

background remain obscure. The book statements are affected by Faxr Razi books, frequently quoting Razi by allusion or explicitly, usually accepting him.

However, it is helpful to study the book because of including free-riding Persian statements at times as well as over one page of eloquent Arabic words some other times, in order to get acquainted with philosophy and discourse. Correction of the book has been done according to the only existing version in the library of Ganj of Pakistan.

By Ahmad Ābedi

### **An Overview of Rasā'l Hazin Lāhiji**

Allameh Zofnūn Šeik mohammad Ali Hazin Lahiji (1103-1180 L.H.) had been of rare genuises and thinkers of muslim world, particularly full-fledged in all sciences of his time even in physical sciences.

The present collection which is re-written and corrected by the industrious team of researchers and proof readers sponsored by the Written Heritage Publication Bureau contains twelve treatises.

By Ali Owji

### **Allameh Mohammad Qazvini**

He can be called as “the progenitor of contemporary proof readers” in the entry process of new methods in criticism and correction of texts in to Iran.

Qazvini’s working report-The texts he has corrected and the articles he has published can be defi-

nately proofs of his infinite knowledge and virtue as well as verdigris-free mirror of penning in the school of delicacy.

Surely, Qazvini and the scholarly manner he had in textology influenced the great men such as Furuzanfar, Bahar, Dehxoda, Eqbal Aštiyani, Minavi and..., for the very reason Persian textology research owes a lot to him.

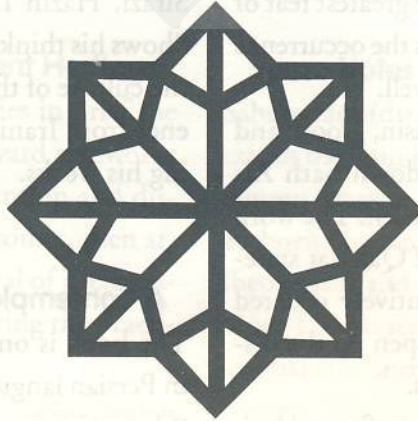
By Gabriel Šādān

### **The Scientific Method in Criticizing and Correcting the Literary Texts**

The finality of criticizing and correcting the literary texts is that one can revive and compile the original or near-original version of a work out of the existing manuscripts, presenting it in a way that the scholarly reader is able to make certain if he has no access to the original work, instead he has got script of a sort that has been written by the original author which is to be close to original.

Of the necessary devices for scientific correction and criticism of literary texts are the collecting of all old authentic manuscripts of the existing text in every library wherever, preparing a podigree for the scripts, distinguishing the original script, refusing to make comparative corrections and praising amendments unless necessary.

By Dr. Abdolhossein Zarrinkoob



The chapters of one through seven from preface contain discussions on how Quran is gathered up, on the narrators conflict in the descending order of Suras, on the order of Suras according to seven forms of Suras readings of Quran as well as enumerating peer interpreters, how Quranic knowledge have come to genesis, different books and the strata of interpreters.

Persian words embedded in this work apart from basic implications in respect of words and expressions are legion.

By Dr. Parviz Azkaie

### **A Critical Approach to Ehyāye-Hekmat (Revival of Wisdom)**

The book, written by Aliqoli, son of Qarčeğai Xān, is to be of the works belonging to 11 A.H. It includes a series of divine and natural wisdom, with the specific feature of dealing with the ideas of renowned sages in the past critically. While being well familiar with Mullasadra's thoughts and works, he has stayed opposed to some matters of ontology as well as motion of Essence with him.

The author has tried hard to pair the philosophical issues with divine verses purport and the Infallible Imams(a) Hadiths and teachings; henceforth, a shi'ite wisdom is well shining in it.

By Dr. Seyyed Jafar Sajjadi

### **In the Hope of Qabasi**

As it is said, the book, Qabasat is the greatest feat of Mirdamad. The fundamental issue is the occurrence of the universe and the oldness as well.

Mir Seyyed Ahmad Alavi, the cousin, groom and apprentice of Mirdamad has put down Šarh Al-Qabasat upon the request of mir himself. The work is not the analytic concatenation of Qabasat statements, but a collection of consecutively ordered annotations and suspensions that open up the discrepancies with Qabasat statements.

Mir Seyyed Ahmad's expository benefits and lexi-

cal literary explications deserve attention and this is a return to language intricacy of Mir Damad's works, and special lexical variety of his texts.

By Juyā Jahānbaxš

### **Gomšodeh Xwārazm (The Lost Pieces of Xwārazm)**

Abubakr Xwarazmi-Mohammad ibn Abbas (passed a way in 383 L.H.), scientist, man of letters and an Arabic speaking Iranian poet turning up in the golden age of Islamic civilization won a great saliency in the world of Arabic Literature.

The poet's sporadic compositions orientation out of various sources in the way provided is an effort to revive and introduce the poetic image of Xwarazmi that has gradually been cleared off the memory of Arabic Literature in the lapse of time and in the wake of his poetic collection being lost.

