

# Download Ebook Sadegh Hedayat Read Pdf Free

Sadeq Hedayat Sadeq Hedayat The Blind Owl Sadeq Hedayat, an Anthology Blind Owl On the Damp Road The Blind Owl (Authorized by The Sadegh Hedayat Foundation - First Translation into English Based on the Bombay Edition) Complete Works - Volume VIII - Historical Satire The Fiction of Sadeq Hedayat Three Drops of Blood World Literature and Hedayat's Poetics of Modernity Complete Works - Volume Iii - Studies on the Folklore of Iran Hedayat's Blind Owl as a Western Novel Complete Works - Volume V - Studies and Travels Complete Works - Volume Vi - Translations The Myth of Creation The Blind Owl Complete Works - Volume II - The Satirical Works Hâji Āghâ Novel Folklore Complete Works - Volume Vii - Translations from Pahlâvi Blind Owl (Authorized by the Sadegh Hedayat Foundation - First Translation Into English Based on the Bombay Edition) Complete Works - Volume IV - Bufe Kur (the Blind Owl) Revisiting Sadeq Hedayat's Blind Owl Blind owl of Sadegh Hedayat The Prince The Blind Owl On the Damp Road Compass Hedâyat's 'The Blind Owl' Forty Years After The Hospital Sons and Other Flammable Objects The Odyssey Sange Sabour (the Patient Stone) A Feast of Snakes Sexing the Cherry My Uncle Napoleon Chronicle of a Blood Merchant The Return of the Caravels The Brief and Frightening Reign of Phil

A tour de force: an utterly singular modern Moroccan classic "When I walked through the large iron gate of the hospital, I must have still been alive..." So begins Ahmed Bouanani's arresting, hallucinatory 1989 novel *The Hospital*, appearing for the first time in English translation. Based on Bouanani's own experiences as a tuberculosis patient, the hospital begins to feel increasingly like a prison or a strange nightmare: the living resemble the dead; bureaucratic angels of death descend to direct traffic, claiming the lives of a motley cast of inmates one by one; childhood memories and fantasies of resurrection flash in and out of the narrator's consciousness as the hospital transforms before his eyes into an eerie, metaphorical space. Somewhere along the way, the hospital's iron gate disappears. Like Sadegh Hedayat's *The Blind Owl*, the works of Franz Kafka—or perhaps like Mann's *The Magic Mountain* thrown into a meat-grinder—*The Hospital* is a nosedive into the realms of the imagination, in which a journey to nowhere in particular leads to the most shocking places. Published in Farsi language by the "Sadegh Hedayat Foundation" and the renowned "Iranian Burnt Books Foundation", this is the seventh volume of the revised and according to original manuscripts comparatively updated complete works of Sadegh Hedayat, the renowned Iranian novelist. This volume contains his complete translations from the Pahlâvi language, including *zânde vâhumân yâsan*, *kârnâmehye ârdeshire pâpâkân*, *gojâsteh âbâlîsh*, *shâhrestân-hâye irân*, *gozâreshe gâmânshekâni*, *yâdgâre jâmasp* and *âmâdâne shah bâhrâme varjavând*. Sadegh Hedayat was born on 17 February 1903 in Tehran, at his father's house. His father was Hedayat Gholi Khan-e Hedayat (E'tezad-Ol-Molk), son of Jafar Gholi Khan-e Hedayat, his mother was, Ozra-Zivar-Ol-Moluk Hedayat, daughter of Hossein Gholi Khan-e Mokhber-ol-Dole the second. His parent was from the line of Reza Gholi Khan; who was one of the famous Iranian writers, poets and historians in 13th century; that was Kamal Khojandi descents. He went to Elmieh Primary school, Tehran in 1909, and after completing his basic education and then started his high school at Darolfonun in 1914. Because of eye trouble, there was a break in his education in 1914, but he continued his education in Saint Louis School at Tehran, where he got familiar with French language and literature in 1917. He completed his secondary education and was sent with the other Iranian students to Belgium for higher education in 1925. At first, he studied in "Gand" Port University, but he declared his dissatisfaction, because of bad weather and his education situation, so he was transferred to Paris to continue his studies. In 1928, Sadegh Hedayat, attempted to his first suicide by throwing himself into Marne River in Samoi, but he was rescued by the people in a boat. Finally, in 1930, he returned back to Tehran and in that year he was hired in Bank Melli Iran. In those days "Rabe Group" was formed including Bozorg Alavi, Massud Farzad, Mojtaba Minavi and Sadegh Hedayat. In 1932, he traveled to Isfahan and also started his work at General Department of Commerce. In 1933, he traveled to Shiraz and stayed in his uncle's house (Dr. Kraim Hedayat) for awhile. In 1934, he resigned from General Department of Commerce and commenced his work at Ministry Of Foreign Affairs; he resigned from Ministry Of Foreign Affairs in 1935, and in that year he was summoned by Police

