



BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGUES II. IN IRAN

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ii. In Iran

1. Catalogues.

Persian-language catalogues of manuscripts preserved in libraries in Iran and elsewhere range from detailed works published in book form to articles in journals and short lists published separately or as supplements to other publications. (For catalogues in Western languages, see i above). In Iran some catalogues were traditionally written in Arabic until about 1309 Š./1930, when Persian was adopted; the editors of the journal *Torāṭonā*, published in Qom since 1405/1985, have, however, revived the practice of describing manuscripts in Arabic, and their work is therefore not included here.

Manuscript collections generally include both separate texts and groups of texts (*majmū'as*), often unrelated, that have been bound together. Normal cataloguing practice is to group them by subject matter in such categories as the following: Korans, Koranic studies, traditions (*ḥadīths*), prayerbooks, principles of Islamic law, Islamic jurisprudence, legal decisions (*fatwās*), theology, ethics, sermons, philosophy, history of philosophy, mysticism, dictionaries, lexicography, grammar, rhetoric, epistolography, literature, literary scholarship, history, biography (*taḏāker*, *tarājem*, and *rejāl*),



geography, travel, letters, autographs and calligraphy, folklore, mathematics, astronomy and astrology (*aḥkām*), calendars, determining the direction of prayer (*qebḷa*), weights and measures, occult arts, prognostication (*ekṭīārāt*), divination (*jafr*), incantations, medicine, zoology, scientific instruments.

A major source of information on Persian manuscripts in collections throughout the world is the notices published in the journal (abbreviated here as *Našrīya*) issued by the central library of the University of Tehran, first under the title *Nosḵahā-ye kaṭṭī. Našrīya-ye Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī-e Dānešgāh-e Tehrān* 1-6, 1340-56 Š./1961-77, then as *Našrīya-ye Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī o Markaz-e Asnād-e Dānešgāh-e Tehrān* 7-12, 1357-62 Š./1978-83, under the editorship of M.-T. Dānešpažūh, with Ī. Afšār (1-8) and E. Ḥākemī (11-12).

A few comprehensive catalogues or catalogues of manuscripts on particular subjects deserve special mention as well. A. Monzawī, *Fehrest-e nosḵahā-ye kaṭṭī-e fārsī*, 6 vols., Tehran, 1348-52 Š./1969-73, intended as a guide to collections in Iran and elsewhere, is a union catalogue compiled from other catalogues, with descriptions of manuscripts examined by the author in a number of public and private collections. ‘A. Jawāher-Kalām, *Ketāb-kānahā-ye Īrān*, Tehran, 1313 Š./1934, includes manuscripts in the Rażawī shrine at Mašhad, as well as the royal library, the Sepahsālār *madrasa*, the Majles (parliament), and the national library in Tehran. A. Goḷčīn-e Ma‘ānī, *Tārīḵ-e taḍkerahā-ye fārsī*, 2 vols., Tehran, 1348-50 Š./1969-71, describes works on literature and literary biography in Iran and elsewhere. Y. Doka’ and M.-T. Dānešpažūh published a general survey of manuscripts held in libraries of fine arts in Iran in *Našrīya* 3, pp. 127-40. M. Mīnovī, discussed early manuscripts of Asadī’s *Garšasb-nāma* held in libraries throughout the world in *Majalla-ye āmūzeš o parvareš* 14, 1323 Š./1944, pp. 569-74, and M. Bayānī, *Fehrest-e nemāyešgāh-e āṭār-e K̄vāja Našīr-al-Dīn Ṭūsī dar Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī, Tehrān*, Tehran, 1335 Š./1956, lists fifty-eight manuscripts of works by K̄vāja Našīr-al-Dīn Ṭūsī in public and private collections in Tehran and Pakistan.

Libraries in Tehran.

1. Anjoman-e Āṭār-e Mellī. The manuscripts are described in the first volume of *Fehrest-e ketābhā-ye ketāb-kāna-ye Anjoman-e Āṭār-e Mellī* by F. Mehrān and M. Gōlām-Rezā’ī, Tehran, 1356 Š./1977; see also *Našrīya* 7, pp. 1-6 (forty-two items).



2. Bonyād-e Farhang-e Īrān. An inventory of microfilms, photographs, and manuscripts held in the library of the Iranian cultural foundation was published in *Našrīya* 11-12, pp. 900-1005.

3. Dānešgāh-e Tehran (Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī). The general catalogue of the central library of the University of Tehran consists of eighteen volumes, which have appeared under slightly different titles. Volumes I-VII, entitled *Fehrest-e ketāb-kāna-ye ehdā'ī-e āqā-ye Sayyed Moḥammad Meškāt be ketāb-kāna-ye dānešgāh-e Tehrān*, Tehran, 1330-38 Š./1951-59, contain descriptions of manuscripts donated by Professor Moḥammad Meškāt in a wide range of fields; a synoptic catalogue of this collection can be found in M. Šīrvānī, *Fehrestvāra-ye noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e majmū'a-ye Meškāt, ehdā'ī be Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī o Markaz-e Asnād*, Tehran, 2535 = 1355 Š./1976. Volumes VIII-XIV were published under the title *Fehrest-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī-e Dānešgāh-e Tehrān*, Tehran, 1339-40 Š./1960-61. Volumes XV-XVIII are entitled *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī o Markaz-e Asnād-e Dānešgāh-e Tehrān*, Tehran, 1357 Š./1978. The microfilms assembled in the library are listed in M.-T. Dānešpažūh, *Fehrest-e mīkrofilmhā-ye Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī-e Dānešgāh-e Tehrān*, 3 vols., Tehran, 1348-63 Š./1969-84. A collection of manuscripts, printed books, documents, and microfilms donated to the university by Ḥasan-'Alī Ġaffārī is described in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 717-34. Šīrvānī prepared *Fehrest-e noskaha o qeṭ'ahā o farmānhā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī-e Dānešgāh-e Tehrān o čand dāneškada-ye dīgar*, Tehran, n.d., the catalogue of an exhibition of manuscripts and other materials belonging to the faculties of arts, theology, medicine, and law.

