* contains 28 libraries of manuscripts, while other regions contain less, such as *Tidikelt* that contains 11 *khizanat* of manuscripts and *Gurara* that

contains 14 *khizanat*. None of these manuscripts is indexed, and there are no minimum conditions for their preservation is unavailable.

1. Introduction

One of the most important aspects of library science is to do the cataloging. When doing so, the scholar or researcher must choose one cataloging template, and follow a certain process of cataloging that serves their need. Cataloging a *Khizana* of manuscripts is a hard process that requires attention and motivation, because some manuscripts are very delicate, and not anyone can deal with them in a convenient manner. In this third chapter, we will catalog the most important manuscripts in the *Khizana* of Kussam using the template of the Egyptian librarian Dr. Al-Halouji.

2. The *Khizana* of Manuscripts

This section discusses *Kussam* center, its date of creation and its current supervisor.

2.1. Identifying *Kussam* Center

This center is located in *Timmi* region in Adrar, which is about 1 km from the city center. It is characterized by a wide scientific reputation, thanks to the *Belbali* Family, and on top of all *Abdullah bin Ahmad Al Habib Albalbali* who was born in *Mlouka* in the year 1834. He was taught by his father Sheikh *Ahmed Al-Habib*. He mastered various sciences including language, grammar, poetry and jurisprudence (Haj Ahmed 93).

Kusam khizana contains many manuscripts in various sciences such as jurisprudence, theology, grammar, science of Hadith, science of Quran, and the

translations of *ulamas* of the region, the basis of which was formed by the Judge Abdul Karim al-Maghili.

2.2. The Creation

By the end of the 13th Hijri century, *Kusam* became a center of scientific and civilizational worth that inspired students of science. *Kussam* held that important position thanks to one of the jurists of the *Belbali* Family, Sheikh *Abdullah bin Ahmed Al-Habib Al-Balbali*. He established the *Kusam* School when he was 28 years old, and after that, he took over the judiciary in *Tuat* (Moulay 36).

3. The Current Supervisor of *the Khizana of Kussam*

Mr. *El-Tayeb Shari* is one of the descendants of the First Sheikh of *Zawya*. He is a Quran teacher who is known for his generosity and hospitality.

He only leaves the library for necessities, and he spends most of his time preserving the original manuscripts that are burdened by insects and natural conditions such as strong sunlight, drought and insects, all of which are anti-paper factors.

We can say that Mr. Shari has a modest culture and a special personality. He protects the manuscripts and works on their copying and maintenance. He also works on restoration and photocopying the manuscripts that are threatened by damage and loss.

He stated that copying protects manuscripts from natural or human conditions. The visitor of the *khizana* can examine the modern version. However, this does not prevent him from having a look at the original manuscript.

4. The Importance of Cataloging the *Khizana* of Kussam

The examiner of manuscripts in the Middle East and some Islamic countries would realize how much attention and care they give to that legacy compared to the countries of North Africa (Maghreb). In Algeria, most of the manuscript legacy is still vulnerable to loss and neglect, in addition to the French colonialism that destroyed and burned thousands of manuscripts during the occupation, as an attempt to erase Algeria's history, identity and legacy and assimilate it to France. It is also clear how natural factors can be dangerous for the manuscripts.

As demonstrated by the nature of the work, we would focus on manuscript cataloging, collecting and rearranging as much as possible based on the general context of the text. The process is not simple due to the damaging factors that have destroyed many sheets especially the first and the last in each manuscript.

5. The Scientific Cataloging of the *Khizana* by Applying the Method of Abdul-Sattar Al-Halouji

5.1. Abdul-Sattar Al-Halouji's Biography

Abdul-Sattar Abdelhak Al-Halouji is an Egyptian Professor. He got his BA Degree in Arabic from the University of Cairo in 1959. He got the Diploma of the Faculty of Education from Ain Shams University in the same year. He later received the Master of Libraries from the University of London in 1963, and Ph.D. in Library Science from the University of Cairo. He was awarded the King Faisal International Prize in Islamic Studies in 1998 with Yahya Mahmoud bin Junaid.

