

Princeton University. Library
Department of Rare Books and Special Collections

Exhibition Catalogues

Number 3

THE GOLDEN AGE OF
PERSIAN LITERATURE
1000 - 1500 A.D.

Miniatures, Illuminations,
Manuscripts in Persian and Arabic,
From the Robert Garrett Collection

An Exhibition in Honor of the Visit to
Princeton of his Imperial Majesty

MUHAMMAD REZA SHAH PAHLAVI

Exhibition Gallery, Princeton University Library
November 15, 1949 - January 7, 1950

[Case I] 1. Firadawi of Tus (A.H. 321-416 [A.D. 933/4-1025])
Shāh-nāmah (Book of Kings)
Copied A.H. 951 [A.D. 1544-5]

This is the great national epic of Iran, beginning with the first legendary king and ending with the fall of the Sasanian empire in the middle of the VII century of the Christian Era.

This copy contains thirty-three Persian miniatures of probably the same period as the MS.

P.T.I. no. 1*

*P.T.I.: Descriptive Catalog of the Garrett Collection of Persian, Turkish and Indic Manuscripts including some Miniatures in the Princeton University Library by Mohamad E. Moghadam, Yahya Armajani, under the supervision of Philip K. Hitti; Princeton University Press: 1939.

[Case I] 2. Al-Qur'ān (The Koran)

Copied A.H. 1254 [A.D. 1838] by 'Ali al-Hamadi.

This copy of the Koran was presented to the
Ottoman Sultan 'Abd-al-Hamīd II, 1876-1909.

Ar. MSS. Supplement no. 3*

*Ar. MSS. Supplement: Descriptive Catalog of the Garrett Collection of Arabic Manuscripts in the Princeton University Library by Philip K. Hitti, Nabih Amin Faris, Butrus 'Abd-al-Malik; Princeton University Press: 1938.

[Case II] 3.

Omar Khayyam is not the only Persian poet known and appreciated in the West. Hafiz has likewise had a share, though more modest, in influencing western poetry. This is a specially bound edition of the lyrics of the Bard of Shiraz translated into German verse by G. Fr. Daumer and published by Eugen Diederichs at Jena in 1912.

Ex 2463.424.912

[Case II] 4. Khwājah Hāfiẓ Shīrāzī (died A.H. 791 [A.D. 1389])

Divān-i-Hāfiẓ (The Collected Poems of Hāfiẓ)

This is a more modern MS, probably from the late XIX century; the calligraphy, miniatures, and illuminations were done in India, the tooled and gilt binding in Europe. There are thirty-seven miniatures in the MS.

P.T.I. no. 18

[Case III] 5. Khwājah Hāfiẓ-i-Shīrāzī (died A.H. 791 [A.D. 1389])
Dīvān-i-Hāfiẓ (The Collected Poems of Hāfiẓ)

This copy of the Dīvān of Hāfiẓ has the last verse of every ghazal written in a rectangular frame in the middle, and on the two sides of the rectangle flowers are pointed in bright colors on a gold background. Here is shown the illumination at the beginning of the MS.

P.T.I. no. 17

[Case II] 6. Khwājah Hāfiẓ-i-Shīrāzī (died A.H. 791 [A.D. 1389])
Dīvān-i-Hāfiẓ (The Collected Poems of Hāfiẓ)
Copied A.H. 926 [A.D. 1520]

This copy of the well-known odes of love and mysticism of Hāfiẓ, the most famous of Persia's lyric poets, contains also his masnavi, sāci-nāmah, mudatta'at and rubā'iyāt at the end. There are six full-page miniatures, the second of which bears the date A.H. 926 (same as the colophon).

P.T.I. no. 15

[Case III] 7. Khvājah Ḥāfiẓ-i-Shīrāzī (died A.H. 791 [A.D. 1389])
Dīvān-i-Ḥāfiẓ (The Collected Poems of Ḥāfiẓ)
Copied A.H. 1094 [A.D. 1683]

The first fifteen folios (some, unfortunately, missing) of this copy of the Dīvān of Ḥāfiẓ contain scattered odes, pentastichs, and an introduction; the odes, or ghazals, proper begin with the sixteenth folio. The MS contains four miniatures of the late XVII century.

P.T.I. no. 16

[Case II] 8. Al-Qur'ān (The Koran). Surah VII:112 (in part) --
131 (in part).

This is an eighth-century manuscript fragment
in Kūfi, on vellum, of the Koran.

P.T.I. no. 1149

[Case III] 9. Sharaf al-Dīn 'Ali Yazdi (died A.H. 858 [A.D. 1454])

Zafar-nāmah (The Book of Victory)

Copied A.H. 872 [A.D. 1467-8] by Shir 'Ali

The MS is well executed but it is most famous for its twelve full-page miniatures from the beginning of the XVI century by the master Persian painter Bihzād. Its value is also enhanced by the entries in the handwriting of the Mogul emperors Jahāngīr and Shāhjahān and one word from the pen of the Emperor Akbar, perhaps the only specimen of the writing of the great monarch.

[Lent by John Work Garrett Library,
Baltimore]

[Case IIIa.] 10. Al-Qur'ān

This manuscript, known as "The Golden Koran," comprising Sūrah I-XVIII, is unique and perhaps the finest in this country. The full text is in gold, the first four folios elaborately illuminated, the ruled marginal lines with decorations in gold and color.

The manuscript is probably from the eleventh century, although the diacritical marks and vowel signs are probably a later addition.

[Lent by John Work Garrett Library,
Baltimore]

[Case IV] 11. [Musharrif al-Dīn ibn-Muslih al-Dīn] Sa‘di
(m. A.H. 690 [A.D. 1291])

Gulistān (Rose-Garden)

Copied A.H. 960 [A.D. 1552/3] by Sultan Muhammad
of Herat, a famous copyist of the X century A.H. The
date in the colophon of this copy has been altered by
a former owner from 960 to 660. On the margins
appears Sa‘di's Būstān.

The binding is late, probably of the nineteenth
century.

P.T.I. no. 39

[Case IV] 12. Sayyid Muhammad Nūr-Allāh Ahrārī (later XVII century A.D. -?)

