

Exquisite Work in the University Library of U.C.L.A in America

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To cite this article:

Ahmadreza Yalameha. Exquisite Work in the University Library of U.C.L.A in America. *American Journal of Art and Design*.

Vol. 2, No. 2, 2017, pp. 38-41. doi: 10.11648/j.ajad.20170202.11

Received: December 22, 2016; **Accepted:** April 27, 2017; **Published:** July 6, 2017

Abstract: Today, version research and knowledge of ancient manuscripts, around the world, is very important. This is important to the extent that many manuscripts and old books adorn the shelves in the famous libraries of the world. Introducing these works and manuscripts lies in the public and private libraries is the first step in research and service to science. One of the exquisite and valuable works is the unique version of Niaz and Naz story, which is kept in the library U.C.L.A University of California with the accurate title of Niaz Prince and Ms. Naz Prince Story, with the number 483, and yet, it remains unknown. From this work, so far, have not found another version and its unique edition is written with a manuscript by an anonymous scribe. This study tries to introduce this Lyrical story for the first time and analyzes the lyrical and narrative aspects of this work.

Keywords: Ancient Manuscripts, Cultural Values, Library of U.C.L.A, Versified Niaz and Naz Narrative

1. Introduction

Manuscripts Manuscripts and ancient manuscripts are the most important written heritage of a nation and have an important role in the growth and evolution of science from the past to the present. These lasting works left by the past are the eternal and scientific capital of nations that should be available to researchers and various aspects of them should be investigated. Because each manuscript, in addition to the content, represents the history and culture of its period and attention to these works is the best way to understand the culture and civilization of a nation and should be considered as a valuable link for our connection to the past.

These versions are scattered all over the world and are found in the most famous libraries and even in the most remote and deprived places where there is a library. One of these unknown works that is in the famous library of California State University, Los Angeles U.C.L.A and so far, no research has been done on it, is the story of Niaz Prince and Ms. Naz Prince by an anonymous author. No other version has been found of this work and the only version available is in the above library with the number 483. An anonymous author has written this valuable versified narrative in 186 pages. Unfortunately, pages are lost from the

beginning and the end. The theme of this edition is a Lyrical story that narrates the love affairs between Niaz and Naz. This romantic story begins with these lines:

Such tricks Gohar, The story That they make one lip, wrote her destiny In addition, it ends with these lines:

She gave it to the king and went absent; King was helpless from this wonder

King returned from that ruin place, on the way back his beloved

Additionally, this manuscript is included copies that were donated by Car and Menyasian, in previous years, to the library in America and it is kept in the Menyasian collection in the library.

2. Look at the Research Background

So far, various stories are identified, are researched and are printed as Naz and Niaz. However, this story, "*Prince Niaz and Princess Naz*" by an unknown author, has not been introduced. Some of Naz and Niaz versions that have been identified are as follows:

- 1) Vahid Qazvin's Naz and Niaz, of the tenth and eleventh lunar century. The author is one of the composers and poets and the secretary of the Safavid period. This work is a romantic and allegorical story with mystical

theme, in describing Naz and Niaz romance and difficulties of love, birth of love, and joiner finale. This story is in prosodic rhythm of Hazaj Mosadas and contains 3007 verses, including the introduction of religious prayers, praise the Shah Abbas II, and the speech and the order of booking, followed by the text of Naz and Niaz story. In this work, the poet stated the mystical minutes in a figurative and mysterious language. Despite being figurative, its language is simple, subtle and impressive and the poet tells the truth in the permission form.

- 2) Another romantic story with the same name available is Fani Kashmiri's Naz and Niaz, which is as secret and needs introducing as well. It is the romantic, historical story on the life of Musa Khan, and a goldsmith's daughter called Moheni. This story happened in the year 986 AH for real. Mohsen Fani Kashmiri has written it in 1932 verses in prosodic rhythm of Hazaj in 1062. It should be noted, before this poet, Amir Shahi (the little brother of Musa Khan) has versified it. Although the title of this story (Naz and Niaz) is the same as Vahid Qazvin's story, the theme of that differs.
- 3) Another Naz and Niaz is remained from Mir Mohammad Zaman Lahori who has written it in the twelfth century AD, known as Rasekh Sar Hendi, and it has moral aspects.
- 4) The other Naz and Niaz belongs to Abdul Razagh Big Donboli, the poet in twelfth lunar, and has not been published yet and its manuscript is kept in the library of Tabriz.
- 5) Afarin Lahori's Naz and Niaz is other works of the same name that is written in the early twelfth century AH and is known as the Hare and Ranjan.
- 6) Zamiri Isfahani's Naz and Niaz, composed in the tenth century AH, is a work that was written in about 6000 verses with the same name.
- 7) Majnoon Rafeghi Heravi, the calligrapher and poet in ninth century AH, has the story of the same name, which consists of a preface and sixteen chapters written by Sultan Hussain Bahadur Khan and copies of it remain in different libraries.
- 8) Nejati Gilani, the poet in the early eleventh century and the contemporary poet of Shah Abbas, has a story entitled Naz and Niaz that have written this work as a mimic of Nizami Ganjavi Mazkhzan Al'asrar.
- 9) In addition to the eight works mentioned above, two other stories entitled Nazd and Niaz remain one of which belongs to a poet with the Pseudonym of Baghaei and the other to a poet who is also unfamiliar with free pseudonym. The copies of these two stories have been remained. [1]

3. The Story Report

In former years, a righteous king with the name of Kamran Shah has ruled in the China. He could not have children. One day, three Darwish named Soraya, Kokab, and Beza have

talked together about the story of their life, and their terrestrial forces. Kamran Shah randomly heard their assertions and hope breathed in his heart.

