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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I Glossary

The terminology used in the present study is based on the illustrated *Glossary for conservators and describers of Islamic manuscripts* which will be accessible through the TIMA website.<sup>1</sup> As this *Glossary* is a working document, terms and their definitions may change slightly over time, and additional terms may be added. Thus, the list below is bound to be somewhat outdated in due course; readers who want to use the terminology for conservation reports or manuscript descriptions are advised to first check the on-line glossary.

Contrary to the web-source, where the terminology is arranged according to sections such as 'textblock', 'structure' and 'binding', and where the terms used in the individual definitions are hyperlinked, the terms below are listed in alphabetical order; this fits the purpose of quick reference for the present study. Furthermore, the list is only a selection of the digital *Glossary*, containing those terms relevant in the present study. Furthermore, positions such as 'head', 'tail', 'fore-edge' etc., are not included because they are illustrated in the figures 13 and 14 in Part Two.

° = Terms that have their own definition

Adhesive	A material used to join two different materials or two separate pieces of a material. The adhesive is usually applied in liquid form which then dries and hardens to a solid.
Bifolio	The basic unit making up a °gathering. The sheet of °support material is folded in the middle, creating the two °folios that constitute the bifolio. These folios can be either conjoint or °non-conjoint.
Binding	The entire structure used to cover and hold the °textblock together, which includes °covers, °flaps (when present), °cover spine, °endbands, °sewing, °spine-lining and fastening.
Block-printed paper	Paper that is decorated by printing in paste-colours from carved woodblocks.
Board	A material, such as thin paper laminates, °pasteboard or wood, used to create a stiff or semi-flexible core of the °covers and °flaps of the °binding over which °leather or some other material is adhered.
Built-on	Binding procedure in which the different elements of the °binding are applied to the °textblock in subsequent stages, requiring separate actions of adhering and time to allow for drying.
Çaharkuşe	Covering scheme in which °leather is applied to the °spine and °fore-edge flap, and thin strips of leather are used to cover the edges of the °boards, while the central panels of the boards are covered with a different material, usually paper, but °cloth or a diverging leather may be used. Sometimes the front edge of the °envelope flap is not covered in leather. In a more economic variant also the horizontal strips of leather are omitted.
Catch stitch	see: Link-stitch

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<sup>1</sup> P. Hepworth and K. Scheper, *Glossary for the conservation and description of Islamic manuscripts*; all terms and definitions can be found there, with the exception of 'limp leather binding', 'sewing tour', 'side-sewing' and 'tacket', which were not yet included in the 'definite list' as prepared for the launch of the web-publication. Eventually, the *Glossary* will be available in four languages (next to English, there will be Arabic, Persian, Turkish); it will then be published at the TIMA website. Until then, the English version is available at: <http://www.hepworthscheper.com/lexicon/lexicon-en.html> (accessed 15-08-2014).

Chain stitch	see: Link-stitch
Chevron pattern	The predominant °secondary endband pattern found in Islamic °endbands. The grain direction of the °thread of the secondary endband alternates in each tour of the sewing, thereby creating a characteristic V-shaped or zigzag pattern. Often these patterns are sewn with two colours.
Cloth	A flexible material composed of woven °threads. When the fibre content of the cloth has not been determined it is more accurate to use this generic term for such material in the manuscript than to call it cotton, silk or linen.
Connective strips	Strips of °leather (and sometimes °cloth or paper) adhered over the °spine of a °textblock that is not sewn, serving to help keep the °gatherings in order.
Coupled leaves	see: non-conjoint
Cover	A composite structure that serves to protect either the front or back outer surface of the °textblock. It is usually formed of a rigid °board and material adhered over the surface of the board. More rarely, the boards are eliminated entirely and the cover is then a limp binding.
Cover spine	The portion of the °binding that covers the °textblock spine.
Covering material	°Leather, °cloth or paper or a combination of these materials used to cover the °board on its outside surface and edges, and usually applied in such a way that the material forms °turn-ins on the inside of the boards.
Decorative cut edge	The edges of the strip of °leather or paper that covers the °inner joint and makes a hinge which reinforces the board attachment, or the edges of the (stuffed) °doublure can be cut in °tracery designs for an aesthetic effect.
Dluwang <sup>2</sup>	A sheet of °support material in which the inner bark of a paper mulberry tree beaten to cause the bark fibres to become enmeshed and to make the surface of the sheet flat and smooth. This support is found in manuscripts from Java and Madura in Indonesia.
Doublure	The material covering the inside surface of a °board or °flap in a °binding when that material is not part of the structure of the °textblock (in contrast to a paste-down). Typically, the inner surface of the back cover, °fore-edge flap and °envelope flap are covered separately; sometimes, however, a single continuous sheet of material covers all of them as well as the joints between them. The material covering the inner board may end at the edge of the °inner joint and thus have no direct connection to the textblock, or, it may extend over the inner joint and be adhered onto the outer leaf of the textblock near the spine. In the latter case, the extension of the doublure onto the textblock is a °stub. In some other cases, the leather used as a °spine-lining extends to cover the inner surface of the front and back covers.
Endband	The sewn and woven structure at the head and tail of the manuscript's °spine that helps keep the °gatherings in the °textblock together and aligned. It

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<sup>2</sup> Alternative spellings are possible, such as 'Dluang', used in the *Inventory of the Oriental manuscripts in Leiden University Library* by Jan Just Witkam, (2006-2007), or 'Deluang', used by E.P. Wieringa, *Catalogue of Malay and Minangkabau manuscripts in the library of Leiden University and other collections in the Netherlands* vol. 1 and 2 (1998, 2007). The term 'tapa', which is used for a material that is also made by pounding the inner bark of the paper mulberry tree, is not appropriate; tapa is described as a paper-like cloth and is mostly associated with garments.