Sharh - i - Gulistān (Commentary on the Gulistān); bound with it are a glossary and indices for the Gulistān by the same author.

Copied in A.H. 1168 [A.D. 1755]

This commentary, with the glossary and indices, well illustrates the devoted and scholarly study which the Iranians have always dedicated to Sa'di's world-famous Gulistān.

58 W is P.T.I. no. 41

59 W is P.T.I. no. 40

[Case IV] 13. An anthology of Persian Poetry

Copied in A.H. 815 [A.D. 1412/3]

The manuscript is noteworthy for its thirteen Persian miniatures of the XVII century. The works included are by: 1. [Kamāl al-Dīn abu-al-'Atā'] Khwāju (A.H. 677-753 [A.D. 1278/9-1352/3]); fols. 3-130. 2. Nizāri [Mūhistāni] (m. A.H. 720 [A.D. 1320/1]): fols. 131-363. 3. Amīr Nāṣir Khusraw (A.H. 394-481 [A.D. 1004-1088]): fols. 364-450.

Five other authors are represented by the works written in the margins.

P.T.I. no. 38

[Case IV] 14. East Persian Kufic calligraphy on paper.

XI to XII century

AM 13658

[Case V] 15. A leaf probably from the Persian translation
of Maṇāfi‘ al-Hayawān of abu-Sa‘īd ‘Ubayd-
Allāh ibn-Jibrīl ibn-Bakhtishū‘, d. after
A.H. 450 [A.D. 1058-9], with an illustration
showing two black crows; late XIII century
Persian miniature.

P.T.I. no. 197

[Case V] 16. Portrait of a painter, perhaps that of Rida 'Abbāsi, with spectacles on the nose and holding a picture of a European which he is painting, with the implements of his craft spread around him; in the style of Rida 'Abbāsi from late XVII century.

An inscription on the portrait signed by Mu'īn Musawwir, a pupil of Rida 'Abbāsi, and dated A.H. 1084 [A.D. 1673], indicates that the portrait is that of the painter's master, but the genuineness of the inscription is not absolutely certain. The portrait is set in an illuminated frame 3.3 cm. wide and mounted on a cardboard.

P.T.I. no. 200

[Case V] 17. A leaf from the Shāh-nāmah with a small miniature portraying the Sasanian King Bahrām as guest of the water carrier Lanbak; XIV century Persian miniature.

P.T.I. no. 194

[Case VI] 18. [Abu-Hamid Muhammad ibn-Muhammad ibn-Muhammad ibn-Ahmad al-Ghazzāli al-Tūsi (A.H. 451-505 [A.D. 1059/60-1111])

Iḥyā' Ulūm al-Dīn (The Revivification of the Sciences of Religion).

This well known work on religion, philosophy and morals was copied for the library of Mahmūd al-Safawi, a member of the famous ruling family under whom Iran emerged as one of the great Moslem states of modern times.

P.T.I. no. 1481

[Case VI] 19. [Abu-Hāmid] Muhammād ibn-Muhammād ibn-Muhammād ibn-Aḥmad al-Ġazzālī al-Ṭūsī (A.H. 451-505 [A.D. 1059/60 - 1111])

Iḥyā' 'Ulūm al-Dīn (The Revivification of the Sciences of Religion).

The fourth volume of the well-known work on religion, philosophy and morals, probably fourteenth century. The author, called Algazel by medieval Europe, was "unquestionably the greatest theologian of Islam and one of its noblest and most original thinkers... 'The father of the church in Islam.'"
In his work, orthodox speculation reaches its culminating point.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 1479

[Case VII] 20. Sayyid Muhyi al-Dīn abu-Muhammad 'Abd al-Qādir al-Jīlānī (A.H. 470-561 [A.D. 1078-1166])

Collection of Letters

Copied A.H. 1094 [A.D. 1683]

Eighteen letters on various phases of Sufism
by the famous Sufi leader and founder of the important Qādirī order of Moslem mystics.

P.T.I. no. 91

[Case VI] 21. A Fragment of a Persian Manuscript

XVI century

AM 13658

[Case VII] 23. Three panels of illustrations: two panels representing armor and one panel of fruit trees. XIV century Persian miniatures.

P.T.I. no. 198

[Case VII] 24. Rashīd-al-Dīn Fadl-Allāh, A.H. 645-718 [A.D. 1247-1318].

Jāmi‘ al-Tawārikh

P.T.I. no. 192

[Case VIII] 25. [Abu-Ja'far Nāṣir-al-Dīn Muḥammad ibn-Muhammad ibn-al-Ḥasan al-Ṭūsi] (A.H. 597-627 [A.D. 1201-1274])

Tahīr Kitāb Uqlīdīs fi ‘Ilm al-Handasah (A Recension of the Book of Euclid on Geometry)

Copied A.H. 730 [A.D. 1330] by Muḥammad ibn-abi-al-Tayyib al-Turkmāni.

A redaction of Euclid's Elements of Geometry, together with additions by al-Hajjāj ibn-Yusuf ibn-Matār (d. after 830 A.D.) and Thābit ibn-Qurrah (d. 901 A.D.). Euclid was well known to Moslem mathematicians and provided a starting point from which they advanced to their spectacular discoveries in several fields of higher mathematics.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 1054

[Case VIII] 26. Zakariya 'ibn-Muhammad ibn-Mahmud al-Kammuni
al-Qazvini (died A.H. 682 [A.D. 1283])

The section on botany from 'Ajā'ib al-Makhlūqāt
wa-Gharā'ib al-Mawjūdāt (The Wonders of Creation
and Oddities of Existence).

This Ms has the seal of Ibrāhim 'Adil Shāh on
folio one verso, dated A.H. 950, but this is not
considered to be genuine. There are over a hundred
small miniatures and two leaves from the Shāh-nāmah
posted on the interior of the binding.

P.T.I. no. 66

[Case VIII] 27. Banu-Mūsa [ibn-Shākir] (3rd century A.H. [9th century A.D.]

