

Fundraising for the Preservation of Islamic Manuscripts: A Bibliography

Version 1.0

Table of Contents

- (1) Universe of Islamic manuscripts
- (2) Establishing institutional preservation priorities
- (3) Priorities for the preservation of Islamic manuscripts
- (4) Securing financial support for preservation projects
- (5) Resources for global fundraising
- (6) Potential funders
- (7) Useful references

Maria E. Gonzalez, MLIS, PhD
for the Art Conservation Department of the University of Delaware
May 2012

Universe of Islamic manuscripts

- a. The universe of Islamic manuscripts is immense. It includes works written since the 1st century AH/7th century CE, in a diversity of subjects including: medicine, pharmacology, chemistry, botany, zoology, agriculture, geodesy, geography, astronomy, mathematics, music, philosophy, poetry, rhetoric, lexicography and many others. Islamic manuscripts have been written in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and more expansively in Urdu, Hindi, Malay, Pashtu, Fulani, as the Islamic faith and traditions were widely accepted. Islamic manuscripts also include translations and commentaries on classical Greek, Syriac, Latin, and Hebrew works. The total number of manuscripts is probably incalculable, although dozens of systematic inventories have been accomplished.
- b. The number of manuscripts and associated texts continue to expand as earlier works are copied, critically edited, annotated, translated and reformatted. New texts as well as entire collections are rediscovered or appear at auction or other markets. The study of Islamic manuscripts stimulates current research in the history of science, material science, gender studies, law, finance, and the arts as well as in writing and reading cultures. This research in turn points to the need for advanced study in paleography, codicology, sigillography, diplomatics, paper making, watermarking, bookbinding, calligraphy and related fields. As Adam Gacek noted, the study of manuscript content has gained momentum since the 19th century CE, but investigation about manuscripts as objects, the mechanics of copying, and the transmission of texts is only beginning.
- c. Growing interest in Islamic manuscripts is fueling prices as well as increasing their vulnerability to handling, exposure, theft, and intentional destruction. Surveys of Islamic manuscripts have revealed important collections in university, museum, public and private libraries located in a broad spectrum of climatic zones from temperate, desert to extremely humid. Significant collections in Belgium Britain, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritania and the United States among many others have been partially cataloged and digitized. The surveys have noted that some collections survive but exist under subpar conditions, highlighting the immediate need for affordable and appropriate environmental controls and pest management regimes. The impact of the 2004 tsunami underscored the vulnerability of communities, institutions and collections located in areas at or near sea level.
- d. In repeated cases over the last two decades the destruction of Islamic manuscripts has been intentional. [Andr s Riedlmayer](#) has documented and published about the extensive fire bombing of libraries, archives, museums in Kosovo and Bosnia, specifically about the targeted destruction of Islamic manuscripts and mosques. He has testified before the U.S. Congress and international tribunals in cases to make convincing connections between these intentional destructive activities and ethnic cleansing. In two well-researched books, *Libricide* and *Burning Books and Leveling Libraries*, Rebecca Knuth has catalogued cases of systematic destruction of books and libraries world-wide. She has carefully deliberated on "libricide," the state-sponsored destruction of cultural heritage, of ten preceding genocide and "biblioclasm," which she defines as purposeful, destructive actions by individuals or groups rooted in moral repugnance and judgment. In both cases, she focuses on the motivations of regimes and of individuals and investigates what it is about manuscripts and libraries that place them in the direct line of fire during social conflicts.
- e. There is urgency, then, in addressing the condition of Islamic manuscripts and the status of cultural heritage in countries that have been, like Iraq and Afghanistan, under continuous state of siege or war in the last decade and in those, like Egypt, Syria, and Yemen affected by social unrest and civil war. Publications of the Getty Conservation Institute have provided grim evidence of the results of war and unrest in the 21st century, http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/newsletters/23_1/feature.html Currently, Timbuktu is witness to similar upheaval as Tuareg and Islamist rebels try to assume control in the power vacuum left by Mali's government retreat, <http://www.cnn.com/2012/04/12/world/africa/timbuktu-world-heritage-threat-inside-africa/index.html>

