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## **Abstracts**

### **An Old Two-Page Persian Manuscript**

Iraj Afshar

The paper sheds light on the manuscript of a treatise whose title, author's name and other codicological characteristics are unknown. The two-page treatise is of the textual category that deals with the religiously lawful and unlawful issues.

After an introduction on how the manuscript was discovered, the writer of the paper explains the outward characteristics, the structure of the treatise and its content which is followed by the text of the treatise, in its original orthography. Some readings are emended conjecturally and some explanations are given in the footnotes.

### **Hedayat: A Biography**

Mohammad Ebrahim Irajpour

The article deals with the life and works of the great literary figure and historian of the Qajar period, on the basis of the best extant sources. It offers his precise and reliable biography, for the first time, and attempts to introduce all his published and unpublished works.

### **The Last Will of Abu al-Baqa Ishaq al-Husaini**

Alireza Jalali

Atefeh Bang

The present article is a mystical last will written by Abu al-Baqa Ishaq al-Husaini Estarabadi, in 818 AH. This Persian treatise includes two introductions and five chapters. The two introductions explain theoretical mystical topics while the first three chapters deal with the practical journey on the mystical path. Still, the last two chapters speak of the theoretical topics. Finally, Abu al-Baqa's last will is a part of the *Hurufis*' collection of important writings and depicts a part of their doctrine.

### **Poems of Hafez in a Manuscript from 807 AH**

Mahdi Rahimpour

In recent years, most of the studies on the Divan of Hafez are aimed at its manuscripts and the inquiries into the basis of his art are much fewer than the investigations on the manuscripts of his Divan.

Among the Persian poets, Hafez and Ferdowsi have received the greatest bulk of codicological researches — the reason for which may lead to an independent and extensive research.

The different readings in the manuscripts make the contemporary researchers in the domain of Hafez always look for a superior and older manuscript from which they would offer a better emended edition of the Divan. Accordingly, two scholars from Tajikistan published a manuscript of the Divan, preserved in the 555 Dushanbe collection.

The article talks about the edition of these Ghazals, criticizes them briefly, and gives a concise review of Hafez's poems present in the old sources and extant manuscripts, particularly before the year 807 AH.

**Ruby vs. Ceramic**  
**A Criticism and Review of the Edition of the Divan of Arezoo in**  
**Response to the Divan of Baba Faghani**

Saeed Shafeeiyoun

Among the men of letters, Ali Khan-e Arezoo enjoys a special rank in the domain of language and eloquence research. Moreover, he is one of the most important Indian prolific poets who has criticized the divans of many poets. Fortunately, Dr. Noor al-Islam Seddiqi, one of the industrious professors of Persian literature in India, has published a small part of Arezoo's voluminous collection of poems, for the first time, which is not, of course, devoid of great errors.

In order to help the reader to understand the correct form of Arezoo's poems, the present article attempts mostly to review and solve the methodological and technical problems of the book. Also, it respectfully mentions the problems in the work to the editor so that he might take these advices as examples to avoid such errors, if he would decide to edit the rest of Arezoo's collection of poems.

**A Versified Rhetorics**

Yadollah Shakibafar

The Persian *Badi'* is an art which deals with the techniques of speech and the beauties of words used in verse and prose authorship. It is regarded as the third skill of the eloquent art, after *Ma'ani* and *Bayan*. Several works have been compiled on rhetorics in Persian. The oldest work on the issue is *Tarjuman al-Balagha* by Mohammad b. Umar Raduyani (5<sup>th</sup> century AH). Several years later, Rashid al-Din Watwat (d. 573 AH) wrote *Hada'eq al-Sehr* to challenge Raduyani's work. Regarding its subject and style, the book has been admired by the rhetoricians, for centuries. The *Bahr al-Sanaye'* versified by Hasan Motekallem Neyshaburi is one of the books composed under the influence of *Hada'eq al-Sehr*. Taj al-Din Hasan Motekallem is a poet born in the eighth century Neyshabur, while grew up and studied in Herat. He wrote panegyrics to the kings of the Al-e Kart including Malek Ghiyath al-Din (707-729 AH). In order to purify his soul,

Motekallem stayed in the companionship of Sheikh Zeyn al-Din Taybadi, for some time, and died in 741AH and was buried somewhere around the grave of Sheikh Farid al-Din Attar.

Motekallem versifies rhetorical ornaments in his *Bahr al-Sanaye'*. Therefore, he has created an inventive work deserving deep observation. The work shares the same chapters and titles of Rashid Watwat's *Hada'eq al-Sehr*. So far, it has not been published, but its critical text is getting prepared based on the two extant manuscripts available to the writer of the present article who gives a critical review of it, here.

### **Writing Specialized Lexicons Is a Must**

#### **(Considering Some of the Rare Words in Khajoo's Works)**

Mahmood Abedi

Among the reference books, a comprehensive lexicon which includes not only all the active and live words, but also the obsolete and archaic ones is an absolute necessity for the people, men of language and letters. Obviously, this great job demands some preliminary attempts, including complete investigation and searching all the known works of the past writers, in a different and deep thoughtful way, which may result in complete identification of each word, the meaning it covered during the period of its prevalence and the developments it underwent throughout the history.

The present article, as the result of investigating the rare words in the works of Khajoo (d.750 AH), offers some of the newly found examples of his special words to discuss that writing special lexicons for the works of the past authors and poets is a necessity for the compilation of a comprehensive lexicon responding to the queries of lovers of Persian language and its history.

### **Turkan Khatun and Baha al-Din Bakharzi in Kerman**

Fatemeh Gholamrezai Kohan

In the seventh century AH, when the Mongols invaded the eastern Iranian borders, a government was established in Kerman known as the Qarakhataids. One of the rulers of this dynasty was a lady belonging to the

Qarakhataids of Transoxiana. Having survived an odd and complicated fate, she affiliated with the Qarakhataid dynasty and eventually became governor of Kerman. Turkan Khatun spent all her life in making Kerman a prosperous and scientifically flourishing city. She founded a Madrasa there and managed to develop it by inviting some scholars from other parts of Iran. Sayf al-Din Bakharzi, a saint connected with Najm al-Din Kubra, was also requested to send one of his sons and he dispatched Baha al-Din to her Madrasa. Thus a branch of the Kubraviyya grew in Kerman.

The article explains the fore-mentioned stories.

#### **A New Look at the Divan of Athir al-Din Akhsikati**

Ahmad Reza Yalameha

Athir al-Din Akhsikati is one of the celebrated poets of the sixth century AH, and one of the famous ode writers of Iran. The only edition of his Divan, done by Rokn al-Din Homayoon Farrokh, was published by Rudaki Bookstore, in Mordad 1337 AHS. The edition suffers from many corruptions and misreadings, for several reasons: the basic manuscript used for editing the text is a later copy; the editor did not have access to the several earlier copies; there are many incorrect words, lacunas, and ambiguities in the text, etc.

Relying on the oldest copies and collating the edition with the newly found manuscripts, the errors and corruptions appearing in the edition get their corrected forms in this article.