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A Survey of Russian Works on Persianate History and Culture, 2006-2010

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Translations of sources

Masnavi-ii mā'navi. Poema o skrytom smysle I, tr. M.-N. O. Osmanov et al.; II, tr. O. F. Akimushkin, Iu. A. Ioannesian, B. V. Norik, A. A. Khismatulin, and O. M. Iastrebova, St. Petersburg: Peterburgskoe Vostokovedenie, 2009-10.

Rumi's *Mathnavi* is translated into Russian with the Persian text, extensive commentary, and indices.

Ibn al-Asir, *Al-Kāmil fi-t-Ta'rikh. Polnyi svod istorii*, tr. P. G. Bulgakov, ed. and commentary Sh. S. Kamoliddin, Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2006.

Excerpts from Ebn Athir's *al-Kāmel fi'l-ta'rikh* on the Transoxianan dynasties: Samanids, Karakhanids, Seljuqs, Ghaznavids, Ghurids, Khwarazmshahs, and Ilkhans, with a detailed account of Jalāl al-Din's campaigns to Arān and Georgia across the Araxes. The edition is richly illustrated and has multiple indices.

Imam Ali, *Put' krasnorechiya*, tr. T. Chernienko, Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura, 2007.

Nahj al-Balāgha, an important source of Shi'ism, receives its first Russian translation.

Iu. A. Ioannesian, "Istoriia muchenichestva Khadzhi Mukhammada Rizy Isfakhani v Ashkhabade," *Pis'mennye pamiatniki Vostoka* 1 (2009), pp. 34-58.

Russian translation of a Baha'i treatise on the martyrdom of Hajji Mohammad-Rezā of Isfahan in Ashkhabad, 1889.

A. I. Kolesnikov, "Skazanie ob Anushirvane (vvedenie i kommentirovannyi perevod s persidskogo) (The Story of Anushiravān. Introduction and annotated translation from Persian)," *Pis'mennye pamiatniki Vostoka* 1 (2008), pp. 105-124.

This anonymous treatise on the Sasanian king Chosroes I is included in the unique Zoroastrian manuscript (c. 1869) from the collection of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts in St. Petersburg. It consists of three parts: (1) description of a temple in Pārs, (2) a summary of *The Book of Happiness*, and (3) a narration on Khosrow's tomb. This is the first translation of this specimen of Zoroastrian literature into a European language.

Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi, *Zafar-name. Kniga pobed Timura (Zafarnāma. The book of victories of Timur)*, tr. from Chaghatai by A. Akhmedov, Tashkent: San'at, 2008.

Zafaranāma, a work of Sharaf al-Din 'Ali Yazdi, is devoted to Timur's reign (1360-1405) and his wars with the Ottomans and Khans of the Golden Horde. This Russian translation is richly illustrated and has indices.

Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur, *Babur-name*, ed. V. Rakhmonov, Taskent: Sharq, 2008.

A rich source of history, geography, and ethnography of Central Asia and the Subcontinent, *Bābornāma* is the memoirs of the Timurid prince Zahir al-Din Mohammad Bābor (1483-1530), the founder of Mughal dynasty of India.

Bibliography, Epigraphy and Numismatics

S. M. Giliazutdinov, *Opisanie rukopisei na persidskom iazyke iz khranilishcha Instituta iazyka, literatury i iskusstva* (Description of the Persian manuscripts from the funds of the Institute of language, literature and arts) II-III, Kazan (n.p., 2006-07).

The two volumes catalogue 224 and 169 manuscripts, respectively, including books on literature (Ferdowsi, Sanā'i, 'Attār, Rumi, Sā'di, Fereshta Astrābādi, Shaikh Bahā'i, Jāmi, Sharaf al-Din Busiri, etc.), language (*Sharh-e 'Abdallāh; Bedān!; Nesāb al-sebyān*), dictionaries (*Farhang-e Jahāngiri; Farhang-e Golestān; Farhang-e Ne'matallāh*, among others), an encyclopedia (*Jāme' al-'olum*), biographies, medicine, mineralogy, politics (*Khāqāniya; Roqā'āt-e Jāmi*), physiognomy (*Qiāfatnāma*), religion (commentaries, jurisprudence, Sufi and ritual literatures, etc.), and works of the Tatar intellectuals of the 18-19th centuries.

