

The Scribes of the Shahnameh

Hamid Reza Qelichkhani

The first copy of the Shahnameh was written by Ferdowsi Tusi, and, the scribes have had the honor to make copies from the highest esteemed narrative of the Iranian national epic, for one thousand years since that time. However, the oldest surviving manuscripts of this work pertain to the seventh/thirteenth century. So far, the number of the Shahnameh's copies belonging to the seventh/thirteenth century has amounted to one thousand manuscripts, which most probably, almost half of them bear the date of writing and name of the scribe.

The paper identifies chronologically more than two hundred copies bearing the date and name of the scribe. Moreover, it distinguishes the style of calligraphy, the number of paintings, and the place they are preserved. Also, the paper discusses some other issues in connection with the scribes, e.g. with regard to the development of Nastaliq handwriting, most of the Shahnameh's manuscripts were produced in Nastaliq - the Iranian national style of calligraphy.

An Emphasis on the Correct Attribution of Me'yar al-Ash'ar to Khwaja Nasir al-Din Tusi

Ali Asghar Qahramani Muqbel

Me'yar al-Ash'ar, attributed to Khwaja Nasir al-Din Tusi, and composed after Al-Mujam Fi Ma'ayir Asha'r al- Ajam, is one of the two significant books on prosody and rhyming skill. There are doubts concerning the author, despite of the fact that it was and is quite well known to the men of prosody, past and present.

Studying the title pages and colophons in the manuscripts of Me'yar al-Ash'ar, on the one hand, and comparing the style and content of this book with works by Farabi, Avicenna and Asas al-Eqtebas, and finally, extracting details from Me'yar al-Ash'ar , on the other hand, we attempted to remove the doubts on the attribution of this work to Khwaja Nasir al-Din Tusi, as much as possible.

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editor, have seriously damaged this precious work, intentionally or unintentionally.

The present article, describing some of the defects and shortcomings found in the Asatir edition, notes the necessity for Arafat to receive a new critical editing based on the precise academic standards.

Tuhfat al-Dastur = ۱۰۸۹
With a Brief Look and Criticism= ۱۰۸۹

Hasan Atefi

The article talks of *Tuhfat al-Dastur* written on the rules of giving numerical value to the alphabetical letters, by Lutf Allah b. Abd al-Karim Kashani (d. ۱۰۷۶ AH). It is edited by Mahdi Sadri and published by the Miras Maktoob for the first time. The work is a valuable source for the scholars in creating chronograms.

Admiring the nature and quality of the work, the paper attempts to notice some faults resulted by the negligence of the copyists of the two manuscripts.

An Idea and Two Doctrines
Khwaja Nasir and the Doctrine of Return to Life

Sayyed Mohammad Emadi Ha'eri

Return to life in the sense of second coming of a group of people to this world after death and before the Day of Resurrection, is one of the Shiite doctrines, firmly connected with the Mahdaviyyat, End of Time, the appearance of the Riser and his uprising. According to some accounts, the doctrine of return to life was interpreted differently in various periods. The paper reports on the background, evidence, and the position of the doctrine of return to life as set forth in the disputes between the Twelver theologians and their opponents. It, finally, deals with Khwaja Nasir al-Din Tusi's interpretation, in his Nazari works, which is different from the well-known one, and, attempts to show the consistency of his view in his Shi'ite works.

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jurisprudence, theology and principles of the faith, literature and history, some of which have always been referred to by scholars, up to now. Among his works we can mention ۱) al-Mawaqif in theology, ۲) al-Aqa'id al-Azudiyya, ۳) al-Resala al-Azudiyya, ۴) Sharh-e Mokhtasar-e Ibn-e Hajeb, ۵) Jawahir al-Kalam, ۶) al-Fawa'id al-Ghiyathiyya in rhetorics, ۷) Ashraf al-tawarikh, ۸) al-Madkhal fi Elm al-Ma'ani va Bayan va Badi', ۹) A Treatise in Ethics (Akhlaq-e Azudi).

The study is a research leading to the text criticism of Abd al-Rahman's treatise in ethics (Akhlaq-e Azudi).

The Jalayerids

Hashem Rajabzadeh

Jalayer, one of the great Mongol tribes, gave rise to a group who established a dynasty in ۷۵۶ AH, after the fall of the Ilkhanid government. The dynasty known as Jalayerid, or Al-e Jalayer, or Ilkani, ruled over Iran and Iraq until early ninth/fifteenth century. During the reign of this dynasty, important political developments occurred in the region, which were reflected in some of the most important history books of that time.

Collecting these scattered pieces of information from some important historical sources, the paper attempts to present a summarized history of the political developments in Jalayerid period. Finally, it explains some details of the culture and art under the reign of the Jalayerids.

