Conclusions :

1. Les lettres appelées *muʿāṭāt* (Ms. Leiden, lettre 1-15, fol. 2a1-40b4) se retrouvent entièrement dans le Ms. Ca. 1 (Lettres 49-63, fol. 51a3-82a7) et dans le Ms. Ist. 2 (lettres 151-165, fol. 359,16-314,8).

   Huit d'entre elles se retrouvent dans le ms. Ca. 2 (lettres 107-114, fol. 147a4-155al0), cinq dans le ms. Te. 1 (lettres 97, 98, 100-102, fol. 257,2-182,6), et huit dans le ms. Ist. 1 (lettres 107-114, fol. 183a2-195nb5).


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**A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE BOMBAY, CAIRO, AND BEIRUT EDITIONS OF THE RASĀʿĪL IḤWĀN AL-ṢAFĀʿ**

Scholars in the field of Islamic studies have been piqued to find important references in their reading to the *Rasāʿīl Iḥwān al-Ṣafāʿ* only to discover that the reference is to one of the editions not immediately available to them. This Comparative Table is, therefore,

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presented to enable such researchers to quickly find their references in whichever edition they have in front of them. This Table is not an index, nor is it a comparison of the various editions, although some footnotes are appended. It is simply a table comparing the pagination in the three editions. A special table comparing the pagination of the poetry cited in the Rasā'il is also given.

Unfortunately, there is no one mathematical formula by which a reference in one edition can be converted into that of any other. This is because the method for determining paragraphs, especially for the sections which are dialogues, varies considerably. Generally, the Bombay edition, which has no paragraphs, is the most concisely printed while the Beirut edition is the most expansively printed. Accordingly, the Table attempts to cite parallel references approximately once every seven pages of the Beirut edition.

The *Letters* have been listed by number and title, abbreviated because of the problems of space. The classification of the *letters* into the *Four Divisions* has been omitted here and can be found in the indices to each of the editions. The titles of the chapters within each *Letter* have often been abbreviated and, where no specific title is given in the editions, the most important initial words of the chapter are given here in brackets. Where the Bombay edition has not given the designation *fasl* or *fasl fi*, this has been indicated by putting these words in parentheses. At several places, no chapter heading occurs at the seven-page interval and, for such places, the initials words of a paragraph are cited in brackets, without the designation *fasl*.

To use this Table, locate the place in the Table closest to your reference and add (or subtract) approximately the same number of pages from the reference to your own edition. Then, search for the exact reference. For example: If the definition of odd and even numbers has been cited from the Beirut edition (vol. III, p. 394), find the page number closest to this on the Table (vol. III, p. 393). Then, to find this definition in the Cairo or Bombay editions, add *one* to the parallel references.

N.B.: Frequently, the factor to be added (or subtracted) is smaller when dealing with the more concisely printed Bombay edition. For example: If the definition of the knowledge of God has been cited from the Cairo edition (vol. IV, p. 48), find the page number closest to this on the Table (vol. IV, p. 46). Then, add *two* to the parallel Beirut reference but add only *one* to the Bombay reference. This Table does work and practice will make estimating the added (or subtracted) factors easier.

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**The Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beirut</th>
<th>Cairo</th>
<th>Bombay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volume</td>
<td>volume</td>
<td>volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-47</td>
<td>1-22</td>
<td>2-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Bombay (hereafter given as: Bo.) omits "وَتَلَّى هَا الرِّسَالَةِ الجَامِعَةَا«.