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*Juġrāfiyā-yi Ḥāfiẓ Abrū*. Vols. II and III. Éd. Ṣādeq Sajjādī, Tehrān, Āyīna-yi Mīrāt, 1999, p. 373, 324, indexes des vols. I-III.

Charles Melville

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## *Juġrāfiyā-yi Ḥāfiẓ Abrū. Vols. II and III. Éd. Şādeq Sajjādī, Tehrān, Āyīna-yi Mīrāt, 1999, p. 373, 324, indexes des vols. I-III.*

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- 1 The appearance of the second and third volumes of Ḥāfiẓ Abrū's massive historical geography only two years after the first is very welcome, particularly as these contain some of the most important sections of the work.
- 2 Volume II has chapters on Armenia and northern Mesopotamia, Iraq, Ḥuzistān and Fārs. The format is approximately the same for each section, a general brief description of the province giving way to an account of its main towns, and the distances separating them. Sometimes only the routes are given, sometimes the time taken to do the journey. Much of this material is derived directly from earlier classical sources, but Ḥāfiẓ Abrū occasionally inserts information relating to his own times and to Timurid history, as in his account of Tikrit (pp. 31-3), Mardin (pp. 39-40), Baghdad (pp. 71-2). From this point of view, the most important section is the one on Fārs, with a long account of its rulers, particularly the Muzaffarids (pp. 197-309) and the early Timurids, to c. 820/1417.
- 3 Volume III, similarly, is taken up entirely with a long account of Kirmān and its rulers, to c. 822/1419. Following a minimal notice of the chief towns of the province and its early governors, Ḥāfiẓ Abrū traces the history of the Saljuqs of Kirmān, the Qara Khitay dynasty and the Muzaffarids. The material on the Muzaffarids, for whom Ḥāfiẓ Abrū is a major primary source, is partly derived from Mu'īn al-Dīn Yazdī's *Mavāhib-i ilāhī*, either directly or from Kutubī's *Tārīḥ-i Āl-i Muẓaffar*. Ḥāfiẓ Abrū's history of the Muzaffarids also occurs as a discrete part (still unpublished) of his *Majmū'a*, and the material on Fārs and Kirmān is once again reused in its chronological order in the *Zubdat al-tawārīḥ* (last sections edited by Sayyid Javādī, 1993). It is particularly useful to have the version in the *Juġrāfiyā* published, not only as an important source for 14th-century history in its own right, but

also as it allows us to study Ḥāfiẓ Abrū's techniques as an historian, his use of earlier sources and his reuse of his own material.

- 4 The volumes are edited and produced to a very high standard, as we have come to expect from this excellent publisher.
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## INDEX

**Thèmes :** 4.1. Histoire médiévale

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