

سلسلہ مطبوعات اردو اکادمی، بہاول پور

A Descriptive Catalogue
OF THE
ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS
IN

THE DURGAH LIBRARY
UCH SHARIF GILANI
BAHAWALPUR STATE



PREPARED BY
Dr. GHULAM SARWAR
(ALIGARH)

URDU ACADEMY
BAHAWALPUR

**Collection of Prof. Muhammad Iqbal Mujaddidi
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137549

A

URDU ACADEMY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
URDU ACADEMY, BHAWALPUR
1959-1960

- PRESIDENT : Musarrat Hussain Zuberi
V. PRESIDENT : Brig. S. Nazir Ali Shah
SECRETARY : S. G. Shabbir Bokhari
MEMBERS : Maulana Muhammad Nazim Nadvi
Moulvi Muhammad Sadiq
Prof. Muhammad Azam
TREASURER : Anwar Sikandar Khan

URDU ACADEMY

BHAWALPUR

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PREFACE

"Uch" lies at the distance of 50 miles from Bahawalpur city (Bahawalpur Division, West Pakistan) towards the south-west. Formerly its name was only "Uch", but now it is divided into three parts; (1) Uch Bukhari, (2) Uch Gilani, and (3) Uch Moghala.

Uch Bukhari owes its name to Sayyid Jalalud-Din Bukhari, a notable saint, who came to Uch in A.H. 641, and, having spent his life in preaching Islam, died in A.H. 690. His descendants are the Heads of the Bukhari Order.

Uch Gilani owes its name to Shaykh Mohammad Ghawth Qadri Gilani, a direct descendant of the famous saint Shaykh Abdul Qadir Gilani (d. A.H. 561), who came to Uch in A.H. 887. He founded the Gilani Order, and died in A.H. 923. The present Makhdum, Hamid Muhammad Shamsud-Din Abdul Qadir VIII is the 20th Head of the Gilani Order.

Uch Moghala owes its name to the Mughal Officers who remained there during the Mughal rule.

Now we come to the Library at Uch Gilani. It is difficult to fix the date of the foundation of the library, but it may be said that it owes its origin to the founder of Uch Gilani. Soon after his arrival at Uch, he started a small school, and, somehow or other, he must have collected some books for his pupils. Later on when the school grew up and the number of the students increased, the library was enriched by a large number of MSS, on all subjects. Apart from procuring MSS. from the other places, permanent scribes were also employed by various Heads of the Gilani Order to transcribe MSS. for them, and a fair number of such MSS. still exists in the Library.

It is, therefore, clear that this library once possessed a very large number of MSS.

It may now be mentioned that a very important event took place in A.H. 1214, because of which a large number of MSS. appears to have been destroyed. From the very beginning the Heads of the Gilani Order had very cordial relations with the Ruling House of Bahawalpur State, but differences arose between Makhdum Hamid Muhammad Ganj Bakhsh III and Nawab Amir Muhammad Mubarak Khan, the third Ruler of Bahawalpur State (S. H. 1164-1186), whereupon the Makhdum Sahib built up a strong wall around Uch Gilani in A.H. 1185, and turned it into a Fort. As the Nawab Sahib died in A.H. 1186, no open fight took place during his reign.

During the reign of the succeeding Nawab, Amir Muhammad Bahawal Khan Abbasi II (A.H. 1186-1224), the former Head of the Gilani Order also died. He was succeeded by Makhdum Abdul Qadir VI, who died in A.H. 1201 and was succeeded by Makhdum Hamid Muhammad Ganj Bakhsh IV, better known as "Jang Awar"; and a severe fight took place between the two parties in A.H. 1214 in which the Nawab Sahib came out victorious and the Makhdum Sahib retired to Sind and died in A.H. 1221. The State Army marched on Uch Gilani and destroyed the wall and other buildings. The Hathi Darwaza and the ruined buildings still exist and bear witness to this event. It is believed that most of the MSS. were either destroyed or taken away along with other valuable articles.

The Makhdum Sahib's house remained in this condition till A.H. 1230, when his grandson returned to Uch Gilani with the permission of the succeeding Nawab Sahib Amir Sadiq Muhammad Khan II (A.H. 1224-1241). He rebuilt the houses, lived a peaceful life and died in A.H. 1284. His son and successor Makhdum Hamid Muhammad Shamsud-Din VI was a learned man, and

the author of several books, the MSS. of which still exist in this library. He paid his attention to the library, and employed scribes for transcribing his own works. Upon his death A.H. 1303, his three sons succeeded him one after the other. His third son died young and left a child, who is the present head of the Gilani Order.

The total number of Arabic and Persian MSS. in this library is 390 (Arabic 95 and Persian 295), and the following are the rare MSS. of this collection. Their details may kindly be seen in the Catalogue.

SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION

ا	=	'a, 'i, 'u.	ص	=	s.
ث	=	<u>th.</u>	ض	=	d.
ج	=	<u>ch.</u>	ط	=	t.
ح	=	h.	ظ	=	z.
خ	=	<u>kh.</u>	ع	=	'a, 'i, 'u.
ذ	=	<u>dh.</u>	غ	=	<u>gh.</u>
ش	=	<u>sh.</u>	ق	=	k.

(1) Holy Qur'ān (No. 1)

(2) Holy Qur'ān (No. 2), (Thirty parts on thirty folios).

(3) Holy Qur'ān (No. 3) translated in Kufi script.

(4) Holy Qur'ān (No. 12) in 7 volumes, transcribed in A.H. 1140.

(5) The Holy Qur'ān (No. 14) with literal Persian translation. It is one of the *best* MSS. of this collection.

(6) The Holy Qur'ān (No. 16) with literal Persian translation and Tafsir-i-Husaynī on the margin. It is a very fine specimen of calligraphy and is the *most valuable* MS. of this collection.

(7) مشكوة المصابيح (No. 32), a famous collection of the traditions of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad in two volumes. It is one of the *best* MSS. of this collection.

(8) MS. No. 33 containing (1) چهل حدیث (2) صد کلمه of Ḥadrat 'Alī (both transcribed in A.H. 978), and (3) چهل حدیث.

(9) شرف الدین ابو عبدالله محمد بن سعید بصیری of قصیده برده (No. 39).

(10) ابو محمد عبدالجلیل عظام بن تنبیه الانام of ربع اول (No. 112), preceded by a number of prayers. It is one of the *best* MSS. of this collection.

(11) MS. No. 113, containing prayers and designed on the lines of the above MS.

(12) ابو عبدالله محمد بن سلیمان بن ابی بکر الجزولی of دلائل الخیرات (d. A.H. 870), (No. 114)—a famous book of prayers. It is one of the *best* MSS. of this collection.

(13) A very small copy of انتخاب تذکرہ کشف المحجوب of ابو الحسن علی ابن عثمان ابن علی الجلابی السهجویری (d. after A.H. 465) No. 141.

(14) *شواهد النبوة* of نور الدين عبدالرحمان جامي (d. A.H. 898) (No. 165). It is a very fine specimen of calligraphy, and is one of the *best* MSS. of this collection.

(15) Ms. No. 173 containing the account of the 12 Imāms corresponding to Chapter VI of the above *شواهد النبوة*.

(16) سيد غلام علي بلگرامي متخلص به آزاد of يد بيضا (No. 196) a biography of Persian poets composed in A.H. 1145.

(17) Ms. No. 264 containing (1) a Persian version of *تحفة البدرية في اخبار نبويه*, a work on botany, and (2) a treatise on medical science.

(18) Ms. No. 269 containing 6 specimens of calligraphy and 77 paintings of saints, kings, princes, and poets.

(19) Ms. No. 270 containing 6 specimens of calligraphy and 77 paintings of saints and poets. It is a *very rare* collection of paintings.

(20) Ms. No. 271 containing 6 specimens of calligraphy and 33 paintings of kings and princes.

(21) Ms. No. 272 containing 40 paintings of kings, princes and princesses. It is *very rare* collection of paintings.

(22) *فردوسي طوسي* of شاهنامه (No. 282). It is a very fine specimen of calligraphy, and is one of the *best* MSS. of this collection.

(23) *تاريخ دلکشاى* (also known as *کتاب منتخب شاهنامه*) (No. 283) containing 75 illustrations and transcribed in A.H. 1126.

(24) *نظامى گنجوى* of *خمسه* (No. 286) containing 68 very fine illustrations and transcribed in A.H. 1073.

(25) Ms. No. 291 containing the great Mathnawi of سنائی غزنوى of *حديقة الحقیقة* and جلال الدين رومى in A.H. 1050-51.

(26) Ms. No. 292 containing a commentary on the first daftar of the great Mathnawī of Jalālu'd-Dīn Rūmī by مولانا جلال الدین واعظ بخارا.

(27) امیر خسرو دهلوی of قرآن السعدین (No. 299) containing 9 illustrations.

(28) مولانا جامی of یوسف و زلیخا (No. 305) transcribed in A.H. 1156 on a special kind of paper.

(29) مولانا جامی of لیلی و مجنون (No. 307) transcribed in A.H. 967.

(30) مولانا جامی of سلسلة الذهب (No. 308).

(31) مولانا جامی of اعتقاد نامہ (also known as عقاید (No. 309).

(32) مولانا جامی of صفات العاشقین (No. 314) transcribed in A.H. 985. It is one of the best MSS. of this collection.

(33) مولانا جامی of عرفی شیرازی (No. 317) transcribed on a special thin paper. It is one of the best MSS. of this collection.

(34) مولانا جامی of قصاید شیرازی (No. 318) transcribed on a special thin paper. It is one of the best MSS. of this collection.

(35) Ms. No. 379 containing 71 wise sayings and 2 mystical treatises transcribed in A.H. 1151.

(36) Ms. No. 381 containing (1) انتخاب مثنوی مولانا رومی by Emperor 'Ālamgīr A.H. 1068--1118. (2) صد پند لقمان حکیم and (3) مرآة التائبین transcribed in A.H. 1154.

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CATALOGUE

PART ONE
ARABIC AND PERSIAN

I. THEOLOGY AND LAW

(1) (a) HOLY QUR'ĀNS (WITHOUT TRANSLATION)

No. 1

fol. 99 ; lines 7 ; size 7.8" × 5.2" ; 5.5" × 2.9".

A portion of the Holy Qur'an written in Kūfī script on a deer skin. A piece of paper pasted on the fly-leaf shows that it was written by Imām Ḥasan ibn Ḥadrat 'Alī. The number of folios given on the same paper as 97 is incorrect. It is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 2

fol. 106 ; lines 27 ; size 9" × 5.5" ; 7.2" × 3.5".

An extremely fine, but incomplete copy of the Holy Qur'an in one volume, written in a beautiful hand, within double gold-ruled borders. The whole MS. has floral designs in gold. It is unfortunately damaged: nearly two parts from the beginning and two parts from the end are lost. The MS. now begins with

الْعَفْوُ كَذَلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ آيَاتِهِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَفَكَّرُونَ ○

(about the end of part 2) and ends with

قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَهْلَكْنِي اللَّهُ وَ مَنْ مَعِيَ أَوْ رَحِمْنَا فَمَنْ يَجِيرُ
الْكَافِرِينَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الِئِيمِ ○ قُلْ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ

(about the beginning of part 29). The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H. It is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 3

fol. 30 ; lines 41 ; size 12" × 7.6" ; 9.3" × 5.7".

A very fine complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān, written in a beautiful minute hand, within double gold-ruled borders. The scribe, whose name is given in the colophon as

عبدالباقي ابن جان محمد خوارزاده حاجي محمد حسين اللاهوري

has completed one part of the Holy Qur'ān in one folio: thus 30 parts in 30 folios. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. It is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 4

fol. 466 ; lines 11 ; size 11.3" × 7.3" ; 8.1" × 4.1".

A fine complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān in one volume, written in a beautiful hand, within coloured-ruled borders, and with an illuminated head-piece and end. Space has been left between the lines for translation. Some folios contain marginal notes in Persian. The name of the scribe is not given. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 5

fol. 245 ; lines 15 ; size 3.1" × 2.6" ; 2.2" × 1.8".

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān in one small volume, written in a very minute hand, and with diacritical marks only on certain letters. Folios 1, 2, 3, 244 and 245 have been written in a different hand. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 6

fol. 372 ; lines 15 ; size 4.8" × 2.7" ; 3.5" × 2.6".

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān in one volume, written in a minute hand, within gold-ruled borders. There are two seals : one on the fly-leaf and the other in the end, which read as follows:

[A.H.] ١٢٢ . كنه لا اله الا الله . عطا الله (٩)

A word after "عَلَّمَ اللَّهُ" is illegible. The name of the scribe is not given. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 7

fol. 459 ; lines 11 ; size 11" × 7" ; 8" × 4".

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān in one volume, written in a beautiful hand, within coloured-ruled borders and with an illuminated end. About four folios from the beginning appear to be lost. The MS. now begins with

إِلَى السَّمَاءِ فَسُورَهُنَّ سَبْعَ سَمَوَاتٍ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ۝

folios 12, 16—21, 43—44, 86—105 ; 219—230, 234—235 and 238 were damaged. All of them with the exception of folios 224 and the last three have been replaced by another scribe. Space has been left between the lines for translation. The name of the scribe is not given. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 8

folios 493 ; lines 11 ; size 13" × 8.3" ; 9.4" × 5.1".

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān in one volume, written in a good hand, on a thick paper within coloured-ruled borders and with an illuminated head-piece and end. Space has been left between the lines for translation. The name of the scribe is not given. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 9

fol. 455 ; lines 11 ; size 14.9" × 9.4" ; 10.2" × 5.7".

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān written in a good hand, on a thick paper, within coloured-ruled borders, and with an illuminated head-piece and end. Every chapter (سورة) contains the number of its words and letters on the margin. Name of scribe محمد دين ساكن دوكرانواله The date

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'an in 7 volumes in a good hand, on an ordinary paper and within coloured-ruled borders. In all the volumes space has been left in between the lines for translation.

Volume I contains an illuminated head-piece. The colophon of vol. I read as follows :

١٥ ذالحجه ١٢٨٨ هـ - فقير غلام قادر را از ياد گيري فراموش
نساژند

This date is also given on the margin of foll. 154.