In addition to the central library, various faculties of the university also have manuscript collections. Persian, Arabic, Armenian, and Turkish manuscripts and

microfilms belonging to the faculty of letters are the subject of Dānešpažūh, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye dāneškada-ye adabīyāt*, 3 vols., Tehran, 1339-44 Š./1960-65 (volume II was published under the title *Majmū'a-ye waqfī-e janāb āqā-ye 'Alī-Ašgar Ḥekmat* as a supplement to *MDAT* 10, 1341 Š./1962; volume III was entitled *Majmū'a-ye emām-e jom'a-ye Kermān, ehdā'ī-e Aḥmad Jawādī*). The Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the library of the faculty of theology and Islamic sciences have been catalogued by M.-B. Ḥojjatī in *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye dāneškada-ye elāhīyāt o ma'āref-e eslāmī-e dānešgāh-e Tehrān*, 2 vols., Tehran, 1345-48 Š./1966-69 (under the supervision of Dānešpažūh). Dānešpažūh has also catalogued the Persian and



Arabic texts held at the faculty of law and political science: *Fehrest-e ketāb kāna-ye dāneškada-ye ḥoqūq o ‘olūm-e siāsī-e dānešgāh-e Tehrān*, Tehran, 1339 Š./1960. Ḥ. Rahāvard, *Fehrest-e kotob-e kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye dāneškada-ye pezeškī*, Tehran, 1333 Š./1954, is a catalogue of 313 Persian and Arabic manuscripts kept at the faculty of medicine; Dānešpažūh published a commentary in *Našrīya* 3, pp. 297-386.

4. Dāneš-sarā-ye ‘Alī (teachers’ college). A collection of Persian, Arabic, and Turkish texts from the library of Mīrzā ‘Abd-al-‘Azīm Khan Qarīb Gorgānī has been described in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 618-57.

5. Kānaqāh-e Ne‘mat-Allāhī. E. Dībājī described 610 Persian and Arabic manuscripts in *Fehrest-e noskahā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Nūrbakš, Kānaqāh-e Ne‘mat-Allāhī*, 2 vols., Tehran, I, 1352 Š./1973, II, Tehran, 1350 Š./1971.

6. Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī-e Īrān. A collection of 348 Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the national library of Iran is described in *Fehrest-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Ma‘āref (kaṭṭī)* by ‘A. Āl-e Šāḥeb-Jawāher (Jawāher-Kalām), 2 vols., Tehran, 1313-14 Š./1934-35. Selected Persian manuscripts were listed by M. Moḥaqqueq in *Našrīya* 1, pp. 51-61 (155 items) and described in detail by M. Bayānī in *Našrīya* 4, pp. 139-281 (238 works of poetry and prose). ‘A. Anwār published a list of 121 photostat copies of Persian and Arabic manuscripts in *Našrīya* 2, pp. 269-81, which was continued by Ī. Afšār in *Našrīya* 3, pp. 99-104. Anwār also prepared a general catalogue of the manuscripts in Persian and other Oriental languages, *Fehrest-e nosak-e kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī*, 10 vols., Tehran, 1342-58 Š./1963-79. Volumes I-VI are devoted to Persian texts (2,501 entries) and VII-X to works in Arabic and a few in Persian (2,083 entries). Bayānī, *Fehrest-e nemāyešgāh-e koṭūṭ-e k’voš-e nasta’liq-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī*, Tehran, 1328 Š./1949, is a list of single folios and books included in an exhibition of calligraphy, with biographies of the calligraphers.

7. Ketābkāna-ye Mellī-e Malek. Persian, Arabic, and Turkish manuscripts are covered in the five volumes of *Fehrest-e ketābhā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī-e Malek, vābasta be Āstān-e Qods-e Rażawī* that have so far been prepared by M.-B. Ḥojjatī and A. Monzawī under the direction of Ī. Afšār and M.-T. Dānešpažūh, Tehran, 1352-63 Š./1973-84.

8. Ketābkāna-ye Salṭanatī. A selection of *maṭnawīs* and other manuscripts in the former imperial library of the Golestān palace was described by M. Bayānī, *Fehrest-e nātamām-e ta’dād-ī az kotob-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Salṭanatī*, Tehran, n.d.



(after 1346 Š./1967), with a preface by B. Ātābāy. Several specialized catalogues were prepared by Ātābāy: Qur'ān manuscripts in *Fehrest-e Qor'ānhā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Salṭanatī*, Tehran, 1351 Š./1972; religious works in *Fehrest-e kotob-e dīnī o madhabī-e kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Salṭanatī*, Tehran, 1352 Š./1973; albums of calligraphic specimens in *Fehrest-e moraqqā'āt-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Salṭanatī*, Tehran, 1353 Š./1974; *Fehrest-e dīvānhā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Salṭanatī*, Tehran, 1355 Š./1976; poetry collections in *Fehrest-e dīvānhā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Salṭanatī o ketāb-e Hazār-o-Yak Šab*, Tehran, 1355 Š./1976; history, travel, and geography manuscripts in *Fehrest-e tārik, safar-nāma, sīāhat-nāma, rūz-nāma o joḡrāfiā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Salṭanatī*, Tehran, 2536 = 1356 Š./1977 (with examples of illuminated chapter headings and gold calligraphy and an introduction covering several aspects of books and writing). Ātābāy's *Fehrest-e ālbūmhā-ye Ketāb-kāna-ye Salṭanatī*, Tehran, 2537 = 1398 = 1357 Š./1978, covers the collections of photographs left by the Qajar shahs; the introduction deals with the history of photography in Iran and famous photographers in the time of Nāṣer al-Dīn Shah. M. Bayānī, *Fehrest-e nomūna-ye koṭūṭ-e k'voš-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Šāhanšāhī-e Īrān*, Tehran, 1329 Š./1950, is an inventory of calligraphic specimens, including short biographies of calligraphers and an account of technical terms, gilding, bookbinding, papermaking, and so on. A number of manuscripts in the library of the Golestān palace were described by 'A. Eqbāl (published posthumously by M.-T. Dānešpažūh in *Našrīya* 1, pp. 154-204).

9. Loḡat-nāma-ye Dehḡodā. Two sets of Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the library of the Mo'assasa-ye Loḡat-nāma-ye Dehḡodā, containing 200 and 105 volumes respectively, were catalogued by M.-T. Dānešpažūh in *Našrīya* 3, pp. 1-59, 387-426.

