





20,150 manuscripts in African, Asian and Middle Eastern languages

5,700 mss in Middle Eastern scripts (3,200 Arabic, 32 Armenian, 186 Ethiopian, 720 Hebrew and Yiddish, 600 Persian, 33 Syriac, 774 Turkish et al)

1,430 Ancient Oriental items

History of the collection

1) 16th century



J.A.Widmanstetter (1506-1557) Acquired 1558



J.J. Jakob Fugger 1516-1575 Acquired 1571

2) 19th century

Marc-Étienne Quatremère 1782-1857 Acquired 1858



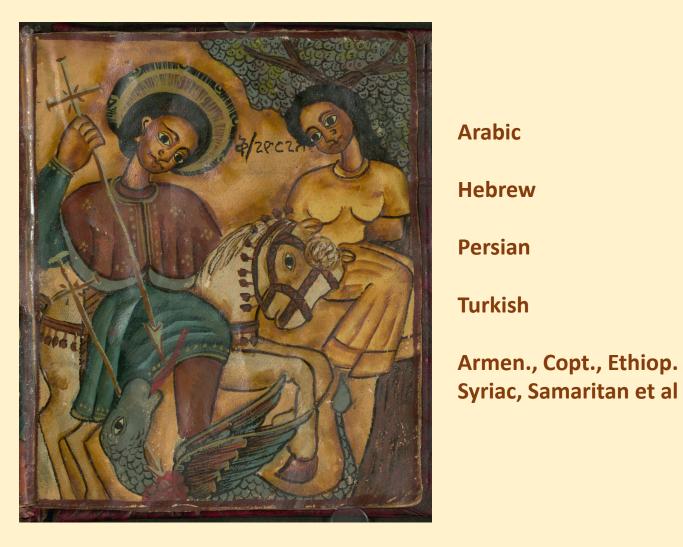
3) 20th/21st centuries

1970-2020

- The number of the Middle Eastern funds more than doubled
- The number of the Asian funds more than quadrupled



New acquistions in Middle Eastern languages since 2000: approx. 900



Hebrew	55
Persian	120
Turkish	220
Armen., Copt., Ethiop.	45



450







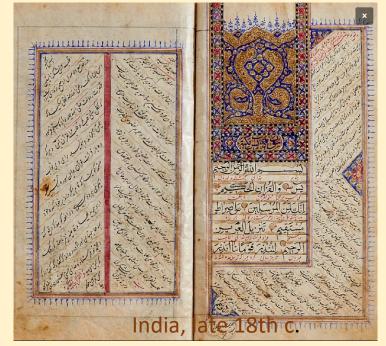




Qur'ān in apotropaic letters and numbers Sub-saharan Africa, 19th or 20th c.



Newly acquired Qur'an manuscripts





Qur'ān, Northern Nigeria, 19th or 20th c.

