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Paul Kahle and His Catalog of the Arabic Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library, Oxford*

Abstract: Although Paul Kahle's involuntary exile from Germany during the Second World War caused him considerable economic hardship, it also opened up entirely new scholarly horizons for him, as his principal occupation during the years 1939 through 1947 was the preparation of a catalog of the manuscripts of the Chester Beatty Collection and a catalog of the Arabic manuscripts of the Bodleian Library that had been acquired since 1835. Neither catalog was ever published. This paper analyzes Kahle's relationship with the Bodleian Library in this period and his unpublished catalog of the library's Arabic manuscripts.

Keywords: Paul E. Kahle, Bodleian Library, Sir Edward Craster, H. A. R. Gibb, Godfrey Rolles Driver

1. Paul Kahle and the Bodleian Library

On the evening of 12 November 1938, Marie Kahle *née* Gisevius (1893–1948) and her eldest son, Wilhelm (1919–1993), were caught helping Emilie Goldstein (1875–1944) clear the damage caused to her shop at Kaiserstrasse 22 in Bonn during the pogroms of 9 November. As a result, Paul Kahle (1875–1964), Marie's husband, was first suspended from his position at Bonn University in November 1938 and eventually dismissed in January 1939, and he was stripped of his dual position as secretary of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft and as editor of its publications. Wilhelm, who had enrolled as a student of musicology, was dismissed from

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Bonn University on 5 December 1938. The situation eventually forced the Kahle family to emigrate to England during the spring of 1939.¹ Marie Kahle was the first to leave Germany, departing on 1 March 1939, with Wilhelm. Her goal was to find work for her husband in the Netherlands or, when this turned out to be impossible, in the United Kingdom, where she arrived on 10 March 1939.² Thanks to Paul Kahle's reputation and large professional network, Marie was able to contact numerous scholars, who were all eager to help find work for her husband. Sidney Smith (1889–1979), Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum from 1930, and his wife, Mary Winifrid *née* Parker (1904–1992), hosted Marie and Wilhelm after their arrival in London and established connections with other leading scholars in England, including Sir Edward Denison Ross (1871–1940), the first director of the School of Oriental Studies (since 1938 the School of Oriental and African Studies) at the University of London from 1916 to 1937,³ and the classical archaeologist Arnold Walter Lawrence (1900–1991).⁴ Many did help,⁵ and it was ulti-

1 Details of the events after November 1938 and the family's subsequent escape from Germany are recorded in Marie Kahle, *What Would You Have Done? The Story of the Escape of the Kahle Family from Nazi-Germany* ([London: private edition, 1941).

2 See M. Kahle, *What Would You Have Done?*, 31–32: "Our plan was as follows: We would try and see if there was any possibility of finding work or some means of living in Holland first and then in England. I would write to our friends in the U.S.A. and ask if they knew any possibility of finding work there. In about a fortnight I would certainly know if and what was possible. I would then come back to Bonn, tell my husband, give up the household, sell or store our furniture, pack the books, and then go away with the whole family. That would be the best that could happen, but we all doubted very much whether this would be allowed by the Gestapo. In any case I was going to find some work for my husband so that he might be safe, and I was going to leave this hell for at least two weeks. William certainly would not go back." Marie never returned to Germany. Later, in August 1939, Kahle was offered a position in Old Testament studies at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, which he declined as he had already started to work for Alfred Chester Beatty (1875–1968) at this point (see below); see letter Paul Kahle to Godfrey Rolles Driver, 27 August 1939 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592).

3 On Ross, see his autobiography, *Both Ends of the Candle: The Autobiography of Sir E. Denison Ross* (London: Faber and Faber, 1943); and R. L. Turner, "Obituary: Sir Edward Denison Ross," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 10 (1940). In September 1936 Ross had attended the Deutscher Orientalistentag in Bonn, where he, probably in the company of Lady Ross, met both Kahle and his wife, Marie; see Ross, *Both Ends of the Candle*, 239: "Wednesday, 2 September [...]. Lunched with Herr and Frau Kahle."

4 Lawrence approached Lionel Curtis (1872–1955), Beit Lecturer in Colonial History at Oxford and a fellow of All Souls College, for help, and Curtis, in turn, sought the assistance of others. See letter Lionel Curtis to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 24 March 1939 ("Correspondence relating to Paul Ernst Kahle's Catalogue of Additional Arabic Manuscripts, 1939–1944," Oxford, Bodleian Libraries, Library Records d. 1073 [abbreviated in the following as Oxford Library Records d. 1073]): "Colonel [Thomas E.] Lawrence's

mately Sidney Smith who secured a position for Kahle that would provide the family's livelihood:

On 18th March I had a letter from Professor Sidney Smith telling me that he had found work for Professor Kahle. The father of his assistant in the British Museum, Mr. [Edward] Edwards [1870–1944], was working on a catalogue of the collection of Arabic manuscripts collected by Mr. A[lfred] Chester Beatty [1875–1968], and he had proposed to Mr. Beatty that Professor Kahle might help him in the work. Mr. Beatty had cabled from Cairo that he was willing to employ Professor Kahle for working on the catalogue.⁶

[1888–1935] younger brother, Arnold Lawrence, [...] came to see me about the case of Professor Paul Kahle of Bonn University, who is said to be the greatest living authority on biblical manuscripts. He and his wife are both pure Germans; but because his wife befriended some Jews when their homes were wrecked last autumn Professor Kahle was deprived of his professorship and all his emoluments at Bonn. It is hoped to get them to England, and they may be here by now. £100 to meet immediate needs has been raised by Montagu Norman's [1871–1950] mother [Lina Susan Penelope Collet, 1851–1950] and Sir Denison Ross. Cambridge University wants to get hold of him to work on certain recently discovered fragments of biblical manuscripts at Cambridge, but have no funds available for the purpose. I understand that at Oxford [H. A. R.] Gibb and [Godfrey Rolles] Driver are interesting themselves in the case. I promised Arnold Lawrence to let the Archbishop know that a Christian German Biblical Scholar of international repute is available for such work in this country, for which work there is, of course, unlimited scope, on the very remote chance that the Archbishop might know of some fund which could be used to make his services available to England. I am also telling my cousin Sir Frederic [G.] Kenyon [1863–1952] of the case and will do what I can to find out whether anything can be done in Oxford." Kenyon was instrumental in inviting Kahle to deliver the Schweich Lectures for 1941, which were published as *The Cairo Geniza* (1947). See Kahle's preface to the original 1947 publication. For H. A. R. Gibb (1895–1971), see Albert Hourani, "Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen Gibb," in *A Century of British Orientalists 1902–2001*, ed. C. Edmund Bosworth (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008). For Driver, see below, n. 11.

- 5 See, for example, the correspondence between Sidney Smith and Paul Kahle (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_2160) that includes an undated list, written in Smith's hand, of donors and their respective donations for the Kahle family, amounting to £335.
- 6 M. Kahle, *What Would You Have Done?*, 37. Thanks to the efforts of other British colleagues, Kahle was invited, for example, to deliver the Schweich Lectures for 1941; see above, n. 4. At the beginning of 1943, he was further encouraged to apply for the Grinfield Lectureship on the Septuagint, a two-year position that would have started on 1 October 1943; see letter Henry Wheeler Robinson to Paul Kahle, 6 February 1943 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_2491), and the text of the announcement sent to Kahle by Driver on 1 February 1943 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592). Kahle did apply, but his application was unsuccessful; see letter Driver to Kahle, 2 June 1943. Kahle related to Driver in a letter on 2 February 1943 that he had unsuccessfully applied for the position already in the previous round, i.e., in 1941 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592). Oxford University conferred an honorary doctorate on Kahle in spring 1939.

Paul Kahle left Germany on 27 March 1939, and he was followed by the couple's three younger sons⁷ – Theodor (1922–1988), Paul (1923–1955), and Ernst (1927–1993) – a few days later. The family was reunited in Brussels and traveled to England on 1 April 1939, where they settled in London; their first address was Whitehall Residential Hotel at 4 Fellows Road, NW3.⁸ During the years 1939 through 1947, Kahle's work on the collection of manuscripts accumulated by Alfred Chester Beatty (1875–1968) provided him and his family with the means to support themselves in England during their first years of exile. By 1947, Kahle had completed detailed catalog entries for 1,100 out of the collection's 2,500 manuscripts. Beatty also provided additional financial support for the Kahle family during the family's early days in England, and he paid for costly medical treatment for Marie. In addition, he supported Kahle's application for British naturalization for himself and his family, and he employed two of Kahle's sons in his companies.⁹

During the spring and early summer of 1939, additional offers were extended to Kahle. Cambridge University Library was interested in having him catalog its Geniza fragments, but because of a lack of funds the op-

7 Hans (1920–2003) had left Germany for Switzerland on 28 February 1939, and joined his family in the UK from there.

8 Soon after, the Kahle family moved to 27 Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.

9 For Kahle's relationship with Beatty, see Hyder Abbas, "Scholar and Collector: Paul Kahle and Chester Beatty in the Chester Beatty Library Archives," *Henoch: Historical and Textual Studies in Ancient and Medieval Judaism and Christianity* 36 (2014); Sabine Schmidtke, *German Orientalism in Times of Turmoil: The Kahle-Strothmann Correspondence (1933 through 1938, 1945 through 1950)* (Budapest: Eötvös Loránd University Chair for Arabic Studies & Csoma de Kőrös Society Section of Islamic Studies, 2022), passim. For his work on the Beatty manuscript collection, see also Valentina Sagaria Rossi, "Paul Kahle's Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts of the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin," *Historical Interactions of Religious Cultures* 1, no. 2 (2024). For the early years of the Kahle family in England, see John H. Kahle, "... Wie eine Befreiung': Das Schicksal der Familie Kahle nach der Flucht 1939," in Marie Kahle, *Was hätten Sie getan? Die Flucht der Familie Kahle aus Nazi-Deutschland*, and Paul Kahle, *Die Universität Bonn vor und während der Nazi-Zeit (1923–1939)* [joint publication] (Bonn: Bouvier Verlag, 2018), 81–87. Godfrey Rolles Driver apparently also endorsed the family's application for naturalization; see letter Driver to Marie Kahle, 30 January 1944 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592). Unlike his wife and sons, Paul Kahle hesitated at first to apply for naturalization, as he wrote to Driver on 7 February 1944 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592): "I fully agree with my wife's and my sons' desire of becoming naturalised in this country and we are very thankful for the help you offer. As for myself, I am still a little doubtful. I need not to say how thankful I am for all the kindness I found in this country, thankful in general and thankful to yourself. Changing the nationality is not so easy for me than for one of my Jewish colleagues. You will understand that. It is also a problem how far I may be entitled of getting sometimes a pension from Germany. I must confess that I am not very hopeful under the present conditions. But who may say what the near future may bring."

portunity did not materialize.¹⁰ Godfrey Rolles Driver (1892–1975), professor of Semitic philology at Oxford and from 1937 to 1938 president of the Society for Old Testament Study, and others approached Sir Herbert Henry Craster (1879–1959), who served as Bodley’s Librarian (the director of the Bodleian) from 1931 to 1945, about the possibility of having Kahle work for the Bodleian. Craster’s response was positive, as he thought that Kahle might devote himself to the so far still uncataloged Arabic manuscripts of the Bodleian.¹¹ An invitation was extended in June 1939,¹² and the scope and terms of the work to be undertaken were laid out in Craster’s letter to Kahle of 7 July 1939:

It is the intention that the suggested catalogue of Arabic MSS. shall comprise at the outset all those MSS. of which no entries at present exist either in print or in manuscript. These consist of the Bruce collection and most of the MSS. contained in our more modern accessions of ‘MSS. Arabic’ – from 400 to 500 MSS. in all. For this work, facilities for which would be provided in one of the Library buildings, it would be proposed to offer you remuneration at the rate of 10 s. (ten shillings) per hour. If I hear from you that the proposal commends itself to you, we should be in a position to discuss arrangements [...].¹³

Kahle accepted the proposed conditions in a letter on 10 July 1939, and a few days later, on 13 July, Kahle, Craster, and Driver met in person to discuss the task.¹⁴ On 9 November 1939, Craster informed Kahle that the Standing Committee had approved the terms.¹⁵ Kahle started to work on

¹⁰ See above, n. 4.

¹¹ See letters Driver to Edmund Craster, 26 March 1939, and Curtis to Craster, 31 March 1939 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). For Driver, see D. J. Wiseman, “Obituary: Sir Godfrey Driver,” *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 39 (1976); J. A. Emerton, “Godfrey Roller Driver,” in *A Century of British Orientalists 1902–2001* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), 102–19. Driver and Kahle had known each other personally since the early 1930s, if not before, and they had corresponded regularly since the mid-1930s.

¹² See Actum B5 of 9 June 1939: “It was resolved to ask Professor Paul Kahle, formerly of Bonn University, whether he would be willing to consider an invitation to catalogue Bodleian Arabic MSS.”; Craster’s letter of invitation to Kahle was dated 13 June, and Kahle’s acceptance letter was sent on 15 June 1939 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073 and Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_273).

¹³ Letter Craster to Kahle, 7 July 1939 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073 and Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_273).

¹⁴ See Craster’s note about the interview he conducted with Kahle on 13 July 1939 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073); see also letter Driver to Kahle, 11 July 1939 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592).

¹⁵ Letter Craster to Kahle, 9 November 1939 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). It was Driver who presented the proposal to the Standing Committee during that meeting; see letter Driver to Kahle, 15 September 1939 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592): “Dear Dr. Kahle, I had a word with Dr. Craster yesterday. The proposal to ask you to make a

the catalog in the second half of December 1939.¹⁶ For some time, Kahle worked in Oxford only intermittently,¹⁷ but at some point in 1940 or 1941 he rented a small apartment in town (at 24 Museum Road) and returned to London only on weekends.

Since the publication of the *Catalogi codicum manuscriptorum orientaliū Bibliothecae Bodleianae: Arabicos complectens* prepared by Alexander Nicoll (1793–1828) and Edward Bouverie Pusey (1800–1882) in 1835,¹⁸ the Bodleian's holdings of Arabic manuscripts had grown steadily, partly through donations and partly through purchases. In 1872, Hermann Ethé (1844–1917) was commissioned to finish the catalog of Oriental (not including Arabic) manuscripts begun by Eduard Sachau (1845–1930) and to prepare a catalog of the post-1835 accessions of Arabic manuscripts (198 codices in total). The former catalog was published in two volumes in 1889 and 1930,¹⁹ but the latter remains unpublished.²⁰ David Samuel Margoli-

catalogue of our Arabic Mss. will be laid before the Curators of the Bodleian Library (by me, if I am here) at their first meeting next term (Sat. 28 Oct.). If they approve and pass the motion, as they almost certainly will do, it will be open for you to begin work so soon as you and Dr. Craster can arrange a convenient time."

- 16 See letter Kahle to Craster, 7 December 1939 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073): "Dear Sir, Excuse me, please, that I did not answer your kind letter of November the 9th. I was very glad to hear that the Curators have formally approved the arrangements for the cataloguing of Arabic manuscripts. It is somewhat difficult to travel under the restrictions lead upon aliens, and I hoped from day to day that I may be called before the Tribunal. To day I have been there, and now I am free from these restrictions. So I would like to come to Oxford to begin with the work. I shall be at Oxford on Monday, the 18th of December and stay there till Friday. From the beginning of the new year I will come than [sic] in regular intervals."
- 17 See above, n. 16, and letter Kahle to Craster, 7 January 1940 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073): "I have the intention to come over to Oxford on Monday, January 15, to resume my work on the Arabic Manuscripts, and to stay there during the week."
- 18 Nicoll and Pusey's catalog replaced the 1787 catalog prepared by Johannes Uri (1726–1796), *Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ Codicum Manuscriptorum Orientalium*.
- 19 Eduard Sachau and Hermann Ethé, *Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindūstāni and Pushtū Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*, part 1, *The Persian Manuscripts* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1889); Hermann Ethé, *Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindūstāni and Pushtū Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*, part 2, *Turkish, Hindūstāni, Pushtū and Additional Persian Manuscripts* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1930). The two volumes were later complemented by A[lfred] F[elix] L[andon] Beeston, *Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindustani and Pushtu Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*, part 3, *Additional Persian Manuscripts* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1954).
- 20 See "Annual Report ... [for 1891]," 472: "Prof. Ethé catalogued for the second volume of his printed catalogue the Persian and Hindustani MSS. of the Hertford Coll. Collection, which is deposited in the library. He also presented the library with a temporary but very excellent catalogue of 198 additional Arabic MSS., compiled from his slips prepared for ultimate printing; this is placed on the reference-shelves." For Hermann Ethé, see J. T. P. de Bruijn, "Ethé, Carl Hermann," in *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, vol. 9 (1998). Ethé's

outh (1858–1940), who held the Laudian Chair in Arabic at Oxford from 1889 until 1937, cataloged some of the fragmentary material, including a fair number of the post-1835 accessions,²¹ and the referencing of the new accessions was a continuous concern of the Bodleian librarians.²² In 1935, A. F. L. Beeston (1911–1995) began to work for the Bodleian (in 1946 becoming the Keeper of the Oriental Department), and he remained there

unpublished catalog consists of descriptions of manuscripts from the collections of George Sale (1697?–1736) (Mss. Sale 6–24, 26, 32, 34–36, 38, 42–45, 48, 49, 52–58, 70, 73–76, 79, 79a, 85, 86), James Fraser (1713–1754) (Mss. Fraser 1–3, 5–7, 11, 16, 19, 46, 110, 116, 212, 214, 216, 233, 257), Alexander Walker (1764–1831) (Mss. Walker 1, 3–7, 9, 12, 13, 121), Sir William Ouseley (1767–1842) (Mss. Ouseley 3, 83, 96, 97, 99, 100–102, 104–107, 156, 158, 164, 178, 241, 242, 307, 398, 401, 419, 732), and John Bardeol Elliott (1785–1863) (Ms. Elliott 123), as well as Mss. arab. b. 1, d. 1–7, e. 1–4 and 7, f. 1 and 2, g. 2–6; Mss. Or. 97, 195, 380, 381, 406, 579–585, 616, 622, 629, 633, 637–641, 657, 658, 675–677, 680, 684–686, 697, 698, 702, 704–707, 711–713, 717, 727, 730, 736–740, 749–757, 786–791; and Mss. Caps. Or. A.9, A.10, B.13–B.14, C.27, C.28. Ethé’s catalog was consulted for the entries in the “Fihrist: Union Catalogue of Manuscripts from the Islamic World,” <https://www.fihrist.org.uk/>. A reference to Ethé’s unpublished catalog is provided for each entry (e. g., “EA 43” for Ms. Sale 6 and 7),

- 21 At some point, the Bodleian planned to recatalog the Arabic manuscripts described in the old seventeenth- and eighteenth-century catalogs, an endeavor that involved Adolf Neubauer (1832–1907), D. S. Margoliouth, and Griffithes Wheeler Thatcher (1863–1950), but such a catalog was never published; see “Annual Report ... [for 1892],” 480: “Finally, the preparation was commenced of a new catalogue of the Arabic MSS, contained in the old Uri-Nicoll catalogue – this being undertaken by Dr. Neubauer. Dr. Neubauer’s other work prevented him from doing more than commence the task in 1892, but the thanks of the Curators are due to Prof. Margoliouth for having assisted the work by recataloguing, as a labour of love, a large number of the Muhammadan MSS., and to Mr. G. W. Thatcher, B.A., for similarly recataloguing some of the Christian ones. The Arabic MSS. not included in the Uri-Nicoll catalogue have already been catalogued by Prof. Ethé.” “Annual Report ... [for 1893],” 449: “Finally, the thanks of the Curators and of the University are due to Prof. Margoliouth for having recatalogued, as a labour of love, a large number of the Muhammadan MSS. which are to be included in the new edition of the catalogue of Arabic MSS.” The same note can be found in the annual reports of the following years. See also “Annual Report ... [for 1892],” 480: “The Librarian took in hand the remaining fragments of Oriental MSS., amounting to between one and two hundred, mostly Arabic, after the nature of each fragment had been described by Prof. Margoliouth; of these he handlisted &c. about 70, the rest remaining to be dealt with in 1893. Probably during the preparation of the new catalogue of Arabic MSS. many of them will be identified as belonging to MSS. already in the library.” See also n. 20.
- 22 “Annual Report ... [for 1894],” 410: “The newly added MSS. were referenced and handlisted by the Librarian or under his direction. He also arranged, handlisted, and had bound, large numbers of fragments of Arabic and Coptic papyri and other MS. fragments.” At some point around 1930 or 1931, Arthur Cowley (1861–1931), the Bodley’s Librarian from 1919 until 1931, tried to bring Wladimir Ivanow (1886–1970) to Oxford to catalog the uncataloged Persian and Arabic manuscripts. However, the effort ended with Cowley’s passing; see Wladimir Ivanow, *Fifty Years in the East: The Memoirs of Wladimir Ivanow* (London: I. B. Tauris and Institute of Ismaili Studies, 2015), 82.

until 1955, when he was appointed the Laudian Professor of Arabic.²³ During his first four years at the Bodleian, Beeston continued the work of his predecessors, compiling a title and author index of the post-1835 accessions of Arabic manuscripts; this, too, remains unpublished.²⁴

Kahle began by tackling the seventy Arabic manuscripts brought together by James Bruce (1730–1794) and purchased by the Bodleian in 1843.²⁵ This was a mostly intact collection with next to no fragmentary material, and it posed no particular difficulty to its cataloger.²⁶ At regular intervals, Craster, as Bodley's Librarian, asked Kahle to submit a report about the progress of his work, outlining how many manuscripts he had cataloged and how much more time would be needed, in his estimate, to complete the task. On 29 November 1940, Kahle reported that he had finished cataloging fifty-nine manuscripts of the Bruce Collection. He continued:

With reference to the other Arabic Manuscripts not yet catalogued: From the notes made by Dr. Beeston I find there are about 180 numbers to be done. But as I have not as yet inspected these Manuscripts it is very difficult for me to give a limit for completion.²⁷

Kahle's next report to Craster is dated 6 March 1941. By that time he had completed cataloguing the Bruce Collection and had begun to work on the remaining post-1835 accessions. But instead of providing precise figures concerning manuscripts cataloged and additional time needed, Kahle's report described in detail some of the gems he had discovered while working on the material:²⁸

Sir, you asked me to give an account of my work on the Arabic Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library during the time from November 1940 till February 1941. I have finished now the description of the Bruce Collection and am describing now the other uncatalogued MSS of the Library.

