Begins:

For MSS. of the Arabic work see Riou (B.M.A. Cat. and Suppl.), 299-300; Loth (I.O. Cat.), 275; see also the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, Kiel. Library, iii, p. 38. The Arabic original has been printed at Calcutta, a.D. 1827, and Bulak, a.D. 1865. For a printed edition of the Persian version see Supplement.

(Edward A. Anderson.)

181.

Hidaaya-i Farsi (جلد دوم)

Hidaaya-i Farsi (vol. ii).

Fols. 417; 10 in. by 6½ in.; 17 lines, each 1 in. long; written on reddish paper in good Nastaliq, and with headings in red, for the owner, a.D. 1201 (A.D. 1786).

This is a splendid MS. of the second volume (for the fourth see below) of a very celebrated treatise on Muhammadan Jurisprudence, according to the doctrine of Imam Abu Hanifah, and his disciples Abu Yusuf and Imam Muhammad.

The Hidaaya, which is a commentary on the Badayat al-Muhaddith, was originally written in Arabic by Shaikh Burhan al-Din Ali b. Abu Bakr al-Marghinani, who was born in Transoxiana, and died at the age of 61, a.D. 593, A.D. 1197 (see above, No. 158).

The Persian version of this work was made at the desire of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, by Ghulam Yahya Khan, assisted by Mulla Taj al-Din, Mir Muhammad Husain, and Mulla Shirin-al-Abab, a.D. 1190 (A.D. 1776).

The Persian text was published at Calcutta, a.D. 1221 (A.D. 1807), and ably translated into English by Charles Hamilton (published, London, a.D. 1791), assisted by the donor (see preface to this Catalogue).

The present volume begins with the Kitab or book of marriage, and ends with that of bequests for pious purposes, and corresponds to Hamilton’s translation, vol. i, p. 71, to vol. ii, p. 359.

Begins:

Cf. Riou (B.M.P. Cat.), i, pp. 23-24 (where a complete copy is described); Ethé (I.O. Cat.), 2613; etc.

(James Anderson.)

182.

Hidaaya-i Farsi (جلد سوم)

Fols. 234; 9½ in. by 6 in.; 15 lines, each 3½ in. long; written in clear Nastaliq, with headings in red; not dated.

This is the fourth and last volume of the work described above.

The contents are:

kitab I. Shu'fah (the right of pre-emption), fol. 1b.

kitab II. Qisarat (partition of inheritance), fol. 45a.

kitab III. Mazaraat (giving a field or furnishing seed to sow), fol. 59a.

kitab IV. Musaqat (letting a plantation for part of the produce), fol. 70a.

kitab V. Zabili (victuals), fol. 76b.

kitab VI. Uzhiyyah (sacrifices), fol. 85a.

kitab VII. Kurihiyayt (abominations), fol. 91a.

kitab VIII. Ilgah al-Mawat (cultivation of waste lands), fol. 117b.

kitab IX. Ashabat (drinks), fol. 131a.

kitab X. Shah (game), fol. 144a.

Begins:

The present volume corresponds to Hamilton’s translation, vol. iii, p. 561, to vol. iv, p. 574. For other references see above.

(James Anderson.)
183.

هدایة فارسی (جلد چهارم)

Hidāya-i Fārsi (vol. iv).

Fols. 251; 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. by 6 in.; 13 lines, each 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) in. long; written in clear Nastaliq, with headings in red; bound in stamped leather; not dated.

Another copy of the fourth and last volume of the Hilâyah. It is divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Folio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>3b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>4b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>6b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>7b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Begins:

کتاب الشفعة و آن در شرح عبارت است از مالکی: شدن زمانی مبین بعذر نهایی خابیده است یا مشتری - الج (James Anderson)

184.

هدایة فارسی (جلد چهارم)

Hidāya-i Fārsi (vol. iv).

Fols. 268; 9 in. by 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) in.; 15 lines, each 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. long; written in very clear Nastaliq, with headings in red; bound in gilt-stamped leather; not dated.

This is another part of the fourth volume of the work described above. It contains the following kitābās and bāhs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Begins:

کتاب الشفعة و آن در شرح عبارت است از مالکی: شدن زمانی مبین بعذر نهایی خابیده است یا مشتری - الج (David Anderson)

III. HISTORY.

(a) GENERAL HISTORY.

185.

تاریخ گردیده

Tarīkh-i Guzidah.

Fols. 421; 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. by 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) in.; 17 lines, each 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) in. long; written in excellent Nashk, with headings in red; the first two pages and the frontispiece richly illuminated; gold-lined throughout; fols. 320-331, on a different quality of paper, are by a more modern hand, and have coloured lines round the pages; dated a.h. 993 (A.D. 1584).

A general history from the earliest times to a.h. 730 (A.D. 1329), the year, as it is stated in the preface, when it was compiled by Hamd-al-llah b. ʿAbī Bakr b. Ahmad b. Najm Mustaғīf Qazwīnī (d. a.h. 750, A.D. 1349), dedicated to his late patron's son, Wazīr Ghiyāq al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Khwājah Rashīd al-Dīn Fazl-llah, and the present name given to it, which means "the select history." The author had written another well-known work on geography called "Nuzhat al-Qulūb" (دانستن القلوب).

The present work is divided into a fatīḥah (introduction), six bāhs (books), and a khaṭīmāh (appendix):

Fātīḥah on the creation of the world, fol. 9b.
Bâb I. In two fâsls (sections):—(1) The first and second races of the Prophets, fol. 11a. (2) The patriarchs, philosophers, and learned men, who, though not prophets, were serviceable to the cause of religion, fol. 40a.

Bâb II. The ancient Kings of Persia anterior to Islam, in four fâsls:—(1) The Pishlâdian Kings, eleven in number, who reigned 2150 years, fol. 47b. (2) The Kayânian Kings, ten in number, reigning for a period of 634 years, fol. 54a. (3) The successors of Alexander, 32 kings, 317 years, fol. 60b. (4) The race of kings called Aḵâsînâh, 32 in number, 527 years, fol. 62b.