Thanks to the right, He has also done a humble prayer

Then he has made the ablution with water from his eyes, he turned toward Hajat Qblh

Dreadful handle the thick of night, in the morning, hoping for happiness [2]

Until one night, he saw the three Darwish dreams that gave him an annunciation. He has sent his Minister to search the Darwish. The minister has found Dervish and has brought them to him. The eighty years old king that was old and did not have children, asked the Darwish to help. They have also accepted the King's request with some conditions. One of Darwish made the King younger with a mixture and asked him to prepare oil and rub the oil on his body. Another Darwish, whose name was Kowkab gave the king a ring and asked him not to separate it from himself. Therefore, the king had a child. When the child was in the womb, another Darwish Beza drew the baby's picture and by reading a magic, the picture became real. King was fascinated by observing the unborn child. The three Darwish left China, according to their promise that they gave to the king to go to the Kaaba.

Finally, the prince was born and they named him Niaz. With the birth of the prince, China was overwhelmed by happiness. According to the traditions of astrology, astronomers came to see the Prince destiny and said to the age of 13, the Prince will be okay, but then there will be a threat to him. Of course, Beza has also warned the king in this regard, that this boy will be scandalous from love. The King wanted to prevent the fate and to deal with it, decided to conceal the prince. Therefore, he built an obviated Palace for him and except some nurses and servants; nobody was allowed to enter the palace. The little prince grew up and excelled in all the sciences so that in ten years, he became famous all around the world.

Niaz grew up in luxury; he was an overlord technician

When Nian spoke, he was a knowledgeable man [3]

When he was thirteen and in the first day of his fourteen years old, candles were seen in his astrology. He came with his father and said father how long should I stay hidden from view and not be out of the palace. In addition, we cannot fight with the fate and we must accept it. Niaz asked his father to go hiking, but promised not to talk with anyone. Niaz did not have any sympathy, while its companion was the books; he fell asleep near the water. In his dream, he saw a beautiful girl.

Her lips were sweeter than sugar, with the smaller lips

Her mouth was on fictitious hypothetical point, I understood from no point [4]

With no need to know her name, Niaz fell in love with her and his hearts fascinated by her. The nurse noticed his mood change and said to the father. Prince was seriously ill from the pain of the love, and many doctors came to him for treatment. However, no one could cure him. King remembered the words of Beza, who had earlier said and he

consulted with the minister and had no choice but Joiner. Kamran Shah ordered to skilled painters came and took the picture of his lover. He selected seven scientists to go along with the picture to seven quadrants to find his beloved.

Niaz was burning from the distance of beloved in separation fire and the advice and counsel of those around him did not work well. He saw the lover again in his dream that she was suffering from his distance too, and she was in pain of separation. The princess told him what lover are you that sleep in the house and do not go find the beloved. Niaz told her: I do not know even your name. Princess said my name is Naz and gave her ring to him. When Niaz woke up, secretly with his loyal went to the mountains and desert. From the other side of the story, the King of Badakhshan that named Dara had a beautiful girl named Naz. Beza said: I did it in younger age, but now I tremble and cannot and showed Niaz's image that previously had drawn. When Naz saw the Niaz's picture, she fell in love with him and she was held in the fire of love. Her mother became aware of the incident, had sympathized with her, and tried to dissuade her, but it was useless.

Niaz went to the mountains and deserts looking for his lover, faced with Niknami, the prince of Sham. After getting to know each other, they talked together and discussed their life stories to each other. Niknam said that Hoor Peykar the daughter of the king of Samarkand, also fascinated him, but a beast called Qalboos has imprisoned her in the Soos stream. Niaz found that Hur Peykar is the cousin of Naz. They were together and continued their journey. Niaz continued traveling and met an old that was the same old Beza. Beza recognized Niaz and gave him the present and the magic of his journey to protect him against risks. Niaz decided to go to Samarkand with Niknam, and save Hur Peykar from beast.