23 For A. F. L. Beeston, see Edward Ullendorff, "Alfred Felix Landon Beeston, 1911–1995," *Proceedings of the British Academy* 94 (1997). For his period of office at the Bodleian, see "Alfred Felix Landon ('Freddie') Beeston," *Bodleian Library Record* 15, no. 4 (1996).

24 See "Annual Report ... for 1937–8," 14: "Dr. Beeston continued the cataloguing of Persian manuscripts and compiled a title and author index of Arabic manuscript accessions acquired since the publication of the Nicoll-Pusey catalogue." See similarly "Annual Report ... for 1938–9," 15.

25 For the Bruce Collection, see <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/data/gb161-mss.bruce1-96>.

26 A list of some Arabic manuscripts of the Bruce collection was included in Alexander Murray's 1808 publication, *Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce* (364–369), followed by a list of all seventy codices in 1827, again compiled by Alexander Murray, *A List of the Very Rare and Valuable Aethiopic and Other Oriental Manuscripts, Collected by the Celebrated Traveller, James Bruce, Esq., of Kinnaird* (London: s.n., 1827).

27 Letter Kahle to Craster, 29 November 1940 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073).

28 Letter Kahle to Craster, 6 March 1941 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073).

Among a number of important MSS I had to describe in the Bruce collection this time I found two of outstanding importance:

1. Two (of three) volumes of an old and important work on Simple Drugs, composed by Ibn Samağūn in the 10th Century [A]D [Ms. Bruce 47 and 48]. This book which was highly esteemed for its correctness was regarded as completely lost. In the last time, the British Museum was able to acquire a short fragment of the book (Ms. Or. 11614).²⁹ Now we see that since more than 100 years the Bodleiana possess in the Bruce Collection two third of the whole book, in an excellent MS, written in Maghrebī script in the 13th Century AD. The book has been used as a source by the later authors of books on Simple Drugs, as al-Ghāfikī († 1165), Maimonides († 1204), Ibn Baīṭār († 1248). Now it will be possible to state how far these authors are depending from Ibn Samağūn and to write anew the history of this discipline among the Arabs.

2. A collection of scattered leaves belonging to MSS of different historical works, bound together in one volume [Ms. Bruce 56]. I was able to identify all these leaves, and to arrange them in the right order, after they were separated by the bookbinder of the Library. Besides fragments of MSS of well-known Arabic books on History, more than half of the MS belonged to two excellent MSS of an Arabic Chronicle on the rulers of the Aijūbīte Dynasty, written in the 13th century by Ibn Waṣīl, the Chief Ḳāḍī of the Shāfi'ites in Ḥamāh (Syria), who was in close connection with the Aijūbīde rulers. He was sent in 1250 by the Mamlūk Sultan az-Zāhir Baibars to Sicily as ambassador, and was there for a certain time on the court of Manfred, the son of Emperor Frederic II; his chronicle is an important record on the crusader. Only few, mostly fragmentary MSS of the text are in existence, and for a publication of the Chronicle these fragments of the Bruce MS. will be of great importance.

Among the other MSS I have described I found an interesting MS dealing with all matters concerning marriage, composed by the Mālikite Ḳāḍī 'Alī b. Yaḥyā b. al-Ḳāsim (died 1189), which is absolutely unique [Ms. Arab. d. 10]; and a very fine MS of an Arabic translation of the New Testament (Letters of St. Paul, Catholic letters, Acts of the Apostles), written in AD. 1342, decorated with beautifully illuminated titles bearing Arabic inscriptions, partly in cufic script [Ms. Arab. d. 19]. The Arabic text is nearly the same as that of the Arabic Bible published in Rome in 1671 by the Congegatio de Propaganda Fidei [sic].³⁰

The report was presumably not to the liking of Craster and the Standing Committee, who were concerned about the financial implications of Kahle's research-oriented approach, as he was paid by the hour.

By the summer of 1941, Kahle had cataloged forty-one additional codices out of the remaining Arabic manuscripts,³¹ and in March 1942 the

²⁹ Kahle no doubt knew about the fragment from Alexander S. Fulton, "Arabic Medical Manuscripts," *British Museum Quarterly* 11, no. 2 (1937), which contains a short notice about this acquisition.

³⁰ For the 1671 translation, see Paul Féghali, "The Holy Books in Arabic: The Example of the Propaganda Fide Edition," in *Translating the Bible into Arabic: Historical, Text-Critical and Literary Aspects*, ed. Sara Binay (Beirut: Ergon Verlag, 2012).

³¹ See "Annual Report ... for 1940-41," 14: "Dr. P. E. Kahle has continued his work on a catalogue of Arabic manuscripts supplementary to the printed catalogues. He has

total number of cataloged manuscripts (besides the Bruce Collection) had reached fifty.³² Craster became increasingly nervous about Kahle's pace. Since Driver and Beeston, the only experts in the field able to advise him on Kahle's work, were serving in the military at the time, he turned to H. A. R. Gibb (1895–1971), who had been appointed the Laudian Professor of Arabic in 1937.³³

The Standing Committee of my Curators would also like to have assurance regarding Dr. Kahle's work. No one, I imagine, can doubt that he is an eminent Arabist, but it is difficult for any one who is not an expert to estimate whether the importance of a particular manuscript, which may be the subject of detailed description, justifies the time – and consequently the money – spent upon it. Whether you can assist me in this somewhat delicate matter I do not know. If you can find the time to discuss it with me, I should be deeply grateful, for, with Driver and Beeston both in Palestine,³⁴ we are very much in the dark about it. I have not yet said anything to Kahle on the subject, though clearly I would have to do so if any one was called in to give a report on his work.

Gibb complied with Craster's request and gave a very positive verbal assessment of Kahle's work.³⁵ Thanking Gibb in a letter on 26 March 1942, Craster provided some details about the amount of time Kahle was spending on individual codices, which clearly exceeded what the Bodleian had budgeted for the catalog:

Dear Gibb, I was so much obliged to you for the very full, clear, and helpful account you gave to me of Kahle's work. The summary of his returns – which I did not have by me when we had our discussion – show an average time expended per MS varying from 6 ¼ to

completed the Bruce collection (70 volumes) and catalogued 41 out of a total of about 170 additional manuscripts."

- 32 See letter Craster to Gibb, 11 March 1942 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). See also "Annual Report ... for 1941–42," 12: "Dr. P. E. Kahle has continued his work on a catalogue of Arabic manuscripts supplementary to the printed catalogues, and has catalogued 101 manuscripts during the year." "Annual Report ... for 1942–43," 11: "Dr. P. E. Kahle continued his work on a catalogue of Arabic manuscripts supplementary to the printed catalogues, treating 129 manuscripts during the year." "Annual Report ... for 1943–44," 10: "Dr. P. E. Kahle continued his work on a catalogue of Arabic manuscripts supplementary to the printed catalogues, describing about 173 manuscripts."
- 33 See letter Craster to Gibb, 11 March 1942 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). Gibb and Kahle had corresponded regularly since 1935, when Gibb was still teaching at the School of Oriental Studies in London, and the friendship between the two also included their respective spouses and Kahle's sons, two of whom (Theodor and Paul) Gibb and his wife had invited to spend vacations in their home in 1938 and again in spring 1939, and Theodor and Paul indeed spent their first weeks in England with the Gibbs in Oxford. See the correspondence between Gibb and Kahle (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_819).
- 34 Beeston had joined the army's Intelligence Corps in January 1941 and returned to Oxford only in 1946. During the war Driver served in Palestine and later worked for the British Ministry of Information in London.
- 35 See letter Gibb to Craster, 18 March 1942 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073).

10 hours – say a general average of eight hours. But the latest return which I have seen, that for 24. Nov. – 5 December last, shows 52 ½ hours (representing a cost to the Library of £26 2 s. 6d.) spent upon a single manuscript. I therefore propose to instruct him not to proceed with the cataloguing of any one manuscript, after eight hours has been expended upon it, until he has reported to me about it.³⁶

Accordingly, Craster imposed limits on Kahle's work: on 25 April 1952, he recorded that he "[g]ave instructions to Dr. Kahle that he is not to spend more than ten hours upon the cataloguing of any single manuscript without first reporting to me."³⁷

Another concern for Craster, besides the enormous amount of time Kahle was spending on individual codices, was the uncertainty regarding the number of Arabic manuscripts among the post-1835 accessions that needed to be cataloged. This number had been underestimated in the beginning. Kahle's initial estimate in his report of 29 November 1940, made on the basis of Beeston's notes, was 189 items, but gradually it became clear that there were in fact far more manuscripts to be cataloged. Kahle also included in his catalog manuscripts that had been purchased by or given to the Bodleian only shortly before he began his work or even while he was already working on the catalog.³⁸ On at least one occasion, Kahle was also asked to assess the value of a codex that was offered to the Bodleian. On 11 August 1943, Driver wrote to Kahle:

Arberry tells me that there is coming on to the market an interesting Arabic Ms. containing a collection of Shi'ite treatises (some unique) and I have written to Craster

³⁶ Letter Craster to Gibb, 26 March 1942 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073).

³⁷ Note preserved in Oxford Library Records d. 1073.

³⁸ *Ms. Arab. d. 163* (K 116) had belonged to Basil T. A. Evetts (1858–1919) and was donated to the library in 1937 by his daughter; see "Annual Report ... for 1932–33," 190–191, and the relevant entry in Kahle's catalog. For *Ms. Arab. d. 182* (K 126) and *Ms. Arab. f. 60* (K 325), purchased in 1937 or 1938, see "Annual Report ... for 1937–38," 15, and Kahle's description of K 126 in his catalog. *Ms. Arab. d. 189* (K 133) and *Ms. Arab. d. 190* (K 134) were purchased in 1938 or 1939; see "Annual Report ... for 1938–39," 16. *Ms. Arab. d. 176* (K 120), *Ms. Arab. d. 191* (K 135), and *Ms. Arab. e. 175* (K 274) were purchased in 1939 or 1940; see "Annual Report ... for 1939–40," 15. *Ms. Arab. d. 192* (K 136), *Ms. Arab. d. 193* (K 137), *Ms. Arab. e. 177* (K 276), and *Ms. Arab. e. 178* (K 277) were donated to the Bodleian in 1940 or 1941 by Anthony Richard Neligan (1879–1946); see "Annual Report ... for 1940–41," 14. For Neligan, who worked as a medical doctor in Persia from 1906 until 1926, see "Obituary: A. R. Neligan, M.D.," *British Medical Journal* (28 December 1946). In 1942 or 1943, the twin brothers Robert (1881–1945) and Thomas Gayer-Anderson (1881–1960) presented fifty Oriental manuscripts (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Coptic) to the Bodleian, and Kahle described the Arabic material in his catalog (K 15, K 16, K 17, K 138, K 139, K 278, K 279, K 281, K 283, K 284, K 328, K 343). See also "Annual Report ... for 1942–43," 11, where the following two Arabic Gayer-Anderson manuscripts are mentioned among the noteworthy items: *Ms. Arab. e. 179* (K 278) and *Ms. Arab. d. 194* (K 138). See also below, n. 178.

suggesting that the Bodleian Library should get it on approval, submit it to you and consider buying it. It comes from the [Alexander George] Ellis [1858–1942] collection and it being priced, I understand, somewhere round about £15 or £20.³⁹

Kahle evidently advocated the transaction, and he included in his catalog a detailed description of Ms. Arab. f. 64 (K 329), which he concludes with the statement that “[o]n the whole, the MS contains a very valuable collection of important Shī’ite texts of which several are unique.”⁴⁰

An internal report, apparently issued by Reginald H. Hill (1894–1976), the Bodleian’s secretary, summarizes the overall situation as of 18 June 1943:⁴¹

³⁹ Letter Driver to Kahle, 11 August 1943 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592).

⁴⁰ For the codex, see also Sabine Schmidtke, “The Doctrinal Views of the Banu l-‘Awd (Early 8th/14th Century): An Analysis of MS Arab. f. 64 (Bodleian Library, Oxford),” in *Le shi’isme imamite quarante ans après: Hommage à Etan Kohlberg*, ed. Mohammad Ali Amir-Moezzi et al. (Turnhout: Brepols, 2009). Ellis worked at the British Museum from 1883 until 1909 and was then appointed sub-librarian at the India Office, where he served until his retirement. Ross characterizes Ellis as follows (*Both Ends of the Candle*, 262): “One doubts if any scholar has ever acquired so vast a knowledge of Islamic literature and bibliography as A. G. Ellis. During the many years he spent in the British Museum, cataloguing Arabic and Persian books, he stored in his memory the contents and history of every work that passed through his hands; so that one never put a question to him that he could not answer. A hundred scholars are indebted to him for information in their own fields of study. The strange thing is that Ellis would never commit his learning to writing, the only volumes bearing his name being catalogues, and not of manuscripts but of printed books.” On Ellis, see also Alexander S. Fulton, “Obituary Notice: Alexander George Ellis, M.A.,” *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 74, no. 2 (1942). After Ellis’s death on 17 March 1942, his library and manuscript collection was acquired by Luzac & Co. and offered for sale. For this purpose, *A Catalogue of the Library of the Late A. G. Ellis* was prepared by the book seller (1943–1945). Part III of the *Catalogue* was devoted to Ellis’s collection of manuscripts consisting of 446 items, which were described by Arthur J. Arberry: *A Catalogue of the Library of the Late A. G. Ellis, M.A.*, Part III: *Comprising a Fine Collection of Manuscripts, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, and Books on the Near East, Mainly Arabic, Persian and Turkish Texts and Translations Etc.* (London: Luzac & Co., 1945). The collection of Shī’i texts that was bought by the Bodleian is not included in the *Catalogue*. Beatty had also purchased a fair number of manuscripts from the Ellis collection; see Sagaria Rossi, “Paul Kahle’s Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts of the Chester Beatty Library”. The fate of the rest of the collection is uncertain.

⁴¹ “Catalogue of Additional Arabic MSS.” (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). On 2 June 1943, Driver, too, tried to make Kahle understand the position of the Bodleian (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592): “Dear Dr. Kahle. I had some conversation with the Librarian about the Arabic catalogue. We are both anxious that it should be as good as possible (and we know that it is that) and that it should be finished; but even institutions like the Bodleian Library are compelled in these ways. We think not once but twice of finance and such like mundane considerations. We have therefore thought of various ways in which the work can be simplified, and he will put them before the Committee and then discuss them with you; and I hope that this will appear not too unsatisfactory.” For Reginald H.

In November 1940 Dr. Kahle reported, at the Librarian's request, that he was still engaged on the Bruce Collection (70 volumes), and that he estimated from Dr. Beeston's notes that there were about 180 more MSS. to be done.⁴² This total of 250 has been taken since that time as the basis on which periodical reports on Dr. Kahle's progress have been made, and the latest shows that some 250 MSS. had been catalogued by the end of February 1943 [...]. Dr. Kahle has recently supplied a list of shelfmarks of MSS. still to be catalogued.⁴³ It contains about 237 shelfmarks, but the number of items is probably nearer 174 [...]. There are several factors for observation:

I should judge from a conversation yesterday with Dr. Kahle that his computation of 250 MSS. made in November 1940 was a very rough one and was probably founded on insufficient evidence;

The average time occupied per MS. may be considered out of all proportion to the value of some of them.

Systematic supervision of, and close touch with, Dr. Kahle's work and rate of progress, at any rate since Dr. Beeston's departure, do not seem to have been attained. Control of his specialist methods would anyway be a difficult task.

Kahle wrote to Driver about his conversation with Hill as follows:

Some days ago Mr. Hill, the Secretary of the Library, came to the Radcliffe Science Library. We had a conversation on the MSS which are still to be done. These are still about 100 MSS. Mr. Hill said that the means provided for cataloguing the MSS is exhausted, the Library would try to see if there could be found some means.

I certainly would be very glad if I could continue with my work for the Library and bring it to a certain conclusion. When I began the work you said to me: I want that you make a good Catalogue! I have done my best, and have been very busy with my work, and have done a great deal of work; it is not my fault that the Bodleian possess more Arabic MSS than we thought when I began the work.

You know yourself that it would be difficult, or impossible, to go on with the family without the help from the Library.⁴⁴

To keep the expenses contained and to exert greater control over Kahle's work, the Standing Committee resolved on 25 June 1943,

that Dr. Kahle should be asked to complete his catalogue of previously uncatalogued Arabic MSS. other than composite volumes and volumes of fragments, for a remuneration not exceeding an average of £2 per manuscript, but that before work is started on composite volumes and volumes of fragments (which, it was suggested, might be remunerated at a rate not exceeding an average of £4 per manuscript), Professor Gibb

Hill, see Edmund Craster, *History of the Bodleian Library, 1845–1945* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952), 250.

⁴² See above, n. 27.

⁴³ Referring to letter Kahle to J. H. Allen, 16 April 1943 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). J. H. Allen served as special assistant for accounts in the Bodleian's secretarial department since 1939/40; see "Annual Report ... for 1939–40," 31.

⁴⁴ Letter Kahle to Driver, 23 June 1943 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592).

should be consulted as to the advisability of Dr. Kahle being commissioned with this work.⁴⁵

Gibb submitted his assessment, which was again highly appreciative of Kahle's work, on 19 October 1943. Instead of identifying any composite volume as unworthy of cataloging, he pointed to the difficulties posed by some of them and concluded that a maximum payment of £4 per manuscript was by no means excessive.⁴⁶ The minutes of the Standing Committee's meeting on 9 June 1944 indicate that the disagreement between the Bodleian and Kahle continued over the following two years:⁴⁷

The Librarian reported on the state of the Reserve Funds. It was noted that Dr. Kahle had failed to follow the instructions given to him on July 1, 1943. The Librarian was requested to write and inform him (a) that he must not catalogue any further composite volumes or collections of fragments until the cataloguing of the remaining single works has been completed; (b) that he will not receive more than the agreed payment of £2 per single manuscript and £4 per composite volume; (c) that no further payment will be made to him until it has been ascertained that these conditions are not broken.⁴⁸

When Kahle concluded his work in 1945, the Bodleian had spent a total of £1,796.56 on the catalog since 1939⁴⁹ – far more than the £897 that the Bodleian had estimated as the project's cost in February 1941.⁵⁰

45 Actum A2 of 25 June 1943 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). Kahle was informed about this decision in a letter from Craster on 1 July 1943 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073 and Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_273). On 29 July 1943, Craster wrote to Gibb, asking him to check Kahle's list of composite volumes and volumes of fragments and to let him know which ones were worth cataloging and which ones were not (Oxford Library Records d. 1073).

46 Letter Gibb to Craster, 19 October 1943 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). Gibb's recommendation was accepted by the Standing Committee on 29 October 1943; see Actum C1 of 29 October, 1943 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073).

47 Extract from the Minutes of the Standing Committee, 9 June 1944 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). Kahle was informed about the decision by a letter from Craster on 19 June 1944 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073 and Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_273).

48 Kahle evidently expressed his distress about the committee's decision to Driver, who in turn tried to explain the Bodleian's concerns and interests to Kahle; see letter Driver to Kahle, 29 June 1944 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592): "Dear Dr. Kahle, I should not take things too seriously to heart. Both the Standing Committee and the Librarian know well what excellent work you have done for the Library and are extremely grateful to you. But naturally in a big organization employing a large number of people the Committee has to see that its terms of employment are strictly observed, and the Librarian is at this present time considerably worried about the financial outlook, as the calculations on which the figures for running the new library was based have been entirely upset by the war. I know that no offence was meant; so I should not let the matter worry you unduly."

