20 SHIRAZI, QUTB AL-DIN. AL-TUHFA AL-SHAHIIYA FI L-HAYA, ARABIC MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER, COPIED BY YAHYA IBN AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD AL-TUSI AL-KASHI, THE IMPERIAL CITY OF SULTANIYYA, TUNISIAD PERSIA, DATED THURSDAY 26TH JUMADA AL-AWWAL A.H. 712/A.D. 28TH SEPTEMBER 1312

132 leaves, 23 lines per page in neat nasta’il on buff paper, catchwords, headings, and diagrams in red, some words highlighted beneath with red, approximately 107 diagrams.

24.1 by 16.5 cm.

This is a fine and rare manuscript of one of the seminal works of the thirteenth century astronomer and ‘scholar of the Persians,’ Qutb al-Din al-Shirazi, copied only 18 months after the death of its celebrated author.

BIOGRAPHY

Qutb al-Din al-Shirazi had a glittering career as a leading member of the literati of the Muslim east. His interests spanned religion, philosophy, science and medicine and he was regarded as one of the most accomplished intellectuals of his age, referred to by contemporaries such as Abu ’l-‘Ideas as al-muttafanin “experienced in many fields,” and Ibn Shubba and al-Sibki as “the scholar of the Persians” (EI, vol.X, p.547).

Born into a family of physicians in Shiraz in A.H.634/A.D.1236, Qutb al-Din received his medical training from his father and uncle in the hospital of Shiraz. Later, at Nasir al-Din Tus’s personal encouragement, he studied astronomy, and went on to surpass Tus’s other students to become his most distinguished graduate. Following this pattern of seeking out the company of scholars, al-Shiraz travelled throughout the eastern and central Islamic lands furthering his education.

Towards the latter part of his life al-Shiraz began to study religion in earnest, annotating the Qur’an, writing commentaries on the Hadith as well as various Sufi works; and he is said by Haji Khilif to have “distinguished himself in theology” (EI, vol.X, p.547).

In addition to his achievements in the realms of religion, science and medicine, al-Shiraz also dabbed in politics. At some point in his illustrious career the physician and astronomer became acquainted with the Uthmanid ruler of Persia, who dispatched him on a diplomatic mission with a peace overture to the Mamluk Sultan Sayf al-Din Qaliwun (A.H. 678-699/A.D. 1279-1290).
HIS WORKS
al-Shirazi's works on astronomy include two comprehensive treatises, Nihayat al-adhkir fi griyat al-adhkir, The Highest Intelligence in the Knowledge of the Spheres, and the present work, al-khafif al-shahriyya fi 'Ikhaya, that are very similar to one another. The Enциклопедия of Islam remarks that whilst these two works follow closely the al-tadhkirat al-nasiyya of Tusi, they are "very much fuller and deal with many questions which Nasir al-Din did not touch; they are therefore much more than commentaries." (EI, p.547).

Other works on astronomy include the Shah al-ikhtilafa al-nasiriyya, 6 Hamarat al-dhahab wa-"nsaba biym al-mustawa wa'namishani, and al-Taba'ir R7' baya', and Kitab fr'amn fi la tayvin fi 'Ikhaya".

None of al-Shirazi's works have so far been published, largely due to the complexity of translating them. At over two hundred folios each with extremely challenging text, they have been described by Kennedy as "exasperating" (Saltus 1994, p.281). As an example of their obscurity to the unsuspecting translator, the author remarks in his third work, the Gard al-talibun fi 'ilm al-al'; that he has created "nine models to solve the problem of Mercury's quarter; only the ninth is the correct one." Moreover he leaves intellectual traps for his readers commenting that he "posed the faults of six of them in the talifa and intentionally left the faults of the seventh and the eighth in order to test whether those with intelligence will ever discover them" (Saltus 1994, p.281).

For further references see:

£50,000-80,000
€70,500-119,000

The Maragha astronomers were greatly concerned with accurate mathematical explorations for their theories. In response to Ptolemy's noticeable lack of mathematical methodologies to support his hypotheses, the Maragha astronomers not only questioned his observational accuracy, but were diligent in producing a mathematical language as justification for their theories.

