بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
Or. 251 f.25v: Qur'an S. 30:12-16, written on vellum in magribi script; according to Nöldeke, Geschichte des Qoräns (1st ed.) p. 346 not much later than 6/12th century.
CODICES MANUSCRIPTI

VII

HANDLIST

OF

ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS

IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN
AND OTHER COLLECTIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS

COMPiled BY P. VOORHOEVE

second enlarged edition

1980

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY PRESS
THE HAGUE/BOSTON/LONDON
By publishing this handlist on the occasion of the Snouck Hurgronje centenary commemoration the Leyden University Library wishes to express its deep-felt gratitude to that great Arabist and Islamic scholar who directed our Oriental Library Department as Interpres for nearly 30 years and greatly enriched its collections by leaving us his books and manuscripts. Up to now only Snouck Hurgronje's Malay manuscripts were accessible through a printed catalogue made by Prof. dr. Ph. S. van Ronkel. Now the Arabic manuscripts belonging to his collection and numbering nearly three hundred, are being made known for the first time through this list.

This is the first catalogue of oriental manuscripts made by a member of our library staff. Formerly the task of describing the oriental manuscripts was entrusted to the Interpres Legati Warneriani and his helpers, or to specialists among the teaching staff of the Leyden University or elsewhere.

In 1919 the adiutor Interpretis Dr. C. van Arendonk became a member of the library staff. He had a profound knowledge of Arabic literature but, for reasons set forth in the introduction to this work, he never published a catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in his keeping. However, the notes left by him are an important contribution towards a new catalogue. They have been extensively used by his successor in compiling this handlist.

Van Arendonk's successor, Dr. P. Voorhoeve, is a distinguished specialist of Sumatran languages, but he began his oriental studies by learning Arabic from the late Professor Snouck Hurgronje. Because a practical and complete handlist of Arabic manuscripts was most urgently needed, he has compiled this list from the printed catalogues and from written notes found in the library, and completed it by his own research.

I thank my colleagues and some private owners of Arabic MSS. in our country for giving Dr. Voorhoeve access to their collections and permitting him to include their MSS. in this list. Thanks to their kind co-operation this handlist now gives - as far as possible - a complete survey of Arabic manuscripts in the Netherlands.

This work, though not a full-grown catalogue, surpasses the scope of the Catalogus Compendarius, published by our library in 1932-1937. Although the last volume, planned to contain the oriental MSS., was still due, we have decided not to revive that series, but to publish this handlist as Vol. VII of the series "Codices Manuscripti", in which it is the first volume dealing with oriental manuscripts.

Leyden, 8th February 1957

A. KESSEN
Chief-Librarian.
FOREWORD TO THE SECOND EDITION

For more than five years P. Voorhoeve's 'Handlist of Arabic Manuscripts' has been out of print, but the demand has continued. This would be sufficient reason to publish a reprint but there is more to be said. As Voorhoeve remarked in his Introduction (p. IX-X), the Handlist was not intended as a replacement of the old catalogues of Arabic manuscripts, nor could it be so for a new catalogue, 'which still remains an unpaid debt of Leiden University to its tradition of orientalism.' This reprint of the Handlist of 1957 is intended as a first move towards a new catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the library of the University of Leiden and other collections in the Netherlands, rather than another postponement of such a catalogue. Voorhoeve also remarked in his Introduction (p. IX) that '... Holland in the last half century has not produced a single Arabist qualified and at the same time willing to complete De Goeje's catalogue...'; and his observation has proved to be true for almost another quarter of a century. This is now going to be changed. It is intended that an extensive catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Netherlands will be published. In the initial phase, at least, this catalogue will be compiled by Mr. J.J. Witkam, at present keeper of Oriental manuscripts in the library of the University of Leiden. The publication will be realized along the following lines.

Since 1957, the year Voorhoeve's Handlist was published, about 1300 Arabic MS volumes have been added to the holdings of the library of the University of Leiden, which contained already approximately 3000 Arabic MS volumes. In the intended catalogue the descriptions of the MSS will be presented in numerical order of their class-marks. This has the advantage that whenever a certain amount of descriptions has been completed, these can be published as a separate catalogue volume. The new catalogue will contain extensive descriptions of all Arabic MSS, both those already described in the old catalogues and occasional publications, and the new acquisitions. Every description will consist of three basic elements. These are:

2. A physical description of the MS. This will at least contain: number of pages, number of lines per page, kind of pagination, composition of the
quires, kind of writing material, watermarks, a remark on the script, number of copyists involved, age of the MS, provenance. To this may be added, if necessary or interesting, all owner's notes, other notes &c.