Investigation Department and interrogated for the context of the book "Mister Bow Wow". In 1936, he commenced working at General Department of Construction and traveled to India, he started learning "Pahlavi Language" with an Indian researcher and professor; Bahram Goor Anklesaria. In 1937, he returned back to Tehran, started working in Bank Melli Iran again, he resigned from there again in 1938, and started working at State Music Department and also cooperating with "Music Magazine". In 1940 he commenced his work at Fine Art Faculty of Tehran University as translator, and cooperating with "Sokhan Magazine" in 1943. He went to Tashkent by the invitation of The State University of Middle Asia in Uzbekistan in 1945, and also cooperated with "Payam e Now Magazine". In that year a ceremony for honoring Sadegh Hedayat was held in Iran and Soviet Union Cultural Society, in 1949. He was invited to participate in The World Congress of Peace but he could not attend because of his administrative problems. In 1950, he went to Paris and on April 8 1951, in that city, he committed suicide by gaz. He was 48 years old when got himself free from life pains, his grave was in Pere-la Chaise Cemetery in Paris. He spent all his life in his father's house. The most beloved Iranian novel of the twentieth century "God forbid, I've fallen in love with Layli!" So begins the farce of our narrator's life, one spent in a large extended Iranian family lorded over by the blustering, paranoid patriarch, Dear Uncle Napoleon. When Uncle Napoleon's least-favorite nephew falls for his daughter, Layli, family fortunes are reversed, feuds fired up and resolved, and assignments attempted and thwarted. First published in Iran in the 1970s and adapted into a hugely successful television series, this beloved novel is now "Suggested Reading" in Azar Nafisi's *Reading Lolita in Tehran*. My Uncle Napoleon is a timeless and universal satire of first love and family intrigue. Widely regarded as Sadegh Hedayat's masterpiece, the *Blind Owl* is the most important work of literature to come out of Iran in the past century. On the surface this work seems to be a tale of doomed love, but with the turning of each page basic facts become obscure and the reader soon realizes this book is much more than a love story. Although the *Blind Owl* has been compared to the works of the Kafka, Rilke and Poe, this work defies categorization. Lescot's French translation made the *Blind Owl* world-famous, while D.P. Costello's English translation made it largely accessible. Sadly, this work has yet to find its way into the English pantheon of Classics. This 75th anniversary edition, translated by award-winning writer Naveed Noori and published in conjunction with the Hedayat Foundation, aims to change this and is notable for a number of firsts: \*The only translation endorsed by the Sadegh Hedayat Foundation \*The first translation to use the definitive Bombay edition (Hedayat's handwritten text) \*The only available English translation by a native Persian and English speaker \*The preface includes a detailed textual analysis of the *Blind Owl* Finally, by largely preserving the spirit as well as the structure of Hedayat's writing, this edition brings the English reader into the world of the Hedayat's *Blind Owl* as never before. Extensive footnotes (explaining Persian words, phrases, and customs ignored in previous translations) provide deeper understanding of this work for both the casual reader and the serious student of literature. ...."There are indeed marked differences between Costello's and Noori's translations. As Noori indicates, his attempt to preserve the overabundance of dashes gives the reader a more immediate sense of the narrator's agitation...The first sentence flows on in Noori's translation, piling sensation upon sensation never allowing us to pause and catch our breath or separate out the images from the sensations. In his discussion of the relationship between his translation and Costello's, Noori also draws on translation theory and sees Costello's focus on the fluidity of the text in English as a "domestication" of Hedayat's original. Noori's new English translation and his preface are a welcome addition and will no doubt draw the attention of scholars interested in Hedayat's works. The close textual and comparative analysis of the type Noori offers marks a new and long-overdue critical approach to the translation of the most celebrated work of modern Persian prose." -Professor Nasrin Rahimieh in *Middle Eastern Literatures* "The marvelous and the horrific, the mythic and the mundane overlap and intermingle in this wonderfully inventive novel." —The New York Times Winner of the E. M. Forster Award In a fantastic world that is and is not seventeenth-century England, a baby is found floating in the Thames. The child, Jordan, is rescued by Dog Woman and grows up to

travel the globe like Gulliver—though he finds that the most curious oddities come from his own mind. The spiraling tale leads the reader from discussions on the nature of time to Jordan's fascination with journeys concealed within other journeys, all with a dizzying speed that jumps from epiphany to shimmering epiphany. From the New York Times–bestselling author of *Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit* and *Why Be Happy When You Could Be Normal?*, *Sexing the Cherry* is “a mixture of *The Arabian Nights* touched by the philosophical form of Milan Kundera and told with the grace of Italo Calvino” (San Francisco Chronicle). “Those who care for fiction that is both idiosyncratic and beautiful will want to read anything [Winterson] writes.” —The Washington Post Book World

