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از ابوریحان بیرونی دانسته. در احوال ابو معشر بلخی (۱) نیز شرحی نگاشته که در دائرة المعارف اسلامی لندن مسطور است.

سوتر شرح قاضی ابوبکر بغدادی را جمع آوری کرده و کتاب او را که شرح مقاله دهم اقلیدس است طبع کرده. وی در احوال ابن ابی الرجال (۲)، منجم اسلامی اندلسی هم شرحی نگاشته، درباره ابن البناء مراکشی، متفنی به بسیاری از علوم بویژه ریاضی و نجوم و علوم طب مقاله و ترجمه دارد و به نوشته او ابن البناء دارای هفتاد و چهار مؤلفه است، از جمله تلخیص اعمال الحساب است که وی آنرا با ترجمه فرانسوی میسومار به چاپ رسانده. سوتر درباره ابن هیثم (۳) نیز تحقیق کرده که در دائرة المعارف اسلامی مسطور است. ترجمه وی در باب ابن ساعاتی نیز در دائرة المعارف مسطور است.

سایکس، سرپرسی (Sykes, Sir Percy (Molesworth))

ژنرال معروف انگلیسی که از دانشمندان و مورخین مطلع و نویسندگان شمرده شده و جزو ایران شناسان و مستشرقین است. مشارالیه در موقع جنگ بین الملل اول (۱۹۱۴ - ۱۹۱۸) ریاست قوای نظامی را که انگلیسی ها در ایران با اسم پلیس جنوب تشکیل داده بودند عهده دار بوده.

سایکس در تاریخ ایران و شرق مطالعاتی نموده و کتابی در دو مجلد بنام History of Persia نوشته که در ۱۹۱۵ بطبع رسیده و محتوی تاریخ قدیم و جدید ایران و از کتب مفیده است. اخیرا تاریخ او بقلم دوست دانشمند فاضل ما آقاسی سید محمد تقی فخر داعی

- ۱- ابومشر، جعفر بن عمر بلخی از منجمین اسلامی است که اردوایی ما او را Abulmasar خواندند، از اوست المدخل الكبير که به لاتینی ترجمه شده. وفات، ۲۷۳ هـ.
- ۲- ابوالحسن علی بن ابی الرجال منجم که اردوایی ما او را الیومازن نامیده اند. در قرن پنجم هجری می زیست و گویا با ابوسهل و یحیی بن رستم کوهی در امداد ملکی معاومت می نمود.
- ۳- ابن هیثم، ابن علی حسین بن حسن بن هیثم، ریاضی دان و طبیعی دان و طبیب (۴۵۴-۴۳۰).

'Au Kurdistan' پیرس ۱۸۸۷ء، ص ۳۸۰ ('آب انبار' کی عکسی تصویر)؛ (۹) 'La Perse : J. Dieulafoy' پیرس ۱۸۸۷ء، بند مسجد اور سینار کی عکسی تصاویر کے لیے ص ۱۶۵ تا ۱۷۳؛ نقشوں کے لیے دیکھیے (۱۰) Houtum-Schindler، محل مذکور؛ نیز (۱۱) A.F. Stahl؛ (۱۲) Peterm Mitt.، تکملہ، کراسہ ۱۱۸، لوحہ ۱؛ (۱۳) Peterm Mitt. : Th. Strauss، ۱۹۰۵ء، لوحہ ۲۱؛ (۱۴) 'orientalische Reisen' برلن ۱۸۸۲ء، لوحہ ۴۰.

(منورسکی (V. MINORSKY)

رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم سے متعلق قصص میں ساوہ کا بہت نمایاں حصہ ہے۔ ایک روایت کے مطابق، جو اکثر نقل کی گئی ہے (تفصیل کے لیے دیکھیے 'Das Leben und die Lehre des : A. Sprenger Mohammad'، ۱ : ۱۳۴ بعد؛ Th. Nöldeke : 'Geschichte der Perser und Araber'، ص ۲۵۳ بعد)، جس رات آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی ولادت باسعادت ہوئی، ساوہ کے قرب و جوار میں ایک جھیل خشک ہو گئی۔ وہ جگہ تیرہویں صدی عیسوی میں بھی الفزونی نے دیکھی تھی۔ اس روایت سے ایرانی امور کی صحیح طور پر نشان دہی ہوتی ہے، اس لیے کہانی کے صرف اس حصے سے ایک مخصوص ایرانی عقیدے کا پتا چلتا ہے۔ زرتشتیوں کے عقائد حشر و نشر میں جھیل کنسواہ (کساویسہ) کی بڑی اہمیت ہے۔ بعد کی اوستا میں اس کا محل وقوع مشرقی ایران میں بتا کر اسے سجستان کی جھیل ہامون قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ اس میں زرتشت کی نسل محفوظ بتائی ہے، جس میں سے بالآخر نجات دہندہ ساوشینت ظہور کرے گا۔ جب ہم ایران میں پیغمبر علیہ الصلوٰۃ والسلام کی ولادت باسعادت کے سلسلے میں جھیل کا پانی خشک ہو جانے کی روایت دیکھتے ہیں تو ہم اس سے اسی اساطیری جھیل کی طرف اشارہ قیاس کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ روایت دراصل زرتشتی نجات