	comprises a °primary and °secondary endband. The term ‘Headband’ is less accurate since endbands are made at head and tail of the spine.
Endband core	The narrow °leather strip (and occasionally of different material such as cord, twisted textile or reed) characteristically found in Islamic °endbands over which the °primary endband is sewn and the °secondary endband is woven.
Endband anchoring thread	see: Tiedown
Endleaf	One or more leaves added to the front and/or back of a °textblock to protect it. Although they do not carry the manuscript’s original text, they are a place where other inscriptions and notes are sometimes written. These added leaves may comprise °fly leaves and °paste-downs.
Endpaper	see: Endleaf. The term ‘Endpaper’ may cause confusion since endleaves can consist of other materials such as leather, dluwang or parchment.
Envelope flap	The pentagonal piece of °board and °covering material which in a typical Islamic °binding extends from the °fore-edge flap with a flexible joint. Usually the envelope flap was inserted under the front cover or slid between the leaves of the manuscript. In rare cases it may lie over the front board. This latter arrangement is obligatory if a fastening strap extends from the point of the flap, which was used to wrap around and secure the book.
Fabric	see: Cloth
Fascicle	see: Gathering
Filigree work	Delicate lacy designs cut out of finely °pared leather or paper.
Flange	The extension of the °spine-lining material past the width of the °textblock spine. This extension is often used to help attach the °textblock to the °boards of the °binding and therefore forms part of the °inner joint. It is usually adhered to the inside spine-edge of the adjacent board, more rarely to the outside spine edge of the adjacent board.
Flap	Short for °fore-edge flap and °envelope flap together, although less accurate.
Fly leaf	A °folio, originally blank, at the front or back of the manuscript which was intended to protect the first or last leaves of the °textblock.
Folio	Half of a °bifolio; comprised of side a and side b of a half sheet of the °support used to make up the °textblock.
Fore-edge flap	The small piece of °board and °covering material which in a typical Islamic °binding extends from the back cover with a flexible joint and protects the fore-edge of the manuscript.
Full leather binding	One in which the outer °covering material consists only of °leather (excepting any subsidiary °overlays, inlays or °underlays made of different material). Usually these bindings are made in one of two ways: either with a single piece of leather covering the entire outer surface of the binding, or with two pieces (the °two-pieces technique) covering the outer surface.
Gathering	A group of folded leaves, nested together at their °spine-fold; the basic unit of the °textblock.

Glue	An °adhesive usually made from a protein source such as an animal hide.
Guard	A strip of °support material (usually paper but possibly parchment or °dluwang) adhered to one or more °folios at the °gutter and hence with a °spine-fold of its own through which it is sewn.
Guarded leaf	see: Hooked-in
Gutter	The edge of a °folio adjacent to the °spine of the manuscript.
Headband	see: Endband
Herringbone pattern	see: Chevron
Hooked-in	Describes a single leaf attached to a °gathering by means of a small extension of the leaf (the °stub) past the °spine-fold at the °gutter.
Inner joint	The moveable joint between the inside of a °cover and the °textblock, between the cover and °fore-edge flap or between the fore-edge flap and °envelope flap.
Kettle stitch	see: Link-stitch
Knotted link-stitch	On returning from making the linkage with the preceding °gathering on the °textblock spine, the °sewing thread is pulled behind the preceding stitch in the gathering °spine-fold, creating a loop through which the thread then passes before it continues to the next °sewing station, thus forming a knot. This is the most complicated way of performing a °link-stitch sewing.
Lacquer	Refers to composite materials and associated production techniques in which a base of °pasteboard was painted with miniatures or illumination, often on a coating of gesso, and then coated with lustrous varnish made from linseed oil, gum sandarac and other ingredients. °Covers of some °bindings were made in this manner.
Leaf	see: Folio
Leather	The outer layer of an animal skin, usually a domestic species such as goat, sheep or cow, which is °tanned or °tawed to make it strong, durable and resistant to biological degradation. The principal component of leather is an interlocking three-dimensional network of fibres of collagen, a type of protein.
Limp leather binding	A full °leather °binding made without °boards. The leather may either be °turn-in or cut flush with the °textblock; in the latter case °doublures are usually also absent.
Link-stitch	An unsupported °sewing, dominant in Islamic manuscripts. The °thread goes into the °gathering at one of the °sewing stations, passes along the °spine-fold on the inside of the gathering, and exits the gathering on the spine at the next station. When the thread exits the last station in the gathering, it then passes behind the thread going into the adjacent station on the previous gathering and up through the loop formed by itself in this passage. Once the thread is pulled taut, the loop cinches the thread passing through it, thereby forming a kind of knot to secure the sewing. It then continues on to the next gathering to be sewed. Thus as the sewing progresses, two or more – depending on the number of stations – chains of linkages are formed.

Link-stitch on two stations	This unsupported °sewing is the most common in Islamic manuscripts. The °sewing stations are usually positioned roughly a third or a quarter of the spine-length from the head and tail of the manuscript. The °thread goes into the °gathering at one of these stations, passes along the °spine-fold on the inside of the gathering, and exits the gathering on the spine at the other station. The thread then passes behind the thread going into the adjacent station on the previous gathering and up through the loop formed by itself in this passage. Once the thread is pulled taut, the loop cinches the thread passing through it, thereby forming a kind of knot to secure the sewing. It then continues on to the next gathering to be sewed. Thus as the sewing progresses, two chains of linkages are formed: one chain links all the gatherings at the stations adjacent to each other towards the head, the other links all the gatherings at the stations adjacent to each other towards the tail of the gatherings.
Link-stitch, simplified	Unsupported °sewing similar to the °link-stitch. The °sewing thread passes from °sewing station to sewing station along the °spine-fold on the inside of each °gathering. When the °thread exits one gathering on the spine, it is taken behind the thread going into the adjacent station on the previous gathering. However, unlike the link-stitch sewing, it does not go through the loop formed by itself in this passage. Consequently there is no cinching of the thread by that loop before it proceeds to the next gathering to be sewed. Again, two chains of linkages are formed: one chain linking all the gatherings at the stations adjacent to each other towards the head, the other linking all the gatherings at the stations adjacent to each other towards the tail of the gatherings. These linkages are looser, however, than those formed by the link-stitch sewing.
Link-stitch on four stations	In this °sewing, in addition to the °sewing stations near the head and tail like those in the °link-stitch on two stations, two other stations are created towards the middle of each °gathering. The °thread goes into the gathering at the first station, passes along the °spine-fold on the interior of the gathering and exits at the second station, goes back into the gathering at the third station and then exits the gathering again at the fourth station. At the first and fourth stations, the thread is treated in the same manner as described in the link-stitch on two stations. However, at the second station the thread is taken behind the one passing between stations two and three on the preceding gathering. Thus a very loose linkage is formed near the middle of the gatherings between the one being sewn and the one previous to it. What distinguishes this particular link-stitch is that the thread does not pass continuously inside the fold-line between the outer sewing stations. Instead it passes on the spine side between the second and the third stations.
Marbled paper	A technique to decorate paper, in which pigments in suspension are floated on water and drawn into delicate patterns, which can resemble the patterns found in marble. When paper is laid directly onto the suspension of colorant and binder, the patterns are transferred to the paper and adhere there.
Non-conjoint	Two °folios constituting a °bifolio that are adhered or °guarded together at or near the °fold-line.
Onlay	see: Overlay
Overcasting	A °stabbed sewing technique that connects an indefinite number of °folios. The °thread is taken through a set of aligned transversal holes in the stack of folios, passes around the spine edge to enter the next set of aligned transversal holes, and continues in this manner until it is taken through all of the sets of transversal holes and is then tied off. This technique is often

used to join loose folios into a structure that functions like a °gathering. A group of these gathering-like structures can then be joined together with a secondary sewing.