The title story, *Three Drops of Blood*, follows the protagonist's increasingly unstable mental state through the repeated occurrence of three drops of blood, while *'Hadji Murat'* depicts an almost Joycean epiphany in classically understated terms, as a man mistakes another woman for his wife. These are stories which, though set in a distinctive milieu, deal with universal truths and cut to the very essence of humanity. *Sange Sabour (The Patient Stone)* is the last, and arguably, the most critically acclaimed work of fiction by Sadeq Chubak, a noted Persian novelist and short story writer of the 20th century. The Iranian writer Sadeq Hedayat is the most influential figure in twentieth-century Persian fiction—and the object of a kind of cult after his suicide in 1951. His masterpiece *The Blind Owl* is the most important novel of modern Iran. Its abrupt, tortured opening sentence, “There are sores which slowly erode the mind in solitude like a kind of canker,” is one of the best known and most frequently recited passages of modern Persian. But underneath the book's uncanniness and its narrative eccentricities, Michael Beard traces an elegant pastiche of familiar Western traditions. A work of advocacy for a disturbing and powerful piece of fiction, his comprehensive analysis reveals the significance of *The Blind Owl* as a milestone not only for Persian writing but also for world literature. The international, decentered nature of modernist writing outside the West, typified by Hedayat's European education and wide reading in the Western canon, suggested to Beard the strategy of assessing *The Blind Owl* as if it were a Western novel. Viewed in this context, Hedayat's intricate chronicle challenges the very notion of a national literature, rethinking and reshaping our traditions until we are compelled, “through its eyes,” to see them in a new way. Originally published in 1990. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. This book introduces the canonical figure Sadeq Hedayat (1903–1951) and draws a comprehensive image of a major intellectual force in the context of both modern Persian Literature and World Literature. A prolific writer known for his magnum opus, *The Blind Owl* (1936), Hedayat established the use of common language for literary purposes, opened new horizons on imaginative literature and explored a variety of genres in his creative career. This book looks beyond the reductive critical tendencies that read a rich and diverse literary profile in light of Hedayat's suicide, arguing instead that his literary imagination was not solely the result of genius but rather enriched by a vast network of the world's literary traditions. This study reflects on Hedayat's attempts at various genres of artistic creation, including painting, fiction writing, satire and scholarly research, as well as his persistent struggles for artistic authenticity, which transcended solidly established literary and artistic norms. Providing a critical reading of Hedayat's work to untangle aspects of his writing – including reflections on science, religion, nationalism and coloniality – alongside his pioneering work on folk culture, and how humor informs his writings, this text offers a critical review of the status of Persian literature in the contemporary landscape of the world's literary studies. A new English translation of one of the most important, controversial Iranian novels of the twentieth century Winner of the 2023 Lois Roth Persian Translation Award A Penguin Classic Written by one of the greatest Iranian writers of the twentieth century, *Blind Owl* tells a two-part story of an isolated narrator with a fragile relationship with time and reality. In first person, the narrator offers a string of hazy, dreamlike recollections fueled by opium and alcohol. He spends time painting the exact same scene on the covers of pen cases: an old man wearing a cape and turban sitting under a cypress tree, separated by a small stream from a beautiful woman in black who offers him a water lily. In a one-page transition, the reader

finds the narrator covered in blood and waiting for the police to arrest him. In part two, readers glimpse the grim realities that unlock the mysteries of the first part. In a new translation that reflects Hedayat's conversational, confessional tone, *Blind Owl* joins the ranks of classics by Edgar Allan Poe, Franz Kafka, and Fyodor Dostoyevsky that explore the dark recesses of the human psyche. *The Myth of Creation [Afsaneh-ye Afarinesh]* is one of the earliest works by Iran's best-known twentieth-century writer, Sadeq Hedayat, whose popularity outside Iran is due mostly to his short novel, *The Blind Owl*. Little has been written in critical literature about this work, perhaps because critics find the subject matter too sensitive for its generally Jewish, Christian and Moslem audiences. Given the general plot line of this story, Hedayat demonstrates an open skepticism towards the three major Middle Eastern religions, particularly Islam, by casting the characters of his story in the form of puppets. This suggests that even the “creator,” as perceived by these three religions, is a mere puppet controlled by unseen hands. This edited collection brings together the foremost authorities on Sadeq Hedayat's work. Published in Farsi language by the Sadeq Hedayat Foundation" and the renowned Iranian Burnt Books