Bâb III. Prophet Muhammad, his family, companions, etc., in a muqaddimah, on the family of the Prophet and the tribes who joined him, fol. 76b, and six fâsls:—(1) History of the Prophet, fol. 79b. (2) The first five Khalifâh, 30 years, fol. 99b. (3) The twelve Imâms, from the year A.H. 49 (A.D. 669) to that of A.H. 364 (A.D. 974), fol. 119b. (4) The Companions of the Prophet, and their Companions, fol. 125a. (5) Of the Ūmâyyyâ Khalifâh, fourteen in number, from A.H. 11 (A.D. 661) to A.H. 132 (A.D. 749), fol. 146a. (6) Of the Ābâsîd, 37 Khalifâh, 523 years.


Bâb V. Pious and learned men, in six chapters:—(1) The most celebrated expounders of the Law, fol. 324b. (2) The readers of the Qurâ′n who all agreed in one orthodox text, fol. 327a. (3) Traditionists who were personally acquainted with the Companions of the Prophet, fol. 227b. (4) Shaikhs, in chronological order, fol. 228a. (5) The learned men, in alphabetical order, fol. 351b. (6) Poets, arranged in the same way, fol. 356a.


Conclusion, fol. 397b, descriptive genealogical tables of Prophets, Imâms, Kings, etc.

Begins:

کتب سیاس و تاریخ بادشاوح راکه مملکت اولی جلیل ول مملکت اولی

A'zamul-أُمَّام

See Hâj Khân, v. p. 177; Elliot, Bibliogr. Index, p. 73; and History of India, iii, p. 60; Rieu (B.M.P. Cat.), i, p. 8i/Ç; Almair (Munich Cat.), p. 68; Ballâl Cat., 25; etc.
156  MISCÈLÁNEOUS COLLECTIONS.

186 188.

Roshtu es-Safâ'.

Rauzat al-Safâ'.

Fols. 632; 14 in. by 9 in.; three vols.

A well-known general history in seven volumes, from the earliest times to the time of the author, Sayyid Muhammad b. Burhan al-Din Khâwând-Shâh (born a.h. 837, a.d. 1437), a great scholar, who originally belonged to Bukhârâ, but had settled at Balkh, where he was better known as Mir Khwând. He resorted to Herât, where he was much favoured by Mir 'Ali-Shîr, the prime minister of Sultan Husain Mirzâ, to whom the work is dedicated. Very nearly the whole of the work was written by the author himself, but he died at Herât, a.h. 963 (a.d. 1458), and the work was completed by his grandson Ghîyâb al-Din Muhammad b. Hâmid al-Din Khwând-Amîr (d. a.h. 942, a.d. 1535), the author of the Ihâlib al-Siyar fi Akhbâr Afrâd al-Bashâr (see above, No. 72). It would be safe to say that only those events which happened after the death of the author were recorded by Khwând-Amîr.

This work is divided into seven volumes:

Vol. I. Fols. 1–83; 41 lines in the central gold-lined column, each 6¾ in. long; and 65 written round the gold-lined margins, each 1¼ in. long; illuminated frontispiece; slightly stained by damp; written in beautiful small Naṣîhâ, with headings in red; copyist, Ja'far b. Fazl-Allah al-Rizwâl; dated a.h. 1001 (a.d. 1592).

Contents.

The Preface deals with the importance of the study of history, and further treats of what is requisite for the compilation of a good work on history. Account of the Creation and the Deluge; lives of the Patriarchs, Prophets, Kings of Israel, ancient poets and philosophers; account of the ancient Kings of Persia from Gayûmar to Yazadjiird, when the country was entirely conquered by the Muslim Arabs; included therein are also accounts of Philip and Alexander the Great.

Vol. II. Fols. 84–172; uniform in every detail with Vol. I, with which it is bound together.

It contains:

The genealogy, birth, actions, prophetic mission, and death of Muhammad; account of the great Khalîfahs: Abû Bakr, 'Umâr, 'Uthmân, and 'Ali; a detailed history of the first foundation of the Arabian Empire, the wars undertaken by the Khalîfahs, and the changes which took place in their time.

Vol. III. Fols. 173–240; uniform with the above.

Contents.

History of the twelve Imâms, all the Khalîfahs from after 'Ali b. Abî Tâlib to their final overthrow by Hâlâgû-Khân, a.h. 656 (a.d. 1258).

Vol. IV. (This is preceded here by the following volumes.) Fols. 240–373; uniform in size with the above, but written only in the centre of the page in small Naṣîhâ; 29 lines in a page, each 5½ in. long; frontispiece richly illuminated; slightly injured; bears an 'arz-didâh and several large seals of the owner (Muhammad Bashârât Khân, servant of 'Alâmgir); dated a.h. 999 (a.d. 1590).

It contains:

History of the Kings in Persia, from the time of the Muslim conquest until the subjugation of the country by the sons of Chingiz-Khân. It also includes an account of the minor Muslim dynasties that ruled over the several states of Tartary and the confines of India down to their overthrow by the successors of Chingiz-Khân.
MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

158

Begins:

History of the invasion and conquest of Persia under Chingiz-Khân; account of his reign and that of his descendants.

Vol. V. Fols. 373-498; uniform in every detail with Vol. IV, with which it is bound together.

Contents.

History of the invasion and conquest of Persia under Chingiz-Khân; account of his reign and that of his descendants.

Vol. VI. Fols. 498-593; uniform in every respect with the preceding volume, but bound together with the following one.

It contains:

History of the famous conqueror Timúr (Tamerlane), his sons and successors, down to the death of Sultan Abú Sa‘îd, a.d. 873 (A.H. 1468).