10. Madrasa-ye 'Ālī-e Sepahsālār. The library of the Sepahsālār *madrasa* was established in 1297/1880 with the purchase by Mīrzā Ḥosayn Khan Sepahsālār of a set of books, a list of which was entered in six notebooks. When Mīrzā Ḥosayn subsequently bought the library of E'tezād-al-Salṭana 'Alīqolī Mīrzā (d. 1298/1881), a seventh notebook was added. Originals and copies of these seven notebooks are still kept at the library, numbers 463 (double) and 464 (double). In 1298/1881 the Sepahsālār library contained about 3,370 items, including books, specimens of calligraphy, parts of astrolabes, and so on. Each carries the seal of the foundation charter (*waqf-nāma*) dated 15 Du'l-ḥejja 1297/20 November 1880 (cf. the introductions by Ebn Yūsuf to the first volume and by 'A.-N. Monzawī to the third volume of the *Fehrest*; see below). On Nowrūz, 1332/21



March 1914 the Edāra-ye awqāf (*waqf* administration) sealed the library, and an inventory was made. Each item received the number by which it is still identified. In 1315 Š./1936 the manuscripts from two other libraries were transferred to the Sepahsālār collection: the Šadr library, which was inventoried in 1343/1925 and some items of which carry the date Du’l-ḥejja, 1310/June-July, 1893, and the library of Mošīr-al-Saltāna, inventoried in 1315 Š./1936 and of which an early list is extant. In 1313 Š./1934 the Dāneškada-ye Ma’qūl wa Manqūl (later Elāhīyāt wa Ma’āref-e Eslāmī) was established in the *madrasa*, and ‘Alī-Aṣḡar Ḥekmat, minister of culture at that time, charged Ebn Yūsof Šīrāzī (Zīā’-al-Dīn Ḥadā’eq) with preparation of a descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the library: *Fehrest-e ketāb-kāna-ye Madrasa-ye ‘Ālī-e Sepahsālār (Dāneškada-ye Ma’qūl wa Manqūl)*, 2 vols., Tehran, 1313-18 Š./1934-39. World War II brought this project to a standstill, but in 1335 Š./1956 M.-T. Dānešpažūh and ‘A.-N. Monzawī were asked by Anjoman-e Īrānī-e Falsafa o ‘Olūm-e Ensānī (Iranian society of philosophy and the humanities, associated with UNESCO) to oversee preparation of catalogues of Iranian libraries. They continued Ebn Yūsof’s manuscript catalogue under the title *Fehrest-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Sepahsālār* III, Tehran, 1340 Š./1961 (with a short history of the library); IV, Tehran, 1346 Š./1967; V, Tehran, 2536 = 1356 Š./1977. Manuscripts already described by Ebn Yūsof are mentioned briefly with references to the first two volumes.

11. Madrasa-ye Čehel Sotūn. Persian and Arabic manuscripts in this library, which is attached to the main congregational mosque of Tehran, were investigated by R. Ostādī (Ṭabāṭabā’ī and Ostādī, pp. 305-400).

12. Majles-e Senā. The Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the library of the Iranian Senate were first described by M.-T. Dānešpažūh in *Našrīya* 2, pp. 219-57 (mss. 1-78); 6, pp. 427-587 (mss. 79-376), 589-669 (mss. 377-622). A comprehensive catalogue, including the Turkish manuscripts, was subsequently prepared by Dānešpažūh with B. ‘A. Anwārī, *Fehrest-e ketābhā-ye kaṭṭī-e Majles-e Senā* I, Tehran, n.d. [1353 Š./1974] (mss. 1-650); *Fehrest-e kotob-e kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye Majles-e Šūrā-ye Eslāmī (Senā-ye sābeq)* II, Tehran, 1359 Š./1980 (mss. 651-1513).

13. Majles-e Šūrā-ye Mellī. The cataloguing of the library of the Iranian national assembly (Majles) was probably begun by K. Nāmvar, some of whose note books have been preserved (cf. Ḥā’erī, p. 24). The general catalogue, *Fehrest-e ketāb-kāna-ye Majles-e Šūrā-ye Mellī*, including both manuscripts and printed books, comprises twenty-one volumes so far: I-II, probably prepared



by Y. E'tešāmī (previously E'tešām-al-Molk; cf. Afšār, p. 27), Tehran, 1305-11 Š./1926-32 (of 3,500 entries 216 are manuscripts); III, Ebn Yūsof, Tehran, 1318-21 Š./1939-42, rev. ed. 'A. Ḥā'erī, Tehran, 1353 Š./1974; IV, Ḥā'erī, Tehran, 1335 Š./1956; V, Ḥā'erī, Tehran, 1345 Š./1966; VI, S. Nafīsī, Tehran, 1344 Š./1965; VII, Ḥā'erī, Tehran, 1346 Š./1967; VIII, F. Rāstkār, Tehran, 1347 Š./1968; IX/1-2, Ḥā'erī, Tehran, 1346-47 Š./1967-68; X/1-4, Ḥā'erī, 'A. Awḥadī, and E. Dībājī, Tehran, 1347-52 Š./1968-73; XI-XVI, A. Monzawī, under the supervision of Ī. Afšār, M.-T. Dānešpažūh, and 'A.-N. Monzawī, Tehran, 1345-48 Š./1966-69; XVII, Ḥā'erī, Tehran, 1348 Š./1969 (nos. 5541-6000); XVIII, Rāstkār, Tehran, 1348 Š./1969; XIX, Ḥā'erī, Tehran, 1350 Š./1971; XX, Ḥā'erī, in press; XXI, Ḥā'erī, Tehran, 1357 Š./1978. Additional descriptions of manuscripts in this library have been published in periodicals: 'A. Zaryāb K'o'ī, in *Dāneš* I, 1328 Š./1949, pp. 25-27, 92-93, 132-35 (twenty-six Persian and Arabic manuscripts donated by Moḥammad Šādeq Ṭabāṭabā'ī, cf. Afšār, p. 30); Dānešpažūh, in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 658-71 (Arabic and Persian works from the library of Malek-al-Šo'arā' Bahār); A. Goļčīn-e Ma'ānī, in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 153-302 (*majmū'as*).

14. Mūza-ye Īrān-e Bāstān. The Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the museum of Iranian antiquities were treated by M.-T. Dānešpažūh, *Našrīya* 2, pp. 199-218 (eighty-one items) and Ī. Afšār, *Našrīya* 3, pp. 119-25 (thirty-two items). The exhibition guide *Rāhnamā-ye ganjīna-ye Qor'ān dar Mūza-ye Īrān-e Bāstān*, Tehran, 1328 Š./1949, with forty-four illustrations, includes descriptions of 156 copies of the Qur'ān from several Iranian libraries.

