



BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGUES I. IN THE WEST

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGUES

i. In the West

Catalogues of manuscripts and bibliographies of printed works on Iran compiled by scholars in Europe (including Russia) and North America are the focus here. Description by others of Iranian materials in Western collections or published in Western languages will also be considered.

1. Catalogues.

European interest in Iranian bibliography was awakened in the 16th and early 17th centuries, when manuscripts were brought to the West in ever-increasing numbers and became much sought after by humanists engaged in Oriental studies. Many manuscripts written in Persian found their way into the libraries of princes, universities, and individual scholars. The beginnings of Western collections during this period can be reconstructed from handwritten inventories, auction catalogues, and other contemporary sources. One example is the catalogue by the French mathematician Pierre Gassendi of rare books brought from the East by the Dutch Orientalist Jacobus Golius, which was published in 1630. Most of the manuscripts in this list can still be identified among the earliest acquisitions of the University of Leiden library



(Witkam, p. 54). Early inventories of manuscripts from the Middle East can also be found in general library catalogues like those published by the University of Leiden library (1674, 1716; cf. Drewes et al., pp. 33-35) and the Bibliothèque du Roi in Paris (1739; cf. Blochet). In 1787 Joannes Uri published the first volume of a special catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (*Bibliothecae Bodleianae Codicum Manuscriptorum Orientalium . . . Catalogus . . .*, pt. 1: *Codices Manuscripti Arabici*). (For the formation of the oldest collections in the Biblioteca Vaticana, see Levi della Vida).

In the 19th century, though it remained more common for Persian manuscripts to be catalogued with those in other Eastern languages (usually Arabic, Turkish, Pashto, and Hindustani) in comprehensive works, a few separate catalogues of Persian manuscripts also began to appear. This development was partly the result of colonial expansion, during which Persian manuscripts began to arrive in the West in greater numbers; naturally libraries in the British isles benefited most from this situation (see, for instance, Charles Rieu's account of the growth of the Persian collection in the British Museum). Furthermore, careful description came to be recognized as a necessary prerequisite for properly documented studies of Eastern civilizations. Catalogues thus developed from mere inventories into sophisticated bibliographical tools, many of which contained discussions of basic questions in the history of Persian literature. The publication of bibliographical and biographical sources also made identification of writers and works easier; especially important were editions published by Gustav Flügel of Ḥājī Qalīfa's *Kašf al-zonūn* and Ebn al-Nadīm's *Ketāb al-fehrest*. Persian *taḍkeras* (biographical compendia) were brought to the notice of Western scholars by Nathaniel Bland, Hermann Ethé, and others. Outstanding 19th-century examples of the descriptive treatment of Persian manuscripts are the catalogues of the Austrian Hofbibliothek by Flügel (*Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der kaiserlich-königlichen Hofbibliothek zu Wien*, 3 vols., Vienna, 1865-67), the British Museum by Rieu (*Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the British Museum*, 3 vols. and suppl., London, 1879-95, repr. London, 1966, 1968), the Prussian Königliche

Bibliothek by Wilhelm Pertsch (*Die Handschriften-Verzeichnisse der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin IV: Verzeichniss der persischen Handschriften*, Berlin, 1888), the Bodleian Library by Eduard Sachau and Ethé (*Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindustānī and Pushtū Manuscripts in the Bodleian*



