



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة الموصل - كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التاريخ - الدراسات العليا

المكتبات الشخصية في العصر العباسي

(١٣٢-٦٥٦هـ / ٧٤٩-١٢٥٨م)

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب
سيف الدين ناهض حميدي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/جامعة الموصل
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في التاريخ الاسلامي

بإشراف
أ.م.د. عكاب يوسف جمعة

١٤٤٥هـ

٢٠٢٣م

المُسْتَخْلَصُ بِلُغَةِ الرِّسَالَةِ

المكتبات الشخصية في العصر العباسي (١٣٢-١٣٦هـ / ٧٤٩-١٢٥٨م)

طالب الماجستير

بإشراف

سيف الدين ناهض حميدي الجبوري

أ.م.د. عكاب يوسف جمعة

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تعرف المكتبة على أنها مؤسسة أوجدها الإنسان لتعمل على خدمته من خلال جمع ثروته الفكرية ونتاجه العلمي ونقلها للأجيال القادمة، ويمكن القول أن المكتبة مؤسسة ثقافية تربوية اجتماعية وجدت لتجمع وتحفظ مجموعات مختلفة من العلوم الدينية واللغوية والعلوم الأخرى كالطب والرياضيات والفلك والهندسة وغيرها، وتكون تحت إشراف مجموعة أفراد قادرين على القيام بأعمالها وإدارتها وخدمة روادها. وتعد المكتبات العامة هي أول أنواع الخزائن والمكتبات، والتي قدمت خدماتها إلى كافة أفراد المجتمع، بغض النظر عن أية اعتبارات أخرى،

ويعد العصر العباسي من أبرز العصور التي انتشرت فيه المكتبات الشخصية، ويرجع ذلك للحركة العلمية والفكرية التي تميز بها ذلك العصر تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على المكتبات الشخصية للخلفاء والوزراء والعلماء في العصر العباسي، وكيفية رفدها وتمويلها بالكتب، وطريقة إدارتها وتنظيمها، وهل اقتصرَت تلك المكتبات على أصحابها وحاشيتهم أم كانت مباحة لكل الخاصة والعامة، وهل أوقف العديد من أصحابها مكتباتهم في حياتهم أو بعد وفاتهم، وهل تعرضت تلك المكتبات للإهمال أو البيع أو الحرق بعد وفاة مالكيها.

Abstract :

During the Abbasid era, private libraries developed as important cultural and scientific centers. These libraries housed large collections of books and manuscripts, providing an ideal environment for scholars and intellectuals to communicate and conduct research .

One of the most prominent private libraries during that period was the "Library of the Caliphs" in Baghdad. Established in the 8th century CE, the library housed extensive collections of books in various fields such as philosophy, sciences, literature, history, and medicine. The library served as a magnificent urban center that attracted scholars and thinkers from across the Islamic world .

In addition to the Library of the Caliphs, there were other notable private libraries during the Abbasid era, such as the Ibn Yousuf Library in the 9th century CE. This library was founded in Cordoba and was renowned for its vast collection of books and manuscripts in diverse fields such as sciences, literature, philosophy, and history .

Private libraries in the Abbasid era played a significant role in disseminating knowledge and culture. They provided opportunities for scholars to access important sources of knowledge, interact with their peers, and exchange ideas and information. These libraries also encouraged research, innovation, and contributed to the development of the scientific and cultural society of that time .

In summary, private libraries in the Abbasid era were remarkable cultural and scientific centers where knowledge and books converged, and scholars exchanged information and ideas, thus contributing to the advancement of society and the dissemination of culture . In addition to their role in disseminating knowledge and culture, private libraries in the Abbasid era also served as centers for translation and cultural exchange. They received works and writings from various cultures and languages and worked on translating them into Arabic, contributing to the spread of knowledge and broader cultural exchange.

Private libraries in the Abbasid era also played a role in preserving valuable and rare manuscripts. They collected manuscripts and preserved them systematically, contributing to the continuity of this cultural and scientific heritage across generations.

It is worth mentioning that private libraries in the Abbasid era were not limited to a specific class of people. They were open to the public, allowing anyone to benefit from the valuable intellectual resources contained within these libraries.

In summary, private libraries in the Abbasid era played an important role in disseminating knowledge and culture, translating works, and preserving the cultural and scientific heritage. They were open to all and served as exceptional models for education, research, and the development of the scientific community during that era.

The Republic of Iraq
Education Ministry of Higher Education
Mosul University - College of Basic Education
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**Personal libraries in the Abbasid era
(132-656 AH / 749-1258 AD)
(Historical study)**

A letter submitted to the Council of the College of Basic Education at the University of Mosul, which is part of the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in history
Specialization (Islamic history)

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2023 AD

1444 AH