



JISC Final Report

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Partner Institutions	Yale University Library		
Project Web URL	http://digital.info.soas.ac.uk/		
Programme Name	<i>JISC-NEH Transatlantic Digitisation Collaboration Grants</i>		
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1 Acknowledgements

We would like to thank first and foremost JISC, who funded the project under the Transatlantic Digitisation Collaboration and who provided excellent support during the project in terms of advice and general encouragement, and allowed us an extension to overcome the unexpected challenges that arose during the course of the project. In particular we would like to mention our programme officer Alastair Dunning who was always available to answer queries and give encouragement at short notice.

In addition to the Project Team members listed in *Appendix A*, we would like to acknowledge above all our colleagues at our partner institution Yale University, Ann Okerson and Elizabeth Beaudin, who came to us with all the technical specifications of the project already worked out, and mentored the SOAS team throughout the length of the project.

We would also like to express our appreciation of the contribution of several past and present members of staff at SOAS. Firstly to our colleague Susannah Rayner, Head of Archives and Special Collections, who gave us the benefit of her experience of being the Project Manager of the School's first successful JISC funding, the Fürer-Haimendorf Archive Digitisation Project, and to her colleague Lance Martin. We must also include Mr. David Perrow, former Interim Librarian for SOAS, who encouraged the bid at the very beginning; Mr. John Robinson, Director of Library and Information Services, who assumed the role of project director after the departure of David Perrow; Professor Graham Furniss, Pro-director of SOAS, who supported the project within the School; and to Mr. Alexander Morton, former Reader in Persian who supplied expert advice on the choice of Persian materials, and to Dr Konrad Hirschler and Professor Hugh Kennedy for encouragement and advice on the choice of dictionaries.

We must also acknowledge the help of our colleagues in CeDAAME (the Centre for Digital Asia, Africa and the Middle East), Malcolm Raggett in his other role as head of that Project, and Julie Makinson and Stuart Blackburn for their support and advice throughout but in particular during the joint Launch of the two projects to which they contributed most of the organisation.

Finally we would like to thank our technical contractor, the University of London Computer Centre, for its brilliant job in the development of the online archive where the project's materials are hosted. Richard Davis and Rory McNichol have worked so hard and so well with the Yale technical team in getting metadata exchanged and the repositories to work together.

2 Project Summary

Manuscript catalogues and dictionaries are important sources for locating individual manuscripts and manuscript collections. Most of the materials are in print, which can only be used within the library during library opening hours. The Yale-SOAS Islamic Gallery Project aimed to improve access to the transatlantic collections of manuscripts, manuscript catalogues, and dictionaries through digitisation and open access online repositories for researchers working in the field of Arabic and Middle Eastern Studies.

To build this virtual manuscript gallery we first made a selection of important manuscripts, manuscript catalogues, and Arabic/Persian dictionaries from the two collections. We then digitised the selected materials by imaging, scanning and OCR conversion. The digital

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images and texts were deposited into each project partner's online archive with full metadata description accessible to general public.

The project was originally commissioned for 12 months but halfway through the project we encountered problems with staffing and Arabic OCR processing. So the teams made a joint decision and asked the funding bodies (NEH and JISC) for a 6 month extension at no extra cost in order to accomplish the objectives laid out in the project plan.

We are pleased to report that by end of the project we completed digitisation of 16 manuscripts, 6 dictionaries, and 14 manuscript catalogues, representing 7,913 manuscript page images and over 20,000 searchable full text pages from the two collections (see details in *Appendix B*). We succeeded in deploying the necessary tools to permit cross-collection transatlantic searching from the each partner's archive regardless of the entry point chosen by the library patron. The teams also developed online book readers that supported right-to-left page turning, image rotation, and full-text searching required for reading Arabic language materials and annotations.

The length of time taken to address the challenges facing the project, from finding qualified assistants to establishing a relationship with vendors and overcoming OCR problems, made it impossible to complete all the very challenging targets set by the project plan within the original time limit. However by time that data already in the pipeline has been ingested into the website we will have fulfilled all our targets except the creation of cross-reference links from scanned manuscripts to newly digitised catalogues and dictionaries. This project was conceived as a proof of concept that can be applied on a larger scale in the future, and from what we have learnt and achieved through its course the scholarly community has been made aware of the problems and limitations of OCR conversion of Arabic and Latin script texts in close proximity, and the ways in which the project overcame them, and is already contributing to subsequent developments in the exchange of metadata in this field.

