Introduction

A Brief Note

Forty years ago it was a dream for many ex-TEBROC[1]'s professional staff to create a Persian bibliography of foreign works. Years later and after its merger with the National Library this has became a reality. This is the result of years of hard work by many learned scholars and professionals. Several complicated issues from complexities of transliteration to technical aspects of production have been resolved to bring you this work. Here, we present you the first ever Persian bibliography of foreign titles. This work covers bibliographic information for "Iranian and Islamic Studies" section of the National Library of Iran. The idea behind this work is simply that transliterating records into one language will enable users to find all the works of a given author in one place. We hope this will assist Persian speaking scholars and researchers in their work and to continue our services to help the public.

Background

In spite of long history of libraries in Iran, the National Library was officially inaugurated in a new building purposely designed for it in 1937[2]. Books and other materials in this library were initially classified in six classes based on their languages. After a while, manuscripts and periodicals were removed from the main collection and placed separately. Printed books were classified on the shelves in the Library, which was based on very broad subjects but with limited categories. In 1962 Iraj Afshar became the head librarian of the National Library. By then, some

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[1]. Tehran Book Processing Centre (TEBROC), founded in 1968.
[2]. Mohammad-Taqi Pourahmad Jaktaji. *History of National Library of Iran*. Tehran: National Library of Iran, 1978. P. 63.

30,000 books in English, German, French, Russian and some other European languages donated by foreign governments were housed in the Library. Afshar decided to take out all the books relating to Iran and place them in a separate reading-room. This collection also included titles on Islam, especially where they related to Iran. He then named this collection the "Iranian Studies Section"[1]. By 1978, based on a research study, there were about 14,000 titles in this section which were heavily used[2].

After the Islamic Revolution (1979), the Pahlavi Library's "Iranian Studies" collection was transferred to the National Library. This was an addition to the original collection with some precious books and periodicals. It was unfortunate that up to the 1990s the National Library of Iran did not have a policy to allocate resources for purchasing books from overseas. Therefore, not much was added to this collection. Except for those donated by charitable members of the public. During Mr. Khatami's Directorship of the Library (1992-1997), some efforts were made to include foreign exchange in the Library's budget, but the amount was minimal. Nevertheless, the present "Iranian Studies" collection in the National Library is considered as one of the most valuable collections in Iran. It is worth mentioning, as an example, the set of historical travel writings on Iran by Sir Antony Sherley (1565-1635) and of Pietro Della Valle (1652-1686) in this collection.

About this bibliography

Definition: by "Iranian and Islamic Studies" we mean those books written by orientalists or similar scholars about Iran in languages other than Persian or Arabic. Therefore, this bibliography does not cover Persian or Arabic books on Iran or Islam. Books translated from Persian to other languages, where the author was Iranian or works published in Iran from 20th c. onward, are also excluded. There are few exceptions, such as *Sus: Site et Musee.* (See No. 7370), which is due to their outstanding value. Yet, works published in Iran by non-Iranian authors, also publications by foreign embassies or international institutions in Iran are included. To date, titles in each language in this collection are as follows:

English	7882
Russian	3027
French	2279
German	770
Others	20

[1]. Ibid. P. 106.
[2]. Ibid. P. 107.

The Iranian Studies collection, like many other collections in the National Library, was not cataloged appropriately. Cataloging rules used in the Library were not consistent and many card catalogs were incomplete. In 1983 the Tehran Book Processing Centre (TEBROC) was merged into the National Library of Iran and this transformed everything. It was then that the processing of the National Library collections began based on international standards. Through this process, it became apparent at the beginning that the cataloging of Persian/Arabic collections was the priority and therefore, titles in non-Persian script were left for later.

Around the same time lack of space became a real problem in the Library's old building. Consequently in 1986 parts of the former Queen Farah's cultural office was given to the Library. The cataloging department, manuscripts and Iranian and Islamic Studies sections were moved to this building. The Iranian and Islamic Studies collection was arranged by language and then by broad subject matters in the new building. This division was supervised and managed by the scholar Kamran Fani and it was then that the cataloging and classification of the collection was reconsidered.

Cataloging Project

In 1977 while the former Pahlavi National Library project was being considered, TEBROC was approached to put forward a proposal on the ways and means of cataloging and classifying printed and non-print materials for this Library. TEBROC that was founded in 1968 had already obtained a great deal of experience in cataloging materials in Persian/Arabic and in non-Persian scripts by then. Internationally accepted rules and standards in cataloging and classification had been exercised using the Library of Congress model.

It has always been a common practice amongst libraries in Iran to keep materials into two separate sections: 1) Persian/Arabic 2) other languages. Following the Library of Congress practice all the books in "other languages" were cataloged in English! This included the subject headings, author marks, added entries, etc. On the other hand, Persian/Arabic collections were cataloged in Persian.

Within the "Research Group" at TEBROC, we always questioned; why should we apply English subject headings to all books including the ones in German, French, Russian, etc.? And why the Library of Congress, catalogs works of all countries in different languages in English? That is to say at least all the names are transliterated in English according to its Romanization tables[1], and the subject headings are also in English. See the following example:

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[1] . *ALA-LC romanization tables: transliterations schemes for non-Roman scripts,* edited by Randall K. Barry. Washington, DC. Library of Congress, 1997.