Foundation," this is the third volume of the revised and according to original manuscripts comparatively updated complete works of Sadeq Hedayat, the renowned Iranian novelist. This volume contains his complete *Studies on the Folklore of Iran* in Farsi language, including *neyrangestan*, *usaneh*, *taranehaye 'amiyaneh*, *matalhayeh farsi*, *folklor ya farhange tudeh*, *tarhe kolli baraye kavoshe farhange yek mantagheh*, *shivehye novin dar tahghighe adabi*, *dar piramune loghate farase asadi*, *shivehaye novin dar she're farsi*, *chand نکته dar barehye veys-o-ramin*, *dar barehye iran va zabane farsi* as well as the essay *La Magie en Perse* in French language. Sadeq Hedayat was born on 17 February 1903 in Tehran, at his father's house. His father was Hedayat Gholi Khan-e Hedayat (E'tezad-Ol-Molk), son of Jafar GholiKhan-e Hedayat, his mother was, Ozra-Zivar-Ol-Moluk Hedayat, daughter of Hossein GholiKhan-e Mokhber-ol-Dole the second. His parent was from the line of Reza GholiKhan; who was one of the famous Iranian writers, poets and historians in 13th century; that was Kamal Khojandi descents. He went to Elmieh Primary school, Tehran in 1909, and after completing his basic education and then started his high school at Darolfonun in 1914. Because of eye trouble, there was a break in his education in 1914, but he continued his education in Saint Louis School at Tehran, where he got familiar with French language and literature in 1917. He completed his secondary education and was sent with the other Iranian students to Belgium for higher education in 1925. At first, he studied in "Gand" Port University, but he declared his dissatisfaction, because of bad weather and his education situation, so he was transferred to Paris to continue his studies. In 1928, Sadeq Hedayat, attempted to his first suicide by throwing himself into Marne River in Samoi, but he was rescued by the people in a boat. Finally, in 1930, he returned back to Tehran and in that year he was hired in Bank Melli Iran. 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and the Institute of Indo-Persian Studies (IIPS). Winner of the 2015 Prix Goncourt, an astounding novel that bridges Europe and the Islamic world. On the shortlist for the 2017 Man Booker International Prize. As night falls over Vienna, Franz Ritter, an insomniac musicologist, takes to his sickbed with an unspecified illness and spends a restless night drifting between dreams and memories, revisiting the important chapters of his life: his ongoing fascination with the Middle East and his numerous travels to Istanbul, Aleppo, Damascus, and Tehran, as well as the various writers, artists, musicians, academics, orientalist, and explorers who populate this vast dreamscape. At the center of these memories is his elusive, unrequited love, Sarah, a fiercely intelligent French scholar caught in the intricate tension between Europe and the Middle East. With exhilarating prose and sweeping erudition, Mathias Énard pulls astonishing elements from disparate sources—nineteenth-century composers and esoteric orientalist, Balzac and Agatha Christie—and binds them together in a most magical way. Widely regarded as Sadegh Hedayat's masterpiece, the *Blind Owl* is the most important work of literature to come out of Iran in the past century. On the surface this work seems to be a tale of doomed love, but with the turning of each page basic facts become obscure and the reader soon realizes this book is much more than a love story. Although the *Blind Owl* has been compared to the works of the Kafka, Rilke and Poe, this work defies categorization. Lescot's French translation made the *Blind Owl* world-famous, while D.P. Costello's English translation made it largely accessible. Sadly, this work has yet to find its way into the English pantheon of Classics. This 75th anniversary edition, translated by award-winning writer Naveed Noori and published in conjunction with the Hedayat Foundation, aims to change this and is notable for a number of firsts: \*The only translation endorsed by the Sadegh Hedayat Foundation \*The first translation to use the definitive Bombay edition (Hedayat's handwritten text) \*The only available English translation by a native Persian and English speaker \*The preface includes a detailed textual analysis of the *Blind Owl* Finally, by largely preserving the spirit as well as the structure of Hedayat's writing, this edition brings the English reader into the world of the Hedayat's *Blind Owl* as never before. Extensive footnotes (explaining Persian words, phrases, and customs ignored in previous translations) provide deeper understanding of this work for both the casual reader and the serious student of literature. "...There are indeed marked differences between Costello's and Noori's translations. As Noori indicates, his attempt to preserve the overabundance of dashes gives the reader a more immediate sense of the narrator's agitation...The first sentence flows on in Noori's translation, piling sensation upon sensation never allowing us to pause and catch our breath or separate out the images from the sensations. In his discussion of the relationship between his translation and Costello's, Noori also draws on translation theory and sees Costello's focus on the fluidity of the text in English