WORLD UNION CATALOGUE OF ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPTS
CATALOGUE OF ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPTS SERIES

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VOLUME III
CATALOGUE OF PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS
IN THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY AND
IN THE AUSTRIAN STATE ARCHIVES IN VIENNA

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CATALOGUE OF PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS
IN THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY AND
IN THE AUSTRIAN STATE ARCHIVES IN VIENNA

FIRST PART
AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY
THE ACQUISITIONS 1868–1994
(M. 955–M. 1948)

SECOND PART
AUSTRIAN STATE ARCHIVES,
HAUS-, HOF- UND STAATSARCHIV
THE ACQUISITIONS SINCE 1843
(Or. Hs. 510–Or. Hs. 545)

Fehrestgīn Institute
Tehran 2003

Austrian Academy of Sciences Press
Vienna 2003
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*The Acquisitions 1868 – 1994*

(Mixt. 755 – Mixt. 1943)

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Since the publication of the catalogue by Gustav Flügel, *Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Hofbibliothek zu Wien, 3 Bände*, Wien 1865—1867, first the Court Library in the 19th century and then the National Library in the 20th century has continued to acquire oriental manuscripts. In the first printed catalogue which includes all manuscripts in Arabic writing up to the mid 19th century, there is no subdivision into the different languages of the Near East. Then the Austrian National Library continued the cataloguing in distinguishing the manuscripts in Arabic, Turkish and Persian language in order to secure a scientific cataloguing of the oriental manuscripts also considering the development of special topics in Middle Eastern studies.

The first volume was published in 1970 by the expert in Arabic Helene Loeberstein who directed the Department of Papyri of the Austrian National Library from 1962 until 1983. It was called Katalog der arabischen Handschriften der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek. Neuerwerbungen 1868—1968, Teil 1: Codices Misi ab Nr. 744, Wien 1970 (Museum, Neue Folge, 4. Reihe, 3. Band). The numbering of the manuscripts which had been introduced by Gustav Flügel in his general catalogue (Nr. 1—2016) was continued. The catalogue comprises the Arabic manuscripts with the numbers 2017—2529. The new acquisitions of manuscripts in Turkish language, numbers 2530—2929, were described by the Bosnian Small Balic who worked at the Austrian National Library from 1964 until 1982. This catalogue is now in Ankara to be printed. The present volume of manuscripts in Persian language is the final volume in the series of catalogues of the oriental manuscripts that were carried out by the Department of Manuscripts of the Austrian National Library from 1868 to 1994 and follows the long tradition of fostering Middle Eastern and oriental studies in Vienna. The numbers 2930—3259 reconstruct 310 Persian texts which have been handed down in 170 manuscripts.