V. N. Kleschinov, *Atlas monet Khorezma 1337-1338 gg. kh. (1918-1920 gg.)* (Atlas of Kh^wārazm's coins, 1918-20), Moscow: Lenand, 2006.

Bilingual (Russian and English) atlas of the coins of Joneyd Khan of Kh^wārazm. It includes line drawings, photographs, short notes, and detailed accounts of a large number of dies (with die varieties and die linkage charts) used to produce this short-lived series of coins.

V. I. Lebedev, D. B. Markov and A. A. Koifman, *Monetnoe delo i monetnoe obrashchenie gandzhiiskogo emirata Shaddadidov (ser. X-XI vv.)* (Coinage and money circulation of the Ganja Emirate of Shaddadids, middle of 10th-11th centuries), Moscow: Numizmaticheskaiia literatura, 2007.

Monograph on the coinage of the Shaddadid dynasty based on the two rich hoards of 1990's. Includes a historical overview, genealogy, coin typology with full descriptions, line drawings and photographs, diagrams of die matches, and extensive metrology and numismatic analysis.

V. A. Livshits, *Sogdiiskaia epigrafika Srednei Azii i Semirech'ia* (The Sogdian epigraphy of Central Asia and Semirechie), St. Petersburg: Filologicheskii fakul'tet SPbGU, 2008.

This book includes 45 Sogdian documents from the late 7th to early 8th century found at the excavations in a castle on the mountain Mug (law and financial documents, letters, inscriptions on the vessels, and coins), from the castle of Chel-hojra in Osrushana, and from old Samarkand, as well as petroglyphs of 10-11th centuries from Zhetysu.

G. V. Zlobin, *Monety Shirvanshakhov dinastii Derbendi (treť ia dinastiia). 784-956 g. kb. / 1382-1548 gg* (Coins of Sharvanshahs of the Darband dynasty (the third dynasty), 1382-1548), Moscow: Maska, 2010.

Dedicated to the numismatics of Sharvān for 172 years, the book is richly illustrated and contains detailed description of the coins. It has historical, geographical, and genealogical information on the Sharvān across the Kura river.

Linguistics, Literature and Art

F. Abboszoda, *Tolyshā-tyrkā lughāt* (Talysh-Turk dictionary), Moscow: Leop-Art, 2010.

Talysh-Azerbaijani dictionary, with 50,000 entries.

O. M. Chunakova, *Khrestomatiia po avestiiskomu iazyku* (Handbook of the Avestan language), St. Petersburg: Fakul'tet filologii i iskusstv SPbGU, 2008.

A student handbook, with excerpts from the *Yasna*, *Vidēvdād* and *Yashts*, in both original Avestan script and transliteration.

Idem, *Khrestomatiia po drevnepersidskomu iazyku* (Handbook of Old Persian), St. Petersburg: Fakul'tet filologii i iskusstv SPbGU, 2008.

D. I. Edel'man, *Sravnitel'naia grammatika vostochnoiranskikh iazykov: leksika* (The comparative grammar of the East Iranian languages: Vocabulary), Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura, 2009.

A comparative-historical analysis of basic words of East Iranian, it focuses on the various diachronic developments.

V. A. Efimov, *Iazyk parachi: grammaticheskii ocherk, teksty, slovar'* (The Parachi language: Grammar, texts, vocabulary), Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura, 2009.

A description of Parāchi, spoken in Afghanistan, based on fieldwork from the 1970s.

V. V. Kushev, *Afganskii iazyk (pashto) XVI-XIX vekov* (The Pashto language, 16-19th centuries), St. Petersburg: Peterburgskoe vostokovedenie, 2008.

A history of the composition of literary Pashto.

M. S. Pelevin, *Afganskaia literatura pozdnego srednevekov'ia* (Afghan literature of the late Middle Ages), St. Petersburg: Izdatel'stvo SPbGU, 2010.