Recent studies of the Maragha school have been pivotal in the re-evaluation of medieval Arabic astronomy for the following reasons: it thanks to the leading figures of the Maragha school and their criticisms of Ptolemy that Arabic astronomy is considered valuable to the development of the astronomy and its principles; that Arab astronomy is no longer considered to be simply a vessel for the transmission of Greek astronomy; that it is no longer considered secondarily to western Medieval and Renaissance astronomy; that the so called 'period of decline' in Arabic astronomy was in fact a period of progress, with a number of original works produced.
21 IBN SINA, ABU ALI AL-HUSAIN BIN ABD AL-LAHM (AVICENNA). SHARH KITAB QANUN FI-'ILTIIB. AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ARABIC MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER, NEAR EAST OR PERSIA, CIRCA 13TH CENTURY AD.

173 leaves, 57 lines per page, written in neat nasta'liq in black ink on sepia paper, catchwords and titles in red, areas of text highlighted in various colors including brown, moss green, apple green, blue, pink and ochre, later red morocco binding, loose folios

50 by 35cm.

Ibn Sina was born in A.H.370/ D.980 in Afshana near Bukhara. His native language was Persian, but, like the majority of scholars of the period he wrote in Arabic. He can be regarded as the most influential writer in the history of medicine. This was the usefulness of his Qanun that, from its origins in the early eleventh century in western Iran it was used, for over the Middle East and Europe as the standard medical textbook for a period of seven centuries. It was translated into Latin in its entirety by Gerard of Cremona between 1150 and 1153 and it formed the basis of medical teaching at all European universities and appears in the oldest known syllabus of teaching, that of the Medical School of Montpellier in 1209. His fame was such that even Chaucer mentions him in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, remarking that no good doctor should be ignorant of his work.

Ibn Sina's descriptions are both clear and lucid, and he gathered together in one work the myriad and scattered doctrines of Hippocrates, Galen and Avicenna amongst other ancients. Essentially it was the most complete encyclopedic corpus of medieval medical knowledge.

£8,000-12,000
€11,305-17,000

22 ISAFAHANI, MUHAMMAD KSHIQ. DIWAN, ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER WITH A FINE LACQUER BINDING, QAJAR, PERSIA, DATED A.H. 1279/1862 A.D.

88 leaves. 11 lines of fine nasta'liq script in cloud bands against a gold ground in two columns, intercolumnar rules in gold, margins ruled in colours and gold, borders heavily illuminated in colours and gold with scrolling flower heads and vegetation, a roundel bearing the sun and lion motif of Qajar royalty at the top of every right-hand page, headings in gold and colours, lacquer binding with Farhad beheading Shahrizad motif, with Farhad and Shahrizad in gold and black and silver respectively.

21 by 13.5cm.

PROVENANCE
Notes at the end of the manuscripts record:

Its presentation by Amir Panja in Safar 1316 (June/July 1898)
The birth of the son of Muhammad Javad Khan Murtuzam al-Mulk on 29 Safar 1319 (14 June 1901)
The seal of Muhammad Qa' on 1316/1898-9

The fine lacquer binding of this heavily illuminated manuscript appears to have been signed by Nafiz 'A. Nafiz 'A. naghsh-bashi was one of the most celebrated artists in the first half of the nineteenth century. His influence was felt throughout the nineteenth century through the lacquered words of his sons and students. The main body of his own works were produced between 1810 and the 1880s, and form a stylistic transition between the post-Zand style and the Europeanised nineteenth century under Nasir al-Din Shah. The stories depicted here centre around Farhad and Shirin, one of the most popular romances in Persian literature.

The combination of the lion and sun motif, rich illumination and fine lacquer binding points to a royal commission.

£3,000-6,000
€4,000-7,500

23 FRIDAUSI. SHAHNAMEH, THE STORY OF RUSTAM AND SUHRAB. ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER, QAJAR, PERSIA, A.H. 1224/1807 A.D.

63 leaves. 12 lines of neat nasta'liq text in two columns, intercolumnar rules in gold, marginal rules in colours and gold, double page frontispiece in colours and gold, text division of gold cartouches against a coloured ground, miniature of Rustam lamenting the slaying of his son Suhrob, lacquer binding with a floral spray signed Kermanshah Muhammad Hadi, ownership annotation in English J. G. Barnett 1881, lacquer signed as kermanshah muhammad hadi / sina 1224

11.9 by 72cm.