(2) Establishing institutional priorities

- a. Two priority setting methods used in the business-world and applicable to preservation include the “assorted portfolio” and the “cumulative approach.” With the assorted portfolio, a number of recommended projects of apparently similar value are carried out for a given period of time. With the cumulative approach, a variety of projects of unequal value but with a projected maximum benefit at the given end date are undertaken. To be effective, both these strategies require high-level discussion and consensus so they often become workable policy through familiarity, but do not provide the metrics needed for comparison and accountability.
- b. During the 1990s, Jan Lyall and colleagues at the National Library of Australia and Robert Waller at the Canadian Museum of Nature independently developed general principles and quasi-quantitative rules for priority setting in preservation. Waller has since refined his models and applied them to a variety of collections with distinct characteristics http://cool.conservation-us.org/coolaic/jaic/articles/jaic44-03-007_indx.html Both models begin with an identification of risks or potential loss of value to collections and with assessment of the magnitude of each risk. By constructing a matrix of severity against frequency from low to high, preliminary chart for action emerges.
- c. Although it is obvious that prevention of high risk/high frequency events would deserve priority action, most catastrophic events and losses do not occur at high frequencies, so the method requires careful consideration of several destructive characteristics separately and together and indices of frequency for each based on past experience. Destructive characteristics include indifferent custodial care and ineffective policies as well as catastrophic events such as earthquakes, war, fires or water damage.
- d. Next to consider are mitigating strategies that may be applied and their costs. No cost and low cost strategies provide a starting point. UNESCO’s Handbook on *Care and Handling of Manuscripts* <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001484/148463e.pdf> presents a variety of low or no cost strategies, which taken together greatly mitigate against prevalent environmental and natural risks.
- e. Some severe-to-catastrophic events, like war and fire, often occur together, requiring coordinated and detailed mitigation policies and procedures. The proactive action of persons in charge is of paramount importance. The coordination of on-going large scale, disaster mitigation procedures under the auspices of [UNESCO’s International Council of Blue Shield Committees](#) is worth noting. Their website lists laws, committee membership and international accords. The International Federation of Library Associations has published disaster preparedness and management guidelines <http://archive.ifla.org/Vl/4/news/ipi6-en.pdf> In addition, the long and repeating history of the intentional destruction of libraries and archives merits close study.
- f. Institutional criteria for the prioritization for preservation and conservation vary widely. Depending on their mission, institutions must differently emphasize preservation of materials needed for researchers; items with important associations or dedications; exhibition needs; or uniqueness, rarity, unusual or distinctiveness representative of a type. These criteria change over time and require prioritizing exercises to be repeated cyclically. Institutions, such as that of TIMA and the Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, whose mission is the preservation and conservation of Islamic manuscripts and heritage, are better poised to forge a workable middle ground between that guarded by the Committee of the Blue Shield and by administrators of individual collections.

- (3) Over-arching priorities for preservation of Islamic manuscripts
- a. The overarching priority in the preservation of Islamic manuscripts must be the pooling and application of accumulated knowledge of conservation and preservation professionals, material scientists, librarians, administrators with that of Islamic scholars. Preservation activities require meaningful context and wider objectives than the extension of the natural life of objects. This broader, long-term objective has been articulated and exemplified by the al-Furqan Foundation.
 - b. The foundation aims to survey, catalog and image manuscript collections and to stimulate interest and share findings through publications, conferences and exhibits. The work of The Islamic Manuscript Association, Middle Eastern Librarian Association and many member institutions similarly address the preservation and access needs of Islamic collections worldwide and support scholarly collaboration and research at the highest standards. Their efforts are complex and collaborative.
 - c. Exemplary results of these types of collaborations include the four volume print publication of [Roper's World Survey of Islamic Manuscripts](#) published between 1992 and 1994; the development of [Fihrist](#), the online gateway to Islamic manuscripts; material culture and science research related to the [Dar al-Kutub Manuscripts](#); [digitization of Islamic manuscripts at the Walters Art Museum](#); and international collaborations in preservation training and digitization accomplished by the [Mauritanian and Italian governments](#) and institutions in [Yemen and the United States](#).
 - d. Each of these separately-sponsored projects yielded invaluable new knowledge despite the disparate scale of the undertakings. For example, the World Survey covers historic details and holdings of 5, 000 collections in over 100 countries; the survey includes various holding catalogs and inventories as well as the most current descriptions of the physical condition of the individual collections. Fihrist ties in to the online catalog essential transliteration tools, authority files, subject headings and interoperable markup standards. Publication of the [Walters Art Museum digitization project](#) elaborated on the workflow essentials and related conservation interventions.
 - e. Preservation and conservation professionals worldwide must also continue work on site and condition analysis; environmental stabilization and control, pest management; conservation treatments prior to digitization and exhibition; in the creation high-resolution digital reproductions, creation of facsimiles and preservation surrogates. Bibliographic compilations of works about experimentation and results of conservation treatments and preservation processes, such as Paul Hepworth's *Bibliography*, are welcomed. Hepworth's *Bibliography* appears on the TIMA website <http://www.islamicmanuscript.org/extresources/bibliographies/ConservationBibliographies.html>
 - f. Ongoing work at Islamic and Oriental Studies Institutes in codicology, paleography, translation, critical editing is necessary in order to identify Islamic cultural and learning centers, authors, contemporaneous resources and references, book trade and knowledge transfer routes and nodes. Advanced tools and a wide-spectrum of research skills in everything from philology, material science, digitization to exhibition curation are needed if Islamic manuscripts are to be intelligently preserved and contextualized for the benefit of the public. Digital projects will require the technical expertise and storage facilities brought together under programs under the auspices of research divisions like JISC, http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/di_informationandlibraries/emergingopportunities.aspx
 - g. All these interrelated activities including scholarly, technical and outreach efforts require funding, less of which may be available from single sources. Fundraising, then, has become an additional task of Islamic manuscript preservation.