LC Control No.: 87931585

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Main Title: Nāmvārah-'i Duktūr Maḥmūd Afshār / bih kūshish-i Īraj Afshār ; bā hamkārī-i Karīm Iṣfahāniyān.

Edition Information: Chāp-i 1.

Published/Created: Tihrān : Bunyād-i Mawqūfāt-i Duktur Maḥmūd Afshār, 1364-<1375 > [1985-<1996 >

Related Names: Afshār, Īraj.

Isfahāniyān, Karīm.

Description: v. <1-9 > : ill. ; 25 cm.

Notes: In Persian.

Includes bibliographical references.

Subjects: Yazdī, Mahmūd Afshār.

Persian literature--History and criticism.

Persian language.

Iran--History.

Series: Majmū'ah-'i intishārāt-i adabī va tārīkhī, Mawqūfāt-i Duktur Maḥmūd Afshār Yazdī ; shumārah-i 18-<23, 37, 47, 55, 58>

Majmū'ah-'i intishārāt-i adabī va tārīkhi, Mawqūfāt-i Duktur Maḥmūd Afshār Yazdī ; shumārah-'i 18, etc.

LC Classification: PK6402 .N35 1985

In the above example, the entire bibliographical information of a Persian source is transliterated into English. The fact that the text is in Persian, has been stated in the note area. For many years prior to MARC format 21st, the descriptive cataloging elements included both the original language and the English transliteration. But later, the original language disappeared, as it can be seen in the above example. Yet recently, the Library of Congress has gone back to its bi-lingual cataloging. See the following example:

LC Control No.: 2004468048

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Muhājir Shīrvānī, Fardīn.

مهاجر شیروانی، فردین.

Main Title: Khayyām va 'Uqāb-i Alamūt : bi-inz̧imām-i, Rubā‘ yāt-i

Khayyām / ta'līf-i, Fardīn Muhājir Shīrvānī.

خیام و عقاب الموت : بانضمام، رباعیات خیام / تألیف، فردین مهاجر شیروانی.

Edition Information: Chāp-i 1.

چاپ 1.

Published/Created: Tihrān : Sanāyī, 1382 [2003 or 2004]

تهران : سنایی، 1382. [2003 2004 or]

Related Names: Omar Khayyam. Rubā‘īyāt. Selections.

عمر خیام. رباعیات.

Description: 573 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9646290108

Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

Subjects: Omar Khayyam--Criticism and interpretation.

عمر خیام.

Hasan ibn al-Sabbāh, d. 1124.

حسن بن الصباح.

LC Classification: PK6525 .M84 2003

Transliterating non-Roman scripts into English provides easy and quick access for English speaking users. Its other distinctive function is to keep all the works of a given author in all languages next to each other. As an example, Ebn-Sina (Avicenna), Molavi (Rumi), Shakespeare or Victor Hugo's works are translated in several languages. If these works are all cataloged in one language, not only the translations, but commentaries, indexes, selections of these works in any language will be kept together, regardless of the bibliographic format; card, book or electronic records. Therefore, if you need to find out about what records the Library of Congress holds on Omar Khayyam, you simply need to search under his name. Then you will see all the works about him, translated in any language and in any format all in one place. Searching the L.C. online catalog, you only have to click on 'Omar Khayyam' and retrieve more than 300 records. The result includes books, CD's, written music, cassettes, film, etc, all in different languages. Records below are examples of this case.

LC Control No.: 91752584

Type of Material: Printed Music

Personal Name: Cerha, Friedrich.

Uniform Title: Rubaijat des Omar Khajjam, mixed voices (1988)

Main Title: Zehn Rubaijat des Omar Khajjam : (1949/88) für gemischten Chor a cappella / Friedrich Cerha.

Published/Created: Wien : Doblinger, c1990.

Related Names: Omar Khayyam.

Related Titles: 10 Rabaijat des Omar Khajjam.

Rubaijat des Omar Khajjam.

Description: 1 score (32 p.) ; 28 cm.

Publisher No.: 44 745 Doblinger

D. 17483 Doblinger

Notes: For unacc. chorus (SATB).

Words also printed as text: p. [3].

Duration: ca. 8:00.

Subjects: Omar Khayyam--Musical settings.

Choruses, Secular (Mixed voices, 4 parts), Unaccompanied.

LC Classification: M1582 .C

Attention: Though the book is in German, the subjects, and the notes are in English. Even the spelling of name differs from that of German (Khajjam)

LC Control No.: 99932810

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Omar Khayyam.

Main Title: Āʾīnah-yi ayyām : manẓūm Urdū tarjamah : rubāʿīyāt-i ʿUmar Khayyām / mutarjim, Muḥammad ʿAbdulhaʾī fāʿiz ; muqaddamah, Shaukat ʿAlī Khān.

Variant Title: Rubāʿīyāt-i ʿUmar Khayyām

Published/Created: Ṭonk, Rājisthān : Maulānā Abūlkalām Āzād □Arabik aind Parshīan Rīsarc Inṣṭīṭiyūṭ, 1998.