دہندہ کے ظہور کی اسید منقطع ہونے کی علامت تھی، جس طرح کہ اسی روایت میں مدائن کسری Ktesiphon کے شاہی محل میں زلزلہ آنا اس بات کا کنایہ ہے کہ ایران کی سلطنت کا خاتمہ ہوا اور مقدس آگ کے بجھ جانے کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ قدیم ایرانی مذہب کا خاتمہ ہو گیا۔ (H.H. SCHAEDEr)

سائیکس : سرپرسی سائیکس Sir Percy Sykes،

بیسویں صدی کا ایک اعلیٰ انگریز فوجی افسر، جس نے اپنے فرائض منصبی ادا کرنے کے علاوہ ایران اور وسطی ایشیا کی سیاحت کی اور ان ملکوں کی تاریخ اور جغرافیے کے متعلق قابل قدر تحقیقات کر کے ان موضوعات پر متعدد کتابیں لکھیں، جو علمی حلقوں میں بڑی پسندیدگی کی نگاہ سے دیکھی جاتی ہیں۔ وہ ۲۸ فروری ۱۸۶۷ء کو کنٹربری میں پیدا ہوا اور رگی سکول اور سینڈھرسٹ کالج میں تربیت پانے کے بعد فوج میں ملازم ہوا اور ترقی کرتے کرتے بریگیڈیئر جنرل کے عہدے تک جا پہنچا۔ برطانوی حکومت نے اسے متعدد خطابات سے نوازا اور کئی علمی مجالس نے بھی اس کی علمی خدمات کے اعتراف میں اس کو اعزازات دیے۔

سرپرسی سائیکس کی مندرجہ ذیل کتابیں قابل ذکر ہیں۔

(۱) 'History of Persia'، ۱۹۱۵ء میں دو جلدوں میں شائع ہوئی۔ یہ تاریخ ایران کے قدیم اور جدید دونوں زمانوں کے سیاسی حالات پر مشتمل ہے۔ اس کا تیسرا ایڈیشن مفید اضافوں کے ساتھ ۱۹۳۰ء میں طبع ہوا تھا۔

(۲) 'History of Afghanistan'، افغانستان کی تاریخ، ۱۹۳۰ء میں دو جلدوں میں اشاعت پذیر ہوئی۔

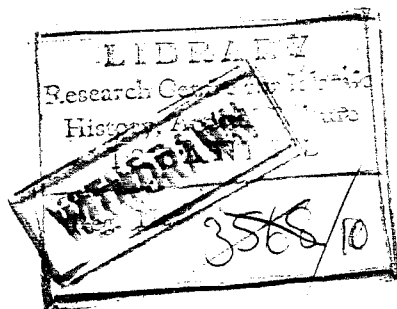
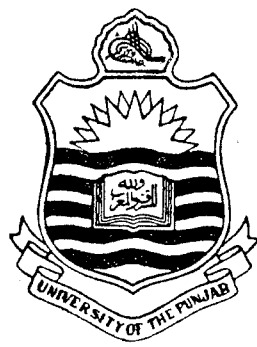
(۳) 'Ten Thousand Miles in Persia'، ۱۹۱۲ء۔ اس کتاب میں اس کی سیاحت ایران کی مفصل کیفیت درج ہے۔

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زیرِ اہتمام

دانش گاہ پنجاب، لاہور



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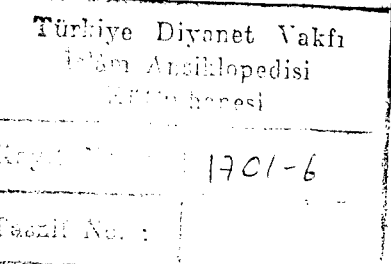
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طبع اول



(ms. Sykes)

Sir Percy Sykes

HISTORICAL WRITING ON THE PEOPLES OF ASIA

HISTORIANS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Handwritten notes:
D. A. ...
... ..