(4) Securing financial support for preservation projects

- a. In this continued phase of austerity, it is no mystery that academic funding for preservation or humanities in general is scant. Non-profit organizations are themselves under pressure to generate revenue in order to maintain their giving programs. Corporate foundations are forced to tie their giving to income-generating activities. Philanthropy and corporate giving are in a state of flux
<http://www.cof.org/templates/content5.cfm?ItemNumber=18376&navitemNumber=14850>
- b. Academic research awards have notably shifted in favor of health, medical technologies and some of the sciences, with growing emphasis on innovation and technology transfer. Administrators in higher education like corporate managers are demanding more “accountability” and immediate quantifiable results in research and in the classroom. Unprecedented trust in the economy of online teaching and the effectiveness of larger classes are continually paired with reliance on digital access and exchange as economizing factors. Despite these trends, some funding is being set aside by the European Union and national governments, albeit in combined pots sought by greater numbers of researchers and research facilities. In as much as they may align themselves with some of the above listed patterns, preservation projects may be successful in getting a fair share.
- c. Trends and patterns of research awards do change, however, so it is best to keep up to date. Some simple ways to keep up with the most current news and trends in philanthropy include use of: 1) philanthropic news blogs <http://philanthropy.com/section/Blogs/208/> ; 2) feeds and automated emails about grants and awards <http://philanthropy.com/myaccount/createfreeaccount> ; and 3) listings of newly available grants <http://philanthropy.com/article/New-Grants-From-Foundations/131719/> <http://philanthropy.com/section/Todays-News/284/>
- d. Fundraising Strategies and tactics
Many successful academic research proposals are accompanied by several pounds of evidence of previous related research. These weighty appendices give proposal reviewers some reassurance that grant monies will not be ill-spent. This type of proposal, however, is boring to read. Delight your proposal review team; present fresh, engaging ideas and how they fit the character and needs of your audience. Mix and match these strategies to distinguish your entry.
 1. Seize the present
New funding opportunities may be found through Emerging Themes noted by the Arts and Humanities Research Council
<http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/FundingOpportunities/Pages/careforthefuture.aspx>
 2. Think long-term
What will be the effects of your work 10,000 years from now? <http://longnow.org/>
 3. Leverage social engagement
See articles (articles in Arabic are free) on this subject in the *Arab Encyclopedia of Philanthropy*
<http://www.arabfoundationsforum.org/en/publications/about>
 4. Calculate the social impact of your project.
If you do not know how to illustrate the criteria and metrics for determining the impact your project will have on people, not just academics, the references about ‘story telling’ are for you,
http://www.hlf.org.uk/HowToApply/furtherresources/Documents/Evaluating_your_HLF_project.pdf
 5. Understand and articulate project outcomes
The Institute of Museums and Library Services list the steps and queries that will help you distill the essence of what your project will attain <http://www.shapingoutcomes.org/course/index.htm> and AHRC <http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/FundedResearch/impact/Pages/digitalculturalheritage.aspx>

