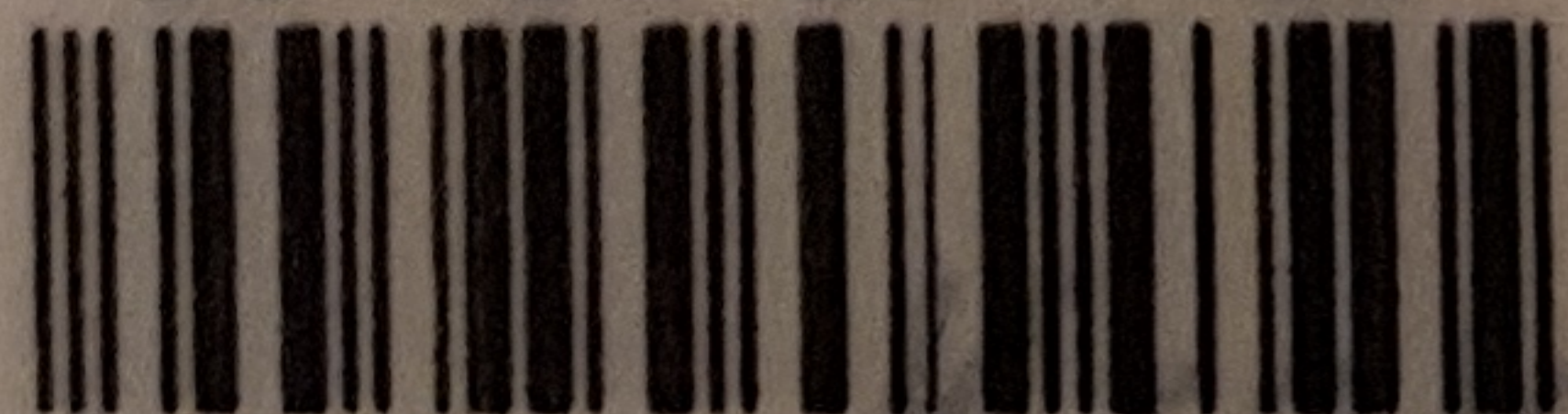


*STUDIA
ORIENTALIA*

*THADDAEO LEWICKI
OBLATA*



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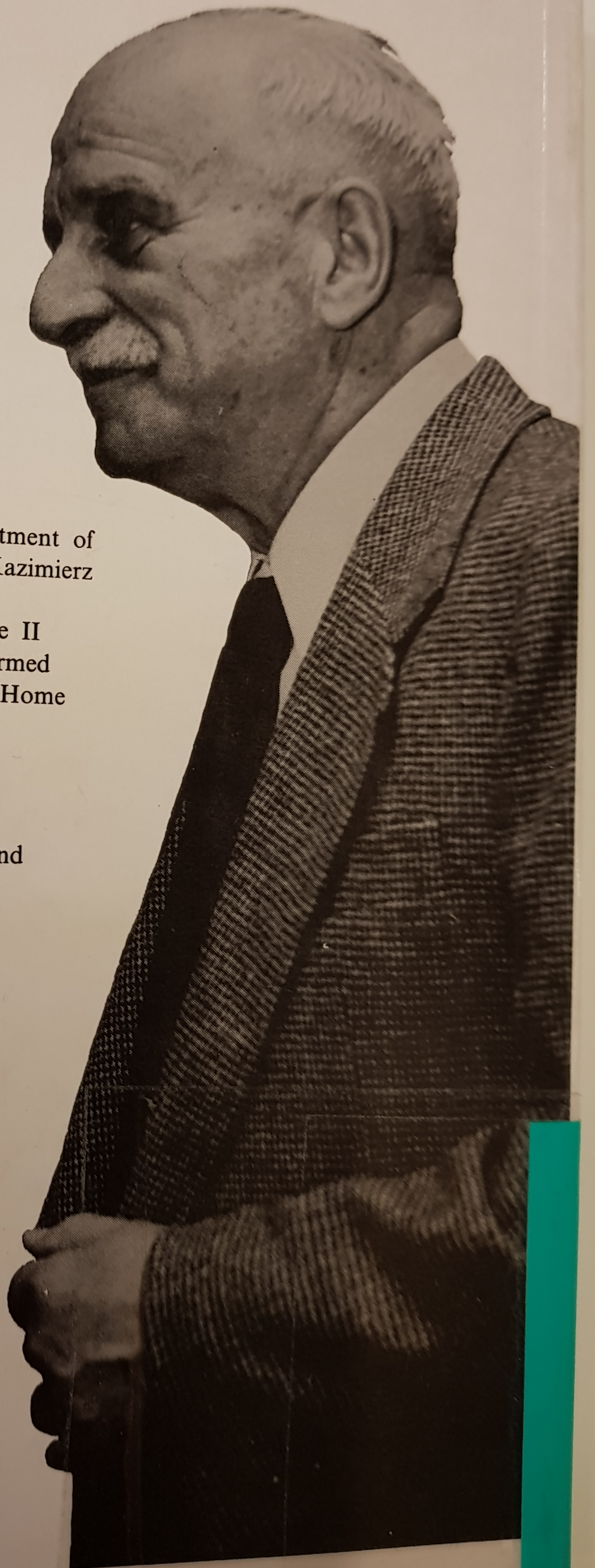
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EMILIJUSZ LEWICKI:
Curriculum Vitae