For a discussion of Muhammad Hadi see: Khaliqi et al. 1996, p.190. Please note this lot is not illustrated.

£900-1,200
€1,200-1,600

24 HAFIZ. DIWAN, ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER, NORTHERN INDIA, 18TH CENTURY

216 leaves. 12 lines per page, illuminated double page frontispiece in typical Khasmni style in colours and gold, text throughout within cloud bands against a gold ground, intercolumnar rules with scrolling floral motif, select couples flanked by floral sprays, lacquer binding in typical Khasmni style with red leather and gold painted slip box.

16.5 by 10cm.

Please note this lot is not illustrated.

£500-700
€750-1,050

25 SADI. GULISTAN, ILLUSTRATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER, NORTHERN INDIA, CIRCA 1808

490 leaves. 6 lines of ornamental nasta'liq within cloud bands against a gold ground per page, borders ruled in colours and gold, margins illuminated with floral motif, impressed frontispiece with scalloped borders and ornate pieces in colours and gold, four lines of nasta'liq text within cloud bands against a blue ground with a scrolling foliate motif in gold, black leather binding.

34.8 by 22cm.

This lavishly illuminated manuscript is unusual in its subject matter, such luxury was generally reserved for Qur'an manuscripts of the period. It is likely therefore that this work on poetry had been commissioned by a wealthy figure of the elite.

This manuscript is comparable to a Qur'an in the Khalili collection dated to A.H.1302/ D.1885-6 (Bayani et al. 1999, cat 79, pp.258-266). Although the book and scalloped edges to the illuminated frontispiece suggest an earlier production date, the use of relatively large, individual, blue and pink flower heads inflating the borders points to a similar date to the aforementioned Qur'an.

£4,000-6,000
€6,000-8,000
26 HAFIZ, DIWAN, ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER WITH COLOURED AND DECORATED BORDERS, COPIED BY MUHAMMAD QASIM IBN MIR ALI, PROBABLY KHURASAN, SAFAVID, PERSIA, DATED A.H.988/A.D.1581

151 leaves, 14 lines or less per page written in fine nasta’liq script in black on cream paper, double intercolumnar rules in gold, text interspersed with numerous panels decorated with gold cartouches, margins ruled in colours and gold, wide borders of cream, yellow, blue, green and pink paper with stencilled designs of vegetation, animals, birds and geometric patterns in various colours, opening double page of fine illumination in colours and gold, one illuminated headpiece at beginning of poetry, later lacquer binding with central clutches and cornerpieces of gilt floral designs on black grounds, the main field with birds amongst scrolling foliage in black and gold on amber grounds, brown morocco doublures
30 by 18.1cm.
£2,000-10,000
€10,400-52,000

27 SADI, GULISTAN, ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON GOLD-SPRINKLED PAPER, COPIED BY MIR HUSAIN AL-JUBAYNI, SAFAVID, PERSIA, EARLY 16TH CENTURY

98 leaves, 14 lines to the page written in one and two columns of fine nasta’liq script on gold-spinkled paper, double intercolumnar rules in gold, headings and significant words picked out in red, blue and gold, margins ruled in colours and gold, one double page of fine illumination in colours and gold, nineteenth century Ottoman brown morocco binding with gilt-stamped leather inlay
28.3 by 15.5cm.

This scribe Mir Husayn al-Jubayni is the well-known Husayn Mir Kulig from Nasaf, the calligrapher and the librarian at the court Abdul ilah II (1564-1606/1558-97) at Buhara. He was a pupil of the celebrated Mir ‘Ali Harawi and his recorded work is dated between A.H. 922/A.D. 1516 and A.H. 928/A.D. 1527-8, and includes numerous Persian texts and calligraphic pieces.
£3,000-5,000
€6,000-10,000

28 NIZAMI, KHAMS, ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER WITH FIFTEEN MINIATURES, COPIED BY ALA’AD-DIN IBRAHIM, ASTARABAD, SAFAVID, PERSIA, DATED A.H.918/A.D.1510-1

387 leaves, 18 lines to the page written horizontally and occasionally diagonally in four columns of neat nasta’liq script, double intercolumnar rules in gold, numerous headings in blue nasta’liq within rectangular panels with floral illumination in colours and gold, margins ruled in colours and gold, catchwords in wide margins, one opening double page of fine illumination in colours and gold, nine finely illuminated headpieces, fifteen miniatures in Shah's style of c. 1550, four leaves with repairs to margins, contemporary brown morocco binding with gilt-stamped panels and medallions,
29.2 by 19.1cm.