Begins:

جواهر ومماس ونادي شكري في قبس نصار باركاد: ابن آخا مزدک

Vol. VII. Fols. 593-632; uniform in every detail with Vol. VI, with which it is bound together.

This should be regarded as the eighth volume; the section of the history following Vol. VI, which contains an account of Sultan Husam, is wanting. It is headed

"المعجم المشابه في ذكر البلدان وتواريخ الزمان"

It contains an account of the famous conqueror Timúr (Tamerlane), his sons and successors, down to the death of Sultan Husam, in short. It is headed

خنابه در بدایه صماع وآتنه غنامه: بکلک نقرت وسمل بمعانع

See Rich Cat., 36 69; Morley (R.A.S. Cat.), p. 30 sq.; Rich (B.M.P. Cat.), i, p. 87 sq.; Ethé (140 Cat.), 21-75; Aunser (Munich Cat.), p. 72 sq.; Browne (Camb. Cat.), pp. 103-114; etc. See also Elliot, Hist. of India, iv, p. 127 sq., and Bibl. Index, pp. 58 and 114.

(David Anderson.)

PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

189.

Maqâsid al-Auliyâ fi Maḥásin al-Anbiyâ.

Fols. 128; 9½ in. by 6½ in.; 19 lines, each 32 in. long; written in fair Nasta‘îq, with headings in red; coloured lines round the pages; bears an inscription of the owner, a.d. 1186 (A.H. 1726).

An account of the Prophets from Adam to Muḥammad, by Abû al-Qāsim Mahmuûd b. Ahmad b. Abû al-Hasan Fâräuí (d. a.d. 607, a.d. 1210), or, as he is called by Hâji Khalfah, Farâhû (‘Imad al-Dîn Mahmuûd).

At the end there are appended very brief notes on the four great successors of Muḥammad, and the names of the Khâliðas are also enumerated (after the Imam Husan and Husain) from Mu‘awiyah to Al-Mustanijl bî-Allah, who was the 32nd Khâliâ of the race of ‘Abbâs at Baghîlât, and died, a.d. 566 (A.H. 1171).

Begins:

العدول منهَة الموجود با فنون ألوان اللغة الصالح لوعد اسولأ العلماء التعليم على

The copy described in Rich (B.M.P. Cat.), iii, p. 1059 (Or. 1859), contains extracts only from this work.

(David Anderson.)

190.

Ma‘ârij al-Nubuwwah.

Fols. 768; 9½ in. by 6½ in.; 25 lines, each about 32 in. long; written in good Naskh by two different hands, with headings in red; the first 57 pages are surrounded by illuminated lines; bound in stamped leather; bears several seals; changed hands, a.d. 1137 (A.H. 1724); two uniform vols. in one.

(David Anderson.)
A detailed history of the Prophet Muhammad, compiled by Mu'in al-Miskin, i.e., Mu'in al-Din b. Hājī Muḥammad Sharaf al-Dīn al-Farāhī al-Harawi (Hājī Khalfah, v. p. 608, calls him Mu'in al-Din b. Muḥammad Amīn al-Farāhī al-Harawi Miskin), who died probably a.h. 297, a.d. 1501 (see Rieu, B.M.P. Cat., i, p. 149). Stewart in his Descriptive Catalogue states that he died, a.h. 891 (a.d. 1486). Miskin left behind him several works, including the Tarīkh-i Murāwī (تاریخ مرووی), a history of Jews, describing their origin, sufferings in Egypt, etc.; the Rauzat al-Jannāt (روضہ الجنات), a detailed description of the city of Herāt; the Rauzat al-Wā'īzin (روضہ الوانیزین, a collection of forty Traditions); etc.

The present work was compiled, a.h. 891 (a.d. 1486), but Ouseley states (see Ethé, I.O. Cat., 138) that a large portion of it existed in a copy revised and corrected by Miskin himself as early as a.h. 866 (a.d. 1461). The contents are divided into two Daftars (parts):

Daftar I. Fols. 1–319, consists of a Maqaddimah or introduction, on fol. 8a, on praises of God and his last Prophet, invocations, prayers, etc., in five fiqās (chapters), on fols. 8b, 23a, 40a, 60a, and 80b; and two rukas (sections).

Rukn i, on fol. 95a, in eight biābs (subsections) with numerous subdivisions: (1) The epithet of God (العفو), as applied to the Prophets, fol. 95a; (2) Adam, fol. 105a; (3) Shīs, fol. 140a; (4) Isrā, fol. 152a; (5) Nāb, fol. 153b; (6) Ḥiḍā, fol. 167a; (7) Ibrāhīm, fol. 172b; (8) 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib, the father of Muḥammad, fol. 229b.

Rukn ii, on fol. 214b, in seven biābs, with numerous subsections: (1) Prophecies about Muḥammad recorded in the books of the former prophets, fol. 214a; (2) His surnames and names, fol. 270a; (3) His birth and infancy, fol. 273a; (4) Events from his 6th to his 13th year, fol. 296a; (5) Events from his 13th to his 20th year, fol. 298b; (6) Events of his 25th year, fol. 306a; (7) Events of his 35th year, fol. 315.

Daftar II. Fols. 1–110, consists of:

Rukn iii, on fol. 1b, in five biābs: (1) Muḥammad’s inspiration, fol. 1b; (2) Events of the 5th year of his mission and the emigration of some of his companions to Ḥabash (Abyssinia), fol. 25b; (3) Events from the 7th year of the Mission to the 10th, fol. 42a; (4) His ascent to Heaven, fol. 72a; (5) Allegiance of ‘Aqīb, flight of some of the Companions to Mecca, and other events of the 13th year of the Mission, fol. 157a.