5.2. Al-Halouji's Cataloging Method

Al-Halouji, being a librarian, came up with this method to facilitate the studying process for the scholars. This method is mostly used in Islamic books and manuscripts for many reasons:

- a. It gives an elaborated classification.
- b. It studies the physical shape of each manuscript.
- c. It is one of the simplest cataloging methods.

Type	
Author's Name	
Title of Manuscript	
Place of duplication	
Date of duplication	
Num of sheets	
Font type and color	
Notice	

Cataloging Template from Abdul-Sattar Al-Halouji's Book *Tradition and Arabic Manuscripts*.

6. Survey of Manuscripts

The cataloging of the *Khizana* of *Kussam* would be classified in the following tables, and there is a template that is followed throughout the whole chapter.

6.1.Science of Quran

Author's Name	<i>Omar Bin Kassim Bin Mohamed Al-ansari Al-mokri</i>
Title	<i>Kitab Al-kiraat</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Number of sheets	220 sheet
Font type and color	Al-neskhi, Black
Notice	Some sheets are wrecked, and the last part is missing

Author's name	Abu Yahya Zakaria Al-ansari
Title	Sharh Al-jazaria
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Ramadan, 17. 1074 Hijri
Number of sheets	100
Font type and color	<i>Maghribi</i> , Black and red
Notice	The manuscript is in a proper shape and contains footnotes

Author's name	<i>Shihab Al-din Abu Al-abbas</i>
The title	<i>Al-madmoon fi Alkitab Al-maknoun</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Number of sheets	300
Font type and color	/
Notice	The manuscript needs care

Author's name	<i>Abu Mohamed Abdulhak ibn Atiyya</i>
Title	<i>Quran's Explication in Two Parts</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	700
Font type and color	<i>Andalusi</i> , Black
Notice	The manuscript is in an acceptable shape

Author's name	<i>Abdullah Al-Omawi Bin Mohamed Ibrahim</i>
Title	<i>Kitab Al-sunan fi Rasm Al-quran</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	150
Font and color	<i>Maghribi</i> , balck and red
Notice	The manuscript is in an acceptable shape, the cover is somewhat effected, and the last papers are torn.

Author's name	<i>Sheikh Sidi Abdulrahman ibn Omar Al-tililani</i>
Title	<i>Mokhtassar Al-Dur Almadmon fi Irab Alquran Alkareem</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Friday, Jumada the second. 1288 hijri
Num of sheets	140
Font and Color	<i>Maghribi</i> , black and brown
Notice	The Manuscripts needs restoration. Contains footnotes

Author's name	<i>Omar ibn Abdullah Alfani</i>
Title	Missing
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	600
Font and Color	<i>Andalusi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is in a really bad shape. The first pages are missing

Author's name	<i>Abu Zakaria Al-ansari</i>
Title	<i>The Book of Matla'a</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	30
Font, color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is in a really bad shape, it needs restoration

Author's name	Unknown
Title	Explication of Quran
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	200
Font, color	Not clear
Notice	The manuscripts is in a really bad shape

6.2.Science of Hadith

Author's name	Sheikh Abi Abdullah Mohamed ibn Ismail Al-ja'afi Al-Bukhari
Title	<i>Naskh Al-bukhari</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Saturday, Rajab. 178 hijri
Num of sheets	250
Font, color	<i>Maghribi</i> , black, brown, red, and green
Notice	The manuscript contains a frame, and footnotes

6.3.Jurisprudence

Author's name	<i>Mohamed Din Allah Bin Mohamed Bin Abdullah Al-tittafi</i>
Title	<i>Sharh Al-Ta'i ala Nadm Mukaddimat Ibn Rushd</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Jumada the first 197 hijri
Num of sheets	77
Font, color	<i>Maghribi</i>
Notice	The cover of the manuscript is affected by humidity, it contains footnotes.