Library I, Oxford, 1889), and the India Office library in London by Ethé (*Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office I*, London, 1903). Descriptions of collections in a number of other European cities were also published: Othmar Frank, *Ueber die morgenländischen Handschriften der königlichen Hof- and Central-Bibliothek in München* (Munich, 1814); J. Aumer, *Die persischen Handschriften der königlichen Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in München* (Munich, 1866); Heinrich O. Fleischer, *Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Orientalium Bibliothecae Regiae Dresdensis* (Leipzig, 1831); Fleischer, *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Senatoria Civitatis Lipsiensis Asservantur* (Grimma, 1838); Heinrich Ewald, *Verzeichniss der orientalischen Handschriften der Universitäts-Bibliothek zu Tübingen* (Tübingen, 1839); Pertsch, *Die orientalischen Handschriften der herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Gotha. Erster Teil. Die persischen Handschriften* (Vienna, 1859); Albrecht Krafft, *Die arabischen, persischen and türkischen Handschriften der K. K. Orientalischen Akademie zu Wien* (Vienna, 1842); Carl Johan Tornberg, *Codices Arabici, Persici et Turcici Bibliothecae Regiae Universitatis Upsaliensis* (Uppsala, 1849); Tornberg, *Codices Orientales Bibliothecae Regiae Universitatis Lundensis* (1 vol., Lund, 1850; supplement, Lund, 1853); Reinhard P. A. Dozy, Pieter de Jong, Michael J. de Goeje, and Martinus Th. Houtsma, *Catalogus Codicum Orientalium Bibliothecae Academiae Lugduno Batavae* (6 vols., Leiden, 1851-77; see volume V for collections in other Dutch cities); August F. Mehren, *Codices Orientales Bibliothecae Regiae Havniensis III: Codices Persici, Turcici, Hindustanici Variique Alii . . .* (Copenhagen, 1857); P. de Jong, *Catalogus Codicum Orientalium Bibliothecae Academiae Regiae Scientiarum* (Leiden, 1862); Bernhard Dorn, *Die Sammlung von morgenländischen Handschriften, welche die kaiserliche öffentliche Bibliothek zu St. Petersburg im Jahre 1864 von Hrn. v. Chanykov erworben hat* (St. Petersburg, 1865); and Victor Rosen, *Les manuscrits persans de l'Institut des Langues Orientales (du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères) décrits par le Baron Victor Rosen* (St. Petersburg, 1886); and Edward G. Browne, *A Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Cambridge* (Cambridge, 1896).

These activities continued into the present century, though only a few of the most important contributions can be mentioned here: The Persian manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale were described by Edgar Blochet (*Bibliothèque Nationale. Catalogue des manuscrits persans*, 4 vols., Paris, 1905-34), the personal collection of E. G. Browne by Browne and Reynold A. Nicholson (*A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental MSS. Belonging to the Late E.*



G. Browne, Cambridge, 1932), the Biblioteca Vaticana by Ettore Rossi (*Elenco dei manoscritti persiani della Biblioteca Vaticana*, Vatican City, 1948), and The Chester Beatty Library by James V. S. Wilkinson, Arthur J. Arberry and others (*A Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts and Miniatures*, 3 vols., Dublin, 1959-62). The catalogues of the Bodleian Library were brought up to date by A. F. L. Beeston (*Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindustânî and Pushtû Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library III: Additional Persian Manuscripts*, Oxford, 1954), that of the Cambridge libraries by Browne (*A Supplementary Hand-list of the Muhammadan Manuscripts in the Libraries of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, Cambridge, 1922) and Arberry (*A Second Supplementary Hand-list of the Muhammadan Manuscripts in the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, Cambridge, 1952), and that of the British Museum by G. M. Meredith-Owens (*Handlist of Persian Manuscripts, 1895-1966*, London, 1968). After World War II work on the Persian collections in the libraries of Leningrad was resumed by N. D. Miklukho-Maklaï and his colleagues (*Opisanie persidskikh i tadjhikskikh rukopiseï Instituta Vostokovedeniya (Narodov Azii)*, 8 vols. to date, Moscow and Leningrad, 1955-), O. F. Akimushkin and others (*Persidskie i tadjhikskie rukopisi Instituta Narodov Azii. Kratkii alfavitnyi katalog*, 2 vols., Moscow, 1964), and A. T. Tagirdzhanov, *Opisanie tadjhikskikh i persidskikh rukopiseï Vostochnogo otdela Biblioteki LGU* (I, Leningrad, 1962), and idem, *Spisok tadjhikskikh, persidskikh i tyurkskikh rukopiseï Vostochnogo otdela Biblioteki LGU* (Leningrad and Moscow, 1967). In Germany volumes devoted to Persian manuscripts have been published in the union catalogue *Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland*, two of them have been compiled respectively by Wilhelm Eilers and Wilhelm Heinz (vol. XIV, pt. 1, Wiesbaden, 1968) and Soheila Divshali and Paul Luft (vol. XIV, pt. 2, Wiesbaden, 1980). In the United States catalogues of Persian manuscripts were published by A. V. Williams Jackson and Abraham Yuhannan (*A Catalogue of the Collection of Persian Manuscripts . . . Presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, by Alexander Smith Cochran*, New York, 1914), Nicholas N. Martinovitch (*A Catalogue of Turkish and Persian Manuscripts Belonging to Robert Garrett and Deposited in the Princeton University Library*, Princeton, 1926), Mohamed E. Moghadam and Yahya Armajani (*Descriptive Catalog of the Garrett Collection of Persian, Turkish and Indic Manuscripts . . .*, Princeton and London, 1939), and Muhammed A. Simsar (*Oriental Manuscripts of the John Frederick Lewis Collection in the Free Library of Philadelphia*, Philadelphia, 1937).