6. Use the current language and narratives of heritage science
Analytical interest is growing about the language that proposers use and grant givers like to hear <http://www.heritagescience.ac.uk/resources/publications/NHSSFinal> and <http://www.heritagescience.ac.uk/resources/publications/NHSS1>
 7. Emphasize collaboration among institutions, countries
Some very exciting projects such as that of Digital Library for International Research <http://www.dlir.org/> depend on partnering; as did the Cooperative Digitization of International Research Materials (CDIRM) <http://www.cdirm.org/index.html> ; the University of Oregon, Princeton and Staatsbibliothek in Berlin on Yemeni Manuscript Digitization Initiative <http://ymdi.uoregon.edu/> <http://pucl.princeton.edu/collections/pudl0079> ; and the Mauritania and Italy partnership to provide training preservation specialists in Safeguarding the Desert Libraries http://www.sirpac-fvg.org/Data/Contenuti/Allegati/ita/Mauritania_29_07_10_Safeguarding_the_Desert_Libraries.pdf
 8. See how collaboration across disciplines is encouraged
Call for Proposals for Comparative Research Networks <http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article1545&lang=en>
 9. Other attention grabbing items on grant proposals include thoughtful ways of leveraging existing resources in cost-sharing formulas and creative descriptions of follow-up activities.
 10. An important facet of fundraising for Islamic cultural heritage preservation is related to the nature of zakat funding. Zakat is a blessing or gift bestowed by Muslims for Muslims. Zakat funding is to be used for the support of Muslim students and scholars in their studies, research, travel, and conference attendance; inversely, these funds are not to be used for these or similar activities by non-Muslims. Unrestricted funds may be used for both or either Muslim and non-Muslim. When in doubt about grant award terms, verify before preparing application or allocating project funds.
- e. Do not shy away from new fundraising tactics such as:
1. Crowdfunding
Check out Changemakers <http://www.changemakers.com/main> or Kickstarter <http://www.kickstarter.com/pages/NDSA>
 2. Text to donate or pledge
Try Mobile Giving Foundation <http://mobilegiving.org/> and Mobile Giving in Europe <http://www.givingineurope.org/site/index.cfm?tid=1&mid=1&homep=1&bid=1&sid=1&lg=2>
 3. Social networking
Use facebook, Google + and similar sites to make your project known <http://nonprofitorgs.wordpress.com/>
 4. Celebrity Giving
Explore to what causes celebrities contribute <http://www.looktothestars.org/category/5-education>
 5. Sponsor a book artisan <http://www.manumed.org/fr/artisans.htm> or adopt a manuscript http://www.manumed.org/fr/parrainer_un_manuscrit.htm
- f. Traditional fundraising and grant seeking
1. Be competitive http://exchanges.state.gov/media/pdfs/resources_for_program_admins/making-your-grant-proposal-competitive.pdf
 2. Look for matching grants <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/ARIT/NEHEC.html>
 3. Lay out evaluation steps for your project
Some useful project evaluation resources include <http://www.ims.gov/applicants/webography.aspx> http://www.hlf.org.uk/HowToApply/furtherresources/Documents/Evaluating_your_HLF_project.pdf

4. Leverage personal contacts:
 - a. TIMA's contact list <http://www.islamicmanuscript.org/PeopleByCountry.aspx>
 - b. Current projects [Colin Baker, British Library, Head of Near and Middle East Collections](#)
 - c. [Emilie Savage-Smith](#), Emerita, Oxford, Research Consultant, Bodleian, [The Book of Curiosities of the Sciences and Marvels for the Eyes](#)
 - d. [Sheila S. Blair](#), Hamad bin Khalifa Endowed Chair of Islamic Art at Virginia Commonwealth University about [IMLS-sponsored Built Works Registry](#)
 - e. [Evelyn Welch](#), University of London, HERA-sponsored project on early modern culture <http://www.english.qmul.ac.uk/staff/welche.html>
5. Make institutional contacts, call program analysts at:
 - a. Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation <http://www.al-furqan.com/en/al-furqan-foundation/islamic-manuscripts/board-of-directors>
 - b. University of Oxford Khalili Research Centre for the Art & Material Culture of the Middle East <http://krc.orient.ox.ac.uk/krc/>
 - c. British Council <http://www.britishcouncil.org/new/>
6. Join consortia and professional associations
 - a. The Islamic Manuscript Association (TIMA) <http://www.islamicmanuscript.org/grants/FirstAid/FirstAidPlanGrants.htm>
 - b. OIC Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) <http://www.ircica.org/>
7. Subscribe to E-notifications via email or RSS feeds about proposal calls or funding availability CORDIS <http://cordis.europa.eu/search/index.cfm>
8. Browse ForImpact literature <http://www.forimpact.org/pov-2>
9. Follow institutional surveys and agendas
 - a. Ex. International Institute of Islamic Thought <http://iiit.org/iiitftp/Research/Islamic%20Studies%20Project%20Exec%20Summary.pdf>