Author's name	<i>Sheikh Mohamed ibn Hassan Al-nabbani</i>
Title	<i>Shar'h Al-zarkani ala mokhtassar Al-khalil</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	380
Font, color	<i>Maghribi</i> , black, red, and brown
Notice	The manuscript is in a medium condition, some papers are effected by water

Author's name	<i>Ibn Shes</i>
Title	<i>Sharh Mokhtasar Khalil</i>
Place of Duplication	Rajab 05, 1203 Hijri
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	900
Font, color	<i>Maghribi</i>
Notice	The manuscript in a medium condition

Author's name	<i>Abu Al-hassan ibn Abdulsalam Al-tasuli</i>
Title	<i>Ijabat Masa'il Alahkam</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	1088 Hijri
Num of sheets	200
Font, color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is in a proper shape; the scholar can understand and read its content.

Author's name	<i>Ibn Mohamed M'bara Abu Abdullah</i>
Title	<i>Tuhfat Al-as'hab wa Al-rufka</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	300
Font, color	<i>Naskhi</i> , red
Notice	The manuscript in a medium condition, the reader can understand it, however it needs some attention.

Author's name	<i>Mohamed Ibn Assim Al-andalusi</i>
Title	<i>Al-itkan fi Tohfah Shar'h Al-ahkam</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	1257 Hijri
Num of sheets	450
Font, color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black

Author's name	<i>Ibn Assim Mohamed Al-andalusi</i>
Title	<i>Tohfah Al-ahkam</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	200
Font, color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscripts in a really bad shape, the scholar cannot understand the content
Notice	The manuscript in a proper shape

Author's name	<i>Ali ibn Abdullah Al-tasuli</i>
Title	<i>Al-bahja fi Shar'h Altuhfah</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	500
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black

Author's name	<i>Ibn Assim Mohamed Al-andalusi</i>
Title	<i>Ghayat Al-ahkam fi Shar'h tohfah Al-ahkam</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	300
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is in an acceptable shape, it needs restoration

Title	<i>Al'akd Al-monaddam lil'ahkam</i>
Author's name	<i>Abu Alkassim ibn Salamoun ibn Ali ibn Abdullah Al-kinani</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	1143 hijri
Num of sheets	500
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is in an acceptable shape, however there are some little effects.

Title	<i>Al-ahkam</i>
Author's name	<i>Abdullah Mohamed ibn Ahmed</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	700
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is in a bad shape

Title	<i>Tuhfat Al-as'hab wa Al-rufka</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Abdullah Al-bekri known as Al-meknassi</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	1143 hijri
Num of sheets	200
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Easy to read, and the shape is acceptable

Title	<i>Fat'h ilm Al-akhlak fi sharh Lamiet Al-zukak</i>
Author's name	<i>Abdullah Mohamed ibn Mohamed M'bara</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	1066 hijri
Num of sheets	30
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i>
Notice	The manuscripts needs some care. Some papers are wet due to natural causes.

Title	<i>Al-juzu Alawal min Al-ahkam</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Abdullah ibn Abi Zamanin</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	1263 hijri
Num of sheets	300
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is torn, and it has got some holes in it.

Title	<i>Al-tafrigh li ibn Al-jallab</i>
Author's name	<i>Abu Al-kassim Abdullah Al-hassan</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	260
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is in a proper shape

Title	Not mentioned
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Sahnoun</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	100
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The shape of the manuscript is really bad; it is hard to go through its pages. It needs care and repair.

Title	Not mentioned
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Abdullah Al-Zaglawi Al-Tuati</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	20
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	It needs care and repair.

Title	<i>Umdat Al-talibin bi fahm Al-lfad Al-morshid Al-mou'in</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Ahmed ibn Yakoub Al-mellali</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	50
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Easy to read, however the first and last parts are missing.

Title	<i>Mokhtasar Almanhaj Almokhtar</i>
Author's name	<i>Ahmed ibn Ali ibn Abdul-rahman Al-manjour</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	150
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The condition of this manuscript is really bad

Title	<i>Sharh Al-masalik fi mazhab Imam Malik.</i>
Author's name	<i>Ahmed Yahya ibn Abdel-wahid ibn Ali Al-wansharissi</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	200
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The condition of the manuscript is bad, needs some attention and care.