Ahkām al-Daraj li-al-Mawālid (The Influence of the Degrees of the Zodiac on Births)

Copied before A.H. 659 [A.D. 1261]

This thirteenth-century manuscript contains on the title-page the following inscription: "For the library of our lord the sultan, the king, al-Nāṣir Salāh-al-Dunya W-al-Dīn abu-al-Muzaffar Yūsuf ibn-al-Malik al-‘Azīz, may God perpetuate his reign!" This is familiarly known in the West as Saladin.

Ar. MSS. Supplement no. 968

[Case VIII] 28. 'Ali ibn-al-'Abbās [al-Majūsi] (A.H. 384
[A.D. 994])

Kamil al-Sinā 'ah al-Tibbiyah, known as
al-Maliki (The Perfect Work on the Art of
Medicine, known as the Royal Book)

Copied in Harrān, A.H. 586 [A.D. 1190]

A complete copy of the famous Liber regius of Haly Abbas, this work was composed for the Buwayhid 'Adud-al-Dawlah Fanna Khusraw, reigned A.D. 949-83. It treats dietetics and *materia medica*. In 1127 it was translated into Latin by Stephen of Antioch.

This is one of two complete copies, the other being in the possession of Dr. Sami Haddad, American University of Beirut.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 1

[Case VIII] 29. Abu-Bakr Muhammad ibn-Zakariya al-Razi (A.H. 250-313 [A.D. 864-925])

Al-Fusūl fi al-Tibb (Aphorisms of Medicine)

Copied A.H. 681 [A.D. 1282]

A medical work modelled after the Aphorisms attributed to Hippocrates. This work was eventually translated into Hebrew, and a Latin version was printed at Bologna in 1489, again at Lyons in 1510.

Al-Rāzi, commonly called "Rhazes" in European languages, is regarded as "the greatest and most original of all the Muslim physicians, and one of the most prolific as an author." The Latin version of his Kitāb al-Asrār was for centuries the standard European handbook of medical knowledge. Illustrative of the original character of much of his work is the fact that the first known clinical account of smallpox in medical literature comes from his pen.

Ar. MSS. Supplement no. 1076

[Case IX] 30. Abu-'Ali [al-Husayn ibn-'Abdullāh] ibn-Sīnā
(Avicenna) A.H. 370-428 [A.D. 980-1037]

Kitāb al-Shifā' (The Book of Healing).

Copied A.H. 972 [A.D. 1564/5]

A section of the second part, of Physica, of the Kitab al-Shifā', a great philosophical encyclopaedia. In the world-renowned Ibn-Sīnā -- physician, philosopher, philologist, and poet, Moslem science reached its culminating point.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 861

[Case IX] 31. Abu-Ishāq Ibrāhīm ibn 'Alī ibn-Yūsuf al-Fīrūzābādī
[al-Shirāzī] (A.H. 393-476 [A.D. 1002/3-1083])

Ma'unat al-Mubtadi 'in wa-Tadhkirat al-Muntahī
fi al-Jadal (An Aid for Beginners and a
Reminder to those Accomplished in Dialectics).

Copied A.H. 485 [A.D. 1092]

This treatise on dialectics is the oldest
manuscript on paper in the Princeton Collection.
It was copied in 1092 by al-Hasan ibn-Yahya ibn-
Ubayd-Allāh al-Kirmānī Al-Jīruftī.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 867

[Case IX] 32. Jalāl al-Dīn Rūmī [A.H. 604-672 [A.D. 1207/8-1273/4])

Dīvān-i-Shams-i-Tabrīzi (The Collected Poems of Shams of Tabriz)

Copied A.H. 1249 [A.D. 1833-4]

This collection of odes on God, mystic love and kindred subjects was named after the author's spiritual master, who died A.H. 645 (A.D. 1247-8); it is also known as Dīvān-i-Jalāl al-Dīn Rūmī. Together with this author's more extensive Magnavi, it constitutes a high point in Persian mysticism.

P.T.I. no. 13

[Case X] 33. Mawlānā Ashraf of Marāghah (died A.H. 854
[A.D. 1450-51])

Khamsah-i-Ashraf (The Five Titles of Asraf)

Copied A.H. 1054 (A.D. 1644)

The two prefaces of this MS, composed in
A.H. 1054 [A.D. 1644], were written specially for
this copy of the Khamsah made for a certain
nobleman called Murtaza-Quli Khān Shāmlu.

P.T.I. no. 20

[Case X] 34. Abu-Nu'aym Ahmad ibn-'Abdullāh 'ibn-'Ahmad
ibn-Ishāq al-Isfahāni

Hilyat al-Awliyā' (The Ornament of the Saints)

This is a biographical dictionary of eminent Moslem saints, beginning with the time of 'Umar ibn-al-Khattāb, the second caliph, who reigned A.H. 13-23 [A.D. 634-644] and concluding with the life of Sa'id ibn-'Amir ibn-Hidhyam al-Jumahi.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 669

[Case X]

35. [Sharaf-al-Dīn abu-‘Abdullāh Muhammad ibn-Sa‘īd al-Būsīrī] (A.H. 608-694 [A.D. 1212-1294/5])

Qasidat al-Burdah (The Ode of the Burdah)

This seventeenth-century manuscript is the famous Ode of Burdah in praise of the prophet.

Oriental binding with medallion stamped on the outside and inside covers.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 61

[Case X]

36. 'A'ishah bint-Yūsuf ibn-Ahmad ibn-Yūsuf al-Bā'uni [M.A.H. 929 [A.D. 1522/3]]

Sharh al-Badi'iyyah al-Bā'uniyah wa-Hissah min Shi'riha (A Commentary on the Badi'iyyah of al-Bā'uniyah and Some of Her Poems)

Copied A.H. 921 [A.D. 1515]

A commentary on al-Badi'iyyah, an ode in praise of the Prophet as well as several eulogies, particularly interesting as the work of a Moslem woman writer.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 109

[Case X] 37. Eighteenth-century Koran

P.T.I. no. 1164

[Case X]

38. Page from the Koran

[Case XI] 39. A fragment of the Koran containing Surah LVII:2 (in part) -- 14 (in part).