Rukn iv, on fol. 160b, in 14 biābs (though it is stated to consist of only 12): (1) The flight of Muḥammad, known as the Hijrāh, fol. 160b; (2) Events of the first year after the Hijrāh, fol. 170a; (3) Events of the second year, fol. 178a; (4) Battle of Badr, including events of the third year, fol. 185b; (5) Battle of Uḥud, fol. 216a; (6) Fourth year, fol. 235b (this chapter is also numbered the fifteenth); (7) Fifth year, fol. 244b; (8) Sixth year, fol. 266b; (9) Seventh year, fol. 286a; (10) Eighth year, fol. 325a; (11) Ninth year, fol. 330b; (12) Tenth year, fol. 351a; (13) Eleventh year, fol. 361a.

Khātinah, on fol. 318a, in two biābs:

(1) Sensible Miracles, on fol. 390a.

(2) Spiritual Miracles, fol. 393a.

The book ends with an address to the Deity in verse. A full index is added to the beginning of each part.

Commences:

For other copies see Rieu (B.M.P. Cat.), i, p. 119 sq.; Boll. Cat., 128–130; Aun (Munich Cat.), p. 100; Ethé (I.O. Cat.), 138–144; Stewart (Descriptive Cat.), p. 22; etc. See also Hājī Khālī, iii, pp. 20 and 513; v, pp. 12, 251, and 608; cf. on the Turkish translation Fleischer (Dresden Cat.), 385; and Flügel (Vienna Cat.), ii, p. 391.

191.

Rauzat al-Aḥbāb.

Fols. 368; 11½ in. by 8½ in.; 23 lines, each 5 in. long; written in
good Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink; bound in deerskin; injured both at the beginning and end; dated A.H. 1011 (A.D. 1602).

A famous work, containing a full history of the Prophet Muḥammad, his birth, character, and actions, and also an account of his descendants, friends, disciples, and successors.

It was compiled at the desire of the Wazir Mir 'Ali-Shir of Herāt and completed, A.H. 900 (A.D. 1591), by Amīr Sayyid 'Abī-Allāh (with his real name Jamāl al-Ḥusaynī) b. Muḥammad Fuzl-allāh of Shīrāz. The author, who was famous for his sanctity, piety, and learning, was a nephew of Amīr Aṣīl al-Dīn 'Abd-allāh al-Ḥusaynī, and died at Herāt, A.H. 926 (A.D. 1520).

The whole work was divided into three maqṣūds (books), of which this MS. contains only the introduction and the first Maqṣūd, which begins on fol. 3a and contains a full history of the Prophet in three books or chapters:

1. Genealogy of the Prophet, including short notices of the Patriarchs and earlier Prophets, on fol. 3b.

2. History of his birth, life, and death, on fol. 35a.

3. The perfection and excellence of his attributes, his relations, etc., in eight faṣls or sections:

   (i) The wives of the Prophet, on fol. 304a.
   (ii) His children, on fol. 320a.
   (iii) His virtues and miracles, on fol. 325a.
   (iv) His attributes and boddily features, on fol. 340a.
   (v) His pious observances, on fol. 343a.
   (vi) His manners and habits, on fol. 347a.
   (vii) His prerogatives, on fol. 358a.
   (viii) His servants, followers, nurses, governors, etc., on fol. 361b.

The introduction begins:

After the translator's preface the work begins on fol. 3b, with the election of Abū Bakr Siddīq to the Khilāfaṭ. The work is imperfectly divided, but the following is the general account gathered from the rubries, which are far between: Apostacy of the people of Ḥaḍramaut and Kindāḥ, fol. 26a; conquests of the Muslims under the Khalifah Abū Bakr Siddīq, fol. 37b, and in Syria and Asia Minor, fol. 43b; the Khilāfaṭ of 'Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb, fol. 68a; victories gained over the armies of Persia and 'Irrāq, fol. 75b; conquest of Emessa in Syria, fol. 87b; second muster of the Greek armies, fol. 89b; death of Abū 'Ubaydah Jarrah, fol. 119b; appointment of Abū Mas'ūd Ashʿarī to the command of the army, the conquest of Persia, fol. 141a; second rally of the Persian forces, fol. 151a; conquest of Ra, the capital of the Persian 'Irrāq, and Ḍamṣīr (a tract of country in Khorāsān), fol. 166b; conquest of Persia (Fars) by Abū Mas'ūd Ashʿarī, fol. 170a; Khilāfaṭ of 'Uṣūnān b. 'Affān, fol. 180a; conquest of Cyprus by
Muʿāwiya b. ʿAbī Sufyān, fol. 189a; war between Constantine III, son of Heraclius (the Emperor of Greece), and Muʿāwiya near the River ʿUkā, fol. 191b; conquest of Africa by ʿAbd-Allāh b. Saʿd b. Abī Sharḥ, fol. 196b; conquest of the island of Selavonia (Saqāb) by Muʿāwiya, fol. 199a; diversity of opinion on the Khalifat of ʿUthmān, fol. 201a; the Khalifat of ʿAlī b. Abī ʿAlībī, fol. 249a; battle of the Camel, fol. 257a; correspondence between Muʿāwiya and ʿAbd-Allāh b. ʿAbd-Allāh b. ʿAlī b. al-Khaṭṭāb, Saʿd b. Abī Waqqās, Muḥammad b. Musliḥ al-Ansārī, and ʿAlī, fol. 301a; history of ʿUwain Qarnā, fol. 311b; correspondence between ʿAlī and Muʿāwiya, fol. 319a; correspondence between the armies of ʿAlī and Muʿāwiya, on the Euphrates, fol. 325b; correspondence between ʿAlī and Muʿāwiya, fol. 348a; Muʿāwiya sends troops to the Arabian ʿIrāq and Hijāz, and Imam ʿHasan b. ʿAlī makes peace with him, fol. 366a; ʿHasan promises loyalty to Muʿāwiya, fol. 369a; ʿAlī writes to Ziyād b. Ummayya, fol. 371a; death of ʿHasan, nomination of Yazīd as successor to the Khalifat, and the sad death of Imam ʿHasan b. ʿAlī, fol. 375b. Unfortunately the last folio is missing.