I fight with that beast, so that I kill him

If God pleases, I cut the head of the beast

If he is Rostam or Afrasiab, he escapes from the battlefield [5]

Finally, they went to Samarkand and in the Soos stream, there was a battle between them and the beast and Kaboos, Qalboos's son, was caught by them. They defeated the beast and rescued the captives, and Hur Peykar. Prince continued his journey, went to Yemen, and united with the King there to destroy the demon Qalboos. The beast had attacked Badakhshan with Qalboos order and captured the people of the land and the king and the prince Naz. Niaz sent people to go to Badakhshan secretly and bring him the news. He went to Badakhshan with Yemen army and the Corps of Samarkand and cooperation with Niknam and loyal without any news. King Dara and those around him were happy to see the glory of Niaz. They went into battle with the beasts. Niaz used the magic that Beza gave him and destroyed the Nightmare of beast and Teyus. Niaz was impatient to see Naz, secretly went to resorts of the princess and was senseless when he saw her. Naz was angry when she saw Niaz went to her resort and let Niaz out of there. [6]

The beast army, who were furious for Kaboos and Teybos's death, they were looking for their revenge. Qalboos

provided a massive army of the beasts and again, Badakhshan king was captured and captured his castle. The king Dara wanted to give Naz to the beast, but when the China's army that Kamran Shah has provided after finding Niaz's state and he has sent it to Badakhshan, he became happy. Niaz went to battle Qalboos and killed the beast with the mirror that Beza had given to him and cut the head of the body. China's army invaded and cut all the heads of beasts. Therefore, the city was immersed in the celebration. Kamran Shah wrote a letter to Dara Shah and proposed the princess to him. Dara Shah, who was fascinated by Niaz, agreed to this marriage and provided their marriage. Not long after the enjoyment of lovers and after the celebration, one night Niaz had a dream of his father that was sick because of his distance. Then he had asked permission from Dara Shah and went to his own country with Naz. [7]

4. Content Analysis

- 1) Unfortunately, in this version, the beginning and the end of the story are loosed and we do not know how the story starts and ends. Moreover, the author did not mention himself anywhere.
- 2) The beginning of the love event in Niaz and Naz story is like many other romantic poems, dreaming. Niaz saw Naz in asleep and was fascinated to her and Naz fell in love with him. Thus, sleep in this story, has a decisive role in the creation of events. China King spoke with three Darwish about his problem in his sleep. At the end of the story, Niaz saw his father in sleeping that was sick of his distance. [8]
- 3) In the context of the story, in addition, that the original story constitutes based on the view in sleeping, Naz fell in love with Niaz when she saw his image and it is reminiscent of Shirin's love to Khosrow. In this story, earlier works such as Layla and Majnun - Khosrow and Shirin, Shirin and Farhad, Yusef and Zoleykha, Bahram and Golandam are referred. The story of Niaz's struggle with the beasts and the lion is a reminiscent of the Seven Adventures of Rostam in the Shahnameh.
- 4) The beginning of Naz and Niaz story is affected by the folk stories and legends. Three Darwish each tell their extraordinary power story.
- 5) One of the delicacies used in this story is picking up the lovers' name. Niaz for the lover and Naz for the beloved that is connected with the outcome of the story.
- 6) Flipping role in the story is well visible. On this side, Niaz's father and on the other side, Naz's mother tried to pacify them. From this side, Niknam's love and the other side, Hur Peykar, the cousin of Naz can be seen.
- 7) The story is according to traditional and folktales, the story of the story. Among the story of China's king, unable to have a child, the stories of three Darwish come. Among the story of Naz and Niaz, Niknam's love and Hur Peykar story exists as interlink in which sub-stories are included that made the story more diverse and longer.

- 8) In this story, fighting and feasting is mixed together and a large part of the text is interwoven stories of the battle and epic. In addition to that, Niaz fought to obtain beloved, with the help of Niknam, he went for the liberation of Hur Peykar and fought with the beast.
- 9) Geography of the story: one of the main elements of this story is the location. Places are far apart. Niaz is the China king's son and Naz is the daughter of the king of Badakhshan. Niaz went to find Naz a long distance and passed along the path of Samarkand and Yemen. [9]
- 10)The sides of this love affair are both princes and in terms of social class, they are at a same level and matched.
- 11)In this story, unlike other love stories, there is no competitor. Love is mutual. As Niaz suffered the pain of parting, Naz bore the pain of separation and headed to the mountains and deserts.
- 12)In this story, the lovers and beloved wrote plaintive letters for each other.
- 13)The significant parts of the story that have educational aspect are the chastity and modesty that Naz princess is sensitive about it. She was upset that lover secretly saw her. The respect of Niaz for elderly of Yemen and the Kingdom of Samarkand and other old people is significant. [10]
- 14)The end of the poem, as well as some of the poems is a joy, romance and lovers meet each other after difficulties.

5. Conclusion

The versified "Niaz and Naz" narrative is a manuscript that its writing date is before the invention of printing or simultaneous with it. These works are important due to their age as well as scientific and research aspects and they are our connection keys to the past. In most libraries in the world, these ancient manuscripts are scattered and have specific requirements for identifying, reviewing, revising, and

printing. One of the richest libraries, that various Islamic and Iran manuscripts are held in, is the famous U.C.L.A library in which many copies need to be introduced, refined and printed. Introducing and restoring any of these versions are of immense historical, scientific, economic, political, social and cultural values. Despite their obvious importance, unfortunately, many of these works have not been published and introduced as yet and a few steps have been taken in this regard.

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