PROVENANCE
Formerly in the collection of Hagop Kevorkian, sold in these rooms 3rd April 1979, lot 147.

EXHIBITED
The Persian Exhibition, New York, 1940

LITERATURE
Illustrated in G. Dunham Guest, Shiraz Painting in the Sixteenth Century, Washington 1948, pls.33B, 37A-B.

Three of the colophon in this manuscript (those of the Mainzam al-Asar, Haft Paqar and Ishkandarnamah give the information that it was copied by al-Abd al-Ibrahim at Astarabad in 915/1509-10, but the miniatures are plainly of the Shiraz style of 1540-1544. G. Dunham Guest (see ibid., p.43) attributes the miniatures in the present manuscript to: 'Painter B', B.W. Robinson describes the painter as 'undeniably the most competent Shiraz painter at this period... his figure-drawing is markedly superior...'.B.W Robinson, Persian Paintings in the Bodleian Library, Oxford 1968, p.97.
‘Painter B’ also contributed to other important manuscripts of the period, notably the Khamsa of Nizami in the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington (MS. Gil 191, the Shahnama of Ferdowsi in the India Office Library (Esse 887) and the Majalis of Ulughkhan of Sultan Husein Mirza in the Bodleian Library (MS. Ouseley Add.24). For a full discussion of the Shiraz painting of this period, including the present manuscript, see G. Dunham Guest, op. cit and B.W. Robinson, op. cit, pp.91-102, p.101. For a list of the miniatures please contact the department.

£12,000-18,000
€17,880-26,700
29 JAMI, TUHFAT AL-AMMAR, ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON FINE COLOURED AND STENCILLED PAPER WITH SIX MINIATURES, KHURASAN, SAFAVID, PERSIA, DATED A.H. 914/4 D. 1508-09

87 leaves, 11 lines to the page written in two columns of neat nasta’īq script on thick cream paper, double intercolumnar rules in gold, occasional significant words and phrases picked out in red, headings in white on illuminated panels, margins ruled in colours and gold; borders of coloured paper finely stencilled with scrolling floral motifs and scenes of animals among trees, one illuminated headpiece in colours and gold, opening page of text with interlinear gold, six miniatures, contemporary painted lacquer binding, showing scenes of a prince enthroned in a landscape and musicians and dancers by a stream, the inscriptions on the lacquered cover are Persian verses, restored and repainted

23.1 by 16.2cm.

PROVENANCE
Formerly in the collection of Hoppo Kavarjian.
Sold in these rooms, 21st April 1989, lot 186.
The miniatures are as follows:

1. A youth picking blossom from a tree (frontispiece).
2. The Prophet's journey to Jerusalem on Buraq.
3. A greyhound seated on a carpet in a landscape listening to an attendant reading from a book.
4. Yusuf with the mirror brought to him by a Cinaimite traveller.
5. A youth in a landscape speaking to a man in a pit.
6. A maiden takes fruit from a bowl offered by a youth (frontispiece).

£4,000-6,000
€6,000-8,900

30 URI DIWAN, ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER WITH SEVEN MINIATURES, SAFAVID, PERSIA, DATED SHA'WAL, 1001 A.H./1592 A.D.

263 leaves, approximately 17 lines per page, in neat nasta’īq script on cream paper, double intercolumnar rules in colours and gold throughout, 5 finely illuminated headpieces in colours and gold, titles in white nasta’īq on gold within cartouches, margins decorated with illuminated birds, flowers and animals, 7 miniatures including two double pages, contemporary gilt-stamped binding, rebacked

23.6 by 14cm.

This manuscript would appear to have been copied only a year after the death of its celebrated author, the poet "Urfi Shiri who died in 1591.