The colophon of vol. III reads as follows :

تمام شد بروز ايتوار ١٥ ذالحجه ١٢٨٨ هـ - فقير غلام قادر (را)
بدعا يا (د) دارند

It appears that Ghulām Qādir is not the real scribe, for it is impossible to transcribe three volumes in one day. He appears to have read these volumes and has given the dates.

No. 12

Vol. I,	foll. 120 ;	lines 11 ;	size 6.7" × 3.7" ;	4.5" × 2.1".
Vol. II,	„ 116	„ 11	„ „	„
Vol. III,	„ 86	„ 11	„ „	„
Vol. IV,	„ 102	„ 11	„ „	„
Vol. V,	„ 93	„ 11	„ „	„
Vol. VI,	„ 83	„ 11	„ „	„
Vol. VII,	„ 108	„ 11	„ „	„

An extremely fine and complete copy of the Holy Qur'an in 7 volumes in a very beautiful hand, on a thin paper, and within double gold-ruled borders. Each volume contains an illuminated head-piece, while the last also contains an illuminated end.

Name of the scribe : محمد ميراد

Date of transcription : [A.H.] 1140.

This is one of the most MSS. of this collection.

(1) (b) THE HOLY QUR'ĀNS (WITH TRANSLATION)

No. 13

fol. 456 ; lines 11 ; size 13.7" × 8.5" ; 9.1" × 5.1".

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān in one volume in a very beautiful hand within treble gold-ruled borders. It contains an illuminated head-piece and end. It has literal Persian translation written in red ink and brief commentary in Persian on the margin. Folios 454 to 456 contain two *فالنامة*—in another hand. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H. There is a seal on the margin of foll. 454a which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ١١٢٣ الهى خير باد

No. 14

fol. 685 ; lines 11 ; size 7.9" × 4.9" ; 5.7" × 3".

An extremely fine copy of the Holy Qur'ān in one volume with literal Persian translation and brief marginal notes on certain folios. The whole MS. is written in black ink on gilded ground within double gold and coloured-ruled borders with floral designs throughout the MS. The head-piece : foll. 98b-99a, 193b-194a, 264b-265a, 348b-349a, 426b-427a, 496b-497a beginning with *سورة المائدة*، *سورة يونس*، *سورة ق* and *سورة الصف*، *سورة الشعراء*، *سورة بنى اسرائيل* respectively and the end are beautifully illuminated. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. This is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 15

fol. 516 ; lines 9 ; size 14" × 10.3" ; 9.4" × 5.5".

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'ān in one volume written in a fine hand, within double gold-ruled borders, with a literal Persian translation in red ink and a brief commentary in Persian on the margin. The original commentary, which curiously comes to an end on folio 226b,

appears to have been revised by two persons, who have added considerably to it. The marginal notes in two later hands are continued up to the end of the MS. It contains a beautifully illuminated head-piece. The colophon has been rubbed out, hence the name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 16

fol. 252 ; lines 14 ; size 21.4" × 13.7" ; 14.3" × 9".

An extremely fine and complete copy of the Holy Qur'an written on a thick paper in a beautiful hand, within treble gold-ruled borders, with literal Persian translation in red ink and *تفسیر حسینی* of *حسین الواعظ کاشفی* (d. A.H. 910) on the margin. This commentary was originally written in A.H. 897 for Mir 'Ali Shir Nawā'i, Prime Minister of Sultan Husayn Mirzā, ruler of Hirāt (A.H.). It contains an extremely beautifully illuminated head-piece and end. This MS. is a *very fine and rare* specimen of calligraphy and is the *most valuable* MS. of this collection. Unfortunately it has been damaged by white ants. Folios 245 to 252 contain *دعا بعد از تلاوت کلام الله* and *فالنامة قرآن مجید*

The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H. A piece of paper pasted on the fly-leaf shows that it was transcribed by "Yāqūt Raqam" in the reign of Emperor 'Ālamgīr (A.H. 1068-1118) and that its price was Rs. 10,000.

There were two persons who held this title : the first was 'Abdu'l-Bāqī, better known as Ḥaddad who was invited by Prince Aurangzeb in the later part of Shāh Jahan's reign (A.H. 1037-1068). He came from Īrān, and presented a large number of specimens of his calligraphy, for which he was awarded the title of "Yāqūt Raqam." He was famous for minute hand. He returned to Īrān but left many pupils. The second was Muḥammad 'Ārif,

a native of Hirat, who held the title of "Yāqūt Raqam Khān". He was the best of 'Abdu'l-Bāqī's pupils and was appointed teacher of the princes in calligraphy in Aurangzeb's reign. As 'Abdu'l-Bāqī "Yāqūt Raqam" was famous for minute hand, and as this copy of the Holy Qur'an is the best specimen of bold hand, it, therefore, appears that it might have been transcribed by Muḥammad 'Ārif "Yāqūt Raqam Khān" the pupil of 'Abdu'l-Bāqī "Yāqūt Raqam".

No. 17

Vol. I, foll. 388; lines 9; size 12.6" × 8.4"; 9.6" × 5.6".

Vol. II, " 462 " 9 " "

A complete copy of the Holy Qur'an in two volumes, written in a good hand, within coloured-ruled borders, and with literal Persian translation in red ink in a poor hand. It contains an illuminated head-piece and end.

Volume I begins with سورة الفاتحة and ends with سورة النحل;

Volume II begins with سورة بنى اسرائيل and ends with سورة الناس.

The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 18

Vol. I, foll. ... ; lines ... ; size ...

Vol. II, " 223 " 7 " 8.4" × 5.4"; 6.5" × 3.4"

Vol. III, " ... " ... " ...

Vol. IV, " ... " ... " ...

Vol. V, " 179 " 7 " 8.4" × 5.4"; 6.5" × 3.4".

Vol. VI, " 164 " 7 " ...

Vol. VII, " 227 " 7 " ...

An incomplete copy of the Holy Qur'an in a good hand within double gold-ruled borders, with literal Persian translation in red ink and brief marginal notes in Persian on certain folios. The VII volume contains an illuminated

head-piece and end. Volumes I, III and IV are missing. Fols. 207-227 of the VII volume contain دعا بعد از ختم قرآن : ساعت نوافل کلام الله and other prayers. The name of the scribe is not given. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 19

Vol.	I	fol.	...	lines	...	size
Vol. II	410	5	8.4" x 5.4"	6.1" x 3.4"				
Vol. III	...	...	...	...
Vol. IV	343	5	8.4" x 5.4"	6.1" x 3.4"				
Vol. VI	333	5	...	...		
Vol. VI	...	...	...	...
Vol. VII	334	5	8.4" x 5.4"	6.1" x 3.4"				

An incomplete copy of the Holy Qur'an in a good hand within double gold-ruled borders on a thin paper with literal Persian translation in red ink and brief marginal notes in Persian on certain folios. The VII volume contains an illuminated head-piece and end. Volumes I, III and VI are missing. Folios 32, 34, 41, 48 and 170 of Vol. II have been transcribed by a different person on a thick paper, and appear to be of a later date than the original MS. In these folios the headings of the Surahs are missing. The name of the scribe is not given. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There are three seals in the end of Vols. II, V and VII, which read as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۲۳۶ ز مہر شاہ جیلانی مد حیدر علی شداد

No. 20

fol. 61 ; lines 5 ; size 9.5" x 6.7" ; 7.2" x 4.4".

This MS. contains سورة الفتح ; fol. 1b ; سورة الواقعة ; fol. 15b ; سورة الملك ; fol. 34b ; and سورة الفجر ; fol. 40b. Fol. 45 is left blank. Fol. 46a contains

سُورَةُ الزَّلْزَلَةِ with marginal notes in Arabic and Persian. Fol 47 is left blank. Foll. 48b to 61b contain a Qasida in Arabic entitled Qasida Amali by Siraju'd-Din 'Ali ibn 'Uthman ibn Muhammad al-Hajjaji. This Qasida was composed in A.H. 569, and begins with :

يقول العبد في بدء الامالى لتوحيد بنظم كاللآلى

The whole MS. is written in a beautiful Naskh.

Name of the scribe سيد صادق على. The date of transcription is not given. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 21

fol. 35 ; lines 7-8 ; size 6.2" x 4.2" ; 4.7" x 2.4".

This MS. contains سورة الملك fol. 10b ; سورة يس fol. 1b ; سورة الواقعة fol. 29b ; سورة النبا fol. 25b ; سورة نوح fol. 17b ; Folios 15, 16, 21 and 24 are left blank.

It is written in a good hand within coloured-ruled borders and with headings in red ink. The last three Sūrahs are written in a different hand. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 22

fol. 36 ; lines 7-10 ; size 5" x 3.5" ; 3.5" x 2.1".

This MS. contains (1) Prayers fol. 1a ; (2) سورة يوسف fol. 3b ; and (3) سورة التغابن fol. 34b. Folio 3 has been transcribed in a different hand. Headings are missing. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 23

fol. 31 ; lines 6 ; size 6.2" x 4.3" ; 4.1" x 2.4".

This MS. contains سورة يوسف written in a good hand with heading in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 24

fol. 27 ; lines 7 ; size 9" × 5.6" ; 6" × 3.4".

Another copy of the same written in a beautiful hand with heading in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 25

fol. 77 ; lines 9 ; size 9.1" × 5.4" ; 6" × 3.2".

This MS. contains سورة الكهف (some folios from the beginning are missing and the MS. now begins with :

(سَاءت مَرْتَفَقًا ۝ اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَعَمِلُوا الصّٰلِحٰتِ اِنَّا لَا نُضِيْعُ

سورة فتحنا fol. 22b ; سورة الدخان fol. 19a ; سورة يس fol. 11b ; سورة التّغابن fol. 35b ; سورة الجمعة fol. 33b ; سورة الواقعة fol. 28b ; سورة القيّمة fol. 46a ; سورة النّوح fol. 44b ; سورة الملك and Part 30 (complete) fol. 48a.

The MS. is written in a good hand, written double gold and coloured-ruled borders and with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 26

fol. 27 ; lines 7 ; size 8.1" × 5.6" ; 6.6" × 3.9".

This MS. contains سورة النّوح fol. 11a ; سورة يس fol. 1b ; سورة التّغابن fol. 35b ; سورة الواقعة fol. 28b ; سورة النّوح fol. 44b ; سورة الملك fol. 22b ; with literal Persian translation. It is written in a good hand within coloured-ruled borders, and with headings and translation in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 27

fol. 66 ; lines 13 ; size 9" × 6.5" ; 7" × 4.2".

An anonymous MS. on the excellences of the Holy

Qur'ān, with an Arabic preface beginning with

الحمد لله المجدون - المجدان - المجدون

The book begins with

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم الذي خلقنا من طين طينة الله گفته است که اگر حق تعالی بنده را بعد از هر حرفی از قرآن هزار هزار فهم عطا فرماید

fol. 4b ; سجده تلاوة در قرآن

fol. 8a ; فصل اول در بیان فضیلت انواع تلاوت قرآن مجید

fol. 25b ; ذکر الله تعالی and fol. 24b ; دعا حتم قرآن

The MS. is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh and with headings in red ink. It is destroyed towards the end by white ants. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 28

fol. 60 ; lines 9-12 ; size 6.9" x 4.3" ; 5.5" x 2.7"

The MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) An anonymous treatise about the Sūrah's of the Holy Qur'ān beginning with :

در بستان فقیه ابواللیث می گوید که زید بن ثابت گفته است
که تمام سوره های صد و چهارده است .

(2) fol. 3a. فی التفال من کلام الله

(3) Verses of علامه الرموز about الشیخ السجاوندی beginning with

fol. 5a حافظ این نظم را یسئو کنون - تا ترا دروقف باشد رهنمون

(4) Index to the Holy Qur'ān stating with regard to each Sūrah whether it was revealed at Mecca or Madinah its beginning and end ; and number of its verses, words, letters, Rukū' and peculiarities of each Sūrah fol. 6a ;

(5) fol. 33a ; قال مصحف

(6) Prayers fol. 35a

Qasida, in Arabic, by Shaykh Muhyi'd-Din Abd al-Qadir, Ilant (b. A.H. 471, d. A.H. 561) beginning

شَرَعْتُ بِتَوْحِيدِ الْإِلَهِ مُبَسَّمًا
سَاخِمٌ بِالذِّكْرِ الْحَمِيدِ عَمِيْرًا

[fol. 46a ;

(8) Prayers, fol. 52a ;

(9) Forty traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, transcribed in Rabi' I, 1258.

The name of the scribe is not given.

(2) COMMENTARIES ON THE HOLY QUR'ĀN

No. 29

fol. 21 ; lines 11 ; size 9.6" x 6.1" ; 6.3" x 3.7".

An anonymous commentary in Persian on سُورَةُ التَّكْوِيْنِ beginning with :

اَللّٰهُمَّ التَّكْوِيْنُ مَشْغُوْلٌ كَرْدِ شَا رَا وَا ز ذِكْرِ خَدَايْ تَعَالٰي
بَا ز دَا شْت بَسِيَا رِي مَال وَا جَاه وَا عَزْت وَا شَان خُو د -

The MS. is written in clear Nastā'liq with Arabic text in bold Naskh and in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 30

مَصْبَاحُ الْعَاشِقِيْنَ

fol. 55 ; lines 11 ; size 9.7" x 6.2" ; 6.3" x 3.8".

A commentary in Persian on سُورَةُ الضُّحٰى by

بِهَاءِ الدِّيْنِ عَمُوْدِ اِبْرَاهِيْمِ نَبِيْرَةِ بَنَدَاغِي حَضْرَتِ مَخْدُوْمِ حَمِيْدِ الدِّيْنِ
نَا گُوْرِي ،

beginning with:

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَاءَ وَالطُّيْنَ

The author says in the preface that in writing this commentary he consulted certain trustworthy works on commentary and the works of Qāḍī Ḥamīdu'd-Dīn Nāḡarī (d. A.H. 673).

The MS. is written in clear Nastā'liq with Arabic text in bold Naskh and in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(3) TRADITIONS OF THE HOLY PROPHET MUHAMMAD AND THE IMĀMS

No. 31

مشكوة المصاييح

Vol. I, foll. 432 ; lines 19 ; size 9'5" × 5'6" ; 5'9" × 2'8".