3. A description of the contents of the manuscript. For the more current texts one full description will suffice and to this will referred under the other MSS of the same text. For very common texts the reader is referred to other catalogues. Every volume will have an index on authors and titles.

Coinciding with the publication of each volume of this catalogue a collection of reproductions of all dated specimens described in that volume will be published. On every reproduction will be indicated: the MS number (which facilitates finding bibliographical details in the catalogue volume), title, author, date, earliest provenance. These plates will be published as loose sheets which enables the students of Arabic bibliography to sort them according to their particular needs, e.g. on date, script, place, size, subject matter etc. This collection of plates will become the Arabic equivalent of the 'Manuscrits datés' project which exists for Latin and Hebrew manuscripts in several countries.

When all Arabic manuscripts in the Netherlands have been described an introductory volume and an index volume will be published. The introductory volume will contain a history of the acquisition and the study of Arabic manuscripts in the Netherlands through the centuries, and an introduction to Arabic paleography and codicology, with constant reference to the catalogue volumes and the plates. Such an introduction does not exist presently due to the lack of a sufficient number of published specimens. The Leiden collection is well enough equipped to provide most of the data for such an introduction. Finally, the introductory volume will contain an explanation and justification of the methods used in the catalogue. The index volume will contain a cumulative authors and title index, and also indexes on copyists, owners, places, a systematic survey of the manuscripts, a paleographical index &c. It is evident that such an index volume will be published in a distant future and this is precisely where the present reprint of Voorhoeve's Handlist comes into the picture. As long as the index volume is not yet published, Voorhoeve's Handlist may serve as such for a large and fundamental part of the collection.

A first fascicule of the new catalogue will probably be published in the course of 1981. There will be an annual publication of one fascicule of approximately 80 or 96 pages to which one can subscribe.

This reprint of Voorhoeve's Handlist is presented as 'enlarged.' This means that added to the book of 540 pages which was published in 1957
are 208 pages which contain a conspectus of class-marks of the manuscripts mentioned in the Handlist, and a paleographical index. The conspectus facilitates the finding of a manuscript if one has only the MS number or the serial number of one of the old catalogues at hand. E.g., C. Brockelmann in his 'Geschichte der arabischen Literatur' uses the serial numbers of CCO, and of CCA instead, if a description of the MS is contained therein. F. Sezgin, on the other hand, refers in his 'Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums' to the MS number, but has to refer at the same time to the relevant page in Voorhoeve's Handlist due to the lack of a number concordance. Others have used the various numbers which have become attached to the MSS in the course of time. Some order, we trust, will be created in this confusing situation by the publication of this conspectus.

Another addition to the first edition of the Handlist is the paleographical index. Here all dated manuscripts are mentioned, and also part of the undated manuscripts with estimates by the century. Conspectus and paleographical index were compiled by Mrs. E.M.L. Andriessen-Lück in 1958-1959. It was unavoidable that in huge work as Voorhoeve's Handlist printing errors should creep in. The most significant of these are corrected in this second edition.

Leiden, 29 February 1980

J.R. de Groot
Librarian
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The legacy of about 1000 Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hebrew manuscripts bequeathed by Levinus Warner to the University of Leiden in 1665 made the library of this university one of the important depositories of oriental manuscripts in Europe. For this reason the oriental collections of our library have been known until the present day under the name of Legatum Warnerianum, even though manuscripts of other provenance now far surpass in number those given by Warner.

Since 1729 the task of making these treasures accessible to scholars has been confided to one of the professors of oriental languages in our University with the title of Interpres Legati Warneriani. In the 19th century he had, as assistants, one or sometimes two orientalists with the title adiutor Interpretis. At present these assistants belong to the library staff and the Legatum Warnerianum no longer has a separate administration, but in matters of scholarship the direction of affairs still rests with the Interpres, who since 1954 has been Dr. G.W.J. Drewes, professor of Islamic studies.