as a "domestication" of Hedayat's original. Noori's new English translation and his preface are a welcome addition and will no doubt draw the attention of scholars interested in Hedayat's works. The close textual and comparative analysis of the type Noori offers marks a new and long-overdue critical approach to the translation of the most celebrated work of modern Persian prose." -Professor Nasrin Rahimieh in *Middle Eastern Literatures* Sadegh Hedayat's novel *The Blind Owl* is widely considered to be the greatest work of modern Persian literature. In *Novel Folklore*, Jason Reza Jorjani offers a revolutionary interpretation of *The Blind Owl*, revealing its esoteric sources and arguing that the central theme of the book is the possible transformation of humans into higher beings. From the acclaimed author of *Brothers and China in Ten Words*: here is Yu Hua's unflinching portrait of life under Chairman Mao. A cart-pusher in a silk mill, Xu Sanguan augments his meager salary with regular visits to the local blood chief. His visits become lethally frequent as he struggles to provide for his wife and three sons at the height of the Cultural Revolution. Shattered to discover that his favorite son was actually born of a liaison between his wife and a neighbor, he suffers his greatest indignity, while his wife is publicly scorned as a prostitute. Although the poverty and betrayals of Mao's regime have drained him, Xu Sanguan ultimately finds strength in the blood ties of his family. With rare emotional intensity, grippingly raw descriptions of place and time, and clear-eyed compassion, Yu Hua gives us a stunning tapestry of human life in the grave particulars of one man's days. An opium addict spirals into madness after losing a mysterious lover in this "extraordinary work" of modern Persian literature (*The Times Literary Supplement*, UK). Sadegh Hedayat was Iran's most renowned modern fiction writer, and his spine-tingling novel *The Blind Owl* is considered his seminal work. A classic of modern Iranian literature, this edition is presented to

contemporary audiences with a new introduction by Porochista Khakpour, one of the most exciting voices from a new generation of Iranian-American authors. A haunting tale of loss and spiritual degradation, *The Blind Owl* tells the story of a young opium addict's despair after losing a mysterious lover. Through a series of intricately woven events that revolve around the same set of mental images—an old man with a spine-chilling laugh, four cadaverous black horses with rasping coughs, a hidden urn of poisoned wine—the narrator is compelled to record his obsession with a beautiful woman even as it drives him further into frenzy and madness. "Set in Lisbon as Portugal's African colonies dissolve in the 1970s."--Jacket. From the highly acclaimed cult author of *Pastoralia*, comes a novella and short-story collection. From the acclaimed author of such novels as "Blood and Grits" and "Childhood" comes a wildly weird and breathtakingly original visit to the rural South that reveals the exotic subculture that erupts in all its glory at the Rattlesnake Roundup in Mystic, Georgia. "No number of adjectives in the thesaurus can do full justice to the dazzlingly bizarre nature of Crews' creations" --"Washington Post Book World". Published in Farsi language by the Sadegh Hedayat Foundation" and the renowned Iranian Burnt Books Foundation," this is the fourth volume of the revised and according to original manuscripts comparatively updated complete works of Sadegh Hedayat, the renowned Iranian novelist. This volume contains his most prominent novel "bufe kur" (the blind owl) published for the first time in its original (non-censored) version. The volume furthermore includes the original handwritten manuscript (facsimile) of the novel as well as a collection of critics by prominent international writers. The volume closes with the so called "poetics of bufe kur." Sadegh Hedayat was born on 17 February 1903 in Tehran, at his father's house. His father was Hedayat Gholi Khan-e Hedayat (E'tezad-Ol-Molk), son of Jafar Gholi Khan-e Hedayat, his mother was, Ozra-Zivar-Ol-Moluk Hedayat, daughter of Hossein Gholi Khan-e Mokhber-ol-Dole the second. His parent was from the line of Reza Gholi Khan; who was one of the famous Iranian writers, poets and historians in 13th century; that was Kamal Khojandi descents. He went to Elmieh Primary school, Tehran in 1909, and after completing his basic education and then started his high school at Darolfonun in 1914. Because of eye trouble, there was a break in his education in 1914, but he continued his education in Saint Louis School at Tehran, where he got familiar with French language and literature in 1917. He completed his secondary education and was sent with the other Iranian students to Belgium for higher education in 1925. 