49 See "Annual Report ... for 1939–40," 7: "Extraordinary expenditure during the year included £154,12 s[hillings] upon the catalogue of Arabic manuscripts"; "Annual Report ... for 1940–41," 6: "Extraordinary expenditure during the year included

There were other conflicts between Kahle and the Bodleian over the years. More than once, complaints were made about Kahle's behavior in the library, his treatment of books and manuscripts belonging to the library, and the excessive number of published titles reserved under his name. On 10 April 1941, the deputy librarian informed Kahle that

[i]t has been decided that the number of books reserved by you must be limited to fifty (50). During a search recently the disorderly piles of books on your desk, and the disintegration of paper bound volumes in use by you, caused us grave concern. May I therefore ask you to note that all Bodleian books must be treated with great care and tenderness?⁵¹

The situation was deemed so alarming that the Bodleian even considered terminating Kahle's employment and forbidding him access to the library. His peer, the Oxford-based Old Testament scholar Henry Wheeler Robinson (1872–1945), explained the gravity of the situation to Kahle in June 1941, according to a letter to his colleague Robert H. Lightfoot (1883–1953):

I have had a long talk with Kahle [...] I have put to him frankly and bluntly the three matters which have made trouble, viz. the noise of talk in the Library, the excessive demands on books and the careless handling of books and MSS. I think he now fully realizes the gravity of the situation as concerning himself and his future relations with the Library, and that in future – so far as in him lies – he will be very careful. I told him in effect that he was on probation, and that any further breach of regulations would doubtless terminate his connection with the Library [...]. He is, as I hardly need say, quite unconscious of having given ground for criticism, and this is partly the difficulty of the situation. An absorbed scholar, who has himself controlled large library facilities, and doubtless felt free to modify the regulations made by himself for others, naturally tends to forget that he must here adjust himself to proper rules. But I have done my best to make him see that he will do so henceforth at his own peril. He has been told that the material used by him will be subject to special scrutiny.⁵²

£312,15 s[hillings] upon the catalogue of additional Arabic manuscripts"; "Annual Report ... for 1941–42," 5: "Extraordinary expenditure during the year included £307, 9 s[hillings] 2d [i. e., pennies] upon the catalogue of additional Arabic manuscripts"; "Annual Report ... for 1942–43," 4: "Extraordinary expenditure during the year included £379,10 s[hillings] upon the catalogue of additional Arabic manuscripts"; "Annual Report ... for 1943–44," 5: "Extraordinary expenditure during the year included £379, 5 s[hillings] upon the catalogue of additional Arabic manuscripts"; "Annual Report ... for 1944–45," 2: "Extraordinary expenditure during the year included a final payment of £263 for cataloguing Arabic manuscripts."

50 "Catalogue of Arabic MSS" (Oxford Library Records d. 1073).

51 Letter Deputy Librarian to Kahle, 10 April 1941 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073).

52 Letter H. Wheeler Robinson to R. H. Lightfoot, 2 June 1941 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073). Lightfoot, in turn, told Craster about Wheeler Robinson's and his own efforts to explain the situation to Kahle in a letter dated 2 June 1941 (Oxford Library Records d.

2. Paul Kahle's Catalog of Arabic Manuscripts

Kahle completed his catalog sometime before the summer of 1945,⁵³ and he expected to have it published soon. His former student Matthew Black (1908–1994) described the catalog as follows:

The work exists, and is invaluable, as a piece of research which is kept in the Library in manuscript form. It resembles Casiri's vast catalogue of the Escorial manuscripts, devoting an inordinate amount of space to discussions of the works and their authors and containing detailed descriptions of the works, accounts of their contents, and even lives of their authors, and so on; such information is now more easily found and presented in more convenient form in bibliographies and literary histories than in a library catalogue, which ought to be restricted to a description of the actual manuscripts in the possession of the library. Consequently, a great deal of labour would have to be expended on Kahle's manuscript catalogue to make it fit for publication; it will, however, be invaluable to anyone who may hereafter be engaged by the Curators to produce a practical modern catalogue.⁵⁴

Black's assessment reflects the position of the Bodleian Library at the time and explains why the catalog was never published.⁵⁵ That efforts were made

1073). Things apparently improved, but it is possible that the request made in November 1943 (Oxford Library Records d. 1073) that Kahle vacate the dedicated room he had been working in at the Radcliffe Science Library and move to the Old Library, where two locked cupboards were put at his disposal, was prompted by Kahle's behavior in the library. See letter Craster to Kahle, 9 November 1943 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_273; copy preserved in Oxford Library Records d. 1073). Kahle and Wheeler Robinson esteemed each other highly as scholars. In the preface to the 1947 publication of his Schweich Lectures, *The Cairo Geniza*, Kahle wrote: "The subject of these lectures was suggested by my distinguished friend the late Dr. H. Wheeler Robinson, with whom I had discussed many problems concerning the text of the Bible and to whom I am indebted for all sorts of help and encouragement [...]."

53 See "Annual Report ... for 1944–45," 5: "Dr. P. E. Kahle finished his catalogue of Arabic manuscripts supplementary to the printed catalogues."

54 Matthew Black, "Paul Ernst Kahle," *Proceedings of the British Academy* 51 (1966): 489–490.

55 At the request of the British Ministry of Information, Kahle also wrote an article on selected manuscripts at the Bodleian, "Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library" (Oxford, 1 August 1943). The initiative to invite Kahle to compose the article was Driver's; see letter Driver to Kahle, 11 August 1943 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_592): "Many thanks for the article on Arabic mss. in the Bodleian library, which I find very interesting. It was I who was responsible for commissioning you, as we are publishing a quarterly Arabic magazine in the Ministry [of Information]." Driver refers here to *al-Adab wa-l-fann*, a cultural journal published by the ministry between 1943 and 1946. An Arabic translation of Kahle's article was published in volume 1, issue 3 (1943) of the journal. For the journal, see also Valerie Holman, "Carefully Concealed Connections: The Ministry of Information and British Publishing, 1939–1946," *Book History* 8 (2005): 216–17. Digital copies of all of the journal's volumes are accessible at <https://digitale-sammlungen.ulb.uni-bonn.de/ulbbnioa/periodical/pageview/6706205>. For an annotat-

at some point to produce a more concise version suited for publication is suggested by Kahle's description of **MS. Arab. d. 197** (entry K 140), of which we possess Kahle's handwritten, detailed version as well as a shortened version as a rough draft and a final clean one, both typewritten. However, the fact that no other shortened description survives indicates that such attempts did not go very far. Kahle's catalog was consulted for the entries in the "Fihrist: Union Catalogue of Manuscripts from the Islamic World," an online catalog of the combined relevant holdings of contributing libraries in the United Kingdom,⁵⁶ including the Bodleian Library, but only a fraction of Kahle's description is included in each respective entry. A reference to Kahle's unpublished catalog is provided for each entry (e.g., "K 321" for **Ms. Arab. f. 46**), and in many cases this is the only reference that is given – an indication of the continuing relevance of his catalog. Craster, in his *History of the Bodleian Library, 1845–1945*, also briefly refers to Kahle's work, highlighting a few of the manuscripts the latter had described.⁵⁷

The catalog includes descriptions of 410 items,⁵⁸ all written in Kahle's hand⁵⁹ and evidently representing clean copies of the individual entries. The individual descriptions were later gathered and arranged by the li-

ed edition of the original English version of Kahle's article, see Schmidtke, *German Orientalism*, 215–21.

⁵⁶ See <https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/>.

⁵⁷ Craster, *History of the Bodleian Library*, 310: "Although there has been as yet no further publication of catalogues of Oriental manuscript collections, Dr. P. E. Kahle has prepared one of the Bruce collection and all other *Arabic* manuscripts previously undescribed. These last include two Korans written in Kufic characters of the late tenth or eleventh century, the one presented by the Friends of the Bodleian [the identity of this manuscript is uncertain], the other by Major Robert Anderson and his brother [**Ms. Arab. e. 179** (K 278)]. An Arabic translation of part of the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides, dated A.D. 1239 and illustrated by numerous coloured drawings of plants [**Ms. Arab. d. 138** (K 91); figs. 3–4], was left to the library by Sir William Osler under the terms of his will."

⁵⁸ Black ("Paul Ernst Kahle," 489) mentions 444 items in addition to the Bruce Collection – i.e., 514 items in total. Since it is unlikely that more than 100 entries were lost, the discrepancy in numbers may reflect the confusion between Kahle and the Bodleian regarding the actual number of items cataloged and especially the varying ways in which the fragmentary material was counted.

⁵⁹ The sole exception is K 18, which is written in a different hand and was certainly not produced by Kahle. The entry refers to **Ms. Arab. c. 78**, which was purchased only in 1946 or 1947, after Kahle had concluded his work on the catalog; see "Annual Report ... for 1946–47," 9. The same hand made some superlinear corrections to K 378 (in red ink) and added two pages to Kahle's description in K 393. K 91 is the only description produced by Kahle that is exclusively typewritten. The codex is among those Kahle discusses in "Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library," 133, which may explain why he had it typed.

brary's personnel, and it was at this later stage that the entries were assigned consecutive numbers, 1 through 411, beginning with *Ms. Arab. b. 1* through *Ms. Arab. g. 37 (R)*, followed by *Ms. Bruce 1* through *70*, and a final item, *Ms. Ouseley 307*. Two descriptions, K 203 and K 262, were lost at some stage. A librarian's note added before K 49 reads: "Missing 15/3/67 nos. ~~49~~; ~~117~~; 203; ~~214~~; 262." Whereas K 49, K 117, and K 214 appear to have been subsequently recovered and are included in the catalog as it is preserved today, K 203 and K 262 remain missing. K 203 must have contained a description of *Ms. Arab. e. 86*, a collection of thirty Druze writings, while K 262 was evidently devoted to *Ms. Arab. e. 163*. Kahle took a special interest in the latter manuscript and devoted a chapter to it in his *The Cairo Geniza*, entitled "The Oxford Manuscript and al-Ghazālī."⁶⁰ He may have kept this description among his personal papers.

As Kahle was asked to catalog only those Arabic manuscripts acquired after 1835 that had so far not been cataloged by either Ethé or Beeston, his catalog covers only a portion of those accessions. For example, according to the "Annual Report ... for 1913," six (or five?) Arabic manuscripts were bought in that year: *Mss. Arab. e. 93, e. 94, e. 95, e. 96, and f. 35*.⁶¹ Of these, Kahle described three in his catalog (*Arab. e. 93* [K 210], *e. 94* [K 211], and *f. 35* [K 311]), but there are no descriptions of *Arab. e. 95*⁶² or *e. 96*.⁶³ The catalog also lacks a description of *Ms. Arab. c. 62*, containing volume 3 of Yāqūt's *Mu'jam al-udabā'*, which had been donated to the Bodleian in 1916 by Henry Frederick Amedroz (1854–1917) and D. S. Margoliouth;⁶⁴ however, it does describe *Ms. Arab. g. 26* (K 339), which was donated in the same year.⁶⁵ There is no entry for *Ms. Arab. e. 103*, which contains a unique copy of the *K. al-Tajrid fi uṣūl al-fiqh* by Rukn al-Dīn Maḥmūd Ibn al-

⁶⁰ Kahle, *Cairo Geniza* (1947), 215–28; Kahle, *Cairo Geniza* (1959), 301–04; Kahle, *Kairoer Genisa*, 318–21. Kahle never used K 203 in any publication, and there is no obvious explanation for the disappearance of this entry.

⁶¹ "Annual Report ... for 1913," 562.

⁶² For the codex, see https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_838. See also "Annual Report ... for 1913," 562: "[Purchase of MSS:] ... al-jafri al-jāmi' w'al-nūr al-lāmi' (*MS. Arab. e. 95*)."

⁶³ For the codex, see https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_839. See also "Annual Report ... for 1913," 562: "[Purchase of MSS:] ... al-'Arabī: K. al-lum'a al-nūrāniya (*MS. Arab. e. 96*)."

⁶⁴ See "Annual Report ... for 1916," 330: "[Other Donations of MSS:] *H. F. Amedroz and Professor D. S. Margoliouth. Yāqūt's Mu'jam al-udabā'*, vol. 3 (*MSS. Arab. c. 62/1,2*)". For the codex, see https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10118.

⁶⁵ "Annual Report ... for 1916," 330. For the codex, see https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10118.

Malāḥimī (d. 536/1141),⁶⁶ but there is one for **Ms. Arab. d. 118**, a copy of Nashwān al-Ḥimyārī's (d. 573/1178) *Qaṣīda*, which, like Ibn al-Malāḥimī's work, had been purchased in 1918 (K 72).⁶⁷ Another discrepancy concerns a set of seventeen Arabic manuscripts given to the Bodleian by Brigadier General E. M. Paul Stewart in 1932 or 1933. Kahle's catalog contains descriptions for all but one of these manuscripts, the exception being **Ms. Arab. b. 6**.⁶⁸ The majority of these codices entered the Bodleian after Ethé's work on his catalog,⁶⁹ but it is possible that they had been described by either Margoliouth or Beeston, although there is no reference to either in the relevant entries in the "Fihrist." Alternatively, Kahle may not have had time to catalog those codices before his employment was terminated. That he may have planned to describe at least some of them is suggested by his letter of 16 April 1943, to J. H. Allen, in which Kahle mentioned **Mss. Arab. e. 95, 96, and 103** among the manuscripts still in need of cataloging.⁷⁰ In another undated list entitled "Arabic MSS. to be catalogued," **Ms. Arab. e. 103** is included among "complete MSS.," followed by the handwritten remark "not available." It is possible that this codex, as well as others, had been transferred to a safe location outside the Bodleian during the war.⁷¹ By contrast, **Ms. Arab. b. 6** is mentioned in a list of manuscripts composed of fragments that is found on the back on an invitation to a meeting of the Curators of the Bodleian Library on 19 June

⁶⁶ See "Annual Report ... for 1918," 299: "[Chief Purchases. Manuscripts] ... Al-tajrid by Maḥmūd ibn 'Abd-allāh al-Aṣūlī. On paper dated 575 A.H. = 1179–80 A.D. Leathern flap binding. From Bukhara (*MS. Arab. e. 103*)." For a facsimile publication of this codex with an introduction and indexes, see Hassan Ansari, and Sabine Schmidtke, eds., *Legal Methodology in 6th/12th-Century Khwārazm: The Kitāb al-Tajrid fī uṣūl al-fiqh by Rukn al-Dīn Maḥmūd b. al-Malāḥimī al-Khwārazmī (d. 536/1141); Facsimile Edition of MS Arab e 103 (Bodleian Library, Oxford), with an Introduction and Indices* (Tehran: Markaz-i Dā'irat al-Ma'ārif-i Buzurg-i Islāmī, 1390/2012). For a digital facsimile, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/b5585298-5ed2-4bad-946e-8b69d98fd187/>.

⁶⁷ See "Annual Report ... for 1918," 299.

⁶⁸ "Annual Report ... for 1932–33," 191: "[Donation of Manuscripts: –] *Brigadier-General E. M. Paul Stewart of Coll* presented in memory of his son James Stewart Moncreiff Paul, Sudan Political Service, a collection of Arabic MSS. found in Palestine during the War (*MSS. Arab. b. 6; c. 69 [K 13]; d. 155–162 [K 108–115]; e. 142–3 [K 248, K 249]; f. 46–9 [K 321–324]*)." There is to date no entry for **Ms. Arab. b. 6** in the "Fihrist" – the manuscript may have been reclassified or withdrawn from the collection in the meantime.

⁶⁹ See above, n. 20.

⁷⁰ See above, n. 43.

⁷¹ This is suggested by a letter from Craster to Kahle on 1 August 1944 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_273; copy preserved in Oxford Library Records d. 1073) in which Craster refers to "three [manuscripts] which will not be available until after the War."

1943. Perhaps a decision was made to exclude this and, possibly, all the other items mentioned in that list from the catalog.⁷²

According to the notes added by later Bodleian librarians to Kahle's catalog, some items have since been withdrawn from the collections, either because they were deemed valueless (a portion of K 10 [39]–[44] and [46], as well as K 89, K 128, and K 293) or for other reasons (K 34 [2], K 152). Others have been merged with other portions of the same codex (K 39, K 161 [3], K 161 [5], K 167, K 175) or with other codices in the case of multivolume works and consequently classified under a new shelf mark (e.g., K 196, K 198); in the majority of these cases, the rearrangement of the material was already suggested by Kahle in the relevant catalog entries. One composite item was subsequently divided into several distinct codicological units that were assigned separate shelf marks (K 38). Some items were partly or entirely reclassified, as they were not in Arabic (K 287, K 304), and a few were given new shelf marks for unknown reasons (K 341). Some items, invariably fragments, cannot be found in the "Fihrist" under the shelf mark given by Kahle and may have been reclassified without this being mentioned in the Kahle catalog (K 3, K 19, K 31, K 32, K 36, K 45, K 59, K 150, K 154, K 155, K 156, K 164, K 165, K 168, K 169, K 287, K 290, K 291, K 292, K 332).

Black's assumption that Kahle had Miguel Casiri's (1710–1791) catalog of the Arabic manuscript collection of San Lorenzo de El Escorial (published in 1760–1770)⁷³ as a model in mind is rather unlikely. A far more likely candidate for Kahle's model is Wilhelm Ahlwardt's (1828–1909) ten-volume catalog of the Arabic manuscripts of the Berlin State Library (published in 1887–1899),⁷⁴ to which Kahle regularly refers for detailed descriptions of works that were held both in Berlin and at the Bodleian. However, Kahle surpassed Ahlwardt's standard in his own catalog, as he evidently considered the cataloging of manuscript material a form of research. More recently, this method was employed by Rudolf Sellheim (1928–2013) in his two-volume *Materialien zur arabischen Literaturgeschichte* (1976–1987), which contains descriptions, or rather studies, of 130

⁷² Both documents are preserved in Oxford Library Records d. 1073.

⁷³ Miguel Casiri, *Biblioteca Arabico-Hispana Escorialensis sive Librorum omnium Mss. Arabicè ab auctoribus magnam partem Arabo-Hispanis compositos Bibliotheca Coenobii Escorialensis complectitur: Recensio & explanatio* (Matriti: Antonius Perez de Soto, 1760–1770).

⁷⁴ Wilhelm Ahlwardt, *Verzeichniß der arabischen Handschriften der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin* (Berlin: A. Asher, 1887–1889).

manuscripts of the Berlin State Library.⁷⁵ Sellheim's description of his approach could equally apply to what Kahle did in his catalog:

Es kann daher nur sinnvoll sein, die Katalogisierung als eine weiterführende Forschung zu betreiben, das handschriftliche Material also mit der Sekundär- und Primärliteratur zu konfrontieren, seine Originalität und seinen dokumentarischen Wert klar herauszustellen. Damit wäre sicher gestellt, daß die in doppeltem Sinne kostbaren Materialien nicht länger ungenutzt bleiben, daß Vorentscheidungen sichtbar werden, welche Materialien eigene Untersuchungen – z. B. Editionen, Übersetzungen, Monographien – erheischen, und daß jene unscheinbaren Materialien für die Wissenschaft eingebracht werden, welche isoliert betrachtet kaum von Interesse sind, als Teile eines Ganzen aber gesehen und summiert durchaus Beachtung verdienen, so z. B. überlieferungsgeschichtliche, literarische und biographische Nachrichten, kleine urkundliche Notizen und Dokumente, wie sie sich unter anderem in Kolophonen und Besizervermerken finden. Es sind dies mit anderen Worten Materialien, welche ob ihrer Einmaligkeit eine Fülle von neuen unmittelbaren Informationen liefern, Nachrichten, welche kaum die Primär- und gewiß nicht die Sekundärliteratur kennen und verzeichnen dürfte. Es wäre somit sicher gestellt, daß die nicht leicht überschaubare, so vielfältige und bunte arabische Literatur- und islamische Kulturgeschichte mit weiteren nicht wenigen verlässlichen Markierungen und Wegweisern versehen wird, und daß sich folglich die Katalogisierung zu einer originären, aktuellen und anregenden Materialsammlung ausweitet.⁷⁶

The detailedness and quality of Kahle's descriptions testify to his erudition as a scholar of Islamic studies and beyond.⁷⁷ The 410 entries touch on virtually every field of Islamic scholarship and their literary genres, including *tafsīr*,⁷⁸ Qur'ān concordances,⁷⁹ *qirā'āt* and recitation,⁸⁰ *hadīth*,⁸¹ Shāfi'i law,⁸² Mālikī law,⁸³ Ḥanafī law,⁸⁴ handbooks for judges,⁸⁵ collections of *fatwās*,⁸⁶ legal theory,⁸⁷ grammar,⁸⁸ lexicography,⁸⁹ dogmatics and es-

75 See also Rudolf Sellheim, "The Cataloguing of Arabic Manuscripts as a Literary Problem," *Oriens* 23/24 (1974).

76 Rudolf Sellheim, *Materialien zur arabischen Literaturgeschichte* (Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1976–1987), vol. 1, xvii.

77 For aspects of Kahle's engagement with Islam and Islamic studies, see Rüdiger Bartel-mus, "Paul Kahle und der Islam," in *Menschsein in Weisheit und Freiheit: Festschrift für Thomas Kruger*, ed. Veronika Bachmann, Annette Schellenberg, and Frank Ueberschaer (Leuven: Peeters, 2022).