3 Main Body of Report

3.1 Project Outputs and Outcomes

Output / Outcome Type	Brief Description and URLs (where applicable)
YSIMG online collection	Online repositories for the digital images SOAS portal: http://digital.info.soas.ac.uk Yale portal: http://www.library.yale.edu/ameel/
Completion of digitisation	Manuscripts: 7,913 page images in total MSS catalogues and dictionaries: over 20,000 images with searchable full-text
Connecting collections	The teams used OAI-PMH standard to harvest and ingest data from each partner's online archive. The exchange of digital files was successfully completed and both repositories are now searchable regardless of the entry point chosen by the user.

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Book reader	<p>Each team developed its own online book reader particularly for this project.</p> <p>Yale modified their existing page turner for the AMEEL repository in order to display the TEI metadata for the manuscripts. In addition, the page turner was fitted to accept a new “Examine Page” view, which uses the Djatoka solution. A patron can use the page turner to scroll through a manuscript or select a particular folio. While examining the manuscript page, the patron has the option to zoom up to 1000%.</p> <p>The SOAS team contracted out the development of online book reader to the University of London Computer Centre (ULCC). It was developed based on the open source software Internet Archive BookReader (http://openlibrary.org/dev/docs/bookreader) and was modified to suit the purpose for this project. Key features included left-to-right page turning for Arabic language books, 360 degree page rotation for reading annotations, as well as single/double page display, thumbnail view, zoom, and full-text searching.</p>
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3.2 How did you go about achieving your outputs / outcomes?

SOAS is a comparatively small teaching and research institution with a student body of some 4,500 but a large library of more than a million titles and a necessarily limited number of library staff. Lack of resources had prevented it from participating significantly in the digitisation of its special collections apart from one JISC project for digitising anthropological photographs in the Furer Haimendorf Collection. This supplied some valuable experience in imaging photographs and metadata, as well as a digitisation suite of hardware. However SOAS had no significant experience of digitisation in Oriental and African languages, its area of primary interest. It therefore jumped at the offer from Yale University, a world leader in digitisation of Arabic script materials, to share in a trans-Atlantic project funded by JISC and the NEH concerned with these kinds of materials. The project was designed by Yale to extend the boundaries of digitisation and data sharing between collections, and deliberately set challenging targets in order to see how far these could be pushed.

Training

As SOAS had practically no knowledge in this area, at the start of the project Elizabeth Beaudin, the Yale Library Manager for International Digital Projects, delivered a course in SOAS on all aspects of Arabic digitisation and project management to the SOAS Team and some other interested parties. Ann Okerson and Elizabeth Beaudin continued throughout the project to mentor SOAS. The SOAS team visited Yale and Harvard to see at first hand how these leading institutions were conducting their digitisation projects and to consider further possible areas of cooperation.

Trans-Atlantic Cooperation

Cost limited the opportunities of meeting our American partners face to face, but the monthly meetings using Skype were more than adequate. Indeed they all the more effective as the time difference between the UK and the USA meant that the meetings had to be carefully

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scheduled in advance with agendas, and the meetings were very focused and achieved a lot in a short time.

Staffing

The first challenge in this area was the early retirement of Peter Colvin, the Project Manager. This necessitated the recruitment of the very well qualified SOAS Library's E-prints Manager Huei-Lan Liu as project manager, and of Narguess Farzad for her expertise in Persian literature and her contribution in time and money as Academic adviser. Colvin continued as a pro-bono subject expert.

Choice of materials

In choosing the works for digitisation, we prioritised works of high intellectual value, in order to maximise the benefits from making them widely available for teaching and research. The two sides first reviewed together the MSS catalogues and dictionaries held by both libraries. We narrowed our selection by prioritising 1) out-of-copyright resources, in order to avoid the time-consuming efforts needed for seeking copyright permission, 2) titles with missing volumes, so that we could collect collections digitally as a result of this project, and 3) titles in a parlous state in order to ensure the preservation of their data.

The collection at SOAS, comprising approximately 400 Arabic manuscripts and 400 Persian manuscripts, was catalogued before World War II by A. J. Arberry, and the proofs of the catalogue were shipped to Beirut in 1939. Unfortunately they did not survive the war, and the School has only Arberry's notes and some galley proofs of the catalogue. In 1980, Adam Gacek worked up the entries for the Arabic manuscripts with latter additions into a catalogue which was published in a limited edition in 1981, and again in 1985 with corrections. There is no complete catalogue of the Persian manuscripts. We therefore made a selection of Persian manuscripts from the SOAS collection.