Begins:

ُالعهد للملك القديم المنام الكرم الركن هو التأول والآخر الصغير

Cf. Ricu (B.M.P. Cat.), i, p. 151 sq.; Morley (R.A.S. Cat.), p. 16; King's College, Camb., Cat., p. 103; Stewart's Descriptive Cat., p. 8. See also ʿHāj. Khāl., iv, p. 385; Ouseley's Travels, ii, p. 312 sq., and Catalogue, 318; Sprenger (Biblioth.), 32; etc.

(David Anderson.)

194.

Zafar-nāmah.

Fols. 537; 10½ in. by 7 in.; 19 lines, each 1½ in. long; written in very clear Nashk, with headings in red; illuminated frontispiece; gold ruled round the pages; new margins have been pasted throughout; an inscription on the flyleaf and another at the end indicate that this very old copy was the property of Muḥammad Ṣāḥib, a physician of ʿIrāq, a.h. 1071 (a.d. 1660), who had bought it at ʿIrāq al-Mahdi (Dolvī) and repaired it. Probably transcribed in the ninth century of the Hijrah.

This is a celebrated history of the life and reign of Timūr, by Maulānā Sharaf al-Dīn ʿAlī Yazāl (d. a.h. 858, a.d. 1451).

Begins:

رب نعم ويسر بالخير حمد اكتر مابارك مين يبكي الحكمة ممس

For the author, this work, and references, see copies described above, Nos. 73 and 74.

(David Anderson.)
195.

Zafar-námah.

Fols. 478; 8½ in. by 6 in.; 17–21 lines, each 5 in. long; written in clear Nasta'liq, with headings in red; slightly injured by insects; dated A.H. 1076 (A.D. 1665).

Another complete copy of the history of Timūr. It agrees with the first British Museum MS. (see Reis, i, p. 174, last paragraph) in being likewise headed Maqṣūlah I (book the first).

Begins:

حمدًا ... بوئتي الملك (James Anderson.)

196.

Tūzuk-i Timūrī

Fols. 71; 8 in. by 4½ in.; 15 lines, each 4½ in. long; written in clear Nasta'liq; paper covers; copied during the governorship of Prince Muḥammad Muʿīzz al-Dīn, in the 50th year of the reign of 'Alamgīr, A.H. 1118, A.D. 1707) at Multān, by Mullā Khān Muḥammad b. Shaikh Fath Muḥammad Anṣārī.

This is a Persian version of the institutes, political and military, forming the last part of the autobiographical memoirs of Timūr. See the complete memoirs usually named ملظوئات تیموری (the Mulḵzāt-i Timūrī), described above, No. 75.

The beginning of the present copy is defective. In the colophon it is called واقعات أُمِّر تیمور (the Wāqīyat-i Anūr Timūr).

Begins:

(Đavid Anderson.)
(c) HISTORY OF INDIA.

(1) General History.

200.

Gulshan-i Ibrahimî (vol. i).

Fols. 505; 11 in. by 7 in.; 21 lines, each 3½ in. long; written in neat Nastaliq; bound in plain leather, which is gilt-lined round the edges; not dated; it is stated on the flyleaf that some person bought it, A.H. 1178 (A.D. 1761).

This is Vol. I of a general history of India from the earliest times to A.H. 1018 (A.D. 1609), the year in which it was presented to Sultan Nasîr al-Dîn Ibrâhîm ‘Abîl-Shâh, the King of Bâjâpur (A.H. 988–1037, A.D. 1580–1627), at whose desire it had been compiled by the celebrated Mâhuîlîd Qâsim Hindâ-Shâh, surnamed “Firîshâh,” who was born in Astarâbâd about A.H. 960 (A.D. 1552). He was brought up at the Court of Sultan Murtâzâ Nizâm-Shâh, who ruled at Aḥmadnagar (A.H. 972–996, A.D. 1564–1587), where his father Maulâna Ghulâm ‘Ali Hindâ-Shâh had finally settled. Firishâh left Aḥmadnagar, A.H. 998 (A.D. 1589), after the death of Sultan Mîrîn Husain Nizâm-Shâh, from whom he had received many favours. He lived to a good old age, but there is uncertainty about the date of his death. The present work, which is celebrated for the impartial and unassuming style of its composition, is commonly called تاریخ فرشته (The Tarikh-i Firûshâh).

The present MS. contains a muqadâmah or introduction (on the tenets and early rule of the Hindûs and discourse on the introduction of Islam into India), two complete muqâlahs or books, and part of the third muqâlah:

Muqâlah 1. History of the Sultâns of Lâhor, known as the Ghanzawîshs, fol. 21v, from Sabkâbîn to the deposition of Khusraw Malîk, A.H. 582 (A.D. 1186).

Muqâlah 2. History of the Sultâns of Desh, fol. 79v, from the time of the transference of the rule to Shihâb al-Dîn Muhammad Ghur to the death of Akbar, A.H. 1011 (A.D. 1605). There is included in this book an account of the Turkish dynasty known as Slave Kings, fol. 836; the house of Khilji, fol. 131v; the Tughluq Sultâns, fol. 178v; Timûr’s invasion of Hindûstân, fol. 210v; the Sâyûl dynasty, fol. 217v; the Lâlîhs, fol. 230v; the Empire of the Moghuls: Bâbar, fol. 250v; Humâyûn, fol. 278v; followed by Shîr-Shâh and successors in the Sûr line, fol. 289v; Humâyûn again, fol. 311v; and Akbar, fol. 322v.

III. History of the Sultâns of the Dâkkân, fol. 362v, in six raâmâz or chapters, but the present MS. contains only the first chapter:

i. The Kings of Gâlbargah and Bâbar, styled the Rahmanis, on fol. 302v.