Overlay	A material of different colour and/or type to that of the °covering material that is adhered over an area of the °cover or °doublure on which there is already a layer of the covering material. This additional material can then be further decorated with paint and/or °stamping.
Oversewing	see: Overcasting
Page-marker	A tab or tassel (made of a variety of materials, such as °cloth, string, paper, °leather) attached to the fore-edge of certain leaves so as to mark the placement of these leaves.
Pared leather	After °leather has been °tanned or °tawed, it is usually too thick to be used in book making. Consequently it is thinned with sharp knives or other instruments, which constitutes the paring process.
Partial leather binding	A style of °binding in which the °textblock spine and the °fore-edge flap (when a °flap was attached) are covered with °leather. Often thin strips of leather are applied around the edges of the °boards to frame the material (usually °cloth or paper) used to cover the rest of the outer surfaces of the boards and °doublures.
Paste	An °adhesive usually made from a vegetal source such as wheat or rice starch.
Pasteboard	A stiff material created by adhering several layers of paper together.
Paste-down	A °folio adhered to the inside of the front or back °board that is either a °hooked-in or conjoint with a leaf sewn into the °textblock or is conjoint with a leaf °tipped onto the outer page of the sewn textblock. It always covers the inside joint between the °cover and the spine but, in case of the back cover, never extends over the inner surface of the °fore-edge flap and °envelope flap.
Primary endband	The °sewing at the head or tail of the °spine over the °endband core that passes through the °fold-line of each °gathering in the °textblock sequentially from the front to the back of the manuscript and the °spine-lining. This sewing functions to help join the gatherings in the textblock to each other and to keep them from moving independently; the sewing in the gatherings and passing on the °textblock spine are referred to as °tiedowns.
Quire	see: Gathering
Safina	An oblong shaped manuscript, often containing poetry or a compendium of literature. The text is usually written perpendicular to the opening so that the manuscript must be rotated 90 degrees clockwise to be in a correct orientation for reading.
Secondary endband	The °threads woven through the °primary endband sewing over the °endband core. Often colourful, the function of the secondary endband is mostly decorative, although it has some function in keeping the °tiedowns together on the core.
Section	see: Gathering

Sewing	The passage of °thread through the °gatherings in order to connect them and thus form the °textblock.
Sewing stations Sewing supports	The points at which the °sewing thread passes through a °gathering. Material, usually cords or bands, that extend across the width of the °textblock spine over or around which the °sewing thread passes, forming a supported sewing structure.
Sewing thread	A long, continuous strand composed of processed plant fibres (cotton, flax, hemp) and/or animal fibres (silk, wool) that are spun together. Often spun single strands are then be plied together to form stronger or thicker multiple strands.
Sewing tour	The total distance or manoeuvre of a °thread within a component (such as a °gathering) or in a material stratum (such as the °secondary endband sewing), between the outer stations, at which point the thread changes direction.
Side-sewing	A °stabbed sewing technique using a minimum of two aligned transversal °sewing stations. The °thread is taken through a set of holes in the stack of °folios, passes over the °support material parallel to the °spine, to enter the next set of aligned transversal holes, and is then tied off, or continues in this manner until it is taken through all of the sets of transversal holes. Varieties can be found in which the thread also passes of the spine edge in order to return in the stabbed station and then to continue its path. This technique is often used to join loose folios.
Signature	see: Gathering
Spine	A vague term because of its threefold meaning. It is used to denote a general location: the back of the °textblock; it is also used to indicate more specifically either the bare °textblock spine, or the °cover spine. Its slipshod usage causes problems in conservation reports or codicological descriptions.
Spine-fold	The crease at the centre of a sheet of the °support material created when that sheet is folded in two to form a °bifolio. A group of bifolios are nested together at their °spine-folds to create a °gathering. Then each of the gatherings is sewn through the nested spine-folds to attach them to each other, thus creating the °textblock.
Spine-lining	°Cloth or °leather that is usually adhered to the full length of the °textblock spine. The lining helps keep the °gatherings from shifting in the °textblock. Additionally, since the °primary endband is sewn through the lining, this material helps prevent the °endband tiedowns from tearing through the gathering folds when the endbands are sewn and also later when the volume is opened and closed. Often the lining is wider than the textblock spine thereby forming °flanges that extend from either side of the spine.
Spine leather	The part of the leather °covering material that is adhered to the °textblock spine, over the °spine-lining. Thus it forms the °cover spine.
Spine loop	The part of the °sewing thread that, in °stabbed sewing, passes around the °textblock spine from one and the same °sewing station.
Square boards	°Boards which project beyond the edges of the °textblock. The term is commonly found in glossaries on Western bookbinding.
Stabbed	A transversal hole is created through the °gatherings near the °spine.

Stabbed connection	A °thread, cord or °leather lace is drawn through the aligned transversal holes in a stack of °stabbed folios and then tied.
Stamping of leather	A hard material carrying a design on its surface is applied with some force to another surface. In one method, the material carrying the design is applied with enough pressure so as to transfer an impression of that design onto the °leather to which it was applied. In another method, the material carrying the design is heated and applied to wet leather. Those areas of the leather exposed to the heated parts of the design become darker in colour than the empty spaces in the design.
Striped vertical pattern	A °secondary endband pattern found occasionally in Islamic °endbands. Woven with two colours of °thread, the grain direction of the thread is kept the same in each tour of the sewing. Each colour of thread is always woven on the same °endband tiedowns in every tour of the sewing, thereby producing stripes vertical to the spine.
Striped diagonal pattern	A °secondary endband pattern found occasionally in Islamic °endbands. Woven with two colours of °thread, the grain direction of the thread is kept the same in each tour of the sewing. However, each colour of thread is woven on °endband tiedowns in one tour of the sewing that are staggered relative to those in the next tour, thereby producing diagonal stripes.
Stub	The small extension of the °hooked-in leaf. Stubs are also found on °doublures (either paper or leather doublures), in which case the stub is the projecting part of the doublure that crosses the °inner joint and is attached to the outer leaf of the °gathering.
Support material	The material in the °textblock which provides the surface on which text is written or paint is applied. Paper and parchment are the most common types of Islamic manuscript supports. In the early period, papyrus was also used in some regions, chiefly Egypt. Other types of regionally specific supports are also used, such as °dluwang in Indonesia.
Tab	Projection of the °spine leather past the end of the °spine at the head and tail. This may have been an artifact of the way the leather was applied to the °boards: when the binder turned in the leather on the head and tail of the boards, the leather at the ends of the spine was cut in the line of the outer joint; the leather on the spine was not °turn-in, but left as an extension with a raw edge. These structures may also have served to cover and protect the °endband, and/or had a decorative function.
Tacket	An individual, short °sewing stitch using two °sewing stations only with a thread or, sometimes, string of parchment, which outer ends are usually cut after tying off. Tackets were used to hold the individual °bifolios of a °gathering together, prior to other steps in the bookmaking process, such as the ruling of the folios, or to support the copying process.
Tanned leather	The skin of an animal is cleaned, scraped and dehaired and then soaked in a series of solutions, some of which contain tannin. Historically a variety of vegetal materials were used as tannin sources. During the tanning process, the protein molecules in the °leather become more durable and resistant to microbiological attack and turn a brown colour.
Tawed leather	The skin of an animal is cleaned, scraped and dehaired and then soaked in a series of chemical solutions which contain aluminium salts, proteins and other compounds. During the tawing process, the protein molecules in the

