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ENCYCLOPAEDIA IRANICA ONLINE A DRASTIC NEW APPROACH

The *Encyclopaedia Iranica* has adopted a radically new approach which affects the pace and progress of the *Encyclopaedia* and the time needed for its completion.

The new approach, which has been made possible by taking advantage of the advances in information technology, makes the *Encyclopaedia* in fact a permanent database for accurate and reliable information about all aspects of Iranian history and culture which is continually updated and enriched by data derived from archeological discoveries, new publications, and events.

The *Encyclopaedia Iranica* is no longer a mere series of published volumes which follows the alphabetical order, but by disregarding the alphabetical order it is enabled to invite Iranologists from around the world to contribute articles which are primary and also more significant for our audience, or articles whose subjects coincide with their current research. Thus, it would no longer be necessary to wait for years before



we reach entries such as MITHRA, NOWRUZ, THE SASANIANS, THE SAFAVIDS, THE SHAH-NAMA, SHI'ISM, or ZOROASTER.

In fact the *Encyclopaedia* is becoming a living institution which can be consulted by all and sundry, by scholars and students, to gain the latest information about Iranian lands and their varied relations with their neighbors and others. Now the great bulk of the entries that we invite and receive belong to this category. The printed version also continues as before and when we reach a new letter of the alphabet we commit the articles that have been published on our web site, www.iranica.com, to print.

So far over 1500 major entries have been invited for the online program. Out of these, 700 have been received, 370 of which are being edited, and 330 of which have already been placed online. Thanks to this approach the time needed for the completion of the *Encyclopaedia* has been reduced by two-thirds. Here a brief analysis of the articles published on our site is offered.

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KHOSROW SEMNANI ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Following Mr. Mahmoud Khayami's departure as Chairman of the Board, his nominee, Mr. Khosrow B. Semnani, a Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Encyclopaedia Iranica Foundation, was elected by ballot in April 2005 as the new Chairman.

Mr. Semnani has been a constant and generous supporter of the *Encyclopaedia* for many years. A firm believer in Persian cultural heritage and the necessity of preserving and disseminating the facts of Iranian history and culture, he is singularly qualified to assume the chairmanship of our Board.

Mr. Semnani received a B. S. in chemistry and physics from Westminster College in 1972 and his Masters

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Angel reading a book, miniature,
16th century, MUNICH MUSEUM

The NEH Approves *EIr*'s Electronic Initiative

The National Endowment for Humanities, which has supported the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* for the past 25 years, showed interest in our online program and last year gave \$25,000 as a grant in order for us to hone and refine this program and particularly to attend to the technical aspects of our online publishing. To this end, the advice and participation of Columbia University's Electronic Publishing Initiative (EPIC) was sought. A series of meetings have been organized in which Kate Wittenberg, the Director of EPIC, Sean Costigan, Senior Editor of CIAO, and Homayoon Beigi, the *Encyclopaedia*'s webmaster and Adjunct Professor of Engineering at Columbia University, as well as Dr. Ashraf, our Managing Editor, and Dina Amin, the Assistant Director of CIS, have been participating to enhance our online publication. The NEH has agreed to support the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* for another two years, depending in part on our ability to fundraise from other sources.

Continued from page 1

PRE-ISLAMIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

A number of prominent linguists of the 20th century, specializing in ancient Iranian languages, are presented: V. I. ABAEV, Ossetic-Russian Iranologist and linguist, by **I. Yakubovich**; HAROLD BAILEY, British scholar of Iranian languages, by **J. Sheldon**; NEIL MACKENZIE, British scholar of Iranian languages, by **D. Durkin-Meisterst**; SAMUEL NYBERG, Swedish scholar of pre-Islamic Iranian religions and languages, by **C. Cereti**; and GEORG MORGENSTIERNE, Norwegian linguist of Indo-Iranian languages of Persia and Afghanistan, the Pamirs, and the northwest of India, by **F. Thordarson**; and HANS REICHEL, Austrian scholar of Indo-Iranian philology, by **R. Schmitt**.

Other outstanding scholars of Old and Middle Iranian languages who are treated include: STEN KONOW, Norwegian Indo-Iranian linguist of 19th century, by **F. Thordarson**; WOLFGANG LENTZ, German scholar of Middle & New Persian dialects and religions, by **G. Gropp**; ANTOINE MEILLET, French linguist and scholar, 19th-20th centuries, by **R. Schmitt**. W. K. MULLER, German scholar of Central Asian cultures and languages, 19th-20th centuries, by **D. Durkin-Meisterst**.

Other entries on pre-Islamic linguistics and literature include: POETRY i, remnants of Indo-European poetic crafts, by **R. Schmitt**. AVESTAN SYNTAX, functions of noun and verb in phrase structure, by **J. Kellens**; DABE MAM-SIRATI (Xabiyi-Firt), Ossetic poet and short story writer, by **F. Thordarson**; and RAHIM AFIFI, Persian scholar of Pahlavi language, by **J. Matini**



GEORG MORGENSTIERNE



KA'BA-YE ZARDOSHT

PRE-ISLAMIC RELIGIONS

Pre-Islamic religions are the subject of 16 entries: ANTHROPOMORPHISM, conceiving Ahura Mazda in human form, by **J. Duchesne-Guillemin**; and MICROCOSM MACROCOSM THEORY, correspondence between humans and the cosmos; and PAHLAVI PSALTER, Mid. Pers. translation of the Syriac Psalter, both by **P. Gignoux**. Manicheism is treated in four entries: MITHRA, IN MANICHEISM, the use of ancient Zoroastrian god in Manicheism; and MANICHEAN PANTHEON, Gods of the Manicheans, both by **W. Sundermann**; MANICHEISM IN CHINA, by **S. Lieu**; Buddhist Elements in MANICHEISM, by **P. Bryder**.

Other entries on pre-Islamic religions include: ZOROASTER, THE NAME, treating the Gathic form of the name and its derivatives, its etymology, the Greek form Zoroaster, and Armenian evidence, by **R. Schmitt**; NIRANGDIN, Zoroastrian ritual, by **F. Kotwal**, and **P. Kreyenbroek**; ZOROASTER, AS PERCEIVED BY THE GREEKS; and MITHRAISM, i.e., the cult of Mithra developed in the West, both by **R. Beck**; MARRIAGE CONTRACT IN THE PRE-ISLAMIC PERIOD, by **I. Yakubovich**; and NURISTAN, land of heathen Kafirs before Islamization, in northeast Afghanistan, by **M. Klimburg**.

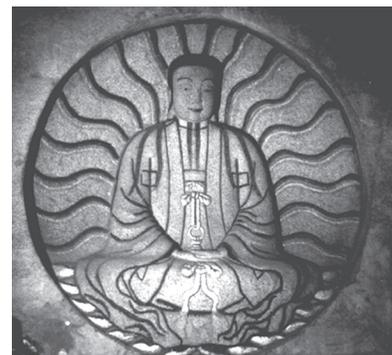
Also treated are two scholars and a philosopher who worked on Zoroastrianism: JES PETER ASMUSSEN, Danish scholar of pre-Islamic Iranian cultural history and religions from Zoroastrianism to Islam, by **W. Sundermann**; FRIEDRICH SPIEGEL, German scholar of

Old Iranian and Zoroastrian studies by **R. Schmitt**; and NIETZSCHE AND PERSIA, treating Nietzsche's conception of Zoroaster and Persians, by **D. Ashouri**.