- 29.01.1906 — born in Lvov
1928 — graduated from the VIIIth
Kazimierz Wielki Grammar
School entering the Humanistic
Faculty at the Jan Kazimierz
University in Lvov
1928 — scholarship in Paris, first trip to
Africa
1931 — doctor of philosophy degree
1932-1934 — two-year scholarship at Sorbonne
and the Collège de France
1934-1939 — assistant lecturer in the Department of
Ancient History of the Jan Kazimierz
University in Lvov
1939-1944 — underground activity during the II
World War, in the Fighting Armed
Union, then renamed into the Home
Army
11.1944 — imprisoned and interned in the
Officers' Prisoner-of-War Camp
(Bavaria)
1946 — joined Anders' Army in Italy and
later evacuated to England
10.1947 — return to Poland, employed in
the Polish Academy of Sciences
1948-1976 — head of the Department of
Oriental Philology (Jagiellonian
University), transformed later
into the Institute of Oriental
Philology
1949 — doctor of habilitatus degree
1954 — professor
1960 — dean of the Faculty of
Philology at the Jagiellonian
University
1961 — full professor
1976 — retirement
1985 — last trip to Mzab
1986 — honoris causa doctorate
from Wrocław University
22.11.1992 — died in Cracow



TADEUSZ LEWICKI

(1906—1992)

One of the most outstanding Polish orientalists, a scholar with a wide range of interests, a teacher of several generations of orientalists and above all a generous man, modest, cheerful and warm-hearted, Professor Tadeusz Lewicki died on the 22nd of November, 1992 in Cracow.

Professor Lewicki was born on the 29th of January, 1906 in Lvov. As a fourteen-year-old boy he took part in the defence of Lvov against the Ukrainians in 1919. In 1925 he obtained his secondary-school certificate after attending the VIIIth Kazimierz Wielki Grammar School in Lvov. Then he began his scientific career, entering the Humanistic Faculty at the Jan Kazimierz University in his native town. The versatility of subjects which he took up proves his extensive interests. At first he studied law and then Semitic languages and cultures (Arabic and Hebrew philology), ancient and early mediaeval history. During his studies he was employed as a junior assistant in the Department of Near Eastern Studies at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov. In 1928 he left for Paris where he studied Eastern languages and political science, thinking about a diplomatic career. From Paris he made his first trip to Africa. On his return to Lvov he undertook his studies at the Jan Kazimierz University. In 1931 the Late Professor received his doctor of philosophy degree after presenting his dissertation on the history of North Africa in the early mediaeval period, written under the supervision of professor Zygmunt Smogorzewski, the distinguished Lvovian Islamists.

The next important stage of Professor Lewicki's scientific career was his departure to Paris on a two-year scholarship at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France. During his stay in France he started collecting materials for his dissertation concerning the history of Slavs and Arabic philology on the ground of al-Idrīsī's work, the XIIth century Arabian geographer. He also studied the history of the Muslim sect of the Ibadites. This led him to M'zab and Wargla in Algeria, where he spent six months in ibadis communities gathering new source materials, and where he was engaged in the study of old manuscripts concerning that sect. This research resulted in a series of articles and books.

On his return to Lvov, Professor Lewicki worked as an assistant lecturer in the Department of Ancient History of the Jan Kazimierz University till March 1940, when university was renamed the Ukrainian University. During that period, between 1934 and 1939, he collaborated with the eminent professor, Tadeusz Kowalski, the internationally famous orientalist from Cracow, who soon became his friend. Professor Lewicki also attended his lectures.