The badī' is an old oriental paper and is probably from the early part of the XI century; each page of badī' is transcribed in thuluth on the opposite folio; the thuluth is probably from the early part of the XVIII century.

Ar. MSS Supplement no. 1179D

[Case XI] 40. Muhammad Shirin Maghribi Na'ini (died A.H. 809
[A.D. 1406-7])

Divan-i-Maghribi (The Collected Poems of
Maghribi)

Copied A.H. 880 [A.D. 1475-6]

The first eight folios contain odes in Arabic,
the remainder love and mystical ghazals and
quatrains in Persian. The binding is of oriental
leather, gilt stamped with medallion and pendants,
and borders decorated in gold.

P.T.I. no. 19

[Case XIII] 41. Page from a Persian manuscript of the XVI
century

Nashki script on paper

AM 13658

[Case XII] 42. Page from a Persian manuscript of the XVI
century

Nastaliq script

AM 13658

[Case XII] 43. Page from a Persian manuscript of the XVI
century

Calligraphy of Mir 'Ali

AM 13658

[Case XIII] 44. Nizāmi Ganja'i (A.H. 535-598 or 599 [A.D. 1140/41-1202/3])

Khamsah-i-Nizāmi (The Five Titles of Nizāmi)

Copied A.H. 847-849 [A.D. 1443-5] by Mahmūd ibn-Muhammad ibn-Yūsuf al-Tustari

This manuscript contains the Makhzan al-Asrār,
Khusraw-u-Shīrīn, Layla-u-Majnūn, Haft Paykar,
Sharaf-nāmah, Iqbāl-nāmah-i-Iskandari. These are
ethical, religious and erotic masnavi poems.
There are nine miniatures, of good quality of the
XV century Timūrid school.

P.T.I. no.8

[Case XIII] 45. Nizāmi Ganja'i (A.H. 535-598 or 599 [A.D. 1140/41-1202/3])

Khamsah-i-Nizāmi (The Five Titles of Nizāmi)

Copied A.H. 898 [A.D. 1492/3]

The entries and portions of some of the folios of this copy are decorated with floral designs in gold with touches of color. There are six miniatures probably from the XIX century.

P.T.I. no. 7

[Case XIII] 46. Nizāmi Ganja'i (A.H. 535-598 or 599 [A.D. 1140/41-1202/3])

Khamsah-i-Nizāmi (The Five Titles of Nizāmi)

Copied A.H. 970 [A.D. 1562-3] by Mawlānā al-Kātib al-Shīrāzī

This complete copy of Nizami's Khamsah contains twenty-five miniatures, two of them full page size, probably from the late XVI and early XVII centuries by different artists. This binding is early XIX century lacquered with a hunting scene on the front cover, and a party of dervishes on the back cover.

P.T.I. no. 9

[Case XIII] 47. Miniature, representing two cameleers, ascribed to the great artist Bihzad, who died in 1525 A.D.

The drawing is dated A.H. 930. The colored border and gilt mat are later additions.

P.T.I. no. 199

[Case XIV] 48. To the left:

(a) recto: central ruq'ah and border panels all in shikastah by Tajalli 'Ali Shāh; dated A.H. 1189 [A.D. 1775-6].

(b) verso: Indian miniature; Solomon seated on the throne, surrounded by men, angels, beasts and insects.

P.T.I. no. 206

[Case XIV] 49. To the right:

(a) recto: ruq'ah in naskhi and thuluth by
the same calligraphist as that of 1 verso.

(b) verso: Indian miniature; probably a
scene from Shāh-nāmah; a king seated on the
throne offering a cup of wine to a chieftain,
probably Rustam; border panels in thuluth.

P.T.I. no. 37

[Case XV] 50. To the left:

(a) recto: ruq'ah in Fārisi by Zayn-al-Haqq;
dated A.H. 1133 [A.D. 1720-21]; border panels
in Fārisi.

(b) verso: Indian miniature; a lady attended
by her maids and a musician; border panels in
Fārisi.

P.T.I. no. 206

[Case XV] 51. To the right:

(a) recto: ruq'ah in shikastah by Shāh
Muhammad Mu'in 'Ali Tajalli Chishti; dated
A.H. 1189 [A.D. 1775]; border panels in
Fārisī.

(b) verso: Indian miniature; portrait of the
Emperor Shāhjahān seated; two of his sons,
Dāra Shukūh and Shujā', standing before him
and the other two sons, Murād Bakhsh and
Awrangzīb, behind him; border panels in
thuluth.

P.T.I. no. 206

[Case XVI] 52. Amīr Khusraw Dihlavi (A.H. 651-725 [A.D. 1253-1325])

Khamsah-i-Amīr Khusraw (The Five Titles of Amīr Khusraw)

Copied A.H. 930 [A.D. 1524] in Herat by 'Ali al-Husayni al-Katib

This MS has eight full-page miniatures of high quality by Turābi Bey Khurāsāni, a pair marking the beginning of each of the four poems; one of the five titles is missing. On the back of the cover is a gilt stamped inscription with the name of abu-al-Muzaffar Sultan Rustam Bahādur Khān.

P.T.I. no. 14

[Case XVI] 53. Ahli Shirāzi [A.H. 942 [A.D. 1535])

Dīvān-i-Ahli Shirāzi (The Collected Poems of Ahli)

Copied A.D. 1619

These poems comprise panegyric odes, mystical and love ghazals as well as ethical precepts and riddles.

P.T.I. no. 28

[Case XVII] 54. Nūr al-Dīn ‘Abd al-Rahmān Jāmi (A.H. 817-898
[A.D. 1414-1492])

Nafahāt al-Uṣūl min Hadarāt al-Quds (Zephyrs of
Fellowship from the Presence of Holy Men)

Copied A.H. 962 [A.D. 1554/5]

A hagiography containing notices of celebrated Sufis and saints from the 11th century A.H. down to the author's own time and based on the Tabaqāt al-Sūfiyyah of Muhammad ibn-Husayn al-Sulami.