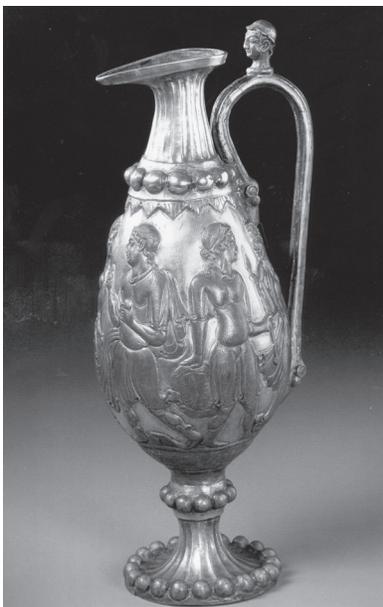
Finally, four legendary figures are discussed: SIMORGH, mythical miraculous bird, by **H. P. Schmidt**; RUDABA, legendary mother of Rostam; and ZAL, legendary prince of Sistan, father of Rostam, both by **A. S. Shahbazi**; and OSTANES, legendary mage in classical and medieval literature, by **M. Smith**.

PRE-ISLAMIC ART & ARCHEOLOGY

Thirteen articles treat pre-Islamic art and archeology: NEOLITHIC AGE IN IRAN, treating the origins and early development of agricultural economies, by **F. Hole**; PERSEPOLIS, ruined monuments of the Achaemenid city of Parsa, by **A. S. Shahbazi**; DUNHUANG, Buddhist caves in Gansu, China, where a good deal of Manichean documents were found, by **G. Mikkelsen**; KABA-YE ZARDOSHT, Sasanian building at Naqsh-e Rostam near Persepolis, by **G. Gropp**; KANGAVAR, a town near Kermanshah and the site of an ancient temple, possibly of the Seleucid period; and ancient AZERBAIJAN MONUMENTS, both by **W. Kleiss**; ARCHEOLOGY viii. NORTHERN AZERBAIJAN, archeological sites of Northern Azerbaijan, by **M. N. Pogrebova**; TAKHT-E SOLAYMAN, archeological site in Azerbaijan, by **D. Huff**; TANG-E SARVAK, an archeological site in eastern Khuzestan province, Parthian period, by **E. Haernick**; TEPPE YAHYA, archeological site in Kerman province; and BAMPUR, pre-historic site in Baluchistan, both by **D. T. Potts**; TUREAN EXPEDITIONS, at an archeological site in Chinese Turkestan on the ancient Silk



A statue of Mani as the Buddha of Light, from MANICHEISM IN CHINA



Gilt-silver ewer from tomb of Li Xian,
CHINESE-IRANIAN RELATIONS xiii

Road where an incomparable wealth of texts in Iranian and other languages, by **W. Sundermann**; PANJIKANT, ancient Sogdian city in Tajikistan and its art, by **B. Marshak**; SAMARQAND, HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY, by **F. Grenet**.

Two entries deal with Iranian influences on arts of neighboring regions: GANDHARAN ART, Iranian contribution and Iranian connections to Gandharan art, by **B. A. Litvinsky**; CHINESE-IRANIAN RELATIONS xiii: the influence of Eastern Iranian art on Chinese art, by **M. L. Carter**.

Also discussed are life and works of four archeologists and art historians: PETER CALMEYER, German archeologist, by **W. Kleiss** and **A. S. Shahbazi**; HEINZ LUSCHEY, German archeologist and art historian, by **W. Kleiss**; ROLAND DE MECQUENEM, French archeologist, director, and excavator of Elamite sites in Khuzestan, by **L. Martinez-Seve**. Also treated is the Iranian antiquities collection at LOUVRE MUSEUM, by **P. Amiet**;

HISTORY: MEDIAN AND ACHAEMENID

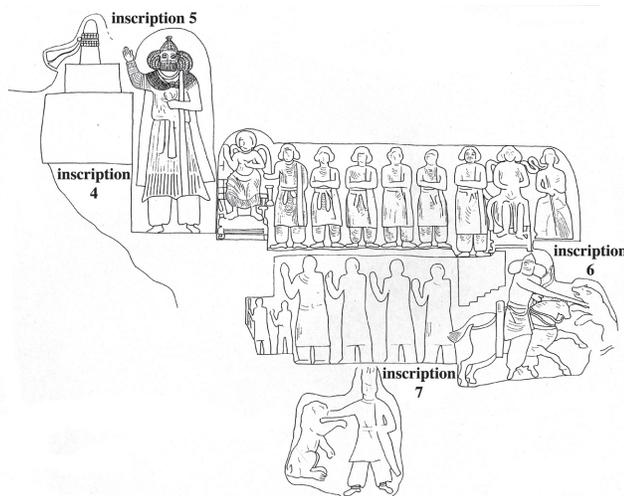
Median and Achaemenid History is treated in 19 entries: PHRAORTES, the second king of Median dynasty, by **I. Medvedskaya**; KASHTARITI, city

lord of Karkashshi, 7th century BCE; PERSEPOLIS ELAMITE TABLETS, Elamite administrative records; and BABYLONIAN CHRONICLES, Babylonian sources in reference to Persia, all by **M. Dandamayev**.

R. Schmitt has contributed the following six entries: GARMAPADA, fourth month of the Old Persian calendar; NISAYA the name of several Iranian regions and places; ORONTES, Greek form of four commanders' names; and three entries, each on Greek forms of an Achaemenid name: OXATHRES; OXYARTES, and OXYATHRES.

Other entries include: MITHRADATES VI EUPATOR, last king of Pontus, the Hellenistic kingdom that emerged in northern Asia Minor in the 3rd century BCE; and PONTUS, Hellenistic kingdom in Asia Minor, 4th century BCE, both by **B. McGing**; NEZAK, name on a local dynasty's coins in Kapisa (in Kabul region), late 7th century, by **F. Grenet**; PERSIAN GULF i. IN ANTIQUITY, by **D. T. Potts**; MOUNT MUGH, Sogdian castle near Samarqand, 7th-8th centuries, by **G. Semenov**; and OROITES, Achaemenid Satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, and Ionia, by **C. J. Brunner**.

Also treated are three historians and scholars who have contributed to Achaemenid studies: AMPELIUS, author of *Liber Memorial* referring to Achaemenids, 3rd century, by **P. P. Huyse**; DAVID LEWIS, epigrapher of Greece and, by extension of the Achaemenid empire, by **A. Kuhrt**; PETER JULIUS JUNGE, German ancient historian and Iranologist, by **A. S. Shahbazi**.



TANG-E SARVAK inscriptions

PARTHIAN AND SASANIAN HISTORY

Two entries deal with Parthian relations with Roman Empire: TRAJAN, Roman emperor's Parthian campaigns, 2nd century, by **E. Kettenhofen**; AXSE, Parthian hostage in Rome, 2nd century, by **M. L. Chaumont**.

Sasanian history is the subject of 10 entries: **A. S. Shahbazi** has contributed the following three entries of SASANIAN DYNASTY, the last pre-Islamic dynasty of Iran (3rd-7th centuries); SHAPUR, name of three Sasanian kings and notables; and YAZDEGERD I, Sasanian king, 5th century.

Other entries include: SASANIAN SUSA, by **G. Gropp**; SASANIAN ROCK-RELIEFS in Fars, by **G. Hermann** and **V. Curtis**; OUPHARIZES, general of the cavalry of Khosrow I, by **R. Frye**; SPAHBED, Sasanian title denoting a high military rank, by **R. Gyselen**; EAST AND WEST, English language quarterly of IsIAO (formerly IsMEO) in Rome since 1950, by **A. Panaino**.