A history of Pashto in the 16-18th centuries.

V. S. Rastorgueva and D. I. Edel'man, *Etimologicheskii slovar' iranskikh iazykov* (Etymological dictionary of the Iranian languages) III, Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura, 2007.

An etymological dictionary of extinct and living Iranian, in alphabetical order of reconstructed proto-Iranian roots; this volume covers the letters F to H.

S. Talybova, *Kopuliativnye sochetaniia v sovremennom persidskom iazyke* (Copulative combinations in the modern Persian), Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura, 2007.

V. N. Toporov, *Issledovaniia po etimologii i semantike. T. 3. Indiiskie i iranske iazyki. Kn. 1.* (Studies on etymology and semantics III.1. Indian and Iranian languages, Moscow: Iazyki slavianskoy kul'tury, 2009.

O. V. Vasil'eva, *Nit' zhemchuga: iranskoe knizhnoe iskusstvo XIV-XVII vv. v sobranii Rossiiskoi natsional'noi biblioteki* (String of pearls: Iranian book art of 14th-17th centuries from the collection of the Russian National Library), St. Petersburg: Rossiiskaia natsional'naia biblioteka, 2008.

Richly illustrated, the book is devoted to the Persian manuscripts at the collection of the Department of Manuscripts at the Russian National Library. It contains an overview of the collection, a brief history of Persian art, and a detailed study of six manuscripts.

Social and Political History

K. Abdullaev, *Kul't khaomy v drevnei Tsentral'noi Azii* (The cult of *haoma* in the ancient Central Asia), Samarkand: MITsAI, 2009.

The volume attempts to identify the sacred drink *haoma* as an herb based on written sources, archeological findings, and art pieces. It claims to identify local production of *haoma* in the territory of Saka Haomvarga in Marv and Bactria.

A. Agaev, S. Abukhi, *Ak-Koiunlu-Osmanskaia voina* (The Aq Qoyunlu-Ottoman war), Baku: Elm, 2006.

Kh. Akhmedi, *Talyshi: ot epokhi Sefevidov do okonchaniia vtoroi russko-iranskoi voiny 1826-1828 gg.* (The Tālesh: from the Safavids to the end of second Russo-Persian war 1826-28), Moscow: URSS, 2009.

Russian translation from Persian of a volume authored by H. Ahmadi, devoted to the modern history of Tālesh and Gilān.

A. K. Alekseev, *Politicheskaiia istoriia Tukai-Timuridov. Po materialam persidskogo istoricheskogo sochineniia "Bakhr al-asrar"* (Political history of Togha-Timurids. Based on the Persian history *Bahr al-asrār*), St. Petersburg: Sankt-Peterburgskii universitet, 2006.

The first detailed history of the Kazakh khans dynasty, based on Mahmud b. Vali's *Bahr al-asrār*.

Ariiskaia tsivilizatsiia v kontekste evroaziatskikh kul'tur (Arian civilization in the context of Eurasian cultures), Dushanbe: Donish, 2006.

Iu. Buriakov and A. Gritsina, *Maverannakhr na Velikom Shelkovom puti* (Transoxiana on the Great Silk Road), Samarkand: MITsAI, 2006.

The book covers the advent of the Silk Road and its evolution in Transoxiana in ancient and medieval times. It emphasizes written sources, archeological data, and cult traditions of Osrushana.

F. Daftari, *Legendy ob assasinakh. Mify o ismailitakh* (The assassin legends: Myths of the Isma'ilis), tr. L. R. Dodykhudoeva, ed. by O. F. Akimushkin, Moscow: Ladomir, 2009.

Investigation on the origin and dissemination of the assassin legends into Europe by the Crusaders.

M. A. Dandamaev, *Mesopotamii i Iran v VII-IV vv. do n. e.: Sotsial'nye instituty i ideologiiia* (Mesopotamia and Iran in the 7th-4th centuries BCE: Social institutions and ideology), St. Petersburg: Fakul'tet filologii i iskusstv SPbGU, 2007.