	°leather become more durable and resistant to microbiological attack. Tawed leather is very light in colour, approaching white.
Textblock	The assemblage of °gatherings and their constituent leaves that comprise the total manuscript without its °binding.
Textblock spine	The edge of the manuscript where the °fold-lines in the °gatherings are stacked adjacent to each other. When the °textblock is sewn, the °sewing thread passes between the different gatherings at the °spine.
Textile	see: Cloth
Thread	see: Sewing thread
Tiedown	The °threads forming the °primary endband that attach the °endband core to the °gatherings. They also serve as the tiedowns on which the °secondary endband is woven.
Tipped-on	Describes the attachment of a °folio or °bifolio to a sewn °textblock by means of adhesion. °Adhesive is applied to the surface of the folio or bifolio to be added in the area immediately alongside the spine edge or the °spine-fold. When the folio/bifolio is put into position in the textblock, the adhesive attaches it to the adjacent folio.
Tooling	Impressed lines or patterns worked in °leather with various tools.
Tracery work	Designs cut out of °leather or paper and adhered to a °binding. °Filigree work represents the fine end of the spectrum of tracery work, but larger, cruder designs can also be cut out of the leather or paper.
Turn-in	The portion of a °covering material that is folded back and adhered behind the covered surface. The turn-in is usually brought over the edges of a °board and adhered on the reverse of the covered board surface. The edges of the turn-in are adhered under or on top of the °doublure, depending on the material used for covering the board's inner surface. If there are no boards, the edges may be folded back and adhered directly to the reverse of the covering material.
Turn-out	The portion of a °doublure that is folded over the °board edges and adhered on the outside of the board. This is rarely encountered.
Two-pieces technique	A method of °leather application using two pieces of leather to make up a °full leather binding. The seam where the two pieces overlap is usually found on the °cover spine but is often difficult to detect because the leather edges are thinly °pared. The two-pieces technique is occasionally used for °partial leather bindings as well.
Underlay	A layer of material of different colour and/or type to that of the °covering material which is adhered over a restricted area of the °boards. Although the covering material is subsequently adhered over this layer, the underlying material can be seen through a cut-out design in the upper layer.
Unsupported sewing	°Sewing that does not pass over °sewing supports on the °textblock spine. Without support, the sewing can be more vulnerable to tearing through the °gatherings. The connection between the °covers and °textblock is also more dependant on the °spine-lining material and the °covering material and possibly by material joining the °doublure to the textblock on the °inner joints.

Warp thread

see: Tiedown

Wrapper binding

A <sup>o</sup>binding intentionally not joined to the <sup>o</sup>textblock but simply wrapped around it.

**Or.-numbers of manuscripts from the Arabic section**

[Golius collection]	Or. 127	Or. 257	Or. 419
Or. 2b	Or. 131	Or. 261	Or. 420a
Or. 2c	Or. 134		Or. 420c
Or. 2d	Or. 139	[Warner collection]	Or. 422
Or. 2f	Or. 142	Or. 270	Or. 426
Or. 2g	Or. 147	Or. 276	Or. 428
Or. 2h	Or. 149	Or. 283	Or. 432
Or. 2k	Or. 150	Or. 285	Or. 434
Or. 2m	Or. 151	Or. 289	Or. 435
Or. 2n	Or. 152a	Or. 296b	Or. 438
Or. 2o	Or. 152b	Or. 297	Or. 439
Or. 5	Or. 153	Or. 300	Or. 440
Or. 9	Or. 154	Or. 302	Or. 441
Or. 10	Or. 155	Or. 303d	Or. 442
Or. 19a	Or. 156	Or. 304	Or. 445
Or. 21b	Or. 159	Or. 309	Or. 448
Or. 29	Or. 164	Or. 311b	Or. 451
Or. 31	Or. 171	Or. 312	Or. 452
Or. 39	Or. 173	Or. 316	Or. 453
Or. 44b	Or. 174	Or. 323	Or. 454
Or. 46	Or. 177	Or. 325	Or. 455
Or. 47	Or. 179	Or. 327	Or. 457
Or. 48	Or. 186	Or. 331 (5)	Or. 459
Or. 52	Or. 187b	Or. 333	Or. 460
Or. 53	Or. 188	Or. 339a	Or. 461
Or. 54	Or. 189	Or. 339b	Or. 462
Or. 56	Or. 190	Or. 340	Or. 463
Or. 60	Or. 194	Or. 341	Or. 465
Or. 61	Or. 195	Or. 342	Or. 466
Or. 62	Or. 196	Or. 346	Or. 467
Or. 72	Or. 197	Or. 347a	Or. 468
Or. 74	Or. 198	Or. 352	Or. 469
Or. 75	Or. 199	Or. 354a	Or. 471
Or. 79	Or. 201	Or. 355	Or. 473
Or. 80	Or. 204	Or. 358b	Or. 474
Or. 82	Or. 205	Or. 370	Or. 478
Or. 83	Or. 206	Or. 371	Or. 479
Or. 84	Or. 211	Or. 373	Or. 481
Or. 88		Or. 378	Or. 482
Or. 97	[Scaliger collection]	Or. 379	Or. 490
Or. 99	Or. 216	Or. 380	Or. 491
Or. 102	Or. 217	Or. 395	Or. 492
Or. 103	Or. 219	Or. 398	Or. 495
Or. 104	Or. 222	Or. 403	Or. 496
Or. 111	Or. 224	Or. 404b	Or. 498
Or. 117	Or. 229	Or. 405	Or. 499
Or. 118a	Or. 232	Or. 406	Or. 500
Or. 118b	Or. 233	Or. 407a	Or. 502
Or. 118c	Or. 238	Or. 408a	Or. 503
Or. 119	Or. 239	Or. 408b	Or. 504
Or. 120	Or. 240	Or. 412	Or. 505
Or. 121	Or. 241	Or. 413a	Or. 507
Or. 122	Or. 250	Or. 413b	Or. 509
	Or. 256	Or. 418	Or. 511