ARMENIA: PRE-ISLAMIC RELATIONS WITH IRAN

Pre-Islamic Armeno-Iranian Relations are discussed in a number of entries: **N. Garsoian** has contributed the following entries: ARMENO IRANIAN RELATIONS, pre-Islamic; MAMIKONEAN, the most distinguished dynasty in Early Christian Armenia after the ruling Arsacid house; NAXARAR, term for para-

feudal, social pattern in early Armenia shared with the Parthians; **TIGRAN THE GREAT**, King of Armenia, 1st century BCE; and **SMBAT BAGRATUNI**, Armenian prince, head of the Bagratid house, 6th-7th centuries. Other entries are: **KAMASARAKAN**, Armenian noble claiming Arsacid origin, by **C. Toumaoff**; **THE IMAGE OF PERSIANS IN ARMENIA**, by **R. Thomson**; and **ABRAHAM OF EREVAN**, author of a history book in Armenian, by **G. Bournoutian**.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

Medieval history is discussed in 22 entries of which the followings are contributed by **C. E. Bosworth**: **MOHAMMAD B. ABD-ALLAH B. TAHER**, Taherid governor of Baghdad and Fars, 9th century; **YA'QUB b. LAYTH**, Saffarid ruler, 9th century; **KHALAF B. AHMAD**, Saffarid Amir, 10th century; **MANSUR B. NUH**, Samanid Amir, 10th century; **NASR B. AHMAD B. ESMA'IL**, Samanid Amir, 10th century; **NUH b. MANSUR**, Samanid Amir, 10th century; **ABU ALI MESKAVAYH**, Persian chancery official, well known historian and author in Buyid period, 10th-11th centuries; **ONSOR AL-MA'ALI KAY-KAVUS**, Ziyarid prince, and the author of *Qabus-nama*; and **VLADIMIR MINORSKY**, prominent Russian scholar of medieval Persian history and culture, 20th century.

Other entries on medieval history include: **ABD-AL-JABBAR AZDI**, governor of Khorasan and Abbasid historian, 8th century, by **G. R. Hawting**; **BAGHDAD**, Iranian connection ii. from Mongol Invasion to Ottoman Occupation, by **A. Zaryab**; **KHANDAQ**, fortified trenches or moats constructed from the Sasanian to the Islamic eras, by **M. G. Morony**; **ABU'L-HOSAYN MOEZZ-AL-DAWLA**, Buyid prince, 10th century, by **C. Cahen**; **MUSA YABGHU**, Uncle of Toghrel, founder of the Saljuq dynasty, by **O. Ozgudenli**; and an article has treated **MARILYN WALDMAN**, contemporary scholar of medieval Islamic History, by **D. Davis**.

Five entries treat the Mongol and Timurid periods: **JALAYERIDS**, dynasty in Iraq and Persia; and **MONGOLS**, an Altaic tribe who conquered Persia and founded the greatest empire ever, both by **P. Jackson**; **MANGHITS**, Mongol and Turkic tribes of the Golden Horde, by **A. von Kuegelgen**; **KHWAJA NEZAM-**

AL-DIN AHMAD, Timurid vizier and governor, 14th century, by **E. Glassen**; and **AMIRDOVLAT AMASIATSI**, Armenian physician and author, in the Ottoman period, 15th century, by **A. Sanjian**.

SAFAVID THROUGH AFSHARID PERIODS

Safavid and Afsharid history are treated in six entries: **NAJM-E-THANI**, Shah Esmail's representative in his religious and political capacity, by **M. Mazzaoui**; **SAFINA-YE SOLAYMANI**, Persian travel account of an embassy to Thailand of 17th century, by **C. Marcinkowski**; **JANI BAYG SHAMLU**, Ishik-Aqasi-bashi and Qurchi-bashi under Shah Safi I and Shah Abbas II, by **R. Mathee**; **FRANCE vii. FRENCH TRAVELERS TO PERSIA**, 17th century, by **A. M. Touzard**; **ABRAHAM OF CRETE**, author of chronicle about Nader Shah Afshar, by **G. Bournoutian**; and **SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY**, Anglo-Irish officer and Orientalist, 17th-18th centuries, by **P. Avery**.

QAJAR PERIOD

Fourteen entries discuss various aspects of Qajar history, including the biographies of **MOHAMMAD SHAH**, third ruler of Qajar dynasty, by **J. Calmard**; **MAJD-AL-MOLK**, Qajar official and poet, by **M. Dabirsiyaqi**; and **ALA-AL-SALTANA**, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime minister.

Four entries discuss historical sites: **ABBASABAD**, fortress built in 1810



Jean Chardin, French traveler to Persia, FRANCE vii

by Abbas Mirza; **ASKARAN**, village in Caucasus, site of Russo-Persian peace treaty; and **ASHTARAK**, site of Persian victory in 2nd Russian-Persian war in 1827, all by **K. Eqbal**; and **AMAMA**, village near Tehran, ruin of a Samanid fortress and birthplace of Anis-al-Dawla, Naser-al-Din Shah's favorite wife, by **A.-Q. Tafazzoli**. Two articles deal with provincial councils during the Constitutional Revolution: **ANJOMAN-E TABRIZ**, by **M. Ettehadieh**; and **ANJOMAN-E VELAYATI-E ISFAHAN**, by **A. Abtahi**.

Five articles treat European officers and diplomats who served in Qajar Iran: **ISIDORE BOROWSKY**, Polish officer in the Qajar army, by **B. Utas**; **JOSEPH PHILLIP FERRIER**, French soldier in the Persian service, by **J. Calmard**; **FILIPPO DE FILIPPI**, Director of the first



ANTOIN SEVREGUIN with Naser-al-Din Shah

Italian mission to Persia, by **A. Vanzan**; SIR GORE OUSELEY, British entrepreneur, diplomat, and orientalist, by **P. Avery**.

PAHLAVI PERIOD

Fourteen entries cover the notable figures and other topics of this period. Biographies of eight high office-holders of this period are prepared by **B. Aqeli**: F. AQEVLI, army general and president of National Monument Association; JAN MOHAMMAD KHAN AMIR ALA'i, military officer and governor of Khorasan; AHMAD-HOSAYN ADL, minister of agriculture and head of Plan Organization; MOSTAFA ADL, Jurist and diplomat; MOZAFFAR A'LAM, governor and minister of foreign affairs; ABD-ALLAH AMIR-TAHMASEBI, general, minister, and governor; MAJID AHI, ambassador, and minister of justice; and ABD-AL-QADIR AZAD, journalist and politician. Finally, MAHMUD JAM, Prime minister under Reza Shah, is treated based on research by **H. Ettehad**.

Other entries concerning the Pahlavi period include three entries on oil industry: OIL INDUSTRY i., Petroleum and its Products; and OIL INDUSTRY ii., Iran's Oil and Gas Resources, both by **A. Badakhshan** and **F. Najmabadi**; and OIL INDUSTRY iii., the history of oil agreements from 1901 to 1978, by **P. Mina**. Finally, LITERACY CORPS, educational program of the White Revolution, by **F. Sabahi**. There is also an article on the FISCAL SYSTEM OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, by **A. Mazarei**.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

A number of articles deal with various aspects of Iran's foreign relations: AUSTRIA i. History of Austrian-Persian diplomatic and commercial relations, by **H. Slaby**; AUSTRIA ii. Iranian Studies in Austria, by **X. Tremblay** and **N. Rastegar**; CANADA i. Iranian Community in Canada, by **M. Mannani**, **N. Rahimieh**, and **K. Sheibani**; CANADA ii. Persian studies in Canada, by **C. P. Mitchell**; THAILAND-IRANIAN RELATIONS, diplomatic relations; and PERSIAN CULTURAL PRESENCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, both by **C. Marcinkowski**; CASPIAN SEA IN MODERN TIMES, history of the Caspian Sea as related to the Russo-Persian relations, by **G. Mirfenderski**.