The muqadâmah begins:

پیش و وجود همه آبدگان پیش بقاى همه پادگان


(David Anderson.)

Khulâsât al-Tawârikh.

Fols. 576; 8 in. by 4½ in.; 14 lines, each 3 in. long; some of the pages are written diagonally, and some have red borders; written in clear Nastaliq; with headings in red; copied at Aḥmädnâgîd, v.r. 1156 (A.D. 1761).
A general history of India from the earliest times to the death of the Emperor 'Ālamgir (A.H. 1118, A.D. 1707), by Munshi Sujān-Rāi (sometime called Shujān-Rāi) of Ṭutiyyāla, who compiled and dedicated it to 'Ālamgir, A.H. 1107 (A.D. 1695).

The author has been misnamed Sujān (by Morley and Sprenger) and Subhān (by Lees and Elliot), see references below.

Contents.

Preface, on fol. 18; the author enumerates the numerous sources of his work, see fols. 68–84 (while in this copy their brief description and authors or translators are mentioned, the names of the works in most cases are left blank).

Account of Hindūstān and its ancient inhabitants, their sacred books, creeds, and castes, on fol. 9a.

General description of the 22 Šāhāhs or provinces including the Dākkān, Kābul, and Qandāhār over which 'Ālamgir exercised his sovereignty, on fol. 28a.

History of the Hindū Kājāhs from Jūlhdhistir to Pithaur, when the country was conquered by the Muslims, on fol. 92a.

History of the Muḥammadan dynasties of Hindūstān, on fol. 159b.

The Ghāzni kings, on fol. 161b; the Ghūrī kings from Shihāb al-Dīn, on fol. 182a; the Slave kings, on fol. 186a; the Kihlīj kings, on fol. 210b; the house of Tughluq, on fol. 235a; the Sayyid kings, on fol. 265b; the Lūdūr, with which is incorporated the Shārqi dynasty of Jaunpūr, on fol. 274a; the house of Timūr (Tamerlane), on fol. 289a, from Timūr to the death of 'Ālamgīr.

In the course of the last, which is by far the largest section, some accounts of the local dynasties, which had either usurped independence for some time or were independent before their dominions were annexed by the Moghuls, are included, viz., the Sultanāns of Multān, on fol. 304b; Shīr-Shāh and his successors, on fol. 350a; the rulers of Multān, on fol. 358a; the kings of Gujārāt, on fol. 388a; the kings of Bengāl, on fol. 405a; the Sultanāns of Ka-hāwar, on fol. 422a; the kings of Sindi and Tattah, on fol. 456b; the Bahmanī Sultanāns, on fol. 458b; the kings of Bījāpur, called 'Adil-Shāhs, on fol. 462a; the house of Qutb-Shāhs at Gulkandah and Haidarābād, on fol. 469a; the Ṣūrāl al-Mulkīyyah dynasty at Aḥmadnagar, on fol. 461a.

Accounts of the successive reigns of the great Moghul emperors are found as follows:

1. Bābar . . . . . . . . folio 292a.
2. Humāyūn . . . . . . . . 308a.
3. Akbar . . . . . . . . 333a.
5. Shāhjahān . . . . . . . . 514a.
6. 'Ālamgīr . . . . . . . . 522a.

The introduction begins:

Cf. Morley (R.A.S. Cat.), p. 69; Elliot, History of India, vol. viii, pp. 5–12; Lees (Journal of the R.A. Society, new series), vol. iii, p. 423; Ricc (B.M.P. Cat.), i, p. 230; Anmer (Munich Cat.), p. 84; Sprenger (Biblioth.), 221; etc.

(David Anderson.)

202.

Haft-Gulshan.

Fols. 291; 9 in. by 5½ in.; written in Šīkastāh-Nastaliq, with headings in red ink; soiled and injured; bound in stamped leather; probably copied towards the end of twelfth century n.

A general history of the Muhammadan rulers of India, compiled, A.H. 1132 (A.D. 1720), by Muhammad Hādi, better known by his title "Kāmwar Khān" (which he received from Bahādur-Shāh I, in the second year of his reign, A.H. 1129, A.D. 1708).

The author was also the continuator of the Jahāngīr-nāmah and compiled besides a general history of the Shūrūtārī Kings.

The present MS. contains a preface in which an account of the bloody feuds of the sons and grandsons of Aurangzib along with the principal intriguers is given. The remainder of the work is divided as follows:

First Gulshan (book), in three gulhs (sections):

i. The Muhammadan Kings and Rajahs, who reigned at Delhi and other parts of Hindūstān, on fol. 98.
ii. The Kings of Jaunpur, called Shariq-Sultāns, on fol. 138a.

ii. The Kings of Malwa, on fol. 142b.

Second Gulshan, in two gulbuns:
  i. The Kings of Ahmadabād and Gujarāt, on fol. 159a.
  ii. The rulers of Khāndesh, on fol. 184b.

Third Gulshan, in one gulbun:
  The Kings of Bengal, on fol. 190b.

Fourth Gulshan, in six gulbuns:
  i. The Kings of the Dakhani, called Bahmani-Sultāns, on fol. 196a.
  ii. The Kings of Bijāpūr, called ‘Adil-Shāhs, on fol. 211b.
  iii. The Kings of Ahmadnagar, called Nizām-Shāhs, on fol. 241b.
  iv. The Kings of Haidarābād and Gulkandah, called Qutb-Shāhs, on fol. 258a.
  v. The rulers of Berār, called ‘Imād-Shāhs, on fol. 262a.
  vi. The Kings of Bihār, called Barī-Shāhs, on fol. 264a.

Fifth Gulshan, in two gulbuns:
  i. The rulers of Tattah or Sindhel, called Jāmis, on fol. 267b.
  ii. The Kings of Multān, on fol. 270a.