Or. 514	Or. 681	Or. 796	Or. 924
Or. 518	Or. 685	Or. 801	Or. 925
Or. 519	Or. 690	Or. 804	Or. 926
Or. 526	Or. 691	Or. 806	Or. 930
Or. 531	Or. 692	Or. 809	Or. 937
Or. 533	Or. 695	Or. 814	Or. 938
Or. 534	Or. 701	Or. 816	Or. 944
Or. 536	Or. 702	Or. 818	Or. 945
Or. 539	Or. 703	Or. 820	Or. 947
Or. 540	Or. 706	Or. 821	Or. 950
Or. 541	Or. 707	Or. 822	Or. 952
Or. 542	Or. 708	Or. 824	Or. 955
Or. 544	Or. 711	Or. 825	Or. 956
Or. 546	Or. 715	Or. 826	Or. 959
Or. 547	Or. 719	Or. 827	Or. 960
Or. 550	Or. 720	Or. 828	Or. 961
Or. 554	Or. 721	Or. 829	Or. 965
Or. 556	Or. 722	Or. 833	Or. 968
Or. 557	Or. 723	Or. 835	Or. 969
Or. 558	Or. 724	Or. 838	Or. 1002
Or. 559	Or. 729	Or. 841	Or. 1005
Or. 561	Or. 730	Or. 842	Or. 1007a
Or. 565	Or. 731	Or. 844	Or. 1007b
Or. 567	Or. 733	Or. 845	Or. 1008
Or. 574	Or. 734	Or. 849	Or. 1011
Or. 575	Or. 739	Or. 850	Or. 1012
Or. 576	Or. 740	Or. 852	Or. 1019
Or. 577	Or. 745	Or. 853	Or. 1026
Or. 578	Or. 748	Or. 854	Or. 1027
Or. 579	Or. 750	Or. 857	Or. 1030
Or. 584	Or. 751	Or. 858	Or. 1034
Or. 586	Or. 752	Or. 859	Or. 1035
Or. 587	Or. 753	Or. 860	Or. 1038
Or. 589	Or. 755	Or. 862	Or. 1041
Or. 590	Or. 756	Or. 864	Or. 1045
Or. 596	Or. 757	Or. 868	Or. 1054
Or. 598	Or. 762	Or. 869	Or. 1056
Or. 601	Or. 764	Or. 871	Or. 1063
Or. 602	Or. 765	Or. 872	Or. 1065
Or. 603	Or. 766	Or. 873	Or. 1067
Or. 604	Or. 767	Or. 876	Or. 1070
Or. 605	Or. 769	Or. 878	Or. 1074
Or. 606	Or. 772	Or. 879	Or. 1076
Or. 607	Or. 773	Or. 880	Or. 1077
Or. 611	Or. 774	Or. 885	Or. 1079
Or. 614	Or. 777	Or. 889	Or. 1081
Or. 615	Or. 778	Or. 890	Or. 1088
Or. 616	Or. 779	Or. 892	Or. 1089
Or. 637	Or. 781	Or. 893	Or. 1090
Or. 640	Or. 782	Or. 894	Or. 1092
Or. 644	Or. 783	Or. 895	Or. 1096
Or. 648	Or. 784	Or. 898	Or. 1097
Or. 650	Or. 785	Or. 899	Or. 1196
Or. 656	Or. 787	Or. 903	
Or. 667	Or. 789	Or. 904	
Or. 670	Or. 792	Or. 906	
Or. 671	Or. 793	Or. 907	
Or. 672	Or. 795	Or. 919	
			[several gifts and purchases from 1740 onwards]

Or. 1201	Or. 1504	Or. 1654	Or. 2611
Or. 1202	Or. 1505	Or. 1661	Or. 2613
Or. 1203	Or. 1506	Or. 1663	Or. 2620
Or. 1205		Or. 1669	Or. 2629
Or. 1206	[from the Testa	Or. 1672	Or. 2652
Or. 1209	collection, second	Or. 1677	Or. 2655
Or. 1210	part, arrived 1839]	Or. 1680a	Or. 2675
Or. 1217a	Or. 1508	Or. 1680b	Or. 2686
Or. 1217b	Or. 1510	Or. 1682	Or. 2696
Or. 1218	Or. 1511	Or. 1685	Or. 2705
Or. 1220	Or. 1516	Or. 1716	Or. 2745
	Or. 1518	Or. 1840	Or. 2747
[acquired from	Or. 1523 (2)	Or. 1842	Or. 2748
the Schultens	Or. 1524	Or. 1886	Or. 2749
collection,	Or. 1526	Or. 1897	Or. 2761
1781]	Or. 1528	Or. 1902	Or. 2765
Or. 1274	Or. 1529	Or. 2064	Or. 2769
Or. 1276	Or. 1530	Or. 2068	Or. 2795
Or. 1277	Or. 1531	Or. 2071a	Or. 2796
Or. 1283	Or. 1534	Or. 2071b	Or. 2816
	Or. 1538	Or. 2072	Or. 2855
[several gifts	Or. 1545	Or. 2078	Or. 2895
and purchases	Or. 1546	Or. 2082	Or. 2898
from ca. 1800	Or. 1547	Or. 2084	Or. 2902
onwards]	Or. 1548	Or. 2087	Or. 2943
Or. 1307	Or. 1549	Or. 2089	Or. 2955
Or. 1308	Or. 1556	Or. 2097	Or. 2956a
Or. 1311	Or. 1557	Or. 2098	Or. 2956b
Or. 1312	Or. 1558	Or. 2190	Or. 2956c
Or. 1313	Or. 1560	Or. H.2204	Or. 2956d
Or. 1315 (3)	Or. 1561	Or. 2286	Or. 2956e
Or. 1317	Or. 1562	Or. 2288	Or. 2959
Or. 1318		Or. H.2289	
Or. 1322	[purchased 1840]	Or. 2289	[acquisitions
Or. 1324	Or. 1570	Or. 2290	from 1887]
Or. 1335			Or. 3071
Or. 1337	[from library of J.H.	[collection from Amin	Or. 3071a
Or. 1341	van der Palm,	al-Madani, scholar and	Or. 3076
Or. 1342	probably deriving	book-seller in Medina	
Or. 1350a-e	from the Schultens']	(d. 1898)]	[acquisitions
Or. 1354	Or. 1577	Or. 2364	from 1898
Or. 1390	Or. 1582	Or. 2368	onwards]
Or. 1391	Or. 1583	Or. 2378	Or. 4967
Or. 1392	Or. 1584	Or. 2380a	Or. 4979
Or. 1400	Or. 1594 (2)	Or. 2399	Or. 5466
		Or. 2400	Or. 5582
[from the Testa	[acquisitions from the	Or. 2407	Or. 5801
collection, first	1840s onwards]	Or. 2412	Or. 5809
part]	Or. 1602	Or. 2415	
Or. 1442	Or. 1604	Or. 2419	[acquisitions
Or. 1446	Or. 1612	Or. 2554	from 1921
Or. 1448	Or. 1620	Or. 2556	onwards]
Or. 1449	Or. 1621	Or. 2562a	Or. 6240
Or. 1451	Or. 1627	Or. 2562b	Or. 6254
Or. 1452	Or. 1634	Or. 2562e	Or. 6255
	Or. 1647	Or. 2566	Or. 6256
[purchased	Or. 1648	Or. 2569	Or. 6270
around 1839]	Or. 1653	Or. 2585	Or. 6276