The idea of publishing a handlist of Arabic manuscripts was first conceived by the late Prof. dr. J.H. Kramers, who was Interpres Legati Warneriani from 1940 until his death in December 1951. The main work in cataloguing the Leiden collection of oriental manuscripts had been done by Dozy and De Goeje. Their Catalogus Codicum Orientalium (CCO) was finished in 1873 and completed by an index volume by Houtsma in 1877. In 1883 the important collection of Arabic manuscripts brought to Holland by Amín al-Madani was acquired for the library from the house of Brill. It had been quickly but inadequately catalogued for this firm by C. Landberg (Lb.). De Goeje found it necessary to publish a new edition of the parts of CCO dealing with Arabic manuscripts, including the Amín collection and minor accessions. Together with his adiutor Houtsma, he published the first volume of the Catalogus Codicum Arabicorum (CCA) in 1888; the first half of the second volume followed in 1907, this time by De Goeje and the adiutor Th. W. Juynboll. De Goeje died in 1909 and in 1917 Juynboll was appointed professor in Utrecht. De Goeje’s successor as Interpres was C. Snouck Hurgronje, a man of genius and wide learning. He collected manuscripts on a large scale, but he valued them primarily as human documents, not as historical treasures. Islam as a living force in the life of today was first disclosed by him to Dutch orientalists; the problems it put were so numerous and so urgent that the publication of philological work had to wait.

In 1917 C. van Arendonk was appointed adiutor Interpretis Legati Warneriani. Soon he had the collection at his finger-tips. His profound learning and thorough philological and historical training would doubtlessly have enabled him to finish the Arabic Catalogue. But there were several reasons for not doing this. The growth of oriental studies made the task of keeping the collection of printed books up to par more and more laborious. The Encyclopaedia of Islam took much of Van

1) The second part of this sixth volume was never published; it was planned to contain the description of the Indonesian MSS. Most of these have been described afterwards in separate catalogues in Dutch (not in Latin).
Arendonk's time. His intimate knowledge of the Leiden collections to a certain degree replaced a printed catalogue, and scholars abroad soon knew that they would never apply to him in vain for help and information. Apart from the fact that Van Arendonk did not urgently feel the need of a catalogue and Snouck Hurgonje did not encourage him, there was also the circumstance that Houtsma and Juynboll after their move to Utrecht did not give up the idea of finishing the new edition. It was only in 1940 that Juynboll sent their collected notes to Leiden.

In the mean time Snouck Hurgonje had died in 1936 and left his oriental manuscripts to our library. Some parts of his collection, mainly manuscripts in Indonesian languages, had been transferred to the library before as loan collections, but the Arabic MSS. came to the library only after his death. The great majority of these MSS. had also been collected in Indonesia and are documents of Indonesian Islam. A similar collection had been sent to the library by Snouck Hurgonje in 1906 just before he moved from Batavia to Leiden. This collection came, with a few exceptions, from Bantên (W. Java). It was received in Leiden by Juynboll, who sorted it into Indonesian and Arabic MSS., and saw to it that the volumes, mostly damaged by bookworms, were carefully wrapped in brown paper, numbered and listed. After that, the Arabic part of this Bantên collection was almost forgotten. When Snouck Hurgonje and his pupil H. Kraemer needed Abû Sakûr as-Sâlimî's Tamhîdî; they did not turn to the copy in this collection, but borrowed one from the India Office Library. Notes in Van Arendonk's handwriting were found on slips put into some of these MSS., but it seems probable to me that he made these after his interest in Indonesian-Arabic literature had been aroused by the MSS. bequeathed by Snouck Hurgonje in 1936. The Bantên collection of 1906, together with Snouck Hurgonje's MSS. of 1936 have made the Leiden library second in importance for Arabic literature in Indonesia, surpassed only by the Djakarta collection.

These collections and several minor accessions had made the task of completing the catalogue beyond the capacity of one man who could only give a small part of his time to this work. During the war, when other work slowed down, Van Arendonk made many notes about the contents of MSS., but his health deteriorated and it was apparent that the completion of the catalogue could not be expected from him. At the same time it became questionable whether the catalogue should be continued in its old form at all. Latin was no longer familiar to many of the younger generation of Arabists, and the second edition of Brockelmann's Geschichte der Arabischen Litteratur that was nearing its completion, would make most of the bibliographical references added by Houtsma and Juynboll superfluous. So Kramers conceived the plan of publishing a very brief reference list, giving little more than titles, names of authors, dates and references to Brockelmann's GAL. Slips for this list were made under Van Arendonk's guidance by Mr. A.J.W. Huisman, cand. litt. semit., from 1944-1946. Huisman worked from the printed catalogues with Van Arendonk's pencil notes in the margin; generally he had no access to the MSS. or to the notes by Houtsma and Juynboll. His task was nearly completed when he left the library in 1946.