(5) Resources for global fundraising

General Resources

- Arab Encyclopedia of Philanthropy
<http://www.arabfoundationsforum.org/en/publications/about>
Free online database provides access to Arabic translation in pdf format of selected grant writing and program evaluation “how-to” documents prepared by respected philanthropic support organizations in Europe and North America. Links to original English-language documents are also provided.
- COS Humanities and Social Sciences Funding News
<http://fundingopps.cos.com/hfnews/index.shtml>
Subscription-based ProQuest database and funding news. Built-in search tool allows queries to be preset specifically for humanities and social sciences. Other tools include feeds and email notifications about international funding opportunities for individuals and institutions. New version, renamed Proquest COS Pivot, will be implemented over the next few months. 30-day free trial-version available at <http://pivot.cos.com/>
- CORDIS http://cordis.europa.eu/home_en.html
Free European Union gateway to FP7 research innovation, funding, news, partners and links to current publications of sponsored-research. Good way to follow research grant proposal call, trends and jargon.
- Chronicle of Philanthropy <http://philanthropy.com/section/Causes/238/>
Free and premium articles from online version of bimonthly, seasonal publication about news and trends reported by and about philanthropic institutions and donors, mostly in U.S. Online version provides access to interactive, graphically displayed data as well as links to philanthropy-related advice blogs.
- European Foundation Center <http://www.efc.be/NewsKnowledge/Pages/ForGrantseekers.aspx>
Does not provide funding directly, but the center’s website of the center links to lists of funding bodies; and guides about grant writing and fund seeking. Access publication about EU foundation assets and funding patterns published by the European Foundation Center, *Facts and Figures*
<http://www.efc.be/NewsKnowledge/Pages/FoundationsInTheEU/ComparativeMapOfFoundationSectorEU.aspx>
- Foundation Center Online Directory <http://foundationcenter.org/>
The Foundation Center's website offers a variety of resources on international funding, including an abbreviated but free searchable database of potential funders, *Links to Nonprofit Resources*, and *Philanthropy News Digest* for the latest news from the philanthropic sector.
- Higher Education Funding in Arab Region
http://www.bibalex.org/he_funding/Home/index.aspx
Free, searchable database sponsored by the Bibliotheca Alexandrina as a one-stop directory to provide access to information about foundations and institutions of higher learning throughout the Arab world
- Grantmakers Without Borders <http://www.internationaldonors.org/>
Organization describes itself as a collaboration of the International Working Group and the National Network of Grantmakers, Gw/oB works "to expand and enrich progressive international philanthropy" by providing free advice, alternative sources of information, and increased opportunities for communication among donors.

- L of C Foundation Grants for Preservation in Libraries, Archives, and Museums
<http://www.loc.gov/preservation/about/foundtn-grants.pdf>
 Free publication of the Library of Congress in collaboration with the Foundation Center, whose data has been sifted to distill details of grantors, funding areas, and total sums granted to libraries, archives, and museums. Identifies largest donor organizations.
- Trust for Mutual Understanding <http://tmuny.org/>
 TMU makes grants to support international travel component of arts and cultural exchanges conducted in partnership with institutions and individuals in Eastern and Central Europe. Priority consideration is given to projects that involve direct, in-depth professional interaction, with potential for sustained collaboration; that show evidence of professional accomplishment and innovation; and/or respond to social contexts and engage local communities
- UK GuideStar <http://www.guidestar.org.uk/>
 Free searchable database with details about location, mission, practices and activities of charitable institutions in the UK. Information about partner sites in Belgium, India and Israel may also be access through the UK Guide Star website.
- UK Arts and Humanities Research Council Research Funding Guide
<http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/FundingOpportunities/Documents/Research%20Funding%20Guide.pdf>
 Step-by-step 115-page grant writing guide prepared by the AHRC includes glossary as well as sample language and link to useful forms.
- World Initiatives for Grantmaker Support <http://www.wingsweb.org/>
 Self-described as a project of the U.S.-based Council on Foundations, the World Initiatives for Grantmaker Support is a network of more than 40 grantmaker organizations devoted to strengthening philanthropy around the globe. Website provides links to downloadable documents, videos and other training and self-directed learning tools.