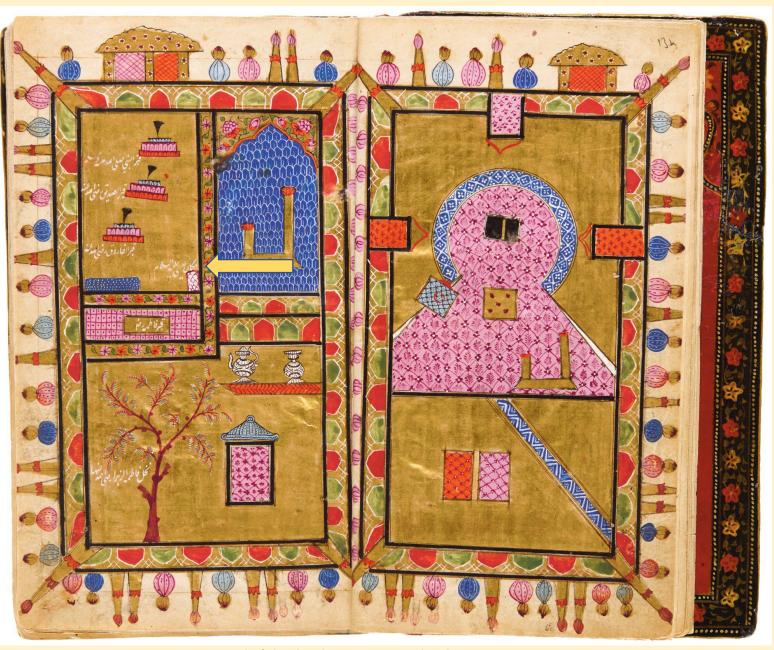
Islamic prayer and pilgrimage books



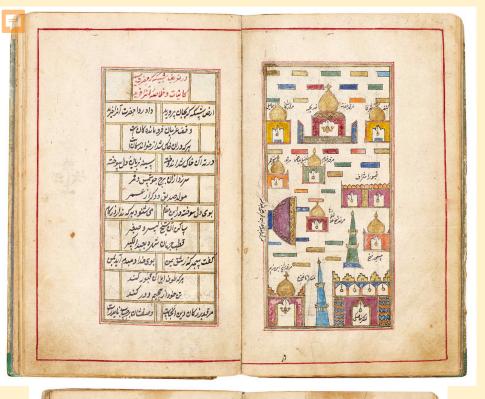
Prayer book of a Dervish Kütahya?, 1869



Dalā'il al-Khayrāt, Turkey, 1857

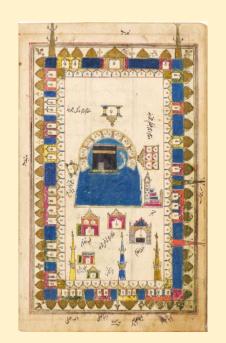


Dalā'il al-Khayrāt, India?, 1808









Muḥyi-'d-Dīn Lārī : *Futūḥ al-Ḥaramayn* Bukhara?, 1729 Acquired in 2021



Acquisitions in the 21st century

Fundraising

- Low or non-existent library budgets for the purchase of manuscripts
- Budget for the acquisition of manuscripts, third-party funds (donations, sponsoring, inheritances, Friends of the Library)

Sources for acquiring manuscripts

- Private offers
- Antiquarian booksellers, manuscript vendors and art shops
- Auctions
 - Prices: estimated price, starting or calling price (50% or 2/3 of the estimated price) and the hammer price plus surcharge 25% and VAT



Antiquarian booksellers, manuscript vendors and art shops



Ottoman Qur'ān, Istanbul?, 1850 Acquired 2007



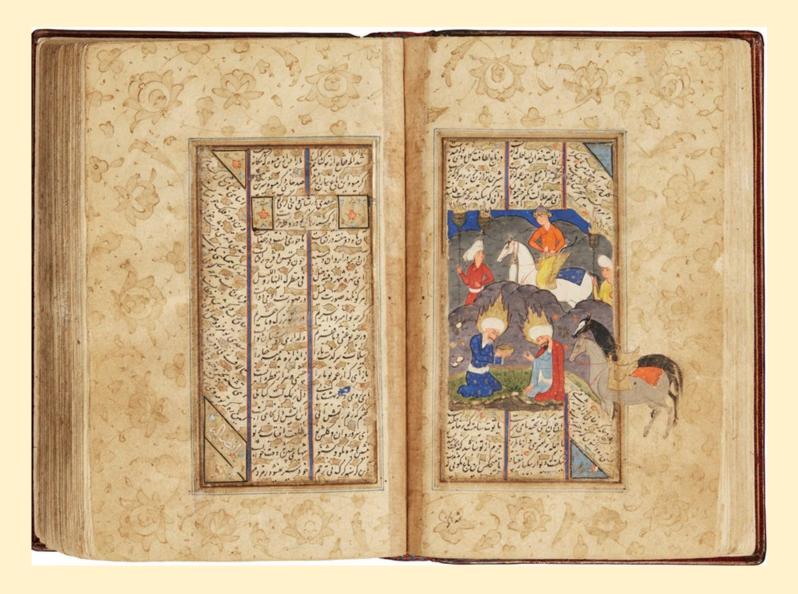
Hmayil, Armenia 1623 or 1642 Acquired 2019