P.T.I. no. 21

[Case XVII] 55. 'Abd al-Rahmān Jāmi (A.H. 817-898 [A.D. 1414-1492])

Haft Awrang (The Constellation of the Seven Stars [The Great Bear])

Copied A.H. 1067 [A.D. 1657] by Bayāzi

The MS is incomplete and contains three miniatures which probably come from the XIX century.

P.T.I. no. 22

[Case XVII] 56. 'Abd al-Rahmān Jāmi (A.H. 817-898 [A.D. 1414-1492])

Haft Awrang (The Constellation of the Seven Stars [The Great Bear])

Copied A.H. 1217 [A.D. 1802]

This MS contains only Yūsuf-u-Zulaykha, the fifth magnavi of the Haft Awrang, completed by Jāmi A.H. 888 [A.D. 1483.] The twenty miniatures are probably from the XIX century. Calligraphy, miniatures, and binding are all Indian.

P.T.I. no. 24

[Case XVII] 57. [Nūr al-Dīn abd al-Rahmān] Jāmi (A.H. 817-
898 [A.D. 1414-1492])

Lavā'ih (Flashes of Light)

Copied A.H. 1232 [A.D. 1817]

A collection of Sufi aphorisms from the XV
century A.D.

P.T.I. no. 101

[Case XVII] 58. 'Abd al-Rahmān Jāmi (A.H. 817-898 [A.D. 1414-1492])

Haft Awrang (The Constellation of the Seven Stars [The Great Bear])

Probably from the late XVIII century

This MS of Yūsuf-u-Zulaykha contains sixty-nine miniatures probably from the late XIX century. They and the calligraphy are Indian.

P.T.I. no. 25

[Case XVIII] General explanation for case

Omar Khayyam was more famous in his time as a mathematician, astronomer and free-thinker than as a poet. The poetry of his Rubā'iyāt, or Quatrains, is pessimistic scepticism and was immortalized in the west by Edward Fitzgerald's translation into English, first published in 1859. It is the most widely translated work of Persian poetry.

The copy of the Rubā'iyāt in the Robert Garrett Collection and on exhibition for the Shah is the fourth oldest in existence, only seven years younger than the oldest in Istanbul. Along with it is a facsimile of the third oldest in the Bodleian library at Oxford, a facsimile of Fitzgerald's first edition, and some later sumptuous editions of this translation.

[Since publication of The Rubā'iyāt of Omar Khayyam, edited from a newly discovered manuscript dated 658 (1259-60) in the possession of A. Chester Beatty, Esq., by A. J. Asberry (London, 1949) this has become the fifth oldest].

[Case XVIII] 59. 'Omar Khayyām (died about A.H. 517 [A.D. 1123])

Rubā'iyāt (Quatrains)

Copied A.H. 868 [A.D. 1463-4] by Faraj-Allāh
al-Hāfiẓ

This manuscript is the fourth oldest known
copy of the quatrains, and only seven years younger
than the oldest, which is in Istanbul.

P.T.I. no. 6 (60G)
no. 43 (61G)

[Case XVIII] 60.

Omar Khayyām, the astronomer-poet of Iran, is the best known of the Persian poets in the West, mainly because of the incomparable translation of Edward Fitzgerald, first published in 1858.

The original edition, of which this is a reproduction, was printed under Fitzgerald's own supervision and shows all of his peculiar ideas and inconsistencies in the use of capitals, italics, accents, punctuation and spelling. In this form it first delighted those knights of the literary Round Table, Thackeray, Carlyle, Tennyson, Burton, Rossetti and Swinburne, and in this form should prove attractive to readers of discriminating tastes.

EX 2472.379.6.124

[Case XVIII] 61. THE RUBĀ'ĪYĀT of OMAR KHAYYĀM

Being a facsimile of the Manuscript in
the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with a
Transcript into modern Persian Characters,

Translated, with an introduction and notes,
and a bibliography,

by
Edward Heron-Allen

The page shown here is the last of the
facsimile. The original in the Bodleian
Library at Oxford is the oldest* of the
extant manuscripts of the Rubā'īyāt.

MSF 2472.379.

[* See note on introductory card for this
case]

[Case XVIII] 62. RUBĀ'ĪYĀT OF OMAR KHAYYĀM, THE ASTRONOMER-POET OF PERSIA, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH VERSE BY EDWARD FITZGERALD. THE GROLIER CLUB OF NEW YORK. 1885.

This is a copy of the second book to be published by the Grolier Club and is number 26 of one-hundred and fifty copies on Japan paper. The binding of dark blue levant morocco inlaid in a mosaic of olive, yellow, brown, maroon and white morecoco in Persian design, gold-tooled, was made by the Club Bindery, a hand-bindery established in New York in 1895 by Robert Hoe and several Grolier Club members.

At the end of the nineteenth century it was customary for book collectors to remove contemporary bindings and rebind books in sumptuous bindings of a modern style. A number of bindings of this type are included among the collection of books from the Library of Cyrus H. McCormick '79 which are now in the Princeton University Library.

Uncat. from McCormick Collection

[Case XVIII] 63.

This 1909 edition by Thomas Y. Crowell and Company, printed by Vincent Brooks Day and Son, Ltd., lithographers of London, features the illustrative art of Willy Pogany. It is introduced by Lowell's couplet:

"These pearls of thought in Persian gulfs
were bred,
Each softly lucent as a rounded moon;
The diver Omar plucked them from their bed,
Fitzgerald strung them on an English thread."

EX 2472.379.6.11

[Case XVIII] 64.

This sumptuous edition of the Rubā'iyāt
was designed and bound by F. Sangarski and G.
Sutcliffe of London, illustrated by E. Giddes,
engraved and printed by Andre and Sleigh. It
bears no date.

EX 2472.379.6.13q

[Case XIX] 65. Firdawsi of Tus (A.H. 321-416 [A.D. 933/4-1025])

Shāh-nāmah (The Book of Kings)

Copied A.H. 1009 [A.D. 1600] in Samarcand by
Mīr Māh ibn-Mīr ‘Arab

There are thirty-seven miniatures by different
artists of probably the later XVIII century.