Shiraz in 1671, by Andre Daulier,
from SHIRAZ HISTORY,

GEOGRAPHY

Five entries deal with geography of Iran: BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN IRAN, discussing locations and characteristics of ecosystems in Iran, by **B. Riazi**; MAHARLU LAKE, a body of water near Shiraz, by **K. Afsar**; FAHRAJ, sub-province and town in the province of Yazd, by **Rezazadeh Langarudi**; QOM LAKE, by **E. Elhers**; and TEHRAN i., geography of the capital of Iran, by **X. de Planhol**.

Historical geography of Iran is discussed in 17 entries. **D. T. Potts** has contributed the following six entries: SHATT-AL-ARAB (Arvandrud), combined effluent of the Euphrates, Tigris, and Karun rivers; BANDAR-E LENGA, small port on the coast of Larestan, Persian Gulf; JASK, a port on the Makran coast; KHARG, island in the Persian Gulf with relics of pre-Islamic buildings; KISH, island in the Persian Gulf (recent installations); and QESHM, largest island in the Persian Gulf.

C. E. Bosworth has contributed the following entries: OSPANAT, Sasanian province; OTRAR, Medieval town of Transoxania; OBOLLA, port of Iraq during Islamic periods; OSTOVA, rural district of Northern Khorasan; ORDUBAD, town on the bank of Araxes (Aras) river; OSHNUYA, town in SW Azerbaijan.

Other entries on historical geography include: SHIRAZ, history since the Islamic conquest, by **A. S. Shahbazi**; OZGAND/OZKAND, Medieval city on Ferghana basin, by **B. Spuler**; OMAN SEA, sea link between Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, by **W. Floor**.

ISLAM, SHI'ISM, AND SUFISM

Fifteen entries are devoted to topics on Islam and Shi'ism: ABU BAKR ASAMM, a Mo'tazelite of Basra and scholar of the Koran, 9th century, by **F. W. Zimmermann**; JAHM B. SAFWAN, Islamic theologian of the Umayyad period, 8th century, by **J. Van Ess**; MOAYYAD F'IL-DIN SHIRAZI, representative of the Fatimid missions, 11th century, by **V. Klemm**; EBN ASHTAR, 'Alid commander under Ummayyads, 7th century, by **D. M. Dunlop**; YA'QUB AL-KOLAYNI, Imami Traditionist, 10th century, and QOTB-AL-DIN SA'ID RAVANDI, Imami author, traditionist, and jurist, 12th century, both by **E. Kohlberg**; MOHAMMAD-TAQI MAJLESI, Twelver Shi'ite jurist, and Hadith scholar, 17th century, by **R. Brunner**; SHAMS-AL-DIN-MOHAMMAD AMOLI, Shi'ite author, 14th century, by **D. O. Morgan**. NOSAYRIS, followers of a religion close to Shi'ism, by **M. Bar-Asher**. Shi'ite seminaries and communities are subject of four entries: SHI'ITE SEMINARIES IN IRAQ, by **M. Litvak**; SHI'ITES IN ARABIA, by **W. Ende**; SHI'ITES IN SOUTH-ASIA, by **C. Marcinkowski**.

Western scholars of Islam are treated in two articles: ALEX BENNINGSEN, scholar of Islam in U.S.S.R., 20th century, by **M. Rwykin**; and FRITZ MEIER, Swiss Islamicist, 20th century, by **G. Schubert**.

PERSIAN LINGUISTICS

A number of dialects and lexicons are treated under this category, including LORI DIALECT, by **C. Mackinnon**; and LARESTANI DIALECT, by **G. Wind-**



NEIL MACKENZIE

fuhr; and BANDARI, the native dialect of Bandar Abbas, by **M. Pelevin**.

S. Bayevsky has contributed the following entries on Persian lexicons: *TOHFAT-AL-AHBAB*, a Persian dictionary of early Safavid period by Owbahî Heravi; *MADAR-AL-AFAZEL*, Persian language dictionary of 16th century; *TOHFAT-AL-SA'ADA*, Early Persian dictionary by Zia' al Din Mohammad; *ME'YAR-E JAMALI WA MEFTAḤ-E ABU-ESHAQI*, dictionary by Shams-e Fakhri, 14th century; *KASHF-AL-LOGHAT*, Persian dictionary compiled in India, 16th century; *FARHANG-E WAFĀ'Ī*, Persian lexicon of literary terms, 16th century; *GHIATH-AL-LOGHAT*, Persian dictionary compiled in India, 19th century.

Other lexicons include: *CHERAGH-E HEDAYAT*, Persian dictionary compiled in India, 18th century, by **J. Perry**; *HAFT QOLZOM*, Persian dictionary compiled in India in the 19th century, by **S. Hushyar**. Also treated is an article on ARABIC ELEMENTS IN PERSIAN by **J. Perry**.

PERSIAN LITERATURE

Entries on classical and modern Persian literature include nine articles on Poets, three entries on divans, and six articles on writers, translators and scholars in the field. **P. Losensky** has contributed five entries on the following poets: SA'EB OF TABRIZ, Persian poet of late Safavid period; MOHTASHAM OF KASHAN, Persian poet of the Safavid period; VAHSHI OF BAFQ, Persian poet of the Safavid period; ORFI OF SHIRAZ, Persian poet of India, 16th century; TALEB OF AMOL, Persian poet, early 17th century.

Other poets treated are: MAJD-E HAMGAR, Medieval poet, 13th century, by **Z. Safa**; and SABER TAHERZADA,

Azerbaijani poet, 19th-20th centuries, by **H. Javadi**.

Also presented are three works in verse: *VIS O RAMIN*, the romance by As'ad Gorgani, 11th century, by **D. Davis**; *KHAMSA-YE JAMALI*, suit of five mathnawis in response to Nezami's *Khamasa*, by **P. Orsatti**; and *BORJ-NAMA*, a mathnavi by Anushirvan Ravari, 17th century, by **J. Amuzgar**.

Writers, translators, and scholars are treated in the following entries: TAQI MODARRESI, Persian novelist and psychiatrist, 20th century, by **N. Rahimieh**; HOSAYN AZAD-TABRIZI, anthologist and translator, 19th-20th centuries, by **H. de Bruijn**; SHAH-NAMA TRANSLATIONS IN SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES, by **C. V. Pederson**; EDWARD-BYLES COWELL, English scholar and translator, 19th century, by **P. Loloi**; H. S. GARLAND DARKE, lecturer in Persian at Cambridge University, by **J. Perry**; AND JIRÍ KRAMSKÝ, Czech linguist who specialized in Persian language studies, by **J. Becka**. Also presented is an entry on Persian literary influence on BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, by **H. Algar**.

Folklore is the subject of three entries: MAGIC IN LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE, in the Islamic period, by **M. Omidsalar**; MORSHED ABBAS ZARIRI, noted story-teller, early 20th century, by **J. Doostkhah**; ALI MIRDREKVANDI, author of a popular Lori epic in English, which shows similarities with Zoroastrian cosmogony, by **P. Kreyenbroek**.