Subject catalogues of Persian manuscripts have been comparatively rare, but



an unfinished project undertaken by Henry M. Elliot to inventory the Persian historiography of India (*Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammadan India*, vol. 1, Calcutta, 1850) and William H. Morley's catalogue of historical works in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society (*A Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Manuscripts in the Arabic and Persian Languages . . .*, London, 1854) should be mentioned. Adolf Fonahn listed Persian sources for the history of medical science (*Zur Quellenkunde der persischen Medizin*, Leipzig, 1910), and more recently Lutz Richter-Bernburg has published *Persian Medical Manuscripts at the University of California, Los Angeles* (Malibu, 1978). A catalogue of the texts of Persian passion plays donated by Enrico Cerulli to the Vatican Library was compiled by Rossi and Alessandro Bombaci (*Elenco di drammi religiosi persiani (Fondo mss. Vaticani Cerulli)*, Vatican City, 1961).

Illustrated manuscripts have received special treatment in catalogues. A pioneering work in this genre was the catalogue of the University of Istanbul library by Feluni Edhem and Ivan Stchoukine (*Les manuscrits orientaux illustrés de la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Stamboul*, Paris, 1933). Wilkinson and his colleagues described the miniatures in the Chester Beatty Library (see above). Basil W. Robinson devoted much attention to problems in the history of style and iconography in his descriptions of illustrated manuscripts in three major British libraries: *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian Paintings in the Bodleian Library* (Oxford, 1958), *Persian Paintings in the India Office Library* (London, 1976), and *Persian Paintings in the John Rylands Library* (London, 1980). The union catalogue of illustrated manuscripts in Germany was prepared by Barbara Flemming, P. Luft, and Hanna Sohrweide under the guidance of Stchoukine (*Verzeichnis XVI*, Wiesbaden, 1971). The catalogue of illustrated manuscripts in the British Library and the British Museum by Norah M. Titley (*Miniatures from Persian Manuscripts*, London, 1977) also contains an extensive subject index to the miniatures described. The most recent major contribution to this branch of Persian bibliography is the description of illustrated manuscripts in the Austrian Nationalbibliothek by Dorothea Duda (*Islamische illuminierte Handschriften der österreichischen Nationalbibliothek in Wien*, Vienna, 1983).

Western scholars have also taken part in exploration of collections in Eastern countries. Aloys Sprenger's description of poetry manuscripts in Lucknow (*Catalogue of the Library of the King of Oudh*, Calcutta, 1854) set an example for the cataloguing of Persian materials in libraries on the Indian subcontinent. The collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal were treated by Vladimir



Ivanow in several volumes (*Concise Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Calcutta, 1924; *First Supplement*, Calcutta, 1927; *Second Supplement*, Calcutta, 1928; *Concise Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the Curzon Collection*, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1926). Ivanow also made a pioneering survey of the literary heritage of the Ismaʿili community in India (*A Guide to Ismaili Literature*, London, 1933; rev. ed., Tehran, 1963). Toward the end of the 19th century, Paul Horn made an initial survey of the rich holdings of Persian manuscripts in the libraries of Istanbul (“Persische Handschriften in Constantinopel,” *ZDMG* 54, 1900, pp. 275-332, 475-509). After World War I, when Turkish libraries became more accessible to European scholars, Hellmut Ritter, who lived many years in Istanbul, was able to investigate their collections thoroughly. He generously shared his great bibliographical knowledge with other scholars, notably Nicholson, for his edition of *Maṭnawī-e maʿnawī*, and Charles A. Storey. Ritter also made known a great number of manuscripts in a series of articles entitled “Philologica,” which appeared in *Der Islam* (1928-42) and *Oriens* (1948-61). Most of these articles were devoted to the works of mystical writers (Anṣārī, the Sohravardīs, writers on the theory of love) and poets (Sanāʿī, Jalāl-al-Dīn Rūmī and his circle, ‘Aṭṭār). Specialized studies on historical works in Persian located in Istanbul were carried out by Felix Tauer (“Les manuscrits persans historiques des bibliothèques de Stamboul,” *Archív orientální* 3, 1931, pp. 87-118, 303-26, 462-91; 4, 1932, pp. 92-107, 193-207). Max Krause catalogued mathematical texts (*Stambuler Handschriften islamischer Mathematiker*, Berlin, 1936) and Fritz Meier Sufi literature (“Stambuler Handschriften dreier persischer Mystiker,” *Der Islam* 24, 1937, pp. 1-39). With the support of UNESCO, Ritter initiated a comprehensive survey of manuscripts containing Persian poetry in the libraries of Istanbul. After publication of the first results by Herbert W. Duda (“Die Persischen Dichterhandschriften der Sammlung Esʿad Efendi zu Istanbul,” *Der Islam* 39, 1964, pp. 38-70) and Ahmed Ateş (*Istanbul kütüphanelerinde Farsça manzum eserler I*, Istanbul, 1968), this project was discontinued. Serge de Laugier de Beaurecueil compiled a volume on Oriental manuscripts kept in several libraries in Kabul and Herat (*Manuscrits d’Afghanistan*, Cairo, 1964).