In 1939, World War II broke out and interrupted Professor Lewicki's scientific activity. In 1940—42 he was a worker, at the same time he was engaged in underground activity in the Fighting Armed Union (ZWZ)*. This organization made it possible for him to escape from Lvov and from Gestapo persecution. At that time he assumed the name Teofil Laskowski and arrived in Warsaw, where he was assigned underground work in the microphotographic section of the Propaganda and Information Office (B.I.P.) of the Home Army. In the autumn of 1943 he was sent as a reporter to the 9th infantry regiment in Zamość region where he participated in combat. In the summer of 1944, Professor Lewicki, under the name Zygmunt Woźniak, returned to Warsaw. On the 1st of August of that year the Warsaw Revolt broke out and the Professor, as

a soldier with the rank of second lieutenant, fought for the centre of the Polish capital in a group called Chrobry II until the defeat of the revolt. In November 1944 he was taken prisoner and interned in the Officers' Prisoner-of-War Camp in Murnau, Bavaria. After the liberation of that camp by American Forces, Professor Lewicki spent some time in Germany in the American Occupation Zone serving in the guard squads. In 1946 this great orientalist was a teacher in the both the Secondary and the Engineering School of Mechanics of the II Corps in Italy (Fermo). He taught history and Polish literature. Next he was evacuated to England (Millom) with the Anders' Army which he had joined in Italy. It was there that he entered into collaboration with the well-known orientalist Vladimir Minorsky.

He returned to Poland in October 1947, settled in Cracow and was employed in the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAU). Professor also continued work which had been undertaken during his interwar stay in Paris (1932—34). These studies led to his dissertation, entitled *Poland and Neighbour Countries as Described by the Arabian Geographer al-Idrīsī in the Book of Roger*, and he received the degree of doctor habilitatus in 1949. Although the work had been finished and edited before the war the parts of it had been lost during the war and Professor had to complete it.

After the death of professor T. Kowalski, in 1948, the Professor was appointed head of the Department of Oriental Philology, which in 1972 was transformed into the Institute of Oriental Philology. In 1954 his nomination as professor came, and seven years later he received the degree of full professor.

Apart from scientific and didactic work at the Jagiellonian University Professor Lewicki was also connected with the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) as chief of the Department of Numismatics at the Institute of History and Material Culture. The Department of Numismatics was taken over from the Polish Academy of Sciences by the Institute of Oriental Philology in 1969. A few years later Professor Lewicki included in its activity studies on oriental sources. Those studies are of great importance especially for the history of the Slavs and other nations of Central and Eastern Europe. The Professor had initiated that research some years before preparing the first part of *Arab Source Material for the History of Slavic Peoples* (1956), in remembrance of the millennium of the Polish State.

In 1960 the late Professor was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Philology of the Jagiellonian University and he held this post for two years. Professor Lewicki was the president of the Oriental Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences for many years and till his death its honorary president. On his initiative, in 1958, the Oriental Committee at the Cracow branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences was established and he was elected its president. In 1959, thanks to professor's great efforts, the publishing of the yearbook *Folia Orientalia* began with him as its editor-in-chief, and until his death he continued to work on the Editorial Advisory Board. For many years he also held the post of chairman of the Polish Oriental Society.

The professor belonged to numerous international societies. He was, among others, a member of the Académie des Sciences d'Outre-Mer in Paris, the Royal Asiatic Society in London and charter member of the Association Internationale d'Études des Civilisations Méditerranéennes. In Poland he was full member of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) and a member of PAU reactivated in 1989. In the fifties Professor Lewicki was invited to collaborate on the preparation of the II International Edition the *Encyclopedie de l'Islam* (Paris-Leiden-London), to which he contributed articles mainly on the history and culture of North Africa and was a member of its Editorial Committee.

In 1976 Professor Lewicki retired. After his retirement the Professor continued his research. Until his death he eagerly continued to assist young orientalists in their work. Those who had no opportunity for listening to his lectures could consult the outstanding scientist at his home. It would be difficult to overestimate his contribution to research in cognate fields.

Nearly 500 works (papers, articles and books) resulted from Professor Lewicki's scientific activity concerned with the history of the Muslim sect of the Ibadites and the mediaeval history of Europe, Africa, Central and South-East Asia on the basis of unique data provided by Arab sources.

A long list of works on Ibadiya written by the late Professor makes him a world authority in the field. The Ibadī manuscripts analysed and commented by the Professor comprised account relating to the history and geography of the Arab Peninsula (Oman and South Arabia), geographical division of the Ibadī communities in North Africa. As far as Africa is concerned the Professor's studies on Berber onomastics, the history of Berber tribes and their islamization are a very important contribution to Berberology.

The mediaeval Arab sources led Professor Lewicki to the discovery of a North African Romance language which survived up to the eleventh century. The studies on this language enriched his previous interests concerned with Maghrebian Arabic dialects.