78 K 3, K 9, K 12, K 55, K 63, K 84, K 123, K 188, K 198, K 243.

79 K 79.

80 K 233, K 238, K 240.

81 K 8, K 11, K 34, K 46, K 80, K 85, K 88, K 97, K 102, K 125, K 149, K 174, K 227, K 229 [3], K 266.

82 K 13, K 20, K 31, K 50, K 110, K 142, K 151, K 225 [3], K 248 [1].

83 K 21, K 73 [1], K 169, K 280.

84 K 82, K 86, K 109, K 113, K 122, K 134, K 224, K 230, K 316.

85 K 76, K 77, K 140.

86 K 119.

87 K 135.

chatology,⁹⁰ interreligious polemics and apologetics,⁹¹ rhetoric and dialectics,⁹² chronicles, historiography, and genealogy,⁹³ cosmography,⁹⁴ geography,⁹⁵ books on animals,⁹⁶ poetry,⁹⁷ metrics,⁹⁸ *adab*,⁹⁹ *hikāyāt*,¹⁰⁰ literary anthologies,¹⁰¹ proverbs,¹⁰² encyclopedias,¹⁰³ medicine,¹⁰⁴ metaphysics,¹⁰⁵ practical philosophy,¹⁰⁶ chancery manuals,¹⁰⁷ logic,¹⁰⁸ ethics and etiquette,¹⁰⁹ mysticism,¹¹⁰ musicology,¹¹¹ cosmetics,¹¹² chemistry,¹¹³ biobibliographical works,¹¹⁴ astronomy and meteorology,¹¹⁵ astronomical tables,¹¹⁶ mathematics and arithmetic,¹¹⁷ sermons and paraenetic texts,¹¹⁸ travelogues,¹¹⁹ prayer books,¹²⁰ pilgrimage,¹²¹ devotional works,¹²² dream

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- 88 K 74, K 75, K 99, K 108, K 129, K 155 [2], K 159 [1], K 165, K 217, K 254, K 261, K 265, K 317, K 325, K 364.
 89 K 163.
 90 K 87, K 100, K 117 [1], K 117 [5], K 121, K 130, K 235 [2], K 239, K 248 [2], K 360.
 91 K 267, K 377.
 92 K 167, K 215 [2], K 216 [4], K 273.
 93 K 1, K 6, K 19, K 32, K 62, K 126, K 196, K 351, K 361, K 362, K 365, K 368, K 369, K 370, K 371, K 372, K 373, K 374, K 378, K 380, K 382, K 383, K 384, K 385, K 387, K 388, K 390, K 391, K 398, K 399, K 400, K 401, K 402, K 403, K 406, K 408, K 410.
 94 K 26, K 389, K 404, K 411.
 95 K 90, K 381.
 96 K 133.
 97 K 7, K 28 [5], K 28 [6], K 36, K 38, K 51, K 64, K 66, K 72, K 83, K 107, K 115, K 118, K 124, K 141, K 148, K 154, K 160, K 168, K 194, K 195, K 199, K 201, K 202, K 208 [2], K 221, K 235 [3], K 235 [4], K 247, K 248 [3], K 259, K 292, K 294, K 321, K 363, K 392.
 98 K 41.
 99 K 6, K 49, K 359.
 100 K 35, K 156, K 250, K 302, K 322, K 379, K 397.
 101 K 146, K 290.
 102 K 181.
 103 K 147.
 104 K 28 [1], K 71, K 91, K 96, K 101, K 136, K 137, K 183, K 214 [1], K 219 [2], K 234, K 276, K 277, K 291, K 309, K 324, K 352, K 353, K 354, K 355, K 357, K 376, K 386, K 393, K 394, K 395.
 105 K 28 [4], K 57, K 180, K 215 [1], K 215 [4], K 270, K 271.
 106 K 48.
 107 K 53.
 108 K 43, K 139, K 159 [2], K 164, K 216, K 269, K 284, K 308.
 109 K 33, K 56, K 184, K 396.
 110 K 95, K 170, K 226, K 253, K 272, K 311.
 111 K 5.
 112 K 28 [7].
 113 K 175.
 114 K 120, K 150, K 200, K 225 [1], K 237, K 328, K 400, K 405, K 407.
 115 K 210, K 211, K 218 [2], K 228, K 231, K 232, K 251, K 252, K 320, K 366.
 116 K 39, K 42.
 117 K 228, K 252 [1], K 264, K 268.
 118 K 40, K 65, K 81.
 119 K 209.

interpretation,¹²³ magic, astrology, geomancy, amulets, and occult sciences,¹²⁴ specimens of Arabic and Persian script,¹²⁵ and Arabic Bible translations.¹²⁶ Moreover, the material includes works by Shī'ī,¹²⁷ Zaydī,¹²⁸ Imāmī,¹²⁹ Ismā'īlī,¹³⁰ Druze,¹³¹ and Bābī authors,¹³² as well as Christian texts¹³³ and works by Samaritans¹³⁴ and Karaites.¹³⁵ Although the majority of the cataloged manuscripts are in Arabic, the material also includes texts and paratextual materials in Turkish,¹³⁶ Persian,¹³⁷ Hebrew,¹³⁸ Judeo-Arabic,¹³⁹ Syriac,¹⁴⁰ Karshuni,¹⁴¹ Malay,¹⁴² and Italian.¹⁴³

The items described in the catalog represent a large variety of codicological types. The most common are monographic manuscripts – that is, manuscripts that contain a single work or part of it, many in fragmentary form.¹⁴⁴ Other common types are Qur'ān *maṣāḥif*,¹⁴⁵ multiple-text man-

120 K 78, K 92, K 157, K 214, K 222, K 242, K 279, K 281, K 283, K 296, K 303, K 313.
121 K 246, K 375.

122 K 131, K 208 [1], K 282, K 304, K 318, K 319, K 327, K 337, K 339, K 342.

123 K 358.

124 K 70, K 178, K 187, K 218, K 219, K 220, K 252, K 275, K 312, K 314, K 315, K 331, K 338,
K 341, K 344, K 345, K 346, K 347, K 348, K 349, K 350, K 367.

125 K 15, K 16, K 17, K 138.

126 K 25, K 45, K 295.

127 K 193.

128 K 22, K 24, K 141, K 155 [1].

129 K 3, K 67, K 130, K 274, K 329.

130 K 256.

131 K 14, K 60, K 204, K 205, K 206, K 207, K 255, K 289, K 310.

132 K 188, K 197.

133 K 25, K 27, K 29, K 30, K 58, K 103, K 116, K 158, K 173, K 182, K 189, K 191, K 192,
K 258, K 299, K 301, K 305, K 306, K 307, K 333.

134 K 47, K 104, K 245.

135 K 127.

136 K 124, K 220 [2], K 234 [1] and [2], K 253, K 287, K 300, K 304, K 339, K 364, K 366 [1].

137 K 276.

138 K 28.

139 K 127.

140 K 30.

141 K 305, K 307.

142 K 187.

143 K 2.

144 K 1, K 3, K 7, K 8, K 9, K 11, K 12, K 14, K 19, K 20, K 21, K 22, K 24, K 25, K 26, K 27, K 29,
K 31, K 32, K 33, K 35, K 36, K 39, K 40, K 41, K 42, K 43, K 45, K 46, K 47, K 48, K 49, K 50,
K 51, K 53, K 54, K 55, K 56, K 58, K 62, K 63, K 64, K 67, K 71, K 72, K 75, K 76, K 77, K 78,
K 79, K 80, K 81, K 82, K 84, K 85, K 86, K 87, K 88, K 91, K 95, K 96, K 97, K 100, K 101,
K 102, K 104, K 108, K 110, K 116, K 118, K 119, K 120, K 122, K 123, K 124, K 125, K 126,
K 127, K 129, K 130, K 131, K 132, K 133, K 134, K 135, K 136, K 137, K 139, K 140, K 142,
K 146, K 147, K 148, K 149, K 150, K 151, K 153, K 154, K 156, K 158, K 160, K 163, K 164,
K 165, K 167, K 168, K 169, K 170, K 172, K 173, K 174, K 175, K 177, K 178, K 179, K 180,
K 181, K 182, K 183, K 184, K 186, K 188, K 189, K 191, K 192, K 193, K 195, K 196, K 198,

uscripts (codicological units consisting of two or more texts selected and copied by one scribe),¹⁴⁶ and composite manuscripts assembled from originally distinct codicological units, mostly fragmentary in form.¹⁴⁷ The material Kahle cataloged also included albums of specimens,¹⁴⁸ books consisting of loose leaves in a leather envelope or box,¹⁴⁹ assemblages of unbound fragments of formerly independent codicological units and other materials,¹⁵⁰ including Qurʾān fragments,¹⁵¹ and non-codex books, such as rolls.¹⁵² There were also notebooks and collections of excerpts from British orientalis¹⁵³ and documentary material, including letters, contracts, and *waqf* documents.¹⁵⁴ Some of the items described in the catalog are short, consisting of a fragment of a single folio,¹⁵⁵ a bifolio,¹⁵⁶ or what seems to be a

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- K 199, K 200, K 201, K 202, K 209, K 211, K 217, K 221, K 222, K 224, K 226, K 227, K 230, K 231, K 232, K 233, K 236, K 237, K 238, K 240, K 242, K 245, K 246, K 250, K 251, K 253, K 254, K 256, K 257, K 259, K 260, K 261, K 263, K 265, K 266, K 268, K 270, K 271, K 272, K 273, K 275, K 276, K 277, K 279, K 280, K 288, K 290, K 291, K 292, K 295, K 298, K 299, K 301, K 302, K 303, K 307, K 308, K 309, K 311, K 316, K 317, K 320, K 325, K 328, K 331, K 337, K 339, K 342, K 351, K 352, K 353, K 355, K 356, K 357, K 358, K 359, K 360, K 361, K 362, K 363, K 367, K 369, K 370, K 371, K 372, K 374, K 375, K 376, K 377, K 378, K 379, K 380, K 382, K 384, K 385, K 386, K 387, K 388, K 389, K 390, K 391, K 392, K 394, K 395, K 396, K 397, K 398, K 399, K 401, K 402, K 403, K 404, K 405, K 406, K 407, K 408, K 410, K 411.
- 145 K 61, K 93, K 94, K 98, K 212, K 213, K 243, K 278, K 285, K 326, K 332, K 340, K 343, K 409.
- 146 K 57, K 60, K 65, K 66, K 74, K 83, K 107, K 121, K 138, K 141, K 159, K 197, K 204, K 205, K 206, K 207, K 208, K 215, K 216, K 223, K 225, K 229, K 234, K 239, K 255, K 258, K 264, K 267, K 269, K 274, K 282, K 283, K 284, K 289, K 304, K 306, K 310, K 319, K 323, K 327, K 329, K 354, K 365, K 366, K 383, K 393. For the different types of what is often labeled miscellanies, or *majmūʿas*, see Michael Friedrich and Cosima Schwarke, “Introduction: Manuscripts as Evolving Entities,” in *One-Volume Libraries: Composite and Multiple-Text Manuscripts* (Berlin: de Gruyter, 2016).
- 147 K 6, K 34, K 109, K 111, K 115, K 117, K 155, K 194, K 210, K 218, K 219, K 220, K 228, K 235, K 247, K 248, K 249, K 252, K 281, K 287, K 296, K 300, K 305, K 312, K 313, K 314, K 315, K 318, K 321, K 322, K 324, K 333, K 338, K 364, K 368, K 373, K 381, K 400.
- 148 K 15, K 16.
- 149 K 70, K 112.
- 150 K 2, K 10, K 13, K 28, K 30, K 38, K 52, K 59, K 68, K 69, K 73, K 89, K 90, K 92, K 103, K 113, K 114, K 128, K 152, K 157, K 161, K 190, K 214, K 341.
- 151 K 38, K 161, K 190.
- 152 K 23, K 330, K 334, K 335, K 336, K 344, K 345, K 346, K 347, K 348, K 349, K 350.
- 153 Namely, Thomas Hunt (1696–1774), Benjamin Kennicott (1718–1783), William Gell (1777–1836), Alexander Nicoll (1793–1828), Edward William Lane (1801–1876), and Robert Grant Haliburton (1831–1901). K 105, K 106, K 144, K 145, K 166, K 171, K 185, K 241, K 244, K 286, K 286*.
- 154 K 2, K 4, K 10, K 23, K 44, K 83, K 90, K 111 [7], K 143, K 162, K 171, K 176.
- 155 K 7, K 37, K 40, K 43, K 44, K 45, K 173, K 183, K 293, K 294.
- 156 K 42, K 153, K 172, K 174, K 177, K 178, K 179, K 299.

quire of four,¹⁵⁷ six,¹⁵⁸ eight,¹⁵⁹ or ten folios.¹⁶⁰ Others are long works of several volumes.¹⁶¹

For his descriptions of the manuscripts of the Bruce Collection and Ms. Ouseley 307 (K 351 through K 411), Kahle used sheets of paper with thirty-five lines per page, whereas the descriptions K 1 through K 350 are written on paper with forty-eight lines per page. Some descriptions of codices containing a single work are particularly detailed, as in the case of K 1 (2 pages; figs. 1–2), K 25 (3 pages), K 49 (10 pages), K 58 (2 pages), K 65 (3 pages), K 125 (2 pages), K 163 (3 pages), K 290 (2 ½ pages), K 361 (3 pages), K 372 (2 pages), K 373 (2 pages), K 395 (2 ¼ pages), and K 400 (4 pages). Kahle's descriptions of multiple-text and composite volumes are invariably long and detailed; among the longest ones are his entries on K 52 (5 pages), K 57 (3 pages), K 66 (4 pages), K 68 (4 pages), K 107 (7 pages), K 117 (2 ½ pages), K 218 (2 pages), K 228 (2 pages), K 247 (2 pages), K 249 (3 pages), K 312 (2 ½ pages), K 329 (3 ½ pages), K 381 (4 ½ pages), and K 393 (4 pages).

Each entry includes details such as the number of folios (any lacunae are mentioned, as are cases of disordered folios), measurements, quires, paper, the title and the author, the date and place of copying and the name of the copyist, and, if applicable, ownership statements, collation notes, watermarks (e.g., K 1, K 35, K 213), *ijāzas* (e.g., K 111 [7], K 194, K 238), and references to relevant reference works. Such works include Carl Brockelmann's (1868–1956) *Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur* (GAL) and its supplements (GALS), whose information Kahle regularly corrects (see, e.g., K 48, K 79, K 148, K 202, K 227, K 231, K 309, K 378); Georg Graf's (1875–1955) *Geschichte der christlichen arabischen Literatur*; Ḥājji Khalīfa's (1609–1657) *Kashf al-zunūn*; Charles Ambrose Storey's (1888–1968) *Persian Literature: A Bio-bibliographical Survey*; Jurjī Zaydān's (1861–1914) *Tārikh adab al-lughā al-'arabiyya*; I'jāz Ḥusayn Kantūrī's (1825–1870) *Kashf al-ḥujūb wa-l-astār 'an asmā' al-kutub wa-l-asfār* (Calcutta 1330/1912); and Wilhelm Ahlwardt's *Verzeichnis der arabischen Handschriften*. In addition, Kahle mentions available editions and the entire relevant secondary literature (including bibliographical rarities), as well as

157 K 151, K 152, K 157, K 169, K 180, K 292.

158 K 5, K 32, K 38, K 69, K 150, K 279, K 296, K 300.

159 K 17, K 29, K 168, K 184.

160 K 1, K 41, K 156, K 160, K 181. There are also fragments of three (K 30), five (K 27, K 36, K 295), seven (K 69), and nine folios (K 50, K 154, K 182), as well as fragments of eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen folios.

161 K 49, K 188, K 256, K 382, K 393, K 395, K 398, K 405, K 407, K 408.

parallel manuscripts in the Bodleian and other British libraries, in Germany (Berlin, Gotha, Leipzig, Munich, Tübingen), Italy (Milan, Rome) and the Vatican, Spain (Escorial, Madrid), Sweden (Uppsala), Austria (Vienna), France (Paris), the United States (Princeton), the Netherlands (Leiden), the Soviet Union (Leningrad), Lebanon (Beirut), Turkey (Istanbul, Mardin), Egypt (Cairo), North Africa (Algier, Tunis), Syria (Damascus), and India (Bankipore). Whenever possible, he comments on the value of the Bodleian copy in view of the available editions or other extant witnesses of the same text and identifies possible relations between different copies if he sees any. For example, in his brief description of **Ms. Arab. d. 189** (K 133), a copy of Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Damirī's (d. 808/1405) renowned parazoological encyclopedia, *Hayāt al-ḥayawān al-kubrā*, completed on 1 Jumādā II 777 [28 October 1375], which he compared to the Cairo print of 1284 [1867–68], Kahle concludes:

[T]he MS contains the text from pg. 68–485 of the second volume of the text printed in Cairo A.H. 1284, but the text of the MS is far superior to the printed text and shows that often later additions crept into the text as it is printed. As the present MS was written only four years after the book was composed in A.H. 773, and during the lifetime of the author, the text of the MS must be regarded as very reliable, and will have to play an important role for a critical edition of the text.

Kahle also closely compared the text of **Ms. Arab. e. 92** (K 209), a copy of a travelogue by Muṣṭafā b. Muḥammad al-Laṭīfī al-Ḥamawī (1004–1126/1595–1714) copied by 'Abd al-Laṭīf b. Aḥmad al-Rashīdī and dated 22 Rajab 1153 [13 October 1740], with other witnesses of the text, thus establishing the specific value of the Bodleian copy:

The present MS has the same text as the MS described by Ahlwardt under no. 6140 of the Berlin Catalogue. But in the Berlin MS only the beginning of the text (14 fols) is preserved. The text of the MSS described by Ahlwardt under nos. 6138 and 6139 of the Berlin Catalogue claims to have been written by Muṣṭafā himself and differs largely from the text in the present MS. The Tübingen MS described by Chr. Seybold under no. 19 of the Catalogue (Tübingen 1907)¹⁶² contains a later redaction of the text.

In his descriptions of manuscripts of Samaritan works, Kahle regularly criticizes Moses Gaster (1856–1939), the leading authority on the Samaritans during the first decades of the twentieth century, pointing out that the latter did not take into consideration the Arabic literature of the Samaritans. Kahle ends his description of **Ms. Arab. e. 137** (K 245), a copy of

¹⁶² Christian Seybold, *Verzeichnis der arabischen Handschriften der Königlichen Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen I*. [Nr. 1–46], Tübingen: [Königliche Universitätsbibliothek], 1907.

the *K. al-Ṭabbākh* by the eleventh-century CE scholar Abū l-Ḥasan al-Ṣūrī, with the following comment:

M. Gaster knows the Arabic written books of the Samaritans only from Hebrew translations made by the modern Samaritans on his demand.¹⁶³ What he says about the present book on p. 4 of his appendix to vol. iv of the *Enc. of Islam*, dealing with the literature of the Samaritans, is misleading.¹⁶⁴

To the extent the information was accessible to him, Kahle recorded the provenance of the individual codices and fragments, including details as to how and when they were acquired by the Bodleian.¹⁶⁵ He notes, for ex-

¹⁶³ The Hebrew translation of the book prepared by Ab Ḥasda b. Ya'qūb b. Ahron ha-Kāhin during the early 1920s was acquired by Gaster around 1925 and are today kept in the John Rylands Library in Manchester; see Gerhard Wedel, "Kitāb al-Ṭabbāḥ des Samaritaners Abū l-Ḥasan aṣ-Ṣūrī: Kritische Edition und kommentierte Übersetzung des ersten Teils" (PhD diss., Freie Universität Berlin, 1987), 29–30 (introduction). Wedel was apparently unaware of Ms. Arab. e. 137.

¹⁶⁴ Kahle identifies Ms. Arab. d. 43 (K 47), an untitled compilation by Ya'qūb b. Hārūn (Jacob b. Aaron, 1841–1916), the high priest of the Samaritan community in Nablus until his demise, as the Arabic original of a work that Gaster identified as *Hillūq* on the basis of a Hebrew translation. On this occasion Kahle again criticizes Gaster for his lack of knowledge of Arabic and the errors he made as a result. For Gaster and his contributions to Samaritan studies, see Reinhard Pummer, "Moses Gaster – Romantic Pioneer of Samaritan Studies," *Revue des études juives* 182 (2023). For Gaster's library and its later fate, see Moses Gaster, "The Story of My Library," *The British Library Journal* 21, no. 1 (1995), an essay that brings to mind Walter Benjamin's (1892–1940) essay *Ich packe meine Bibliothek aus*, both apparently written in 1931.

¹⁶⁵ See also above, n. 38. In the following entries Kahle mentions that the manuscript was given to the library by and in memory of the brothers Gayer-Anderson (on whom see nn. 38 and 57): K 15, K 16, K 17, K 139, K 278, K 279, K 281, K 283, K 284, K 327, K 328, K 343. The following entries note that the Bodleian purchased the items from Reginald Campbell Thompson (1876–1941) in November 1920: K 10 [47], K 218, K 219, K 312, K 313, K 315. Thompson also donated various coins and cuneiform tablets to the Bodleian; see "Annual Report ... for 1909," 640; "Annual Report ... for 1919," 451; "Annual Report ... for 1920," 417. For a number of fragmentary manuscripts (K 13, K 113), Kahle states that they were found in the Palestinian village of Majdal Yābā in September 1918; see also "Annual Report ... for 1932–33," 191: "[Donation of Manuscripts: –] *Brigadier-General E. M. Paul Stewart of Coll* presented in memory of his son James Stewart Moncreiff Paul, Sudan Political Service, a collection of Arabic MSS. found in Palestine during the War (MSS. Arab. b. 6; c. 69 [K 13]; d. 155–162 [K 108, K 109, K 110, K 111, K 112, K 113, K 114, K 115]; e. 142–3 [K 248, K 249]; f. 46–9 [K 321, K 322, K 323, K 324])." Kahle further notes in entries K 113 and K 114 that James Paul had picked up some manuscripts in the Great Mosque in Gaza after the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF), a British Empire military formation, bombardment of the town of Gaza on 30 and 31 October and 1 November. Fragmentary manuscripts described in K 52 and K 190 originated in West Africa and were given to the library by H. H. Peach of Leicester on 15 August 1901. Various items from Central Africa (K 38, K 70, K 338) were given to the Bodleian by Colonel Henry Roscoe Beddoes (1865–1919); see also "Annual Report ... for 1913," 558: "[Chief Donations of MSS.: –] *Col. H. R.*

ample, that several manuscripts were made a *waqf* in Erzurum in 1262 (1845–46) – namely, **Ms. Arab. e. 112** [K 221] (“on the last page there is a notice that the MS was made a waqf in Erzerum in A.H. 1262”), **Ms. Arab. e. 117** [K 226] (“The MS was made a waqf in Erzerum AH 1262”), and **Ms. Arab. e. 123** [K 232] (“[...] and on a special paper posted on the page [fol. 3r] the notice that the MS was made waqf by the Qāḍī in Erzerum AH 1262”). It is possible that **Ms. Arab. e. 110** [K 223] also belongs to this group, unless the date cited by Kahle is indeed correct (“The MS was made a Waqf by ‘Abdallāh Jennatzade, Qāḍī in Erzerum, AH 1162”).