15. Wezārat-e Dārā'ī (Ministry of Finance). A set of eight *majmū'as*, formerly in the library of Moḥammad-Ḥasan Khan E'temād-al-Salṭana, was described by Ī. Afšār, in *Farhang-e Īrān-zamīn* 1/6, 1337 Š./1958, pp. 5-38.

16. Wezārat-e Omūr-e Kāreja (Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The Persian and Arabic manuscripts (except letters and documents) in the library of the foreign ministry are described in *Našrīya* 1, pp. 1-7; 2, pp. 259-67. Documents and other materials from the Qajar period preserved in the central archive (Markaz-e Barrasī o Tanzīm-e Asnād) of the foreign ministry are listed in *Fehrest-e baḵš-ī az asnād o 'ahd-nāmahā o safarnāmahā o resālahā-ye dawra-ye Qājārīya*, introd. by K. Bayānī, Tehran, 1354 Š./1975 (cf., Tasbīḥī, p. 149).

17. Private collections. A number of private manuscript collections in Tehran are described in *Našrīya* 1, pp. 8-17 (fifty-nine texts, *majmū'as*, and anthologies belonging to Mahdī Bayānī), 228-70 ("Fehrest-e asnād o farāmīn o mokātabāt-e tārikī-e majmū'a-ye Ḥosayn Šahšahānī," with a preface by M. Šabā); 2, pp.



43-49 (eighteen items plus letters belonging to Bayānī), 59-181; 3, pp. 481-85 (library of Aṣḡar Maḥdawī), 141-276 (library of Maḥmūd Farḥād Mo‘tamad; introduction by M.-T. Dānešpažūh); 6, pp. 35-49 (twenty-one manuscripts belonging to Akbar Ṭobūt), 637-90 (about 160 Persian and Arabic manuscripts belonging to Mojtabā Mīnovī), 691-95 (six items belonging to Bayānī), 696-98 (sixteen texts and *majmū‘as* belonging to Ḥasan Sādāt-e Nāṣerī); 7, pp. 485-89 (seventy-eight items belonging to Sa‘īd Nafīsī), 95-510 (library of Ḥosayn Meftāḥ), 544-55 (library of Hāfeẓ Farmānfarmā’iān), 556 (library of Reżā Şehḥat), 566-68 (seventy-seven Persian and Arabic manuscripts belonging to the family of Asad-Allāh Kākpūr), 798 (eleven volumes belonging to Homāyūn Şaṇ‘atizāda).

Libraries in Other Cities of Iran.

Ahvāz. A collection of thirty-two manuscripts in Persian and Arabic from the private library of Jazāyerī is described by ‘A.-N. Monzawī, “Nosḡahā-ye āqā-ye Sayyed Moḡammad Şūštārī dar Ahvāz,” *Naşrīya* 7, pp. 795-96.

Āmol. M.-T. Dānešpažūh, “Ketāb-kāna-ye Mīrzā Abu’l-Ḥasan, pişnamāz-e Āmol,” *Naşrīya* 5, pp. 400-03, lists twenty-five items in Persian and Arabic.

Arāk. Ī. Afşār, “Nosḡahā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ebrāhīm Dehgān,” *Naşrīya* 6, pp. 589-92, lists fifteen volumes. A. Goļčīn-e Ma‘ānī described some of the Persian and Arabic manuscripts belonging to ‘Abd-al-Ḥosayn Bayāt in *Naşrīya* 6, pp. 63-117.

Hamadān. J. Maqşūd Hamadānī, *Fehrest-e nosḡahā-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye ġarb, Madrasa-ye Ākūnd*, Tehran, 2536 = 1397-1356 Ş./1976, rev. and repr. in Nūrānī et al., 1351 Ş./1972a, pp. 1239-1618. A combined catalogue of manuscripts in the libraries of the tomb of Abū ‘Alī Ebn Sīnā (Avicenna); the shrine of Esther and Mordecai, E‘temād-al-Dawla; Amīr-e Kabīr High School; the administration of *waqfs* (Edāra-ye Awqāf); the Dāmġānī, Zangana, and Ġarb-e Hamadān *madrasas*; and a number of private collections is to be found in *Naşrīya* 5, pp. 326-87. P. Aḡkā‘ī describes the collection of Baḥr-al-Fazā‘el, Ḥabīb Jawāherī, Reżā Hamrāh, and others in Rowşan et al., pp. 1660-1716.

Isfahan. The description of manuscripts in the public library was begun by J. Maqşūd Hamadānī, *Fehrest-e nosḡahā-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye ‘omūmī-e Eşfahān* I, Tehran, 1349 Ş./1970 (706 items in Persian and Arabic). Manuscripts belonging to the University of Isfahan were described by M.-T. Dānešpažūh



and Ī. Afšār in *Našrīya* 11-12, pp. 880-950. The collection held by the faculty of letters was the subject of an article by M. Teymūrī in *Našrīya-ye Dāneškada-ye Adabīyāt-e Eṣfahān* 1/1, 1343 Š./1964; Teymūrī subsequently published a catalogue, *Fehrest-e nosḵahā-ye ḵaṭṭī-e ketāb-ḵāna-ye Dāneškada-ye Adabīyāt-e Eṣfahān*, Isfahan, 1344 Š./1965; see also Dānešpažūh, in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 298-307. A survey of the libraries belonging to the municipality (*šahrdārī*), the *Ṣadr madrasa*, the Isfahan Bureau of Education (Farhang-e Eṣfahān), the cathedral in Julfa, and some others has been published by Dānešpažūh in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 308-25. For other libraries in Isfahan, see M.-ʿA. Rawzātī, *Fehrest-e kotob-e ḵaṭṭī-e ketāb-ḵāna-ye Eṣfahān* I, Isfahan, 1337-41 Š./1958-62, with an introduction by Āqā Bozorg Ṭehrānī. See also Afšār, *Našrīya* 2, pp. 182-87; 4, pp. 470-80 (the collections of the municipality, Farhang-e Eṣfahān, and the faculty of arts at the university); 6, pp. 593-99 (seventy-two items from the estate of Ḥasan Jāberī Anṣārī). Rawzātī described some *majmūʿas* in his own collection in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 132-52.

