

is regarding to introduce the real poet of these verses.

In this section the reader faces with some critical reviews by the Research Centre for the Written Heritage of its own publications, which shows the center is willing to value its published books. The First one, is about *Tārikh-i Rashidi* (2004). The second by Salman Saket, is devoted to *Mi-nahij Al-Velaya Fi Sharh-i Nahj Al-Balaqah*, examines some examples of the text which have not been studied regarding to their sources and references by the amender, i.e. parts from *Abhar Al-Asheghin-* of Ruzbahān Baghli Shirāzi, although, he promised of all in his introduction.

Among the detailed criticisms printed in this issue, the first one is a review of the Persian translation of Richard Frye's *The Heritage of Central Asia from Antiquity to the Turkish Expansion*, translated by Ovans Ovansian, by Erfan Qalibāf. The critic points out some flaws of translator and about providing indices.

The next one is a review of *Tazkarah al-Sho'arā (Biography of poets)* of Dovlatshāh Samarqandi, edited by Fatemeh Alāgheh, which has been recently published by The Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies.

Another independent section of this issue is an article named "The Library of Text Studies" which is the second part of these series. This section introduces the books which are somehow related to text studies. Books are chosen only according to their subjects, not the date of publishing.

In this issue, three books have been introduced:

1. *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Literal Theories*, by Irna Rima Mckarik, tr. by Mehran Mohajer and Mohammad Nabavi.

2. *Glossary of literature and Literal Discourse*, by Mehran Mohajer and Mohammad Nabavi.

3. *Literal Schools*, by Reza Seyyed Hosseini.

Another independent section, "Introducing Centers" is devoted to introducing active centers in the field of manuscripts as well as Iranian Studies. In this issue, The *International Qajar Studies Association* (IQSA) established in 2001, has been introduced. For more information about the activities of this Center visit <http://www.qajarstudies.org>

In this issue, also, you can read the announcement of the Maraghi's Persian *Manafe'al-Haivān*, as well as translating *Manafe' Al-Haivān* of Damiri, by Mohammad Rowshan.

Narjes Sardabi

Abstract

The sixteenth part of editorial series entitled “Pathology of Printing and Ancient Manuscripts”, deals with the problems with which researchers are faced through their research on manuscripts. Among these are pledges which amenders have to make in order to return the manuscripts they receive. It should be noticed, however, that amenders do not have any authority over these cases. Accepting these responsibilities will face amenders with problems in order to publish their works in future. These sorts of difficulties will cause damages to our culture rather than any thing else.

Another editorial point of view complains of unfriendly behavior of some library managers, in order of cooperating for printing their manuscripts in facsimile form. However, the good news is that the Research Centre For The Written Heritage has fortunately been able to come to an agreement with some collection owners to publish some of the important manuscripts of their collections.

In the “Article” section a Persian jurisprudence work, *Salat-i Masudi* has been introduced. According to late Mohammad Taghi Daneshpajuh, this text belongs to the 6th AH. Based on some evidences the writer of this article, Ali Safari, suggests the years 537 to 551 AH., as the possible date for the work being completed.

Another article by the same writer presents an introduction of a Persian text on the subject of “tarassol and Estifa” titled as: *Lataayef-i Sharafi* of the 7th and 8th AH., included only in the valuable manuscript of *Safineye Tabriz*. In the article, also, the relations between *Lataayef-i Sharafi* and *Nafaies Al-Fonun*, as well as *Monsha'at-i Khaghani*, have been brought to discussion.

Mohsen Jafari Mazhab in another article in

this issue, “Abbreviations in manuscripts” based on information presented in *Montahi Al-Matlab*, a manuscript belonging to Iranian National Library, describes some abbreviations in manuscripts.

“Points and tips of written heritage” is a section including some points, not as long as an article, of which amenders may get some benefits.

Some books recently published, are contents of the “Book Review” section: “Ganjineye Bahāristān” containing three Persian medical texts, is introduced as follows:

1. *Ghyāsiyeh*: by Najm Al-Din Mahmud Ibn Sāen Al-Din Elyās Shirāzi (one of the great physicians in 6th AH.).
2. *Zobdeye Qavanin Al-Alāj Fi Jamie Al-Amrāz*: by Mohammad Ibn 'Alā Al-Dīn Ibn Hibat Al-Llāh Sabzivārī (one of the physicians of 9th AH.).
3. *Nasihāt Nameye Soleymāni*: by Mohammad Hakim Ibn Mobārak (a physician of 10th AH.)

“Book Review and Critic” is a section for analytical critics of books recently published. In this issue the following books have been reviewed and criticized:

Encyclopedia of Persian language and literature (second volume; “shin” to “sad”) published by Persian Academy. Mostafa Zākeri, within introducing the book, explains the flaws.

While introducing *Al-Balad Al-Amin* (Beirut, Alami Ins. 1425 AH), Juya Jahanbakhsh has noticed the lack of a copy of “Sahifeye Sajadyieh” that originally is included to this book, has been eliminated by publisher with no explanation.

In the other article, Jahanbakhsh discusses two verses from *Rahigh Al. Tahghigh*, composed by Fakhr Al-Din Mobārak Shah Marvrudi. His effort