Vol. II, .. 546 .. 19

978

A famous collection of the Traditions of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad by شيخ ولي الدين ابو محمد عبدالله ابن عبدالله الخطيب التبريزي who completed it on the last day of Ramadān, 737. This is the revised edition of an earlier collection of Traditions entitled مصاييح السنة by

امام ابو محمد حسين ابن مسعود القرا البغوي الشافعي who died in A.H. 510 or 516. Two folios from the beginning of Vol. I are missing. It now begins with :

الاول و ذكرها في الثاني فاعلم اني بعد

Vol. II. begins with : - كتاب البيوع باب الكسب و طلب الحلال - الفصل الاول مشكوة المصاييح has been lithographed at Delhi in A.H. 1268 and at Bombay in A.H. 1282.

Both volumes have been written in Naskh with headings in red ink, and marginal notes in Arabic and Persian in clear Nastā'liq. The marginal notes come to an end on fol. 376b. They again begin from fol. 965a and end on fol. 970b. Foll. 971a—978b contain an Arabic commentary on certain Traditions.

Name of the scribe حافظ اسدالله ابن شمیخ روح الله
Date of transcription—Thursday, Shawwāl 25, 1146.

No. 32

Vol. I, foll. 623 ; lines 11 ; size 13'5" × 9'5" ; 9'5" × 5'2"

Vol. II. .. 682

Another complete copy of the same in two volumes, written in a very beautiful Naskh within double gold-ruled borders, with an illuminated head-piece, and with headings in red ink. Both volumes contain marginal notes in Arabic in a fine, minute Naskh.

Vol. I begins with

الحمد لله حمده و نستعينه و نستغفره و نعوذ بالله من شرور انفسنا

Vol. II. begins with

و عن عمر بن شعيب عن ابيه عن جده ان العاص بن وائل

The name of the scribe is not given. The MS. is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. This is one of the best MSS. of this collection.

No. 33

This MS. contains the following three treatises :

(1) چهل حدیث

foll. 7 ; lines 11, size 8'5" × 5'8" ; 5'8" × 2'6".

A versified translation of 40 Traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad in Persian with a preface in Persian within gold and coloured-ruled borders and an illuminated head-piece, beginning with :

صحیح ترین حدیثی که راویان مجالس دین و محدثان مدارس یقین
املا کنند -

Both the Traditions and their translation is written in a beautiful Nastā'liq. The Traditions are written in gold and blue ink. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H.

(2) صد كلمه من حديث رسول الله
 foll. 13 ; lines 12 ; size same as above.

A versified translation of a 100 sayings of Hadrat
 'Ali ibn Abi Talib in Persian with a preface in Persian.

محمد ابن عبد الجليل العمري الرشيد الكاتب المعروف به وطواط

within gold and coloured-ruled borders, and with an
 illuminated head-piece. It begins with

الحمد لله على الطاف كرمه وانصاف ونعمه والصلوة على نبيه

Both the sayings and the translation are written in a
 beautiful Nastā'liq. The sayings are written in gold and
 blue ink. The colophon reads as follows :

تمت كلمة منبر كه بدار الحفوظ سمرقند بتاريخ نهصد و هفتاد و هشت

Both these treatises have been written by the same
 scribe, whose name is not given.

(3) چهل حديث

foll. 14 ; lines 7 ; size same as above.

A collection of 40 Traditions of the Holy Prophet
 Muhammad written in a good hand, within gold and
 coloured-ruled borders and an illuminated head-piece, and
 with a literal Persian translation in red ink. It begins
 with :

عن ابي درداء رضي الله عنه قال سئل رسول الله

It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H. The
 name of the scribe is also not given. It is one of the
 MSS. of this collection.

No. 34

چهل حديث

foll. 6 ; lines 13 ; size 9'6" x 6" ; 7" x 3'7"

A versified translation of 40 Traditions of the

Prophet Muhammad in Persian. The translation is the same as in (1) of the preceding MS. No. 33. The Traditions are in Naskh and in red ink, while the translation is in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

شیخ نصیر اللہ صدیقی

Date of transcription is not given.

No. 35

This MS. contains the following treatises:—

(1) چہل حدیث (1)

fol. 25 ; lines 12—15 ; size 8'3" × 4'8" ; 6'6" × 3'4".

A collection of 40 Traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, written in an ordinary Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. It begins with :

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم من قرء و حفظ أربعين حديثاً
من أمتي -

The name of the scribe of this treatise is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(2) آداب الحرمین (2)

A treatise in Urdu on the rules of performing a pilgrimage to Mecca, written in a poor Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. It begins with

و لله على الناس حج البيت من استطاع

The name of the scribe is not given.

Date of transcription : Sha'bān 14, 1266.

No. 36

حصن الحصين

fol. 243 ; lines 7 ; size 10'7" × 7'1" ; 7'7" × 4'5".

A collection of Traditions of the Holy Prophet

Muhammad with special reference to prayers
 الشيخ محمد بن الحسين الكنجي ابو الخير محمد بن محمد بن علي بن يوسف العمري
 الدمشقي الشيرازي الشافعي

who was born in A.H. 751ⁿ at Damascus, and died in A.H. 833. This collection was completed at Damascus on Dhu'l Hijā 22, 791. The MS. contains literal translation in Persian, in red ink, but the name of the translator is not given. It begins with :

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ عُدَّةٌ لِلْقَائِمِ -

The text is written in Naskh and the translation in Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe بهادر خلیف حافظ کورا صدیقی ملتانی

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H. It is printed at Calcutta in A.H. 1229. There are two seals on the fly-page, which read as follows:—

[A.H.] خان محمد گوچر ۱۲۵۶

No. 37

fol. 45 ; lines 18 ; size 9'6" × 6'9" ; 7'2" × 4'2".

Another copy of the same, without translation, beginning with :

قال الفقير الضعيف المسكين المنقطع الى الله تعالى -

Folio 1 contains an account of the life of the compiler. It is written in an ordinary Naskh.

Name of the scribe حافظ محمد یار

Date of transcription ; Ramadān 22, 1262.

Foll. 39b—45b contain prayers compiled by

ملا علی قاری, beginning with :

اللهم يا كبير يا سمیع -

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 38

fol. 46; lines 14; size 8'3" x 6" ; 6'9" x 4'2".

Another copy of the same with marginal notes in Arabic and Persian, written in a poor Naskh, and within coloured-ruled borders. It begins with :

قال الفقير الى رحمة الله محمد بن محمد الجزري عفى الله عنه

The name of the scribe is not given. The last folio is written in another hand.

It is not dated, Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 39

قصيده برده

A famous Qasida of

شرف الدين ابو عبدالله محمد بن سعيد بصيري

(died between A.H. 694 and 697) in praise of the Holy Muhammad written in a very beautiful Naskh within gold and coloured-ruled borders, and with an illuminated head-piece. It begins with:—

امن تذكر جيران بنى سلم مزجت دمعاً جرى من مقله بدم

The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H. There are four seals in the MS., one on the fly-page, two on fol. 2a, and one on fol. 16a, which read as follows:

[A.H.] 1192 سيد حسن بخش حسيني

It is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 40

fol. 36; lines 9—10; size 8'1" x 5'7" ; 6'3" x 4".

Another copy of the same with Persian translation in prose and verse with Arabic text in a good Naskh and Persian verse translation written in Nasta'liq in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. The Persian prose

translation is written in Nasta'liq on the margin. The first hemistich of Persian verse No. 95, fol. 22a and Persian verse of No. 161, fol. 36a are missing.

Name of the scribe

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 41

شرح قصیده برده

fol. 44; lines 20; size 8'6" x 5"; 6'2" x 3'2".

A Persian commentary on the famous Qasida Burdah by an anonymous author beginning with

بدانکه ناظم این قصیده سعیده که چشم بلاغت بطافت او ندیده

The MS. begins with an account of the life of the author. The text, written in Naskh, is overlined, and the commentary is in poor Nasta'liq. Some folios contain marginal notes, and some folios from the end are missing. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 42

شرح قصیده برده

fol. 60; lines 13; size 8'9" x 6'5"; 6'8" x 3'8".

Another Persian commentary on Qasida Burdah. This MS. is defective in the beginning. It now begins with:

مفلوح گشته چنانکه در بستر ماند و بر نمی توانست خاست

which is a part of the account of the life of the author. The actual commentary begins on fol. 2a. The text, written in Naskh, is overlined with red ink, and the commentary is written in Nasta'liq.

The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 43

شرح سفر السعادة

fol. 546 ; lines 19 ; size 10.11" x 7.1" ; 7.7" x 4.1"

A Persian commentary by

عبدالحق بن مہذب الدین ترک الدہلوی البخاری

(born in A.H. 958 and died in A.H. 1052 or 1053) on a large collection of the Traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad known *سفر السعادة* or *صراط المستقيم* compiled by محمد بن يعقوب بن محمد بن ابراهيم بن عمر بن ابى بكر بن احمد بن محمود بن ادریس بن فضل الله بن شيخ الاسلام ابى اسحاق الكازرونى المعروف به شيخ مجدد الدين الفيروز آبادى اللغوى القریشى اليمنى البخارى الشافعى -

(born on Rabi I, 729 and died on Shawwāl 20, 817). This MS. is incomplete: 113 folios from the beginning are missing. It is destroyed by white ants towards the end. It cannot, therefore, be ascertained how many folios from the end are missing. It now begins with:

و در نیاید که چند رکعت از نماز گذارده و به هیچ جانب جزم نتواند نمود و در صورت نسیان جزم دارد یک جانب اگر چه خلاف واقع است -

This is a portion of فصلی در نسیان رسول الله which is the 7th Bab of the نماز حضرت پیغمبر

The remaining Bābs are as follows:—

باب در زکوة و صدقات fol. 276b ;
 باب صیام النبی صلی الله علیه و سلم fol. 289b ;
 باب حج النبی صلی الله علیه و سلم و عمره fol. 318b ;
 باب اذکار النبی صلی الله علیه و سلم fol. 383b ;
 باب در عموم احوال و بطریق حضرت نبوی صلی الله علیه و سلم fol. 414a ;

خاتمة الكتاب در اشارت به ابواب چند که در آن احادیث مرویست

fol. 484a ;

(Subdivided into many small chapters). (For a detailed list of contents see India Office Catalogue No. 2656, p. 1441). The MS. is written in a good Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H. The name of the commentator appears on fol. 383a.

No. 44

ترجمة الأحادیث الأربعین فی نصیحت الملوك والسلاطين

fol. 26 ; lines 15 ; size 8" x 4.6" ; 5.6" x 2.6".

Persian translation of 40 Traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad by

شیخ عبد الحق الدهلوی البخاری

on the subject of advice to kings and Emperors, beginning with :

سیاسی قیاسی سے پروردگاری را ، کہ عدل را ، کہ مظهر صفت
وحدت و تیوینت اوست

The work is dedicated to Emperor Shāh Jahān (A.H. 1037—1068). It is written in good Nasta'liq with headings in Naskh and in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given.

Date of transcription : Tuesday Jumādā II, 2, 1138.

No. 45

تیسیر القاری فی شرح صحیح البخاری

fol. 313 ; lines 17—19 ; size 11" x 7.8" ; 8.8" x 5.8".

A Persian commentary on the famous collection of the Traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad by

امام ابو عبد اللہ محمد بن اسماعیل البخاری

137549

(born on Shawwāl 13 or 16, 1194 and died on Shawwāl 1, 256). It is compiled by

نورالحق الترك البخاری شاہچہان آبادی ابن شیخ عبدالحق الدہلوی
(died A.H. 1073). It is dedicated to Emperor 'Ālamgir
(A.H. 1068—1118) and begins with :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ
مَعَى الدِّينِ اللَّهُ أَمَا بَعْدُ أَيْنَ صَحِيفَةُ كِرَامَتِ وَنَمِيقَةُ شِرَافَتِ صَحِيجِ
إِمَامِ المَحْدَثِينَ وَ.....

Folios 2b to 6a contain an account of Imām Bukhārī, the reason of compilation and the account of his death.

This MS. is divided into 3 parts :

The first begins with باب كيف كان بدء الوحي الى رسول الله
fol. 6a ;

The second begins with كتاب الغسل fol. 124b ;

The third begins with مواقيت الصلوة fol. 219a ;

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with Arabic text in Naskh overlined with red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 14th century A.H.

No. 46

وصيت نامه

fol. 8 ; lines 11 ; size 8'3" × 4'9" ; 6" × 3'1".

A treatise containing 70 last wills of the Holy Prophet Muhammad made before Hadrat 'Alī ibn Abī Tālib, without the compiler's name. It begins with :

وصيت نامه حضرت رسالت پناه صلی اللہ علیہ و آلہ وسلم کہ

فرمودہ اند کہ یا علی

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink.

Name of the scribe

مرزا لعل

Date of transcription

A.H. 1265

No. 47 *El-Hawadith* no. 47
 foll. 40; lines 15; size 11'6" x 7"; 8'8" x 4'2"

A collection of 298 Sayings of Hadrat Ali ibn Abi Talib, arranged in alphabetical order, with Persian translation in prose and verse, beginning with:

خواسم که شرح این میصد کلمات که صحیح از کلام بوالحسن

In the opening sentence although the number of the sayings is given as 300, but the actual number is 298.

Both the text, which is written in Naskh, and the prose translation, which is written in Nasta'liq, are in red ink, while the verses, written in Nasta'liq are in black ink, within coloured-ruled borders.

Saying No. 83, fol. 12a is incomplete; sayings Nos. 91 and 229, foll. 13a and 31b respectively are missing; also the Persian prose translation of Saying No. 275 fol. 37b is missing.

The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription... Ramaḍān 5, 1166.

(4) SUNNI THEOLOGY

No. 48

الهدایه

foll. 275; lines 19; size 12" x 8"; 8'5" x 4'4"

A famous standard work on Theology and Law in Arabic by

بوهان الدین ابوالحسن علی ابن ابوبکر المرغینانی
 (died A.H. 593) with certain folios containing marginal notes in Arabic. It begins with:

الحمد لله الذي اعلى معلم العلم واعلامه واطهر شعائر الشرع

This copy is the first volume and contains the first 19 chapters. (For details see H. Khalifa, Vol. VI, pp. 479-495). It is written in good Naskh.