The Austrian National Library does neither have its own Oriental Department nor is there an expert for the Persian language. (Before the middle of the 20th century existed for a very short time a special section where should be united the printed books concerning the Southeast of Europe and so-called Orientalia, like *Japanese and Seneca*, but not an own Oriental Department dealing with the oriental literatures in Arabic, Persian and Turkish.) So when the Department of Manuscripts and the Institute for Iranian Studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences suggested to engage the renowned expert Professor Iraj Afshar in Tehran, also the administration general of the Austrian National Library agreed to the promotion of the cataloguing of the Persian manuscripts. (With the cataloguing of other 250 Arabian manuscripts collected by Dr. Eduard Glaser in Yemen, then purchased by the Ministry of Education in Vienna and then left to the Court Library in 1894 the scientific cataloguing of the oriental manuscripts of the Austrian National Library will be concluded. These manuscripts, however, have to be restored completely at first.) The catalogue follows the principles already used and fixed in the catalogue of Arabian manuscripts. In the introduction the rules of describing the characteristics of oriental manuscripts are considered by Iraj Afshar.
As a supplement to the details of previous possessors of the manuscripts the data when the manuscripts were purchased by the library are given here in a chronological order. Not registered but already existing in the library between 1868 and 1892 were Mixt 755, 756, 759, 761, 768, 773, 775, 777, 782, 784—790. In 1892 Mixt. 800–805 were purchased from the estate of Franz R. Seligmann. In 1917 Mixt. 843 was added as a present. Subsequently Mixt. 845–848, 850–855, 857, 859–865 were bought in 1913 and Mixt. 869 in 1914; between 1914 and 1917 Mixt. 871 and already in 1896 Mixt. 874 were bought. The following manuscripts were present to the library: in 1891 Mixt. 899; in 1906 Mixt. 914 and Mixt. 915 in 1907. From 1928 to 1936 the most manuscripts were purchased from Dr. Oskar Rescher in Istanbul and those were: in 1928 Mixt. 945, 959, 963; in 1929 Mixt. 1013, 1015, 1023, 1026, 1037—1039, 1077, 1092, 1094; in 1930 Mixt. 1134, 1141, 1144, 1151, 1159, 1160, 1161; in 1931 Mixt. 1213, 1214, 1218, 1221, 1248, 1252, 1253, 1291, 1292, 1321, 1327, 1338, 1342, 1353, 1357, 1364—1367, 1372; in 1932 Mixt. 1384; in 1933 Mixt. 1407, 1421, 1437, 1442; in 1935 Mixt. 1478, 1480, 1489, 1491; in 1936 Mixt. 1499, 1502; in 1938 Mixt. 1528—1530, 1533. Dr. Oskar Rescher also donated some manuscripts to the library: in 1931 Mixt. 1212, 1303, 1332, 1334. In 1935 Mixt. 1107, 1123, 1192 were acquired. From the Family Enthal Library of the House Habsburg-Lotringen belonging to the Austrian National Library since 1921 originally came the following oriental manuscripts: in 1935 Mixt. 1462, 1466, 1468 and in 1953 Mixt. 1594. Apart from that, in 1935 Mixt. 1471 was bought at the monastery of the Mechitarists in Vienna. In 1949 due to an instruction in the will of Eduard von Zamburk Mixt. 1556, 1557, 1561, 1566, 1568, 1570—1572, 1574 were added as a gift. From older, non-registered stock of the library, the following Persian manuscripts received shelf-marks: in 1946 Mixt. 1601-1623; in 1968 Mixt. 1617; in 1979 Mixt. 1705, 1707; in 1980 Mixt. 1794—1811; in 1992 Mixt. 1919, 1920. In 1961 another gift to the library was Mixt. 1629 from the estate of Hans von Muzik. In 1981 further gifts were Mixt. 1866, 1867 from the estate of Rudolf von Hermann. Other independent purchases were: in 1962 Mixt. 1614; in 1970 Mixt. 1627; in 1971 Mixt. 1628; in 1976 Mixt. 1675; in 1979 Mixt. 1788, 1789, 1793; in 1981 Mixt. 1836; in 1982 Mixt. 1874; in 1986 Mixt. 1904; in 1991 Mixt. 1916; in 1992 Mixt. 1935, 1936; in 1993 Mixt. 1941; in 1994 since then the last acquisition Mixt. 1943. The lack of continuity in the numbers of the shelf-marks is caused by the other manuscripts in Arabic and Turkish language.

This catalogue owes its existence to various representatives in Tehran and in Vienna. Thereby it has to be mentioned that for the very first time oriental manuscripts of the Austrian National Library have been catalogued by a scholar coming from the country where the literary and artistic works have their origin. Professor Iraj Afshar, from 1950 to 1978 head librarian at different libraries in Tehran and 1963/12 director of the National Library, deserves particular recognition for his scientific achievement. Furthermore thanks go to the Institute for Iranian Studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences for its initiative and for its care of the project. Sincere thanks go also to the Austrian Academy of Sciences which supported this programme and admitted the catalogue to its list of publications. Further thanks go to the Fehregt Institute in Tehran for the qualitative printing and design of the catalogue. This publication may also underline the continuation of the scientific and cultural relations between Austria and Iran whose literary and artistic culture may find its distribution in this catalogue of manuscripts.

Eva Irblich
Department of Manuscripts
Austrian National Library
Vienna, 2003

In 1754 the K. k. Orientalische Akademie (Imperial Royal Oriental Academy) which had been founded by Empress Maria Theresa started teaching interpreters for the diplomatic service in the Ottoman Empire. Training focused on the Ottoman – Turkish language which on the other hand necessitated a knowledge of Persian and Arabic. Apart from interpreters also diplomats and consuls were instructed at the Academy. Many of them reached high positions in the official service of the Austrian Empire, some of them as scientists, for example the most famous Austrian specialist in Near Eastern studies, Josef von Hammer-Purgstall. In the 19th century when juridical and commercial studies became as important as linguistic knowledge the Orientalische Akademie got a new organizational structure under the name of Konsularakademie. At the outbreak of the Second World War the Konsularakademie was closed and reopened after the end of the war as Diplomatische Akademie (Diplomatic Academy).