Certain manuscripts caught Kahle’s attention, prompting him to discuss them in great detail in his catalog. These entries constitute small studies in their own right. Some of these manuscripts Kahle also discussed in his publications.

Medicine

Ms. Arab. d. 138 (K 91; figs. 3–4) contains volume 2 (*maqālas* 3, 4, and 5) of an Arabic translation of Dioscurides of Anazarbus’s (d. ca. 90 CE) book of materia medica, prepared by Iṣṭifān b. Bāsil with revisions by Ḥunayn b. Iṣḥāq (d. 260/873 or 264/877), copied in 637/1240 by Ḥusayn b. Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Nash[a]wī in the Madrasa al-Niẓāmiyya, possibly in Baghdad. Kahle describes the highly illustrated copy in detail, comparing it with other witnesses of the text in the original Greek and in Arabic translation. He also addressed the manuscript in his 1943 article “Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.”¹⁶⁶

Ms. Arab. e. 177 (K 276) contains *Sharḥ Tashrīḥ al-Qānūn* by Abū l-Ḥasan ‘Alā’ al-Dīn b. Abī Ḥaram al-Qurashī (Ibn al-Nafis, d. 687/1288), a commentary on the sections on anatomy in the first three books of Ibn Sīnā’s *al-Qānūn fī l-ṭibb*. Although the commentary had already been

Beddoes. Four volumes containing religious and magical texts, amulets, &c., from Central Africa (*MSS. Arab. d.* 109–111 [K 68, K 69, K 70], g. 25 [K 338]).” Kahle also provides details about when and through whom the material reached the Bodleian in the following entries: K 2, K 10 [1], K 10 [6], K 14, K 26, K 49, K 61, K 71, K 73, K 74, K 89, K 91, K 92, K 93, K 94, K 103, K 126, K 127, K 185, K 187, K 188, K 197, K 212, K 213, K 214 [2], K 214 [6], K 244, K 286*, K 287, K 303, K 318, K 329, K 330, K 336.

¹⁶⁶ Kahle, “Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library,” 219–20; Kahle, “al-Makhtūṭāt al-‘arabiyya,” 22. For a detailed description of the codex with further references, see Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 42–65. A digital surrogate of the codex is accessible at <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/4f104fd5-16b5-4cd6-99b3-9a8f8868d7> ff/.

discussed by Max Meyerhof (1874–1945) and others, it was only through Kahle’s work that this copy came to light.¹⁶⁷

Mss. Bruce 47 and 48 (K 395) constitute the two final volumes of the renowned book on simple drugs, *al-Jāmi‘ li-aqwāl al-qudamā’ wa-l-muḥaddithīn wa-l-mutafalsifīn fī l-adwiya al-mufrada*, by Abū Bakr Ḥāmid Ibn Samajūn (d. 400/1010). Kahle had learned about the British Museum’s acquisition of a fragment of the book, which had hitherto been thought lost,¹⁶⁸ and upon discovering the two volumes in the Bruce Collection he carefully studied Ibn Samajūn’s sources and showed that both Abū Ja‘far Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Ghāfiqī (fl. ca. 518/1125) in his *Kitāb fī l-adwiya al-mufrada* and Maimonides (d. 1204 CE) in his *Sharḥ asmā’ al-‘aqqār* drew heavily on Ibn Samajūn’s work. Kahle highlighted the volumes in his aforementioned letter of 6 March 1941 to Craster, discussed the work in his article “Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library,”¹⁶⁹ and published about it in his 1952 contribution to Johann Fück’s (1894–1974) *Festschrift*.¹⁷⁰

History

Ms. Arab. b. 1 (K 1; figs. 1–2), a fragment of ten folios by an unknown author containing a *History of China*, is correctly identified by Kahle as a portion of Faḍl Allāh Rashid al-Dīn’s (648–718/1247–1318) *Jāmi‘ al-tawārikh*. This is the only codex that was cataloged by both Ethé and Kahle, and the reason Kahle recataloged it may have been that Ethé had not established the fragment’s identity. Kahle consulted two other partial manuscripts of the *Jāmi‘*, one at Edinburgh University Library (Ms. Or. 20) through Edward Robertson’s catalog and the other at the Royal Asiatic Society in London (Ms. Arabic 27) *in situ*, and he was able to establish the

¹⁶⁷ For a description of the codex and further references, see Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 251–52.254–55. The book was published in 1988 in an edition prepared by Salmān Qaṭāya and Bawl Ghaliyūnji [Paul Ghalioungui] on the basis of six witnesses not including the Bodleian copy. For the work, see also Emilie Savage-Smith, “Attitudes Toward Dissection in Medieval Islam,” *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 50 (1995); for Ibn al-Nafis and his medical oeuvre, see the pertinent studies by Nahyan Fancy (see bibliography).

¹⁶⁸ See above, n. 29.

¹⁶⁹ Kahle, “Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library,” 219; Kahle, “al-Makḥṭūṭāt al-‘arabiyya,” 21.

¹⁷⁰ Kahle, “Ibn Samağūn und sein Drogenbuch.” For the manuscripts, see also Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 621–22.624–27 (with further references).

close relation between the Oxford witness and the Royal Asiatic Society copy.¹⁷¹

Ms. Bruce 11 (K 361) is a unique copy of part 3 of *al-Barq al-shāmī*, a fundamental work on the history of Saladin by his secretary ‘Imād al-Dīn al-Kātib al-Iṣfahānī (519–597/1125–1201) written in the form of an autobiographical account, covering the years 573–575/1177–1179. The work, which apparently consisted of seven parts, served as the principal source of all other contemporary chroniclers. Prior to Kahle’s work at the Bodleian, it was known that the library owned a unique copy of part 5 of the work (Ms. Marsh. 425), covering the years 578–579/1182–1183, but the identity of Ms. Bruce 11 came to light only as a result of Kahle’s work. Kahle also corresponded with Ignaty Kratchkowsky (1883–1951) to verify Carl Brockelmann’s claim,¹⁷² which relied on *Tadhkirat al-nawādir min al-makhṭūṭāt al-‘arabiyya* (Hyderabad 1931/32), that a complete copy of the *Barq* was kept in Leningrad: Kratchkovsky informed Kahle that this information was incorrect and that the manuscript in question was rather a copy of al-Kātib al-Iṣfahānī’s *al-Faṭḥ al-qussī fī l-faṭḥ al-quḍṣī*.¹⁷³ Kahle not

171 Kahle’s observations about **Ms. Arab. b. 1** are essentially confirmed by Stefan Kamola, *Making Mongol History: Rashid al-Din and the Jami’ al-Tawarikh* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2019), 246–47. Although Kahle’s description of the codex remains unmentioned in Kamola’s study, the latter consulted the Bodleian witness *in situ* and remarks: “An unsigned note kept with these ten folios already identifies them as a near-exact copy of the folios numbered 249–58 in manuscript R1a, with few minor textual lacunae. That same note mentions manuscript R3 as evidence that the owner of Ra1 ordered copies of it to be made in the 1820s.” There can be no doubt that what Kamola saw is Kahle’s description of the Oxford witness.

172 Brockelmann, *Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur*. Supplement Band I (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1937), 548.

173 See Kahle, “Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian,” 218: “A notice that a copy of the book should be preserved in Leningrad (Tadhkirat an-Nawadir, p. 81, repeated by Brockelmann I 315, Supplement) is not correct. The Leningrad MS is, as Professor Kratchkowsky writes me, a copy of the ‘Conquest of Palestine.’” See letter Ignaty Kratchkowsky to Kahle, 12 March 1940 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_1324): “J’ai reçu hier votre carte du 23 II. Ce n’est pas la première fois qu’on me demande des informations sur le manuscrit d’al-Barq aš-Šāmī, mais il n’existe pas dans nos bibliothèques! Je n’ai pas pu vérifier l’article cité par Tadhkirat an-Nawādir, p. 81, mais je suppose qu’il s’agit de notre manuscrit d’al-Faṭḥ al-Qussī qui est justement écrit en 595 c’est à dire au temps de l’auteur, mort en 597 (cf. V. Rosen, Notices sommaires des Mss [Arabes] du Musée Asiatique, S[ain]t P[eter]burg 1881, p. [94–]95 N 158). C’est ce que j’ai dit dans une lettre à l’Académie Arabe de Damas, citée dans sa R[evue de l’]A[cadémie] A[rabe de] D[amas], vol. 5, no. 7, 1925, 335 [Tārīḥ aš-Šām fī Rūsīyā], et plus tard vers 1933 dans ma lettre à Dā’irat al-Ma’ārif de Hindustan. Malheureusement cette notice est fixée même par Brockelmann d’après Taḍkīra dans Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur, S[upplement] B[and] I, 548 [...]” Kahle and Kratchkowsky knew each other in person since 1914 when the Kratchkowsky spent some time in Halle to consult manuscripts in the

only included a detailed description of the *Barq* in his catalog but also discussed both volumes of the *al-Barq al-shāmī* in his “Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library,”¹⁷⁴ and he published an article about the work in 1950.¹⁷⁵ His findings were of great interest to H. A. R. Gibb, who was engaged in the study of Islamic political history in the time of the Crusades. Whether it was only through Kahle that Gibb became aware of the identity of Ms. Bruce 11 or whether he knew about it earlier is uncertain.¹⁷⁶ The work’s identity was already disclosed in a 1827 sales catalog of the Bruce Collection.¹⁷⁷

Qur’ān

Discussing two Qur’ān fragments from West Africa, **Ms. Arab. e. 62** and **Ms. Arab. e. 63** [K 190], “written by different hands in Maghribī script in the 13th century,” Kahle remarks “on the fols added at the end of MS. [Arab.] e. 63”:

Fols. 28.31 [...] contain material which has its next parallel with the Masoretic lists enumerating Hebrew words in a certain form occurring in the Old Testament. The two fols. enumerate Arabic words occurring in the Qur’ān in nominativ-case with tanwin. These words are alphabetically arranged according to the letter ending the word. Interesting is the order of the alphabet followed here:

ش س ق ف غ ع ي و ه . The Qur’ān is quoted not by Suras and verses, but by sections, every indicated by one or two words – an exact parallel to the Parashas in the Old Testament. Every new letter of the alphabet is introduced by [...] *باب في الغين (الفا الخ) وفيه من عدد متون* [...] For غ nine examples are indicated, but only the following 7 are quoted: [...]

Neither in the new edition of Nöldeke’s “Geschichte des Qorans” (vol. III 1938) nor in O.

library of the *Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft* of which Kahle was the custodian at the time; see Anna A. Dolinina, *Sklave der Pflicht: Ignatij Julianovič Kračkovskij (1883–1951), ein Arabist seiner Zeit* (Beirut: Ergon Verlag in Kommission, 2023), 145.



174 Kahle, “al-Makhtūṭāt al-‘arabiyya,” 18–19, and above, n. 173.

175 Paul Kahle, “Eine wichtige Quelle zur Geschichte des Sultans Saladin,” *Die Welt des Orients* 1, no. 4 (1950). For the work and its author, see Lutz Richter-Bernburg, *Der syrische Blitz: Saladins Sekretär zwischen Selbstdarstellung und Geschichtsschreibung* (Beirut: Franz Steiner, 1998). Kahle’s publication remains unmentioned in this study.

176 See H. A. R. Gibb, “The Arabic Sources for the Life of Saladin,” *Speculum* 25 (1950); and H. A. R. Gibb, “Al-Barq al-Shāmī: The History of Saladin by the Kātib ‘Imād ad-Dīn al-İṣfahānī,” *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* 52 (1953/55). Both papers were republished in H. A. R. Gibb, *Saladin: Studies in Islamic History* (Beirut: Arab Institute for Research and Publishing, 1974). See also letter Gibb to Kahle, 15 October 1949 (Fondo Paul Kahle, COR_819): “Thank you very much for these two offprints. I am particularly interested in and glad to have your report on the *Barq al-Shāmī*, since I have been working on these volumes and intend to publish something about them, and on their relation to Abū Shāma amongst other matters.”

177 See above, n. 26. For details, see Richter-Bernburg, *Der syrische Blitz*, 384.

Pretzl's article "Die Wissenschaft der Koranlesung" *Islamica* VI 1934, pg. 1–47, 230–246, 290–331 anything of this kind is mentioned.

Folss. 30 [...] contains material of similar kind. Here words occurring in that very form only once in the Qurʾān are enumerated, introduced always by , with reference to the section of the Qurʾān where it occurs – an exact parallel to the words marked by the Hebrew Masoreth by  and collected in Masoretic lists.

Kahle also describes in some detail **Ms. Arab. e. 179** [K 278], a partial copy of the Qurʾān containing *sūras* 16 through 22:46, written in semi-Kufic and tentatively dated to the first/seventh century, which was given to the Bodleian by the brothers Robert Grenville (1881–1945) and Thomas Gayer-Anderson (1881–1960), and he notes in particular the manuscript's convention of designating *qāf* with a dot below the letter (ـڤ).¹⁷⁸

Poetry

Kahle provides a detailed description over seven pages of a codex containing portions of Imruʾ al-Qays's *Dīwān* and the *Dīwān* of al-Aʿshā, transcribed by a single hand and dated Dhū l-Qaʿda 716/January–February 1317 (**Ms. Arab. d. 154** [K 107]). At the end, he shows that this recension of these two *Dīwāns* differs from all other known witnesses, and he concludes: "There can be no doubt that we have here a MS which is of greatest importance for the two *Dīwāns* of which are parts contained in it." He also highlights the importance of this copy in his "Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library."¹⁷⁹

Christian works

Describing in detail a Christian lectionary that originated in Coptic circles (**Ms. Arab. d. 91** [K 58]), Kahle tentatively dates it to the fourteenth century and highlights some of its noteworthy features:

¹⁷⁸ Keith Smell recently published an article on this peculiarity in **Ms. Arab. e. 179** without being aware that it had already been pointed out by Kahle more than seventy years ago; see Keith Smell, "How Do You Distinguish Fāʾ from Qāf in Early Qurʾān Manuscripts?," blog of the International Qurʾānic Studies Association, 29 July 2013, <https://iqsaweb.org/tag/hijaz/>. For Robert G. Gayer-Anderson, see Salima Ikram, "A Pasha's Pleasures: R. G. Gayer-Anderson and His Pharaonic Collection in Cairo," in *Offerings to the Discerning Eye: An Egyptological Medley in Honor of Jack A. Josephson*, ed. Sue H. D'Auria (Leiden: Brill, 2010).

¹⁷⁹ Kahle, "Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library," 220; Kahle, "al-Makhtūṭāt al-ʿarabiyya," 23.

It is interesting to state that among the more than 250 lessons in the lectionary not a single lesson is taken from the Revelation. And certainly the complete absence of Old Testament lessons has to be explained.

Kahle then presents a full list of the lessons contained in the lectionary and adds:

This complete list of lessons which has only very few lacunae is of special value. It is interesting to see that a whole series of lessons are repeated on several days of the same month [...].

Another Christian work that receives special mention is a liturgical book written for Arabic-speaking Christians belonging to the Greek church around 1700 (**Ms. Arab. e. 159** [K 258]). Kahle comments that it is “[a] valuable MS, containing a great number of Greek ecclesiastical termini as used in the Arabic speaking Christian Church.”

Other features

In addition, Kahle offers an evaluation of the specific value of a manuscript whenever applicable. For example, in his detailed five-page description of a composite codex containing miscellaneous fragments from West Africa (**Ms. Arab. d. 78** [K 52]), he states:

For studying the manners and customs of the Muslims in W. Africa these fragments are of great interest, as we have here a great amount of original material: Koran, Hadith, Fikh, Poetry, Medicine, Astrology, Incantations, Amulets, Magical cures.

Commenting on one of the bundles of manuscripts and fragments given to the library by Henry Roscoe Beddoes (1865–1919) (**Ms. Arab. d. 109** [K 68]), who had brought them from Central Africa, Kahle notes:

Texts and fragments given to the library, together with other texts which bear now the shelfmarks **Ms. Arab. d. 110** [K 69], **d. 111** [K 70], **g. 25** [K 338], by H. R. Beddoes, L¹ Colonel [...]. All these texts and fragments are written in Maghrebi script, and they are comparatively modern, copied in the 13th century a.H. They contain very valuable material for studying the Islam in those countries where they came from.¹⁸⁰

Kahle identifies a number of holographs among the cataloged material. **Ms. Arab. d. 181** (K 125), containing Muḥammad b. Muḥammad al-Murtaḍā al-Zabīdī’s (d. 1205/1791) defense of the Ḥanafī *madhhab*, ‘*Uqūd*

¹⁸⁰ Kahle makes similar remarks in his descriptions of **Ms. Arab. d. 111** (K 70) and **Ms. Arab. g. 25** (K 338).

al-jawāhir al-munifa fi adillat madhhab al-Imām Abī Ḥanīfa, Kahle tentatively identifies as a holograph on the basis of this observation:

[A] notice on the title page written in Mağrebī script and dated Rabīʿ II A. H. 1208, declares that the MS was made Waḳf for the author himself during his lifetime and for his sons after him. The author was therefore still alive in A. H. 1208.¹⁸¹

Another holograph, Kahle suggests, is **MS. Arab. e. 115** (K 224), which contains a copy of *Majmaʿ al-muhimmāt al-dīniyya ʿalā madhhab [al-sādat] al-Ḥanaḫiyya* by Mullā Ḥusayn b. Iskandar al-Rūmī al-Ḥanaḫī (d. ca. 1084/1673), who completed its composition on 21 Rajab 1062 (28 June 1652).¹⁸² Writing about a compendium of juridical cases by an unknown judge in the Maghrib preserved as **Ms. Arab. d. 197** (K 140), Kahle argues that the work, which he tentatively dates to the tenth/sixteenth century, is an autograph. He concludes:

The book is of great interest for the administration of justice in a special Islamic country. The author must be regarded as a great expert; he seems to be unknown otherwise and no other copy of the book seems to exist.

Kahle also considers **Ms. Arab. e. 12** (K 146), containing excerpts extracted from Abū l-Faraj al-Iṣḫānī's (d. 356/967) *K. al-Aghānī* by Badr al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Muḥammad al-Ghazzī al-ʿĀmirī (d. 984/1577), an autograph: "There is no question that the MS is written by a scholar, and it may be regarded as certain that the copyist is the author of this Excerpt." He notes that he knows of no other copy of the work. Comparing this manuscript with Ms. Gotha 2126, an anonymous excerpt from the *K. al-Aghānī*, which might be identified as *Mukhtār al-Aghānī fi l-akhbār wa-l-tahānī* by Muḥammad b. Mukarram b. Maṣṣūr, (d. 711/1311–12),¹⁸³ Kahle concludes that "[t]here can be no doubt that the author al-Badr al-Ghazzī has made his excerpt from a MS containing the text found in the MS. Gotha

¹⁸¹ For the work, see Stefan Reichmuth, *The World of Murtaḏā al-Zabīdī (1732–91): Life, Networks and Writings* (Oxford: The E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Trust, 2009), 139–40 no. 224. Reichmuth lists four witnesses of the book, not including the Bodleian manuscript, none of them a holograph.

¹⁸² Kahle's tentative suggestion that **MS. Arab. e. 115** is a holograph needs to be revisited. The book's editor, ʿAbd al-Munʿim Khalaf Yās Khidr al-Ṣumaydi ʿī, published the work on the basis of a *musawwada* produced by the author and completed on 16 Shaʿbān 1070 (27 April 1660). The possibility of another holograph cannot be excluded, however, and a comparison of the hand of the Bodleian witness with that of the holograph consulted by Khidr al-Ṣumaydi ʿī (he includes facsimiles of the beginning and the end of the holograph in the introduction to the edition) could help decide whether Kahle's suggestion is correct.

¹⁸³ For Ms. Gotha, Forschungsbibliothek, orient. A 2126, see https://www.qalamos.net/receive/DE39Book_manuscript_00002132.