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Adam's understanding of his Iranian heritage vacillates from typical teenage embarrassment to something so tragic it can barely be spoken. His father, Darius, is obsessed with his own exile, and fantasizes about a nonexistent daughter he can relate to better than his living son. His mother changes her name and tries to make friends. But neither of them helps Xerxes make sense of the terrifying, violent last moments in a homeland he barely remembers. As Xerxes grows up and moves to New York City, his major goal in life is to completely separate from his parents. But after the attacks of September 11th change New York forever, and Xerxes meets a beautiful half-Iranian girl on the roof of his building, he begins to realize that his heritage will never let him go. Winner of the California Book Award Silver Medal in First Fiction, *Sons and Other Flammable Objects* is a sweeping, lyrical tale of suffering, redemption, and the role of memory in making peace with our worlds. A New York Times Book Review Editor's Choice In mid-1920s Iran in a crumbling house in a provincial town, the last survivor of a deposed dynasty is slowly dying from tuberculosis. The old prince's domain has been reduced to his domestic household, where the former glories of his ancestors haunt him. Drifting in and out of reality, the prince relives episodes of his forbearers' exulted and often brutal past; a macabre time of public despotism when men were put to death by being sheathed in plaster, and when a child might be beheaded as punishment for poor schoolwork. Long-dead relatives threaten menacingly from photographs the old prince surrounds himself with, damaged images fleetingly brought to life by a fractured hallucinatory mind, only to fade away as another vestige from the past rattles in its picture frame. As hazy memories bleed into one another, it soon becomes clear that the most torturous for the dying man is that of his wife Fakronessa, who used to taunt him with the energy and violence of his grandfather and great-grandfather, forcing him then to avenge himself by sleeping with their servant Fakhri, and subsequently driving his wife to an early grave. Sadeq Hedayat is the most famous and the most enigmatic Iranian writer of the 20th century. This book is the first comprehensive study of Hedayat's life and works set against the background of literary and political developments in a rapidly changing Iran over the first half of the 20th century. Katouzian discusses Hedayat's life and times and the literary and political circles with which he was associated. But he also emphasises the uniqueness and universality of his ideas that have both influenced and set Hedayat apart from other Iranian writers of the period and that have given him a mystique that has been instrumental in his posthumous success with acclaimed works such as *The Blind Owl*. This second edition is fully revised and updated to reflect on recent debates and scholarship on Sadeq Hedayat. Published in Farsi language by the renowned Iranian Burnt Books Foundation," this is the 8th and last volume of the revised and according to original manuscripts comparatively updated complete works of Sadeq Hedayat, the renowned Iranian novelist. This volume contains his complete historical satire in Farsi language, including *afsanehye afarinesh*, *tupe morvari*, *parvin dokhtare sasan*, *karvane eslam*, *maziar* and *har ki dare ma dalunim*. Sadeq Hedayat was born on 17 February 1903 in Tehran, at his father's house. His father was Hedayat Gholi Khan-e Hedayat (E'tezad-Ol-Molk), son of Jafar GholiKhan-e Hedayat, his mother was 'Ozra-Zivar-Ol-Moluk Hedayat' daughter of Hossein GholiKhan-e Mokhber-ol-Dole the second. His parent was from the line of Reza GholiKhan; who was one of the famous Iranian writers, poets and historians in 13th century; that was Kamal Khojandi descents. He went to Elmieh Primary school, Tehran in 1909, and after completing his basic education and then started his high school at Darolfonun in 1914. Because of eye trouble, there was a break in his education in 1914, but he continued his education in Saint Louis School at Tehran, where he got familiar with French language and literature in 1917. He completed his secondary education and was sent with the other Iranian students to Belgium for higher education in 1925. At first, he studied in "Gand" Port University, but he declared his dissatisfaction, because of bad weather and his education situation, so he was transferred to Paris to continue his studies. In 1928, Sadeq Hedayat, attempted to his first suicide by throwing himself into Marne River in Samoi, but he was rescued by the people in a boat. Finally, in 1930, he returned back to Tehran and in that year he was hired in Bank Melli Iran. In those days "Rabe Group" was formed including Bozorg Alavi, Massud Farzad, Mojtaba Minavi and Sadeq Hedayat. In 1932, he traveled to Isfahan and also started his work at General Department of Commerce. In 1933, he traveled to Shiraz and stayed in his uncle's house (Dr.Kraim Hedayat) for awhile. In 1934, he resigned from General Department of Commerce and commenced his work at Ministry Of Foreign Affairs; he resigned from Ministry Of