A collection of articles, mostly published in the second half of the last century in both Russian and Western journals. Because the rapid development of Assyriology owing to the continuous decipherment of cuneiform documents, only those articles which, according to the author's opinion, continue to be valid today are presented here, and many are abbreviated and updated. The volume is intended for the specialist in cuneiform studies as well as the general reader interested in the history of ancient Near East.

S. B. Dashkov, *Tsari tsarei—Sasanidy* (Kings of kings, the Sasanians), Moscow: SMI-AZIIA, 2008.

A general survey of Sasanian Iran, the volume is richly illustrated with maps, photographs and coins.

I. M. Diakonov, *Istoriia Midii s drevneishikh vremen do kontsa IV v. do n. e.* (History of Media from the earliest times to the late 4th century BCE), ed. S. R. Tokhtas'ev and V. A. Iakobson, 2nd ed., St. Petersburg: Filologicheskii fakul'tet SPbGU, 2008.

Diakonov's *History of Media* was originally published in 1956, and a Persian translation appeared ten years later. An abridged and updated version was included in the *Cambridge History of Iran* II, 1985. The author was unique in having direct access to the Mesopotamian, Old Persian, and Classical sources as well as the ability to interpret archeological data independently. The book therefore remains the single most authoritative source on the history of Media.

N. Dzharfari, *Azerbaidzhanskoe gosudarstvo Sefevidov (gosudarstvennyi stroi)* (The Azerbaijani state of Safavids: The state system), St. Petersburg: Iuridicheskii tsentr Press, 2009.

Some historians of Soviet Azerbaidzhan attempted to forge a historical identity for their republic by claiming that Safavid Persia was an "Azerbaijani state." This volume, little more than an uncritical compilation,

follows a similar line of thoughts. The work consist four chapters, devoted to central powers (of the Shah, *mejles-e a'lā*, *ētemād al-dowla*, *divan-e mamālek*, *divān-e khāssa* and religious hierarchy), local rule (authority of *beglarbeg*, *dārughā*, *kalāntar* and *mohtaseb*), the court system, and military system (the army, amir, *amir al-omara'*, *sepahsālār*, *gurchibāshi*, *gholāms* and *ghāzi*).

M. S. Gadzhiev and S. Iu. Kasumova, *Srednepersidskie nadpisi Derbenta VI v.* (Middle Persian inscriptions of Darband in the 6th century), Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura, 2006.

The first corpus of all known Middle Persian inscriptions from the fortification complex of Darband (Russian *Derbent*). The inscriptions are transcribed, translated and interpreted, leading to interesting insights about the construction of the complex.

Iu. Iakubov, D. Davudi, T. Filimonova, *Istoriia Kuliaba s drevneishikh vremen do nashikh dnei* (History of Kulob from the ancient time until our days), Dushanbe, 2006.

S. A. Iatsenko, *Kostiium drevnei Evrazii: iranoiazychnye narody* (Clothing of old Eurasia: the Iranian-speaking peoples), Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura, 2006.

Speakers of Iranian languages once formed the main population of the Eurasian Steppes, from South Siberia to the Lower Danube. The volume introduces the clothing of thirteen Iranian-speaking Steppe peoples from the 7th century BCE to the 8th century CE. The materials are also compared with the local costumes of 18-19th centuries as well as a wide-range of other peoples.

Iran. Istoriia, ekonomika, kul'tura. Pamiati S. M. Alieva (Iran. History. Economics, culture. In memoriam S. M. Aliev), Moscow: Institut Vostokovedeniia, 2010.

Collection of articles devoted to S. M. Aliev (1929-2006).

E. E. o. Ismailov, *Persidskie printsy iz doma Kadzharov v Rossiiskoi imperii* (Persian Princes of Qajar house in the Russian Empire), ed. by A. A. Molchanov, Moscow: Staraiia Basmannania, 2009.