During the 19th century lithographed editions were issued in countries where Persian literature was cultivated. They are often as important to philological research as are manuscripts from the same period. Many of these editions are listed in Edward Edwards, *A Catalogue of the Persian Printed Books in the*



British Museum (London, 1922); in Arberry, *Catalogue of the India Office Library II*, pt. 6: *Persian Books* (London, 1937); and in O. P. Shcheglova, *Katalog litografirovannykh knig na persidskom yazyke v sobranii Leningradskogo otdeleniya Instituta Vostokovedeniya AN SSSR* (Moscow, 1975).

Periodicals published in Iran during the years of the Constitutional Revolution were the subject of Browne's *The Press and Poetry of Modern Persia* (Cambridge, 1914). A more comprehensive survey of such material is now available in *Union Catalogue of Persian Serials and Newspapers in British Libraries*, edited by Ursula Sims-Williams (London, 1985). During the last decade Wolfgang H. Behn has published several bibliographies of political literature originating in opposition groups outside Iran since 1962, as well as inside Iran during the Islamic Revolution: *The Iranian Opposition in Exile* (Wiesbaden, 1979), *Islamic Revolution or Revolutionary Islam in Iran* (Berlin, 1980), *Power and Reaction in Iran* (Berlin, 1981, a supplement to the preceding volumes), *The End of a Revolution. A Bibliographical Postscript to the Islamic Revolution in Iran* (Berlin, 1984), and, together with Willem Floor, *Twenty Years of Iranian Power Struggle* (on political periodicals published in 1962-81). These bibliographies include selective indications of where materials can be located. The German Dokumentationsdienst Moderner Orient has collected data on periodicals in *Zeitschriftenverzeichnis moderner Orient* (Hamburg, 1979). Periodical literature on modern developments in Iran and Afghanistan is also included within the scope of the historical bibliography *The Middle East in Conflict* (Santa Barbara, 1985).

Although the sheer quantity of Persian printed books defies any attempt at an exhaustive inventory, catalogues of books found in single libraries or groups of libraries are still being compiled. The Harvard University Library reproduced its file cards in *Catalogue of Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Turkish Books* (Cambridge, Mass., 1968), and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, devoted a section of *Catalogue général des livres imprimés* (Paris, 1978, ser. 2, IV) to works in Arabic and Persian. *Bibliographie des Iran* (Vienna, 1985) by R. Pananka is based on the collections in the Austrian Nationalbibliothek and the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Vienna.

In comparison to the extensive Persian holdings, the number of manuscripts in other Iranian languages in Western libraries is rather small. There are only a few specialized catalogues. Mention should be made of Christian Bartholomae, *Die Zendhandschriften der königlichen Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in München* (Munich, 1915); Arthur Christensen, *Codices Avestici et Pahlavici*



Bibliothecae Universitatis Hafniensis (12 vols. of facsimiles, Copenhagen, 1931-44); Olaf Hansen, *Die mittelpersischen Papyri der Papyrussammlung der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin* (Berlin, 1938); Mary Boyce, *A Catalogue of the Iranian Manuscripts in Manichaean Script in the German Turfan Collection* (Berlin, 1960); and *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum* (London and Moscow, in progress since 1955). For other inventories of pre-Islamic texts J. D. Pearson (1975) and similar bibliographical compilations should be consulted.