The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H. It is destroyed by white ants. There is a seal at the end of the MS. which reads as follows:—

خادم الفقراء مخدوم الملك سيد محمد حامد كنج بخش عبد القادر
حسنى الحسينى الجيلانى سنه ١٢١٠ [A.H.]

No. 49

رساله شرح كيدانى

fol. 37; lines 15; size 7.4" x 1"; 5" x 3".

An Arabic paraphrase of an original Arabic work by Kaydāni beginning with:

معنى التسميه بالفارسيه على التحقيق

It is divided into the following eight chapters:

- (1) فى بيان الفريض (fol. 6a);
- (2) فى بيان الواجبات (fol. 11b);
- (3) فى السنن (fol. 16b);
- (4) فى المستحبات (fol. 21a);
- (5) فى المحرمات (sol. 27a);
- (6) فى المكروهات (fol. 28b);
- (7) فى المباحات (fol. 35a);
- and (8) فى المنفردات (fol. 36b).

It is written in Nasta'liq. Fol. 1 is supplied by a later person.

Name of the scribe شيخ نورالله ولد شيخ عيسى سكنه درلوهري

Date of transcription, Ramadān 21, 1121.

No. 50

تقدالكم فى زيارة قبرالاب والام

fol. 66; lines 15; size 4.9" x 2.3".

An Arabic treatise about paying visits to tombs by

an anonymous author. About a folio or two from the beginning are missing. It now begins with:

التعريف والبطلاق باغواء جيسن الشيطان

It is divided into the following four chapters and a Khātima:—

- (1) باب الأول في مشروعية زيارة القبور fol. 3a;
- (2) باب الثاني في اثبات العلم والتدرك للموتى fol. 19b;
- (3) باب الثالث في كيفية زيارة القبور fol. 38b;
- (4) باب الرابع في جواز الاستمداد والاستعانة من القبور والخاصة في مسائل المتفرقة and أهل القبور fol. 59b.

It is written in Naskh with headings in red ink. The space for the heading of Chapter 2 is left blank. Certain folios contain short notes in Persian in a later hand, who has also made corrections in the text. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 51

ترجمه شرح وقايه

fol. 423; lines 19; size 9'1" x 5'1"; 6'4" x 2'9".

A Persian translation and explanation of a famous Arabic work *وقايه الروايه في مسائل الهديه* of *امام برهان الشريعه* which was itself an abridgement of the still more renowned work *الهدايه* of

برهان الدين ابوالحسن علي بن ابوبكر المرغيناني

(died A.H. 593) (see No. 48 above). The Persian translator and commentator is *عبدالحق سجادول سرهندي*. The work was completed in A.H. 1076, and was dedicated to Emperor 'Ālamgir (A.H. 1076—1118). It is divided into many chapters a complete index of which is prefixed to the work. (For details see India Office Catalogue No. 2590, p. 1395).

The name of the scribe has been added out of the of transcription—Sagander, Jussada, 17, 1120 A. nA

No. 52

شرح غنية الطالبين

Vol. I, foll. 384 ; lines 21 ; size 13'2" x 6'8" ; 8'8" x 4.6".

Vol. II, foll. 399 " " " " " "

A Persian translation and commentary on the famous Arabic work of Shaykh 'Abdul Qādir Jilāni (born A.H. 471 and died A.H. 561) on theology and law by

عبدالحكيم بن شيخ شمس الدين سيالكوتي

beginning with

الحمد لله على نعمائه والصلوة على سيد انبيائه و على آله و اجوائه

A note by a person named 'Abdullah on the margin of fol. 1b says that this commentary was written at the desire of Shaykh Balāwal Qādirī Lāhūrī. A detailed table of contents occupying 7 folios is prefixed to the commentary. The Arabic text is written in Naskh and overlined with red ink, and the commentary is written in Nasta'liq within gold and coloured-ruled borders. Some folios contain brief marginal notes in a later hand.

Name of the scribe

شيخ محمد زمان بن محمد مراد قرشي الصديقي

Date of transcription, Rabī' II, 5, 1113.

There are two seals, one in the beginning of Vol. I and the other at the end of Vol. II, which read as follows :

سيد حسن بخش چشتي الحسيني الجيلاني ١٢٢٨ [A.H.]

No. 53

foll. 232 ; lines 21 ; size 9'11" x 5'4" ; 6'8" x 3'5".

A Persian translation and paraphrase of an Arabic work of الصواعق المحرقة

شيخ شهاب الملت والدين احمد بن هجر الهيميني المكي

by an anonymous author. It contains a defence of the rightful claim of succession of the first three pious Caliphs—Hadrat Abū Bakr, Hadrat Umar and Hadrat

'Uthmān—against the Shi'as, originally delivered in a course of lectures at Mecca in Ramadān, 950. It differs from *كامل الدين بن فخر الدين جهرسى* of *براهين قاطعه* completed in A.H. 994 (for details see India Office Catalogue No. 2571 p. 1383) for this work was completed in A.H. 1150 (fol. 232b). Some folios from the beginning of this MS. are missing. It now begins with:

باشند که جمع نشوند مگر در بسیار از مردم

It is written in a poor, minute Nasta'liq, without headings except the Khatima (fol. 175a).

Name of the scribe

محمد بن محمد بن ملا محمد بن ملا غلام علی ساکن قلعه پخته

Date of transcription, Shawwal 22, 1150.

No. 54

عمدة الاسلام

fol. 79 ; lines 15 ; size 8'5" x 6" ; 6'2" x 3'4"

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām; being a collection of opinions and decisions of law-cases by an anonymous author, with a few folios missing from the beginning. Folios 1-7 of this MS. have been supplied by another person. It now begins with:

در جامع الکبیری آورده است اذا وصفت المرأة المبالغة من
الحکام المتوطينة

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

میرزا الله ساکن دارالسلطنة لاہور

Date of transcription—Saturday, Muharram 19, 1076

No. 55

جواب الفرائض

fol. 15, lines 9; size 6'5" x 4'9" ; 4'7" x 3'3"

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām in the form of questions and answers by an anonymous author beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين والعاقيه للمتقين مسئله بدانکه ايمان
اقرار کردن است بزبان

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a small seal on fol. 1b which reads as follows:—

[A.H.] ۱۱۸۵ حامد الله القادر

No. 56

fol. 15 ; lines 8 ; size 10'5" × 7'2" ; 6'7" × 3'2".

Another copy of the same with commentary beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين والعاقيه للمتقين حمد و ثنای مرا
ایزدی را سزد که جمله عالم در تحت تصرف اوست -

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

سید عبدالرسول ولد سید روشن شاه ولد میر محمد حسین شاه

Date of transcription A.H. 1211.

No. 57

fol. 52 ; size 8'4" × 5'8" ; 6'1" × 3".

Another copy of the same with commentary beginning with :

حمد و ثنا مرا ایزدی را سزد که جمله عالم در تحت تصرف اوست -

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. The colophon reads as follows:—

حق و یلک مراد شاه بن سید حمزه شاه

No. 58.

fol. 26 ; lines 15 ; size 9'8" × 6" ; 7" × 3'4".

An anonymous treatise on the rites and observances

of Islām in the form of questions and answers without the author's name and beginning with :

حمد متواتر و ثنائى متكاثر من حضرت پي نياز را كه انعام او
عام است -

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription—Dhu'l-Hija 12, 1174.

No. 59

حفظ الايمان

fol. 23 ; lines 11 ; size 10'8" × 6'7" ; 7'3" × 4'7".

A treatise on the preservation of faith by
حسام الدين بن محمد نجومى beginning with :

ربنا آتنا من لدنك رحمة اما بعد هنى گوید فقير
بى بضاعت

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe مولوى عبدالكريم

Date of transcription—Dhu'l-Qa'da, 1177.

Place of transcription—Multan.

No. 60

حلاوة المصلى

fol. 37 ; lines 11 ; size 10" × 7" ; 7'5" × 4'2".

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām by an anonymous author, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العلمين اسم هذا الكتاب حلاوة المصلى

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with Arabic quotations in Naskh, within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription—A.H. 1178.

No. 61

fol. 95; lines 16; size 8'1" x 6'1"; 6'2" x 4'2".

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām in the form of questions and answers. Some folios from the beginning are missing. The name of the book and that of its author are not known. It begins with:

والمفروضات والتوفيق منه

Name of the scribe الحسيني الكرمانى عطا الله

Date of transcription—Rajab 15, 1098.

It was transcribed for مير فخرالدين حسين

There is a seal on fol. 1a, which reads as follows:

[A.H.] 1190 سید حسن بخش حسینی

No. 62

ذبح نامه

fol. 11, lines 14; size 10'2" x 6'2"; 8" x 4".

A treatise containing rules about sacrificing animals and birds by an anonymous author beginning with:

در بیان ذبح سنه در ذبح شتر نحر است و در گاو و گوسپند
ذبح است -

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

حافظ محمد ولد مغفور مرحوم میان احمد عرف گوچر

Date of transcription—Saturday, Şafâr 5, 1207.

No. 63

شیطان نامه

fol. 9, lines 11; size 8'3" x 6'3"; 6'8" x 3'6".

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām in the form of questions and answers between the Holy Prophet Muhammad and the Satan by an anonymous author, beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العلمين والعاقيه للمستقين . . . بدان ای عزیز این

خطان نامہ است۔

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H. There is a big seal on fol. 9b, which reads as follows:—

مخدوم القراء مخدوم الملک سید محمد حامد کنج بخش عبد القادر
حسنى الحسينى الجيلانى سنة ١٢١٠ [A.H.]

No. 64

تكميل الايمان و تقوية الايقان

fol. 107 ; lines 13 ; size 10'2" x 6'9" ; 7'1" x 3'9".

A treatise on the exposition of faith by

شيخ عبدالحق بن سيف الدين الترك الدهلوى البخارى

(born in A.H. 958 and died in A.H. 1052 or 1053) beginning with ;—

الحمد لله رب العلمين اما بعد ميگويد فقير حقير اضعف
عباد الله القوى البارى عبدالحق بن سيف الدين الترك الدهلوى
البخارى -

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh. It is destroyed towards the end by white ants. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 107a, which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ١٢٣٦ عبده فقير دين محمد قادرى

No. 65

دافع الملحدین

fol. 44 ; lines 11 ; size 8'4" x 5'9" ; 6" x 4'2".

A treatise denouncing the views of the heretics by
ابراهيم بن فضل الله beginning with :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم حضرت حماد بن اسود قال سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول ان من

محمد عليه السلام

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

احمد المحمدى مرید سلسلہ عالیہ حضرت سلطان سید احمد کبیر

It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 66

برهان العارفين

fol. 36 ; lines 15 ; size 10'4" x 6'3" ; 7'9" x 4'7".

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām by an anonymous author, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين والعاقيه للمتقين بدانکه درین نسخه
مختصر

The work is divided into 24 small chapters.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

عبدالحکیم ولد میان حامد

It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 67

fol. 49 ; lines 13 ; size 10'1" x 7" ; 7'3" x 4'6".

Another copy of the same. The table of contents given in the beginning of this MS. is incorrect. Chapter 23 and the last folio are missing. It is written in a poor Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 68

اساس الاسلام

fol. 15, lines 15 ; size 10'4" x 6'3" ; 7'7" x 4'4".

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām by an

anonymous author, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين بدان ای فرزند که حضرت رسالت پناه
صلی الله تعالی علیه وسلم فرموده اند که

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 69

fol. 98 ; lines 12 ; size 10'1" × 7" ; 7'3" × 4'5".

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām in the form of questions and answers by an anonymous author, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين حمد متواتر و ثنای متکثیر مر حضرت
بے نیاز را که انعام او عام است این کتابیست معظم
و مکرم

(This MS. differs from No. 58 above).

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 70

fol. 21 ; lines 13 ; size 8'9" × 6'7" ; 6'9" × 3'8".

A treatise on the rites and observances of Islām by an anonymous author, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد این چند مسایلی است دینی
که از کتاب مرآت الصفا انتخاب نموده شد -

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 71

fol. 8 ; lines 13 ; size 9'7" × 6'2" ; 6'9" × 3'9".

A treatise describing the conditions of the believers and the non-believers and the dead bodies in graves in the form of questions and answers. Twenty-five questions were put to Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī (born A.H. 471 and died A.H. 561) and his answers were taken down by Sayyid Yusuf Maḥmūd. It begins with :

الحمد لله رب العلمين بدانکه این ذکر است در دانستن
احوال مومنان و کافران و کیفیت مردگان در گور

It is written in an ordinary Nata'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 72

fol. 24 ; lines 9—12 ; size 6'7" × 5" ; 5" × 3'5".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—13a ————— حکایت دزد و قاضی

A story of a thief and a judge by way of a dialogue explaining various verses of the Holy Qur'ān and Traditions of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد بدانکه حکایت دزد و قاضی
علیه الرحمة والغفران

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe محمد ادریس خلف حافظ محمد مسعود مرحوم

It is not dated. Apparently end of 13th century A.H.

(2) Folios 14b—16a contain a list of words with their numerical value, beginning with حمد = 52.

(3) foll. 18b—20a رساله مواعظ الحکما

A very small treatise containing advice to kings and emperors beginning with :

بدان ارشدک الله تعالى فی الدارين که این کتابت مشتمل
بر وعظ و نصیحت

Some folios from the end are missing.

(4) Folios 21b—24b contain an introduction to شيخ محي الدين عربي of شجرة نعمانيه , مفتاح الاسرار by زين العابدين the actual work, which consisted of one مقدمه , twelve فتحة and a خاتمه is missing. Therefore the name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 73

fol. 178 ; lines 19, size 10'5" × 6'5" ; 7'2" × 4'1".

A fragment of a Persian treatise on law without a beginning or end. It opens abruptly :

آنچه تو گرفتی نیز ترا حلال است پس ما را معلوم شد که اگر چه به پسر خود داده بود ، باین کیفیت روا بود ، مسئله - اگر مردی زکوة بمکاتبت کسی می دهد روا بود -

It is evidently a portion of کتاب فی الزکوة

There are 15 other books (کتاب) in this MS. subdivided into various Fasls and Bābs. The name of the author and the book is not known. It is written in Naskh.