Foreign Affairs in 1935, and in that year he was summoned by Police Investigation Department and interrogated for the context of the book "Mister Bow Wow." In 1936, he commenced working at General Department of Construction and traveled to India, he started learning "Pahlavi Language" with an Indian researcher and professor; Bahram Goor Anklesaria. In 1937, he returned back to Tehran, started working in Bank Melli Iran again, he resigned from there again in 1938, and started working at State Music Department and also cooperating with "Music Magazine." In 1940 he commenced his work at Fine Art Faculty of Tehran University as translator, and cooperating with "Sokhan Magazine" in 1943. He went to Tashkent by the invitation of The State University of Middle Asia in Uzbekistan in 1945, and also cooperated with "Payam e Now Magazine." In that year a ceremony for honoring Sadeq Hedayat was held in Iran and Soviet Union Cultural Society, in 1949. He was invited to participate in The World Congress of Peace but he could not attend because of his administrative problems. In 1950, he went to Paris and on April 8 1951, in that city, he committed suicide by gaz. He was 48 years old when got himself free from life pains, his grave was in Pere-la Chaise Cemetery in Paris. He spent all his life in his father's house." Published in Farsi language by the Sadeq Hedayat Foundation" and the renowned Iranian Burnt Books Foundation," this is the second volume of the revised and according to original manuscripts comparatively updated complete works of Sadeq Hedayat, the renowned Iranian novelist. This volume contains his complete satirical works in Farsi language, including *vagh vagh sahab*, *haji agha*, *alaviyeh xanom*, and *valangari*. Sadeq Hedayat was born on 17 February 1903 in Tehran, at his father's house. 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In that year a ceremony for honoring Sadeq Hedayat was held in Iran and Soviet Union Cultural Society, in 1949. He was invited to participate in The World Congress of Peace but he could not attend because of his administrative problems. In 1950, he went to Paris and on April 8 1951, in that city, he committed suicide by gaz. He was 48 years old when got himself free from life pains, his grave was in Pere-la Chaise Cemetery in Paris. He spent all his life in his father's house." Published in Farsi language by the Sadeq Hedayat Foundation" and the renowned Iranian Burnt Books Foundation," this is the sixth volume of the revised and according to original manuscripts comparatively updated complete works of Sadeq Hedayat, the renowned Iranian novelist. This volume contains his translations of works

from other writers from French into Farsi. Sadegh Hedayat was born on 17 February 1903 in Tehran, at his father's house. His father was Hedayat Gholi Khan-e Hedayat (E'tezad-Ol-Molk), son of Jafar GholiKhan-e Hedayat, his mother was, Ozra-Zivar-Ol-Moluk Hedayat, daughter of Hossein GholiKhan-e Mokhber-ol-Dole the second. His parent was from the line of Reza GholiKhan; who was one of the famous Iranian writers, poets and historians in 13th century; that was Kamal Khojandi descents. He went to Elmieh Primary school, Tehran in 1909, and after completing his basic education and then started his high school at Darolfonun in 1914. Because of eye trouble, there was a break in his education in 1914, but he continued his education in Saint Louis School at Tehran, where he got familiar with French language and literature in 1917. He completed his secondary education and was sent with the other Iranian students to Belgium for higher education in 1925. At first, he studied in "Gand" Port University, but he declared his dissatisfaction, because of bad weather and his education situation, so he was transferred to Paris to continue his studies. In 1928, Sadegh Hedayat, attempted to his first suicide by throwing himself into Marne River in Samoi, but he was rescued by the people in a boat. Finally, in 1930, he returned back to Tehran and in that year he was hired in Bank Melli Iran. In those days "Rabe Group" was formed including Bozorg Alavi, Massud Farzad, Mojtaba Minavi and Sadegh Hedayat. In 1932, he traveled to Isfahan and also started his work at General Department of Commerce. In 1933, he traveled to Shiraz and stayed in his uncle's house (Dr. Kraim Hedayat) for awhile. In 1934, he resigned from General Department of Commerce and commenced his work at Ministry Of Foreign Affairs; he resigned from Ministry Of Foreign Affairs in 1935, and in that year he was summoned by Police Investigation Department and interrogated for the context of the book "Mister Bow Wow." In 1936, he commenced working at General Department of Construction and traveled to India, he started learning "Pahlavi Language" with an Indian researcher and professor; Bahram Goor Anklesaria. In 1937, he returned back to Tehran, started working in Bank Melli Iran again, he resigned from there again in 1938, and started working at State Music Department and also cooperating with "Music Magazine." In 1940 he commenced his work at Fine Art Faculty of Tehran University as translator, and cooperating with "Sokhan Magazine" in 1943. He went to Tashkent by the invitation of The State University of Middle Asia in Uzbekistan in 1945, and also cooperated with "Payam e Now Magazine." In that year a ceremony for honoring Sadegh Hedayat was held in Iran and Soviet Union Cultural Society, in 1949. He was invited to participate in The World Congress of Peace but he could not attend because of his administrative problems. In 1950, he went to Paris and on April 8 1951, in that city, he committed suicide by gaz. He was 48 years old when got himself free from life pains, his grave was in Pere-la Chaise Cemetery in Paris. He spent all his life in his father's