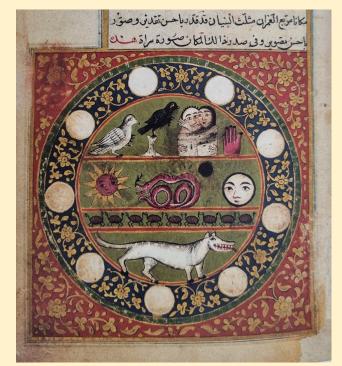
Sa'dī: *Gulistān and Bustān*, Qazvin 1579 Acquired 2008







Sa'dī: *Kullīyāt*, Iran, 1550-1600 Acquired 2017



*Alchemistic treatises*Bagdad, 1796. Acquired 2003



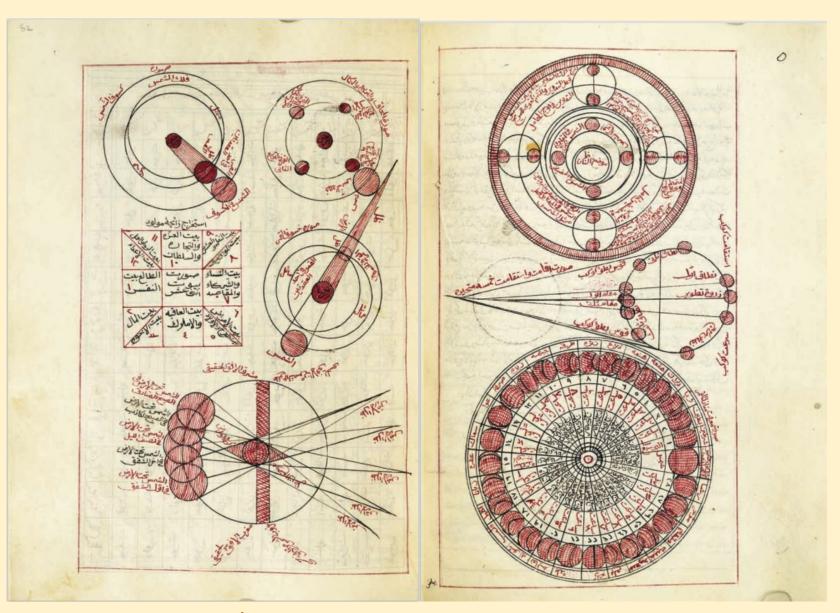
Dalā'il al-Khayrāt, Morocco, 19th c. Acquired 2005



Manuscript collection of Theodor Menzel (1878-1913)





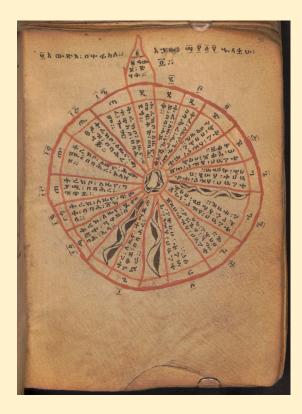


İbrahim Hakkı: Marifetname, Turkey, 1757





Local auctions



ʿAwdä nägäśt Ethiopia, 19th c. Acquired 2020



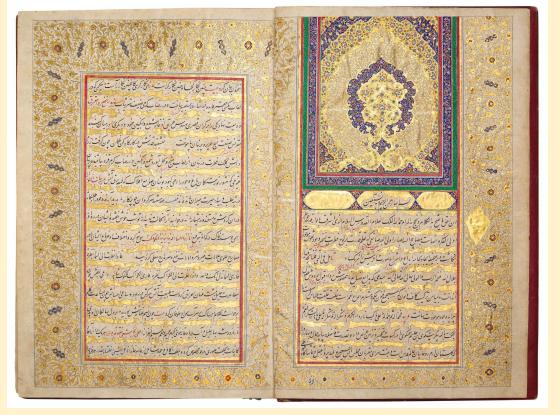
Esther scroll, Central Europe, 18 th c. Acquired 2005