Related Names: Khān , Shaukat ʿAlī.

Description: 224 p. ; 24 cm.

Summary: Quatrains with versified translation by Shaukat ʿAlī Khān.

Notes: In Persian with parallel translation in Urdu.

LC Classification: MLCME 2002/02707 (P)

Attention: The spelling of name is in English. Notes and the summary are in English, all the Urdo text have been transliterated in English.

LC Control No.: 92968242

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Omar Khayyam.

Uniform Title: Rubā'īyāt. Armenian

Main Title: K'aryakner / Omar Khayyam ; [nkarich' K. Tiraturyan].

Published/Created: Erevan : Haypethrat, 1959.

Related Names: At'ayan, Arshak, 1877-1937.

Description: 241, [3] p. : ill. ; 18 cm.

Notes: "Nerka hratarakut'yan t'argmanich'e, Arshak At'ayane"--P. 227.

Includes bibliographical references (p. 227-[242]).

LC Classification: PK6518.A74 A83 1959

Attention: This book is in Armenian, but everything has been transliterated and the name and the notes are in English.

LC Control No.: 2003104715

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Omar Khayyam.

Uniform Title: Rubā'īyāt. English

Main Title: Come, fill the cup : the Rubā'īyāt of Omar Khayyām / Edward FitzGerald ; a reprint of an introduction on Edward FitzGerald by Jessie Belle Rittenhouse ; edited by A.W. Ku.

Portion of Title: Rubā'īyāt of Omar Khayyām

Published/Created: Philadelphia, PA : Tortellini Books, c2004.

Related Names: FitzGerald, Edward, 1809-1883.

Ku, A. W. (Ann Wood)

Description: 94 p. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0965574318 (pbk.)

Notes: "The 1st & 4th editions, variations from the 2nd & 3rd editions, commentary & notes."

Includes bibliographical references (p. 92).

LC Classification: PK6513 .A1 2004

Attention: This is Rubaiyat in English. Naturally everything is in English.

LC Control No.: 72085773

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Omar Khayyam.

Uniform Title: Rubā'īyāt. Iloko

Main Title: Rubaiyat. Impatarus iti Iloko ni Benjamin M. Pascual.

Published/Created: [n.p., Printed by Philippine Normal College Press, 1972]

Related Names: Pascual, Benjamin M., tr.

Description: 39 p. 23 cm.

Notes: Issued with the English version by Edward Fitzgerald.

LC Classification: PK6518.I45 P3

Attention: The book is in Iloko. Name, uniform title, and notes are in English. The rest have been transliterated.

LC Control No.: 94906640

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Omar Khayyam.

Uniform Title: Rubā'īyāt. Tulu

Main Title: Ṭulu "kujili pūje" [microform] / [anuvādaka] Kedambāḍi Jattappa Rai ; mūlo, Umarakhayyāmana Rubāyat.

Edition Information: 1st ed.

Published/Created: Varahi Krishi Farm, P.O. Panaje : Kedambāḍi Jattappa Rai, 1989.

Related Names: Jattappa Rai, Kēdambāḍi.

Description: 1 v. (unpaged) ; 13 cm.

Notes: Poems.

In Tulu.

Master microform held by: DLC.

Additional Formats: Microfiche. New Delhi : Library of Congress Office ; Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1995. 1 microfiche.

Microfiche 95/60128 (P)

Attention: Name, uniform title and notes are in English. The rest have been transliterated from Tulu language into English.

LC Classification: 81909033

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Omar Khayyam.

Uniform Title: Rubā'īyāt. Sanskrit & English. Selections

Main Title: Umara-shatakam : a Sanskrit version of the Rubaiyats of Omar Khayyam / by N.G. Suru ; introductions by Aravind Mangrulker, D.D. Bahulikar = Umaraśatakam : Umara-Khayyāmakr□tamuktakāṇām Saṃskr□tāvatāraḥ / anuvādakaḥ Na. Go. Suru ; prastāvakau Aravinda māṅgarūlakara, Di. Da. Bahulīkara.

Published/Created: Pune : Madhumalati Suru : For copies, Santrika, 1981.

Related Names: Suru, Na. Go.

Related Titles: Umaraśatakam.

Description: 14, 34 p. ; 23 cm.

Notes: Sanskrit and English.

LC Classification: MLCSA 91/01230 (P)

Attention: The book is in Sanskrit, but name and uniform title, and notes are in English. The rest have been transliterated into English.

LC Control No.: 76983557

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Main Title: Tenzi za Marudi mema na Omar Khayyam / Shaaban Robert.

Published/Created: Dar es Salaam : Tanzania Pub. House, 1973.

Related Names: Robert, Shaaban, 1909-1962. Marudi mema. 1973.

Omar Khayyam. Rubā'īyāt. Swahili. 1973.

Description: 127 p. ; 18 cm.

Subjects: Swahili poetry.

LC Classification: PL8704.A2 T4

Attention: The book is in Swahili, but name, title and the publisher have been transliterated into English. The subject, and the rest are in English.

LC Control No.: 98700428

Type of Material: Music Sound Recording

Personal Name: Bergman, Erik, 1911-2006.

