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This Qur'an folio and the following three leaf all originate from a widely dispersed manuscript of great interest, which is notable for its distinctive script and artistic features.

The page size is relatively large, the script is characterized by a strong degree of horizontal stretching (masra'), and the 16 lines per page are relatively closely spaced, presenting a quite solid block of text area. There are several features that distinguish the script from most other Kufic scripts. The terminal run is very rounded, almost semi-circular, the medial ṭaffih and 'ayn sit above the line of script, attached only by a very thin vertical ligature, and the actual form of the medial 'ayn (seen here on the sixteenth line of the verso) is a small cup-shaped, almost like a minute flower. These and other features have led Durocher to give this script a category of its own, designated by him as 'style II' (see Durocher 1992, p.46-47). One aspect of this script, the terminal qaf is of an archaic form that may be associated with the eighth century under the Umayyad and early Abbasid dynasties. Durocher associates the script with two inscriptions of the eighth century, one dated AH 718/1319 AD, the other dated 160 AH/779-780 AD (see Durocher 1992, p.42).

The illumination is also interesting and of an archaic style, characterized by densely decorated polychrome designs employing reticulation and interlocking in the horizontal panels of the sura headings and dense scrolling foliate motifs in the adjoining stylized palmwreath, which are also distinctive for being present on both the outer and inner margins. This latter feature is extremely unusual. The palette of the illumination is predominantly green and brown, and the generally dense foliate style is also seen on the fully illuminated opening pages of the quran, as shown by a folio sold in these rooms 16th October 2008, lot 1.

Another early feature is the use of rows of angled brown ink dashes for the verse dividers (seen here on the fourteenth line of the verso). This type of verse marker is associated mostly with Qur'ans in Hijazi script and a few early Kufic manuscripts which can be confidently attributed to the Umayyad period, such as the well known manuscript Qur'an in Sana'a with the architectural frontispieces (see von Bothmar 1987, Amsterdam 1994, cat.36-40), which has been dated stylistically to circa 790-800 AD and the monumental manuscript known as the 'Tahtani Qur'an', which has been carbon-dated to circa 700 AD.

The sura titles of the present Qur'an were probably not part of the original design, since they have been squeezed in to the small amount of available space at the end of sura, written in red ink. However, they are written in an identical script to that of the main text and it is possible that they were included by the original scribe after the completion of the manuscript. The letter-pointing ('jam') is also not original, using a slightly darker ink and being applied in a less neat and refined manner than the text. However, the ink has a fine concretion caused by the dying of the ink over the centuries, and this concretion, and the carbon dating, as shown by a folio sold in these rooms 16th October 2008, lot 1, for further reading see Frei and Kwiatkowski 2006, pp.78-79; Blair 2006, pp.101-140; Durocher 1992, pp.42, 46-7, 122.