Title	<i>Mokhtasar Risalat Abi Zeid Al-qairawani</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Abdul-wahab Al-filali</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	500
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The first and last parts are missing

Title	<i>Shar'h Al-mourshid Al-mou'in</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Tayeb ibn Kbir</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	12 th Hijri century
Num of sheets	250
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The condition is acceptable

Title	<i>Shar'h Bustan Fikr Al-nahj fi Takmil Al-manhaj</i>
Author's name	<i>Abdullah Ahmed ibn Mohamed M'bara</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	300
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Some papers are holed, and it needs attention and care.

Title	<i>Fath Al-halil Al-samad fi Shar'h Al-takmil Al-mou'akkad</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Abi Alkassim ibn Mohamed ibn Abdul-jalil Al-filali</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	30
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The first and last pages are missing

Title	<i>Sahr'h Al-mourshid Al-mou'in</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Ahmed ibn Mohamed</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	300
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The last part is missing, and it needs some attention and care

Title	<i>Risalat Al-maghili Fi Ahl Al-dimma</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Abdulkarim Al-maghili Al-Tilimsani</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	45
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	It has some effects, but it is acceptable

Title	<i>Shar'h Tass'hil Al-aksar</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed Najib Al-tilimsani</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	700
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Needs care and repair

Title	<i>Man'a Al-mawani'a fi Ikmal Jam'a AL-jawami'a</i>
Author's name	Unknown
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	500
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Needs care and attention

6.4.Sufism

Title	<i>Dalil Al-kheirat</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Suleiman Al-jazuli</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	200
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Acceptable condition

Title	
Author's name	<i>Ibrahim Al-jilali Al-tilimsani</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	250
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Needs care and repair

Title	<i>Shar'h Al-naskh</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Youssuf Al-senoussi</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	4
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Needs care and repair

Title	<i>Nasiha fi Tadmira Al-hayat Al-fadiha</i>
Author's name	<i>Youssuf ibn Said Al-aflali</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	100
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Papers need to be re-ordered and repaired

Title	<i>Tafsir Aljazuli</i>
Author's name	<i>Abdul-warith ibn Abdullah Al-salamuni</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	200
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript needs bookbinding

6.5.Theology

Title	<i>Al-makam Al-mozakhraf fi ilm Al-mantiq</i>
Author's name	<i>Abdul-rahman ibn Mohamed Saghir ibn Mohamed ibn Amer Al-akhdari</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of Duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	20
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Acceptable

Title	<i>Mandoma</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Shikh Al-beidari</i>
Place of duplication	Kussam
Date of duplication	1335 hijri
Num of sheets	200
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The folder's number is missing

Title	<i>Nidam Al-mantiq</i>
Author's name	<i>Abdulrahman Al-akhdari</i>
place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	20 lines
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Acceptable shape

Title	<i>Mokhtasar Al-mantiq</i>
Author's name	<i>Abdullah ibn Omar ibn Shuayb Al-senoussi</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	Not mentioned
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The manuscript is in an acceptable shape

Title	<i>Qasa'id fi Al-sofia</i>
Author's name	Unknown
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	4
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , red
Notice	Needs care and attention

6.6. Grammar and Literature

Title	<i>Al-kamus Al-mohit</i>
Author's name	<i>Ahmed ibn Abdulaziz Al-rashdi</i>
Place of Duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	900
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Needs care and repair

Title	<i>Mandomat Al-kawa'id</i>
Author's name	<i>Abu Zeid Abdulrahman Al-akhdari</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	8
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , red and black
Notice	Need to be re-ordered and add the missing papers

Title	The title is not clear
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Al-mukhtar ibn Al-Amash</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	Not mentioned
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Needs some original papers and bookbinding

Title	<i>Rawdat Al-nasrin bi Majm'a Masa'il Al-tamrin</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Othman Al-mazmari</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	10
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	The folder's number is missing

Title	<i>Naf'h Al-alfad wa Al-jami'a Al-sahih</i>
Author's name	<i>Mohamed ibn Abdullah Al-zarkashi</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	31
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Needs attention and care

Title	<i>Fat'h Al-rab Al-malek in the Method of Malek</i>
Author's name	<i>Shams Aldin Mohamed ibn Kassim Al-shafi'i</i>
Place of duplication	Not mentioned
Date of duplication	Not mentioned
Num of sheets	400
Font and color	<i>Naskhi</i> , black
Notice	Needs care and repair

7. Conclusion

Cataloging the *khizana* of Kussam results a total of fifty-five manuscripts categorized on six types. The science of Quran with nine manuscripts, three of them are in a good shape. The science of Hadith has one manuscript that is in a proper form. Jurisprudence results in 28 manuscripts and among these, there are 13 in a good shape, and then Sufism with six manuscripts of which one item is proper. The science of theology has five manuscripts three of which of them are in a good shape, and finally Grammar and Literature with six manuscripts with only one manuscript in a good condition.