Main Title: Rubaiyat [sound recording] / [musik av] Erik Bergman ; [text av] Omar Khayaam [sic] ; övers. Ole Torvalds.

Published/Created: [Denmark?] : His Master's Voice, [195-?]

Related Names: Omar Khayyam.

Torvalds, Ole. trl

Ara, Ture, 1903- prf

Jalas, Jussi. cnd

Muntra musikanter. prf

Radion sinfoniaorkesteri. prf

Description: 1 sound disc : analog, 33 1/3 rpm ; 10 in.

Publisher No.: YBLP 1001 His Master's Voice

Contents: Livslågan vaknar -- Visdom -- Här är mig paradis -- Vinets lov och epilog.

Notes: For baritone, men's chorus, and orchestra.

Sung in Swedish.

Performer Notes: Ture Ara, baritone; Manskören "Muntra musikanter"; Finlands radio symfoniorkester; Jussi Jalas, conductor.

Subjects: Omar Khayyam--Musical settings.

Choruses, Secular (Men's voices) with orchestra.

LC Classification: His Master's Voice YBLP 1001

Attention: This is a sound disc of Rubaiyat, sung in Swedish, but the descriptive area and the subjects are all in English.

LC Control No.: 92856513

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Omar Khayyam.

Uniform Title: Ruba'īyāt. Arabic

Main Title: Rubā'īyāt al-Khayyām / [tarjamat] Jamīl al-Malā'ikah.

Edition Information: al-Ṭabʻah 1.

Published/Created: [Baghdad : s.n.], 1957 (Baghdād : Maṭbaʻat al-Rābiṭah)

Description: 11, 50 p., [50] leaves of plates : ill. ; 20 cm.

Notes: In Arabic; romanized record.

Poetry.

LC Classification: MLCSN 93/00076 (P)

Attention: The book is in Arabic, but name, title, and the publisher have been transliterated and the rest is in English.

LC Control No.: 2006569786

Type of Material: Nonmusic Sound Recording

Main Title: Khayyām va īn jahān-i farsūdah [sound recording] : sarguz□asht-i Ḥakīm 'Umar Khayyām-i Nīsābūrī va dū yār-i mihrabān-i ū Ḥasan-i Ṣabbāḥ va Khvājah Niẓām al-Mulk : bi-rivāyat-i Siyāvash Avistā = Omar Khayyam.

Parallel Title: Omar Khayyam

Published/Created: Paris : Shahr-e-Farang, [2000?]

Related Names: Omar Khayyam. Rubā'īyāt.

Avistā, Siyāvash. nrt

Description: 3 sound discs : digital ; 4 3/4 in.

Summary: Presents biographical information about Omar Khayyam read by Siyāvush Avistā, with additional readings from the Rubā'īyāt.

Notes: Compact discs.

Subjects: Omar Khayyam.

LC Classification: SDB 33578, etc

Attention: The book is in Persian, but the abstract, notes and the collection are in English. Title, authors and the rest have been transliterated into English.

LC Control No.: 96909816

Type of Material: Book (Print, Microform, Electronic, etc.)

Personal Name: Omar Khayyam.

Uniform Title: Rubā'īyāt. English & Hindi

Main Title: K□h□aiyāma kī madhuśālā [microform] / [translated by] Baccana.

Edition Information: 4. saṃskaraṇa.

Published/Created: Ilāhābāda : Sentrala Buka Ḍipo, 1952.

Related Names: Baccana, 1907-2003.

FitzGerald, Edward, 1809-1883.

Description: lxx, 75, 14 p. ; 19 cm.

Notes: English translation by Edward FitzGerald, 1809-1883.

English and Hindi.

Additional Formats: Microfilm. New Delhi : Library of Congress Office ; Chicago : Available from Center for Research Libraries, 1995. On 1 microfilm reel with other items ; 35 mm. (SAMP early 20th-century Indian books project ; item 18024) Master microform held by: ICRL.

Series: SAMP early 20th-century Indian books project ; item 18024.

LC Classification: Microfilm CSL-HIN-133 (P)

Attention: The book is in Hindi, but name, title, and notes are in English, and the rest have been transliterated into English.

LC Control No.: 98703747

Type of Material: Printed Music

Personal Name: Delden, Lex van.

Main Title: Rubáiyát : for soprano, tenor, mixed choir, 2 pianos, and percussion, opus 19, 1948 / Lex van Delden ; words, Omar Khayyam ; translation, Edward FitzGerald.

Published/Created: Amsterdam : Donemus, c1996 (1997 printing)

Related Names: Omar Khayyam.

FitzGerald, Edward, 1809-1883.

Description: 1 score (32 p.) ; 36 cm.

Notes: Chorus: SATB; percussion (3 players): side drum (without snares), tenor drum, and small cymbals.

English words, also included as text.

Subjects: Omar Khayyam--Musical settings.

Choruses, Secular (Mixed voices) with instrumental ensemble--Scores.

LC Classification: M1531.D43 R83 1996

Attention: Though the score has been published in Amsterdam, but there is no sign of the original language in the bibliographic record.