Edited by
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⁵ Malcolm, *History*, i, p. ix.

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Elizabeth Moxroe

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⁵ Malcolm, *History*, i, p. ix.

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ROGER ADELSON



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Tout sera facile, si une volonté générale s'impose aux intérêts particuliers contradictoires : ceux des nations européennes, comme ceux des peuples indigènes. Cela ne se peut que dans un cadre régional d'autonomies économiques, et de libertés sociales, par la formule d'États-Unis, gérés en commun.

Accompagné d'une mainmise politique, le privilège industriel et commercial serait le partage, avec des conséquences inquiétantes. On se féliciterait, au contraire, de voir, par exemple, les riches plaines de l'Euphrate, mises en valeur par les capitaux anglais, sans risque d'envahissement politique. La menace disparaît, si l'État de Bagdad relève fédérativement d'un gouvernement central, contrôlé par les puissances associées. Les concessions économiques du gouvernement local ne seront ni diplomatiques, ni militaires.

Si l'Association des grandes puissances, appelée à décider des destinées du monde, a la vision complète des choses, elle hésitera d'autant moins à se prononcer pour les États-Unis d'Orient que, de la Turquie, leur organisation pourrait s'étendre à l'Arabie et à la Perse, comme à l'Asie Russe et au Caucase. Pour les peuples musulmans de ces vastes contrées, comme pour les pays européens, intéressés à leur développement matériel et social, ce serait la prospérité dans la paix. Mais l'épreuve de la guerre a-t-elle fait germer la sagesse dans la conscience humaine ?

Les décisions du Congrès de Paris vont montrer si le monde civilisé est libéré lui-même des ambitions qu'il a vaincues. Qu'on le souhaite ou non, la question d'Orient sera la pierre de touche de la « Société des Nations ».

A. LE CHATELIER.

10 janvier 1919.

IN MEMORIAM SIR MARK SYKES

REMARKS ABOUT THE PRESENT DISRUPTION OF BRITISH
POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST

He is no longer there, among us. Two months only, and we already begin to realize all what we have lost with him. We, Europeans : civilized Europeans, I mean.

When, in 1915, Sir Mark Sykes, under Lord Kitchener's impulse, came to give, for the first time, to the " Near East " policy of the United Kingdom, a comprehensive structure and a definite shape, — it was neither a financial scheme for economical prospection, nor an adventurous wish for unilateral expansion, which led him on. It was the maturing of a wide personal experience, and the freewill of a deep love which moved him towards his friends of these Eastern Nationalities, that Young Turkey had so utterly failed to emancipate, — and that Great Britain alone was enabled then, by the great war, to rescue and to rebuild. He had visited all their towns, crossed their wilderness, and climbed their mountains, several times, he was truly fond of them, and knowing him, they all confided in him. Not only had he studied the present conditions of their social life, drawn powerfully in his

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Translations from classical Persian literature are rare, although *Omar Khayyam* has been put into Hebrew repeatedly. An attempt, also, has been made to translate into Hebrew, a chapter of Firdusi's *Shahname*.

No account of the School of Oriental Studies would be complete without reference to its valuable collection of nearly four thousand photographs of monuments of Muslim art and architecture—an excellent guide for lectures and research in this field. It also possesses archives of Oriental music, the collection of which was the life task of the late R. Lachmann, containing gramophone recordings of the secular and liturgical music of the various sects and races of North Africa, Persia, Turkey and other countries of the East.

The Wisdom of Ibn Saud

That Ibn Saud's counsel in Arab matters has been invaluable would be questioned only by those who fain would see adopted a policy diametrically opposed to his. It is true that not all Arab leaders have at all times seen eye with him, for, particularly in North Arabia, men are apt to be impatient to obtain quick results; but none denies his unlimited faith in the future of the Arab peoples. He is no dreamer; he realises that fine words butter no parsnips; that walking must precede running.

There are difficulties in the Arab world—it would be flying in the face of history and of the evidence of the present to deny it—and none realises them more fully than Ibn Saud. But, given patience and resolve, they are conquerable, and, if Allah wills, they will be overcome. For cheap denunciation and unconstructive criticism, Ibn Saud has scant room: his is the quieter way of playing the fish. The very nature of Saudi Arabia, with its punishment for those who spurn the wells of truth and think to cross uncharted deserts without knowledge of the whereabouts of water, indicates a leisurely if careful approach to problems, and though Ibn Saud can act with speed when the occasion demands, he recognises that snap decisions may recoil upon the man who prefers celerity to clear thinking.