PRESS

N. Pavin has contributed four entries on newspapers and journals: DANESHKADA, literary journal in Tehran (1918-19); DANESHKADA-YE ISFAHAN, literary journal in Isfahan (1925-35); RA'D, newspaper published in Tehran by Sayyed Zia' al-Din Tabataba'i



The resting place of
ARTHUR UPHAM POPE in Isfahan

(1292-1299); TAJADDOD, newspaper, official organ of the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan (1917-1929). Also treated are BAHAR-E MASHHAD, newspaper, early 20th century, by **E. Jaseem**; and AMIR KABIR PUBLISHERS, Persian publishing company (1949-79), by **A.-R. Jafari**.

ART

Four entries are devoted to this topic: ARTHUR UPHAM POPE, noted American scholar and historian of Persian art, by **N. Siver**; PHYLLIS ACKERMAN, scholar of Persian art, especially textiles, and Pope's associate, by **C. Montgomery**; ASIA INSTITUTE, institute for Persian art and archeology founded by Pope; and its journal, *ASIA INSTITUTE BULLETIN*, both by **R. Frye**. Other entries on art include: STUCCO ART, a versatile medium of decoration widely used from the Parthian until the late Qajar periods, by **J. Kröger**; KOH-I-NOOR, diamond brought to Iran from India, by **I. Amini**; HOSAYN KAZEMI, noted modern painter, by **V. Nassehi-Behnam**; SIAVOSH KASRA'Ī, famous poet and painter, by **H. Ettihad**; ANTONIN SEVRUGIN, Armenian-Iranian photographer, 19th century, by **D. Navab**; JULES LAURENS, French artist who depicted Oriental and Persian subjects, late 19th century, by **J. Calmard**; and ROBERT-LAURENCE BINYON, English poet, historian of Persian art, 19th-20th centuries, by **P. Loloi**.

MATERIAL CULTURE

Material culture is treated in four entries: AS, game of playing cards, by **M. Roschanzamir**; GLASS INDUSTRY, technique and production, by **W. Floor**; KORK, goat wool of Kerman, by **R. Matthee**; and TENTS, variety and construction in Iran, by **P. A. Andrews**.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Five articles discuss Iranian scientists of the 10th-16th centuries: **D. Pingree** has contributed the following articles: NOWBAKHTEI, theologian, philosopher and translator of Greek works in Baghdad, 10th century; ABU SA'ID SIRAFI, polymath and grammarian of Siraf, 10th century; AL-A'RAJ NISHABURI, astronomer, 13th-14th centuries. **G. Saliba** has treated the following two entries: GHIATH-AL-DIN KASHANI,

mathematician, astronomer, 14th-15th centuries; and SHAMS-AL-DIN KHAFRI, mathematician, planetary theorist, 16th century.

Two entries deal with medicine: AMIR-A'LAM, physician, professor of medicine, and founder of Persian Red Cross, by **B. Aqeli**; *BEHDASHT BARA-YE HAMA*, a magazine on health issues, by **A. Moarefi**.

MUSIC

Five influential masters of classical Persian music of the 20th century are treated: ALINAQI VAZIRI, composer, virtuoso *tar* player, musical theorist, and educator; and RUHOLLAH KHALEGHI, composer, music scholar and influential educator, both by **H. Farhat**; KHALEDI, Persian violinist and songwriter; and MOLUK ZARRABI, Persian singer and actress, both by **E. Nakjavani**; ALI-ASGHAR BAHARI, master of Persian fiddle, *kemancheh*, by **M. Varzi**. The history of the PIANO in Iran is treated by H. Farhat.

ETHNIC GROUPS

There are 10 entries on various ethnic groups: QASHQA'I TRIBE, conglomeration of clans with differing ethnicities in Fars; KASHKULI BOZORG, a main tribe of the Qashqa'i tribal confederacy; LASHANI, Turkicized Kurdish tribe in Fars; NAFAR, tribe of Fars and Tehran regions; JALALI, Turkish tribe of North-western Persia; KHAMSA, tribal confederacy in Fars province; KANGARLU, Turkic tribe of Azerbaijan and central



Begram ivory,
KABUL MUSEUM

Persia; KARA'I, Turkic-speaking tribe, all by **P. Oberling**, who has also contributed six entries on Kurdish tribes: KURDISH TRIBES, in Persia, Turkey, and Iraq; KHWAJAWAND, Kurdish tribe in Mazandaran; KALHOR, Kurdish tribe in Persian Kurdistan and Kermanshah; KORA SONNI, Kurdicized Turkic tribe in Western Persian Azerbaijan; KURUNI, Kurdish tribe of Kurdistan and Fars; MILAN, Kurdish tribe in Azerbaijan.

Also contributed is the entry on YEZIDIS, Heterodox Kurdish religious minority in Iraq, by **C. Allison**; and QA'WL, a type of poetry that plays a central role in the religious life of the Yezidis of Kurdistan; and KURDISH WRITTEN LITERATURE, both by **P. Kreyenbroek**. Other entries include AHMAD-E KHANI, Kurdish poet of the 17th-18th centuries, treated by **F. Shakeley**; and KRIVKOVA, Czech scholar of Iranian and Kurdish studies, 19th century, by **J. Becka**.

RELIGIOUS MINORITY GROUPS

Three entries deal with the Christians of pre-Islamic Iran: MAR MARI, Christian apostle, considered as the first missionary in the Arsacid Empire; MARTYRS i. CHRISTIAN, martyrs during the Sasanian period, both by **C. Jullien**; PAUL THE PERSIAN, Christian Persian and writer, 6th century BC, by **B. Bennett**.

Bahai and Jewish minority groups are the subject of four entries: HAGE'ULLAH, a Judeo-Persian weekly published in Tehran during 1920-23, by **A. Netzer**; NABIL-E AKBAR, title of Aqa Mohammad Qa'eni a prominent Bahai author and apologist, by **M. Foadi**; LAWH IN BAHAIISM, title of individual compositions of Baha-Allah and his son addressed to individuals or groups, by **M. Momen** and **B. T. Lawson**; Fazel Mazandarani's ZOHUR-AL-HAQQ, history of the first century of the Bahai faith, by **M. Momen**. Also treated is the MAN-DAEANS iv., Gnostic Baptist community in Iran, by **J. J. Buckley**.

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Afghanistan and Central Asia as well as Indo-Persia and Turco-Persian studies are the subject of a number of entries. Seven entries discuss Afghanistan: JAGORI, a tribal section of the Hazaras; and QARABAGH, district of

Ghazni Province, both by **A. Monsutti**; MOHAMMAD AYYUB KHAN, governor of Herat, 19th-20th centuries, by **R. D. McChesney**; OZAI DORRANI, Afghan inventor and developer, 20th century, by **Elr**.

AFGHANISTAN FORESTRY, extended also to Khorasan and Alborz, by **X. de Planhol**; GANDOMAK TREATY, agreement between Afghanistan and India, 19th century, by **J. Hanifi**; CHARLES MASSON, author of an archeological record of Eastern Afghanistan, by **E. Errington**; KABUL MUSEUM, by **C. Grissmann**.