The Necessities for Cataloging in Persian

To fulfill the information needs of the public and to provide users with quick and easy access to information are the first and foremost objectives of any library. If the Library of Congress catalogs all its records in English language and script, it is to give the best service to its users. Looking at national libraries around the world, including France, Australia, Canada and Russia, the same practice is found everywhere. That is to say, every country catalogs documents in their own language and script. As far back as 1970s, the idea of cataloging non-Persian books in Persian was an idea discussed amongst the "Research Committee" of TEBROC. But in those days, it seemed a faraway and advanced idea. However, the materialization of any new idea needs some pre-requisites to bring it from potentiality into reality.

Between '70s and '80s the main rudiments of librarianship took place in Iran, without which, developing such complex matters like cataloging non-Persian works in Persian would have been impossible. To fulfill this, feasible rules and standards as well as transliteration tables for each language was needed. Nontheless, the information professionals in Iran were not yet ready at that time to recognize the value of initiatives.

TEBROC's recommendation to the former "National Pahlavi Library"[1] was that it would be ideal to catalog all library documents in Persian. But until the right time, it is best to keep to the common practice for printed materials. This meant to catalog Persian/Arabic works in Persian and materials in non-Persian in English following the Library of Congress's cataloging system. As with regard to audio visual materials, since not much was standardised, it was recommended all non-printed materials in any language should be cataloged in Persian. There are several references in the "proposal document" to illustrate the case.

As time passed, the basic reference tools for a modern librarianship came to reality in Iran. This included devising author marks to be used with DDC as well as LC classification schemes. Other works included the revision and expansion of classification schemes relating to Iran and Islam, compiling Persian subject headings and the translation of *Anglo/American Cataloging Rules*. Preparation of descriptive cataloging rules for Persian materials compatible with international rules and many other essential titles were published. This paved the way for more complicated projects such as cataloging of non-Persian books in Persian.

As said before in the National Library of Iran, the outstanding collection of books on Iran and Islam were left unprocessed. This tempted our information professionals to challenge. It was the right time to test the idea of cataloging these materials into Persian. The problem at that time was the lack of language specialists. In 1996 we managed to hire a qualified librarian at MLS level with a BA in French. A year later with two other personnel specializing in English and Russian, the cataloging of English and Russian books of the Iranian and Islamic section began. As for the German collection of this section, we managed to find a qualified person in 2000. It will help to know that, the Iranian and Islamic Studies section of the Library contained books mainly in English, French, German and Russian.

During the process of this project, the general rules and regulations we had devised were developed to include the details. The result of some of them such as English and French were later published[2]. That of Russian and German have also been compiled and it is hoped to be published in near future. This will be after they have been edited and the inclusion of the examples in each case is completed. Each of

1. Cataloging Policy of the P.N.L. (Preliminary report). Tehran: Tehran Book Processing Center, 1977.

2. Mandana Sadigh-Behzadi. Transcription of English Names into Persian: Rules and Methods. Tehran: National Library and Archives of Iran, 1996.

   Mansour Fallahnejad. Le schema de la transliteration persane pour la langue francais. Tehran: National Library and Archives of Iran, 2004.

these manuals has gone under great inspection within committees consisting of linguists, librarians and the specialists in related language. The matter has been reflected in the introduction of each volume.

Persian Cataloging *vs.* Western

It is true that the transliteration schemes for these languages of the Iranian and Islamic section has taken long. But there were complicated issues to resolve. The differences between our systems of cataloging from the ones used in western countries, taking the Library of Congress as an example, where they represent one of the most efficient models, is not only the transcription of one language to other, but also in cataloging practice of books in any language. The intention of the National Library has always been to inscribe all the elements consistent with the cultural and linguistic peculiarities of Iran. Thus when we started using the two universally used classification systems (Dewey Decimal and the Library of Congress) we recognized that both had very poor coverage of topics relating to Iran. As a result sections on Iranian languages, literature, history, geography, philosophy, religion, music, arts, etc. were revised and expanded to cater for Iranian cultural needs. Then the Persian Subject Headings were created according to every single title cataloged. Currently its third edition is published, including some supplements. We also had to revise international rules for descriptive cataloging to match our needs. The cataloging of books on Iranian and Islamic Studies started when almost all these tools, being the result of years of research and revision, were ready to be implied. It should be stated that the majority of foreign titles in this collection are cataloged by international institutions, which could be traced in western online catalogs. Since the Library of Congress catalog is more efficient, we usually use it more than any other source. However it is essential to point out that we use these sources as guides and not for copy-cataloging. Yet the present records differ from that of the Library of Congress ones from the following aspects:

1- **Main entry**: The authority name of persons usually differs from that of the Library of Congress. For example, Library of Congress uses "Omar Khayyam" while we use:«خیام، عمربن ابراهیم، 423–517ق؟» giving also the English equivalent of "Khayyam, Omar ebn Ebrahim. *The Name Authority List of Authors and Famous People[1]*, which is the result of years of research and scholastic efforts, is our source for choosing names. In some cases the Library of Congress picks up wrong element for the main entry. Look at the examples given on the 4th page of this introduction. In that example "Yazdi, Mahmud Afshar" has been used, while his surname is "Afshar Yazdi",

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[1] . *The Name Authority List of Authors and Famous People.* 3rd edition. Tehran: National Library of Iran, 2003.