The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 74

fol. 157 ; lines 14 ; size 8'5" × 5'4" ; 6" × 3".

A fragment of a Persian treatise on law without beginning and end. It opens abruptly :

هم پیوسته و بعضی نرم و بعضی درشت چیز است و چیزی سخت ، جای نشیب و جای فراز چندی زمین برومند و چندی شوره و الوان آن مختلف و معدنها و نباتات و ثمرات آن مختلف پس لابد صنعی بدین معنی نباشد بجز صنع صانع عالم قدیم قادر حکیم -

This is evidently a portion of a chapter on the existence of God. The work is divided into Bābs, subdivided into Fasls.

The book was written during the reign of Abu Bakr Sād Zangi, the Atābek of Fārs whose name appears on fol. 157, for the author praises for his life and prosperity. The name of the book and that of the author are not known. It is written in Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 75

fol. 240 ; lines 15 ; size 8'5" × 4'8" ; 6'6" × 3".

A compendium of Muslim theology and law by an anonymous author. Ten folios from the beginning are missing. The MS. now begins with :

سیوم میت و آب آن مقدار است کہ یکی را از میان این سہ نفر
بس کند -

This is evidently a portion of کتاب الطہارة. The work is divided into 5 kitābs :

(1) کتاب الطہارة (the heading of this chapter is missing) fol. 44a ; (2) کتاب الصلوة (3) کتاب الزکوة fol. 160a ; (4) کتاب الصوم fol. 180b ; and (5) کتاب الحج fol. 213b. Folio 236 is missing.

It is written in Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 76

fol. 90 ; lines 18 ; size 10'4" × 7'1" ; 7'9" × 4'8".

A compendium of the religious and civil law by an anonymous author, beginning with :

الحمد للمنعم الجواد وله جود بدان اسعدک الله تعالی
فی الدارين کہ طلب علم فریضہ است و نامہ کتابہ

The work is divided into 63 chapters. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The first four and the last five

folios have been supplied by a later hand.

Name of the scribe

عیسوی

Date of transcription

فی وقت ظهر یوم چهار شنبه

(the month and the year is missing). Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 77

بحر السعادات

fol. 375 ; lines 21 ; size 11.7" × 7.1" ; 8.1" × 4.2".

A defective fragment of a compendium of religious and civil law without a beginning and end, and consisting of 12 chapters and a Khātima. It now begins with

همه خلایق بتو بخشیده اند و چندانکه درجه همه است ازان تو
مثل آنست -

It is written in a good Nasta'liq and some portions in Nim Shikasta. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 78

fol. 76 ; lines 9—12 ; size 6.8" × 4.4" × 2.3" and 5.4" × 2.8".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) Foll. 1—39a—A short treatise on the rites and observances of Islam divided into an introduction and 5 chapters, beginning with :

لک الحمد یا علم - اما بعد این رساله ایست مختصر از علوم
فرائض و واجبات و سنن و مستحب

It is written in Nasta'liq with headings in red ink.

Name of the scribe محمد ادریس خلف حافظ محمد مسعود

It is not dated. Apparently end of 13th century A.H.

(2) Folia 41b—44a contain matters allowed by religion and prohibited by it, beginning with

بدانکه بنده آزموده شد در میان اینکه اطاعت کند الله تعالی
را تا ثواب داده شود

These are also written by the same scribe.

Folios 45—49 are left blank.

(3) Folios 50*b*—58*a* contain a poem of 27 stanzas in Bahāwalpūri dialect. The author of this poem is مخدوم حامد محمد شمس الدین سادس، the 16th Head of the Gilāni Order. He is the author of several works, and composed verses in Persian, Urdū and Bahāwalpūri with the تخلص of سید. He left 3 collections of miscellaneous verses and 2 dīwāns (see Nos. 341—345). He died in A.H. 1303.

It is also written by the same scribe in Nasta'liq with headings and تخلص in red ink. (4) Foll. 59*b*—76*a* contain an account of the effect of movement of stars on building houses, etc. and a beginning with : قمر، فصل در احوال قمر

It is also written by the same scribe in Naskh with headings in red ink. It is not dated. Apparently end of 13th century A.H.

No. 79

foll. 32 ; lines 11 ; size 8'2" × 5'4" ; 5'3" × 2'7".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) Foll. 1*b*. Same as No. 78(*a*) above ; (2) Foll. 3*b*—21*a*. Same as No. 78 (1) above ; (3) Foll. 23*b*—29*b*. Same as No. 78(3) above. Foll. 30—32 are left blank.

The whole MS. is written in good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe : خیر محمد. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(5) SHĪ'A THEOLOGY

No. 80

سراج الايمان

foll. 121 ; lines 15 ; size 8'2" × 4'5" ; 5'4" × 2'3".

A treatise in support of the truth of the Shi'a religion

by محمد صدرالدین علی المتخلص بالهی لشهر بمسح الزمان beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمین بعده چنین گوید فقیر حقیر

It is divided into an introduction and five fasls :

(1) فصل در احادیث که fol. 32a ; (2) فصل در ذکر غدیر (1) fol. 47a ; (3) [The heading is missing] ; (4) فصل در دلایلی که از افعال و اقوال سلف مستنبط شود fol. 80-a ; (5) [The heading is missing]. It is written in fair Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 81

fol. 331 ; lines 17 ; size 6'6" x 4" ; 5" x 2'7".

A defective fragment of an anonymous treatise on Shi'a Theology without the author's name, and beginning with :

خطبه خوانده فرمود : ای مردمان و الله !

It is divided into several chapters subdivided into many fasls. Several folios are missing at both ends.

It is written in good Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 82

fol. 119 ; lines 19 ; size 12" x 7'7" ; 8'7" x 4'6".

A defective fragment of an anonymous work in support of the right of Hadrat 'Alī and other Imāms to the Imāmate. Nine folios from the beginning are missing. The MS. now begins with :

قدما تسعه می کند و جاعة حشویه و شیبیه می گویند الله تعالی
را جسم است -

The work is divided into some chapters. A large number of folios from the end are missing.

It is written in good Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh, and with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(6) PRAYERS

No. 83

fol. 266 ; lines 6—8 ; size 4'7" × 3'2" ; 4" × 2".

A collection of prayers with selections from the Holy Qur'ān, beginning with :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْأَعْظَمِ الَّذِي لَا يَضُرُّ

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 84

fol. 160 ; lines 8 ; size 5" × 3'8" ; 3'8" × 2".

A collection of prayers with selections from the Holy Qur'ān, beginning with :

الهِ أَنْتَ مَقْصُودِي وَرِضَاكَ مَطْلُوبِي

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 85

fol. 200 ; lines 11 ; size 6'4" × 3'2" ; 5'4" × 2'1".

A collection of prayers with selections from the Holy Qur'ān, beginning with :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ *

It is written in good Naskh, within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There were two seals on fol. 299a, both of which have been rubbed out.

No. 86

fol. 107 ; lines 8 ; size 5'9" × 4'5" ; 5" × 3".

A collection of prayers beginning with a **مطلب** involving help from Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī :

ز درد هجر تو بس بی قرارم برای وصل تو بس انتظارم
بشرف قرب تو امید دارم شوم خوش دل اگر از درد رآئی
کجائی شاه محی الدین کجائی ؟
چرا در کار مشکل من نیائی ؟

It is written partly in poor Naskh and partly in poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 87

fol. 25 ; lines 5 ; size 5'4" × 3'5" ; 3'8" × 2'6".

A fine, but incomplete, collection of prayers beginning with :

الحمد لله على ما مضى

It is written in a beautiful Naskh within double gold and coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 3a, which reads as follows:

سید حسن بخش حسینی ۴۱۹۰ [A.H.]

No. 88

fol. 170 ; lines 5 ; size 4" × 2'4" ; 2'6" × 1'4".

A collection of prayers with literal translation in Persian, beginning with :

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H. Name of the scribe is **علی بن ابی طالب**.

No. 89

foll. 155 ; lines 6—7 ; size 6'8" × 4'5" ; 4'6" × 2'8".

A collection of prayers with their effects, beginning with :

ذکر پنجاهم در ورد هفته الحمد لله رب العالمين -

Folios 58—71 and 150—155 contain literal translation in Persian in red ink.

It is written in Naskh within coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe بهادر صدیقی ملتانى

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 90

foll. 80 ; lines 9 ; size 7'2" × 4'3" ; 4'5" × 2'3".

A collection of prayers beginning with:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 91

درود اکبر

foll. 24 ; lines 9—11 ; size 7'6" × 5'1" ; 5'5" × 3'4".

A book of prayers beginning with :

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ

It is written in a good Naskh. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 92

foll. 44 ; lines 7 ; size 7'2" × 4'4" ; 5'5" × 2'7".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Folios 5b—36b contain literal translation in Persian in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 93

fol. 66 ; lines 7 ; size 6'7" × 4'6" ; 4'7" × 3".

A collection of prayers with literal translation in red ink, beginning with :

استاد دعای عکشه اینست

It is written in Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 94

fol. 77 ; lines 10—14 ; size 6'4" × 3'9" ; 5" × 2'5"

A collection of prayers beginning with :

بسم الله ذی الشان العظیم -

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in good Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 95

fol. 51 ; lines 8 ; size 6'3" × 4'3" ; 5'1" × 3'1".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

یا سميع الدعاء

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 96

fol. 39 ; lines 9—11 ; size 6'2" × 4'3" ; 5'2" × 2'5".

A collection of prayers and selections from the Holy Qur'an beginning with :

یا حافظ نوح فی الماء

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

حافظ خیر محمد

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 97

fol. 207 ; lines 8 ; size 5'4" × 3'6" ; 4'1" × 2'1".

A collection of a large number of prayers beginning with :

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الْاِمَانِ الْاِمَانِ

Some prayers contain lateral translation in Persian written in red ink. It is written in Naskh.

Name of the scribe

حافظ خیر محمد

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 98

fol. 129 ; lines 8—9 ; size 5'5" × 3'7" ; 4'3" × 2'6".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰی سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

حافظ خیر محمد

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 99

fol. 32 ; lines 6—9 ; size 5'3" × 3'6" ; 3'8" × 2'5".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اسناد دعاء گنج العرش کہ گرد بگرد عرش نوشتہ

It also contains a مستزاد in Panjābī of a certain poet with "بخشا" as his تخلص beginning with :

آس دلدار پیارے باجوں کون کرے دلداری تے غمخواری

صبر آرام قرار گیوسے ہر دم گریہ زاری برہوں ساری

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe of مستزاد - میرزا نصر الدین - Date of its transcription, Dhu'l-Qa'd 1266.

No. 100

fol. 42 ; lines 5—6 ; size 4'7" × 3" ; 3'6" × 2'1".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللَّهُمَّ يَا وَدُودُ يَا وَدُودُ يَا وَدُودُ

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 101

fol. 87 ; lines 11 ; size 10'4" × 6'3" ; 7'7" × 3'2".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

كفاك ربك كم يكفيك وأكفة

It is written in a good Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe عبدالرزاق. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

At the end of the prayers there is a تصيده غوثيه by Shaykh 'Abd'l-Qādir Jilānī (d. A.H. 161) with a versified translation in Persian written in red ink. It begins with :

سقانی الحب کاسات الوصال فقلت لخمركي نحوي تعالی

It is written in a bold Naskh.

Name of the scribe

محمد سعيد

Date of transcription A.H. 1178.

No. 102

fol. 96 ; lines 5—7—12 ; size 5" × 6'3" ; 5'7" × 4".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

از حضرت چهار یار برگزیده رضوان الله تعالی اجمعین

Foll. 1—73a have been transcribed by شمس الله هادی

The date of transcription is not given.

Foll. 75b—82b contain a treatise in Arabic on the existence of God ; the Holy Prophet ; the four pious

caliphs and certain rites and observances of Islām beginning with :

حقایق الاشياء ثابتة والعالم حادث

It is written in Naskh with a literal Persian translation in red ink.

Foll. 83b–89b contain a versified commentary in Persian on the قصیده غوثیه of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilāni (d. A.H. 561) beginning with :

زبان خود به بسم الله کشایم به رحمن و رحیم او راستایم

It is written in poor Nasta'liq in red ink.

Foll. 96b–96a contain دعا بعد از ختم قرآن beginning with :

صَدَقَ اللهُ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

The whole MS. is written in coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 103

fol. 41 ; lines 7 ; size 9'1" × 5'9" ; 5'9" × 3'9" .

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللهم صل على محمد وعلى آل محمد وبارك وسلم

Two prayers entitled درود کبریت احمر and اوراد فتحیه contain literal translation in Persian written in red ink.

The whole MS. is written in Naskh, with the first 27 folios within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 104

fol. 37 ; lines 7 ; size 8.6" × 5.2" ; 5.5" × 3" .

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللهم صل وسلم على سيدنا ومولانا محمد

It is written in a good bold Naskh. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 18th century A.H.

No. 105

fol. 24 ; lines 11-13 ; size 9" x 5.5" ; 6.3" x 3.1".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْحَسَنَى بِاسْمِكَ

Foll. 1b-19b are written within coloured-ruled borders and have been transcribed by

حُسام الدين حسنى الترمذى السادهوروى

The date of its transcription is not given. The name of the scribe of the remaining folios is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 106

صحيفة كاملة

fol. 228 ; lines 9 ; size 9" x 5.8" ; 6.8" x 3.7".

A collection of prayers by the fourth Imām, 'Alī Zaynu'l-'Ábidīn with literal translation in Persian written in red ink. Four folios from the beginning are missing. The MS. now begins with :

و طاعتكم و انى لا رجوان يسعد بي فى حياتى و مماتى

It is written in good Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 228a, which reads as follow :—

محمد كاظم الحسينى ١٢٠٥ [A.H.]

No. 107

fol. 235 ; lines 8 ; size 7.6" x 4.6" ; 5.2" x 2.5".

Another copy of the same with literal translation

Persian written in red ink. Some folios from the beginning and end are missing. It contains marginal notes in Persian. It is written in good Naskh. The name of scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 108

fol. 130 ; lines 11 ; size 8.2" × 5" ; 6.4" × 3.3".

Another complete copy of the same without translation. This is very fine MS., and is written in a beautiful Naskh within double gold and coloured-ruled borders, and with an illuminated head-piece.