General Conclusion

The manuscript heritage in Adrar is full of intellectual momentum. This momentum remains confined to treasuries and *khizanat*, which do not own the necessary means to preserve this heritage.

There are many cultural activities waiting to be shed light on by the authorities, as well as identifying the most important problems that cause damage to the *khizana* of manuscripts. Our aim is to know the quantity and the number and characteristics of each of them. This will contribute to changing the view of *khizanat* owners and district officials to the importance of this cultural legacy to avoid the damage and extinction.

Khizanat in general and the *khizana* we are studying, in particular, do not meet the purpose and need to be highlighted, and to enlighten the way for professionals who are familiar with how to deal with this type of items. Professionals must get rid of the personal justifications that prevent the preservation of manuscripts in the region. Experts hope that the manuscript will restore its scientific and historical value. The field remains open to researchers in terms of manuscripts.

Here some recommendations to be followed to prevent the damage of manuscripts:

1- Conducting local and national gatherings and forums aimed at forming specialized teams qualified to deal with the manuscript and develop general catalogs with the participation of the *khizanat* owners.

2- Conducting awareness and sensitization campaigns by specialists in the field of preservation of manuscripts and documents of historical value to the supervisors of the

khizanat and alerting them to their role in preserving the disappearance of this cultural heritage.

3- Persuading the *khizanat* owners to direct this treasure to a place where manuscripts are guaranteed protection and maintenance, which is the National Center for Manuscripts located in the same area, Adrar.

4- Following the scientific methods for the restoration and binding of manuscripts and documents exposed to loss and damage by natural or human factors.

5- Attempt to isolate the damaged manuscripts and putting them aside, to facilitate their treatment without damaging the manuscripts that are in a fairly good state.

6- Re-copying, arranging, cataloging and investigating manuscripts to preserve as much of this historical legacy as possible in order to bring it closer to the eyes of researchers and those interested in studying them.

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Glossary

1. **Gurara:** the northern region of Adrar. Its capital city is Timimoun. p 17.
2. **Tidikelt:** the southern area of Adrar. Its capital city is Awlef, and it links Adrar with Tamanrasset. p17
3. **Kusur, Plural of Ksar:** (Arabic, Adrarian dialect) for an old village that was inhabited once upon a time and now it emerged to be more of a countryside. p17
4. **Tamazigh:** The first tribes to settle in North Africa, and the word Amzaigh means “the free man”. p18
5. **Hijri:** an Islamic dating system that refers to the Islamic lunar calendar, or cycle of the moon as a guide. It started when Mohamed (PBUH) migrated from Makah to Al-Madinah. p18
6. **Mohamed ibn Abdulhak Bakri:** the judge of Tuat in the 11th Hijri. p18
7. **Murabitin State:** an Islamic state that controlled Morocco and some part of Algeria. p18
8. **Targui:** the spoken dialect of Southern Berbers. p18
9. **Fatimids:** another Islamic state in Morocco. p19
10. **Z’nata:** a Berber tribe that still exist nowadays in Gurara, Adrar. p19
11. **Bouda and Tamantit:** arte two old Kusur in Tuat.
12. **Mufti:** a religious scientist who has a permission to announce religious matters. p19
13. **Zawya:** (literally corner) a religious center that studies Quran, Hadith, jurisprudence, and judiciary matters. It is ruled by Sheikh. p 22
14. **Hadith:** a saying, an action, or a story done by Muhammad (PBUH). It is considered as the second source of legislation after the Quran. p26

15. Naskhi: A beautiful Arabic font that was used to copy the books and manuscripts in the past (Chapter 2).

Transliterated Words

Khizana: (خزانة) literally cupboard. It describes a small library that contains manuscripts. The manuscripts in the khizana are organized in terms of type of knowledge, like jurisprudence, theology, grammar, etc.