Using documents and manuscripts in oriental languages was a necessity for teaching students in the Orientalische Akademie. When Empress Maria Theresa founded the Academy she donated a basis of manuscripts for this purpose. During the following decades others were purchased, but most of them were donated by former students of the academy. In 1842 Albrecht Krafft published the printed catalogue Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der K. k. Orientalischen Akademie zu Wien including 509 numbers in almost 550 volumes. Since that time no inventory has been printed, but when 1886 a new arrangement of manuscripts was made by director Adolf Wahrmund this arrangement was accompanied by a new handwritten catalogue. It consists of all manuscripts inventoried in 1842 and all manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Turkish acquired since then.

During the Second World War the archives of the former Konsularakademie, its library and its manuscripts in oriental languages were transferred to the Haus-, Hof- and Staatsarchiv in Vienna. In 1984, after about a hundred years that the state and number of manuscripts had been checked for the last time, all together 939 catalogue-numbers of texts in 533 volumes were counted. Nearly a hundred volumes had been acquired since the catalogue published by Albrecht Krafft, but we have to consider on the other hand, that 27 volumes are missing since 1842. Till today there exists only a type – written inventory, but no printed catalogue. Therefore, in my capacity as curator of manuscripts in the Haus-, Hof- and Staatsarchiv I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Iraj Afshar as the most expert specialist and the Fehregt Institute in Tehran that they are presenting in this printed catalogue until now unknown Persian manuscripts, held in the Austrian State Archives, to the scientific community.

Eva Irblich
Department of Manuscripts
Austrian National Library
Vienna, 2003

Ernst Petritsch
Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv
Austrian State Archives
Vienna, 2002
Introduction to the first part

The former Imperial Library/Austrian National Library in Vienna has also been collecting manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Turkish. In the mid-19th century when the first general catalogue of oriental manuscripts was published by Gustav Flügel in three volumes, the library owned in its Department of Manuscripts 20,160 manuscripts. Under them some 351 manuscripts are in Persian, 94 "collections" consist of anthologies, epistolaries and bilingual dictionaries with entries also in Persian.

The next important step in the research on Persian manuscripts was undertaken in the 20th century with the publication of the catalogue of illuminated manuscripts in Persian by Dorothea Duda in 1983. This special project was promoted by the Austrian Academy of Sciences with the support of the Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung, Vienna. With this monumental catalogue on 122 manuscripts the historian of art continued her father's work. Until 1971 Professor Dr. Herbert Duda taught Persian literatures at the Institute of Oriental Studies at the University of Vienna. Before he did research and edited for instance the Persian epic work of Farhad und Schirin in Prague in 1933.) As in D. Duda's catalogue not all illuminated and illustrated manuscripts in Persian could be presented the Department of Manuscripts of the Austrian National Library provided on its own the research and publication of 101 additional illuminated Persian manuscripts by the Austrian Kurt Holter.

Since 1868 the Court Library and afterwards the National Library continued to collect oriental manuscripts. In 1994, when Dr. Nematollah Rastegar, chief assistant at the Institute for Iranian Studies at the Academy of Sciences in Vienna, contacted me to discuss the possibility of a catalogue on Persian manuscripts, 170 manuscripts until now unpublished had been the proud increase of the library. Our propositions about a collaboration were accepted by the Austrian Academy of Sciences and by the Austrian National Library as well. Both agreed also to a publication of the catalogue by the Fehrstein

1. According to the statistics of the library the total number of manuscripts exceeds 3210 copies, some 521 of which are in Persian. These numbers do not include the Glasier-collection with additional 269 manuscripts, mostly in Arabic.
Introduction to the first part

Institute in Tehran and by the Academy of Sciences in Vienna being at this time in progress to enlarge the activities on the field of research on history and culture in Iran. In 1967 I started my work and during three successive stays in the Department of Manuscripts of the Austrian National Library I took the notes concerning the codicological criteria of the manuscripts including the scripts, calligraphies, decorations and illuminations and the bookbindings as well as the texts. I used a questionnaire which was elaborated and adapted since 1962 at the National Library in Tehran8. I could benefit from Mohammad Taghi Dāneš-Pajouh’s catalogue who’s remembrance is cherished with us, very important because to find out the subject of the text for following the catalogue – models by Gustav Pflügel and by Helene Loebenstein used in the catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Austrian National Library which was published in 19709. For this purpose I was provided with all necessary copies taken from the Incipit, Explicit, colophons and tables of contents in the manuscripts for doing research on the texts also at home.