Name of the scribe خواجه مرتضیٰ علوی المهروی

It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 109

fol. 169 ; lines 5 ; size 9" × 5.2" ; 6.1" × 3".

A collection of a large number of prayers beginning with :

یا سامع الدعاء

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq. with certain portions containing literal translation in Persian, and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There are two seals ; one in the beginning, which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۵۵ هو الاول

and the other in the end, which reads as follows :—

[A.H.] ۱۱۹۲ سید حسن بخش حسینی

No. 110

fol. 44 ; lines 7 ; size 8.1" × 5.7" ; 6.5" × 3.9".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللهم اجعل افضل صلواتك عددًا

It is written partly in Naskh within coloured-ruled borders and partly in Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 111

fol. 263; lines 5—7—9; size 8" x 5.5"; 5.5" x 3.3"; 6.6" x 4".

A collection of a large number of prayers beginning with:

اللهم يا جامع الدعاء

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq, with certain portions containing literal translation in Persian written in red ink.

Name of the scribe بهادر [صدیقی ملتانی]

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 112

تنبيه الأنام

fol. 185; lines 15; size 17.1" x 10.6"; 14.2" x 8.7".

An extremely fine copy of "ربع أول" of تنبيه الأنام of ابو محمد عبدالجلیل عظیم بن شیخ محمد عظیم preceded by a number of prayers. It begins with:

هو الله الذي لا اله الا هو الرحمن

It is written within double gold and coloured-ruled borders with an extremely beautifully illuminated head-piece and with floral designs on the margin. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently end of 12th century A.H. This is one of the best and rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 113

fol. 40; lines 15; size 17.1" x 10.6"; 14.2" x 8.7".

An extremely fine copy containing a number of prayers beginning with:

صلى الله على سيدنا ومولانا محمد

It is written double gold and coloured-ruled borders with an extremely beautifully illuminated head-piece and with floral designs on the margin. It is designed on the lines of the MS. No. 112.

The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently end of 12th century A.H. There are three seals two on the fly leaf and one in the end, which read as follows:—

[A.H.] ۱۱۹۲ سید حسن بخش حسینی

This is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 114

دلایل الخیرات

fol. 203 ; lines 7 ; size 10'5" x 6'6" ; 6'6" x 3'8".

An extremely fine copy of دلایل الخیرات by

ابو عبدالله محمد بن سلیمان بن ابی بکر الجزولی

(died A.H. 870). It is a famous book of prayers prefixed by an introduction in Persian and a note on the life of the author. It begins with :

فصل بدانکه فواید و نتایج صلوة نبویه علیه اکمل الصلوات
والتحیة از حد و حصر و احصار متجاوز است -

It is written in an extremely fine Naskh within gold-ruled borders, with an illuminated heading, and with marginal notes in Persian. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H. This is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 115

مزرع الحسنات

fol. 121 ; lines 21 ; size 9'8" x 7" ; 8'3" x 5'2".

A commentary on دلایل الخیرات (see No. 114 above) in Persian by محمد فاضل بن عارف سفیدنی دهلوی beginning with :

حمد و ثنائی گونا گون ، سپاس و ستایش از حد افزون سزاوار

It is written in clear Naskh with Arabic text in red ink. Some folios from the end are missing. Therefore the name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be ascertained. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 116

fol. 137 ; lines 9 ; size 8'' x 5'' ; 6'' x 3'2''.

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ

It is written in a good Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe حافظ غلام علی لاہوری. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 117

fol. 77 ; lines 7—10 ; size 8'7'' x 5'' ; 5'9 x 3'3''.

A collection of prayers beginning with :

استغفر الله العظيم

It is written in a fine Naskh, with 57 folios within gold and coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe حافظ غلام علی لاہوری

Foll. 73a to 77b have been written by another scribe, whose name is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 118

fol. 79 ; lines 8-15 ; size 8'1'' x 5'5'' ; 6'5'' x 3'5'' ; 6'6'' x 3'8''

A collection of a large numbers of prayers with selections from the Holy Qurān, beginning with :

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ بِاسْمِكَ وَكَلِمَتِكَ

The name of the scribe of the first 8 folios is غلام قادر شیخ, who transcribed them in A.H. 1278. The

remaining MSS. have been transcribed by another scribe, whose name is not given. This portion is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 119

fol. 53 ; lines 9 ; size 8'6" × 4'7" ; 5'5" × 2'5".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ بِأَسْمَائِكَ يَا اللَّهُ

It is written in good Naskh with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 120

fol. 305 ; lines 11 ; size 9'6" × 6" ; 6'8" × 4".

A collection of a large number of prayers beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. It is destroyed towards the end by white ants. The name of the scribe was given on fol. 305b, but only *كاتب فقير حقير* is safe, and the actual name is missing. The date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 121

جواهر القرآن يا اسرار الفرقان

A collection of prayers with an introduction in Urdu compiled by

امام علی بن سید نجف علی اکبر آبادی

beginning with :

رباعی

دل میں تھا یہی کہ سب سے اول مضمون
سرنامہ میں حمد کبریا ہو موزوں
پر کلک و زبان کو کب ہے یارا کہ کرے
آس وادی کو طے جو ہووے حد سے افزوں

It is written in a fine Naskh with Urdu portion in a fine Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe عبد الله بن محمد بخش داؤد پوترہ راوتانی

Date of transcription—Dhu'l-Qa'da 1, 1281.

Fol. 94b contains the famous ghazal of حاجی محمد جان (died A.H. 1056) in praise of the Holy Prophet Muhammad beginning with :

مرحبا سید مکی مدنی العربی
دل و جان باد فدایت چہ عجب خوش لقی

No. 122

مرقع

fol. 40 ; lines 17 ; size. 10'7" × 8" ; 8'5" × 5'3".

A collection of prayers compiled by شیخ کلیم الله جہان آبادی beginning with :

یا کل الکل یک یک الکل ومنک الکل والیک الکل اما
بعد پس ہر فائدہ کہ مسطور درین اوراق است بمنزلہ اوراق
است

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings on the margin.

Name of the scribe مولوی محمد خلیف غلام محمد کہلوی

Date of transcription—Dhu'l-Qa'da 17, 1293.

No. 123

fol. 48 ; lines 18 ; size 12'4" × 7'9" ; 9'6" × 5'1".

Another copy of the same. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in good Naskh, with headings on the margin.

Name of the scribe فقير كريم بخش خلف حافظ خير محمد

Date of transcription—Rabi' I, 20, 1301.

No. 124

شرح دعاء سرياني

fol. 41 ; lines 12 ; size 8" × 4'9" ; 6'5" × 3'6".

A commentary in Persian on دعاء سرياني by ضيا بخشى beginning with :

حمد مر باد شهه حق را (sic) ذوالجلال و جليل مطلق را

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic text in Naskh, preceded by a sentence giving the effect of the recitation of each verse, written in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 125

fol. 41 ; lines 12 ; size 8" × 4'9" ; 6'5" × 3'6".

Another copy of the same written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic text in Naskh, preceded by a sentence giving the effect of the recitation of each verse, written in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given, but it appears to have been written by the same scribe who wrote No. 124 above. It is also not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 126

fol. 113 ; lines 15 ; size 7'8" × 5'5" ; 6" × 3'5".

This MS. contains the following treatises:—

(1) Fol. 1a-13b—An anonymous treatise containing

a brief account of Imām Abū Ḥānifa Kufī (died in A.H. 212) and his disciples, beginning with :

یکی از ابدال محمد بن حسن را بنجواب دید

هدایة المدبرین و ارشاد السالکین (2) a treatise on prayers by موسی بن حامد بن سید عبدالرحمان الحسینی و الحسینی الجیلانی consisting of three bābs each divided into 6 faṣls, and a Khatima. It begins with :

الهی عبدک العاصی

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh, and with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe محمد ادریس. It is not dated. Apparently end of 13th century A.H.

No. 127

fol. 11 ; lines 9, size 6'4" × 4" ; 5" × 2'8".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اعتصمت بالله الذی لا اله الا هو الحی القيوم

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe محمد صدیق ولد حافظ محمد جمال

Date of transcription, Wednesday, Dhu'l-Qa'da 9, 1300.

No. 128

fol. 38 ; lines 9—10 ; size 6'4" × 3'7" ; 5'2" × 2'4".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

اسبوع حضرت غوث الاعظم بغایت عظیم البرکت است -

It is written partly in clear Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given.

Date of transcription—Rabi' II, 16, 1301.

The last 4 folios have been written by another scribe.

No. 129

fol. 14 ; lines 4, size 7'9" × 5'5" ; 5'9" × 3'1".

This fine MS. contains 99 names of God embossed and gilded with their meanings in Urdu written in red ink, within gold and coloured-ruled borders and with an illuminated head-piece. It begins with :

هُوَ اللهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ يَا اللهُ

Name of the scribe حُسامُ الدِّينِ وَاِد قَاضِي غَلامِ رَسول

Date of transcription

۴ بیساکھ سنہ ۱۹۴۰ [بکرمی] [سنہ ۱۳۰۱ھ]

No. 130

fol. 74 ; lines 6 ; size 6'3" × 4'8" ; 4'3" × 3".

A collection of prayers imperfect in the beginning and towards the end. It now begins with :

وَرَغْبَةً * وَرَهْبَةً * وَوَلَعِبٍ وَوَلَهُو *

Certain portions contain literal translation in Persian written in red ink.

It is written in an ordinary Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 131

fol. 149 ; lines 11 ; size 7'6" × 4'9" ; 5'7" × 3'3".

A collection of a large number of prayers imperfect in the beginning and towards the end. It now begins with :

اللَّهُمَّ كُنْ لِي جَارًا مِنْ شَرِّهِمْ جَلِّ ثَنَاءُكَ

Certain portions contain literal translation in Persian written in red ink.

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq within double coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 132

fol. 182 ; lines 9 ; size 9'3" × 5'7" ; 7" × 3'5".

A collection of prayers imperfect in the beginning and towards the end. It nows begins with :

وَأَنَّ عَيْسَكَ اللَّهُ بَضْرٌ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا هُوَ

It is written partly in Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given.

Date of transcription (fol. 159a) .. A.H. 1169.

No. 133

fol. 105 ; lines 7—9 ; size 8'8" × 6'2" ; 6'6" × 3'8".

A collection of prayers imperfect in the beginning and towards the end. It now begins with :

وَيَا وَاسِعَ الْعَطَاءِ

Certain portions contain literal translation in Persian. It is written partly in poor Naskh and partly in poor Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 134

fol. 33 ; lines 6 ; size 9'1" × 6'7" ; 7" × 5'5".

A collection of prayers beginning with :

نَادِ عَلِيًّا مَظْهَرَ الْعَجَائِبِ

It is written partly in an ordinary Naskh and partly in Nasta'liq on a rough paper.

Name of the scribe

محمد حسين

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 135

fol. 24 ; lines 16 ; size 9'7" × 6'1" ; 7'2" × 4'5".

An anonymous treatise dealing with the removal of

the effect of the evil eye and evil spirits by means of prayers and amulets. It begins with:

در بیان اقسامِ علاجهای امراض و یا آسیبی که از جنات حادث
شود -

It is written in a poor Nata'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 14th century A.H.

No. 136

fol. 168 ; lines 14 ; size 9'7" × 6" ; 7'5" × 4'3".

An anonymous treatise dealing with prayers and amulets and beginning with :

حمد است برای پروردگار عالم که سزاوار است بتام اوصاف حمیده
خود

It is written in a poor Nusta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 14th century A.H.

No. 137

fol. 40 ; lines 11—13 ; size 9'8" × 6'1" ; 7'7" × 4'5".

An anonymous treatise dealing with amulets and beginning with :

بعد حمد و درود بر ناظران مخفی نماند که

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 14th century A.H.

No. 138

fol. 47 ; lines 10 ; size 9'8" × 6'1" ; 7'6" × 4'1".

An anonymous treatise dealing with amulets and beginning with :

الفصل الاول در مراتب و فق یعنی تعویذ و اقسام و حروف

..... آنها

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. Apparently 14th century A.H.

No. 139

خلاصه العمل

fol. 57 ; lines 14—15 ; size 10'11" × 6'9" ; 8'4" × 4'5".

A treatise dealing with amulets and prayers by عبد الکریم ولد مولوی نور محمد خلف حافظ محمد اکرم ساکن بلده ملتان beginning with :

بعد از حمد رزاق مطلق و درود پیغمبر برحق که

It is written partly in Nasta'liq and partly in Nim Shikasta.

Name of the scribe

پیر بخش مهر خلف رحمت الله خان مرحوم سکنه گلانی

Date of transcription—Jamadā I, 21, 1302.

No. 140

fol. 10 ; lines 15 ; size 12'4" × 7'9" ; 10'5" × 5'5".

An anonymous treatise dealing with amulets and beginning with :

بسم الله آعوذ بالله و قدرته

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 14th century A.H.

II. MYSTICISM

(PROSE WORKS)

No. 141

foll. 191, lines 11 ; size 5'2" × 3" ; 4" × 2".

انتخاب تذكرة كشف المحجوب

Selections from كشف المحجوب, the oldest systematical work on the theoretical and practical doctrines of mysticism in Persian with a sufficient amount of biographical material composed by

ابوالحسن على ابن عثمان بن على الجلابى الهجویری

(died after A.H. 465). It begins with :

قال السائل وهو ابو سعيد الهجویری بیان کن مرا اندر تحقیق
طریقت تصوف و کیفیت مقامات ایشان -

(For details see India Office Catalogue No. 1773, p. 969).

This small MS. is written in a very fine Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Some folios from the end are missing. Therefore the name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H. It is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 142

foll. 22 ; lines 8 ; size 6'2" × 4'5" ; 4'5" × 2'5".

An anonymous treatise in *Arabic* on mysticism by

شیخ محمد مبارک المشهور بابا سعید بن الشیخ محمد علی المعروف

بفضل الله المخزومی السلمی ابن الشیخ رضی الدین بن الشیخ

مهران الطوسی -

(died A.H. 513) beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد فيقول المذنب

It is mentioned in the preface (fol. 1-b) that the Shaykh wrote this treatise for his spiritual son Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī (died A.H. 561).

It is written in a good Naskh. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 143

ستين مجالس

fol. 150 ; lines 14 ; size 10'7" × 6'7" ; 7'4" × 4".