Sheikh: (شيخ) literally an old person. It is an honorific title in Arabic. It is also used to describe a person with high acquirements of religious matters.

Ulama: (علماء) literally (the learned ones) Ulama are regarded as the guardians, transmitters, and interpreters of religious knowledge of Islamic doctrine and law.

Zawiya: (زاوية) literally a corner. An institution is ruled by Sheikh. Its role is to teach Muslims the principles of their religion, and it is where quarrels and disputes between people are solved. Some people in the area of Adrar like to get their marriage contract in the Zawya to get the blessing of the Sheikh.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Inventory Templates

Template 1

BOOK INVENTORY TEMPLATE

Name	Type	Description	Acquired
Soccer Legends	Toys	Original memorabilia	5/1/1985
The Classics	Music	The Collection (3 CDs)	2/1/2010
Beethoven	Music	Beethoven 25 Favorites	4/4/2010
Baseball Greats	Books	20th century legends	6/12/2006
Classical Piano	Books	Sheet music	9/6/2006
Stringed Instruments	Books	Early history	8/7/2007
Xbox 360	Games	Console	12/25/2009
Sci-Fi	Movies	Sci-Fi history	3/25/2003
Night	Art	Vincent van Gogh, replica	8/13/1985
Beaded bracelet	Jewelry	Made by son	7/17/2008
Jewelry Box	Keepsakes	Gift from mom	11/30/2005
Sculpture stand	Art	Picked up at yard sale	3/28/2004
Relaxation CD	Music	Mix, various artists	6/18/2009
Bicycle	Toys	Girl's bicycle	9/14/2002

Source: (<http://tourismbrazil.us/sample-inventory-sheet>).

Template 2

LIBRARY CATALOG				
ST. JOHN ORTHODOX CHURCH				
	SUBJECT CATALOG A - I	2012		
# = number of copies				
M = media type				
C/R = circulating or reference				
SUBJECTS	M	TITLE	AUTHOR	C/R SPINE LABELS
Abortion	B	Abortion and the Early Church	Gorman, Michael J.	C HIS GOR
Abortion	V	Life Talk	Service Over Self	C SPR FAM PRO
Abortion	B	Real Choices	Mathewes-Green, Frederica	C SPR FAM MAT
Abortion	B	Right to Life, The	Macaila, Dr. Dumitru	C CAT SPEC MAC
Abortion	B	Sacred Gift of Life: Orthodox Ch	Breck, Fr. John	C CAT SPEC BRE
Abortion-Roman authors	B	Respect For Human Life	Congregation/Doctrine of Fait	C ROM CON
Abstinence, see sexuality				