Kāšān. Short descriptions of 398 manuscripts in Persian and Arabic are contained in *Fehrest-e kotob-e ḵaṭṭī-e ketāb-ḵāna-ye Madrasa-ye Solṭānī-e Kāšān*, Kāšān, 1350 Š./1971, prepared by ʿA. Nīksāz, director of the library, and his staff. Other collections are covered in *Našrīya* 4, pp. 354-58 (collections of the shrine of Afzal-al-Dīn Kāšānī, Amīr-e Kabīr, Sayyed Abuʿl-Rezā, and the Kāšān museum [Āṭār-e Mellī-e Kāšān]); and “Ketāb-ḵāna-ye Āyat-Allāh Rażawī,” *Našrīya* 7, pp. 29-94 (eighty-three items). Ḥasan ʿĀṭefī described thirteen newly acquired Persian and Arabic manuscripts in his collection in *Našrīya* 7, pp. 721-57; 11-12, pp. 951-55.

Lārījān. Documents and photographs are listed in “Asnād-e āstāna-ye Darvīš Tāj-al-Dīn Ḥasan Walī, Nīārak, Lārījān,” *Našrīya* 4, pp. 481-748.

Mašhad. 1. Āstān-e Qods-e Rażawī. Mīrzā Saʿīd Khan Moʿtaman-al-Molk, administrator (*nāyeb al-tawlīa*) of the shrine, prepared a catalogue in 1296/1878 and Prince Moʿayyad-al-Dawla another in 1302/1884; both remain unpublished. Manuscript copies of inventories written in 1300/1882 and 1312/1894 are now kept in the Moḥammad-ʿAlī Ḳvānsārī library at Najaf (Ṭehrānī, p. 290) and at the University of Tehran in the central library and the library of the faculty of law (Dānešpažūh, 1961, p. 27-28; 1960, p. 167). In addition, handlists were printed as appendixes to *Maṭlaʿ al-šams* II, and N.-ʿA. Beṣṭāmī, *Ferdows al-tawārīḵ*, Tabrīz, 1315/1897. Under the guardianship of Mīrzā Moḥammad-Walī Khan Asadī the shrine began publication of a catalogue of manuscripts and printed books: *Fehrest-e kotob-e ḵaṭṭī-e ketāb-*



kāna-ye Āstān-e Qods-e Rażawī I-III, Mašhad, 1345 = 1305 Š./1926 (with a preface by Š. Ūktāyī), I (manuscripts only and without the section on Hadiths), ed. ‘A. Ardalān, repr. Mašhad, 1365 Š./1986; IV-VI, Mašhad, 1325-44 Š./1946-1965; VII, ed. A. Goļčīn-e Ma‘ānī, Mašhad, 1346 Š./1967; VIII, Mašhad, 1350 Š./1971; IX (entitled *Fehrest-e ketāb-kāna-ye Āstān-e Qods-e Rażawī*), N. Māyel Heravī and ‘A. Ardalān, Mašhad, 1361 Š./1982 (including works in Turkish and Kurdish); X (entitled *Fehrest-e kotob-e kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye markazī-e Āstān-e Qods-e Rażawī*), Ġ.-‘A. ‘Erfānīān, Mašhad, 1362 Š./1983; XI, M. Walā‘ī, Mašhad, 1364 Š./1985. A guide to the collection of Korans, the oldest specimen of which dates from the 3rd/9th century, was published by Goļčīn-e Ma‘ānī, *Rāhnamā-ye ganjīna-ye Qor‘ān*, Tehran, 1347 Š./1968. See also T. Bīneš, “Fehrest-e noṣkahā-ye ketāb-kāna-ye Āstān-e Qods be tartīb-e alefbāyī,” in Nūrānī et al., 1972b, pp. 567-1080; M. Walā‘ī, “Fehrest-e waqfī-e ehdā‘ī-e ‘Alī-Aṣḡar Ḥekmat be Āstān-e Qods,” *Našrīya* 5, pp. 1-7 (abridged by M. Šīrvānī).

2. Jāme‘-e Gowharšād. Catalogues of the library of this mosque have been published by K. Modīr Šānačī and ‘A. Nūrānī in Nūrānī et al., 1972a, pp. 57-435; and by M. Fāzel (Yazdī Moṭlaq), *Fehrest-e noṣkahā-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye jāme‘-e Gowharšād*, Mašhad I, Mašhad, 1363 Š./1984 (mss. 1-400).

5. Madrasa-ye Fāzeliya. The anonymous *Fehrest-e ketāb-kāna-ye madrasa-ye Fāzeliā*, Mašhad, 1309 Š./1930, was introduced by Š. Ūktāyī, who briefly surveyed the history of the library and noted that cataloguing had been initiated by Ḥājj Mīrzā Mahdī ‘Emād Fehresī and Mīrzā Moḥammad, two members of the staff of the Āstān-e Qods library.

4. Madrasa-ye Kayrāt Khan. M. Fāzel described the manuscripts in Rowšan et al., pp. 1717-97.

5. Madrasa-ye Nawwāb. The library has been catalogued by K. Modīr Šānačī and ‘A. Nūrānī in Nūrānī et al., 1972a, pp. 439-565.

6. Other *madrasas*. K. Modīr Šānačī and ‘A. Nūrānī also described the libraries of the Solaymān Khan *madrasa*, which is located opposite Masjed-e Šāh (Nūrānī et al., 1972a, pp. 1-24), and the Mīrzā Ja‘far *madrasa*, in the old court of the Āstān-e Qods (pp. 26-43). For the libraries of the Ḥājj Ḥasan and ‘Abbāsqolī Khan *madrasas* (twelve and thirty volumes respectively), see *Našrīya* 7, pp. 763-68.

7. University of Mašhad. The library of the faculty of theology and Islamic



sciences has been catalogued in M. Fāzel, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭi-e ketāb-kāna-ye Dāneškada-ye Elāhīyāt o Ma'āref-e Eslāmī-e Mašhad* I, Mašhad, 2535 = 1355 Š./1976 (mss. 1-800); II, Tehran, 1361 Š./1982 (mss. 801-1581); III, Tehran, 1361 Š./1982 (mss. 1582-1986). Fāzel Maḥmūd also published a list of photostat copies in this library in *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭi-e Dāneškada-ye Elāhīyāt o Ma'āref-e Eslāmī-e Mašhad*, Mašhad, 1360 Š./1981, pp. 1277-1357. For the library of the faculty of letters and humanities see Fāzel, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭi-e ketāb-kāna-ye Dāneškada-ye Adabīyāt o 'Olūm-e Ensānī-e Dānešgāh-e Ferdowsī*, Mašhad, 1354 Š./1975.