[For a complete list of materials chosen for this project please see *Appendix B*]

Digitisation of the manuscripts and supporting materials

Scanning of the manuscripts was carried out in house as they were considered too valuable to be sent away. It was originally planned that all selected materials including the MSS catalogues and the dictionaries could also be done in the same way. However, quite soon after the digitisation work started, we realised how labour intensive and time consuming the process was and decided outsourcing would be more cost efficient and effective for the printed materials.

The SOAS team succeeded in making two manuscript catalogues fully machine readable, but the difficulties of the OCR processing of 18th century Latin script printing and for the Arabic script in close conjunction with European scripts forced them to resort to re-keying difficult Latin ligatures and all the parts written in the Arabic script.

Because of these difficulties and the resulting loss of time, the Yale-SOAS team took two important decisions. First, each team applied to its respective funding agency for a No Cost Extension from the stated end date of the project on 30 September 2010 to a new date of 28 February 2011. Second, both teams chose to have at least one selected title converted via re-keying. Beaudin contacted Swift Information Technologies Pvt. Ltd. a vendor in Mumbai, India, which had provided re-keying services for colleagues. This new vendor relationship resulted in very favourable results for both Yale and SOAS. Each team selected at least one of the most crucial titles from the selection list for re-keying. Re-keying follows a "Double-key" approach in which two data entry operators key the same text into two files, the output of which are combined, compared, and joined to produce one high quality digital

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representation of a converted page. The OCR challenges did present unexpected benefits. While the teams did not convert all titles via OCR conversion and used re-keying on some, both teams gained added experience in writing vendor RFPs and contracts, gathered cost comparisons between OCR vs. re-keying, and learned when to alter methods for the benefit of the project.

Joining Collections via OAI Harvesting

Despite having very different repository systems, the project teams were successful in joining the digitised selections in virtual space with Open Source solutions. The Yale team deposited their digitised content into the AMEEL repository, which used Fedora and the SOAS team deposited their digitised content into the [Digital Archives and Special Collections repository](#), which is built on Eprints. Using open source repository software not only permits the indexing and subsequent searching of Western and non-Western languages, it also allows for searching and retrieving data from within the repository for use in other systems via standards set by the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) harvesting. The teams worked to understand the components and structure of the two different repositories and used OAI-PMH to make data available at both libraries. The exchange of digital files was successfully completed and both repositories are now searchable from either entry point.

Publicity

The project team established a public web site to promote the project in September 2009 (<http://www.soas.ac.uk/ysimg>). The site identifies the joint funding source for the project from the transatlantic partnership formed by the NEH and JISC. Peter Colvin and Elizabeth Beaudin were scheduled to deliver a joint presentation at the annual meeting of MELCOM International, the European Association of Middle East Librarians, held in Córdoba, Spain in April 2010. As a result of a volcano eruption in Iceland at that time, Colvin was unable to attend so Beaudin spoke for both teams. Colvin and Beaudin delivered a presentation on the completed project and transatlantic cooperation at the MELCOM 2011 meeting in Berlin in May 2011. The SOAS team produced a postcard that has been distributed at all events.

Peter Colvin published an article entitled "Islamic manuscripts: the Yale-SOAS Islamic Manuscript Gallery" in the magazine of the London Middle East Institute "Middle East in London" vol.7, no.4, Oct. 2010 (<http://eprints.soas.ac.uk/10996/>)

Project Launch Event

The launch was held jointly with the CeDAAME project, with a morning session devoted to the general issues of digitisation and an afternoon session devoted to YS-IMG. The latter included contributions from Alastair Dunning who placed the project in the context of all JISC funded Islamic projects; Elizabeth Beaudin who gave the view of Yale on the project, and also an overview of similar projects in the USA; and Paul Auchterlonie who summarised the proceedings and related the YS-IMG projects to the recommendations of the Exeter Digislam Report to JISC.

3.3 What did you learn?

Effective communication is key to success

During the course of the project, project partners kept in close contact through scheduled monthly Skype meetings, mailing list, and personal visits. It was crucial to maintain good communications between project partners so any problems can be tackled in early stage and experiences to be shared. For example, when the OCR software failed to deliver appropriate

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results to the SOAS team, the issue was mentioned at our regular Skype session, which helped to identify that the problem was caused by the flawed version supplied by the vendor and not the workflow carried out at SOAS.