Kurdish manuscripts in the important Leningrad collections were described by M. B. Rudenko (*Opisanie kurdsikh rukopisei Leningradskikh sobraniï*, Moscow, 1961) and those in Germany by Kamal Fuad (*Verzeichnis XXX*, Wiesbaden, 1970). J. F. Blumhardt and D. N. MacKenzie, *Catalogue of Pashto Manuscripts in the Libraries of the British Isles* (London, 1965), and V. L. Kushev, *Opisanie rukopisei na yazyke Pashto Instituta Vostokovedeniya* (Moscow, 1976) are devoted to Pashto manuscripts.

A general introduction to the collections of manuscripts referred to above can be found in Pearson (1971). No complete list of published catalogues of Persian manuscripts has yet been compiled, but extensive lists have been drawn up by Īraj Afšār, *Ketāb-šenāsī-e fehresthā-ye noskakhā-ye kaṭṭī-e fārsī*, and by Yuri Bregel in his translation of C. A. Storey, *Persian Literature. A Bio-Bibliographical Survey* (I, pp. 55-96); see also the selective list in L. P. Elwell-Sutton, *Bibliographical Guide to Iran* (pp. 20-39).

2. Bibliographies.

Bibliography of secondary works. Early bibliographers like J. T. Zenker and M. Schwab could still attempt comprehensive thematic inventories of Western studies on Iran. These works, if supplemented by the abundant bibliographical references given in *Grundriss der iranischen Philologie*, which was edited by Wilhelm Geiger and Ernst Kuhn (Stuttgart, 1891-1904), provide a fairly complete survey of such studies up to the end of the 19th century. Such undertakings are not feasible for the 20th century, however. A. T. Wilson, in *A Bibliography of Persia* (Oxford, 1930) aimed only at providing a selective alphabetical list of original works in European tongues and standard translations of Persian books. This work was followed by various lists of Western books on Iran, made for specific practical purposes and thus of limited scope, for example, Hafez F. Farman, *Iran. A Selected and Annotated Bibliography* (Washington, D.C., 1951), the bibliography at the end of Elwell-Sutton, *A Guide to Iranian Area Study* (Ann Arbor, 1952), and the sections on



Iran contributed by J. A. Boyle and P. W. Avery to *Middle East and Islam. A Bibliographical Introduction*, edited by D. Hopwood and D. Grimwood-Jones (Zug, 1972). The *Bibliographical Guide to Iran*, edited for the British Middle East Library Committee by Elwell-Sutton, was prepared by a group of specialists, each responsible for a different field of Iranian studies. Nevertheless, the emphasis in this work was on introducing the available literature: "It does not seek to be an exhaustive bibliography . . . but rather to list the most useful and significant books and articles in each of the fields with which it deals, and as far as possible to indicate the scope and usefulness of each" (p. xiv).

Comprehensiveness is still the goal of most national bibliographies. Publications in French were inventoried by M. Saba (*Bibliographie de l'Iran*, Paris, 1936; repr. Tehran, 1951, 1966), and A. Abolhamd and N. Pakdaman (*Bibliographie française de civilisation iranienne*, 3 vols., Tehran, 1971-74). Soviet studies were listed by A. K. Sverchevskaya (*Bibliografiya Irana. Literatura na russkom yazyke (1917-1965)*, Moscow, 1967). The Italian tradition of Iranian studies, which began as early as the fifteenth century, has been surveyed in A. M. Piemontese, *Bibliografia italiana dell'Iran (1462-1982)*, (Naples, 1982).

During the 1920s Storey embarked upon a synthesis of all published data on literature in Persian. The progress that had previously been made in cataloguing Western collections had convinced him that the time for such a project had arrived. In the course of his work, however, it became clear that Europeans still knew little about important manuscript collections in the East. Despite unavoidable lacunae, his *Persian Literature* must be regarded as one of the great achievements in Persian bibliography, remarkable for both its accuracy and its detail. The parts of the work that Storey was able to finish before his death in 1967 deal with Koranic studies, history, biography, and the exact sciences. For many years V. Minorsky reviewed current studies on Iranian history and geography in papers addressed to the International Congress of Orientalists, which were published in *Acta Orientalia* ("Les études historiques et géographiques sur la Perse depuis 1900," *AO* 10, 1932, pp. 278-93; "Les études historiques et géographiques sur la Perse," *AO* 16, 1937, pp. 49-58; "Les études historiques sur la Perse depuis 1935," *AO* 21, 1951, pp. 108-23; "Etudes géographiques et historiques sur la Perse," *AO* 22, 1957, pp. 105-17). A rich bibliography of primary sources and secondary works on the literatures of Iran is contained in *History of Iranian Literature* by Jan Rypka and others (Dordrecht, 1968, pp. 753-861). The older literature on Iranian art is