Van Arendonk retired from active service at the library in September of the same year. During one month he initiated me into the secrets of the oriental department, which were kept well arranged and readily accessible in his memory, but scantily recorded on paper. My hope to get his advice from time to time was soon frustrated by his
illness which ended in his death in December. During that first year at the library I could do very little for the Arabic catalogue, and in 1947 I had to return to Indonesia to finish my task as a government linguist in Sumatra. I continued to keep in touch with Kramers by correspondence, and when I came back to Holland and was appointed Kramers' adiutor in 1950, we had agreed that the first thing to be done was to arrange and complete Van Arendonk's notes about all those manuscripts that had been added to the collection after the publication of the printed catalogues. After all, the old collection was to a large degree accessible through the catalogues, and through the information that had passed from the catalogues into Brockelmann's GAL, whereas for the accessions there was absolutely nothing, not even a list of titles in the library. But during the work this 'Handlist of additional Arabic Manuscripts' kept on growing. First we decided to include the MSS. described only in CCA and not in CCO (and so not to be found in the index of CCO), then the whole of the Amân collection (from Landberg's catalogue with numerous emendations by Houtsma and Juynboll). I was working according to this scheme when the sudden and early death of Kramers in December 1951 left me at a loss as to how to finish the work without his steady advice and competent control, which was by no means superfluous, as my own Arabic studies had been interrupted by an Indonesian career of more than 20 years. But when Prof. dr. J. Schacht was appointed to the chair of Arabic I was encouraged to continue the work and to include mention of the manuscripts of the Royal Academy, on loan in our library for more than 100 years and described in a catalogue by P. de Jong, published in 1862 (J.). Then the most important and fundamental part of our collection, the Legatum Warnerianum proper and other old collections described in CCO, still remained outside the planned handlist. In connection with the growing demand for microfilm reproductions of oriental manuscripts the publication of a complete handlist became ever more urgent. So at last it was decided to work up Huisman's slips for the CCO manuscripts into the card-index for the handlist.

In 1954 Huisman returned to the library and relieved me of practically the whole care of the printed books, thus enabling me to finish the complete handlist. He has also read through the whole list, corrected a number of errors and solved many puzzles that had defied my patience, and assisted me in the proof-reading. I am indebted to my colleague G. Schofield of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, for the careful revision of my English.

The reason for relating the genesis of this handlist at such great length is to make clear to what extent I have profited by the work of my predecessors; how most of what may be valuable in this list must be credited to them, most of the unevenness in treatment debited to the gradual growth of the plan, and most of the factual errors to me. It is impossible to mention the names of all those scholars who in letters or during their visits to our library gave me some information that has been used in this list. I feel greatly indebted to them. My special thanks go to Dr. S. M. Stern, who did much to open my eyes to the value of Arabic manuscripts not merely as sources for the knowledge of texts but also as individual objects of art and learning.

As Holland in the last half century has not produced a single Arabist qualified and at the same time willing to complete De Goeje's catalogue, I am afraid that this handlist, intended as a makeshift, will have to serve for a considerable time. It should however be clearly stated here, that this list can not replace the old catalogues; wherever
it refers to them they should be consulted if available. Neither can this list replace a new catalogue, which still remains an unpaid debt of Leiden University to its tradition of orientalism.

The division of this handlist is as follows:
I. Titled texts, arranged in alphabetical order.
II. Untitled texts, arranged in order of subject.
III. Index of proper names.