The second main branch of the Professor's research was connected with the history of the Slavs. His publications and comments on accounts of early mediaeval Arab geographers related to Poland and the neighbouring countries made accessible to Polish historians a great deal of data for the history of Central and Eastern Europe. Additionally the Professor commented the materials supplied by the late-mediaeval Hebrew sources concerning this subject. His studies on the material culture of the Slavs in the Middle Ages are noteworthy as are the result of his work in the field of oriental numismatics (particularly concerning hoards of Arab dirhams found in Poland).

As it has been shown above Professor Lewicki gained the high esteem as one of the most eminent historians and philologists. The scope of his investigations proves his multilateral interest: ethnography, archeology, economic history, social organization, etc.

Also noteworthy was the of Professor's participation in various congresses in Europe and Africa. In the sixties, the seventies he made many trips to enrich his investigations. The last one was to M'zab in 1984.

Ten years after his retirement, in recognition of his scientific merits and achievements in Arabic philology and history Professor Lewicki obtained the honoris causa doctorate from Wrocław University. He was awarded the highest honours — Złoty Krzyż Zasługi, Krzyż Kawalerski Orderu Odrodzenia Polski and Medal Edukacji Narodowej.

The leading figure among Polish orientalists, Professor Lewicki was both a scholarly and a moral authority.

*Fighting Armed Union — Związek Walki Zbrojnej, from 1942 changed into Home Army (Armia Krajowa) — the Polish underground army of the Resistance Movement during Nazi Occupation in World War II with its commander-in-chief in England.

SPIS TREŚCI
Contents

Andrzej ZABORSKI, <i>Min bilād as-Şaqāliba ilā bilād as - Sūdān — od Słowiańszczyzny po Sudan. Profesora Tadeusza Lewickiego dorobek arabistyczny</i>	7
Witold MAŃCZAK, <i>Prace romanistyczne profesora Tadeusza Lewickiego</i> [Travaux de Tadeusz Lewicki relatifs à la philologie romane]	15
Maria CABALSKA, <i>Znaczenie prac profesora Tadeusza Lewickiego dla archeologii słowiańskiej</i> [Die Bedeutung der Werke von Prof. Dr. Tadeusz Lewicki für die Slawische Archäologie]	19
Edward SZYMAŃSKI, <i>Lichwa i zysk we współczesnym prawie islamskim</i> [L'usure et le profit en droit musulman contemporain]	25
Marek M. DZIEKAN, <i>Śmierć w kontekście honoru staroarabskiego (w świetle poezji z epoki)</i> [Death in context of pre-Islamic Arabic honour]	33
Adnan ABBAS, <i>Współczesna poezja arabska a tradycja</i> [Modern and traditional Arabic poetry]	41
Barbara MICHALAK, <i>Rzeczywistość bez upiększeń — obraz współczesnego życia w opowiadaniach Walīda ar-Ruġayyiba</i> [Unembellished reality — a view of contemporary life through stories by Walīd ar-Ruġayyib]	47
Jerzy CHMIEL, <i>Studia arabistyczne a współczesna biblistyka</i> [Les études arabes et l'exégèse biblique d'aujourd'hui]	57
Stanisław STACHOWSKI, <i>Nieznane źródła do historii słownictwa arabskiego</i> [Unbekannte Quellen zur Geschichte des arabischen Wortschatzes]	65
Wacław Przemysław TUREK, <i>Moc wrodzona języka fenicko-punickiego a jego znaczenie kulturowe na obszarze Afryki Północnej w świetle źródeł starożytnych</i> [Inborn power of the Phoenician-Punic language and its significance for the area of Northern Africa in the light of ancient sources]	73
Stanisław CINAL, <i>Siedem tajnych przykazań druzów</i> [Les sept commandements secrets des Druzes]	85
Ewa SIEMIENIEC-GOŁAŚ, <i>Angielskie źródła do historii języka tureckiego XVII wieku</i> [The English sources to the history of Turkish language in the XVII th century]	99
Henryk JANKOWSKI, <i>Jak krymscy Karaimowie czytali pataḥ i co z tego wynika?</i> [How have the Crimean Karaims read the pataḥ and what does it imply?]	107
Grażyna ZAJĄC, <i>Narodziny tureckiej powieści</i> [The origins of the Turkish novel]	115
Stanisław MĘDALA, <i>Próby ustalenia charakteru i okoliczności powstania dokumentu qumrańskiego o wypełnianiu Tory (4QMMT)</i> [Attempts to establish the nature and the circumstances of origin of the Qumran document on practicing the Torah (4QMMT)]	143
Jolanta BUBKA, Barbara OSTAFIN, <i>Tadeusz Lewicki (1906—1992)</i>	167