In-house work vs outsourcing

About half way through the original time allotted to we began to realise the project would suffer long delays or even fail had we not outsourced some of tasks to private vendors. We planned to digitise all materials in-house but later realised it was not cost effective and the priority in this project should be set on other tasks such as OCR processing and the development of cross-collection searching rather than scanning. As a result we decided to scan only the manuscripts in-house and send all print materials to private vendors that could get the job done in very short period of time. We also sent two of the three chosen dictionaries out for rekeying because it was discovered current OCR software were unable to process images with Arabic and western scripts in close proximity.

3.4 Immediate Impact

The immediate impact of YSIMG has been to place SOAS Library in the centre of important developments in the handling of sources for Islamic studies. By cooperating with and learning from Yale, the acknowledged leader in this field, SOAS has been transformed from being a spectator to being an important player, despite having a comparatively small collection of Islamic manuscripts in its Library. The fact that YSIMG was the first of a series of JISC-funded projects concerned with the digitisation of Islamic manuscripts and their online metadata has ensured that the project has and will continue to have a definite effect on future developments. Not only is this significant within the UK, but also for cooperation with the US and European libraries.

The existence of the YSIMG digitisation project along with concurrent JISC funded project for CeDAAME (Centre for the Digitisation of Africa Asia and the Middle East) has raised the profile of digitisation within the institution. Senior members of the School like the Associate Dean encouraged and committed the School to supporting the project, and the future of digitisation in the School has been discussed in the Governing Body. Members of the staff concerned with the Middle East, South and South East Asia and Africa have been made aware of these developments. At the same time the unsatisfactory situation of Islamic manuscripts in SOAS Library has been highlighted, as has the need to increase access to them further through digitisation, and above all the improvement of the metadata through cataloguing. Several academics specialising in Persian and Turkish have agreed to help in these efforts. Above all the project has demonstrated to language specialists in SOAS that the means of tackling the special difficulties of Oriental and African languages with different scripts already exist.

3.5 Future Impact

We believe that the long term impact will stand out most in terms of the cooperation witnessed and contacts established during the project. The collaboration with Yale has been not only fruitful but pleasant. Yale's role in this project was to share its experience in the digitisation of Arabic text with SOAS, at the same time, SOAS facilitated Yale's participation in Oxford's metadata project. From the consultations during the projects and collaboration with other JISC awardees, the project team now regularly participates in planning discussions for new projects. Fihrist, a next step after the successful Oxford-Cambridge

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JISC project to digitise their manuscript card catalogues, is a project to create a union list of UK manuscripts. Colvin is on the UK board of advisors and Beaudin has delivered presentations on the invitation of the Oxford-Cambridge team. With future cooperation of this sort, YSIMG will enjoy continuation in new and exciting forms.

4 Conclusions

The YSIMG was a complex and challenging project with a number of aspects, many of which deliberately tested the boundaries of digitisation and cooperation between two distant collections. We feel that the basic concept of the creation of an Islamic manuscript gallery with all the materials necessary for a scholar bringing together resources from two institutions divided by the Atlantic Ocean has been proved and realised. In the course of the project means of cooperation, digitisation and the limits of OCR conversion in this very difficult field have been established through practical experience and the possibility of sharing data from two different platforms has been shown to be possible.

5 Recommendations

It was evident at the presentations given at the MELCOM International Conference in Berlin (May 23rd -25th, 2011), including a joint Yale/SOAS presentation, that the floodgates have been opened on digitising Islamic manuscripts and that the next stage of sharing this information and overcoming difficulties of different metadata systems is exercising the minds of everybody in the field. YSIMG and other JISC funded projects like OCIMCO have addressed issues of creating and sharing data internationally in the case of the former, and nationally in the case of the latter. It would therefore be superfluous to recommend the continuation of this movement in the national context, which is definitely going ahead already with JISC funding, but we feel that the momentum should be sustained and national and international cooperation should be encouraged by further projects.

6 Implications for the future

Within SOAS Library the digitisation and OCR conversion of the existing Arabic manuscripts will facilitate the addition of SOAS's records into Fihrist, and will provide a stimulus for cataloguing other manuscripts in Persian, Turkish, Malay, Hausa, Swahili and other Islamic languages.

SOAS's good fortune of being chosen by Yale as its partner has put it in the centre of these developments which are vital to its status as a School of Oriental and African Studies, instead of being condemned to watch developments from the sidelines.