(6) List of potential funders

- A. M. Qattan Foundation <http://www.qattanfoundation.org/ar/index.asp>
- Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation <http://www.khalid-shoman.org/ashf.htm>
- Abdul Latif Jameel Community Initiatives <http://www.aljci.org/en>
- Aga Khan Development Network <http://www.akdn.org/agencies.asp>
- Aga Khan Trust for Culture <http://www.akdn.org/aktc.asp>
- Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung Foundation <http://www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/statistics.html>
- Al-Furqan Prize for MSS editing <http://www.al-furqan.com/en/projects-events/al-furqan-prize>
- Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation Global http://www.kingdom.com.sa/en/CorpCocialRes_KF.asp
- America - Middle East Educational and Training Services <http://www.amideast.org/>
- American Academy in Rome <http://www.aarome.org/apply>
- Amon G. Carter Foundation <http://www.agcf.org/what-we-support.html>
- Andrew W. Mellon Foundation http://www.mellon.org/grant_programs/programs
- Anna Lindh Foundation <http://www.euromedalex.org/about>
- Arab Fund Fellowship Program <http://www.arabfund.org/Default.aspx?pagelD=453>
- Arab Fund for the Arts and Culture <http://www.arabculturefund.org/>
- Arcadia Fund <http://www.arcadiafund.org.uk/about/about-arcadia>
- Arts and Humanities Research Council
<http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/FundingOpportunities/Pages/BrowseOpportunitiesOld.aspx>
- Barakat Trust <http://www.barakat.org/>
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Global Libraries <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/libraries/Pages/global-libraries.aspx>
- Bloomberg and Art21 <http://about.bloomberg.com/philanthropy/>
- British Academy <http://www.britac.ac.uk/funding/guide/srg.cfm>
- Cambridge Center for Research in the Arts, SocSci and Humanities
<http://www.crassh.cam.ac.uk/page/4/fellowships-.htm>
- Carnegie Corporation Islamic Initiative <http://carnegie.org/programs/islam-initiative/>
- Carter Center <http://www.cartercenter.org/peace/index.html>
- CEC Artslink <http://www.cecartslink.org/>
- CODESRIA Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa
<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?rubrique7&lang=en>
- Council on Library and Information Resources <http://www.clir.org/>
- Europa: European Commission grants http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/grants_en.htm
- European Science Foundation Comparative Oriental Manuscript Studies <http://www1.uni-hamburg.de/COMST/>
- EU Education and Culture International Cooperation
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education_culture/international/index_en.htm#
- Fondation René Seydoux http://www.fondation-seydoux.org/pages_uk/FRS/presentation/sompres.html
- Ford Foundation <http://www.fordfoundation.org/regions/middle-east-and-north-africa>
- Foundation Calouste Gulbenkian <http://www.gulbenkian.pt/langId2.html>
- Friends of the National Libraries <http://www.friendsofnationallibraries.org.uk/>
- Fundacion Tres Culturas <http://www.tresculturas.org/index.asp>
- Gerda Henkel Foundation
http://www.gerda-henkel-stiftung.de/home.php?nav_id=15&language=en
- Getty Foundation <http://www.getty.edu/>
- Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation <http://www.delmas.org/programs/index.html>
- Graham Foundation http://www.grahamfoundation.org/grant_programs/
- Heritage Lottery Fund <http://www.hlf.org.uk/Pages/Home.aspx>
- Humanities in the European Research Area <http://www.heranet.info/>
- IBM University Research & Collaboration <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/university/research/index.html>
- Institute Mohamed Ali <http://www.mohamed-ali.org/index.php>
- Institute of Museum and Library Services http://www.imls.gov/applicants/available_grants.aspx