Ad I. The entries contain the following data:
a. Title (transliterated) in CAPITALS. I have avoided as much as possible giving fictitious titles and have tried to find the true title, even when this was not mentioned in the MS. Sometimes if there is no title but the subject of the work is clearly stated in a few words in the introduction I have taken these as a title, and in a very few cases I have collected a number of texts under a general catchword such as BIBLIA, DU'Â', FATWA, QASIDA. Commentaries, glosses, rhymed versions, abridgements, paraphrases etc. have always been listed under the title of the original work, with cross-references under their own titles, if any. Only direct commentaries on the text of the Qur'ân have been listed under their own title, not under QUR'ÂN. If we have no copy of the original text, its title is put between brackets. The same has sometimes been done when we have only a very small fragment of a text. Sometimes the complete text of the original work may be found in a commentary, although its title has been put between brackets.
b. Name of the author. Well-known names and the names of authors of texts previously described in the printed catalogues have mostly been made uniform in accordance with the catalogue of printed books in our library. For MSS. not previously described I have given the exact form of the name as mentioned in the MS. if there could be any doubt about the identity of the author. The part of the author's name under which the main entry in the index of proper names has been listed is underlined.
c. The date of the author, i.e. either the year of his death preceded by d. or, if this is unknown, some year in which it is known that he was alive, otherwise an approximate date.
d. A reference to C. Brockelmann's Geschichte der Arabischen Literatur. The references are to the pages of the first edition of the main work (G, Grundwerk), although the second edition has been used. This has been done because these page-numbers are also found in the 2nd ed. in the margin and in the Supplement (S.) at the top of the pages. Sometimes other bibliographical references have been given. For works not found in GAL and not previously described in the catalogues some note about the contents is mostly added.

After these data about the text there follow some particulars about the copy in hand:
e. Where necessary an indication of the part of the text found in the MS. (e.g. fragment, vol. II only, etc.), the number of volumes, and for MSS. not previously described sometimes a few particulars about the state of preservation, kind of paper, handwriting etc.

1) By 'Javanese paper' I meant to indicate paper made in Java from the beaten bark of Broussonetia papyrifera Vent. When I discovered that some of the paper I had called 'Javanese' was almost certainly made with a mould and not by beating, it was too late to examine these papers anew. I am, however, fairly sure that all the MSS. I have described as written on 'Javanese paper' were copied in Indonesia.
f. Between two asterisks: the number of folios or pages; a reference to the printed catalogue where the MS. has been described; date of the MS.

The number of folios or pages has often been taken as it stood from the printed catalogues or from pencil notes in the library copies of these catalogues. Where I have ascertained the number from the MS. itself I have followed these rules:

*ff.* means the number of folios of a volume containing a single text, when the folios had been numbered in the MS. and also when there was no numbering at all.

*f. Xr or v - Yr or v* means the folios (recto or verso) where a work begins and ends in a manuscript with folio-numbering.

*pp.* means the number of pages of a volume containing a single text, when the pages had been numbered in the manuscript.

*p. X - Y* means the pages where a work begins and ends in a MS. with page-numbering.

For MSS. described first in CCO and afterwards in CCA, a reference to CCA only has been given. For MSS. described first in Lb. and afterwards in CCA, both references have been given.

In the case of MSS. previously described, dates have been taken from the printed catalogues (with corrections found in the library copies of these catalogues). Where I wished expressly to leave the responsibility for a conjectured date to the author of the catalogue, I have put a colon instead of a semicolon between the reference to the catalogue and the conjectured date. For undated MSS. from the three 17th century collections the name of the collection is mentioned as a terminus ad quem: Scal. = Scaliger (d. 1609), Warn. = Warner (d. 1665) and Gol. = Golius (d. 1667).

Where no date is given in this list the MS. is undated and the catalogues do not give an approximate dating. Not being a specialist of Arabic palaeography I have strictly refrained from trying to date undated MSS., except in the case of Indonesian MSS., where I have sometimes tentatively ascribed some MS. to the 18th or 17th century; generally these MSS. are 19th century copies.

g. To the right of the page: the class-mark of the MS. If a volume contains more than one text the number of the part is added between brackets. All the Oriental manuscripts that are the property of Leiden University Library have consecutive numbers (indicated by Or.) in a handwritten list made by Th. W. Juynboll at the beginning of this century, to which accessions have since been added. For the oldest part of the collection, the number of the MS. in this accession-list is mostly the same as the shelf-mark (indicated by Ar.); for later accessions the figures are always different. In the old catalogues numbers from this list - here called class-marks - and shelf-marks have been used indiscriminately without the indication Or. or Ar. In this handlist Or. -numbers only have been used. When referring to the MSS. these numbers should always be used. In GAL, Leiden MSS. are mostly cited by catalogue numbers; the same MS. is sometimes found twice under its CCO

1) After the completion of this list the folios of all Arabic MSS. have been numbered, but when this work was finished the figures given in the handlist could no longer be changed. I hope the small differences between the numbers in this list and those in some MSS. will not cause much inconvenience.