7 References

- Digilslam report <http://projects.exeter.ac.uk/digilslam/>
- YSIMG Project Plan
http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/programmes/digitisation/soasyale_projplan.pdf
- YSIMG Project website <http://www.soas.ac.uk/ysimg/>
- SOAS Digital Archives and Special Collections website <http://digital.info.soas.ac.uk>
- JISC Digital Resources on Islamic Studies
<http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/publications/programme/2010/digitalislamv1.pdf>

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8 Appendices (optional)

Appendix A Project team members

SOAS

name	role	title
John Robinson	Project Director	Director of Library and Information Services
Huei-Lan Liu	Project Manager	Repository Support Officer
Peter Colvin	Academic Advisor	Former Specialist librarian for Islamic Middle East in SOAS Library
Malcolm Raggett	Project Technical Consultant	Head of the Centre for Digital Asia, Africa and the Middle East
Narguess Farzad	Curator	Senior fellow in Persian, Department of Languages and Cultures of Near and Middle East
Alex Shipman	Photographing	Digitisation assistant Oct 2009 - Jun 2010
Vivienne Todor	Photographing, OCR, Quality assurance, image processing	Digitisation assistant Jun 2010 - Feb 2011
Jeannine Karr	Image processing	Digitisation assistant July – September 2010
Tara Sadooghi	Image processing	Digitisation assistant Jan - Feb 2011

Yale

Core project team

name	role	title
Ann Okerson	Principal Investigator	Associate University Librarian for Collections and International Programs
Elizabeth Beaudin	Project Director	Manager, International Digital Projects
R. Kenny Marone		Associate University Librarian for School and Departmental Libraries; Director of Yale Medical Library
Sarah Burge		Preservation Coordinator
Arthur Belanger		Project Manager, Academic Media & Technology-ITS

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Contributors

name	role	title
Mustafa Abdelwhab	Digitization	Digitization Specialist, International Digital Projects
Terry Dagradi	Digitization	Photographer, Photo+Design, ITS Academic Technologies
Stefano DiSorbo	Technology	Systems Administrator, Sterling Memorial Library
Diane Ducharme	Metadata	Manuscript Cataloger, BRBL
Rebekah Irwin	Metadata	Digital Librarian, BRBL
Eric James	Technology	Programmer/Analyst 2, Sterling Memorial Library
Brian Kupiec	Technology	Director of Technology, BRBL
Yasmin Ramadan	Digitization	Digitization Specialist, International Digital Projects
Robert Rice	Technology	Systems Administrator, Sterling Memorial Library
William Sacco	Digitization	Photographer, Photo+Design, ITS Academic Technologies

Student Team

student name	Yale class	workflow task(s)
Al-Alawi, Fatin	2012	OCR, QA
Andino, Eduardo	2013	Scanning, processing
Atallah, Michelle	2012	QA
Perez-Torres, Julio	2012	Scanning, processing
Raouf, Saned	2011	OCR
Sabri, Samer	2013	OCR, QA

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Appendix B Selected materials and digitisation statistics

SOAS

Type	Title	Scan	OCR
Manuscript	Ādāb al-salṭānah = Directorio dos Reyes em qui se trata como se ha de aver hu Rey nas cousas de sue Governo / composto polo P. Jero. Xavier da Comp. de Jesu. Em Agra, corte do graō Mogol Rey Jahanguir	580	0
Manuscript	Bible. O. T. Psalms. Kitāb-i Zabūr = Psalterio de David conforme a edicaō Vulgata / traduzido polo Pe. Jero Xavier da Comp. de Jesu. Em Agra, corte do graō Mogol Rey Jahanguir	220	0
Manuscript	Ganj al-ganj	1062	0
Manuscript	Pand'namah-l din va dunya	93	0
Manuscript	Tadhkirat al-mulūk / Muḥammad Hāshim Āṣif (Rustam al-Ḥukamā)	400	0
Manuscript	Tuḥfat al-khawātīn : Ḥājī Zayn al-'Attār	80	0
Dictionary	A comprehensive Persian-English dictionary including the Arabic words and phrases to be met with in Persian literature : being Johnson and Richardson's Persian, Arabic, and English dictionary, revised, enlarged, and entirely reconstructed.	1547	0
Dictionary	Dictionnaire arabe-français v.1	1392	1392
Dictionary	Dictionnaire arabe-français v.2	1643	1643
Dictionary	Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes v.1	900	900
Dictionary	Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes v.2	868	868
MSS catalogue	Bibliothecae Bodleianae codicum manuscriptorum orientalium videlicet hebraicorum, chaldaicorum, syriacorum, aethiopicorum. arabicorum, persicorum, turcicorum, coplicorumque. Pars prima, ...Codices manuscripti arabici I-MCCXCIX.	472	472
MSS catalogue	Catálogo de los manuscritos arabes existentes en la biblioteca nacional de Madrid.	344	344
MSS catalogue	Les manuscrits arabes de l'Escorial v.1	574	574
MSS catalogue	Les manuscrits arabes de l'Escorial v.2	402	402
MSS catalogue	Les manuscrits arabes de l'Escorial v.3	340	340
MSS catalogue	Catalogue de la collection de manuscrits orientaux : arabes, persans et turcs formee par M. Chalres Schefer	266	266
MSS catalogue	Catalogue of Arabic manuscripts in the Library of the India Office v.1	332	332
MSS catalogue	Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library SOAS	196	196
MSS catalogue	A descriptive catalogue of the Oriental Mss. belonging to the Late E.G. Browne. (digital copy available on Cambridge website)	346	346
MSS catalogue	Catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London	340	340