8. Public libraries. R.-'A. Šākerī has published *Fehrest-e kotob-e kaṭṭi-e fārsī o 'arabī-e ketāb-kāna-ye 'omūmī-e farhang o honar-e Mašhad*, Mašhad, 1349 Š./1969. T. Bīneš listed Persian and Arabic works in the same library in Nūrānī et al., 1972a, pp. 44-55.

9. Private collections. On the Persian and Arabic manuscripts belonging to Ḥājj Mīrzā Sayyed 'Alī-Ašgar Ašgarzāda see *Našrīya* 5, pp. 613-17 (eleven Persian texts and one in Hebrew); 7, pp. 769-71 (sixty-four manuscripts). For the manuscripts of Maḥmūd Fāzel, see *Našrīya* 7, pp. 759-62 (three volumes). M.-T. Dānešpažūh and Ī. Afšār described those of 'Alī-Akbar Fayyāz, *Našrīya* 7, pp. 695-701. Manuscripts belonging to K. Modīr Šānačī and 677 belonging to 'Abd-al-Ḥamīd Sawādī were described in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 584-611, 6-107 respectively.

Qazvīn. Persian and Arabic manuscripts are listed in "Ketāb-kāna-ye kāndān-e Āqā Mīr-Ḥosaynā Qazvīnī," *Našrīya* 6, pp. 334-53.

Qom. 1. Libraries of religious institutions. A. Ḥosaynī Eškevarī compiled *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭi-e ketāb-kāna-ye 'omūmī-e ḥaẓrat-e Āyat-Allāh al-'Oẓmā Najafī al-Mar'ašī (madda zelloho 'l-'ālī)*, 13 volumes, Qom, 1354-65 Š./1975-86, under the supervision of M. Mar'ašī (each volume containing descriptions of 400 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, and other Oriental languages); the publication is still in progress. On the same library see *Našrīya* 6, pp. 355-425. Printed books and manuscripts in Persian and Arabic belonging to the Fayẓīya *madrassa* have been catalogued by Ḥājj Āqā Mojtabā 'Erāqī in *Fehrest-e ketāb-kāna-ye mobāraka-ye madrasa-ye Fayẓīya, Qom*, 2 vols., Qom, 1378-79-1337-38 Š./1958-59. The Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts in the same library were catalogued by R. Ostādī, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭi-e ketāb-kāna-ye madrasa-ye Fayẓīya, Qom*, 2 vols., Qom, 1396/1976. Ostādī also prepared *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭi-e ketāb-kāna-ye madrasa-ye Ḥojjatīya, Qom*, Qom, 1354 Š./1975, and *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭi-e ketāb-kāna-ye*



Masjed-e A’zam, Qom, Qom, 1365 Š./1986 (about 4,000 works). M. Ṭabāṭabā’ī, “Fehrest-e nosk̄ahā-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye madrasa-ye Rażawīya, Qom,” in Ṭabāṭabā’ī and Ostādī, pp. 3-104, is a revised version of an earlier publication on the Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the library of the Rażawī *madrasa*. Eškevarī prepared *Fehrest-e nosk̄ahā-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye ‘omūmī-e ḥaẓrat-e Āyat-Allāh al-‘Oẓmā Āqā-ye Golpāyagānī (madda żelloh)* I, Qom, 1357 Š./1978. For the libraries of the shrine of Fāṭema, the Fayẓīya *madrasa*, and the great mosque (Masjed-e A’zam) see also *Našrīya* 5, pp. 397-99.

2. Private collections. R. Ostādī described 160 Persian and Arabic manuscripts in his own possession in *Nosk̄ahā-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye Qom* I, Qom, 1354 Š./1975. M. Ṭabāṭabā’ī treated Persian and Arabic texts in the collection of Ḥājj Sayyed Mahdī Lājvardī (Ṭabāṭabā’ī and Ostādī, pp. 105-06) and, with Ostādī, 146 manuscripts belonging to the late Ayatollah Zanjānī (pp. 155-304).

Rāmsar. M. S. Ḥā’erī described manuscripts in this city in *Našrīya* 7, pp. 779-94, including the private collection of ‘Abd-al-Wahhāb Farīd Tonokābonī.

Rašt. M. Rowšan included Persian and Arabic manuscripts in *Fehrest-e nosk̄ahā-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye ‘omūmī-e jam’īyat-e našr-e farhang*, Rašt, Tehran, 1352 Š./1973 (also published in *Fehrest-e nosk̄ahā-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye šahrestānhā-ye Īrān* III, Tehran, 1353 Š./1974, pp. 1081-1238). The collections of the public library and the libraries of the Mahdīya *madrasa* and Šād Qazvīnī are described in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 388-96.

Ray. The 419 Persian and Arabic manuscripts belonging to the shrine of Shah ‘Abd-al-‘Aẓīm are described in *Našrīya* 3, pp. 61-83, 427-80.

Sārīf. Ṭāherī Šehāb described his own collection of Persian and Arabic works in *Našrīya* 6, pp. 613-36.

Shiraz. ‘A.-N. Behrūzī and M. Šādeq prepared *Fehrest-e kotob-e kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī-e Fārs*, 2 vols., Shiraz, 1351 Š./1972; and Behrūzī produced *Fehrest-e kotob-e kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye āstān-e ḥaẓrat-e Aḥmad b. Mūsā Šāḥčērāg*, 2 vols., Shiraz, 1402 = 1360 Š./1981. Public and private collections belonging to the following were described in *Našrīya* 5, pp. 205-97: the *waqf* administration; the Ḳodāy-kāna in the old Mosque (Jāme‘-e ‘Atīq); the Aḥmadīya *kānaqāh*; the faculty of letters; the shrine of Šāḥčērāg; the Pārs public library; the Ma‘āref and Šāyesta museums; and number of private owners.