2126.” A further likely holograph, according to Kahle, is **Ms. Arab. e. 127** (K 236), a commentary on a work of unknown title discussing the meaning of the word Qur’ān. The manuscript is dated Sha‘bān 962 (June–July 1555) and bears numerous margin notes added later by the unidentified commentator. Kahle concludes:

The book seems to be unknown otherwise. It may be that the autograph which we have before us in the present MS was not or seldom copied.

Ms. Arab. e. 121 (K 230) contains the *K. Tabẓīn al-maḥārim* by the Ottoman scholar Sinān al-Dīn Yūsuf b. ‘Abd Allāh al-Amāsī al-Ḥanafī (d. 1000/1592). The appendix to the book, covering the last thirty folios of the manuscript, was transcribed by one ‘Abd al-Raḥmān b. Ḥusayn in 1067 (1656–57), but Kahle dates the rest of the copy to the tenth century CE and states that “[i]t is quite possible that the older part of the MS (fol. 1–249) was written by the author himself.”¹⁸⁴ He similarly suggests that **Ms. Bruce 40** (K 388), a copy of *Īqāz al-ḥunafā’ bi-akhbār al-mulūk wa-l-khulafā’*, a chronicle compiled by Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Qazānī (fl. eleventh/seventeenth century) from the works of Ibn Iyās, Ibn al-Athīr, and Bar Hebraeus, “seems to be unique” and was “written [...], as it seems, by the author himself.”

Kahle highlights several other manuscripts that were, in his view, either written during the lifetimes of their respective authors and approved by them or copied and/or collated with the autograph. He provides a four-page description of a composite manuscript containing writings by al-Ḥasan b. Muḥammad al-Ṣaghānī (577/1181–650/1252) and others (**Ms. Arab. d. 107** [K 66]) and notes that the manuscript was transcribed by al-Ṣaghānī’s student, the renowned Sharaf al-dīn ‘Abd al-Mu’min b. Khalaf al-Tūnī al-Dimyāṭī (613–705/1217–1306),¹⁸⁵ who had read al-Ṣaghānī’s writings with the latter; this is attested in the codex by a note written in al-Ṣaghānī’s own hand. This and numerous later *samā’* attestations

¹⁸⁴ The book was published in an edition prepared by Abū l-Ḥasan ‘Abd Allāh b. ‘Abd al-‘Azīz b. Amīn al-Shabrāwī al-Warrāq (Cairo: Manshūrāt ‘Alā’ Sarḥān and Dār al-Risāla, 2011) on the basis of two witnesses that are later than **Ms. Arab. e. 121**, dated Dhū l-Qa’da 1062 (October–November 1652) and 13 Rajab 1155 (13 September 1742), respectively. Moreover, the editor states that the latter copy was probably transcribed on the basis of the 1062 AH witness and is heavily damaged. Consulting **Ms. Arab. e. 121** for a new edition of the work might thus help improve the text. Among the numerous witnesses of the work, Ms. Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, Arabe 6914 was also produced during the author’s lifetime, as it is dated Jumādā 1986 (August 1578); for a description and digital copy, see <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10030194> g.

¹⁸⁵ For al-Dimyāṭī, see Asma Sayeed, “‘Abd al-Mu’min al-Dimyāṭī,” in *Encyclopaedia of Islam. THREE*, http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/1573-3912_ei3_COM_26035.

throughout the volume (all of which Kahle describes in detail) prompt him to declare it “[a] very valuable Manuscript!” His description of **Ms. Arab. e. 14** (K 148) is similar. The manuscript is a copy of Abū Zakariyyā ‘Yaḥyā b. ‘Alī al-Khaṭīb al-Tibrizī’s (421–502/1030–1109) commentary on Abū l-‘Alā’ al-Ma‘arri’s (363–449/973–1058) *Dīwān Saqt al-zand*, transcribed by al-Khaṭīb al-Tibrizī’s student “Abū ‘Āmir Muḥammad b. Abī Bakr b. Abī l-Futūḥ,” who might perhaps be identified as Abū Ṭāhir Muḥammad b. Abī Bakr al-Sanjī (463–548/1070 or 1071–1154).¹⁸⁶ The codex’s title page has a *samā’* attestation in al-Tibrizī’s hand, dated 484 (1091–2), and an *ijāza* for his student for the entire work, issued in 487 (1094–5).¹⁸⁷ In his description of **Ms. Arab. d. 142** (K 95), a copy of Shihāb al-Dīn Abū Ḥaṣṣ ‘Umar b. ‘Abd Allāh al-Suhrawardī’s (539–632/1145–1234) *‘Awārif al-ma‘ārif*, Kahle points out that the manuscript was transcribed from the autograph:

[T]he present copy is especially valuable as it is based on the autograph, which was dated A.H. 605, was carefully collated and approved by a number of authorities mentioned at the beginning and at the end of the MS. The annotation contains also a few biographical items about the author.

Ms. Arab. e. 129 (K 238), which contains the *Tuḥfat al-mu‘allimīn al-sunniyya fī l-ādāb wa-l-furū‘ al-raḍiyya* by Abū l-Qāsim b. ‘Alī b. Muḥammad b. Faraj al-Sabtī al-Andalusī al-Wādī Āshī al-Malikī (b. 865/1460–61, d. after 899/1494),¹⁸⁸ elicits the following commentary from Kahle:

The Ms was copied from the author’s copy which had been finished on 23rd Dhil Ḳa‘da 899. The copyist had collated his copy with the author’s copy and finished the collation on 7th Sha‘bān AH 902 [...]. The book seems to be unknown otherwise, it is mentioned

¹⁸⁶ For his discipleship with al-Tibrizī, see Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Aḥmad al-Dhahabī, *Siyar a‘lām al-nubalā’*, ed. Shu‘ayb al-Arna‘ūt (Beirut: Mu‘assasat al-Risāla, 1405/1984), vol. 19, 270. For Abū Ṭāhir Muḥammad al-Sanjī, see al-Dhahabī, *Siyar a‘lām al-nubalā’*, vol. 20, 284.

¹⁸⁷ This valuable manuscript was not consulted by the editors of al-Tibrizī’s commentary, published in Cairo between 1945 and 1949 as part of *Shurūḥ Saqt al-zand*, which also includes the commentaries of ‘Abd Allāh b. Muḥammad Ibn al-Sīd al-Ḥaṭṭayawī (444–521/1052–1127) and Qāsim b. Ḥusayn al-Khwārazmī (555–617/1160–1220). Fakhr al-Dīn Qabāwa, the editor of a new edition of the commentary published in 1999, consulted Ms. Istanbul, Fayzullah 1652 that was copied by another student of al-Tibrizī, Sa‘d al-Khayr b. Muḥammad al-Anṣārī in 489 AH, for which the author issued an *ijāza* to him in 481 AH; see the editor’s introduction to al-Tibrizī, *al-Idāḥ*, vol. 1, 27–29. A close comparison of the Istanbul copy with Ms. Arab. e. 14 (K 148) might yield valuable results.

¹⁸⁸ For the author, see Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Sakhāwī, *al-Daw‘ al-lāmi‘ li-ahl al-qarn al-tāsi‘* (Beirut: Dār al-Jil, 1412/1992), vol. 11, 136–37 no. 445.

neither by Ḥājji Khalifa nor by Brockelmann. On the outside of the author's copy from which the present one was copied, an Ijāza was written which is copied in the present MS on fol. 99. The Ijāza is given by the author to Abulfath Muḥammad Shamsaddīn Muḥammad ash-Shādhilī al-Ḳīmanī al-Ḥanafī in Mekka [...] and is dated 27th Dhul Ḳa'da A.H. 899.

According to Kahle, the copy was produced by 'Abd al-Qādir b. Muḥammad b. Aḥmad al-Shādhilī al-Mālikī and is dated 26 Rajab 902 (30 March 1497).¹⁸⁹ **Ms. Arab. e. 167** (K 266), containing *al-Qawl al-musaddad fī l-dhabb 'an Musnad al-Imām [Aḥmad b. Ḥanbal]* by Ibn Ḥajar al-'Asqalānī (773–852/1372–1449), “was copied from the author's copy who had finished the book A.H. 819, and collated with the original” by Ibrāhīm b. 'Alī b. Aḥmad b. Burayd al-Dayrī al-Qādirī al-Shāfi'ī (d. 872/1467–68). About **Ms. Arab. d. 179** (K 123), a copy of Mas'ūd b. 'Umar al-Taftazānī's (d. 792/1389) gloss of Jār Allāh al-Zamakhsharī's (d. 538/1144) exegetical work *al-Kashshāf 'an ḥaqā'iq al-tanzil*, Kahle notes: “The present copy was collated, and, according to a notice on fol. 137, the collation was finished at the end of Rabī' II A.H. 817, so that the present copy can be regarded as one of the oldest in existence.” Commenting on volume 2 of **Ms. Arab. e. 79** (formerly Ms. Arab. d. 103) (K 196), containing the *Kitāb al-Iktifā' fī maghāzī al-Muṣṭafā wa-l-thalātha al-khulafā'* by Sulaymān b. Mūsā al-Kalā'ī (d. 634/1237), transcribed by Muḥammad b. Qāsim al-Ṣa'dī and dated Jumādā I 876 (October–November 1471), Kahle states: “The MS is a copy from a copy of the autograph.”

Whenever Kahle was unable to locate another copy of a work or found it to be unknown otherwise, he noted this explicitly, perhaps tentatively suggesting that the Bodleian manuscript may turn out to be a unique copy (K 21, K 22, K 88, K 111 [2], K 125, K 132, K 135, K 136, K 140, K 141, K 146, K 177, K 192, K 210, K 214 [1], K 216 [3], K 235 [1], K 236, K 237, K 238, K 249 [9], K 270, K 281 [4], K 306 [1] and [2], K 307, K 308, K 312 [3], K 317, K 323, K 377, K 388).

3. Conclusion

The above characterization of and examples from Kahle's catalog demonstrate the continuing relevance of his work despite the close to eight decades that have passed since its compilation. For the majority of the

¹⁸⁹ See, however, https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10318, according to which 'Abd al-Qādir al-Shādhilī was the author of the work.

codices included in it, the entries in Kahle's catalog remain the only thorough descriptions ever made. It is regrettable that the work was never published and thus remains largely unknown, although it is regularly referenced in the "Fihrist." In view of the readiness of the Bodleian Library to make digital copies of the catalog available to interested scholars, it is hoped that this resource will be consulted on a more regular basis in the future, at least until it is replaced by a full new catalog along the lines of Emilie Savage-Smith's exemplary 2011 volume 1 of *A New Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*, which is devoted to medicine.¹⁹⁰

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190 Another partial, specialized catalog is Henry George Farmer's (1882–1965) book on Arabic musical manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, published in 1925; Farmer, *The Arabic Musical Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*.

Ms. Arab. 6.1. 10 Fols., 435 by 288 mm., but the original leaves are pasted on larger paper and then bound together. The original leaves have the measure of about 390-380 by 270 mm. - 35 lines, 376 by 260 mm.

تاریخ چین

"History of China". This title is to be found at the end where we read:

تاریخ چین. No author is mentioned; but on fol. 20, Verse (L. 6. 35) is given the year A.H. 704 as "present time", and that was the time when Rashidaddin (put to death in A.H. 718) wrote - or had ordered to write - the famous history known as "Jami' at-Tawarikh", which was begun during the reign of Gāran Hān (died A. H. 703) and finished in A.H. 710 under ʿUğaita Hān (A.H. 703-716). The "History of China" was a part of this chronicle, and already Barthol, who saw this MS in the library, suggested that the MS contains a part of the Arabic text of Rashidaddin's work.

There exists the famous MS of the Arabic text of the work, illuminated with the precious minerals, written during the lifetime of Rashidaddin and his personal inspection at Rehtidiga, the suburb of Tabriz, founded by the mighty ruler. Parts of this MS (157 leaves) were brought over to England by Colonel John Baillie, who had bought them in India, most likely in Lucknow (cf. Professor Forster in J.R.A.S. VI, 1841, pp. 33-41). They are now preserved in the University Library at Edinburgh, as Ms. Arab. 20, of the description given by Edward Robertson in the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian MSS in Edinburgh University Library, 1925", p. 15-17. Other parts (59 leaves) are preserved in the Royal Asiatic Society, they are described by W. H. Murray in J.R.A.S.VI, 1841, pp. 11-32, of the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Arabian MSS" by W. H. Murray, London, 1854, p. 1-5, and the Catalogue published in J.R.A.S. 1897, p. 205.

Through the kindness of Colonel Houghton, the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, I was able to see this MS, which was stored away, and to have taken photos of it. The Manuscript has an old foliation, the numbers being written always on the verso-side of the folios.

Fol. 249-258^{2/3} of this MS correspond so exactly to our MS that we can say, without a problem how far this chronicle can really be regarded as the work of Rashidaddin. (cf. E. Blochet, who has shown in his "Introduction à l'histoire des Mongols de Fakh al-Din Rashid ad-Din, 1900, pp. 128-157), that the real author of the book seems to have been Mu'iz-Kāsim ʿAbdallāh b. Muḥammad al-Kāshānī.

In the MS, these numbers are written as 5-29-5-01. Dr. Pearson informs me that in preceding Persian MSS often the point marks only the brackets, so that these numbers are taken as 249-258.

Nevertheless, also the numbers 2049-2058 would not be impossible. Blochet supposes that the whole history of the Mongols, printed without any notes would require 3 volumes of 600 pages (Introduction p. 129) we have to take in consideration that in the present MS must place is taken by the illuminations.

Figure 1: Kahle, Paul E., description of Ms. Oxford, Bodleian, Arab. b. 1 (K 1).

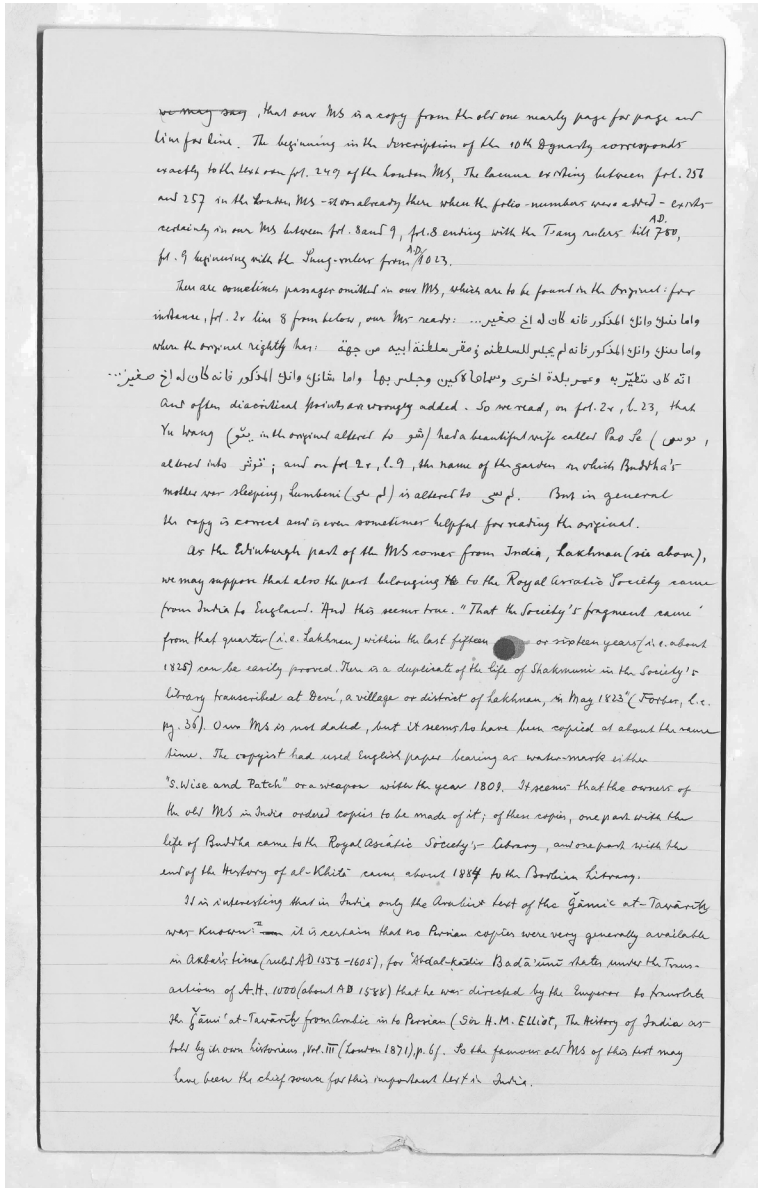


Figure 2: (cont.) Kahle, Paul E., description of Ms. Oxford, Bodleian, Arab. b. 1 (K 1).

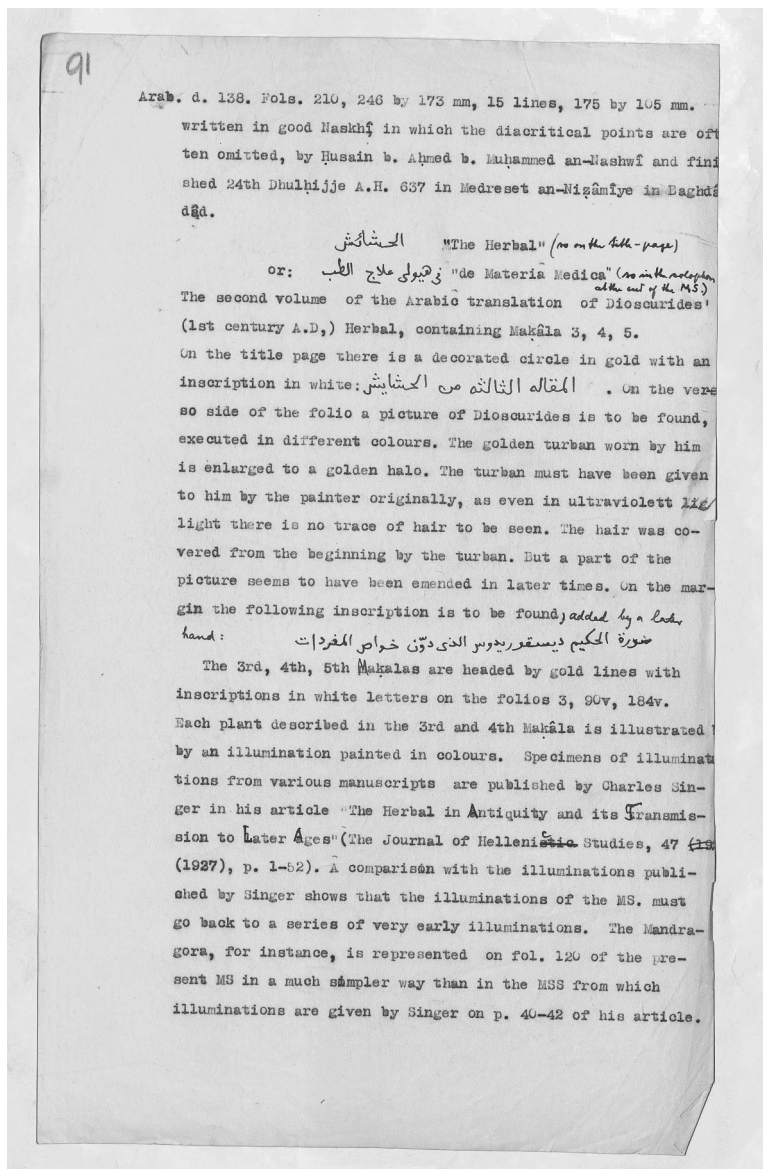


Figure 3: Kahle, Paul E., description of Ms. Oxford, Bodleian, Arab. d. 138 (K 91).

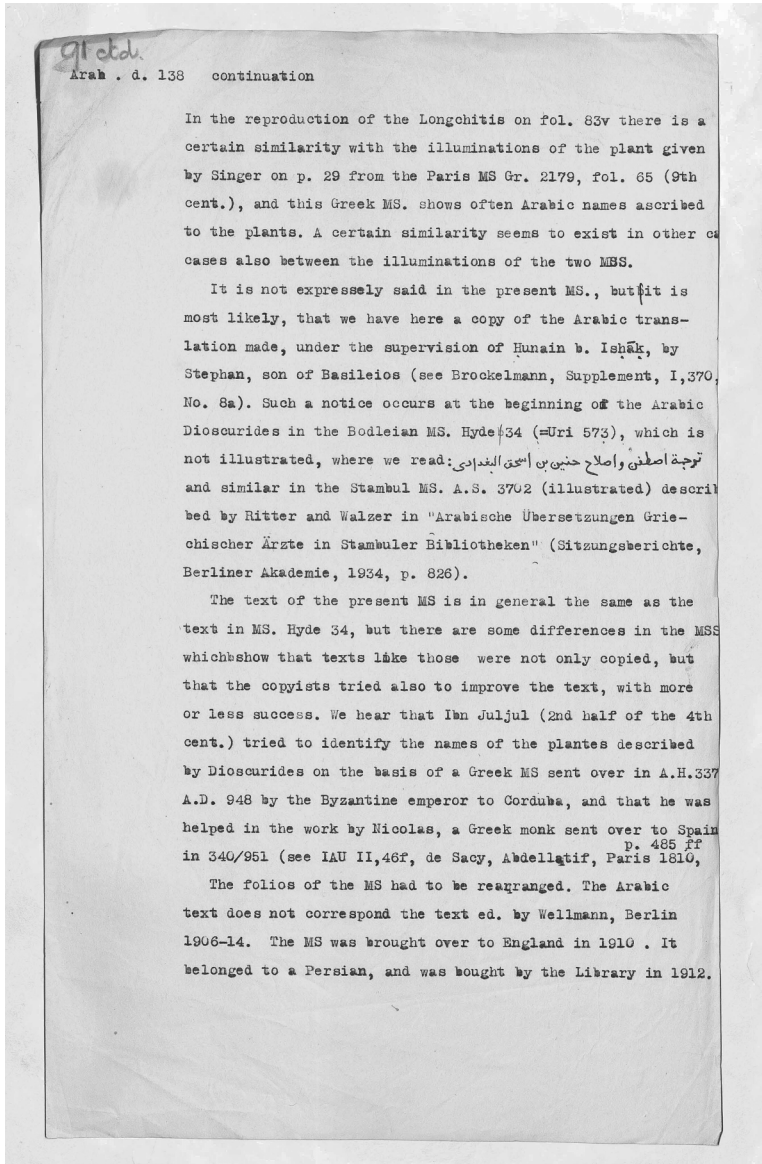


Figure 4: (cont.) Kahle, Paul E., description of Ms. Oxford, Bodleian, Arab. d. 138 (K 91).