2) Sometimes it was not possible to number the parts in a volume of mixed Arabic and Indonesian contents because the text has not been completely analysed, in that case I have used the formula: *p. x-y in:* followed by the class-mark of the volume.
and CCA or Lb. and CCA number. To prevent any further confusion that would arise from the introduction of a new set of numbers, the entries in this list have not been numbered.

Class-marks preceded by an abbreviation other than Or. indicate MSS. belonging to a loan-collection in Leiden University Library or MSS. in other libraries in the Netherlands, as explained in the list of abbreviations.

Information about MSS. in other collections should not be sought from the Leiden Library but from the library or museum where they are kept.

The MSS. of the Zeeuwsch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Middelburg, described in CCO V p. 312-315, were destroyed during the last war and have not been mentioned in this list.

I have not made a systematical search for MSS. in private possession, but mentioned a few copies that came to my notice. Their number is probably very small in Holland.

Transliteration. The system of transliteration is that which has been introduced by Van Arendonk into the catalogue of printed books of our library. It is a compromise between the system applied in the 2nd ed. of GAL and that of the 1st ed. of the Encyclopaedia of Islam. The departures from Brockelmann's system are:

kh instead of h (in the catalogue of printed books kh is used, but I have omitted the underlining as I have not found a single instance in my list where this could cause confusion).

For technical reasons č, ě and š have been used instead of Č, Ė and Š. TađTd is always expressed by doubling the consonant (łyy, not ły; ayy, not aiy; uww, not Uw).

The diphthongs are written ai and aw as in the first edition of E.I. (the second edition has ay and aw. Brockelmann has ai and au).

In Arabic words the vowels a, i, u, ă, ă, ă only have been used (‘Umar, not ‘Omar etc.); e, o (and the consonants č, ė, p) have occasionally been used in foreign names.

Short vowels written with matres lectionis have been transliterated as long: fi‘l-‘Alam, not fi‘l- etc.

Alphabetical order. This is strictly mechanical; t, t and t, d, d, d etc. are not kept apart. The only element that has been disregarded for the alphabetical order is the article al-. In a context of capital letters this has been written with small letters, but it has never been omitted or represented by a hyphen. All other words, including prepositions and elements of names like Abū, b., Ibn etc. are in their proper places in the alphabetical order. The disregarding of the article is one of two deviations from the system of our catalogue of printed books which I have introduced. The other one is, that I have taken into account separate words as opposed to a series of letters, so MĀ BA‘D.... comes before al-MĀ‘B. In titles of books kitāb has been abbreviated k.; k., bāb, fasl and fl at the beginning of a title are written in small letters and are disregarded as far as the alphabetical order is concerned.

Ad II. The untitled texts are arranged in order of subjects, strictly according to the chapters of the old catalogues. The titles of these chapters have been left in Latin and are here used as paragraph headings. References to this part of the handlist are made by II followed by the number of the paragraph. In this part a short indication of the contents of the text has mostly been given, also for the MSS. already
described in the catalogues. Sometimes, especially in the description of Indonesian šffic works, I have succumbed to the temptation of giving a few more particulars.

Ad III. Index of personal names. Under the main entry one finds: 1. the name. 2. date. 3. abbreviated titles of the works in section I of which this person is the author or (with v.) under which he is mentioned in any other capacity (commentator, etc.). 4. the pages in section II where he is mentioned. For European scholars page-numbers have been given. This has also been done to abbreviate lists of titles beginning with risâla(t).

Provenance of the manuscripts. The history of the Leiden collection has been written by Dozy in the introduction to CCO. It was reprinted and brought up to date (1888) by De Goeje in CCA. The reader is referred to these introductions for a detailed survey of the provenance of the earlier parts of the collection. Here I mention only that nos. Or. 1-211 are the collection of Golius, 212-264 of Scaliger and 269-1182 of Warner.