Tabrīz. Nine hundred thirty-three manuscripts donated to the public library were catalogued by M. W. Sayyed Yūnosī, *Fehrest-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī-e Tabrīz: Kotob-e kaṭṭī-e ehdāʾī-e marḥūm Ḥājj Moḥammad Nakjavānī*, 2 vols., Tabrīz, 1348-50 Š./1969-71. Collections belonging to the following are described in *Našrīya* 4, pp. 283-353: the public library; the faculty of letters; the Azarbaijan museum; the *waqf* of the Teqat-al-Eslām family (see also ‘A. Ṭabāṭabāʾī, in *Našrīya* 7, pp. 531-43); Mahdī Moḥaqqueq; the *waqf* administration; Moḥammad Wāʿezzāda Čarandābī; and Ḥājj Ḥosayn Āqā Nakjavānī. M. Nakjavānī catalogued 268 Persian and Arabic manuscripts in *Fehrest-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Dawlatī-e Tarbiat*, Tabrīz, 1329 Š./1950. *Fehrest-e mawjūdī o rāhnamā-ye Ketāb-kāna-ye Markazī-e Dānešgāh-e Tabrīz*, Tabrīz, 1361 Š./1982, was prepared under the auspices of the central library of the University of Tabrīz; see also *Našrīya* 7, pp. 511-23, on the private collection of Ḥājj Sayyed Moḥammad-ʿAlī Ṭabāṭabāʾī Tabrīzī, and *Našrīya-ye Ketāb-kāna-ye Mellī* 8, 1333 Š./1954, pp. 33-58, on the collection of M. Nakjavānī, both containing works in Persian, Arabic, and Turkish.

Yazd. M. Šīrvānī, *Fehrest-e noskahā-ye kaṭṭī-e Ketāb-kāna-ye Wazīrī*, 3 vols., Tehran, 1350-53 Š./1971-74, lists 2,000 manuscripts. The collections of the following are described in M.-T. Dānešpažūh, “Fehrest-e čand noska-ye kaṭṭī az ketāb-kānahā-ye šahr-e Yazd o Ešfahān,” *Našrīya* 4, pp. 359-480: the Great Mosque (Jāmeʿ-e Kabīr); the Saryazdī library; the bigger Madrasa-ye Kān; Šaraf-al-Dīn ʿAlī Yazdī; Ḥājj Shaikh ʿAlī ʿAlawī; Ḥājj Mīrzā Ḥasan Maḥmūdābādī Yazdī; Ḥājj Sayyed Abuʾl-Faẓl Saʿīdī; Moḥammad-ʿAlī Farahmand; ʿAlī-Ašgar Kojasta; Moḥammad-Bāqer ʿAjamīn; Sayyed Jawād Modarresī Yazdī; the *waqf* administration. A. Ḥosaynī Eškevarī also surveyed some private collections in *Našrīya* 7, pp. 703-13.

Libraries in other countries.

Many collections of Persian manuscripts outside Iran have been surveyed in *Našrīya*: 2, pp. 26-294 (Yugoslavia); 4, pp. 1-12 (the Houghton and Francis Hoover Libraries at Harvard University), 649-945 (G. M. Meredith, *Handlist of Persian Manuscripts [in the British Museum] 1896-1966*, tr. Ī. Afšār, London, 1968); 5, pp. 108-15 (forty-two Persian manuscripts in the Israeli national library, Jerusalem), 129-38 (French public libraries), 405-39 (public and private libraries in Baghdad, Najaf, and Karbalāʾ), 505-42 (Persian manuscripts in Mecca and Medina), 671-74 (140 Persian manuscripts in Rumanian libraries,



described by S. Ḥ. Sanandajī), 674-78 (mss. 2049-2112, added to the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, since publication of E. Blochet, *Catalogue des manuscrits persans de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, 4 vols., Paris, 1905-34), 679- 82 (Royal Asiatic Society, London, described by Afšār; cf. Afšār, nos. 47, 48, 55), 684 (fifteen manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh), 689-713 (Royal Library, Copenhagen), 714 (fourteen manuscripts in Stockholm), 715-16 (The University of Michigan); 6, p. 798 (seventeen Persian manuscripts at the Iranian consulate general in Istanbul); 7, pp. 524-30 (Persian and Arabic works at the tomb of ‘Abd-al-Qāder Gīlānī, Baghdad), 562-65 (Afghanistan); 8, p. 310 (Persian manuscripts in Soviet libraries); 9, pp. 1-274 (Persian manuscripts in Soviet libraries); 10, pp. 1-228 (the universities of Chicago and Michigan and Princeton and Columbia universities in the United States), 229-34 (European and American collections, with special attention to the British Museum), 235-74 (Persian manuscripts at the University of Leiden), 275-80 (Turkey), 281-86 (some Indian collections surveyed by S. Nafīsī), 407 (Persian manuscripts in Soviet libraries); 11-12, pp. 1-772 (Persian and Arabic manuscripts at the University of California, Los Angeles), 773-86 (351 Persian and Arabic manuscripts at Wadham College, Oxford, briefly described by H. M. Ṭabāṭabā’ī and K. Jahāndārī, 787-879 (920 Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the Ḥosaynīya-ye Šūštārīhā, Najaf, described by A. Esmā’īlīān and R. Ostādī, 956-89 (Persian manuscripts in the academies of Bucharest and Cluj, the central state library in Bucharest, and the university of Cluj, catalogued by M.-‘A. Šawtī).

A number of Persian-language catalogues have been prepared for libraries in India. M. Ġarawī catalogued the manuscripts of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, in *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e fārsī-e Bamba’ī, ketāb-kāna-ye mo’assasa-ye Kāmā—ganjīna-ye Mānekčī*, Rawalpindi, 1365 Š./1986. According to Ī. Afšār, (p. 62), ‘Abbās-Ḥosayn Kāzemī Naysābūrī Kantūrī was the author of the catalogue of manuscripts and printed books in the Āṣafīya library in Hyderabad, *Fehrest-e kotob-e ‘arabī, fārsī o ordū maḳzūna-ye ketāb-kāna-ye Āṣafīya-ye Sarkār-e ‘ālī, az ebtedā-ye qīām-e ketāb-kāna tā sāl-e 1330 [1911-1912]*, 4 vols., Hyderabad, 1333-55/1914-36; in other sources the name Mīr ‘Oṭmān-‘Alī Khan Bahādor “Šāh-e Dakkan,” which is mentioned several times in these volumes, was mistaken for that of the author. Works in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu in the same library are catalogued in *Fehrest-e mašrūḥ-e ba’z-ī kotob-e nafīsa-ye qalamīya-ye maḳzūna-ye kotob-kāna-ye Āṣafīya-ye Sarkār-e ‘ālī*, Hyderabad,