Appendix: List of Manuscripts in Kahle's Catalog of the Arabic Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library

- K 1. Ms. Arab. b. 1 [figs. 1–2; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10103; Kamola, *Making Mongol History*, 246–247]
- K 2. Ms. Arab. b. 2 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_779]
- K 3. Ms. Arab. b. 5 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 4. Ms. Arab. c. 39 [now part of MS. Arch. Seld. A. 72. 6(1) (R), item 8; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_4163. In his edition, translation, and study of the document, Donald Sidney Richards (1935–2021) still cites the former shelf mark, Ms. Arab. c. 39; see D. S. Richards, “A Letter to Charles I of England from the Sultan al-Walid of Morocco,” *Islamic Quarterly* 17 (1973)]
- K 5. Ms. Arab. c. 40 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10111]
- K 6. Ms. Arab. c. 41 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10112]
- K 7. Ms. Arab. c. 42 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10113]
- K 8. Ms. Arab. c. 54 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10114]
- K 9. Ms. Arab. c. 55 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10115]
- K 10. Ms. Arab. c. 56 [K 10 (39)–(44) and K 10 (46): “withdrawn as valueless March [19] 61”; K 10 (22): “removed to join MS. Arab. d. 23 (ff 2–13) [K 28 (2)] in fragm. Collection and now = MS. Arab. d. 251”; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10260. For the remaining parts of Ms. Arab. c. 56, see https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_780; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 797–798, and 151 for the provenance of the volume: “The contents of the volume were bought from S[olomon Aaron] Wertheimer [1866–1935], Jerusalem, in about 1898.”]
- K 11. Ms. Arab. c. 66 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10121]
- K 12. Ms. Arab. c. 67 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10122]
- K 13. Ms. Arab. c. 69 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10123; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191: “[Donation of Manuscripts: –] *Brigadier-General E. M. Paul Stewart of Coll* presented in memory of his son James Stewart Moncreiff Paul, Sudan Political Service, a collection of Arabic MSS. found in Palestine during the War (*MSS. Arab. b. 6; c. 69; d. 155–162; e. 142–3; f. 46–9.*)”]
- K 14. Ms. Arab. c. 72 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10125]
- K 15. Ms. Arab. c. 73 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10126]
- K 16. Ms. Arab. c. 74 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10127]
- K 17. Ms. Arab. c. 75 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_781; for a digital surrogate, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/44f2f044-27ba-4fe4-b753-c7558595113b/>]
- K 18. Ms. Arab. c. 78 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10130. This entry is not part of Kahle's original catalog; see n. 59 for details]
- K 19. Ms. Arab. d. 8 [no record in the “Fihrist”; a shorter version of Kahle's description of this item is preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872]
- K 20. Ms. Arab. d. 9 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10291]
- K 21. Ms. Arab. d. 10 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10291]
- K 22. Ms. Arab. d. 11 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10146]
- K 23. Ms. Arab. d. 14 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10170]
- K 24. Ms. Arab. d. 16 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10186]

- K 25. Ms. Arab. d. 19 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10205; on the provenance, see Colin Wakefield, “The Arabic Collections in the Bodleian Library,” in Emilie Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, University of Oxford*, vol. 1, *Medicine* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011), xxxv: “The Library’s store of Arabic manuscripts was further increased in 1872 when the Radcliffe Trustees decided to deposit their oriental manuscripts in the Bodleian, thereby adding the collections of James Fraser of the East India Company (d. 1754) as well as those of George Sale, the English translator of the Qur’an (d. 1736). The Sale manuscripts had been in the Radcliffe Library since they were bought in 1760. In 1888, the Library purchased a magnificent illuminated manuscript of the New Testament, copied in Damascus in 1342 (MS. Arab. d. 19).”; Laclau, “Treasures from the Bodleian Library,” *passim*]
- K 26. Ms. Arab. d. 20 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10216; Kahle’s description of this item, with extensive excerpts from the manuscript, is also preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872]
- K 27. Ms. Arab. d. 22 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10229]
- K 28. Ms. Arab. d. 23 [K 28 (2): “removed to join MS. Arab. c. 56 (ff 36–38) [K 10 (22)] in fragm. coll. = MS. Arab. d. 251”; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10260; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 439–440. For the remaining part of Ms. Arab. d. 23, see https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_800; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 800 and *passim*, and 235–236, 439–440 for the provenance of the volume: “bought from the Rev. G(reville) J(ohn) Chester (1830–1892) in 1890”]
- K 29. Ms. Arab. d. 24 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10249]
- K 30. Ms. Arab. d. 25 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_802]
- K 31. Ms. Arab. d. 26 [no record in <https://www.fihrist.org.uk>]
- K 32. Ms. Arab. d. 27 [no record in <https://www.fihrist.org.uk>]
- K 33. Ms. Arab. d. 28 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10265]
- K 34. Ms. Arab. d. 29 [K 34/2: “removed to box of fragmentary subjects”; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10266]
- K 35. Ms. Arab. d. 30 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10268]
- K 36. Ms. Arab. d. 31 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 37. Ms. Arab. d. 32 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10269; the “Fihrist” has no reference to Kahle’s catalog]
- K 38. Ms. Arab. d. 33 [now classified as Ms. Arab. d. 224, Ms. Arab. d. 225 (https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10234), Ms. Arab. d. 226 (https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10235), and Ms. Arab. d. 227 (https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10236)]
- K 39. Ms. Arab. d. 34 (and Hunt. 304) [“now Ms. Hunt(ington) 304”; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_11134]
- K 40. Ms. Arab. d. 35 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10270]
- K 41. Ms. Arab. d. 36 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10271]
- K 42. Ms. Arab. d. 37 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10272]
- K 43. Ms. Arab. d. 38 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10273]
- K 44. Ms. Arab. d. 39 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10274]
- K 45. Ms. Arab. d. 40 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 46. Ms. Arab. d. 42 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10277]
- K 47. Ms. Arab. d. 43 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10278]

- K 48. Ms. Arab. d. 45 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10279]
- K 49. Mss. Arab. d. 46–74 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10280]
- K 50. Ms. Arab. d. 76 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10284]
- K 51. Ms. Arab. d. 77 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10285]
- K 52. Ms. Arab. d. 78 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10286]
- K 53. Ms. Arab. d. 79, Ms. Arab. d. 79*, Ms. Arab. d. 80 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10287]
- K 54. Ms. Arab. d. 81 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10288]
- K 55. Ms. Arab. d. 82 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10289]
- K 56. Ms. Arab. d. 83 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10290]
- K 57. Ms. Arab. d. 84 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_804]; for a partial digital surrogate, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/2a9a14c0-1dc1-4b6b-b4a2-740550aceb1a/> and <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/f07eba25-4a0b-497f-8698-bb002a79dcb6/>]
- K 58. Ms. Arab. d. 91 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10293]
- K 59. Ms. Arab. d. 91* [no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 60. Ms. Arab. d. 97 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10294]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1909,” 638: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... A collection of Druse treatises (= de Sacy 1–10) (*MS. Arab. d. 97*)”]
- K 61. Ms. Arab. d. 98 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10295]; for a digital surrogate, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/a3220330-52c2-4b83-8948-8950b5ea170c/>]
- K 62. Ms. Arab. d. 103 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10438]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 778: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... History of al-Kallā’i, 2 pts. (*MSS. Arab. d. 103, e. 79*)”]
- K 63. Ms. Arab. d. 104 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10142]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 778: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... Commentary on the Qurān by al-Baghawi, 2 pts. (*MSS. Arab. d. 104, e. 81*)”]
- K 64. Ms. Arab. d. 105 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10143]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 778: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... The Dīwān of Ibn Nubāta (*MS. Arab. d. 105*)”]
- K 65. Ms. Arab. d. 106 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_784]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... Ibn al-Jauzi: ‘Ajīb il-khuṭab (687 H ?) (*MS. Arab. d. 106*) ...”]
- K 66. Ms. Arab. d. 107 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_785]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... al-Ṣaghāni: Ṣarḥ al-simṭiyya, &c. (*MS. Arab. d. 107*) ...”]
- K 67. Ms. Arab. d. 108 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10144]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913,” 558: “[Chief Donations of MSS.] ... *Mr. H. F. Amedroz. al-Ḥilli: Mukḥṭalif al-Shī’a* (*MS. Arab. d. 108*)”]
- K 68. Ms. Arab. d. 109 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10145]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913” 558: “[Chief Donations of MSS.:] ... *Col. H. R. Beddoes. Four volumes containing religious and magical texts, amulets, &c., from Central Africa* (*MSS. Arab. d. 109–111, g 25*).”]
- K 69. Ms. Arab. d. 110 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10147]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913” 558 (quoted above under K 68)]

- K 70. Ms. Arab. d. 111 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10148; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913” 558 (quoted above under K 68)]
- K 71. Ms. Arab. d. 112 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10149; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913” 558: “[Chief Donations of MSS:] ... *Mrs. J. G. Curtis. W. A. Greenhill’s* ‘Index verborum to the Arabic translation of Galen De Anat. Admin.’ (*Ms. Arab. d. 112*)”]; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 80–82, 800]
- K 72. Ms. Arab. d. 118 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10152]
- K 73. Ms. Arab. d. 119 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_786]
- K 74. Ms. Arab. d. 120 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_787]
- K 75. Ms. Arab. d. 121 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10154]
- K 76. Ms. Arab. d. 122 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10155]
- K 77. Ms. Arab. d. 123 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10156]
- K 78. Ms. Arab. d. 124 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10157]
- K 79. Ms. Arab. d. 125 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10158]
- K 80. Ms. Arab. d. 126 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10159]
- K 81. Ms. Arab. d. 127 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10160]
- K 82. Ms. Arab. d. 128 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10161]
- K 83. Ms. Arab. d. 129 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10162]
- K 84. Ms. Arab. d. 130 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10164]
- K 85. Ms. Arab. d. 131 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10165]
- K 86. Ms. Arab. d. 132 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10166]
- K 87. Ms. Arab. d. 133 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10167]
- K 88. Ms. Arab. d. 134 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10168]
- K 89. Ms. Arab. d. 135 [“now dispersed (1960) & finally withdrawn as worthless (1971)”]
- K 90. Ms. Arab. d. 137 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10169]
- K 91. Ms. Arab. d. 138 [figs. 3–4; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_788; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 44–65, 800; see also Kahle, “Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.” Kahle’s typewritten description of this item, including extensive excerpts from the manuscript, is also preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872. For partial digital facsimiles of the manuscript, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/b220c1dd-2c4a-4e7a-bfe1-7f366d5d53dc/>, <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/a13ff6ad-5858-45f1-9b06-56e034d68500/>, and <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/4f104fd5-16b5-4cd6-99b3-9a8f8868d7ff/>; the last mentioned site provides the following information about the codex’s provenance: “On folio 1a there are one obliterated owner’s stamp and two owners’ notes, now illegible or obliterated except for the date on one of Rabi’ I 867 (Nov.–Dec. 1462). Sir William Osler, whose ex libris occurs on folio 1, purchased the manuscript in 1912 through the agency of J[ohn] H[ugo] Bill, British Consul in Shiraz. The volume entered the collections of the Bodleian Library on 26th August 1926 as a bequest of Sir William Osler (d. 1919).” For the acquisition of the codex see also Anand Date, “The Story of Osler’s First Four Arabic Manuscript Acquisitions,” *Osler Library Newsletter* 106 (2006)]
- K 92. Ms. Arab. d. 139 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_789]
- K 93. Ms. Arab. d. 140 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10171]
- K 94. Ms. Arab. d. 141 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10172; see also “Annual Report ... for 1927,” 394: “[Chief Donations:] ... *Mr. F. W. Taylor, M.A.* A copy of the Koran. Written in Nigeria (*Ms. Arab. d. 141*)”].

- K 95. Ms. Arab. d. 142 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10173]
- K 96. Ms. Arab. d. 143 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10174]; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 502–03, 800, where the provenance is indicated as follows: “The volume was bought from O(tto) Rescher (1883–1972) on 23 Nov. 1925.”]
- K 97. Ms. Arab. d. 144 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10175]
- K 98. Ms. Arab. d. 145 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10176]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1930,” 357: “Colonel R[eginald] C. F. Schomberg [1880–1958], D.S.O., gave a collection of sixteen Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., together with thirty Turkish and Arabic printed books. (*MSS. Arab. d. 145–7, e. 135, f. 43–4; ...*)”]
- K 99. Ms. Arab. d. 146 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_790]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1930,” 357 (quoted above under K 98)]
- K 100. Ms. Arab. d. 147 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10177]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1930,” 357 (quoted above under K 98)]
- K 101. Ms. Arab. d. 148 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10178]; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 430–31.730–32, where the provenance is indicated as follows: “The volume was bought by the Bodleian Library from D. A. Sassoon on 10 Nov. 1931.”]
- K 102. Ms. Arab. d. 149 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10179]
- K 103. Ms. Arab. d. 150 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_791]
- K 104. Ms. Arab. d. 151 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10180]
- K 105. Ms. Arab. d. 152 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10181]
- K 106. Ms. Arab. d. 153 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10182]
- K 107. Ms. Arab. d. 154 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_792]
- K 108. Ms. Arab. d. 155 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10183]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 109. Ms. Arab. d. 156 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_793]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 110. Ms. Arab. d. 157 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10184]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 111. Ms. Arab. d. 158 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_794]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 112. Ms. Arab. d. 159 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10185]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 113. Ms. Arab. d. 160 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10187]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 114. Ms. Arab. d. 161 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_795]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 115. Ms. Arab. d. 162 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_796]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 116. Ms. Arab. d. 163 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10188]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 190: “[Donations of Manuscripts:] ... *Miss Margaret Evetts, through Dr. A. J. Butler*. A copy of a Paris MS. of Severus (*MS. Arab. d. 163*)”]
- K 117. Ms. Arab. d. 173 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_797]
- K 118. Ms. Arab. d. 174 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10190]
- K 119. Ms. Arab. d. 175 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10191]
- K 120. Ms. Arab. d. 176 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10192]

- K 121. Ms. Arab. d. 177 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10193]
- K 122. Ms. Arab. d. 178 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10194]
- K 123. Ms. Arab. d. 179 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10195]
- K 124. Ms. Arab. d. 180 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10196; Laclau, “Treasures from the Bodleian Library,” *passim*; for a digital surrogate, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/f64be3f7-2cfc-4c39-ac25-281a7cd130a4/>]
- K 125. Ms. Arab. d. 181 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10197]
- K 126. Ms. Arab. d. 182 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10198; see also “Annual Report ... for 1937–8,” 15: “[Chief Purchases of Manuscripts:] ... Wāsiṭī’s Mukhtaṣar Sirat Rasūl Allāh, a valuable 14th-century copy. (*MS. Arab. d. 182.*)”]
- K 127. Ms. Arab. d. 183 [copy of Ms. Firk. 569 of the Russian National Library (St Petersburg) transcribed by Adolf Neubauer; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10199]
- K 128. Ms. Arab. d. 184 [“withdrawn 1960, withdrawn permanently 1963”]
- K 129. Ms. Arab. d. 185 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10200]
- K 130. Ms. Arab. d. 186 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10201]
- K 131. Ms. Arab. d. 187 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10202]
- K 132. Ms. Arab. d. 188 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10203]
- K 133. Ms. Arab. d. 189 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10204; see also “Annual Report ... for 1938–9,” 16: “[Purchase of Manuscripts:] ... Muḥammad b. Musa al-Damiri: Ḥayāt al-Ḥayawan, pt. 2, 1375 A.D. (*MS. Arab. d. 189*) ...”]
- K 134. Ms. Arab. d. 190 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10206; see also “Annual Report ... for 1938–9,” 16: “[Purchase of Manuscripts:] ... Muḥaffar al-Din Aḥmad b. ‘Ali al-Sa‘ati: Majma‘ al-baḥrain (*MS. Arab. d. 190*) ...”]
- K 135. Ms. Arab. d. 191 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10207; see also “Annual Report ... for 1939–40,” 15: “[Purchase of Manuscripts:] ... ‘Abd al-Raḥīm b. Muḥammad al-Mauṣili: Mukhtaṣar al-Maḥṣul, A.D. 1272. (*MS. Arab. d. 191.*)”]
- K 136. Ms. Arab. d. 192 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10208; see also “Annual Report ... for 1940–41,” 14: “[Chief Donations of MSS.:] *Dr. A. R. Neligan*. One Persian and four Arabic manuscripts: ... Nāfis b. Iwadh al-Kirmāni [*sic*], Commentary on Hippocrates (*MS. Arab. d. 192*); Commentaries on Avicenna’s Kānūn by al-‘Āmulī (*MS. Arab. d. 193*), and al-Kurashī (*MS. Arab. e. 177*), and on Jaḡhminī’s Ḥānūnjī by al-Astarābādī (*MS Arab. e. 178*)”; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 504–505, where the provenance is indicated as follows: “The volume was given to the Bodleian by Dr. A. R. Neligan on 15 Feb. 1941.”]
- K 137. Ms. Arab. d. 193 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10209; see also “Annual Report ... for 1940–41,” 14 (quoted above under K 136); Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 264–65, where the provenance is indicated as follows: “The volume was given to the Bodleian by Dr. A. R. Neligan on 15 Feb. 1941. According to an English inscription written on the endpaper, the volume was given to Dr. Neligan by M. Sa‘eed in 1917 as a gift for the New Year.”]
- K 138. Ms. Arab. d. 194 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10210; see also “Annual Report of the Curators of the Bodleian Library for 1942–3,” 11 (quoted below under K 278)]
- K 139. Ms. Arab. d. 195 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10211]
- K 140. Ms. Arab. d. 197 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10212]
- K 141. Ms. Arab. e. 6 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_834]

- K 142. Ms. Arab. e. 8 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10454]
 K 143. Ms. Arab. e. 9 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10464]
 K 144. Ms. Arab. e. 10 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10297]
 K 145. Ms. Arab. e. 11 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10303]
 K 146. Ms. Arab. e. 12 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10311]
 K 147. Ms. Arab. e. 13 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10319]
 K 148. Ms. Arab. e. 14 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10329]
 K 149. Ms. Arab. e. 15 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10332; “plus 8 fols. (ff. 37, 46, 70–75) formerly MS. Arab. e. 55 [= K 184] and now restored,” according to the “Fihrist”]
 K 150. Ms. Arab. e. 16 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
 K 151. Ms. Arab. e. 17 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10348]
 K 152. Ms. Arab. e. 18 [“ff. 1 & 6 of the MS. as catalogued here have been removed as extraneous & placed in Or. Frag. dump (A)”]; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10358]
 K 153. Ms. Arab. e. 19 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10366]
 K 154. Ms. Arab. e. 20 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
 K 155. Ms. Arab. e. 21 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
 K 156. Ms. Arab. e. 22 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
 K 157. Ms. Arab. e. 23 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10402]
 K 158. Ms. Arab. e. 24 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10412]
 K 159. Ms. Arab. e. 25 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10418]
 K 160. Ms. Arab. e. 26 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10419]
 K 161. Ms. Arab. e. 27 [K 161/3: “Rawl(inson) Or. 61 (ff[oun]d. 1968) (https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_1662); K 161/5: “found (1968) to be part of MS Laud. Or. 319” (https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_11452)]
 K 162. Ms. Arab. e. 28 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10421]
 K 163. Ms. Arab. e. 29 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10422; see also Kahle, “Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library”]
 K 164. Ms. Arab. e. 30 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
 K 165. Ms. Arab. e. 31 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
 K 166. Ms. Arab. e. 32 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10424]
 K 167. Ms. Arab. e. 33 [“= pt. of MS Bodl. Or 728 ff 1–22”]
 K 168. Ms. Arab. e. 35 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
 K 169. Ms. Arab. e. 36 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
 K 170. Ms. Arab. e. 37 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10426]
 K 171. Ms. Arab. e. 38 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10427]
 K 172. Ms. Arab. e. 39 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10428]
 K 173. Ms. Arab. e. 40 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10430; description also preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872]
 K 174. Ms. Arab. e. 41 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10431]
 K 175. Ms. Arab. e. 44 [now Ms. Marsh 70; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_1223]
 K 176. Ms. Arab. e. 45 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10434; description also preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872]
 K 177. Ms. Arab. e. 46 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10435]
 K 178. Ms. Arab. e. 47 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10436]