Yazdi being his affiliation to city of Yazd. He is known as Afshar in Iran. They could at least depict him as "Afshar-Yazdi, Mahmud". Consequently, the National Library of Iran has not followed LC in this case.

2- **Corporate bodies**, The name of organization, ministry, society, etc. will not be transcribed as it is the rule, but it is translated into Persian. For example "United States. Department of Energy" becomes: «ایالات متحده. وزارت انرژی».

In this way, the Iranian users will find it easier, although in our authority file of corporate bodies, we will document the reference as:

«یونایتد استیتس. دیپارتمنت آو انرژی» and of course always the name in English is included in the authority file.

3- **Subjects**. In many cases the Library of Congress does not assign any subject to titles such as poetry, fiction, drama, etc. or it gives very broad subject, especially to books of less importance to American users, such as books in other languages than English. Just look at the example given in this introduction of Khayyam, pages 6-12. But, in order to be able to search these books by subject as well, we have assigned subject terms to all of them. See Khayyam in this book (Accession numbers, 4937-5019). Apart from that for this bibliography, we often added extra subject entries. For example when a book has a small chapter on Iran, we have assigned a subject term to specify that for our readers. All the subject terms have been taken from the *List of Persian Subject Headings*[1]. During the course of cataloging, if the subject needed for the book did not exist, it will be provided according to our written rules and standards and eventually added to our authority file.

4- **Classification**. We give both DDC and LC class numbers to all our books in the National Library. As said before, both systems have been re-devised and expanded to cater for the use of Iranian libraries[2].

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1. *List of Persian Subject Headings*. 3rd ed. (Tehran: National Library of Iran, 2002 plus its supplement 2003)
2. The sections of classification which have gone under drastic revision, published by the National Library of Iran are:
2.1 Dewey Decimal Classification
    Persian Literature
    Persian Languages
    History of Iran
    Geography of Iran
    Islam
2.2 Library of Congress Classification:
    Philosophy of Islam (BBR)
    Persian Language and Literature (PIR)
    Educational Institutions of Iran (LGR)
    Arabic Languages and Literature (PJA)
    History of Iran (DSR)
    Islam (BP)
    Russian Literature (Transliteration of names and rearrangement according to Persian Alphabet (PG)
    French Literature (Transliteration of names and rearrangement according to Persian Alphabet (PQ)
    The section of individual authors in some other languages have been transliterated and rearranged, though not
        yet published.

5- Author Mark

Compiling the two author marks, one to be used with DDC, and the other for LC[1] was one of the key tools for cataloging in Persian. Since in one single subject area there may be many documents by several authors, the best way to separate them from each other, is by using codes based on author's name. In this way because of the logical arrangement of books on the shelves, rapid retrieval is maintained. Before devising these two systems the Iranian libraries used *Cutter-Sanborn Author Marks*[2], even for their Persian works! Thus all books in Persian were arranged on shelves by Latin alphabets instead of Persian alphabets!

The examples below shows the difference of the two systems of cataloging

```
        Mystical poems of Rūmī; first selection, poems 1-200.
        Translated from the Persian by A. J. Arberry.  ₁Chicago₁
        University of Chicago Press ₁1968₁

          r, 203 p.  23 cm.   (UNESCO collection of representative works:
        Persian heritage series, no. 3)

          Bibliography: p. 203.




            I. Arberry, Arthur John, 1005-      tr.  II. Title.    (Series)
        PK6480.E5A7                   891.5'5'11                 68-29935
                                                                   MARC
        Library of Congress        ◯     ₁7₁
```

The example above shows a card catalog of a book that was in the "Iranian Cultural Foundation" library. The main-entry has been edited by TEBROC to be interfiled in the National Union Catalog of Iran. However, the same book is cataloged now by the National Library as follow:

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[1] . *Persian Author Marks: Three-figure Tables, based on Cutter-Sanborn.* 2nd ed. Tehran: National Library of Iran, 2003.

  Farsi Author Numbers, to be used with the Library of Congress Classification Schedules. 4th ed. Tehran: National Library of Iran, 2003.

[2] . Charles A. Cuter. *Cuter-Sanborn Author Marks. Three-figure tables.* Revised by Kate Emey Jones. Chicago. Mass, 1969

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١ ← ——— **مولوی، جلال‌الدین محمدبن محمد، ۶۰۴ - ۶۷۲ ق.**

٢ ← ——— Molavi, Jalaloddin Mohammad ebn Mohammad

٣ ← ——— [مثنوی. انگلیسی. برگزیده]

٤ ← ——— میستیکال پوئمز آو رومی...

٥ ←

٦ ← Mystical poems of Rumi 1: first section poems 1-200/ translated → ٧

from the Persian by A. J. Arberry.- Chicago, London: University

٩ ← of Chicago Press, 1968=1347. → ٨

١١ ← (UNESCO collection of representative works) ۲۰۲ ص.ـ ——— ١٠

انگلیسی. ← ١٢

١٣ ← ١.شعر فارسی ـ قرن ٧ق. ـ ترجمه‌شده به‌انگلیسی. ٢.شعر انگلیسی ——— ١٤

ـ ترجمه‌شده از فارسی. الف.آربری، آرتور جان، ۱۹۰۵ - ۱۹۶۹م. ——— ١٥

Arberry, Arthur John مترجم. ب.عنوان. ج.عنوان: مثنوی.