Among the large collections that came to the library during the last 70 years only that of C. Snouck Hurgronje was rich in Arabic manuscripts. The 'Bantên collection' given by him in 1906 comprised 83 Arabic MSS. (Or. 5656-5738), 65 Indonesian MSS. (Or. 5591-5655) and one Urdu Ms. (Or. 5739). The total number of manuscripts in his bequest (1936) is 1233, of which 210 are Arabic (Or. 6977-7121, 7128-7132, 7161-7214, 8318, 8319, 8387, 8471, 8472, 8781) and 1023 in other languages, mostly Indonesian (Javanese, Malay, Sundanese, Achehnese, Gayo): Or. 6910, 6954-6956, 7229-7239, 7949-7951, 7953-8236, 8241-8252, 8340, 8343, 8365, 8370, 8372, 8400, 8403-8405. Among the manuscripts listed as Indonesian, both in the Bantên collection and in the bequest, there are many volumes of mixed contents that also contain Arabic texts. The great majority of Arabic manuscripts in Snouck Hurgronje's collection is of Indonesian origin; some of these also contain texts in Indonesian languages, and many have notes or interlinear translations in Malay or Javanese.

Nos. Or. 6326-6337, 6348-6370, 6632-6643, 6695-6700 and 6760-6761 were bought for the library by Mr. C. Adriaanse, chargé d'affaires of the Netherlands at Djidda, in 1932-1936. Nearly all these manuscripts come from Yemen. Nos. 8261-8304 are notes, abstracts, photographs of MSS. etc. collected by my predecessor C. van Arens- donk.

The provenance of other accessions, mostly purchased from booksellers, needs no mention here.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS 1)

a. Abbreviations used in class-marks

(MSS. in the Museum Princessehof, Leeuwarden, have been listed without class-marks, and no abbreviations have been used for the Municipal Archives at Leiden and the National Archives at The Hague. All other collections from which MSS. have been listed are mentioned here.)

Acad. = Manuscript of the Royal Academy, Amsterdam, since February 1856 on permanent loan in the University Library, Leiden. Catalogue: J.


Amst. Polak = a loan-collection in the University Library, Amsterdam.

Berg = a loan-collection in the University Library, Leiden.

Breda KMA or K. M. A. = Library of the Koninklijke Militaire Academie (Royal Military Academy), Breda.

Breda Mus. = Ethnographical Museum, Breda (formerly affiliated to the Royal Military Academy, now a branch of the National Museum of Ethnography).

Delft = MSS. belonging to the Municipal Museum of Ethnography, Delft, on loan in the University Library, Leiden.


F. Or. = collection of microfilms of oriental MSS. in the University Library, Leiden. (A: 35 mm films; C: sheet-films and filmstrips).


Isl. Inst. = Institute of Islamic Studies, Rapenburg 61, Leiden.

KITLV = Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (Royal Institute of Linguistics, Geography and Ethnology), The Hague.


N. B. = the Bugis and Makasar MSS. collected by B. F. Matthes, belonging to the Netherlands Bible Society and on permanent loan in the University Library, Leiden. Catalogue: Matthes, Verslag.

N. B. G. or NBG Jav. = the collection of Javanese MSS. belonging to

1) I must apologize for some inconsistency in the use of abbreviations and I hope this list will clear up any doubts about their meaning.
the Netherlands Bible Society, on permanent loan in the University Library, Leiden. Catalogue: Juynboll, Suppl. Cat.

Or. = Oriental MS. of Leiden University Library. Catalogues: CCO, Lb., CCA.


b. Other abbreviations


Am. J. Sem. L. = The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature.

Ambr. = Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan.

Anawati = G. C. Anawati, Essai de bibliographie avicennienne. 1950.


As. Soc. Beng. = Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.


Bat. Suppl. or Batav. Suppl. = Ph. S. van Ronkel, Supplement to the Catalogue of the Arabic MSS, preserved in the Museum of the Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences. 1913.


Br. = C. Brockelmann.


Bull. Fac. Arts = Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, University of Egypt, Giza.

C. v. A. = C. van Arendonk.


Cat. Aumer = J. Aumer, Die arabischen Handschriften der K. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in Muenchen. 1866.