P.T.E. no. 4

[Case XIX] 66. Firdawsi of Tūs (A.H. 321-416 [A.D. 933/4-1025])

Shāh-nāmeh (Book of Kings)

Copied A.H. 1085 [A.D. 1674]

The former owner's note on the title page of this manuscript of the Shāh-nāmeh states that it was bought in A.H. 1202 [A.D. 1787] for 1500 rupees, that it contains 563 folios, 56,200 verses and 120 miniatures by the artist Wilāyat.

P.T.I. no. 3

[Case XIX] 67. Firdawsi of Tūs (A.H. 321-416 [A.D. 933/4-1025])

Shāh-nāmeh (Book of Kings)

Copied A.H. 1065 [A.D. 1654-5]

This manuscript of the Persian national epic contains thirty-six Indian miniatures of the late XVII century, of which one is here shown.

P.T.I. no. 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY MOHAMMAD REZA SHAH PAHLAVI
SHAHINSHAH OF IRAN
NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1949

FOR THE PRESS

NOVEMBER 22, 1949

CAUTION

FUTURE RELEASE

NOTE DATE

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NOVEMBER 22, 1949. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED,
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REMARKS OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY AT
LUNCHEON GIVEN BY PRESIDENT DODDS AND FACULTY
OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

President Dodds and Members of the Princeton Faculty:-

It is a great pleasure to be welcomed at Princeton University. In Iran we have live tigers on the coast of the Caspian Sea. In New Jersey the live tiger inhabits Palmer Stadium. I was once a football captain. Therefore, I wish I could have been here at least in time to see the Yale game.

Your gracious references, Mr. President, I accept in behalf of the beloved land which I represent. I have looked forward to this Princeton visit for several reasons. Princeton is one of the oldest and most famous of American universities. Its achievements in the field of education and research are outstanding. The name of a Princeton graduate, Woodrow Wilson, will live forever as the name of a statesman who dreamed of peace and sought the means to preserve it. Love of peace lies deep in the Iranian soul. I salute his memory.

Of special interest to me is the program of Near East studies launched at Princeton in 1947 under the guidance of Professor Hitti. Persian, as well as the other Moslem languages, Arabic and Turkish, is being taught here at the undergraduate level, and as a field of concentration. These languages, I understand, are being offered both for their cultural value and for the training of government officers, teachers and business men who expect to serve in the Near East.

In these studies, as well as in graduate studies; in your collections of manuscripts, your publications and your professional activities, Princeton shows its keen awareness of the importance of the Middle East to the troubled world in which we live. The language in which Iranian poets wrote a millennium and more ago is a live language. Iranian culture and its contributions to Western civilization are living factors now, as through the centuries.

Amidst all the vicissitudes of time and changing fortune, Iran has preserved its national culture. It has remained conscious of the ancient virtues of tolerance, courage and steadfastness. None should know better than Iranians the meaning of peace.

Here,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, NOVEMBER 22, 1949

November 22, 1949

From: Department of Public Relations
Princeton University
(Telephone: Princeton 2300,
extensions 234 and 564)

Press information pertaining to the visit of Mohammed Reza Pahlevi to Princeton on November 22:

Party arrives 10:50 A.M., at the Faculty Room of Nassau Hall to be received by President Harold W. Dodds.

Reception immediately follows in the Faculty Lounge of the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library. (Third floor - take elevator or steps to left of main entrance).

After a tour of the Library, the party will visit the University Chapel, then proceed to Prospect, residence of President and Mrs. Dodds (at about 12:30 P.M.) for luncheon.

Press interview with His Majesty at 2:00 P.M., in the Dillon Gymnasium.

A tour of the campus will follow.

Departure by motor to visit the Radio Corporation of America Laboratories from 3:30 to 4:00 P.M.

Return to New York at 4:00 P.M.

Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, Shah of Iran, and the members of his party are scheduled to arrive in Princeton by motor at 10:50 A.M., Tuesday, November 22.

They will proceed first to Nassau Hall and then to the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library where they will be received by President Harold W. Dodds, Dr. Philip K. Hitti, chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures, other members of department and its advisory council, representatives of the faculty, administration and student body.

Dr. Hitti will explain the work of his department and the development of the Program of Near Eastern Studies which has received grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, the Grant Corporation and the Dodge Foundation, and which trains students for foreign service, as educators, and for positions in industry in the Arab world. The department is the only one connected with any American University in which an undergraduate can choose Arabic and Islamic studies for his field of concentration.

-MORE-

To assist in the work of this program the university has the famous Garrett Collection of Islamic manuscripts comprising about 10,000 Arabic titles and several hundred Turkish and Persian titles, which are supplemented by one of the outstanding collections of books, magazines, maps and other publications dealing with the contemporary Near East.

On the east wall of the Faculty Lounge where the reception will take place hangs a large Flemish tapestry which represents Tomyris, Queen of the Massagetae, surrounded by the ladies of the court, receiving an emissary of the Persian King, Cyrus the Great, who kneels before her bearing a proposal of marriage. This tapestry, presented to the university by the late Gordon S. Rentschler of New York, was woven in Brussels probably during the second quarter of the sixteenth century.

Among the items from the Garrett Collection which will be placed on view is an eleventh century Koran written in gold letters with illuminations, and the famous Bihzad illustrated manuscript. Also a copy of the Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam, which is the fourth oldest in existence, only seven years younger than the oldest in Istanbul. In nearby cases will be a facsimile of the third oldest copy in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, a facsimile of Edward Fitzgerald's first translation into English, and some later editions of this translation.

Before leaving the Library, Dr. Hitti will present to His Majesty, and to His Excellency Hussein Ala, Ambassador of Iran to the United States; His Excellency Dr. Ghassem Ghani, Ambassador on Ankara; and Dr. Rezazadeh Shafaq, professor of the University of Teheran, catalogues of the Persian manuscripts printed by the Princeton University Press, the only university press in the country to possess an Arabic-Persian linotype machine. As the center for scholarly publications in Arabic in this country, the "Princeton Oriental Texts" already number eleven volumes.