Or. 6290	[acquisitions from the	Or. 11.537	Or. 11.886
Or. 6292	1940s onwards]	Or. 11.540	Or. 11.887
Or. 6302	Or. 8261	Or. 11.541	Or. 11.888
Or. 6327	Or. 8303	Or. 11.542	Or. 11.889
Or. 6348	Or. 8466	Or. 11.545	Or. 11.890
Or. 6352	Or. 8484	Or. 11.547	Or. 11.893
Or. 6353a	Or. 8520	Or. 11.549	Or. 11.895
Or. 6353b	Or. 8527	Or. 11.550	Or. 11.898
Or. 6363	Or. 8531	Or. 11.555	Or. 11.902
Or. 6364	Or. 8654	Or. 11.558	Or. 11.907
Or. 6370	Or. 8772	Or. 11.559	Or. 11.912
	Or. 8773	Or. 11.560	Or. 11.913
[purchased in	Or. 8795	Or. 11.565	Or. 11.918
Yemen on	Or. 8800	Or. 11.566	Or. 11.920
behalf of the	Or. 8822	Or. 11.567	Or. 11.921
library by C.	Or. 8907	Or. 11.570	Or. 11.924
Adriaanse,	Or. 8955	Or. 11.578	Or. 11.928
registered in	Or. 8960	Or. 11.582	Or. 11.929
1934 or shortly	Or. 8962	Or. 11.587	Or. 11.930
thereafter]	Or. 10.783	Or. 11.588	Or. 11.932
Or. 6632a	Or. 10.784	Or. 11.593	Or. 11.933
Or. 6632b	Or. 10.804	Or. 11.599	Or. 11.935
Or. 6632c	Or. 10.809	Or. 11.600	Or. 11.943
Or. 6633	Or. 10.851	Or. 11.609	Or. 11.945
Or. 6696	Or. 10.861	Or. 11.614	Or. 11.948
Or. 6760a	Or. 10.862	Or. 11.682	Or. 11.949
	Or. 10.874	Or. 11.684	Or. 11.954
[acquisitions	Or. 10.983	Or. 11.694	Or. 11.955
from 1937	Or. 10.998a	Or. 11.696	Or. 11.957
onwards]	Or. 11.031	Or. 11.697	Or. 11.963
Or. 6771	Or. 11.036	Or. 11.699	Or. 11.966
Or. 6772	Or. 11.037	Or. 11.701	Or. 11.969
Or. 6801	Or. 11.041	Or. 11.702	Or. 11.971
Or. 6806	Or. 11.043	Or. 11.703	Or. 11.972
Or. 6813	Or. 11.050	Or. 11.710	Or. 11.973
Or. 6839	Or. 11.052	Or. 11.711	Or. 11.974
Or. 6866	Or. 11.054	Or. 11.713	Or. 11.976
Or. 6867	Or. 11.057	Or. 11.714	Or. 11.981
Or. 6869	Or. 11.058	Or. 11.717	Or. 11.982
Or. 6892	Or. 11.059	Or. 11.718	Or. 11.993
Or. 6985	Or. 11.066	Or. 11.719	Or. 12.000
	Or. 11.068	Or. 11.724	Or. 12.016
[Legacy of C.	Or. 11.069	Or. 11.725	Or. 12.051
Snouck	Or. 11.070	Or. 11.727	Or. 12.053
Hurgronje	Or. 11.073	Or. 11.730	Or. 12.055
(1857-1936)]	Or. 11.074	Or. 11.735	Or. 12.057
Or. 6987	Or. 11.076	Or. 11.736	Or. 12.065
Or. 6997	Or. 11.079	Or. 11.741	Or. 12.068
Or. 6998	Or. 11.111	Or. 11.743	Or. 12.082
Or. 7047	Or. 11.113	Or. 11.750	Or. 12.088
Or. 7048b	Or. 11.115	Or. 11.759	Or. 12.108
Or. 7086	Or. 11.117	Or. 11.762	Or. 12.110
Or. 7093	Or. 11.121	Or. 11.769	Or. 12.111
Or. 7098	Or. 11.518	Or. 11.794	Or. 12.115
Or. 7104	Or. 11.519	Or. 11.800	Or. 12.117
Or. 7163	Or. 11.520	Or. 11.831	Or. 12.297
Or. 7168	Or. 11.524	Or. 11.835	Or. 12.313
Or. 8204	Or. 11.526	Or. 11.880	Or. 12.333