Arafat al-Asheqin, A Criticism

Saeed Shafieeyoon

Arafat al-Asheqin va Arasat al- Arifin is one of the most important biographical works, for its content and size. It is a valuable book still expecting to receive a precise critical editing, though a copy of it, edited by a work -seeker in the market of criticism and publication, was published recently by Asatir Publications. This envious attempt was expected to quench the old thirst of enthusiasts of the classical Persian literature, while a short glance led to the bitter and stinging fact that both the publisher and

The Oldest Persian Grammar Book in Arabic

Sayyed Mohammad Reza Ibn Rasul

Samira Roknizadeh

The paper explains that the manuscript of Qava'ed al-Furs treatise is the oldest Persian grammar book in Arabic available to us, considering, reviewing and criticizing the authoritative views on the first or the oldest Persian grammar book expressed by the scholars of Persian language and literature. Also, relying on some supportive evidence, it shows that Ibn Kamal Pasha is the author of this treatise. Other subjects discussed are other people whose names include the epithet Kamal Pasha; some other treatises with the title Qava'ed al-Furs, and, an account on the manuscripts of Qava'ed al-Furs preserved in the libraries around the world.

Sayyed Esmail Jurjani, The Founder of Persian Medicine

Hasan Taj Bakhsh

Sayyed Esmail Jurjani, the Iranian physician and scholar of the fifth and sixth/eleventh and twelfth centuries, wrote several valuable books which are considered as parts of the most important works in the global history of medicine. These works are also important with regard to the history of Persian language, and, are known as outstanding examples of Persian writing in the history of science.

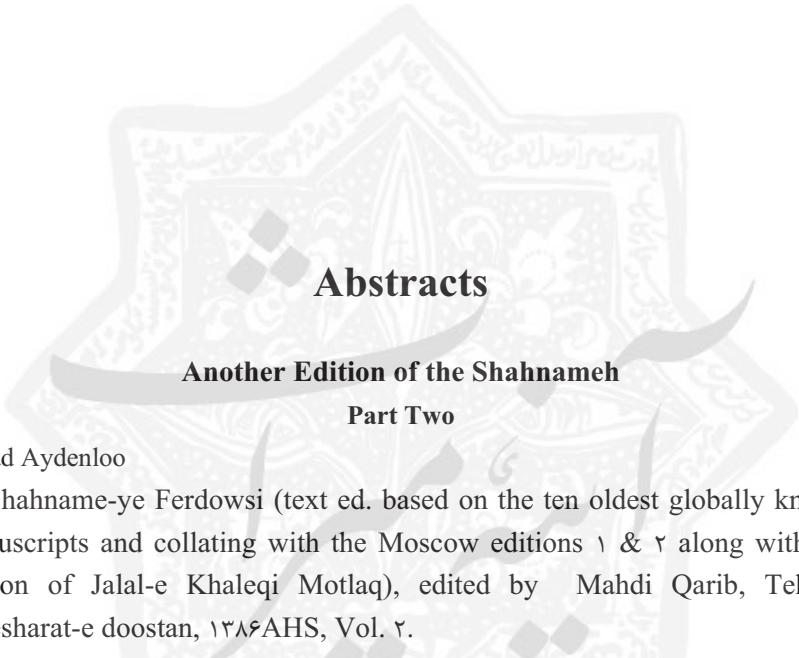
The paper gives a biography of this well-known physician, talks on some of his works; explains their textual characteristics; reviews their surviving manuscripts, and, discusses the various aspects of their importance. Also, it pays attention to the editions of Jurjani's works, his sources, innovations, and experiences.

A Treatise on Ethics by Azud al-Din Eejee

Mohsen Jahed

Majid Molla Yusofi

Abd al-Rahman b. Rukn al-Din Ahmad Azud al-Din Abu al-Fazl Eejee (۷۰۰-۷۵۸ AH), from Eej, a village in Fars, is a Shafiite (or allegedly a Hanafite) jurisprudent and theologian. He is the author of many works, in



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Another Edition of the Shahnameh

Part Two

Sajjad Aydenloo

Shahname-ye Ferdowsi (text ed. based on the ten oldest globally known manuscripts and collating with the Moscow editions ۱ & ۲ along with the edition of Jalal-e Khaleqi Motlaq), edited by Mahdi Qarib, Tehran, Entesharat-e doostan, ۱۳۸۶AHS, Vol. ۲.

In this article, the first part of which was published in Ayene-ye Miras no ۱, the second volume of the Shahnameh edited by Mahdi Qarib (containing the story of Isfandyar's Haft Khan up to the end of the Shahnameh) is reviewed line by line and collated with the text and variants in Dr. Jalal-e Khaleqi Motlaq's edition, also, with some other editions, when needed. The results of this study are the queries and suggestions set forth in three parts: ۱) readings ۲) variants and pronunciations ۳) typographical errors.