Ten entries treat Central Asia: ISLAM IN TAJIKISTAN, since 1917, by **M. Atkin**; MIROBID SAIDO NASAFI and MUNSHI MIRZO SODIQI, Tajik poets of the 18th century; ABDULRAHMONI MUSHFIQI, Tajik poet, 19th century; and FAZLIDDIN MUHAMMADIEV, Tajik writer and editor, 20th century, all by **K. Hitchins**. SUYAB, archeological site in Central Asia, by **G. Semenov**; SOGDIAN TRADE, treating Sogdiana merchants of caravan trade in Central Asia, 5th-8th centuries, by **E. de la Vaissiere**; HERAUS, Central Asian clan chief of the Kushans, by **D. W. MacDowall**; ANDIJAN UPRISING, the 1898 attack on the Russian Companies in Anjidan, Central Asia, by **A. von Kuegelgen**. PAUL PELLIER, French scholar of languages and history of religions and cultures of Central Asia, 19th-20th century, by **S. Lieu**;

Indo-Persian cultural relations are discussed in six entries: ABU TALEB



Wooden effigy from Nuristan,
KABUL MUSEUM

KALIM, Indo-Persian poet, 17th century, by **D. Meneghini**; NAZIRI OF NISHABUR, Indo-Persian poet, 16th-17th centuries, by **P. Losensky**; PUNJABI, Persian elements in Indo-Aryan language of the Punjab and in SINDHI, Indo-Aryan language spoken mainly in the lower Indus valley of Sindh, both by **C. Shackle**; RABET, Indian author and historian writing in Persian, 19th century, by **M. Baqir**; MIR MOHAMMAD-TAQI KHAYAL, Indian author of the Persian *dastan*, 18th century, by **M. S. Arshad**.

Turco-Persian cultural relations are the subject of six entries: SHAMS-AL-DIN KAMAL PASHA-ZADA, Ottoman scholar, 15th-16th centuries; JAR-ALLAH-ZADA BAYANI, Turkish poet, 16th century; KHAJAZADA ASAD-EFENDI, Ottoman Shaikh al-Eslam, 16-17th centuries; BAHAI TABRIZI, calligrapher and poet, 19th-20th centuries; and AHMAD ATEs, Turkish scholar of Persian, 20th century, all by the late **T. Yazici**. Other articles include: PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS IN OTTOMAN AND TURKISH LIBRARIES, by **O. Ozgudenli**; and OTTOMAN-PERSIAN DIPLOMACY, during the Afsharid and Zand periods, by **E. Tucker**.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Five entries treat Iran's flora and fauna: BASIL, an aromatic plant; and RYE, *chavdar*, a type of grain grown in Persia, both by **H. A'lam**; BOTANICAL JOURNAL OF IRAN, in Persian, 1953-1956, by **V. Mozaffarian**; JACKAL, medium-size member of the Canidae family occurring throughout Afghanistan and Iran, by **S. C Anderson**; LEOPARD, largest member of cat family, and RED DEER, in nature and in Persian art, both by **E. Firouz**; and PERSIAN CAT, by **J.-P. Digard**.



LEOPARD

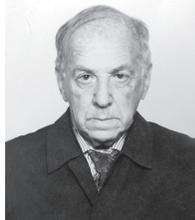
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SEMINAR ON IRANIAN STUDIES

PANJIKENT EXCAVATIONS

On October 4, 2004, Dr. **Boris Marshak** of the State Hermitage Museum of St. Petersburg led the discussion on the archeological work undertaken during the 2003 and 2004 seasons at Panjikent in Tajikistan.

Introducing the work that began in 1947, Dr. Marshak noted that one half of the territory of the city has now been excavated. Among the houses of citizens, one third were decorated with mural paintings, and the thousands of coins that were uncovered at the site have made it possible to establish a chronology for the houses and artifacts.

Temple 1 and Temple 2 are both similar structures having an outer and an inner courtyard. In Temple 1, a new find was a small Zoroastrian fire temple in a room attached to the temple. It is evident therefore that



Dr. Marshak

not only a variety of gods and goddesses, represented in the wall paintings, were worshipped at this temple but that Zoroastrian rituals also took place. The fire installations found previously had been in private houses and not in temple buildings.

Excavations of private houses revealed lower level storage areas with rooms for particular goods: leather, lumber, wheat etc. In one house on the upper level were potsherds on which scribal students had practiced writing.

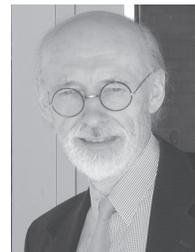
Paintings found within houses included a partial image of a goddess with a horse (Drvaspa - a male deity on Kushan coins) and a demonic figure having four arms holding weapons and wearing a headdress decorated with two severed hands and a human head. On a street near the home of a wealthy merchant is a stenciled scene of a white horse led by a youthful figure. The droppings of the horse are also shown in white and a large jar to contain these droppings is represented. Dr. Marshak

sees this scene as an illustration of a Persian tale concerning a poor youth who is given a reward of a mule or horse whose droppings were golden. Other painting fragments contain symbolic representations: jars (wealth), a trident (protection), and a bearded sun god with a red halo. Finally, Dr. Marshak discussed the area of a necropolis which were excavated.

UNITY AND DIVERSITY IN IRANIAN CIVILIZATION: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

On Wednesday November 10, 2004 Professor **Brian Spooner** of University of Pennsylvania led the discussion on "Unity and Diversity in Iranian Civilization: An Interdisciplinary Approach."

Prof. Spooner began his presentation by saying that the field of Iranian studies has been approached at various times over the past two and a half centuries through various disciplinary portals: philology, textual studies, history, and, more recently, social science disciplines. Once inside, most scholars, whatever their disciplinary training, have read and built on each other's work, producing a steady cumulation of knowledge and understanding of Iranian civilization. But social scientists, whatever their disciplinary specialization, have tended to pursue their studies of Iranian subjects in isolation from the work of scholars in the fields that were established earlier. As a result, there are now two Iranian-Studies literatures. Each group of scholars regard the other with some bemusement. It is time to bring them together. But it is not an easy task. Each group argues out of a different type of training, from different data and different assumptions (which are rarely made explicit). The *Encyclopaedia Iranica* is one of the few publications or enterprises, and certainly



Prof. Spooner

the only one of its stature, that requires and depends on the active participation of both groups. It has succeeded in bringing them together between the same covers. But the process of bringing them into active dialogue still has a long way to go. The long-term benefits of integrating this divided community of scholars would be comparable to the benefits generated over the past hundred years from interaction between insider Iranian scholars and outsider non-Iranian scholars.

Prof. Spooner then noted that his presentation is designed as a modest effort in integrating this divided community of scholars. It was prompted by the invitation to write an article for the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. The title of the article was to be "Peoples of Iran." For the social scientist this title begs more than one question. Specifically, what is Iran that it should be composed of more than one people? What is a people, if more than one of them shares the common (presumably cultural) designation of Iranian? Most importantly, perhaps, by including a variety of "peoples" under the heading "Iranian" we open up questions about the nature of the relationship between them. These questions cannot be ignored. Perhaps the answers appear obvious. But Prof. Spooner has not been able to find any clear statement of them, and he suspects that specialists in the field may disagree.

A.V. WILLIAMS JACKSON: PIONEER OF IRANIAN STUDIES IN AMERICA

On Tuesday December 7, 2004 Dr. **Priscilla Soucek**, Hagop Kevorkian Professor of Islamic Art, Institute of Fine Arts at NYU, led the discussion on "The life and Accomplishments of A.V. Williams Jackson."

Prof. Soucek began her talk by noting that A. V. Williams Jackson was the first important American scholar to specialize in the study of ancient Iran, its languages and religion. A life-long New Yorker, he was academically and personally closely identified with



Prof. Soucek

Columbia University. He entered it as a student in 1879 at the age of 17, earned from it four degrees and was employed there as a faculty member from his graduation in 1883 until his retirement in the spring of 1935, two years before his death on August 8, 1937.