Sixth Gulshan, in one gulbun:
  The rulers of Kashmir, on fol. 273b.

Seventh Gulshan, in one gulbun, which is wanting.

The introduction begins:

آيات توحيد وبناء تعميد أحسان تعالى وتقدس أزغيات وضوح

محل بالله

For other copies see Ricci (B.M.P. Cat.), iii, pp. 908a, 102a, xxiii, 103b, iv, 105b, iv, xi, 274b, and 132b; and Ricci (I.O. Cat.), 394. See also Elliot, History of India, viii, pp. 13-16.

(David Anderson.)

203.

الفاتح الحنب

Tuhfat al-Hind.

Fols. 806; 9½ in. by 6¼ in.; 17 lines, each 3½ in. long, written in clear Nasta‘īq. It is stated at the end that this copy was made.

A.H. 1182 (A.D. 1768), for Mr. Morison Robert at the request of Mr. Chambers. It was presented to the owner by Nawwāb Muḥammad Rizā Khān, A.H. 1771.

A general History of India from the earliest times to the reign of Farrukhsiyar. An account of the early Kings of Persia is also included in it. The author is Lāl-Rām b. Rāū Dīlāh-Rām b. Rāū Kunjamān, who compiled it, A.H. 1148 (A.D. 1735), in the 18th year of Muḥammad-Shāh’s reign. The author in the introduction enumerates the sources of information for his work as follows:

The first three volumes of the History of Akbar called the Akbar-nāma (see Nos. 78 and 208), the Tabqat-i Akbari (see above, No. 77), the Futūḥat-i Akbari of Fāizi (for the author see above, No. 30), the Ta‘rīkh-i Firīshthah (see above, No. 200), the Shāh-nāma of Firdausi (described elsewhere), the Ta‘rīkh-i Shamskir Khānī (described elsewhere), the Khulṣat al-Akbar (خلاصه الإخباري بين أبيات احوال الأخبار), an abridgment of universal history from the earliest times, by Ghīyās al-Dīn b. Humām al-Dīn, surnamed “Khvānd Amir,” the author of the Ḥālib al-Siyār, see above, No. 72, and Humayūn-nāma, who was much favoured by Bābur and Humāyūn, and died in Gujarāt, A.H. 941, A.D. 1534, the Ajā‘īb al-Makhlūqāt (جیاب المخلوقات), written in Arabic originally, by Zakariyā b. Muḥammad b. Ḥumām al-Qazwīnī, d. A.H. 682, A.D. 1283, the Jāhāngīr-nāma (see below, Nos. 211-213), the Shāhjahān-nāma (see above, No. 81), the Alamgīr-nāma (see below, Nos. 214-215), and the Lubāb al-Tawārikh-i Hind (لبيب التواريخ الهند) compiled A.H. 1100, A.D. 1688, by Rāū Bindrānā, who was Diwan for some time, first to Prince Dārāshikūh, and later to Bahādur Shāh I).

The work consists of four books:

Book I, on fol. 28. Adam and the Creation of the world according to the belief of the Hindus, of the ten autārs, and some particulars regarding the existence and duration of the world from the books of Fāizi (see above, No. 30), and others.

Book II, on fol. 21. Description of Hindūstān, viz.

(1) The Šūbāh of Bengal, fol. 21a.

(2) " " Bihār " 34b.

(3) " " Allahābād " 36b.
(4) The Šubah of Oudh, fol. 41b.
(5) ,, Agra ,, 43a.
(6) ,, Mālwa ,, 43b.
(7) ,, Dāka ,, 98a, in seven sections:—(a) The Kings of Khāndesh, called Fārūqiyyah, on fol. 98b. (b) The rulers of Berar, called 'Imāl-Shāhs, on fol. 106b. (c) Gujberagh and the Bahmani-Sultāns, on fol. 111a. (d) The Kings of Dījāpur, called 'Adil-Shāhs, on fol. 122b. (e) Ahmadnagar and its Kings, called Nīzām-Shāhs, on fol. 132a. (f) The Kings of Tulàngān, called Quṭb al-Mulkas, on fol. 146a.
(g) The Kings of Bidor, called Barīd-Shāhs, on fol. 150a.
(8) The Šubah of Gujrat, fol. 151a.
(9) ,, Ajmer ,, 222a.
(10) ,, Dehlī ,, 227. This chapter, after brief references to Aunzāpūl and successors, begins with the conquest of the country by Sultan Mu'izz al-Dīn Sām (Shīhāb al-Dīn Ghūrī), and is brought down to the third year of the reign of Farrukhsīyār, a.h. 1126, a.d. 1714.
(11) The Šubah of Lahore, fol. 177b.
(12) ,, Multān ,, 479a.
(13) ,, Tattāh ,, 482b.
(14) ,, Kāshmir ,, 487b.
(15) ,, Kābul ,, 516b.
(16) ,, Ghuznī ,, 517a.
(18) Kings and famous persons who have visited India, on fol. 539b.
(19) Rājāhs and Genta Princes who governed India before the Mughal invasion, on fol. 547a.

Book III, Irān (Persia), on fol. 563a, in two sections:
(1) The Kings from the reign of Gayāmār to the death of Yāzdigird, on fol. 563b.
(2) Ancient Greek Philosophers, on fol. 781b.

Book IV, various remarkable circumstances and conclusion of the work, on fol. 785b.
iii. His accession to the throne, fol. 20a.
iv. His war with the Moghuls, fol. 22b.
v. The rebellion of Khwajah-Jahân, fol. 23a.
vi. The resolution of Fīrūz in regard to the Khwajah, fol. 24b.
vii. March of the king from Tattah to Dehli, fol. 25b.
viii. The arrival of Qiwān al-Mulk, fol. 28a.
ix. The submission of Khwajah-Jahân, fol. 29b.
x. Execution of the Khwajah by advice of the nobles, fol. 31b.
xii. Interview with Shaikh Qutb al-Dīn Munawwar and Shaikh Nasīr al-Dīn Mahmūd, fol. 36a.
xiii. March to Dehli, fol. 38b.
xiv. Favours conferred on the city of Dehli, fol. 39a.
xv. Establishment of new regulations, fol. 40b.
xvi. The King's attention to his subjects, fol. 42a.
xvii. His leniency in punishing crimes, fol. 43a.
xviii. Insignia of royalty established, fol. 45a.