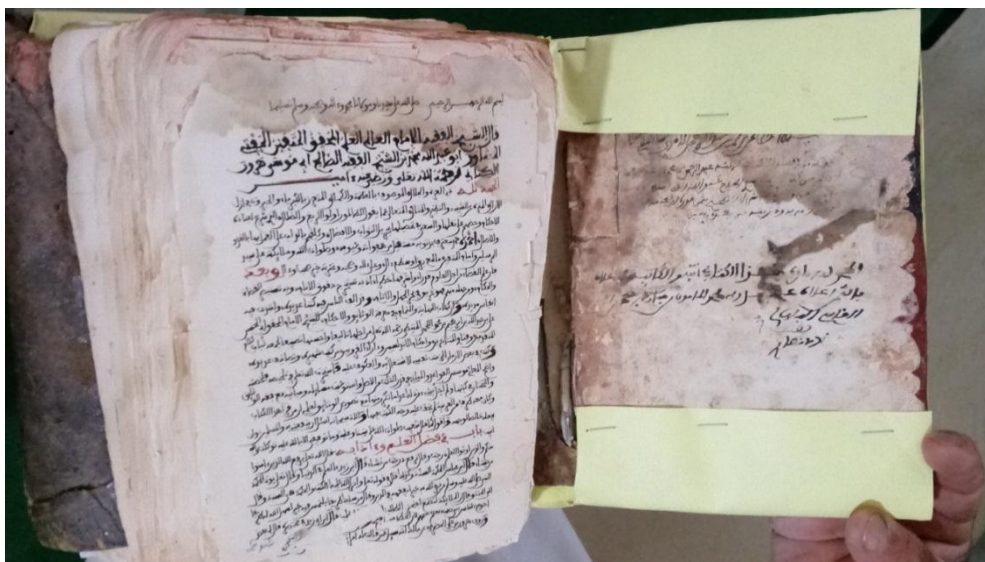
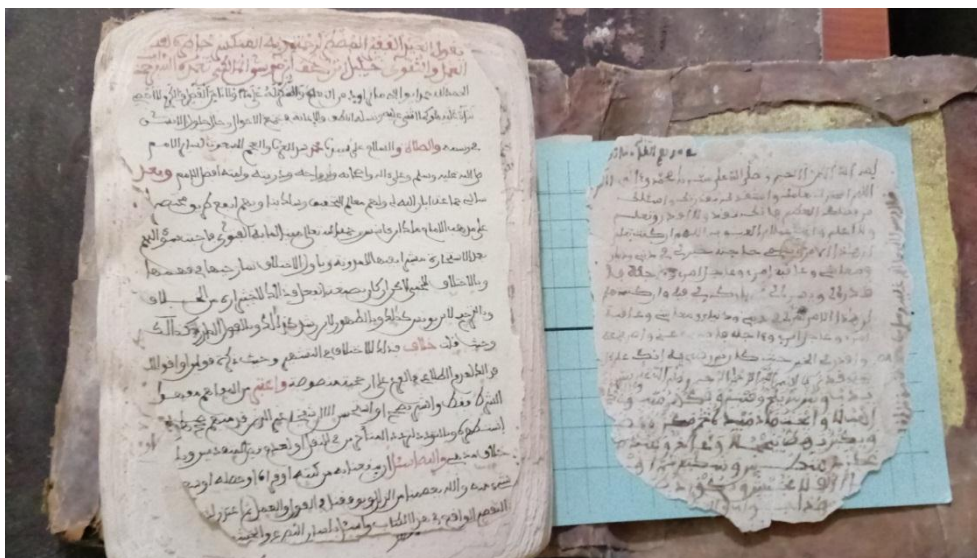
Source : (<http://tourismbrazil.us/sample-inventory-sheet>)

Appendix 2: Table of the Most Important *Khizanat* in Adrar

Khizana Name	Location	Municipality	Foundation Name	Date of Founding	The Owner/ Founder
M'louka	M'louka	Oulad Ahmed	Al-Belbali	9 th Hijri Century	Abdulrahman Belbali
Sheikh Al-Maghili	Ksar of Zawyet Sheikh	Zawyet Kunta	Sheikh Al-Maghili	10 th Hijri Century	Sheikh Al-Maghili's Grandsons
Sheikh Al-Raggani	Ksar of Zawyet Al-Raggani	Reggan	Moulay Abdullah Al-Raggani	11 th Hijri Century	Si Mohamed Al-Raggani
Anzegmir	Ksar of Anzegmir	Anzegmir		11 th Hijri Century	Abdulrahman Ibn Abdulkarim
Zawyet Kunta	Ksar of Zawyet Kunta	Zawyet Kunta	Al-Kuntawi	11 th Hijri Century	Alhaj M'hammed Kuntawi
Tinilan	Ksar of Tinilan	Adrar	Sidi Ahmed bin Youssuf	11 th Hijri Century	Ahmed Bin Hassan
Zaglu	Ksar of Zaglu	Zawyet Kunta	13 th Hijri Century		Mohamed Al-Almi
Moulay Ali Bin Ismail	Ksar of Zawyet Kunta	Zawyet Kunta	Sheikh Moulay Ali	13 th Hijri Century	Sidi Mohamed ben Sidi Hammadi
Sheikh Sidi Ahmed Didi	Ksar of Tamantit	Tamantit	Sidi Ahmed Didi	14 th Hijri Century	His son Sidi Mohamed
Kussam	Ksar of Kussam	Awlad Ahmed		14 th Hijri Century	Al-Tayeb Shari
Tillulin	Ksar of Tillulin	Anzegmir	Alhaj Mohamed Ben Sidi Jafar	14 th Hijri Century	Alhaj Abdulrahman Al-Jafari
Sali	Ksar of Sali	Sali	Moulay Ahmed Tahri	14 th Hijri Century	Moulay Abdullah Tahri