1357/1938 (with a preface by T.-Ḥ. Mūsawī Naysābūrī Kantūrī, dated 1344/1925). The Center of Persian Studies in India sponsored the catalogue of the Nadwat-al-'Olamā' library, published under the title *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e fārsī-e ketāb-kāna-ye Nadwat-al-'Olamā-ye Lakhnaw*, New Delhi, 1365 Š./1986, and of two other Indian libraries, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye Šō'ba-ye taḥqīq wa ešā'at-e Kašmīr o ketāb-kāna-ye Bhōpāl*, New Delhi, 1364 Š./1986. The first two volumes of a Persian catalogue of the Oriental Public Library in Bankipur were published by 'Abd-al-Qāder Khan Bahādor Mawlawī under the title *Fehrest-e nosak-e kaṭṭī-e fārsī-e Oriental Public Library, Bānkīpūr, Patna, mosammā be Mer'āt al-'olūm*, Patna, 1925-42; the third volume was published by A. Šēr, Patna, 1967. Brief notes on valuable manuscripts in India can also be found in 'A. Jawāher-Kalām, *Bāz-dīd-e ketāb-kānahā-ye Hendūstān*, Tehran, 1326 Š./1947 (see also Afšār, p. 61). S. Nafīsī dealt with Indian collections in *Payām-e now* 4/9, 1330 Š./1951, pp. 49-62 (149 works in the Rīāsāt-e Rāmpūr library); 5/5, 1330 Š./1951, pp. 58-61; in *Yağmā* 3, pp. 257-62; and in *Nāma-ye tamaddon* 2, pp. 111-16 (manuscripts in Lucknow). Ġ.-Ḥ. Šeddiqī, *Gozāreš-e safar-e Hend*, Tehran, 1326 Š./1947, described several important Persian and Arabic manuscripts in India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (for the list of collections visited, see Afšār, p. 62).

Persian and other Oriental manuscripts in Pakistan are the subject of a union catalogue of 257 governmental, quasi-governmental, and private libraries: M.-Ḥ. Tasbīḥī, *Ketāb-kānahā-ye Pākestān* I, Lahore, 2535 = 1355 Š./1976. A. Monzawī, *Fehrest-e moštarek-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e fārsī-e Pākestān*, is a union catalogue of about 60,000 Persian manuscripts in Pakistan; it is being published under the auspices of the center for Persian-language research on Iran and Pakistan (Markaz-e Taḥqīqāt-e Fārsī-e Īrān o Pākestān) in Islamabad. So far eight volumes (comprising nine parts) have appeared in Lahore and Islamabad, 1362-65 Š./1983-86. M.-Ḥ. Tasbīḥī has also prepared *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye Ganjbaḵš-e Markaz-e Taḥqīqāt-e Fārsī-e Īrān o Pākestān*, 3 vols., Lahore, 1350-55 Š./1971-76 (2,517 manuscripts in Persian, Arabic, and languages of the Indian subcontinent). Persian works in the same library have been catalogued by A. Monzawī, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e ketāb-kāna-ye Ganjbaḵš, Eslāmābād*, 4 vols., Lahore, 1357-61 Š./1978-82. A total of 3,620 Persian manuscripts acquired by the national museum in Karachi have been catalogued by 'A. Nowšāhī, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e fārsī-e Mūza-ye Mellī-e Pākestān, Karāčī*, Islamabad, 1362 Š./1983. Nowšāhī also prepared *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e fārsī-e Anjoman-e Tarraqī-e Ordū*, Karachi and Islamabad, 1363 Š./1984. M.-B. Ḥosayn, *Fehrest-e maḳṭūṭāt-e Šeyrānī*, 3 vols.,



Lahore, 1968-73, is an inventory of Persian manuscripts published by the department of Pakistan studies of Punjab university at Lahore. K. ‘A. Nowšāhī, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e fārsī-e dānešgāh-e Panjāb-e Lāhūr. Ganjīna-ye Āḍar*, Islamabad, 1365 Š./1986, includes 1,626 manuscripts in the university library. Ḥosayn also described 469 Persian manuscripts, 16 in Urdu, and 5 in Panjabi from the library of the late Mawlawī Moḥammad Šafī‘, with the owner’s notes, *Fehrest-e maḳṭūṭāt-e Šafī‘*, Lahore, 1351 Š./1972. M.-Ḥ. Tasbīḥī, *Fehrest-e noskaha-ye kaṭṭī-e K̄vāja Sanā’-Allāh K̄arābātī*, Lahore, 1351 Š./1972, includes fifty-two manuscripts of the writings of K̄vāja K̄arābātī in Persian and Kashmiri.

Additional information on manuscripts in Afghanistan can be found in *Rāhnamā-ye ketāb* 10/5, 1346 Š./1967, pp. 520-29, 627-37; and on 413 manuscripts in Saudi Arabia in ‘A. ‘Oṭāredī Qūčānī, *Maḳṭūṭāt-e fārsī dar Madīna-ye monawwara*, Tehran, 1346 Š./1967. A collection of ninety-four Persian manuscripts in the library of the Iraq Museum, Baghdad, was surveyed in *Dāneš* 3, 1333 Š./1954, pp. 628-36, and manuscripts in Mosul in *Dāneš* 2/12, 1331 Š./1952, pp. 609-13 (see also Afšār, pp. 45-46).

Three articles in Turkish by Aḥmed Ateş on important manuscripts in Anatolia, especially in Kastamonu and Konya, were translated and edited by ‘A. K̄ayyāmpūr in *Našrīya-ye Dāneškada-ye Adabīyāt-e Dānešgāh-e Tabrīz* 3/4, 1329 Š./1950, pp. 166-73; 7/2, 1334 Š./1955, pp. 241-48; 7/4, pp. 483-96; 8/2, 1335 Š./1956, pp. 191-98; 8/3, pp. 274-87 (cf. Tasbīḥī, p. 281). M. Ġarawī, *Fehrest-e asnād-e tārikī-e Īrān dar Āršīv-e Šadārat-e ‘Oṭmānī dar Estānbūl* I, Tehran, 1357 Š./1978, covers documents exchanged between Iran and the Ottoman Empire from the time of Shah Solṭān Ḥosayn Šafawī until the end of the Qajar period; also included are *farmāns* of the Iranian shahs; internal Ottoman correspondence related to Iran; reports by Ottoman ambassadors, emissaries, and spies in Iran; minutes of meetings between Ottoman representatives and Iranian officials; and so on. M. Mīnovī discussed a number of important manuscripts in Turkish libraries in “K̄azā’en-e Torkīya,” *MDAT* 4/2, 1335 Š./1956, pp. 42-75; 4/3, pp. 53-89.

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