She then stated that Jackson's years at Columbia coincided with the tenure of three remarkable presidents: Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard (1864-1880), Seth Low (1880-1901) and Nicholas Murray Butler (1902-45). In different ways these three men worked to restructure Columbia by emulating features of European, particularly, German universities. In many respects, the career of Williams Jackson exemplified the transplantation of the German scholarly ideal of *Wissenschaft* to America. Jackson's career during the 1880s followed a double track: he taught courses in English literature and he studied both Indian and Iranian languages. His first exposure to these languages came during his senior year, 1882-83 when he studied Sanskrit and Zendic, as the Avestan language was then known, with Edward Washburn Hopkins. After graduation Jackson continued his studies of Avestan and Sanskrit both in this country and in Europe. His most intense exposure to European scholarship came during his residence at the University of Halle-Wittenburg which occurred between the summer 1887 and the fall of 1889.

While in Halle he studied Avestan with Karl Friedrich Geldner and Sanskrit and Pakrit with Richard Pischel. The fruits of Jackson's intensive study of the Avesta is manifested not only in dozens of articles on Avestan topics but in a series of monographs His *Avestan Grammar in comparison with Sanskrit* of 1892 which is still considered the best introduction to that subject. In 1885 Jackson's international reputation led Columbia's President, Seth Low, to appoint him to the Chair of Indo-Iranian Philology in the newly formed department of Oriental Languages and Comparative Philology," Jackson occupied this position from 1885 until his retirement in 1935. During the 1890s, Jackson began to publish studies about the religion of Ancient Iran that culminated in his monograph *Zorasater: the Prophet of Ancient Iran* which appeared in 1898.

RECONSTRUCTING BAM

On February 8, 2005, Dr. **Mina Marefat** of the Library of Congress led the discussion on "Reconstructing Bam: Designing for the Future Using the Past."

Dr. Marefat began her seminar by noting that Bam is a large oasis owing its existence to the runoff from the mountains and particularly to its system of 25 qanats. A Sasanian edifice, Bam had been developed to a walled stronghold in a region plagued by repeated incursions and banditry. Constructed on a hill with a radius of about 1.5km, the Bam Citadel (*Arg-e Bam*) at one time the city proper, has a long and colorful history. It shares a definite plan, characteristic of a Persian town. Surrounded by a deep moat the citadel was structured within three walls:



Dr. Marefat

behind the first wall we find the ruins of buildings that housed merchants and artisans as well as citadel's guards. This main residential quarter of the town was expanded during the 19th and 20th centuries to the present city of Bam. Behind the second wall we find the homes of urban notables and finally, behind the third wall, on the highest point in the citadel, the seat of governor and the residences of governing notables. The traditional architecture of Bam represents much more than historical relics, mosques, bazaars, caravanserais, traditional schools (*madresehs*), buildings especially designed for religious ceremonies (*takyas*), cisterns (*aban-bars*), public bath houses (*hammams*), wind towers (*badgirs*), refrigerators (*yakhchals*), and courtyards. Fired and unfired brick construction reveal brilliant use of available resources, passive cooling, wind and solar energy. Bam represents a cultural laboratory of ancient sustainable building processes.

Concluding her remarks, Dr. Marefat stated that smart growth, low impact development, eco-urbanism, livable communities, sustainable development are current terms used by planners and designers on the cutting edge in the West. Blending human habitat with natural ecosystems has been intrinsic

and integral to Persian local building traditions. With innovation it is possible to revitalize and update the timeless principles of Persian architecture to withstand earthquakes. With creativity it is possible to reinvigorate development that fosters pride and reinforces cultural identity for the community and the nation. In reconstructing Bam, the past can be a beacon for the future.

THE PEOPLES OF ANCIENT IRAN

On March 15, 2005 Dr. Christopher J. Brunner, Associate Editor of the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, led the discussion on “Looking at the Peoples of Ancient Iran What’s in a Name?”

Dr. Bruner introduced his seminar by noting that he would review some familiar sources for the ethnography of the earliest historical Iranians: these are the Avesta, the inscriptions of the Achaemenid kings Darius I and Xerxes I, and Greek and Latin literature, especially the third-century A.D. Geography of Claudius Ptolemy. Discussion fell into two main topics: (1) evolution from Indo-Iranian roots of the key term *dahyu* “people, land” used by Zoroaster,



Dr. Brunner

the Young Avesta, and the Achaemenids; (2) people names: form and meaning; use with personal names; contrast of the ethnic consciousness and assertiveness

of the Achaemenid kings with the general absence of ethnic qualifiers for personal names in the other sources.

Discussing the notion of *Dahyu*, Dr. Brunner explained that in the Old Indic *Rg Veda* the words *Dasyu/Dasa* are ethnic terms designating the dark-skinned non-Aryas who already lived in northwest India—“the other people, not us Aryas.” In the Iranian-speaking world we find related words as self-descriptors—the *Daae* (one of Herodotus’s Persian tribes) and *Dahae* (a major Saka group). Darius I, like the Indians, gives a sense of otherness to the Old Persian word *dahyu*: he applies a different term (*kâra*) to his own people, the Persians, whose status differs from that of the other peoples of the empire; this term. He references the *dahyu* of

the empire as either peoples (especially when no territory is actually controlled) or lands. At Persepolis he uses people and land names indifferently (without *dahyu*) to describe his domain. The ambivalence of *dahyu* seems natural for a society going through a transition to fixed settlement and delimited transhumance. Herodotus’s description (3.89) of Darius’s political organization, as well as the levying of tribute and troops “by peoples,” shows the ongoing importance of the ethnic component. The senses of “people” and “land” also seems interchangeable in Zoroaster’s hymns, the Gathas of the Avesta. Similarly, at the broadest level of the Young Avesta’s lineage-based system, we find: *Nmâna* “household” *Vis* “clan” *Zantu* “tribe” *Dahyu* “land/people.” The process of laying down an ethnic name onto a land is illustrated in the Avesta for *Gorgân*, replacing its pre-Iranian name, and for *Soghd*, replacing an Iranian one. In *Bactria* a clan name **Zariyâspa* competed with the (already Indo-Iranian?) name represented in Old Persian, *Bâxtrii*.

After discussion of the regional distribution of ethnic names in Ptolemy, Dr. Brunner turned to Old Iranian personal names: we do not infer from these any compelling need to identify tribal affinity or lineage—say, in the manner of the tribe and clan names among the Pashtuns. This despite Darius at *Naqsh-e Rostam*, giving his lineage and his iteration of individuals’ *dahyu* affiliations. In the Avesta, use of *dahyu* qualifiers with names is rare, compared with use of clan names (sparingly, for people of aristocratic lineage), which have adjective and plural noun forms similar to *dahyu* names. In the classical sources, too, ethnic terms/phrases with Persian personal names are sparse.

In conclusion, Dr. Brunner touched on other points, such as the question of which names in our sources were actually used by the people and which are epithets given by Iranians or others, and on the opportunity that exists for systematic linguistic study of the ethnic names in the same manner as the ancient personal names.

The summary of the seminars given in April and May, by Dr. **Barry Flood** and Prof. **Holly Pittman**, will be published in the Fall issue of the 2005 Newsletter.