By Dr. Hāmed Sedqi

### **A Pleasant Turn Around Gāleb Dehlavi Poetic Collection**

Gāleb Dehlavi (1212-1285 L.H.), As most people say has over come his peers. His words are over-filled with music, raison d'être, he has applied singing rhythms. His poetic sensations smell out mysticism and gnosticism and his gnostic queries as well as philosophical thinkings are visibly colored with amazement. Being dominantly influenced by poets as Nazir Neyšāburi, Zohuri Torsizi sab Tabrizi, Erafi Širazi, Hazin Lahiji, Hafiz Širazi, Molavi, et al. Shows his thinking reliancy on Iranian territory and the culture of the land. Also, He has received influence from Iranian mythologists, with which coloring his works.

By Dr. M.H. Hā'ri

### **A Contemplation Over Qāmus Al-Bahrain**

The book is one of the concise discourse contexts in Persian language. The sunni author lived in early 9th century, regret fully his biography and life-style

tated conditions of use for scholars and proofreaders under the prescribed norms and rules

- ◆ Translating the valuable Persian manuscripts into Arabic or other languages
- ◆ Performing all technical services and setting up center of publication for issuing books, Journalistic reviews and equipped printing centers with the work permit.
- ◆ Upholding special exhibitions of the publications as well as bookshops, agencies in other parts

It has been a great success for our office, in its fourth year of operation, to present approximately sixty written works in six collections of Islamic culture and science, Persian Language and Literature, Heritage of Transoxania, History and

Geography, sciences and crafts, Bibliographies, and catalogues of manuscripts to the cultural community, also having forty works under processing for publication.

The necessity of information-sending and an absence of a specific Forum on manuscripts in Persian led the office to issue a Quarterly titled the Heritage Mirror, special for criticism of books, bibliography and information - sending within the domain of texts. After the two monthly issues, the first Quarterly issue, very novel, expansive and more specialized, comes out for the attention of the interested readers.

Included issues in the Quarterly would be:

- ◆ Publishing the Islamic scholars surveys on manuscripts, particularly about manuscriptology and critical

proofreading of texts.

- ◆ Looking into the scientifically efficacious methods of research and correction
- ◆ Introducing the researched books and the works pending publication in order to honor the scholars
- ◆ Scholarly criticism
- ◆ Preventing from re-research
- ◆ Presenting the latest editions of books and scholarly articles
- ◆ Listing out the published and in-print books by the office
- ◆ Identifying the proofreaders and researchers with the scholastic centers
- ◆ Casting the news of relevant cultural scientific studies

We kindly look forward to receiving the articles, criticisms and views of respectable scholars and proofreaders to make the Forum more fruitbearing.



### A Conscious Approach to Ancient Heritage

In this article, the author first clarifies in brief the reasons for the book readers tilt toward the works of western thinkers versus the inattention and disregard to ancient legacy with its outcomes, then after having proved the necessary revival of predecessors works, he has dealt with elucidating the practical strategies in this regard.

By Juyā Jahānbaxs

### Some Notes on Šahrestāni interpretation

Šahrestāni (died, 548 A. H.) an eminent scholar-exigist of Islam in The 6th century A.H., His most famous work is Al-melal va Al-Nehal which is an authoritative study of various religious sects and theological and philosophical schools of his own time. The present book, Mafātiyh al-Asrār (keys to secrets) is an incomplete commentary on The Holy Koran.

# The Heritage Mirror Quarterly

First Year, first Issue, spring 1377 (1998)

## MEMO

The Islamic manuscripts, in fact, are the record of great scientists and the thinking geniuses of world of Islam as well as the identity of muslims in the world including the Iranians. It is up to every generation to safeguard this more honorable heritage, trying to revive it in order to recognize history, culture, literature and its own scientific background.

With all attempts made in the recent years to identify these written reserves with their research as well as hundreds of valuable treatises and books published, we still have a lot to do, thousands of books and manuscripts available in the libraries both outdoors and indoors have not yet been identified and issued. Many of the texts, though printed at many times, are not based on a scientific mode, thus they are in need of being re-checked.

As to this need, "The written Heritage publication office," came to be founded under the effort of Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance in the late

1373 (1994) to contribute to the publication of the written heritage with the support of researchers, and proofreaders, the partnership of scientific centers, and with the publication companies internally and externally, thus presenting a valuable compendium of texts and research sources to scholars and culture-lovers.

To further know this office, the objectives and functions are briefly given hereunder:

## OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Identifying and introducing the worthy manuscripts within the Islamic culture and civilization and Iran
- ◆ Researching and issuing the Islamic Iranian valuable scripts.
- ◆ Researching and issuing the manuscibed treatises and lithographic texts
- ◆ Supporting the scholars, proofreaders and internal-external publishers in re-making the texts.
- ◆ Contributing to the expanded training of principles of critical proofreading of

texts, as well as compiling and translating the specific texts.

- ◆ Contributing to the expansion of manuscripts communication networks
- ◆ Taking part in regulating and publishing the catalogues of the uncataloged collections manuscripts
- ◆ Issuing the informative periodicals that are specific for manuscripts with relevant research

## FUNCTIONS

- ◆ Preparing microfilms, pictures and copies of the internal-external manuscripts
- ◆ Taking partnership in investments with other institutes both at home and abroad for the research and correction of texts as well as other required studies
- ◆ Collaborating with commemoration congresses on the scientific and cultural men of distinction in renovating their works
- ◆ Establishing research and information centers for manuscripts with the facili-