Or. 12.337	Or. 14.263	Or. 17.956	Or. 25.170
	Or. 14.323	Or. 18.011	Or. 25.180
[collection F.	Or. 14.327	Or. 18.059	Or. 25.290
Taeschner	Or. 14.328	Or. 18.155	Or. 25.299
(1888-1967)]	Or. 14.332	Or. 18.274	Or. 25.300
Or. 12.343	Or. 14.336	Or. 18.318	Or. 25.307
Or. 12.345	Or. 14.339	Or. 18.403a	Or. 25.334
Or. 12.355	Or. 14.366	Or. 18.691	Or. 25.354a
Or. 12.357	Or. 14.369	Or. 18.697	Or. 25.354b
Or. 12.359	Or. 14.374	Or. 18.896	Or. 25.354c
Or. 12.362	Or. 14.404	Or. 20.191	Or. 25.359
Or. 12.363	Or. 14.407	Or. 20.193	Or. 25.360a
Or. 12.372	Or. 14.409	Or. 20.400	Or. 25.360b
Or. 12.384	Or. 14.410	Or. 20.401	Or. 25.360c
Or. 12.385	Or. 14.417	Or. 20.524	Or. 25.360d
Or. 12.387	Or. 14.418	Or. 20.525	Or. 25.360e
Or. 12.404	Or. 14.419	Or. 22.305	Or. 25.360f
Or. 12.414	Or. 14.420	Or. 22.322	Or. 25.361
Or. 12.420	Or. 14.421	Or. 22.323	Or. 25.399
Or. 12.426	Or. 14.424	Or. 22.331	Or. 25.414
Or. 12.438	Or. 14.425	Or. 22.536	Or. 25.417
Or. 12.442	Or. 14.427	Or. 22.688	Or. 25.526
Or. 12.451	Or. 14.449	Or. 22.773	Or. 25.573
Or. 12.455	Or. 14.475	Or. 22.774	Or. 25.578
	Or. 14.479	Or. 22.934	Or. 25.637
[acquisitions	Or. 14.482	Or. 23.122	Or. 25.657b
from 1970s	Or. 14.491	Or. 23.280	Or. 25.662
onwards]	Or. 14.496	Or. 23.281	Or. 25.663
Or. 12.480	Or. 14.511	Or. 23.285	Or. 25.664
Or. 12.487	Or. 14.515	Or. 23.286	Or. 25.693
Or. 12.609	Or. 14.535	Or. 23.288	Or. 25.720
Or. 12.615b	Or. 14.541	Or. 23.309	Or. 25.723
Or. 12.616	Or. 14.543	Or. 23.311	Or. 25.744
Or. 12.645	Or. 14.556	Or. 23.341	Or. 25.757
Or. 12.649	Or. 14.571	Or. 23.342	Or. 25.763
Or. 12.650	Or. 14.580	Or. 23.343	Or. 26.271
Or. 12.831	Or. 14.583	Or. 23.344	Or. 26.417
Or. 14.078	Or. 14.590	Or. 23.381	Or. 26.606
Or. 14.098	Or. 14.595	Or. 23.412	Or. 26.615
Or. 14.108	Or. 14.596	Or. 23.449	Or. 26.620
Or. 14.109	Or. 14.603	Or. 23.464	Or. 26.657
Or. 14.110	Or. 14.605	Or. 23.470	Or. 26.659
Or. 14.111	Or. 14.610	Or. 23.471	Or. 26.660
Or. 14.182	Or. 14.627	Or. 23.475	Or. 26.661
Or. 14.191	Or. 14.636	Or. 23.492	Or. 26.662
Or. 14.201	Or. 14.637	Or. 23.517	Or. 26.663
Or. 14.202	Or. 14.638	Or. 23.637	Or. 26.667
Or. 14.203	Or. 14.673	Or. 23.640	Or. 26.668
Or. 14.204a	Or. 17.050	Or. 23.653	Or. 26.669
Or. 14.204b	Or. 17.059	Or. 23.657	Or. 26.674
Or. 14.209	Or. 17.105	Or. 23.658	Or. 26.675
Or. 14.210a	Or. 17.106	Or. 23.663	Or. 26.676
Or. 14.210b	Or. 17.117	Or. 23.666	Or. 26.677
Or. 14.210c	Or. 17.120	Or. 23.965	Or. 26.682
Or. 14.210d	Or. 17.149	Or. 23.973	Or. 26.684
Or. 14.249	Or. 17.155	Or. 23.975	Or. 26.685
Or. 14.252	Or. 17.933	Or. 23.980	
Or. 14.257	Or. 17.934	Or. 23.988	

### Or.-numbers of manuscripts from the Malay section

[acquisitions from 1867 onwards]

Or. 1895

Or. 1896

[acquired around 1871, previously in the collection of A.D. Cornets de Groot (1804-1829)]

Or. 1970

Or. 1971

Or. 1978

Or. 2014

Or. 2016

Or. 2027

[from the collection of Taco Roorda (1801-1874)]

Or. 2118

Or. 2149

[from the library of the 'Rijk-Instelling tot opleiding van Oost-Indische ambtenaren', transferred to the UBL after its closure in 1878]

Or. 2226

[Legacy of H.N. van der Tuuk (1824-1894)]

Or. 3375

Or. 4044

Or. 4045

Or. 4233

Or. 4585

Or. 4710

Or. 4900a

Or. 4900b

Or. 4911

Or. 7725

Or. 7735

Or. 8487

Or. 8566

[acquisitions from 1965, formerly of the Islam Foundation]