Qism III. In eighteen muqaddimahs:
i. The King's first march to Lakhnautī, fol. 67a.
ii. Arrival at Lakhnautī, fol. 67a.
iii. Battle with Sultan Shams al-Dīn and slaughter on both side of 180,000 men, fol. 49b.
iv. Return to Dehli, fol. 52b.
v. Foundation of the city and castle of Fīrūzah in the vicinity of Dehli, fol. 53b.
vi. Charitable endowments, fol. 56a.
vii. Interview with the author at Hānāsī, fol. 57a.
viii. Building of the city of Fīrūzābād on the banks of the river Jamna, fol. 58a.
ix. Arrival of Zafar-Khān from Sunārgāhīn, fol. 59a.
x. Second journey to Lakhnautī, fol. 62a.
xi. Sikandar-Shāh's seeking protection in a fort, and the fall of a bastion, fol. 64a.

xiv. Elephant hunt and the submission of the chief of Jāijnagar, fol. 70b.

Qism IV. In eighteen muqaddimahs:
i. Fīrūz desists from war, fol. 109b.
ii. The King's attention to the welfare of his subjects, fol. 112b.
iii. Letter from the Khalīfah, fol. 115a.
iv. The different durbars of the King, fol. 115b.
v. The prosperity of the country, fol. 122a.
vi. The cheapness of grain, and other articles, fol. 124b.

vii. The splendour of the court, fol. 126b.

viii. The renewal of two Hindú pillars to Firúzábád, fol. 129b.

(The pillar standing outside of the Dehlí gate is now known under the name of “Firúz-Sháh’s Látḥ,” and the place where it is buried is called “Ökhla.”)

ix. The answer of the king to one of the nobles, fol. 128a.

x. The royal buildings, fol. 139a.

xi. Regulations for the poor, fol. 142a.

xii. The different offices and domestic establishments, fol. 143b.

xiii. The different districts in the country, fol. 146b.

xiv. Hospitals and other charitable institutions, fol. 149a.

xv. The festivals, fol. 151b.

xvi. Singers and dancers, fol. 157b.

xvii. Several new inventions of the king, fol. 158b.

Qism V. In eighteen waqddínába, on the mabint or tussure of the King, Prince Fáth-Khán, the great Khánz, Malik, etc., and end of the reign, fols. 159a to end.

Begins:

قَالُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْمُّ وَإِلَلَّهُ الرَّحْمَٰنُ ﴿إِلَهُ﴾

Cf. Elliot, History of India, iii, pp. 267-373; Rieu (B.M.P. Cat.), i, p. 214b; N. Lees, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, n.s., iii, p. 445; Ethé (I.O. Cat.), 212-213; etc.

(3) History of the Moghul Emperors.

205.

Waqívát-i Bábári.

Fols. 278; 11 ½ in. by 8 ½ in.; 17 lines, each 3 ½ in. long; gold-lined round the columns; written in good Nastaliq, on tinted paper, to which new margins have been pasted; not dated; an old and good copy.

These are the Memoirs of the Emperor Zahir al-Dín Muhammád Bábárbár Báríls Türk, the conqueror and first Moghul Emperor of India (a.h. 932-937, a.d. 1526-1530), written by himself originally in Chaghátáí Türkí (for MS. see Ethé, I.O. Cat., 214, and edition of this work by Hilinski Kasan, a.d. 1857; and French translation by Pavet de Courteille, Paris, a.d. 1871), and rendered subsequently into Persian at the request of his grandson, the great Akbar, by Mirzá ’Abí al-Rahím Kháán (d. a.h. 1036, a.d. 1626-1627, see No. 107), son of Báíram-Khán. This translation was commenced, a.h. 998 (a.d. 1590).

Of the other Persian versions of Bábár-námáh (the Bábárbár-námáh, another name by which these Memoirs are known), it may be said that Shaikh Zain al-Dín Khwáfí’s (d. a.h. 940, a.d. 1533-1534; see Rieu, B.M.P. Cat., iii, p. 926) attempt was the earliest, but his translation contained a diary of eleven months only of a.h. 932 (a.d. 1525-1526), supplemented by a few faráma (in the original Persian). Next in order was a translation, styled ‘Túzk-i Bábári’ (the Túzk-i Bábári), which was commenced at the request of Búhráz-Khán by a Moghul of Ghází, Mirzá Páyándábáh Hasán, and completed, a.h. 994 (a.d. 1586), by a Moghul of Hísár, Muhammád Qalí (this version now exists in fragments only, see Rieu, ii, p. 799; Boll. Cat., 179; and Ethé, 215).

The present good copy does not contain the introduction, otherwise it is complete, and has been faithfully copied from some reliable MS. Its contents go down to the third of Múhammád, a.h. 936 (a.d. 1529), and stop abruptly:

شَهْيَنْ نُورٍ بِيْجُّ كَراَ برُكَىٰ فَرَسِتَادَ كَهْ كَوَالِئْرَا بِايْشُانَ سَيَرَدَ

The Memoirs begin:

اَللَّهُ إِنَّكَ دِرَادَ مَعَكَ هَشْشَ دُحَدُ نَدَهُ دُرِّتُ إِنَّهُ فَرَغَانَهُ دِرَارُدَ

Sálítí Pádasáh Sháh Ǧáší (in the Calcutta Review, July, 1887); ibid.