Born in Shiraz in 1556, "Urfi was one of the most famous poets of his time. Known for his arrogance as much as his skill with words he was compelled to leave Persia for the Mughal courts in India and become one of Akbar and Jahangir's favourite poets, even accompanying Akbar on campaign to the Punjab in 1584. He is commemorated in the Alkabana of Abu'l Fazl with the eulogy "On the 18th (Amurud) 29th July, 1591" 'Urfi of Shiraz died. He had opened a door to the house of eloquence." (Beveridge tr. 2002, p.907).

"Urfi's oeuvre remains highly acclaimed by the Persian literati as his verses helped establish the shi'vi-yi taza, the fresh or the Indian style as it is known. The Encyclopaedia of Islam prases his "forceful yet fluent diction, the invention of new expressions, continuity of theme and innovative similes and metaphors." (EI 2000, p.892).

£12,000-16,000
€12,800-23,000

LONDON, 11 OCTOBER 2006 • 33
31 ALOQAZVINI, ZAYARIYA IBN MUHAMMAD IBN MAHMUD, AJURIB ALMAKHLOTQAT WA SHARAYIB AL-MAXKLOTQ, ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX MINIATURES, FORMERLY IN THE MUGHAL ROYAL LIBRARY; TIMURID, PERSIA, 15TH CENTURY

268 leaves, 17 lines per page written in an elegant nasta’liq script in black ink, headings, proper names and significant sentences picked out in red, blue or gold throughout, margins ruled in blue and gold, one hundred and sixty six miniatures listed below, opening double page of illumination, lost of areas courteously repaired, rose, royal Timurid and Mughal seal impressions, nineteenth century black and gold lacquer binding, detached, the opening page is covered but the seal impression of Amanat Khan and a Timurid seal containing the name Shah Ruh are still visible

22.4 by 14.5cm.

PROVENANCE
Fifteenth-century seal impression probably of a Timurid ruler: Seal impression of Amanat Khan Shah Jahan, dated A.H. 1042/A.D. 1632-3: Amanat Khan, whose name is ‘Abd al-Haq ibn Qasim Shahrizai was the brother of Afzal Khan, the famous associate of Shah Jahan. He received the title Amanat Khan in A.H. 1041/A.D. 1632. He wrote the inscriptions on the Taj Mahal, the tomb of Mumtaz mahal in Agra, and was rewarded with an elephant and a robe of honour in A.H. 1043/A.D. 1634-5. He died in A.H. 1080/A.D. 1669-70. The appearance of three different seals of his in manuscripts indicates that he was closely connected with the Mughal Royal Library.

The author al-Gazvini was born at Gazvin in 1200. By 1233 he was inDamascus where he came under the influence of the mystic Ibn al-Arabi (died 1240). He served as a qadi (judge) in the towns of Mosul and Hillah in Iraq under the last Abbasid caliph al-Mustansir (1224-68). He was celebrated both as a geographer and natural historian. He wrote two principal texts, the present work on Cosmography and the marvels of Creation, dedicated to the Malik-i-Juvayri (d.1263), and a text on geography composed in 1262. The text describes the firmament and the angels that inhabit it, the spheres and elements, meteorology, fire, thunder, the sea and its fishes and rivers, the earth and its mountains, rivers, minerals, plants, animals, birds and reptiles. al-Gazvini drew more than a hundred sources including Aristotle, Ptolemy, Dioscorides, the Qur’an and the Torah. The earliest recorded copy dated A.H 679/A.D. 1280 is in Saintsbury, C. Arab. 464 in Munich. The work was translated into Persian and Turkish, and illustrated copies were commissioned by Timurid, Safavid and Mughal rulers.

The miniatures are as follows:


Another Timurid copy of the Ajurab al-Mashkurat with one hundred and ninety-four miniature paintings, since 1380-90, and six loose illustrated leaves from the Hagop Kevoorian Collection were sold in these rooms, 21 April 1960, lots 176 and 56 respectively.

£15,000-25,000
£22,300-32,100
32 FIRDAUSI: SHAHNAMA, ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER WITH FOURTEEN MINIATURES, SAFAVID, PERSIA, DATED MONDAY 27TH SAFAR A.H. 1010/1800 A.D.

497 pages, 35 lines per page in neat nastaliq, double intercolumnar rules in gold, margins ruled in colours and gold, headings in white nastaliq against a gold ground with a scrolling foliate motif, frontispiece with heading in colours and gold, and text in cloud bands against a gold ground. 14 miniatures, gilt stamped leather binding, re-imagined with European notes.