Or. 11.001

Or. 11.002

Or. 11.003

Or. 11.004

Or. 18.959

<b>content</b>			
<b>record nr.:</b>		<b>Or.:</b>	
		<b>Ar.:</b>	
		<b>origin:</b>	
		<b>date:</b>	
<b>size:</b>		<b>format:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> square <input type="checkbox"/> oblong <input type="checkbox"/> elongated
		<b>autopsy jjw or js</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>repairs:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> local <input type="checkbox"/> paper repairs indicate rebinding <input type="checkbox"/> western <input type="checkbox"/> recent cons.treatment	<b>maghribi script</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>covering material:</b>		<b>spine ending:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> full leather 1 piece <input type="checkbox"/> full leather 2 pieces <input type="checkbox"/> repairs prohibiting analysis structure <input type="checkbox"/> full leather, technique not detectable <input type="checkbox"/> çaharkushe <input type="checkbox"/> çaharkushe no leather fore-edge env.flap <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 çaharkushe <input type="checkbox"/> ç plain paper <input type="checkbox"/> ç marbled paper <input type="checkbox"/> ç tooled recessed leather <input type="checkbox"/> Andere...		<input type="checkbox"/> flat <input type="checkbox"/> turn-in <input type="checkbox"/> tabbed <input type="checkbox"/> tabbed indented <input type="checkbox"/> not detectable <input type="checkbox"/> repair spine tabbed <input type="checkbox"/> see remarks <input type="checkbox"/> semi-tabbed	
<b>envelope cover and flap</b>		<b>endbands:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> no flap <input type="checkbox"/> flap or traces of flap		<input type="checkbox"/> Prim.warp threads as sewing <input type="checkbox"/> prim.warp threads differs <input type="checkbox"/> sec.sewing herring bone <input type="checkbox"/> sec.sewing other <input type="checkbox"/> fringed sides <input type="checkbox"/> missing <input type="checkbox"/> see remarks <input type="checkbox"/> prim.warp through lining <input type="checkbox"/> prim.warp sewn through not visible	
<b>inside fore-edge flap covering</b>		<b>textblock spine-lining</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> leather <input type="checkbox"/> remnant joint is leather <input type="checkbox"/> textile <input type="checkbox"/> paper <input type="checkbox"/> dluwang <input type="checkbox"/> see remark		<input type="checkbox"/> leather <input type="checkbox"/> --- could be doublure <input type="checkbox"/> textile <input type="checkbox"/> --- functional as inner joint <input type="checkbox"/> --- cut of at shoulder <input type="checkbox"/> --- pasted onto outer leaves tb <input type="checkbox"/> paper <input type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> not visible <input type="checkbox"/> cloth later repair addition?	
<b>inside envelope flap covering</b>		<b>sewing structure</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> leather <input type="checkbox"/> leather cont. with doublure <input type="checkbox"/> textile <input type="checkbox"/> dluwang <input type="checkbox"/> plain paper <input type="checkbox"/> coloured paper <input type="checkbox"/> marbled paper <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable/flap missing		<input type="checkbox"/> link-stitch 2 stations <input type="checkbox"/> link-stitch 4 stations <input type="checkbox"/> link-stitch other stations <input type="checkbox"/> stabbed <input type="checkbox"/> side-sewing <input type="checkbox"/> overcasted <input type="checkbox"/> concertina structure <input type="checkbox"/> leather strips no sewing <input type="checkbox"/> cloth strips no sewing <input type="checkbox"/> paper strips no sewing <input type="checkbox"/> no sewing <input type="checkbox"/> so tight not visible <input type="checkbox"/> sewn on supports <input type="checkbox"/> 2 former stations l-s visible <input type="checkbox"/> see remarks	
<b>extra remarks</b>		<b>inner joints</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> leather doublures block-stamped <input type="checkbox"/> fixed page-markers <input type="checkbox"/> no board cores <input type="checkbox"/> lacquered boards <input type="checkbox"/> wrapper binding unsewn textblock		<input type="checkbox"/> leather stub from doublure <input type="checkbox"/> leather from spine-lining <input type="checkbox"/> leather strip from textblock <input type="checkbox"/> cloth strip from textblock <input type="checkbox"/> paper strip from textblock <input type="checkbox"/> paper stub from doublure <input type="checkbox"/> joint over doublure <input type="checkbox"/> tipped on leaf, with stub covering j <input type="checkbox"/> guarded leaf folded around outer g <input type="checkbox"/> tipped on bifolio - endpaper <input type="checkbox"/> paste-down outer leaf gathering <input type="checkbox"/> guarded stub folded around outer g <input type="checkbox"/> joint possibly later addition <input type="checkbox"/> meddled with - not visible <input type="checkbox"/> other, see remarks <input type="checkbox"/> none	
<b>remarks</b>		<b>images</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> leather doublures block-stamped <input type="checkbox"/> fixed page-markers <input type="checkbox"/> no board cores <input type="checkbox"/> lacquered boards <input type="checkbox"/> wrapper binding unsewn textblock			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>			



**Cover illustrations**

Front cover illustrations, left to right and head to tail:

- Or. 25.723 A partial leather binding, link-stitch sewing, tiedown and tacket
- Or. 703 A leather spine-lining with tiedowns visible
- Or. 1218 A cloth spine-lining with the tiedowns visible
- Or. 1079 A damaged leather spine-lining: a built-on structure
- Or. 1548 A limp leather binding with a tabbed spine
- Or. 8204 A Southeast Asian manuscript with a link-stitch sewing on multiple stations
- Or. 1548 The archetypal structure: unsupported sewing, spine-lining, endband sewing
- Or. 14.366 A composite leather binding
- Or. 14.204a An unsewn textblock with connective strips and wrapper binding
- Or. 153 A full leather binding with the two-pieces technique

Back cover illustrations, left to right and head to tail:

- Or. 14.210 Unsewn textblock, formerly with connective strips and wrapper binding
- Or. 2747 Annotated paper margin cut and folded
- Or. 5467 Southeast Asian board of woven plant material
- Or. 2118 Southeast Asian endband characteristics
- Or. 20.400 Turn-ins over the flange and paper inner joint
- Or. 969 Page-markers

**Text illustrations**

The manuscripts and some printed volumes, ordered numerically, according to their classmarks.

Or. 2C	fig. 99	Or. 656	fig. 30
Or. 47	fig. 73	Or. 685	fig. 168, 169
Or. 61	fig. 98	Or. 731	fig. 66
Or. 94c	fig. 101	Or. 752	fig. 168, 169
Or. 134	fig. 100	Or. 755	fig. 61
Or. 151	fig. 132	Or. 765	fig. 135
Or. 155	fig. 79, 186	Or. 795	fig. 9, 133
Or. 196	fig. 110	Or. 829	fig. 89, 187
Or. 197	fig. 174	Or. 835	fig. 168, 169
Or. 206	fig. 7	Or. 849	fig. 26
Or. 241	fig. 111	Or. 854	fig. 83
Or. 270	fig. 92	Or. 859	fig. 136
Or. 309	fig. 180	Or. 860	fig. 134
Or. 312	fig. 90	Or. 872	fig. 8
Or. 340	fig. 32	Or. 873	fig. 176
Or. 398	fig. 63	Or. 894	fig. 121-123
Or. 408a	fig. 97	Or. 930	fig. 64
Or. 426	fig. 81, 82	Or. 961	fig. 104
Or. 428	fig. 4	Or. 968	fig. 168, 169
Or. 442	fig. 95	Or. 969	fig. 102
Or. 465	fig. 168, 169	Or. 1007a	fig. 94
Or. 504	fig. 57	Or. 1065	fig. 65, 69
Or. 511	fig. 124	Or. 1070	fig. 12
Or. 546	fig. 56, 88, 151, 153	Or. 1079	fig. 75, 76
Or. 565	fig. 93	Or. 1097	fig. 173
Or. 590	fig. 103	Or. 1196	fig. 52, 184
Or. 650	fig. 91	Or. 1210	fig. 11

Or. 1341	fig. 188	Or. 8350	fig. 157, 158, 159
Or. 1392	fig. 70	Or. 8907	fig. 28, 29
Or. 1442	fig. 183	Or. 10.783	fig. 74, 80
Or. 1506	fig. 170	Or. 11.037	fig. 171, 172
Or. 1548	fig. 170	Or. 11.058	fig. 145
Or. 1570	fig. 1, 128-131, 160-163	Or. 11.074	fig. 189, 182
Or. 1604	fig. 85	Or. 11.526	fig. 86
Or. 1647	fig. 125	Or. 11.550	fig. 72
Or. 1652	fig. 168, 169	Or. 11.723	fig. 58
Or. 1654	fig. 126-127	Or. 11.828	fig. 6
Or. 1676c	fig. 144	Or. 11.898	fig. 185
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