This book is dedicated to the Russian branch of the Qajars, those who moved to Russia after the discord between the grandson of Fath 'Ali Shah, Bahman Mirza, and his elder brother, Mohammad Shah (1834-48). In 1848 Bahman Mirza was admitted to Russia, and his posterity served in Russian army, with the surname "Persian Prince." The book provides a genealogy of Bahman Mirza's descendants up to present.

Istoriia Vostoka (History of the East) V-VI, Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura, 2006-08.

The fifth volume covers the "East" in the modern times, 1914-1945. Some chapters are "Iran: From Semi-colonial Dependence to the Shah's authoritarianism," "Afghanistan: The Hard Way of Independent Development" and "India: National Liberation Movement and Intensification of Religious Difficulties." Volume 6 covers 1945-2000, with the chapters "Iran," "States of the Southern Caucasus," "States of the Central Asia," "Afghanistan," "Pakistan" and "India."

I. Kamalov, *Otnoshenie Zolotoi Ordy s Khulaguidami* (Relations of the Golden Horde with the Ilkhans), Kazan: Institut Istorii AN RT, 2007.

This compiled work, based on Turkish and Soviet sources, brings no new vision to the subject it covers. It includes the early period of the confrontation (between Batu and Berke with Hulagu), the middle period (between Toqta with Ghazan and Uljaytu), and later period (Uzbek with Uljaytu and Abu Sa'id, and marches in Azerbaijan of Janibek and Toqtamish).

T. Kholland, *Persidskii ogon'. Istoriia greko-persidskikh vojn*, tr. E. M. Lazareva, Moscow: Veche, 2008.

Russian translation of the renowned British author, T. Holland, *Persian Fire: History of Greco-Persian Wars*.

L. M. Kulagina and E. V. Dunaeva, *Rossia i Iran: istoriia formirovaniia granits* (Russia and Iran: the history of border formation), Moscow: Gumanitarii, 2007.

Dedicated to the problem of the Russian-Persian border delimitation, with a focus on annexation of the Caucasian and Central Asian territories to the Russian Empire. It discusses the underlying economical and

political aspects of border formation between the two nations from the 16th century onwards.

I. M. Medvedskaia, *Drevnii Iran nakanune imperii (IX-VI vv. do n. e.). Istoria midiiskogo tsarstva* (Ancient Iran on the eve of Empires (9th-6th BCE). History of Median kingdom), St. Petersburg: Peterburgskoe vostokovedenie, 2010.

The book surveys the first Iranian state from the first half of the 7th century BCE to 550 BCE. The work investigates the historical geography of northwestern Iran in the new Assyrian period, including the Hamadan plain. Five principal stages of Median history are distinguished: (1) anti-Assyrian rebellion, (2) rise of Media and the beginning of its expansion, (3) alliance of Media and Babylonia against Assyria, (4) Median kingdom at the downfall of Assyria, (5) end of the Median dynasty. Emphasis is made on the role of Scythians and Cimmerians in Media and the transition of power to the Achaemenids: defeat of Medians or a *coup d'état*?

M. Mutakhkhari, *Iran i islam: istoriia vzaimootnoshenii* (Iran and Islam: History of relations), tr. from Persian, St. Petersburg: Peterburgskoe vostokovedenie, 2008.

Russian translation of Morteżā Motahhari's *Eslām o Iran* (note the reverse order of the name in the Russian title). The author was an ideological pillar of the Islamic Revolution of 1979.

F. Nagdaliev, *Khany Nakhichevanskie v Rossiiskoi Imperii* (The Khans of Nakhjevān in the Russian Empire), ed. E. Mamedli, Moscow: Novyi Argument, 2006.

This book studies the Khanate of Nakhjevān, which passed under Russian suzerainty in the first quarter of the 19th century. The genealogy of the two branches of the Khans, Nakhichevanskie (i.e. Nakhjevāni) and Kengerli (Kangarlu), are listed up to present day.

M. N. Sadykov, V. A. Demkin, A. A. Bisembaev and S. Iu. Gutsalov, *Skify Zapadnogo Kazakhstana* (Scythians of Western Kazakhstan), Almaty: Islam-nur, 2007.

Illustrated, trilingual (Russian, Kazakh and English) book on archeology of the West Kazakhstan province, Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2001-05.