DAVID STRONACH AWARDED GOLD MEDAL

Prof. David Stronach, frequent contributor to the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, was the recipient of the 2004 Archaeological Institute of America’s Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeologi-



Prof. Stronach

cal Achievement. This is the AIA’s highest award and it is made annually in recognition of a scholar who has made distinguished contributions to archaeology through his/her fieldwork, publications, and teaching.

The citation made particular reference to Prof. Stronach’s excavations, from 1961–63, at *Pasargadae*, the capital of *Cyrus the Great*, and to his subsequent excavations, from 1967 to 1977, at *Tepe Nush-i Jan*, a chiefly religious site of Median date located to the south of *Hamadan*. In addition, reference was made to a range of published contributions—architectural, historical, and religious—most notably in connection with Achaemenian and Median studies; as also to his tenure as Director of the British Institute of Persian Studies from 1961 to 1980 and to his years as the Professor of Near Eastern Archaeology at the University of California, Berkeley from 1981 to 2004.

Prof. Stronach was also the recipient of a two-volume *Festschrift* in 1999 entitled *Neo-Assyrian, Median, Achaemenian and Other Studies in Honor of David Stronach*, published in two vols. as *Iranica Antiqua* 23 (1998) and 24 (1999).

RADIO FRANCE’S IRANICA PROGRAMS: THE FIFTH YEAR

April 2005 marked the fifth anniversary of a series of weekly programs titled *Negahi be Daneshname-ye Iranica* (A Look at the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*), broadcast since April 2000 by the Persian service of *Radio France Internationale* (RFI) on the Iranian civilization, culture and history. The series, designed in a Q & A format, has provided listeners with the recent develop-

ments in academic research on the various facets of Iran's history and culture. A number of acclaimed scholars, many of them affiliated with the *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, have been interviewed by Mr. **Farzad Djavadi**, the producer and host of the series. The appreciation of the Persian audience of their own cultural heritage has been substantial



Mr. Djavadi

and has induced them to further explore the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* itself. To broaden the appeal of its programming, the RFI transmits its programs via short wave signals which are distributed worldwide and also disseminated via the Internet.

A detailed account of the program was presented in the Fall 2000 and Spring 2003 issues of the *CIS Newsletter*, tracing the chronological progression of Persian history and civilization from ancient to modern times as discussed by scholars of different fields.

In the last two years the course of Persian history and civilization after the Saljuq period has been discussed by **Franklin Lewis** (The flourishing of the Persian ghazal), **Abu Ala Soudavar** (Persian art and architecture under the Mongols), **Jalal Matini** (Sa'di's life and times), **Mohammad Ali Katouzian** (Sa'di's *Golestan*, *Bustan* and lyric poetry), **Houra Yavari** (translations of Sa'di's works into other languages), **Mohammad Ali Este'lami** (the life and times of Hafez), **Ahmad Karimi Hakkak** (Hafez's poetry), **Parvin Loloi** (translations of Hafez's works into other languages), **Amnon Netzer** (Judeo-Persian literature), **Leonard Lewisohn** (the life and times of Jami), **Manouchehr Parsadoust** (the rise of Safavids, the spread of Shi'ism and its socio-political impacts), **Ehsan Yarshater** (Indian style of Persian poetry), **Ravan Farhadi** (the Afghan conquest and the fall of the Safavids), **John Perry** (post-Safavid dynasties), **Abbas Amanat** (the rise of the Qajars), **George Bournoutian** (Perso-Russian wars), and **Mashallah Adjoudani** (Literary Renaissance and the advent of modernity in Iran).

The list of future topics scheduled for broadcasting includes the Constitutional Revolution and its socio-

KHOSROW SEMNANI

Continued from page 1

of Engineering Administration Degree in 1977 from the University of Utah. In 1980 he formed S. K. Hart Engineering providing consulting services in the environmental protection industry. In 1987 he founded Envirocare of Utah, currently the largest nuclear waste processing and disposal company in the country.

He has served as Vice-Chairman of *Encyclopaedia Iranica* Foundation Board of Trustees since 1998. He has been involved in various charitable activities for many years and has established the Semnani Foundation to expand his philanthropic work.

He would like to focus on a plan to make the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* self-sufficient through making its Endowment Fund meet its goal.

politico-cultural impacts; the life and works of literary and political figures of the period; the rise in the number and range of newspapers; the emergence and development of the printing press and journalism; the creation of the Dar al-fonun; the introduction of imported literary genres, and the gradual emergence of modern fiction and poetry.

FRIENDS OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA IRANICA IN HAMBURG

On May 6, 2005, the Hamburg Chapter of the Association of the Friends of the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* inaugurated its activities at Hamburg Museum of Ethnology. A group of Iranian and German friends of the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* participated in the event.

In his opening remarks, Prof. **Djalal Khaleghi Motlagh**, President of the Association, welcomed the participants and explained the work of the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* and its unique role in the preservation and dissemination of various aspects of Persian cultural heritage and the contributions it has made to world civilization. Following the reading of Prof. Yarshater's message to the friends of the *Encyclopaedia* by Dr. Khaleghi, Mr. **Abdol-Hamid**



From left, M. Rowshanzamir, Dr. Khaleghi, G. Khosravi, S. Golgozin, and A. Eshragh

Eshragh, secretary of the Association des Amis de l'*Encyclopédie Iranica* in Paris, described the process of preparation of entries and publication of the *Encyclopaedia*. He concluded by explaining how the new approach of electronic publication of entries prior to their print publication has drastically increased the pace and the expenses of the *Encyclopaedia* and consequently its need for substantial support from its friends.

The inaugural event was followed by performances by the well-known vocalist **Gity Nowrouzi** and pianist, **Firouz Bahar Nowrouzi**. Finally, Dr. **Farhad Showghi**, recited some poems by Ahmad Shamlou in Persian and German.

FRIENDS OF ENCYCLOPAEDIA IRANICA IN AUSTRALIA

In April 2005, Mr. **Masoud Rowshan** and Mr. **Mahmoud Dehgani**, who have a deep interest and commitment in promoting Iranian culture, initiated the formation of the Australian Chapter of the Association of the Friends of the *Encyclopaedia Iranica* to introduce the *Encyclopaedia* to the Persian community and to other supporters of Persian cultural heritage.

The inaugural meeting of the Association was held in Sydney on April 7th and the following board members were elected: Masoud Rowshan as Public Officer and President, Mahmoud Dehgani as Vice-President, **Rostam Bahram-Ali** as Treasurer, and **Behnam Ghavaseh** as Assistant Secretary. The association has met several times to formalize goals, create plans for its activities. Its membership is growing slowly. The registration and incorporation of the Association are currently being finalized.

Books for Sale

NOTES ON THE SHAHNAME ***(YADDASHT-HA-YE SHAHNAME)***

By Dr. Djalal Khaleghi-Motlagh, volumes 1 & 2. No other work of Persian literature has been so carefully and so thoroughly examined. Every single line, allusion, or names has been amply explained.

Price: \$65 per volume

THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN IRAN

This volume consists of articles extracted from the first 12 volumes of the *Encyclopædia Iranica* and includes medical institutions, works on medicine, biographies of medical scholars and physicians, etc.

Price: \$39.00

HIGHLIGHTS OF PERSIAN ARTS ILLUSTRATED

Edited by Richard Ettinghausen and Ehsan Yarshater.

A comprehensive account of Persian art from the beginning to the present by outstanding scholars.

Price: \$49.00

HISTORY OF SHAH ABBAS BY ESKANDAR BEG

Translated by Roger Savory in 3 volumes with complete subject and proper names index.

Price: \$129.00

SADEQ HEDAYAT: AN ANTHOLOGY

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