Cat. Friederich = the first half of Bat. Cat. (no. I-XLV).
Cat. v. d. Berg = the second half of Bat. Cat. (no. XLVI-CLIX).
CB = Chester Beatty Arabic MS. (Handlist by J. Arberry, Dublin 1955).
Chauvin = V. Chauvin, Bibliographie des ouvrages arabes. comm. = commentary.
d. G. = M. J. de Goeje.
E. I. = The Encyclopaedia of Islam.
Esc. 2 = Cat. Escurial.
Friederich-v. d. B. = Bat. Cat.
G = Grundwerk, the main work of GAL.
GAL = C. Brockelmann, Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur.
Gol. = Golius manuscript (before 1667).
Graf = G. Graf, Geschichte der christlichen arabischen Literatur.
H. = A.H., anno Hegirae.
Havn. = Copenhagen.
H. Kh. = Häggi Khalifa ed. Flügel.
Isl. = Der Islam.
Jav. = Javanese.
JRAASB = Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Juynboll, Cat. Mal. (Hss.) = Cat. Mal. hss. Juynboll.
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catalogus der Maleische en Minangkabausche handschriften. Leiden 1921.

Vat. = Biblioteca Vaticana.


Verspr. Geschr. = V.G.

V. G. = C. Snouck Hurgronje, Verspreide geschriften.

Warn. = Warner manuscript (before 1665).

WZKM = Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.

Zayyāt (H.) = Khazā’in al-kutub fī Dimāsq. 1907.

ZDMG = Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

CORRECTIONS

Page 5 line 24 read 632/1234; 6, 6 WA't-TĀBI'IN; 8, 11 Suyūtī; 9, 24 'AGA'B; 12, 28 Nātīq; 12, 31 NĀTIQ; 17, 11 badly damaged; 18, 10 'IQYĀN; 18, 15 Or. 2764; 20, 35 at-ṬAṬ; 21, 14 MAṢĀYIKH; 23, 16 al-Ḥakīm at-Tirmīdī; 28, 4 wa-ta'ālā; 28, 32 as-Sāṭīrī; 36, 14 KBG 108 Arab.; 36, 18 H. 1016-1039; 41, 15 1102/1690; 51, 24 al-Margīnānī; 60, 15 II. 32, 33; 69, 5 GAWWAŠ; 70, 2 Fuwwī; 73, 15 interlinear translation; 84, 4 CCO 1283; 87, 10 FUTŪH al-BULDĀN; 107, 12 994/1586; 108, 14 RASA'IIL; 109, 17 HAYŪLĀ; 119, 12 del. "or after 341/953"; 136, 27 HUCGĀG; 146, 36 YAHAYA; 164, 11 del. "Am"; 176, 3-7 MAFĀTĪH al-ULŪM should come after MAFĀTĪH ar-RUMŪZ; 281, 25 KHIDĀR; 370, 14-16 read: at-TA'RĪF BI-TABAQĀT al-UMAM by Śā'īd b. Ahmad al-Andalusi (d. 462/1070), G.I, 344. Abstracts (ta'lliqāt), ending abruptly at the beginning of the 8th umma (Banū Isra'īl). *f. 231r-247r; CCA 832; before II. 1009* Or. 159(2).

27, 30 SÄRAFAI; 41, 28 and 31 and 293, 6 BARKĀR, though from Persian parkār, should be BIRKĀR according to the Arabic dictionaries; 55, 7 COLECCION; 90, 24 az-ZAKKHĀR; 129, 13 1101/1690; 295, 24 al-HIMNĀ: 341, 9 al-QASS; 362, 13 TALQĪB al-QAWĀFI; 399, 20 MA-DARRAT; 429, 31-32 FT'l-akhlāq al-ma'nawiyyāt(sic) allatī gummā'uhā ḥusn al-khulq.

ADDITIONS

AMTĀL

Whilst this list was in the press, Dr. E. Sellheim examined the first MS. mentioned under this heading (p. 13, Or. 1044) and found that it should be listed as follows: GURAR al-AMTĀL WA-DURAR al-AQWĀL by 'Ālī b. Zaid al-Baihaqī (d. 565/1169), G.I, 324. Ḥ Kh. s.v., Yaqūt V, 211. This work is not mentioned in GAL. Probably two leaves are missing at the beginning and two leaves at the end. The MS. seems to be an old copy from the autograph. *ff. 253, CCA 390; Warn. * Or. 1044 GAIT al-MAWĀHIB al-'ALIYYA see al-HIKAM al-‘ATA’IYYA.

al-KASSĀF

Cf. al-IS‘ĀF FE SARH SAWĀHID al-KASSĀF.
Or. 298 part of f. 241v: al-Sha"b al-hadif. Colophon with the date: Du`l-Qa`da 252 (= Nov. - Dec. 866). Apparently the earliest dated paper codex in Europe.