A compendium of 60 lectures in *Arabic* of Shaykh Muḥyi'd-Dīn Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Qādir at Jilī al-H̄ysanī al-H̄usaynī (born A.H. 471 : and died A.H. 561). One folio from the beginning appears to be missing. It now begins with :

قال الشيخ ابو محمد محي الدين عبدالقادر رضي الله تعالى عنه

There is a lacuna after the beginning of 50th مجلس
Foll. 149a—150a contain an account of the death of the great Shaykh. It has been translated into Urdu by Ghulām Aḥmad Biryān and is entitled "Tuḥfa-i-Suḥānī." It is printed A.H. 1314.

The MS. is written in an ordinary Naskh within double coloured-ruled borders and with headings written in red ink. The name of the scribe was given in the colophon, but it has been rubbed out. Date of transcription, Ṣafar 7, 1232.

No. 144

قصيده غوثيه

fol. 11 ; lines 2 ; size 5'5 × 9'7 ; 4'5 × 6'5.

A Qaṣīda in *Arabic* by Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī

(d. A.H. 561), beginning with :

سَقَانِي الْحُبُّ كَأَسَاتِ الْوِصَالِ فَقُلْتُ لِحُمُرِي نَعْوَى تَعَالِ

It is written in Kufic script. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There are 3 seals : one on the fly-leaf and two in the end, which read as follows :

[A.D.] ۱۸۲۰ مبد غوث حسنی حسینی

No. 145

fol. 5 ; lines 7 ; size 6'2" × 4'1" ; 5'2" × 2'8".

Another copy of the same with literal translation in Persian, written in red ink. It is written in clear Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. Fol. 5a and b contains a prayer in Arabic entitled *كاف چهل* beginning with :

كفك ربك ككميك

It is written in Naskh in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 146

مِفْتَاحُ فَتُوحِ الْغَيْبِ

fol. 357 ; lines 17 ; size 8'10" × 5'4" ; 6'7" × 3'6".

A Persian commentary on *فتوح الغيب* of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī (d. A.H. 561) by an anonymous author with Arabic text written in red ink. Ten folios from the beginning are missing. It now begins with :

دیار فایق آمده و بحسن و ملاحات و مکتسب

It was completed in A.H. 1023 (fol. 357a).

The original work consists of ethical maxims and sayings of the great Shaykh, collected by his second son—

شرف الدین ابو محمد عبدالرحمان عیسیٰ

who completed it in A.H. 555 during the lifetime of his father.

The MS. is written in clear Naskh within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 147

مناقب غوثیه

fol. 70 ; lines 17—22 ; size 9'5" × 6" ; 7'2" × 4'5" ; 8'2" × 4'8".

A treatise on the doctrines and spiritual teachings of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī by

محمد صادق شهبازی سعدی قادری

beginning with :

الحمد لله الذي جعل كرامات الولي

It consists of an introduction and 50 small chapters entitled *مناقب*, a *خاتمه* ; and a *ذيل* giving the great Shaykh's pedigree.

It is written in poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Foll. 8a to 70 have been written by a different scribe, whose name is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 148

نزهة الارواح

fol. 110 ; lines 13 ; size 7'9" × 5" ; 6'4" × 3".

A mystical work in prose and verse by

رکن الدین حسین بن عالم بن الحسن الحسینی

beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين قال سيدنا ومولانا

It is divided into 28 Fāsils, and was completed in A.H. 711 (fol. 109b).

The MS. is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. It also

contains marginal notes. A portion of the margin is destroyed by white ants.

Name of scribe بهاء الدین بن ملا تاج الدین محمد

Date of transcription A.H. 1011.

No. 149

fol. 98 ; lines 13 ; size 8'2" x 4'5" ; 5'4" x 2'6".

Another copy of the same. One folio from the beginning is missing. It now begins with :

طبایع گرچه باشد ظلمت و نور - همه الله ربی گفته از دور

It is written in a fine Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink and within double-coloured-ruled borders. It also contains brief marginal notes.

Name of the scribe

نور محمد مہیو

Date of transcription A.H. 1068.

There is a seal on fol. 2a, which reads as follows :—

[A.H.] ۱۱۹۲ سید حسن بخش حسینی

No. 150

fol. 130 ; lines 11 ; size 9'3" x 6'4" ; 5'7" x 3'2".

Another, but incomplete, copy of the same. It is defective towards the end and contains 26 Faṣls. It also contains marginal notes.

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 151

fol. 41 ; lines 19 ; size 10'5" x 6'5" ; 8'2" x 4'1".

A small portion of ترجمہ شرح حکیم beginning with :

مپاس و ستائش بی قیاس مر خدای را لایق و سزااست

The original work **حکیم** is in Arabic by

تاج الدین احمد بن محمد بن عبدالکریم الاسکندری

and its commentary is also in Arabic by

محمد بن ابراهیم نغزی

This MS. is the translation of the Arabic commentary on **Hikam** in Persian. The translator praises the Ottoman Sultān Sulaymān (A.H. 926—974), and says that he undertook this translation by the orders of the Sultān (fol. 2a); but he does not mention his own name.

The work deals with mysticism as he says on fol. 2a

وقصد مؤلف دران کتاب واضح کردن طریق عارفان و آشکار کردن راه سالکان و متجربان بود -

It is written in a beautiful Nasta'liq with Arabic text in a beautiful Naskh and written in red ink. It also contains brief marginal notes. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 152

fol. 91 ; lines 11 ; size 6'9" × 4'4" ; 4'6" × 2'7".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—38b— خصایل الواصلین

A mystical treatise by معین (full name is not given, but he also mentions himself as the author of رساله معینیه beginning with :

هر جوهر حمدی که از کان عارفان حامدان برآید

It consists of 5 رقعات, but the 5th رقعہ is not complete, for there is a lacuna after fol. 38.

(2) foll. 39a—91b— صحایف المعرفة

A mystical treatise by the same author, consisting of an introduction, three صحیفه, ten فصل and ten وصل. The

first صحیفہ (fol. 48b) is divided into 6 باب. There is a lacuna after the second باب of صحیفہ اول; a portion of the second باب, and the remaining 3 bābs of صحیفہ اول, the 2 remaining صحایف; first five فصل and first five وصل are missing. The MS. then begins with فصل ششم (fol. 62a). The remaining portion is complete. It was completed by the author on Rabi' I, 24, 948 (fol. 90b). The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There are two seals: one on the fly-leaf and the other in the end, both of which have been rubbed out.

No. 153

کشکول

fol. 27; lines 16; size 10'8" × 8"; 8" × 5'2".

A mystical treatise by [شیخ] کلیم اللہ [جهان آبادی] (see No. 122 above) beginning with:

الحمد منه به عليه والصلوة من لديه اليه ، اما بعد كشكولى كه
لقائش لطيفه ربانيه را قوت بخشد -

It is divided into an introduction, two وصل and a خاتمه. It was begun on Dhu'l-Qa'da 1, 1101 and completed in the end of Dhu'l-Hija, 1101. It is written in clear Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe محمد ادریس خلف حافظ محمد مسعود

Date of transcription—Saturday, Dhu'l-Qa'da 1, 1293.

No. 154

جواهر الاشارات

fol. 120; lines 7; size 10'6" × 6'9"; 7'6" × 4".

A treatise explaining a large number of mystical words by an anonymous author beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين - جمله صفات ثابت است من پروردگار را كه
انسان را از كل بيافرید

It is divided into 51 bābs and 180 fasls, and a detailed table

of contents is prefixed to the book.

باب سی و سوم and a portion of باب سی و دوم are missing.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with Arabic quotations in an ordinary Naskh and with headings in red ink. It also contains marginal notes:

Name of the scribe محمد عارف

Date of transcription—Jumādī II, 29, 1262.

No. 155

fol. 152; lines 13; size 8'1" × 5'8"; 5'7" × 3'5"

Another copy of the same, with a detailed table of contents prefixed to the book.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in a good Naskh, and with headings in red ink. It also contains marginal notes. In this MS. also باب سی و دوم and a portion of باب سی و سوم is missing. It is damaged towards the end.

Name of the scribe عبدالله بن محمد بخش راوتانی

Date of transcription, Friday, Rajab 29, 1283.

No. 156

شمس العارفين

fol. 39; lines 13—24; size 9" × 5'8"; 7'3" × 4'3"; 8'5" × 5'3"

A mystical treatise by شیخ سلطان باهو beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين . . . بیان شروع می کنیم بعون الله تعالى

It is divided into 7 bābs. It is written in a poor Nasta'liq, with heading in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

Folios 37a—38b contain a مسدس (see No. 86 above) invoking help from Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilāni, and beginning with:

کجای شاه می الدین کجائی چرا در کار مشکل من نیائی

The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H. There are two seals on fol. 39a, both of which are illegible.

No. 157

لطیفہ شریفہ

fol. 45; lines 11; size 7'9" × 5'6"; 5'5" × 3'3".

A mystical treatise by an anonymous author beginning with :

ای ربّ ارباب ارباب ارباب ارباب کرم کشائی ، از تاب گنہ
رہائی۔

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq, with Arabic quotations over-lined with red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription, Shawwāl 19, 1161.

No. 158

نزهة العاشقین

fol. 9; lines 13; size 9'4" × 6"; 6'5" × 4".

A mystical treatise by عمود الحاج علی beginning with :

حمد و سپاس آفریدگاری را کہ سینہ پیدلان مستمندان خزینہ
اسرار عشق ساخت

It is divided into five small قاعدہ and a خاتمہ.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink, and within double coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given.

Date of transcription—Rajab 20, 1178.

No. 159

fol. 6; lines 13; size 6'8" × 4'5"; 5" × 3'3".

A short mystical treatise in mixed prose and verse by

عشق جز نائی و ما جزئی نیّم وی دمی بی ما و ما بی وی نیّم
 نور الدین عبدالرحمان جامی (b. A.H. 817 and d. A.H. 898), beginning with :

It explains the meanings of the word نی (read), its story and its complaint, which is given in the beginning of the great Mathnawī of Maulānā Jalalu'd-Dīn Rūmī (died A.H. 672) (see No. 291 (1) *infra*).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

نور محمد

It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 1a, which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۹۷ عبده نور محمد

No. 160

fol. 19 ; lines 15 ; size 8'5" × 5'5" ; 6'7" × 3".

A short treatise on "Love" from باب چهارم of a book (?) consisting of 17 chapters. The author, who does not mention his own name or that of his book, says that he added this chapter at the request of a friend. He mentions رساله کنز الحکمت in which he has dealt with this subject from a medical point of view. It begins with :

باب چهارم حدیث قال رسول الله صلی الله علیه وسلم

It is written in a good Nasta'liq on a rough paper. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 161

fol. 9 ; lines 11—18 ; size 10" × 6'2" ; 7'3" × 4'6" ; 8'3" × 4'7".

A short mystical treatise in the form of questions and answers by

شیخ شرف الحق و شرع الدین عرف بو علی قلندر

compiled after the death of the Shaykh, beginning with :

رساله حضرت سلطان العارفين برهان العاشقين مخدوم شيخ

چند سخنان در بیان معرفت ذات و صفات خداوند تعالی

The name of the compiler is not given. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. The date of transcription is given as "۱۳ ۱", from which the exact date cannot be ascertained. It is, however, clear that it is written in 14th century A.H.

III. HISTORY

(1) GENERAL HISTORY

No. 162

حَبِيبُ السِّيرِ

foll. 521 ; lines 37, size 12"×7.6" ; 9.2"×5".

A well-known general history by

غياث الدين بن همام الدين المدعوبه خواند امير

completed in AH. 930. This MS. is defective in the beginning and towards the end. It now begins with :

پادشاه مصریان ابن ولید که از قبیلہٴ عمالقه بود

This history is divided into 3 volumes, each volume sub-divided into 4 parts.

Vol. I—Introduction about the creation, Iblis, the Jinns etc. (missing in this MS.).

Part I—On the old Prophets and Philosophers. (Beginning of this part is missing. The MS. begins with the account of Prophet Joseph).

Part II—History of the Kings of Arabia before Islām (fol. 36b) ;

Part III—History of the Prophet Muḥammad (foll. 75b) ;

Part IV—History of the four pious Caliphs (fol. 134b) ;

Vol. II, Part I—History of the 12 Imāms (fol. 181b). (some folios dealing with the account of Imām Ḥasan and a part of the second of Imām Ḥasayn are missing) ;

Part II—History of the Umayyids (fol. 198b) ;

Part III—History of the 'Abbasids (fol. 228b) ;

Part IV—History of the contemporary dynasties from the Tahirids to the Khwārazshāhs (fol. 269a) ;

Vol. III, Part I—History of the Khāns of Turkistān, of Chingīz Khān and his descendants (fol. 356a) ;

Part II—History of the dynasties contemporary with Chingīz Khān (fol. 427b) ;

Part III—History of Timūr and his descendants (missing in this MS.) ;

Part IV—History of the Şafawī dynasty down to the death of Shāh Isma'īl Şafawī I (A.H. 930) (fol. 472b).

(The heading of this part is incorrectly given as (زوسیم از مجلد ثلث). The MS. breaks off with the following words :

وامر اللگی شاهزادگی انیس الحضرت البهبیه درمش خان بن
مبارزالدوله والا یاله عبدی بیگ تراجی که از امراء ذوی
الاقتصاص بمزید بقرب واختصاص امتیاز داشت وانتشار.....

(i.e. the account of the birth of Sām Mirzā ibn Shāh Ismā'īl, which took place on Sha'bān 28, 922. The remaining account of Shāh Ismā'īl and the biographical Appendix is missing in this MS.). (Conclusion—اختتام—on Geography and cosmography is also missing in this MS.).

This MS. is written in clear Naskh, with headings in red ink and within coloured and gold ruled borders. Headings from fol. 294a—305b and again from foll. 310a—333b are missing. There are brief notes on the margins of certain folios of Part IV, Volume III. There are 3 seals : 2 on fol. 181a, one of which is illegible and the other is rubbed out. The third seal is on fol. 329a, which is also illegible.

Name of the scribe (fol. 268a)

ابن حاجی زین الدین علی امین الدین محمد الکرمانی

Date of transcription (fol. 268a)—Rabl. I, 19, 1023.