Some of the Vienna manuscripts can be classified as follows:

1. Unique manuscripts, like Safarīnamā-yi BālāSchāh-i by Abdullāh Suzayn Mirzā Farrānārān (nr. 3213) and Darbār-Nāmeh (nr. 3197).
2. Ancient manuscripts which can serve as a source in preparing a new edition, although their texts are published, like Ḥalas al-Qarā’h by Ḥaqqī Ṣīrānī, also known under the name of Ṣafarīnamā-yi BālāSchāh (nr. 3118) and Farād-Nāmeh by Ebn-i Bālī (nr. 3212).
3. Manuscripts available in only few copies, like Taqīzād-Dīn ‘Ali Qulī Ḥasan-i Valī (nr. 3063) and Mu‘āṣir-i Aḥfāl-Nāmeh (nr. 3209).
4. Illustrated and decorated manuscripts, like Ḥayāt-i Baḏrī (nr. 2949) and Rehā-Bāmān (nr. 3145).
5. Well written manuscripts, like Nūr al-Dīn by Bīr Gamāhū Arḍīštānī (nr. 3182).
7. Historical and moralist manuscripts, like Yūsuf u Zulaykhā-yi Taqīmādābād (nr. 3185), Safarīnamā-yi Nāṣir al-Dīn Schāh (nr. 3211) and Qulīzād-Dīn Īrān-i Avrilami (nr. 3225).
8. Dypitīsh and calligraphies.

Some manuscripts are bearing seals which confirm the official ownership by the Austrian Empire, like (1) F. L. – Franz L. (1804–1835), (2) FID.C. – Fideicommis (enrol), (3) Austrian Empire (1844–1918) – the framed crown seal, (4) Bibliotheca Palatina Vindobonensis (Vienna Court Library). – Others reflect the ownership of emperor Rudolf II (1576–1612) for the Holy Roman Empire – the non framed crown seal.

6. I worked on such a questionnaire in 1962 when I directed the Iranian National Library, for the purpose of cataloguing the manuscripts of that institution and I invited late Mojaḥad Mīnāvī, Mohammad Taqī Dāneš-Pajouh, Dr. Asghar Mahdavi, Dr. Mohammad Amin Rūdūkh (general manager in the ex–Ministry of Culture and Abdolhād Avari (director of the Department of Manuscripts of the National Library) to use this questionnaire in preparing the catalogue of the library which was than published by Abdolhād Avari. Under the title “Cataloguing of Manuscripts” the questionnaire was published in the Review Rāhmān-yi Kāṭib, 5 (1962), pp. 543–546.


16. Common codicological information on a collection. The codicological specifics of a part of a collection are given in their proper place.

In regard to the presentation and the characteristics of a manuscript there may also be some displacement of these items. Furthermore not all items must figure in the description.

Indexes

Nine indexes contribute to the necessary access to the manuscripts (see here the Table of contents). They concern the titles, authors, subjects, copyists, scripts, dates of copying, places of copying, possessors and the seals in the manuscripts. The indexes are followed by the list of the shelf-marks, the list of transcriptions, the list of titles and the list of the figures. (To complete the catalogue with these helpful instruments was the merit of Ahmad Reza Rahimi-Riseh.)

The catalogue—entries profit from 74 reproductions illustrating the manuscripts in the Austrian National Library, an institution in Vienna known for their remarkable historical collections and documents.

This catalogue is the fruit of many efforts undertaken by responsible officials and scholars in the Austrian Academy of Sciences, in the Austrian National Library and in the Austrian State Archives in Vienna who agreed to the cataloguing of the manuscripts in Persian in their holdings and gave all support and assistance to realize my research in regard of Persian in their holdings and gave all support and assistance to realize my research in regard of the distance between Tehran and Vienna. Therefore I feel the obligation and the pleasure to express my deep gratitude to the following institutions and their representatives in Vienna and in Tehran.

In Vienna:
- The Austrian Academy of Sciences and its publisher for the financial supports.
- The Institute for Iranian Studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences for the financial support and the interest, especially its former chairman Univ.-Prof. Dr. Heiner EICHELER, now followed by Director Univ.-Prof. Dr. Bert G. PRAINGER and its chief assistant Dr. Nosratollah KASTEGAR who initiated the project and was engaged for many years in managing my research, reading the proofs and promoting the publication.
- The Austrian National Library, especially its Department of Manuscripts directed by Hofrat Univ.-Prof. Dr. Ernst GAMLISCHEG for the permission and Hofratin Dr. Eva RIEBICH for the managing of my research in contributing the needed materials and the reproductions and also for the concept of the whole publication and the control of the proofs.