Auctions in London

History of Persia, 1845 Acquired 2021



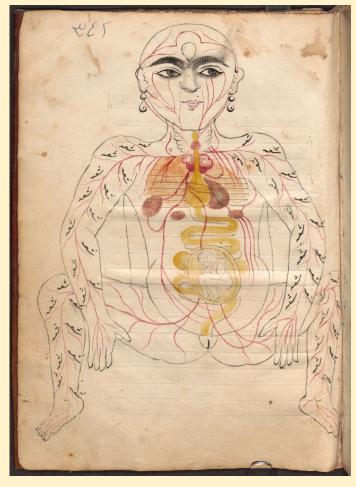
al-Taftazānī: *Mukhtaṣar sharḥ al-takhlīṣ*, Saharan Africa, 1791 Acquired 2019





Faḍlallāh Qazwīnī: *Tārīkh-i muʻjam* Shiraz, 1845/46 Acquired 2021

al-Ṭabīb al-Bayḍāwī: *Kitāb al-tashrīḥ*, Iran 1818 Acquired 2019



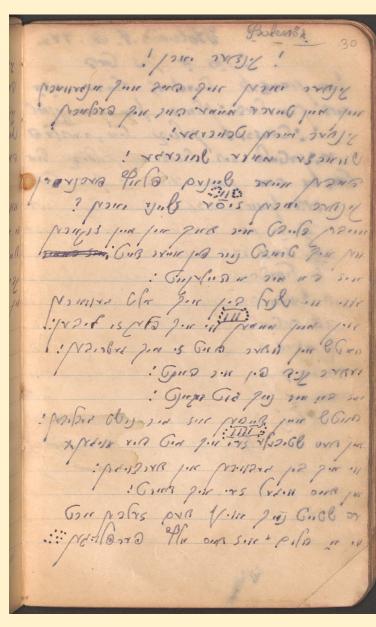
Collection of Ottoman Texts c. 1750. Acquired 2019

Manuscripts in Hebrew script





Shabbat prayers
Metz 1762
Acquired 2012



Josef Ber Moskovits: *Poems in Yiddish,* Sweden 1945-46 Acquired 2019



Chronicle of the Jewish community of Heidingsfeld, 1773-1842 Acquired 2017



Shāhnāma-i Shamšīr-Khānī, Lahore 1830-40 Acquired 2019

Titel: شاهنامهٔ شمشدر خانی

فودوسي beteiligte Personen: نوكل بيگ

Titel: Šāhnāma-i Šamšīr-Ḥānī - BSB Cod.pers. 549

Verfasser:Firdausī, 940-1020Verf./Bet.Person:Tawakkul Baig

...: ca. 1683
Angaben zum Verlag: Lahore
...: 1830-1850
Ort: Lahore
Ort: Lahore
Erscheinungsjahr: 1830-1850
Umfang: I, 258 Blätter

Details:IllustrationenFormat:28,5 x 15 cmFußnote:Duktus: Nastalīg

Fußnote: Mit 58 Miniaturen und illuminierten Eröffnungszierseiten.

Fußnote: Kurzaufnahme einer Handschrift

Fußnote: Literatur: Ketterer, Auktion 472, Lot 43

Abweichender Titel: Königsbuch
Abweichender Titel: Šamšīr-Ḫānī
Abweichender Titel: Shamshīr Khānī
Abweichender Titel: Tārīḫ-i Šamšīr-Ḫānī

Abweichender Titel: Tārīh-i dil-qušā-i Šamšīr-Hānī



ad-Dawānī: *12 Theological Treatises* Iran 1830, Acquired 2008

works written in golden letters. In two additional circles located above and below the titles, the name of the author is written in red ink. – Purchased by auction from Hartung & Hartung, Munich

LITERATUR

al-Dawānī. In: EI². — Davānī. In: Encyclopaedia Iranica. — Wright 2009, Fig. 11





Why should libraries continue to acquire manuscripts?

- Preservation for the future
- Cataloguing and digitization projects as well as online exhibitions grant long term access for the public and researchers

To fulfil our goals we need the same foresight and determination that the Library's founders had when they brought together the original collections in 1753 [foundation of the British Museum] to be 'preserved therein for publick use, to all posterity', providing access to the world's knowledge, 'for all studious and curious persons'. (BL, Strategy paper 2005-08)