covered by bibliographies in the volumes 15 and 16 of *A Survey of Persian Art*, both compiled by Kurt Erdmann. For the Islamic period, *A Bibliography of the Architecture, Arts and Crafts of Islam*, begun by K. A. C. Creswell and continued by Pearson (Cairo, 1961; supplements 1971, 1984), is the most comprehensive source. Publications on pre-Islamic archaeology are recorded and annotated in Louis Vanden Berghe, *Bibliographie analytique de l'archéologie de l'Iran ancien* (Leiden, 1979); idem and E. Haerinck, *Supplément I: 1978-1980* (1981); *Supplément II: 1981-1985* (1987).

Several regional bibliographies have been devoted to the land and peoples of contemporary Iran and Afghanistan. Geographical and anthropological studies on modern Iran have been gathered in Eckart Ehlers, *Iran, Bibliographischer Forschungsbericht. Mit Kommentaren und Annotationen* (Munich, 1980), and A. Dürkoop and others, *Bibliographie der geologischen Literatur des Iran bis 1978* (Bochum, 1982). Western studies on Afghanistan are covered in *Bibliographie de l'Afghanistan* (Paris, 1947); in *Bibliographie der Afghanistan-Literatur 1945--1967* (Hamburg, 1968-69), works in Oriental languages are also included. Other works to be consulted are J. M. Hanifi, *Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan* (New Haven, 1982), and W. Keith and W. McLachlan, *A Bibliography of Afghanistan. A Working Bibliography of Materials on Afghanistan with Special Reference to Economic and Social Change in the Twentieth Century* (Cambridge, 1983). A very comprehensive repertory of Kurdish studies is Silvio van Rooy and Kees Tamboer, *International Society of Kurdistan's Kurdish Bibliography* (Amsterdam, 1968); Russian Kurdish studies have been covered in Zh. S. Musaelyan and K. Kurdoev, *Bibliografiya po kurdovedeniyu* (Moscow, 1963).

Serial bibliographies. Since 1978 *Abstracta Iranica*, published as an annual supplement to the French journal *Studia Iranica* under the direction of C.-H. de Fouchécour, has become the primary medium of current bibliography, "covering Iran, Afghanistan, and all the areas relevant to Iranian culture at any point of time." The annotation of the entries varies from brief summaries to succinct reviews. An analytical index of the volumes 1978-82 has also been published. Pearson's *The Quarterly Index Islamicus. Current Books, Articles and Papers on Islamic Studies* can also be consulted; in 1977, it replaced *Index Islamicus*, which covered only articles and papers. Among learned periodicals *Orientalische Literaturzeitung* (Berlin), *Bibliotheca Orientalis* (Leiden), and *Middle East Journal* (Washington, D.C.) are devoted to reviews and listings of newly published books. A welcome addition is the annual *Islamic Book Review Index*, which began publication in 1982 in Berlin; it is compiled by W. Behn.



Although existing channels for dissemination of information on published materials seem adequate, the same cannot be said about manuscript sources. Foremost on the list of desiderata is a continuation of Storey's magnum opus. In the partial Russian translation by Bregel, which covers only 432 pages of the original work, the text has been expanded to 1,314 pages, showing how many additions were required to bring this essential research tool up to date in 1972. The Royal Asiatic Society has published three further parts of the materials left unfinished by Storey (Leiden, 1971-84), but large sections of Persian literature remain completely uncovered. Borshchevsky and Bregel have made valuable suggestions for a continuation of the *Survey*, based on a detailed analysis of Storey's work and the present requirements of Persian scholarship. Implementation of their proposals would require an international effort, which in present circumstances would be difficult to organize. A new approach is embodied in *Onomasticon* of Persian literature, the initiative for which was undertaken by M. N. Osmanov in 1983. At present this project is being conducted primarily in the Soviet Union, though scholars in Italy are also participating. The questionnaire used includes bibliographical data.

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