After a tour of the Library the party will visit the University Chapel, in one of whose windows is depicted the figure of the twelfth century physician, Al Razi, first doctor to distinguish between measles and smallpox.

President and Mrs. Dodds will entertain at 12:30 P.M., at a small luncheon in their home "Prospect" on the campus.

The party will go to the Dillon Gymnasium, where His Majesty will give a press interview at 2:00 P.M.

This will be followed by a tour of the campus, which will include stops at Palmer Stadium, and elsewhere.

At 3:30 P.M., the party will leave the campus.

During the Revolutionary War Nassau Hall was, in turn, a barracks for Continental and British troops. In 1776, the first Legislature of the State of New Jersey convened there, and the Continental Congress sat there in 1783 and thanked Washington in person for his conduct of the war.

At 3:30 P.M., the party will leave the campus for the RCA Laboratories. The members will be shown a new industrial television system, will be televised and will be able to see themselves immediately on a viewing screen. They will also hear a comparative demonstration of loud speakers, comparing the frequency range of the average home radio speaker with a full frequency range speaker that extends from 30 to 15,000 cycles.

Next they will watch the electron microscope in operation, and visit the color television studio to see a color television picture. They will then be taken into the free field sound room which absorbs 99.9 per cent of the reflected sound — one of the quietest places in the world. They also will be shown an electronic counter and the "snooperscope," a device by which objects can be seen in pitch dark with the aid of infrared light.

Shah Will Visit Campus Today.

His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahinshah of Iran and the first Oriental ruler to set foot in the New World on an official visit, will come to Princeton tomorrow where he will be the guest of President Dodds and will visit points of interest on the Campus.

The Shah's royal party is scheduled to arrive from New York by motor tomorrow morning after a visit to the plant of the *Newark News*. He will go directly to a small reception in the Faculty Room of the Firestone Memorial Library. President Dodds, Dr. Philip K. Hitti, chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages, and members of the faculty, administration and student body will greet him at the reception.

After viewing the Library's Oriental manuscripts and objects of art, the Shah will visit the University Chapel, Nassau Hall and Dillon Gymnasium and Palmer Stadium, since His Majesty is interested in sports. He will have luncheon with the Dodds' at Prospect. At 3:30 the party will leave the Campus for the RCA laboratories, where the Shah will see his own party televised over a new industrial television system the Laboratory has developed.

The Shah's visit to the United States is the result of the Teheran Conference in 1943, when President Roosevelt invited the Iranian ruler to visit the U. S. At the time, the visit was of course impossible. So when Truman renewed the invitation several months ago, the Shah at last was able to accept. During his visit, the "wearer of the crown of Darius" hopes to view American democracy and industrial and cultural institutions and wishes to interest American investments in Iran.

The Shah figured amusingly in the news Sunday after he successfully put the imperial whammy on Georgetown (by crossing his fingers) so that his choice, George Washington, scored an upset victory.

Shah Extends His Sightseeing Tour to Jersey

Sees Newspaper Plant and
Electronics Laboratory;
Has Lunch at Princeton

The Shah of Iran passed another day of sightseeing in the metropolitan area yesterday. The thirty-year-old ruler, in New York since Sunday, rose at 7 a. m. after visiting Manhattan night clubs until 3, and drove to Newark where he inspected a newspaper plant, toured the Radio Corporation of America electronic laboratory in Princeton and then visited Princeton University, where he stayed until nightfall.

In the evening he attended a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria given by the Iran Foundation and, when it was over, was still eager to see more of the city.

Lunches at Princeton

Looking fresh and rested, and neatly dressed in a gray pinstriped suit, he set out for Newark yesterday morning in his first car of a ten-car motorcade. The Shah had breakfast with Ma; or Frank Villani and Edward W. Scudder and Lloyd M. Felmly, publisher and editor, respectively, of "The Newark Evening News," in the newspaper dining room. After inspecting the plant, he left for Princeton, where he lunched with Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the university, and then toured the campus.

He made a special visit to the University's department of oriental languages and literature and said he was "magnificently impressed."

On his way back to New York, the Shah dropped in at the R. C. A. electronic laboratory, where he was televised and then viewed his picture in full color.

The Shah returned to the Waldorf before 7 p. m. and a hour later was ushered into the Jade Room as guest of honor of the Iran Foundation, an organization formed to promote health and education in Iran.

Tales of Health Problems

The Shah told the guests the needs of his country in those fields. He said that malaria is "the principal national health problem" and that "typhus epidemics are not in-

"Better and more general sanitation," he said, "would reduce, or eventually prevent, such diseases as typhoid, paratyphoid and the dysenteries." Among the other critical diseases to be dealt with, he said, are bovine tuberculosis, rachoma, tuberculosis and venereal diseases. He added, "There is a great need for obstetrical services to prevent maternal deaths" and that "insect control, pure water and adequate sewage are necessities of prime urgency."

Shah's schedule today calls for a visit to the United States Military Academy at West Point and dinner at night given by the board of the Near East Foundation. The Shah will leave at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow for Hyde Park and Thanksgiving dinner with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Iran's Shah Inspects Work of an Ancient Compatriot



Mohammed Reza Pahlevi (center), examining a copy of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," in the Garrett collection of Islamic manuscripts during his visit to Princeton University yesterday. At left is Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to Washington, and at right Professor T. Cuyler Young, of Princeton's Oriental language department.

THE SHAH OF IRAN AT PRINCETON



Viewing ancient manuscripts in the Firestone Memorial Library
Hussein Ala, left, the Iranian Ambassador to the United States.

Associated Press

SHAH AT PRINCETON SEES ARAB LIBRARY

Old Works Viewed After Tour
of Newspaper—Foundation
Here Honors Young Ruler

By ALEXANDER FEINBERG

The Shah of Iran was welcomed to Princeton University yesterday by its president, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, as the representative of a people whose ancient culture had contributed to Asia and the world's civilization.

Seemingly possessed of an endless reserve of energy, the slim 30-year-old Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlevi put in another strenuous day in his determined effort to learn as much as possible about the United States during his stay of a month in this country.