Riza Sha'bani, *Kratkaia istoriia Irana* (A short history of Iran), St. Petersburg: Peterburgskoe vostokovedenie, 2008.

Covering a period from the arrival of the Aryan tribes to the Islamic Revolution, the book is most detailed in its descriptions of the last Qajars, Persian Constitution, and Reza Shah Pahlavi period.

V. A. Zav'ialov, *Kushanshakhr pri Sasanidakh (po materialam reskopok gorodischa Zartepa)* (Kushān-shahr at the Sasanians, basing on the materials of excavation of Zartepa settlement), St. Petersburg: Filologicheskii fakul'tet SPbGU, 2008.

Based on the excavations of southern Uzbekistan, this book studies the culture of Bactria-Tokhārestān from the second half of 3rd century to the end of 4th century. During the prosperous decades of the Sasanian empire, Kushān-shahr was an autonomous territory with its own coins and a culture, which was a mix of Kushan and Persian traditions.

Contemporary History

Afgansko-iranskaia kolleksiia: ekonomika, istoriia, memuary (Afghan-Iranian collection: economics, history, memories), ed. G. M. Ezhov, Moscow, 2006.

Afganistan, Iran, Pakistan: vremia vyborov i peremen (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan: Time of elections and changes), ed. M. R. Arunova, Moscow: Institut Blizhnego Vostoka, 2006.

A. Aliev, "Natsional'noe" i "religioznoe" v sisteme mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii Irana i Iraka v XX v. (The "National" and the "religious" in the system of interstate relations of Iran and Iraq in the 20th century), Moscow, 2006.

V. Baiburtian, *Kurdy, armianskii vopros i armiano-kurdskie otnosheniia v svete istoricheskogo razvitiia* (Kurds, the Armenian question and Armenian-Kurdish relations in the light of historical development), Yerevan, 2008.

Dzh. P. Gasanly, *Khrushchevskaia ottepel' i natsional'nyi vopros v Azerbaidzhane (1954-1959)* (The Khrushchev thaw and the national question in Azerbaijan, 1954-1959), Moscow: Flinta, 2006.

The book is devoted to the progress of national self-consciousness in Azerbaijan SSR under Khrushchev.

Dzh. P. Gasanly, *SSSR-Iran. Azerbaidzhanskii krizis i nachalo kholodnoi voiny (1941-1946)* (USSR-Iran. Azerbaijani crisis and the beginning of the Cold War, 1941-46), Moscow: Geroi Otechestva, 2006.

Based on Russian, Azerbaijani, Georgian and American archives the author believes that the Cold War started in Iran and the Soviet-British-US crisis around Iranian Āzarbāyējān became a catalyst of the divergence between former allies.

Iu. A. Ioannesian, *Vera bakhai* (The Bahai Faith), St. Petersburg: Azbukaklassika, Peterbugskoe vostokovedenie, 2009.

The first Russian work on the history, beliefs, and religious principles of the Bahai faith based on primary sources.

I. V. Osanov, S. M. Burygin and N. N. Nepomniashchii, *Iran. Strana-zagadka, otkryvaiushchiiasia miru.* (Iran. The country-mystery, that opens to the world), Moscow: Veche, 2010.

An popular guidebook on history and art of Iran and the current situation there.

Persidskii front mirovoi revoliutsii. Dokumenty o sovetskom vtorzhenii v Gilian (1920-1921) (Persian front of the world revolution. Documents about Soviet invasion in Gilān, 1919-20), Moscow: Kvadriga, 2009.

The first-time publication of the archival materials on “Gilān revolution” and other events in the south of the Russian Empire that came to an end with the agreement between the early Soviet state and Iran in 1921.

S. N. Plekhanov, *Raskrytaia ladon'. Aga-khan i ego miuridy* (The open hand. Agha Khan and his *morids*), Moscow: Natsional'noe obozrenie, 2006.

A biography of Agha Khan, the leader of the Isma'ilis.