انگلیسی. برگزیده. ← ١٦

← ١٧

PIR۵۳۰۰/آ۳۸الف ← ١٨

الف ۱۳۴۷ ← ١٨

١٩ ← → ٢٠

٨فا١/٣١ ← ٢١

٧٧-۱۶۲۷۶م ← ٢٢

1- Main entry (Author's name) in Persian
2- Author's name in English
3- Uniform title
4- English title transliterated into Persian
5- Title in original language
6- Name of the translator
7- Place of publication
8- Publisher
9- Christian Date of Publication and its equivalent in Iranian Calendar
10- Number of pages
11- Series
12- Language of the text
13- Primary subject
14- Second subject
15- Name of translator transliterated in Persian and English form
16- Added entry for title
17- Added entry for uniform titles
18- LC. Classification based on the National Library's Expansion (PIR)
19- Translation mark, according to PIR
20- Date of publication
21- DDC number
22- National Library's record number.

We are now pleased that our efforts have come to reality. After most of the collection of Iranian and Islamic Studies were cataloged according to the new system, in order to disseminate this wealth of information, a project was prepared in winter 2003 and was handed to the Library authorities. At that time the Library was unable to provide an estimate for the cost. Therefore, the Library consulted that matter with "Iranology Foundation" and the project was taken to Dr. Habibi, the Director of the Foundation. The project was accepted and we were advised to start the project as soon as possible. Early in 2004, after several discussions and meetings with appointed researchers, the project practically began. While editing the computer file, recent acquisitions were also cataloged and added to the collection. Towards the end of 2004, to prevent any disruptions, we decided to close this file for any new entries.

The Stage of Editing

The most important phase of editing was bringing consistency to the entries, subject terms, uniform titles and corporate bodies in four languages of the collection (English, German, French and Russian).

The editing process involved many details, which is beyond the patience of this introduction to explain. But it should be noted that the most complex part of the project lies in the editing and decision making for details. Another problem which postponed the project was the fact that the Library lacked decent software to accommodate the data. So, after some months of delay, we decided to do everything manually. Another hurdle was moving the National Library to the new building[1]. The National Library was in almost 13 different buildings in various locations, which had to be brought together into one single site. This delayed the project for several months.

One more problem was that we didn't have anyone amongst the Library personnel to do the data entry in Russian. We then decided to catalog the Russian books only in Persian without providing the data in original script. Even in the main entry the name of the author would be transcribed into English similar to the Library of Congress. See the following example:

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1. A 97000 square meters of useful area designed for the National Library, the first phase of which was inaugurated on March 1st, 2005 and the second phase on Feb 10, 2007.

جاریلگاسینووا، رزا، ۱۹۳۱–   م.، ویراستار

Dzharylgosinova, Roza Shotaevna

کـالیندارئـیه آبـیچای ای آبـریادی نـارودوف واسـتوچنای آزی /
ویراستار مسئول ر. ش. جاریلگاسینودا، م. و. کریوکوف. ــ مسکـو:
نائوکا، شعبه ادبیات شرق، ۱۹۸۹م.=۱۳۶۸.
۳۵۹ص.، [۸]صفحه لوح (رنگی): مصور.
روسی.
زبان: روسی و خلاصه به انگلیسی.
کتابنامه: ص. ۳۲۸ – [۳۴۶].
۱. جشنها ــ خاوردور. ۲. جشنها ــ آسیای مرکزی. ۳. خاور دور ــ
آداب و رسوم. ۴. آسیای مرکزی ــ آداب و رسوم. ۵. گاهشماری ــ
خاور دور. ۴. گاهشماری ــ آسیای مرکزی. الف. کریوکوف، میخائیل

After we had finished the editing, Dr Habibi the Director of the "Iranology Foundation" did not agree with the idea of Russian titles without their original script. Therefore, he made it possible for us to hire two qualified staff to overcome this shortcoming. At last on 13th June 2006 the text was completed. See the same example as revised. Now we had to prepare the necessary indexes.

●۴۱۷۷

جاریلگاسینووا، رزا، ۱۹۳۱–   م.، ویراستار.