The visit to Princeton was preceded by an early morning call at a Newark newspaper plant and was followed by a tour of the Radio Corporation of America's laboratories about a mile and a half from the university grounds. In the evening the Shah was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Iran Foundation in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Start of Day's Program

The day's schedule came on the heels of Monday's program that included a parade up Broadway and a City Hall reception, five speeches and a visit to the General Assembly of the United Nations at Flushing Meadow, a press conference, opening of an exhibition of Iranian art, at which the ruler shook hands with 1,500 guests, and night-clubbing with some American friends with whom he had gone to school in Switzerland. This got him "home" to the Waldorf at 2:30 A. M.

Shortly after 8 A. M., looking fresh and rested and trimly clad in a gray pin-striped suit, the Shah entered his automobile to begin the new day's program.

Leading a cavalcade of ten automobiles that was escorted by half a dozen motorcycle policemen, he was driven through the Lincoln Tunnel. At the other end New Jersey state and local policemen picked up his entourage for the trip to the plant of the Newark Evening News.

There the Shah received a key to the city from Mayor Ralph Villani, was greeted by Edward W. Scudder, publisher of the newspaper; his son, Richard B. Scudder, associate publisher, and Lloyd M. Feltmly, managing editor, started the presses rolling on a special edition put out in the ruler's honor, and partook of a buffet breakfast of scrambled eggs and porkless weenies.

At 10:50 A. M. the Shah and his party—including Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Ghassem Ghani, Ambassador to Ankara, and Dr. Rezzazadeh Shafiq, professor at the University of Teheran, were met by Dr. Dodds at the entrance to Nassau Hall.

After a reception in the faculty lounge of the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library the Shah inspected the Garrett collection of Islamic manuscripts and signed the guest book in the rare manuscripts room. Among the items he viewed were an eleventh century Koran written in gold letters with illuminations, the famous *Bunyad* illustrated manuscript, and a copy of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, the fourth oldest in existence.

Dr. Philip K. Hitti, chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures, presented to the Shah and his party catalogues of Persian manuscripts printed by the Princeton University Press, the only university press in the country to possess an Arabic-Persian linotype machine.

Dr. Hitti also explained the program of Near Eastern studies that trains students for foreign service as educators and for positions in industry in the Arab world.

Dr. and Mrs. Dodds were hosts at a small luncheon in their home, "Prospect," on the campus, where the educator said he hoped that Princeton's Near Eastern studies program would be "a stimulating example to other sister American universities [so] that cultural understanding between our peoples may be enhanced."

The Shah reiterated a plea for a stable peace, saying that "men cannot go about the business of living if under the threat of another and still more terrible international conflict."

Jests About Tigers

The ruler made a small jest revolving around the "tigers" of Princeton football, saying:

In Iran we have live tigers on the coast of the Caspian Sea. In New Jersey the live tiger inhabits Palmer Stadium. I was once a football captain. Therefore I wish I could have been here at least in time to see the Yale game."

At the Iran Foundation dinner at the hotel the Shah told of his country's need for better sanitation and said it had much to learn from the United States in sanitation and education. He declared that insect control, pure water and adequate sewage were needs of prime urgency, adding that great areas of land lay uncultivated for lack of irrigation and lack of rural health education.

DIRECT FROM THE STREETS

Shah Visits Princeton, Will Meet Dodds, Hitti

The Shahinshah of Iran will add his name to the growing list of star-studded personalities who have visited Princeton this fall, when he and all his retinue accompany President Harold W. Dodds to Firestone

Library for a small reception which heads the crowded list of events planned in honor of the Oriental monarch today.

Dr. Dodds will meet the group at approximately 10:50 in Nassau Hall, from where they will go to the Library's Faculty room to be welcomed by Dr. Philip K. Hitti, chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages, and various faculty, administration and student body members. Dr. Hitti will explain to the Shah the functioning of his department and the development of the Program of Near Eastern Studies.

Will Tour Campus

After briefly visiting points of interest on the Campus, the Iranian ruler will have lunch with President and Mrs. Dodds at Prospect. His itinerary around the Campus, includes visits to the Chapel, Nassau Hall, Dillon Gymnasium and Palmer Stadium. (His Majesty is very interested in athletics.)

The royal party will journey to the nearby RCA laboratories at 3:30, where company officials will receive the group. Plans have been made to televise the Shah and his retinue over a newly developed RCA industrial television system.

Invited By Truman

The monarch's Princeton visit has been preceded by four days of official functions and sightseeing in both Washington and New York. During his month's stay in this country, at the invitation of President Harry Truman, His Majesty will visit many other points of interest throughout the United States.

Main purpose of the Shah's American visit is to study democracy as displayed in this country as well as to examine American industrial techniques. He hopes, also, to interest American businessmen in Iranian investments.

War Prevented Earlier Visit

War conditions prevented the Iranian ruler from accepting the first invitation which he received from President Franklin Roosevelt at the Teheran conference. However, his reaction to President Truman's invitation several month's ago was a ready acceptance.

For those interested, the Official title and name of the Iranian ruler is His Majesty Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlevi, Shahinshah of Iran, and his resemblance to Ali Khan of Rita Hayworth fame ends with a love of sports, a much-publicized marriage and a home in the Orient.

DECEMBER 2, 1949

THE ALUMNI WEEKLY, DECEMBER 2, 1949



Alan W. Richard.

ROYAL VISIT: Photographic coverage of the five-hour Princeton visit of the Shah of Iran finds (upper left) his Imperial Majesty and entourage with President Dodds en route to the Firestone Library from Nassau Hall; a brief ceremony in the Faculty Room (lower left) with the presentation of Dean J. Douglas Brown '19 as Alexander Leitch '24, Dean

Kenneth Condit '13 and George A. Brakeley '07 look on; the formal reception in the Firestone Library (lower right), with the Shah, Professor Philip K. Hitti, Librarian Julian P. Boyd and Mrs. J. Douglas Brown; and a visit to the Rare Books area, where the Shah examined volumes in the famous Garrett Collection with Professor T. Cuyler Young.