A. V. Postnikov, *Skhvotka na "kryshe mira". Politiki, razvedchiki, geografy v bor'be za Pamir v XIX v.* (Skirmish on the “roof of the world.” Politics, agents

and geographers in the struggle for Pamir in the 19th century), Moscow: RIPOL Klassik, 2006.

The famous Russian geographer has written this volume on the history of geographical studies and cartography of the Pamirs during the formation of the Russian-Chinese border in 17-19th centuries. The book has a rich bibliography of Russian and British documents (letters, reports, diaries) and maps.

A. E. Snesev, *Vvedenie v voennuiu geografiu. Pis'ma iz Indii i Tsentral'noi Azii* (Introduction to military geography. Letters from India and Central Asia), Moscow: Tsentrizdat, 2006.

A reprint of the unique work of the famous Russian scientist and serviceman, first published in 1924. The book has important contemporary data on history, sociology, demography and military technology. It consists of Snesev's travelogues, observations, and analyses of the social and political situation during his missions in British India and Turkestan.

P. Strel'nikov, *Kazaki v Persii 1900-1918* (The Cossacks in Persia 1900-18), Moscow: Tsentrpoligraf, 2007.

A study of the history of the Cossack special detachments of the Russian Army in Persia, the volume deals with Russian interests in Persia, expansion of their presence therein, and the special Caucasian cavalry corps.

S. A. Sukhorukov, *Iran: mezhdu Britanii i Rossii. Ot politiki do ekonomiki* (Iran between Britain and Russia. From politics to economics), St. Petersburg: Aleteia, 2009.

Based on the Archive of Foreign Politics of Russia, this book studies the Anglo-Russian rivalry in Persia up to the 1870s, especially during 1830s-60s.

Sh. M. Sultanov, *Respublika Tadzhikistan. Politicheskoe i ekonomicheskoe vzaimodeistvie s Turtsiei i tsentral'noaziatskimi stranami (na styke XX i XXI vekov)* (Republic of Tajikistan. Political and economical co-operation with Turkey and countries of Central Asia, at the turn the 21st century). Moscow, 2006.

Talyshi: istoriia i kul'tura. Khrestomatiia (Talysh: history and culture. Reading book), ed. M. Guseinzade and A. Mamedov, Moscow: URSS, 2009.

Articles on the Talysh (Tälesh) by B. V. Miller and Walter Henning, and extracts from I. M. Diakonov, I. Aliev, A. S. Sumbat-zade, G. A. Geibul-laev, and G. F. Chursin, plus other statistical and ethnographical materials on the people.

Iu. N. Tikhonov, *Afganskaia voina Stalina. Bitva za Tsentral'nuu Aziuu* (Stalin's Afghan war. The struggle for Central Asia), Moscow: Eksmo, Iauza, 2008.

This investigation is devoted to the Soviet interests and goals in Afghanistan and Central Asia. It emphasizes the conflict of Soviet interests with those of Germany, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States during the 20th century.

Iu. N. Tikhonov, *Politika velikikh derzhav v Afganistane i pushtunskie plemena (1919-1945)* (Politics of the great powers in Afghanistan and the Pashto tribes (1919-45)), Moscow-Lipetsk: OOO "Inform," 2007.

The relations of Comintern with Afghan tribes before World War II. Their main aim was to create an "Afghan corridor" for export of the revolution to British India. This investigation is based on Russian archives among other sources.

Articles¹

D. Abdulloev, "Toponimiia srednevekovogo Afganistana po sochineniiu X v. "Khudud al-Alam" v svete arkheologicheskikh materialov i sovremennykh kart (The toponymy of medieval Afghanistan according to the 10th-century *Hodud al-'Ālam* in the light of archeological data and modern mapping)," *Zapiski Vostochnogo otdeleniia Rossiiskogo Arkheologicheskogo obshchestva*, 2 (2006), pp. 46-59.

¹ Journal articles follow the bibliographic style common in Russian works: the number after a journal title is not the volume number, but the issue number published in the year noted in parentheses, e.g. *Rossiiskaia arkheologiia*, 2 (2007) means the second issue of 2007.

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