- Intel Foundation <http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/corporate-responsibility/intel-foundation.html>
- Iran Heritage Foundation <http://www.iranheritage.org/grants/default.htm>
- Iran Heritage foundation Institutional Partnership Program <http://www.iranheritage.org/IPP/default.htm>
- Isaac Newton Trust <http://www.newtontrust.cam.ac.uk/>
- Islamic Development Bank <http://www.isdb.org/iri/portal/anonymous?NavigationTarget=navurl://4af56c7f8e33ae3bdeb62cc164638e52>
- John Templeton Foundation <http://www.templeton.org/what-we-fund/our-philosophy-grantmaking>
- John W. Kluge Center at the Library of Congress <http://www.loc.gov/loc/kluge/>
- Khalili Family Trust <http://www.khalili.org/>
- King Abdulaziz Center for Knowledge and Culture <http://en.kingabdulazizcenter.com/museum/about-the-museum/>
- King Faisal Foundation <http://www.kff.com/>
- Kress Foundation <http://www.kressfoundation.org/fellowships/conservation/>
- Leon Levy Foundation <http://leonlevyfoundation.org/>
- Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Foundation <http://www.mbrfoundation.ae/English/Pages/default.aspx>
- Nathan Cummings Foundation <http://www.nathancummings.org/grant-programs/arts-culture-program>
- National Arts Collection Fund <http://www.artfund.org/grants/index.php>
- National Manuscript Conservation Fund <http://www.nmct.co.uk/>
- PARSА Community Foundation <http://www.parsacf.org/Page/14>
- Prince Claus Fund <http://www.princeclausfund.org/>
- Prince's School of Traditional Arts <http://www.psta.org.uk/postgraduateprogramme/scholarships/>
- Qatar Foundation <http://www.qf.org.qa/>
- Royal Scientific Society of Jordan <http://www.rss.jo/node/100>
- Sackler Foundations <http://www.arthursacklerfdn.org/> or <http://www.charitycommission.gov.uk>
- Saudi Aramco <http://www.saudiaramco.com/en/home.html#top> and
- SHOT Hindle Fellowship <http://www.historyoftechnology.org/awards/hindle.html>
- Social Science Research Center <http://www.ssrc.org/fellowships/our-shared-past/>
- Soros Open Society <http://www.soros.org/grants>
- Strachey Trust <http://www.guidestar.org.uk/summary.aspx?CCReg=263845>
- Thesaurus Islamicus Foundation <http://www.islamic-art.org/foundation/foundation.asp>
- U.S. Dept. of Education Tech Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/iegpsticfia/index.html>
- U.S. Dept. of Education Institute of Education <http://ies.ed.gov/funding/>
- U.S. Grants.gov <http://www.grants.gov/search/category.do>
- U.S. Dept of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs includes U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation <http://exchanges.state.gov/heritage/index.html>
- U.S. National Endowment for Humanities Preservation and Access grants <http://www.neh.gov/grants/preservation/preservation-and-access-research-and-development> ; <http://www.neh.gov/divisions/preservation/featured-project/making-medieval-modern>
- University-specific grant and research funding sites <http://jhuresearch.jhu.edu/funding-other.htm>
- Wellcome Trust <http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/Funding/Medical-history-and-humanities/index.htm>
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation <http://www.hewlett.org/programs/education-program/open-educational-resources>
- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/program/middle-east-program>

(7) Useful references

Gacek, Adam. *Arabic Manuscripts: A Vademecum for Readers*. Leiden: Brill, 2009.

Institute of Museum and Library Services. [*Perspectives on Outcome Based Evaluation for Libraries and Museums*](#). Washington D.C.: IMLS, 2003.

Knuth, Rebecca. *Burning Books and Leveling Libraries: Extremist Violence and Cultural Destruction*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2006.

_____. *Libricide: The Regime-sponsored Destruction of Books and Libraries in the Twentieth Century*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2003.

Koch, Deborah S. *How to Say It: Grantwriting: Write Proposals that Grantmakers Want to Fund*. New York City: Prentice Hall Press, 2009.

Library of Congress. [*Foundation Grants for Preservation in Libraries, Archives, and Museums*](#). Washington D.C.: Library of Congress and Foundation Center, 2010.

Miner, Jeremy T., and Lynne E. Miner. [*Models for Proposal Planning and Writing*](#). Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2005.

Roper, Geoffrey, ed. *World Survey of Islamic Manuscripts*. London: Al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, 1991-1994.

UNESCO. [*Cultural Heritage Protection Handbook N°2: Care and Handling of Manuscripts*](#). Paris: UNESCO, 2006.

Waller, R. Robert. *Cultural Property Risk Analysis Model: Development and application to Preventive Conservation at the Canadian Museum of Nature*. Gothenburg: Universitatis Gothoburgensis, 2003.