- K 179. Ms. Arab. e. 48 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10437]
- K 180. Ms. Arab. e. 49 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10438]
- K 181. Ms. Arab. e. 50 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10439]
- K 182. Ms. Arab. e. 52 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10441]
- K 183. Ms. Arab. e. 53 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10442]
- K 184. Ms. Arab. e. 55 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10332; according to the “Fihrist,” Ms. Arab. e. 55 is now part of Ms. Arab. e. 15]
- K 185. Ms. Arab. e. 56 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_833]
- K 186. Ms. Arab. e. 57 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10443; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1895],” 466: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... The proverbs of Abu Kasim el Zamakshari (*MS. Arab. e. 57*)”]
- K 187. Ms. Arab. e. 58 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10444; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1896],” 508: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... Arabic prayers calligraphed by a Malay in form of a warship, and dated A. H. 1273 (*MS. Arab. e. 58*)”]
- K 188. Ms. Arab. e. 59 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10445], Ms. Arab. e. 60 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10446]
- K 189. Ms. Arab. e. 61 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10447]
- K 190. Ms. Arab. e. 62, Ms. Arab. e. 63 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10448]
- K 191. Ms. Arab. e. 64 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10449; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1903],” 583: “[Chief Donations of MSS.] ... *Mr. F[rederick] C[ornwallis] Conybeare [1856–1924], M.A. 6 Arabic Christian MSS. (MSS. Arab. e. 64–5, f. 24–7)*”]
- K 192. Ms. Arab. e. 65 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10450; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1903],” 583 (quoted above under K 191)]
- K 193. Ms. Arab. e. 66 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10451]
- K 194. Ms. Arab. e. 68 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_835]
- K 195. Ms. Arab. e. 69 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10452]
- K 196. Ms. Arab. e. 79 [now “Ms. Arab. d. 103 (vol. 2). For vol. 1 see Kahle no. 62”; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10438; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 778: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... History of al-Kallâ’î, 2 pts. (*MSS. Arab. d. 103, e. 79*)”]
- K 197. Ms. Arab. e. 80 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10455; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 776: “[Chief donations of MSS.] ... *Mr. C. D. Cobham, B.C.L. 14 autograph letter, &c. of Subḥ-i-ezel and his son (MS. Arab. e. 80)*”]
- K 198. Ms. Arab. e. 81 [now “Ms. Arab. d. 104 (vol. 1), for vol. 2 see Kahle no. 63”; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10142; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 778: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... Commentary on the Qurân by al-Baghawi, 2 pts. (*MSS. Arab. d. 104, e. 81*)”]
- K 199. Ms. Arab. e. 82 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10456; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 778: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... *Diwân of Ṣadr-al-din b. Ahmad (MS. Arab. e. 82)*”]
- K 200. Ms. Arab. e. 83 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10457; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 778: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... *Yâqût’s Mu’jam, vol. 3 (MS. Arab. e. 83)*”]

- K 201. Ms. Arab. e. 84 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10458; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... A *Dīwān* (*MS. Arab. e. 84* ...)”]
- K 202. Ms. Arab. e. 85 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10459; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... al-Shabistārī: *Nihāyat al-bahjah* (*MS. Arab. e. 85*) ...”]
- K 203 [Ms. Arab. e. 86, missing from Kahle’s catalog; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10460; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765: “Six volumes, containing religious writings of the Druses, were purchased from the executors of Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson. With the six volumes already in the Library, they form an almost complete set, so far as the literature is known. Opportunities of buying these MSS. are rare: they were purchased from Quaritch by Mr. Nicholson in 1893 (*MSS. Arab. e. 86–90; f. 34*).”]
- K 204. Ms. Arab. e. 87 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10461; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765 (quoted above under K 203)]
- K 205. Ms. Arab. e. 88 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10462; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765 (quoted above under K 203)]
- K 206. Ms. Arab. e. 89 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10463; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765 (quoted above under K 203)]
- K 207. Ms. Arab. e. 90 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10465; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765 (quoted above under K 203)]
- K 208. Ms. Arab. e. 91 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_836]
- K 209. Ms. Arab. e. 92 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10466; for a digital surrogate, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/27f513d5-0110-4c15-88b5-20ffd3e992fa/>; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765: “[Purchase of MSS:] ... Muṣṭafa al-Laṭīfī: *Travels* (1153 H) (*MS. Arab. e. 92*) ...”]
- K 210. Ms. Arab. e. 93 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_837; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913,” 562: “[Purchase of MSS:] ... *Astronomical tables, &c.* (*MS. Arab. e. 93*)”]
- K 211. Ms. Arab. e. 94 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10467; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913,” 562: “[Purchase of MSS:] ... *Qusṭā b. Lūqā: K. al-kura dāt al kursi* (*MS. Arab. e. 94*).”]
- K 212. Ms. Arab. e. 100 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10298]
- K 213. Ms. Arab. e. 101 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10298]
- K 214. Ms. Arab. e. 102 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_805; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 174–75]
- K 215. Ms. Arab. e. 105 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_806]
- K 216. Ms. Arab. e. 107 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_807]
- K 217. Ms. Arab. e. 108 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10302]
- K 218. Ms. Arab. e. 109 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_808]
- K 219. Ms. Arab. e. 110 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10304; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 41–42]
- K 220. Ms. Arab. e. 111 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10305]
- K 221. Ms. Arab. e. 112 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10306]
- K 222. Ms. Arab. e. 113 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10307]
- K 223. Ms. Arab. e. 114 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_809]
- K 224. Ms. Arab. e. 115 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10308]

- K 225. Ms. Arab. e. 116 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_810]
 K 226. Ms. Arab. e. 117 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10309]
 K 227. Ms. Arab. e. 118 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10310]
 K 228. Ms. Arab. e. 119 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_811]
 K 229. Ms. Arab. e. 120 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_812]
 K 230. Ms. Arab. e. 121 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10312]
 K 231. Ms. Arab. e. 122 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10313]
 K 232. Ms. Arab. e. 123 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10314]
 K 233. Ms. Arab. e. 124 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10315]
 K 234. Ms. Arab. e. 125 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_813]; Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 508–10.526–27.699–700, where the provenance is indicated as follows: “The volume was bought from Tiflis through the British Museum, May 1923.”]
 K 235. Ms. Arab. e. 126 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_814]
 K 236. Ms. Arab. e. 127 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10316]
 K 237. Ms. Arab. e. 128 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10317]
 K 238. Ms. Arab. e. 129 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10318]
 K 239. Ms. Arab. e. 130 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_815]
 K 240. Ms. Arab. e. 132 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10321]
 K 241. Ms. Arab. e. 133 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10322]
 K 242. Ms. Arab. e. 134 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10323]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1928,” 417: “Lieut.-Col. W. E. Moss gave an Arabic MS. of Mohammed Ahmed ibn Abdullah, the Mahdi. (*MS. Arab. e.* 134.)”]
 K 243. Ms. Arab. e. 135 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10324]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1930,” 357: “Colonel R. C. F. Schomberg, D.S.O., gave a collection of sixteen Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., together with thirty Turkish and Arabic printed books. (*MSS. Arab. d.* 145–7, e. 135, f. 43–4; ...)”]
 K 244. Ms. Arab. e. 136 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10325]
 K 245. Ms. Arab. e. 137 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10326]
 K 246. Ms. Arab. e. 138 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10327]
 K 247. Ms. Arab. e. 139 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10328]
 K 248. Ms. Arab. e. 142 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_816]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
 K 249. Ms. Arab. e. 143 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10330]; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
 K 250. Ms. Arab. e. 149 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10331]
 K 251. Ms. Arab. e. 151 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10334]
 K 252. Ms. Arab. e. 153 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_818]. K 252 (2) is now part of Ms. Arab. e. 152; see https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_817]
 K 253. Ms. Arab. e. 154 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10335]
 K 254. Ms. Arab. e. 155 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10336]
 K 255. Ms. Arab. e. 156 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10337]
 K 256. Ms. Arab. e. 157 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10338]
 K 257. Ms. Arab. e. 158 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10339]
 K 258. Ms. Arab. e. 159 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10340]
 K 259. Ms. Arab. e. 160 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10341]
 K 260. Ms. Arab. e. 161 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10342]

- K 261. Ms. Arab. e. 162 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10343]
- K 262. [Ms. Arab. e. 163, missing from Kahle's catalog; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_819]
- K 263. Ms. Arab. e. 164 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10344]
- K 264. Ms. Arab. e. 165 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_820]
- K 265. Ms. Arab. e. 166 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10345]
- K 266. Ms. Arab. e. 167 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10346]
- K 267. Ms. Arab. e. 168 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_821]
- K 268. Ms. Arab. e. 169 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10347]
- K 269. Ms. Arab. e. 170 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_822]
- K 270. Ms. Arab. e. 171 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10349]
- K 271. Ms. Arab. e. 172 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10350]
- K 272. Ms. Arab. e. 173 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10351]
- K 273. Ms. Arab. e. 174 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10352]
- K 274. Ms. Arab. e. 175 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10353; see also "Annual Report ... for 1939–40," 15: "[Purchase of Manuscripts:] ... Two treatises entitled *Ithna-‘ashariyat*, by Baha al-Din al-‘Amili and by Ḥasan b. Zain al-Din al-‘Amili, A.D. 1634. (*MS. Arab. e. 175.*) ..."]
- K 275. Ms. Arab. e. 176 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10354; see also "Annual Report ... for 1939–40," 15: "[Purchase of Manuscripts:] ... Aḥmad b. ‘Ali al-Buni: *al-Uṣul wa ‘l-ḍawabiṭ*. (*MS. Arab. e. 176.*) ..."]
- K 276. Ms. Arab. e. 177 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10355; see also "Annual Report ... for 1940–41," 14 (quoted above under K 136); Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 254–55, where the provenance is indicated as follows (255): "On folio 1b there is the inscription 'Dr. Neligan, With many wishes for a Happy New Year from His sincere friend M. Sa‘eed Kurdistan, Tehran 1926.' It was given to the Bodleian Library by Dr. A. R. Neligan on 15 Feb. 1941."]
- K 277. Ms. Arab. e. 178 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10356; see also "Annual Report ... for 1940–41," 14 (quoted above under K 136); Savage-Smith, *A New Catalogue*, 310–312, where the provenance is indicated as follows (312): "The volume was given to the Bodleian Library in [*sic*] 15 Feb. 1941 by Dr. A. R. Neligan, who had been given the book in 1918 by M. Sa‘eed"]
- K 278. Ms. Arab. e. 179 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10357; see also "Annual Report of the Curators of the Bodleian Library for 1942–3," 11: "Gayer-Anderson Donation. – Major and Pasha Robert and Colonel Thomas Gayer-Anderson presented 50 Oriental (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Coptic) manuscripts, many of them good specimens of calligraphy and illumination of the 17th to the 19th centuries [...]. Specially noteworthy items are: – A semi-Kufic Kuran of about 1100 A. D. (*MS. Arab. e. 179*). An illuminated copy-book, said to have been made for the royal children at Stamboul (*MS. Arab. d. 194*)."]
- K 279. Ms. Arab. e. 180 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10359]
- K 280. Ms. Arab. e. 181 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10360]
- K 281. Ms. Arab. e. 182 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_823]
- K 282. Ms. Arab. e. 183 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_824]
- K 283. Ms. Arab. e. 184 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10361]
- K 284. Ms. Arab. e. 185 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10362]

- K 285. Ms. Arab. f. 3 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10485; for a digital surrogate, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/900a6084-ca88-4f2b-ba50-f2ebe453b5f1/>]
- K 286. Ms. Arab. f. 4 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10489]
- K 286*. Ms. Arab. d. 41 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10276]
- K 287. Ms. Arab. f. 5 [now “Ms. Turk. f. 7”; no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 288. Ms. Arab. f. 6 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10494]
- K 289. Ms. Arab. f. 7 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_855; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1891],” 470: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... A Druse polemical treatise, perhaps of the 13th cent. (*MS. Arab. f. 7*), bought for £3”]
- K 290. Ms. Arab. f. 8 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 291. Ms. Arab. f. 9 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 292. Ms. Arab. f. 11 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 293. Ms. Arab. f. 12 [“probably a fly-leaf with a casual note, withdrawn July 1968”; since the item is, however, listed in the “Fihrist,” it was apparently not withdrawn; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10469]
- K 294. Ms. Arab. f. 13 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10470]
- K 295. Ms. Arab. f. 14 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10471]
- K 296. Ms. Arab. f. 15 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10472]
- K 297. Ms. Arab. f. 16 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10473]
- K 298. Ms. Arab. f. 17 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10474]
- K 299. Ms. Arab. f. 18 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10475]
- K 300. Ms. Arab. f. 19 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10476]
- K 301. Ms. Arab. f. 20 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10478]
- K 302. Ms. Arab. f. 21 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10479]
- K 303. Ms. Arab. f. 22 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10480]
- K 304. Ms. Arab. f. 23 [some of the items removed to “Turk”; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_841]
- K 305. Ms. Arab. f. 24 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10481; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1903],” 583: “[Chief Donations of MSS.] ... *Mr. F. C. Conybeare, M.A.* 6 Arabic Christian MSS. (*MSS. Arab. e. 64–5, f. 24–7*)”]
- K 306. Ms. Arab. f. 25 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_842; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1903],” 583 (quoted above under K 305)]
- K 307. Ms. Arab. f. 26 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10482; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1903],” 583 (quoted above under K 305)]
- K 308. Ms. Arab. f. 27 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10483; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1903],” 583 (quoted above under K 305)]
- K 309. Ms. Arab. f. 28 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10484; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1903],” 584: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... *Ar-Rāzi’s Sirr aṭ-ṭibb (MS. Arab. f. 28)*, a copy written A. H. 725, with gold intitulation, &c.”]
- K 310. Ms. Arab. f. 34 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_843; see also “Annual Report ... for 1912,” 765: “Six volumes, containing religious writings of the Druses, were purchased from the executors of Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson. With the six volumes already in the Library, they form an almost complete set, so far as the literature is known. Opportunities of buying these MSS. are rare: they were purchased from Quaritch by Mr. Nicholson in 1893 (*MSS. Arab. e. 86–90, f. 34*).”]

- K 311. Ms. Arab. f. 35 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10486; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913,” 562: “[Purchase of MSS:] ... Aḥmad ... b. ‘Aṭā-allah: K. laṭā’if al-minan (*MS. Arab. f. 35*)”]
- K 312. Ms. Arab. f. 36 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_844]
- K 313. Ms. Arab. f. 37 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_845]
- K 314. Ms. Arab. f. 38 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10487]
- K 315. Ms. Arab. f. 39 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10488]
- K 316. Ms. Arab. f. 40 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10490]
- K 317. Ms. Arab. f. 41 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10491]
- K 318. Ms. Arab. f. 43 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_846; see also “Annual Report ... for 1930,” 357: “Colonel R. C. F. Schomberg, D.S.O., gave a collection of sixteen Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., together with thirty Turkish and Arabic printed books. (*MSS. Arab. d. 145–7, e. 135, f. 43–4; ...*)”]
- K 319. Ms. Arab. f. 44 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_847; see also “Annual Report ... for 1930,” 357 (quoted above under K 318)]
- K 320. Ms. Arab. f. 45 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10492]
- K 321. Ms. Arab. f. 46 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_848; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 322. Ms. Arab. f. 47 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_849; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 323. Ms. Arab. f. 48 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_850; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13)]
- K 324. Ms. Arab. f. 49 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_851; see also “Annual Report ... for 1932–33,” 191 (quoted above under K 13); for a digital surrogate, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/b70d7ec3-12ed-4f00-a800-6f9e6e510014/>]
- K 325. Ms. Arab. f. 60 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10495; see also “Annual Report ... for 1937–8,” 15: “[Chief Purchases of Manuscripts:] ... Ibn ‘Uṣṣūr’s al-Muḥarrab fi ‘ilm al-naḥw, dated 1359 A.D. (*MS. Arab. f. 60*).”]
- K 326. Ms. Arab. f. 61 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10496]
- K 327. Ms. Arab. f. 62 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_852]
- K 328. Ms. Arab. f. 63 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10497]
- K 329. Ms. Arab. f. 64 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_853; Schmidtke, “The Doctrinal Views of the Banu l-‘Awd”]
- K 330. Ms. Arab. g. 7 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10530]
- K 331. Ms. Arab. g. 8 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10531]
- K 332. Ms. Arab. g. 9 [no record in the “Fihrist”]
- K 333. Ms. Arab. g. 10 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10512]
- K 334. Ms. Arab. g. 11 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10513; see also “Annual Report ... [for 1894],” 409: “[Purchase of MSS.] ... An Arabic magical roll of the extraordinary length of 17 yards (*MS. Arab. g. 11 (R)*)”]
- K 335. Ms. Arab. g. 12 (R), Ms. Arab. g. 13 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10514]
- K 336. Ms. Arab. g. 14 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10515]
- K 337. Ms. Arab. g. 24 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10518; see also “Annual Report ... for 1910,” 776: “[Chief Donations of MSS.] ... *The Rev. J. A. Latham, M.A. Al-Gazâlî: Dalâ’il al-khairât (MS. Arab. g. 24)*.”]

- K 338. Ms. Arab. g. 25 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10519; see also “Annual Report ... for 1913” 558 (quoted above under K 68)]
- K 339. Ms. Arab. g. 26 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10520; see also “Annual Report ... for 1916,” 330: “[Other Donations of MSS.] ... *The Rev. E. Jermyn*. Part of a Koran (*MS. Arab. g. 26*)”]
- K 340. Ms. Arab. g. 27 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10521; see also “Annual Report ... for 1931,” 529: “Firth bequest. – The late C[ecil] M[allaby] Firth [1878–1931], M.A., bequeathed a Koran in Arabic (*MS. Arab. g. 27*) ...”]
- K 341. Ms. Arab. g. 28 [now “Ms. Arab. d. 198”; https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10213. Kahle’s preliminary description of this item is preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872]
- K 342. Ms. Arab. g. 30 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10523]
- K 343. Ms. Arab. g. 32 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10524]
- K 344. Ms. Arab. g. 34 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10526]
- K 345. Ms. Arab. g. 35 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10526]
- K 346. Ms. Arab. g. 36 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10526]
- K 347. Ms. Arab. g. 38 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10526]
- K 348. Ms. Arab. g. 40 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10526]
- K 349. Ms. Arab. g. 41 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10526]
- K 350. Ms. Arab. g. 37 (R) [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10526]
- K 351. Ms. Bruce 1 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10772]
- K 352. Ms. Bruce 2 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10779]
- K 353. Ms. Bruce 3 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10779]
- K 354. Ms. Bruce 4 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_928]
- K 355. Ms. Bruce 5 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10802]
- K 356. Ms. Bruce 6 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10810]
- K 357. Ms. Bruce 7 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10817]
- K 358. Ms. Bruce 8 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10819]
- K 359. Ms. Bruce 9 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10821]
- K 360. Ms. Bruce 10 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10773]
- K 361. Ms. Bruce 11 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10774; see also Kahle, “Eine wichtige Quelle.” A shorter version of Kahle’s description of this item is preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872]
- K 362. Ms. Bruce 12 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_921]
- K 363. Ms. Bruce 13 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10775]
- K 364. Ms. Bruce 14 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_922]
- K 365. Ms. Bruce 15 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_923]
- K 366. Ms. Bruce 16 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10776]
- K 367. Ms. Bruce 17 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10777]
- K 368. Ms. Bruce 18 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_924]
- K 369. Ms. Bruce 19 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10778]
- K 370. Ms. Bruce 20 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10780]
- K 371. Ms. Bruce 21 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10781]
- K 372. Ms. Bruce 22 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10782]
- K 373. Ms. Bruce 23 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_925]
- K 374. Ms. Bruce 24 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10783]
- K 375. Ms. Bruce 25 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10784]

- K 376. Ms. Bruce 26 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10785]
 K 377. Ms. Bruce 27 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10786]
 K 378. Ms. Bruce 28 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10787]
 K 379. Ms. Bruce 29 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10788]
 K 380. Ms. Bruce 30 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10789]
 K 381. Ms. Bruce 31 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_926; for a digital surrogate, see <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/4fcadc27-94aa-4d20-8b31-d51184b1381d/>. A shorter version of Kahle's description of this item is preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872]
 K 382. Ms. Bruce 32, Ms. Bruce 33, Ms. Bruce 34 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10790]
 K 383. Ms. Bruce 35 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_927; see also Paul E. Kahle, "Chinese Porcelain in the Lands of Islam," *Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society* 18 (1940/41), 42. A shorter version of Kahle's description of this item is preserved in Fondo Paul Kahle, ARC_872]
 K 384. Ms. Bruce 36 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10791]
 K 385. Ms. Bruce 37 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10792]
 K 386. Ms. Bruce 38 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10793]
 K 387. Ms. Bruce 39 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10794]
 K 388. Ms. Bruce 40 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10795]
 K 389. Ms. Bruce 41 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10796]
 K 390. Ms. Bruce 42 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10797]
 K 391. Ms. Bruce 43 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10798]
 K 392. Ms. Bruce 44 [https://www.fihrist.org.uk/catalog/manuscript_10799]
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