Джарылгасинова, Роза Шотаевна, редактор
کالیندارنیه آبیچای ای آبریادی نارودوف واستوچنای آزی
Календарные обычеи и обряды народов
Восточной Азии: годовой цикл /
[Ответственные редакторы Р. Ш.
Джарылгасинова, М. В. Крюков].- Москва:
Наука, Главная редакция восточной
литературы, 1989=1368.
۳۵۹ ص.، [۸] صفحه لوح (رنگی): مصور.
روسی.
زبان: روسی و خلاصه به‌انگلیسی.
کتابنامه: ص. ۳۲۸ – [۳۴۶].
۱.جشنها ــ خاور دور. ۲.جشنها ــ آسیای مرکزی. ۳.خاور دور ــ
آداب و رسوم و زندگی اجتماعی. ۴.آسـیای مـرکزی ــ آداب و
رسوم و زندگی اجتماعی. ۵.گاهشماری ــخاور دور. ۶.گاهشماری
ــ آسیای مرکزی. الف. کریوکوف، میخائیل واسیلیویچ، Крюков,
Михаил Васильевич ۱۹۳۲– م.، ویراستار.ج.عنوان.
۲ک۲ج GT۴۸۸۲/   ۳۹۴/۲۶۹۵
۱۳۶۸

Indexes

As mentioned above, the software used was very basic. Consequently we could not generate outputs as indexes for key terms and concepts in this work with the expected quality. So most of the indexes in this work were created manually and this delayed the publication for another year. It was only after the first proof-reading that we sent the text to the printers. We are aware that a work in such a size and with so many complex issues cannot be free of errors. Already, we have identified some ourselves. However, we tried our best to provide the indexes close to perfection, though the alphabetical order in the indexes was a quite complicated matter to resolve. There are 8 indexes attached to this work:

Name	No. of entries
1. Subject index (in Persian)	16593
2. Title index (English)	7467
3. Title index (French)	2157
4. Title index (German)	753
5. Title index (Russian)	3027
6. Title index (Other languages)	20
7. Author index (Russian)	3733
8. Author index accumulation French, English, German, Russian	8430
Total	42180

Please note that the subject index is in Persian, therefore it is printed from right to left. Whereas, rest of the indexes in original languages, are from left to right.

We hope this work will continue to be updated to cover new acquisitions in the "Iranian and Islamic Section" as well as any backlogs from the past. We also hope that after the completion of the National Library's integrated system software (Rasa), the rest of the project can be processed with less problems. We also hope that the records contained in these volumes may be eventually accessible online.

Some Reminders

1. In transliterating non-Persian titles into Persian, the first article is omitted. For example, "The United Arab Emirates" are transcribed: »یونایتد عرب امریتس« (entry number 2798). The reason being that the initial article is always disregarded in filing system. In the same way Arabic "al", English "a, an, the" French "un, une, le, la, l', les" and German "ein, ein, das, die, der" have all been omitted. Yet it should be remembered that they are all counted when in the middle for example »آرشیتکتور ا لو دکور روپستر د گروت« for "L'architecture de le décor rupestre des grottes…" (entry No. 7691)

2. According to cataloging rules, title should be taken as it is on the title page. So if the name of a person on the title pages of two different books appears in two different spelling, we have to accept both, although in indexes and entries we use the authorized name only. So the following titles have been listed as they are:
   Haafez and his poems: 8377
   Hafez poems of Gertrude Bell: with the original...: 4567
   Hafiz in London: 11635

3. The insertion of diacritics for French and German books with the means we had for this project, have been problematic. Therefore, in many cases we omitted them, but we have tried to be exact in the indexes.

4. In all cases when transliterating into Persian the hyphen (-) has been omitted. For example, "anti-inflation" is transcribed «آنتی انفلاسیون»

5. Because in Persian the pronunciation of initial consonant is impossible, so if after the initial letter "s" is another consonant, then an "Alef", is added in the beginning, like «اسمیت» for Smith.

6. For those Persian letters that don't exist in European languages, Persian equivalent is added in transliteration. For example «سعدی» for Sa'di and not «سادی». Also when words such as "Arabisch" in German are transliterated into Persian, the nearest possible form to Persian is depicted. So «عربیش» and not «اربیش» . Similarly for "Kasidah" we use «قصیده» not «کاسیدا» and «اسلام» for Islam. In transliteration rules always the common usage in Persian pronunciation has been considered.

7. In LC Classification, work mark is always related to the transliterated title. For example in record number 366 on page 57, the Library of Congress number is (HD۸۴۶), (۱۷) is author mark for «آلن» and (۹) is the work mark for the transliterated title «رورال = Rural».

8. As it is noticed, usually only a few words of the title have been transliterated into Persian, so that we can pick the work mark from *Persian Author Mark* and manage to follow the filing system. For retrieval purposes, author(s), subject(s) and other added entries are most important which are all in Persian. The transliterated title is of no importance. If anyone looks for a book by title, there is title index in original language at the end.

9. The call numbers have been specially prepared so that the original work is placed next to its translations, editions, commentaries, reprints, indexes, etc. So in a glance one should notice what exists in the library for a given title.

Acknowledgements

In conclusion we should thank Ms. Zahra-Sadat Alami, who apart from preparing the indexes which in parts were very complicated, did most parts of the data entries and whose patience during these years, when unforeseen problems drove us to extremities, worked upon us as tranquilizer. Also we should thank Ms. Azadeh Farzaneh for part of data entry she did and Manijeh Barandoust who did the last proofreading of the Russian indexes, and many other friends and learned colleagues, who helped us during the course of time.

Next to this introduction you will find the four tables used in transliteration of the four languages used in this bibliography. Naturally the details should be found in the related manuals.

And finally, we would be grateful to receive your comments and feedback on this work.

Poori Soltani   **Kamran Fani**