total 12397 8415

Yale

Digitization progress - summary totals

<i>Title</i>	<i>pages</i>	<i>scan</i>	<i>OCR</i>	<i>staged</i>	<i>Ingest</i>
<i>JISC</i>					
1 A list of Arabic manuscripts in Princeton University Library.					
	99	99	99	99	99
2 Al-Qamus al-Muhit					
	1,661	1,661	1,661	1,661	1,661
3 An Arabic-English lexicon, derived from the best and the most copious eastern sources.					
	3,197	3,197	3,197	3,197	3,197
4 Arabic manuscripts in the Yale University Library.					
	289	289	289	289	289
5 Bibliothecae Bodleianae codicum mancriptorum orientalium videlicet hebraicorum, chaldaicorum, syriacorum, aethiopicorum. Arabicorum, persicorum, turcicorum, coplicorumque. Pars secunda.					
	619	619	619	619	619
6 Catalogus Codicum Arabicorum Bibliothecae Academiae Lugduno-Batavae.					
	763	763	763	763	763
7 Catalogus codicum mancriptorum orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur : partem secundam codices Arabicos amplectentem					
	916	916	916	916	916
8 Catalogus Codicum Orientalium Bibliothecae Academiae Lugduno-Batavae.					
	600	600	600	600	600
9 Farah nāmāh					
	320	320	0	320	320
10 Jawāhir al-lughah / Muhammad ibn Yūsuf al-Ṭabīb al-Harawī					
	496	496	0	496	496
11 Khazā'in al-kutub fi Dimashq wa-ḡawā'ihā : fi arba'at ajzā' :					
	246	246	246	246	246
12 Kitāb al-Dhakhīrah / Thābit ibn Qurrah					
	662	662	0	662	662
13 Kitāb al-Ḥāwī / [ʿ]Abī Bakr Muḥammad ibn Zakariyā al-Rāzī					
	709	709	0	709	709

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Digitization progress - summary totals

<i>Title</i>	<i>pages</i>	<i>scan</i>	<i>OCR</i>	<i>staged</i>	<i>Ingest</i>
14 Kitāb al-Qānūn fī al-ḥibb / taʿlīf Abī ʿAlī al-Ḥusayn ibn ʿAbd Allāh al-Ḥasan ibn ʿAlī ibn Sīnā.	1,014	1,014	0	1,014	1,014
16 Kitāb Jāmiʿ fī ʿamal al-tashrīḥ / tarjamat Ḥunayn ibn Isḥāq.	214	214	0	214	214
16 Kitāb Kāmil al-ḡināʾah al-ḡibbīyah : al-maʿrūf bi-al-Malakī / taʿlīf ʿAlī ibn al-ʿAbbās.	1,007	1,007	0	1,007	1,007
17 Lexicon arabico-latinum / ex opere suo maiore in usum tironum excerptum edidit G. W. Freytag.	1,966	1,966	1,966	1,966	1,966
18 Majmūʾ ḡibbī	930	930	0	930	930
19 Supplement to the catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the British museum.	936	936	936	936	936
20 Taqwīm al-abdān / rattabahu Yahyā ibn ʿIsā ibn ʿAlī ibn Jazīlah	192	192	0	192	192
21 Tashrīḥ-i Manṣūf	44	44	0	44	44
22 Verzeichnis der arabischen Handschriften der Königlichen Universitätsbibliothek zu Tübingen I. Von Dr. Christian Seibold ...	96	96	96	96	96
<i>page totals</i>	16,843	16,843	11,366	16,843	16,843
<i>percent complete</i>		100	67	100	100