Ibn Saud will surely become a legend—he is, indeed, already such. It would be easy to conclude by saying that we shall not see his like again. But, if Allah wills, he has many years yet to live, and in any case none can tell when Arabia may throw up a comparable genius. It may be, but it is not inevitable, that the glories of his personal rule will in time be but a memory, for they proceed rather from a man than from a system; they may equally be an inspiration to govern the deeds of those who come after him.

There is no need to be gloomy about the future of Arabia. It is of good augury that Ibn Saud's qualities have been so far recognised by the world as to obtain for his realm membership of the San Francisco Conference, and if the interest of the West in his domains is rightly directed, there may ensue a lasting and mutual benefit between a land that, except for Muslims, has too long been in the shadows, and the outside world that could with immense advantage imbue itself with some of Ibn Saud's virtues.

—Great Britain and the East

Transport, the Chief Problem of Turkey

The inadequacy of modern means of transport is the problem in Turkey. So writes a correspondent of the magazine *Great Britain and the East*. (Jan. 1945).

Turkey, being overwhelmingly an agricultural land, has felt her industry far less dislocated by the policy of autarchy than such countries as Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland. In Turkey there has been no need to plough up ancient parks, as in England, nor to clear the forests to grow crops, as has been the case both in Sweden and Switzerland. Turkey is favoured with an excellent climate and rich soil that produces an abundance and variety of crops. She produces also large surplus of food for export.

The chief problem in Turkey is the inadequacy of means of transport. It is surprising to read, for instance, that in a country of this size there are not more than 15,000 kilometres of main roads built by the Ministry of Public Works, quite inadequate for a country of 800,000 square kilometres. The authorities are aware of this, and there is an annual allocation in the Ministry's budget that is increased every year. When the present program has been carried out, Turkey will have the benefit of a network of over 40,000 kilometres of main roads.

But the other vital component is the transport system, means of locomotion being very backward. One consequence is that the difficulty of bringing crops to the market has been a severe handicap to the farmers and to the export trade in grain and pulse.

There is no motor industry in the country, so Turkey is obliged to import all her cars and lorries, to say nothing of spare parts, and, above all, of tires, to say nothing of petrol and of railway rolling stock. It should not be difficult to found a wagon factory here. There is ample scope for it. In the War of Independence all the military transport was carried on rural two-wheeled carts.

Under present conditions, it is virtually impossible to import lorries.

Sir Percy Sykes

We are indebted to *Luzac's Quarterly* for this obituary of one who had a large circle of friends in the Near East:

Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., who died on June 11 at the age of 78, will be remembered for his important contributions to geographical, scientific and historical knowledge of Persia. Born at Canterbury on February 28, 1867, he was educated at Rugby and Sandhurst, whence he was gazetted to the 16th Lancers; in 1888 he transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Early in life he was drawn to the study of Persia, and in 1893, when he had to rejoin his regiment in the Punjab, he obtained permission to travel thither by way of Persia; this he did, following a route taken by Marco Polo in the second half of the 13th century, and so reached Kerman, discovering on his way a snow-clad range of hills, unmarked on any map, which he estimated at about 8,000 ft. On his second journey, 1893-4, he explored Baluchistan, being the first European to climb the volcano of Koh-i-Taftan (12,452 ft.); returning to Persia in 1894, he was appointed the first Consul for Kerman and Persian

٢ - سير بيرسي سايكس ، ولد
عام ١٨٦٧ ؛ تخرج في كلية سانده
هرست العسكرية ، وتوفر على اللغة
الفارسية ، عين قنصلا

لبلاده في بلوخرستان

عام ١٨٩٨ وفي

التركستان الصينية

١٩١٥ ، وفي خلال

الحرب العظمى اشترك

في العمليات العسكرية

في ايران ، وضع عدة مؤلفات

(بالانجليزية) عن هذا الجانب

من العالم منها : تاريخ الخلفاء

العثمانيين (١٩١٥ م) ، تاريخ

فارس ، تاريخ أفغانستان (١٩٤٠) ،

« عشر آلاف ميل في ايران » توفي ١٩٤٥

يقرا : Sykes, Mark & Percy



بيرسي سايكس

Kamusu'l-Islami, c.3, s. 219, 1970 (KAHIRE)