Ba Abdulla h	Ksar of Ba Abdullah	Adrar	Ben Al-walid	14 th Hijri Century	Ben Al-walid
Abdukadir Al-Maghili	Alhay Algharbi	Adrar	Abdulkadir Al-Maghili	14 th Hijri Century	Mohamed Salem Abdulkarim
Awlad Ibrahim	Ksar of Awlad Ibrahim	Awlad Ahmed	?	14 th Hijri Century	Moulay Kurayshi
Bahu	Ksar of Bahu	Sali		14 th Hijri Century	Abdulrahman Belahbib
Sidi Mohamed Al-saddok	Ksar of Tamantit	Tamantit	Sidi Mohamed Al-saddok	14 th Hijri Century	?

Appendix 3: Pictures from the *Khizana* of Kussam



Abstract

This research is an attempt to shed light on the manuscript heritage in our country, especially in the southern part of it, taking the area of Tuat "Adrar", and the library of Kussam as a model for study and as a sample of what is available in our region and our libraries. This research work is divided into three chapters; the first chapter is rather a theoretical framework that includes cataloging and inventorying and their relations to manuscripts, their history, types and use. The second chapter tackles the area of *Tuat*, a historical background and the most famous Ulama who visited the area. The third chapter analyzes the library of Kussam and its contents, and doing the catalog for the most important manuscripts by mentioning their writers, duplicators, and date of duplication in addition to the shape of the manuscript, and the font of the handwriting used.

Keywords: manuscripts, inventory, catalog, Tuat, Kussam, duplication.

الملخص

البحث الذي أمامنا هو محاولة لتسليط الضوء على تراث المخطوطات في بلدنا، خاصة في الجزء الجنوبي منه، مع أخذ منطقة توات "أدرار" ومكتبة كوسام كنموذج للدراسة وكعينة لما هو متاح في منطقتنا ومكتباتنا. لقد قسمنا بحثنا إلى ثلاثة فصول؛ الفصل الأول عبارة عن إطار نظري يشتمل على: المخطوطات وتعريفها وتاريخها وفهرستها وحصرها وعلاقاتها بالمخطوطات وتاريخها وأنواعها واستخداماتها. أما الفصل الثاني فيعرف بمنطقة توات وأهم العلماء الذين قطنوا المنطقة. والفصل الثالث يتعمق في تحليل مكتبة كوسام ومحتوياتها والقيام بالفهرسة لأكثر المخطوطات أهمية من خلال ذكر كتابها ونسختها وتاريخ النسخ بالإضافة إلى شكل المخطوط، وخط الكتابة اليدوية المستخدمة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المخطوطات، الجرد، الفهرسة، توات، كوسام، النسخ

Résumé

Cette recherche est une tentative de faire la lumière sur le patrimoine manuscrit dans notre pays, en particulier dans la partie sud, en prenant la région de Tuat « Adrar » la bibliothèque de Kussam comme un modèle d'étude et comme un échantillon de ce qui est disponible dans notre région et nos bibliothèques.

Nous avons divisé notre recherche en trois chapitres ; le premier chapitre est plutôt un cadre théorique qui inclut : le manuscrit et sa définition et son histoire, le catalogage et l'inventaire et leurs relations avec les manuscrits, leur histoire, leurs types et leur utilisation. Le deuxième chapitre identifie la région de Tuat et les plus importants Ulama que visiter cette région. Le troisième chapitre analyse la bibliothèque de Kussam et de son contenu et fait le catalogue des manuscrits les plus importants en mentionnant leurs auteurs, duplicateurs et date de duplication en plus de la forme du manuscrit, la police de l'écriture utilisée.

Mots Clés : manuscrits, inventaire, catalogue, Touat, Koussam, reproduction.