34 by 21cm.

PROVENANCE
Provenance sequence would run as follows:
1. In the library of the Sultan of Bijapur, A.H. 1155/1442, purchased by Mir Naim Udten for the price of seven hundred rupes.
2. Possibly in the possession of Tipu Sultan, Mysore, circa 1799.
3. Umadeh Shah, Srinagarpatnam, 1801.
4. Thomas Marriott, Srinagarpatnam, 1801.
5. By descent to George Marriott, Avon Bank, Worcestershire.

Various inscriptions at the front of the manuscript record that it was purchased for the royal library of the ruler of Bijapur in the year A.H.1155/A.D.1442 for the price of 700 rupes by a Mir Naim Udten. Thereafter it was sold to Thomas Marriott, an Englishman, shortly after the Battle of Srinagarpatnam in 1799 A.D.; a note in his hand is as follows:

"Tho. Marriott, Srinagarpatnam, Feb 1801. ... purchased the book through the medium of a very learned native named Umadeh Shah - a man who had been in very high favour at the Court of Mysore during the reigns of both Tipoo Sultan and his father Hyder Ali. We took Srinagarpatnam in 1799 and this was purchased very soon after the fall of that place. Th.M."

The book-plate of Thomas Marriott is pasted on the inside of the upper cover. A note on the opening flyleaf records that the manuscript was given by General Marriott of Avon Bank, near Pershore, Worcestershire, to Thomas Phillips, the famous bibliophile whose library was one of the most exceptional of the nineteenth century. The majority of his oriental manuscripts were sold through these rooms in two dedicated auctions 25/26 November 1968 and 27 November 1974.

A library note describes the manuscript as: "The book of Shah Nama in a Persian hand with illustrations, gold ruling, gold filigree covers entered the Royal Library and was bought by Mr. Nair of Alm-Prizde for 700 rupes."

For a list of images please contact the Islamic Department.

£15,000-25,000
€22,300-37,100

33 FIRDAUSI: SHAHNAMA, ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER WITH THIRTY-EIGHT MINIATURES, SCHOOL OF MU'IN MUSAVVIR, ISFAHAN, SAFAVID, PERSIA, CIRCA 1650-1670.

54 leaves, 25 lines of neat nastaliq text per page, double intercolumnar rules in gold, margins ruled in gold, headings in red nastaliq, on buff paper, 38 miniatures. Laid down on white paper and bound into an album, modern red cloth binding.

33.7 by 26.2cm.

These miniatures are closely comparable to the works of Mu'in Musavvir, one of the most prolific artists of the seventeenth century.

A number of his followers worked in this style, with light lines and soft tones, drawing similar gently smiling, round faced figures. Mu'in's manuscripts are identifiable by their bright mauve landscapes and stormy skies, and he populates his illustrations with numerous figures. Whilst these miniatures do exhibit similarly executed backgrounds they do not possess the same colour palette as Mu'in's, and the illustrations contain fewer figurative studies. The style of these miniatures is however, closely comparable to Mu'in's work and is likely to have been produced either by the master himself or by one of his more talented followers.

The miniatures are as follows:
1. Rustam shoots Isfandiyar in the eye
2. Rustam unhorses Affarayaib
3. Lassoed Affarayaib flees from Rustam
4. Suzrab is killed by his father Rustam
5. Suwash's fire ordeal
6. Suwash displays his skills at polo with Affarayaib's courtiers
7. Kay Khusraw is enthroned
8. Tus falls of his horse in his combat with Forgul son of Svasash
9. The battle between Iranians and Turanians
10. The battle of Giv and Tus with Kamus
11. The Khevars of China is captured by Rustam
12. Rustam and Pulevandre wrestle
13. Rustam pulls Bishan out of the pit
14. The battle between Iranians and Turanians from Barzur Nameh
15. Barzur is lassoed by Fararaniz from Barzur Namé
16. The combat between Rustam and Barzur from Barzu Nameh
17. Rustam about to kill Barzu in his fight from Barzu Namé
18. Bishan is taken captive by Pilsam from Barzu Namé
19. The battle between the armies of Rustam and Shangul

£14,000-18,000
€20,000-26,000