In Tehran:
- The Fehrastejn Institute, especially its Director Ahmad Reza RAHIMI-RISEH and all collaborators for their patience in publishing this book.

I do hope indeed that this catalogue will contribute to enlarge the knowledge of the Persian literatures in the variety of their traditions of manuscripts.

Iraj Afshar
Tehran, April 2003

There is another collection of Persian manuscripts in Vienna which belongs to the Austrian State Archives. Originally the oriental manuscripts belonged to the Imperial Royal Oriental Academy (K. k. Orientalishe Akademie) which was founded by Empress Maria Theresia (1740 - 1780) in 1754 and changed its title in Künstlerakademie in 1898. With the closure of this academy during the Second World War some 650 volumes of oriental manuscripts were transferred to the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv. (For the detailed history see the "Preface" by Ernst Pirkisch.) Since the publication of the first printed catalogue Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der K. k. Orientalishe Akademie zu Wien by Albrecht Knafl in 1842 some hundred volumes were purchased. The acquisitions since 1843 consist of 21 manuscripts in Persian language.

Many manuscripts still show the printed label (kalemi) confirming the ownership of the Oriental Academy in Latin as follows: AD CAESAREAM REGIAM ACademiam LING(AURUM) ORIENT(ALIUM), followed by the invocation "For the Lord and the Emperor" (Für Gott und den Herrscher) in Persian. The number of the manuscript is added in handwriting in Roman numbers (see fig. 1, p. 301). The motto like a phrase of prayer of the Oriental Academy underlines the interest of the Persian language in the Austrian Empire (1804 - 1918).

The following experts in oriental studies were students and members of the Oriental Academy: Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall in 1789, Valentin Hussar in 1800 and F. R. Herzfeld. From the Orient came Iskandar Han and Hasssan Han, both in 1879. The last one might be identified with Hassan Şujadidi Tabrizi who wrote the manuscript Yâ'utfi Zalari-yi Teşâhîli (Austrian National Library, Ms. Míst. 782 = nr. 3188), when he was member of the Iranian embassy in Vienna.

Giving the names dealing with oriental manuscripts in the 19th century also Eugen von Kuczyński has to be mentioned as owner of six manuscripts which he purchased in Lahore in 1875 (Or. Hs. 536 – Or. Hs. 541 = nr. 4, 1, 2, 5, 7, 6).

Introduced in the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv by Dr. Nosratollah Kastegar, chief assistant of the Institute for Iranian Studies at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, I made the descriptions of the 21 Persian manuscripts following the same rules as they are explained in the introduction to the Austrian National Library (see pp. 324 – 325). This catalogue is also well illustrated with twenty reproductions giving an idea of the holdings in the Vienna Archives well known for their famous historical documents.

Concluding this introduction it is a nice obligation and a pleasure for me to express my gratitude to the Austrian State Archives, especially its General Director Professor Dr. Lorenz MIKOLETZKY, in the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv its Director Hofrat Dr. Leopold AIER for the permission and especially Hofrat Dr. Ernst PIRKISCH, Curator of Manuscripts, for the managing of my research and the control of the proofs.

In the Fehrastejn Institute in Tehran I thank cordially its Director Ahmad Reza RAHIMI-RISEH and the staff for their patient collaboration in publishing this book.

May also this catalogue on manuscript holdings in Vienna contribute to enlarge our knowledge of the Persian literatures in their manifold traditions of manuscripts.

Iraj Afshar
Tehran, April 2003
English Equivalents to the Persian Abbreviations and Terms

1. Abbreviations

- undated
- no place (of publication)
- sine nomine
- verso
- born
- volume
- edition
- circa
- reign
- died
- recto
- (before No.) year
- (after No.) line
- centimeter
- (before No.) number
- (after No.) shahanshahi date
- page(s)

Peace be upon him and his progeny
Peace be upon him
century

- cf.
- in
- folio
- Christian era/calendar

see also
- lunar year/calendar

2. Terms

- Decoration
- Incipit
- Explicit
- Enjambament
- Colophon
- Supplementary notes
- Date of copying
- Binding
- Script
- Poet
- Copyist
- Paper
- Seal
- Place of copying
- References
- Author