house. Tells the story of an unnamed pen case painter, the narrator, who sees in his macabre, feverish nightmares that "the presence of death annihilates all that is imaginary. We are the offspring of death and death delivers us from the tantalizing, fraudulent attractions of life; it is death that beckons us from the depths of life. If at times we come to a halt, we do so to hear the call of death... Throughout our lives, the finger of death points at us." The narrator addresses his murderous confessions to the shadow on his wall resembling an owl. His confessions do not follow a linear progression of events and often repeat and layer themselves thematically, thus lending to the open-ended nature of interpretation of the story. Published in Farsi language by the Sadegh Hedayat Foundation" and the renowned Iranian Burnt Books Foundation," this is the third volume of the revised and according to original manuscripts comparatively updated complete works of Sadegh Hedayat, the renowned Iranian novelist. This volume contains his studies on vegetarianism (favaede giahxari), animal protection (ensan a heyvan),

essays on literature and music as well as the Rubaiyat and Dobeyti of Khayam in Farsi language. Sadegh Hedayat was born on 17 February 1903 in Tehran, at his father's house. His father was Hedayat Gholi Khan-e Hedayat (E'tezad-Ol-Molk), son of Jafar GholiKhan-e Hedayat, his mother was, Ozra-Zivar-Ol-Moluk Hedayat, daughter of Hossein GholiKhan-e Mokhber-ol-Dole the second. His parent was from the line of Reza GholiKhan; who was one of the famous Iranian writers, poets and historians in 13th century; that was Kamal Khojandi descents. He went to Elmieh Primary school, Tehran in 1909, and after completing his basic education and then started his high school at Darolfonun in 1914. Because of eye trouble, there was a break in his education in 1914, but he continued his education in Saint Louis School at Tehran, where he got familiar with French language and literature in 1917. He completed his secondary education and was sent with the other Iranian students to Belgium for higher education in 1925. At first, he studied in "Gand" Port University, but he declared his dissatisfaction, because of bad weather and his education situation, so he was transferred to Paris to continue his studies. In 1928, Sadegh Hedayat, attempted to his first suicide by throwing himself into Marne River in Samoi, but he was rescued by the people in a boat. Finally, in 1930, he returned back to Tehran and in that year he was hired in Bank Melli Iran. In those days "Rabe Group" was formed including Bozorg Alavi, Massud Farzad, Mojtaba Minavi and Sadegh Hedayat. In 1932, he traveled to Isfahan and also started his work at General Department of Commerce. In 1933, he traveled to Shiraz and stayed in his uncle's house (Dr. Kraim Hedayat) for awhile. In 1934, he resigned from General Department of Commerce and commenced his work at Ministry Of Foreign Affairs; he resigned from Ministry Of Foreign Affairs in 1935, and in that year he was summoned by Police Investigation Department and interrogated for the context of the book "Mister Bow Wow." In 1936, he commenced working at General Department of Construction and traveled to India, he started learning "Pahlavi Language" with an Indian researcher and professor; Bahram Goor Anklesaria. In 1937, he returned back to Tehran, started working in Bank Melli Iran again, he resigned from there again in 1938, and started working at State Music Department and also cooperating with "Music Magazine." In 1940 he commenced his work at Fine Art Faculty of Tehran University as translator, and cooperating with "Sokhan Magazine" in 1943. He went to Tashkent by the invitation of The State University of Middle Asia in Uzbekistan in 1945, and also cooperated with "Payam e Now Magazine." In that year a ceremony for honoring Sadegh Hedayat was held in Iran and Soviet Union Cultural Society, in 1949. He was invited to participate in The World Congress of Peace but he could not attend because of his administrative problems. In 1950, he went to Paris and on April 8 1951, in that city, he committed suicide by gaz. He was 48 years old when got himself free from life pains, his grave was in Pere-la Chaise Cemetery in Paris. He spent all his life in his father's house." "Tell me, Muse, of the man of many turns, who was driven far and wide after he had sacked the sacred city of Troy' Twenty years after setting out to fight in the Trojan War, Odysseus is yet to return home to Ithaca. His household is in disarray: a horde of over 100 disorderly and arrogant suitors are vying to claim Odysseus' wife Penelope, and his young son Telemachus is powerless to stop them. Meanwhile, Odysseus is driven beyond the limits of the known world, encountering countless divine and earthly challenges. But Odysseus is 'of many wiles' and his cunning and bravery eventually lead him home, to reclaim both his family and his kingdom. The Odyssey rivals the Iliad as the greatest poem of Western culture and is perhaps the most influential text of classical literature. This elegant and compelling new translation is accompanied by a full introduction and notes that guide the reader in understanding the poem and the many different contexts in which it was performed and read.