(2) HISTORY OF THE PROPHETS, THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD, THE CALIPHS AND THE IMAMS

No. 163

fol. 276 ; lines 17—19 ; size 11'1" × 7'2" ; 8'6" × 4'2" .

An anonymous work containing the accounts of the Prophets based on the Holy Qur'an without an author's name. It begins with :

الحمد لله المبدى المعيد رب الخلايق ياد كنيم از قصص
قرآن و آنچه پيوسته است بدان .

The MS. ends with a brief account of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, the four pious Caliphs and of Hajjāj ibn Yūsuf (died A.H. 96).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe ابو القاسم ابن اسماعيل

Date of transcription A.H. 1029.

There is a seal on the fly-page, which reads as follows :

خادم الفقراء عبدالقادر شمس الدين محمد الحسنى الحسينى الجيلانى

[A.H.] ۱۰۳۰

The scribe wrote it for Shaykh Shamsu'd-Din Muhammad.

No. 164

فتوح احمد ابن الاعثم

fol. 379 ; lines 18, size 11'3" × 7" ; 8'6" × 4'1" .

A Persian translation of an Arabic work فتوح of خواجه ابو محمد احمد ابن الاعثم الكوفى (died about A.H. 314) which deals with the history of Islām from the death of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (A.H. 11) to the death of Imām Husayn (A.H. 61). The translation was begun by

It appears from the above sentence that it once belonged to the famous library of Shaykh Faydi ibn Shaykh Mubarak (died A.H. 1004) noted for 4600 best MSS.

This is one of the *best and rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 166

معارج النبوة

fol. 511 ; lines 25 ; size 14'4" x 10'1" ; 11'3" x 6'6"

A very fine copy of معارج النبوة containing the detailed biography of the Holy Prophet Muhammad by

خواجہ معین الدین بن حاجی محمد الفراهی المشہر بہ سلا

معین مسکین

(died in A.H. 907) beginning with

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً

محمدی کہ صحایف لطایف اطباق فلک بنقوش تقریر آن موشح بود -

It is divided into an introduction, four رکن and a خاتمہ. (For details see India Office Catalogue No. 138, p. 59).

The whole MS. was written by one scribe in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within gold and coloured-ruled borders and with an illuminated head-piece. Folios containing the beginning of each رکن are also half illuminated. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 222a which has been rubbed out. It has been printed in Lucknow in A.H. 1292.

No. 167

روضۃ الاحباب فی سیر النبی والاصحاب

fol. 319 ; lines 21 ; size 10'6" x 6'6" ; 8'1" x 4'9"

An incomplete copy of a well-known history of the

Holy Prophet Muhammad, his family, companions, followers and successors by

امیر عطا اللہ بن فضل اللہ الملقب بجمال التحسینی

(died A.H. 926) completed in A.H. 900, beginning with :

الحمد لله الذي من كل المؤمنين اما بعد جنين . گوید

The book is divided into 3 مقصد .

مقصد اول در سیرت حضرت رسالت صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم

و مقدمات و مسلمات آن و ما يتعلق بها

مقصد دوم در معرفت احوال صحابه

مقصد سوم در ذکر جماعتی کہ بعد از تبع بوده اند .

This MS. contains only مقصد اول . It is written in a clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe

شیخ محمد سعید عثمانی

Date of transcription—Muharram 27, 1079.

No. 168

fol. 159.; lines 17; size 8'7" x 4'8" ; 6'8" x 3'2" .

This MS. contains two treatises

(1) foll. 1b—141a— فتح القوی فی نسب النبی

A treatise containing the genealogy of the Holy Prophet Muhammad and the account of his ancestors up to the Prophet Adam by عبد القفور ہاشم ابن عبد القفور beginning with :

الحمد لله سبحانه اما بعد ہی گوید بندہ ضعیف معترف

عجز و قصور

It is divided into 3 bābs. It was begun by the author in Muharram, 1133 (fol. 1b) and was completed in Rabi I, 14, 1133 (fol. 140b).

(2) foll. 141b—159a—

فتح الکلام فی کیفیتہ اسقاط الصلوات والنیام

A treatise explaining the amount of the ransom of the dead body and missing prayers and fasts by the same author *عبد الغفور مندی* beginning with :

الحمد لله وحده والصلوة والسلام بعد می گوید بنده
ضعیف

It is divided into 5 fasls. It was begun by the author on Shawwāl 20, 1133 (fol. 141b).

Both portions have been written by the same scribe, whose name is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 169

ترجمه شایل نبوی

fol. 116, lines 13 ; size 9'2" × 5'1" ; 7'1" × 2'8".

A Persian translation of an Arabic treatise of *مخدوم دین محمد* by *ابو عیسیٰ محمد ابن عیسیٰ ابن صورت الترمذی* beginning with :

حمد بی عدد و سپاس بی قیاس مرداوری را که متابعت افعال
و اخلاق آن سرور سبب محبت خود فرموده

It is divided into 56 small chapters and a *خاتمه* the detailed list of which is prefixed to the book.

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given.

Date of transcription—Rajab 20, 1170.

No. 170

fol. 19 ; lines ; size 6'2" × 4'3" ; 5" × 3'7".

An anonymous short treatise giving a legendary account of the Holy Prophet Muhammad's parents and his first wife Khadija without an author's name. A few folios from the beginning are missing. It now begins with :

گفت که فلان جوان در بازار می گردد او را طلبیده بیارد

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

ملا عبد الله

It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

Foll. 18a—19a contain certain prayers.

No. 171

fol. 11 ; lines 11 ; size 7'1"×5" ; 5"×2'8".

An incomplete short treatise on the life of the Holy Prophet Muhammad and the 12 Imāms by an anonymous author beginning with :—

لمعة أول در احوال حضرت خاتم الانبيا

It is divided into 2 لمعات, and written from Shi'ite point of view, for the author recognises Hadrat 'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib as the true successor of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (fol. 4b). Folio 8 containing the account of امام هفتم موسى الكاظم and امام هشتم علي الرضا is missing. It breaks off with the name of امام دهم علي تقي.

It is written in a poor, but clear, Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 172

جالية الكرب باصحاب سيد العجم والعرب

fol. 104 ; lines 9 : size 7'6"×5'6" ; 5'8"×3'4".

A treatise in Arabic by جعفر بن حسن بن عبد الكريم البرزنجي beginning with :

الحمد لله الذي تقدست صفاته و اسماؤه

It contains (1) the names of those who took part in the battle of بدر (بدرين) ; (2) the names of those who were killed in the battle of أحد (أحديين) arranged alphabetical order ; (3) an Arabic Qasida containing the names of all the above-mentioned persons ; (4) an Arabic Qasida in

praise of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad by a poet named Tāhir ibn Muḥammad.

It is written in a clear Naskh. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription A.H. 1270.

No. 173

fol. 85; lines 11; size 7" × 4.6"; 4" × 2.5".

An extremely fine MS. containing the account of the 12 Imāms corresponding to Chapter VI of *شواهد النبوة* by *نورالدين عبدالرحمان جامي* (see No. 165 above). One folio from the beginning is missing. It now begins with:

اما بعد نموده می آید که نخستین رکن از ارکان اسلام اقرار به
کلمه شهادت است -

With the exception of a small portion the introduction of this work is identical with that of the *شواهد النبوة* (No. 165 above). It, therefore, seems that this book also belongs to Maulānā Jāmī.

It is written in an extremely fine Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given, but considering a close similarity between this MS. and the *شواهد النبوة* (No. 165 above), it appears that this MS. has also been written by the same scribe. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H. It is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 174

روضه الشهداء

fol. 346; lines 15; size 11.5" × 7"; 7.8" × 4.3".

A detailed history of the martyrdom of Ḥadrat 'Alī and his family, especially of Imām Ḥasan and Imām Ḥusayn by *حسين ابن علي الواعظ الكاشفي* (died A.H. 910) beginning with:

بیت درد تو دواي دل ما آشوب بلای تو عطای دل ما
نام حیدر تو صفای دل ما وز نام حبیب تو صفای دل ما

It is divided into 10 bābs and a **خاتمه** the details of which is prefixed to the book. (For details see India Office Catalogue No. 158, p. 68).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations written in Naskh in red ink and with headings also written in red ink, within coloured-ruled borders and with an illuminated head-piece.

Name of the scribe **عبد الکریم قادریہ**

Date of transcription—Rabi II, 1152.

There is a seal on fol. 346b, which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۹۲ سید حامد الجیلانی

This work has been printed in Lahore in A.H. 1287.

No. 175

مناقب مرتضوی

fol. 470 ; lines 15 ; size 9'4" × 6'5" ; 6" × 3'3".

A voluminous work containing virtues, valour and accomplishments of Ḥadṛat 'Ali ibn Abī Ṭālib, his succession to the Caliphate and his death by

میر محمد صالح الحسینی الترمذی المتخلص بکشفی

(died A.H. 1061) beginning with :

خداوندا عطا کن نشاء ذوق کہ آغازم بنامت نامہ شوق

It is divided into 12 bābs and a **خاتمه** the details of which are prefixed to the book. (For details see Bankipore Catalogue, Vol. VI, No. 494, p. 120).

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations written in good Naskh and with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

There are two seals : one on the fly-page, which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۷۳ عنده عنى العمرى الغنائى مصطفى

and the other on foll. 1b, which reads as follows:

[A.H.] ۱۱۷۵ الى الله امرى القوسى الحسينى حامد

The margins have been destroyed by white ants.

No. 176

غزا نامه

foll. 147 ; lines 15 ; size 11" x 6.2" ; 7.1" x 4.1".

A legendary account of 15 battles of Ḥaḍrat 'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib and the Holy Prophet Muḥammad by an anonymous author, beginning with :

جنگ اول قلعه بربر با کافر زمر و فتح یافتن شاه مردان برآن ...

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh, and with headings and most of the proper names written in red ink within double coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe

محمد ادریس خلف حافظ مسعود ساکن اوج قادریه

It was begun on Ramaḍān 12, 1263, and was completed on Muḥarram 10, 1264. It was transcribed for شاهر علی خیدر

No. 177

وفات نامه حضرت فاطمه زهرا

foll. 72 ; lines 11 ; size 9.8" x 6.1" ; 6.6" x 3.5".

A treatise giving a legendary account of the death of Ḥaḍrat Fāṭima, daughter of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad and wife of Ḥaḍrat 'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib by way of questions and answers between Ḥaḍrat 'Alī and Ḥaḍrat Fāṭima, by an anonymous author beginning with :

... در قرآن مجید می فرماید که ...

It is written in a very poor Nasta'liq with most

the proper names in red ink. Some folios are missing towards the end. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 178

Foll. 48 ; lines 12 : size 8'2" x 5'7" ; 6'6" x 3'9".

This MS. contains two treatises :—

(1) foll. 1a—17b—An anonymous treatise giving a short account of the 12 Imāms by حسین ابن معین الدین میبیدی

Some folios are missing from the beginning. It now begins with :

که او را جان نباشد

(2) foll. 17a—48b—مناقب مرتضوی, a short treatise giving the virtues of Ḥaḍrat 'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib by

نعمت علی ولد منشی غلام مرتضوی خلف اکبر علی سکنه بلده ملتان beginning with

بعد از حمد قادر لا یزال و درود بر جناب فیض مآب آن سرور

عالم که

This work differs from مناقب مرتضوی (No. 175 above).

The whole MS. is written by one scribe in a poor Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders, but as some folios are missing from the end, therefore, the name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 13th century A.H. A portion of the MS. has been destroyed by white ants.

No. 179

Foll. 29 ; lines 14 ; size 8'6" x 5'3" ; 7'9" x 3'5".

An anonymous treatise giving the virtues of the 12 Imāms and their sayings, without an author's name and beginning with :

حمد و عیاس پر خدای را کہ معبود برحق و از همه توانا و قادر
مطلق

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink.

Name of the scribe

پر بخش مهر

Date of transcription—Jumādi II, 1, 1301.

(3) HISTORY OF INDIA

No. 180

اقبال نامہ جہانگیری

fol. 163 ; lines 11 ; size 9" x 5'8" ; 6'7" x 3'7".

Autobiographical memoirs of emperor Jahāngir (A.H. 1014—1037) beginning with:

اذ قال ربک للملائکة انی جاعل فی الارض خلیفة مفتخر گردانید

.....

The actual memoirs begin with the heading (fol. 2b).

در بیان جلوس بر تخت در شهر آگرہ و نمودن جشن عالم افروز

بجهت یادگار سرگذشت خویش را پارہ بیان کنم تا بر صفحات

روزگار اثری بماند بتاریخ هشتم جمادی الثانی ۱۰۱۴ هجری

صبح روز پنجشنبه قریب بیک ساعت نجومی در شهر آگرہ در

سن سی و هشت سالگی پادشاه شدم و بمبایکی بر تخت پادشاهی

مراد جلوس نمودم

It is divided into several chapters. (For details see Rieu, Vol. I, p. 253 and India Office Catalogue No. 305 p. 119).

It is written in clear Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink and within double coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It was copied from another MS.

at Lahore. The date of transcription is given as Sha'bān 2, 12 8. The actual year is not known. Apparently 13th century A.H. Fol. 127b is left blank. Some folios contain marginal notes.

(4) HISTORY OF PERSIA

No. 181

تاریخ عالم آرای عباسی

fol. 362 ; lines 22 ; size 11.4" × 8" ; 8.4" × 5.2".

An incomplete copy of the History of Shāh 'Abbās the Great (A.H. 995—1038) and his predecessors by Iskandar Munshī. It was originally completed in A.H. 1025, but afterwards continued to the death of Shāh 'Abbās the Great and the accession of Shāh Shāfi in A.H. 1038. It was divided into an introduction on the forefathers and predecessors of Shāh 'Abbās and virtues of Shāh 'Abbās himself ; two صحیفہ, the first containing the account of Shāh 'Abbās from his birth to his accession (A.H. 978—995), the second the first 30 years of his reign (Dhu'l Qa'da A.H. 995—1025). Afterwards the history of his last 13 years (A.H. 1025—1038) was added to the above, and the second صحیفہ was subdivided into 2 مقصد, the first containing the history of the first 30 years of his reign (i.e., up to A.H. 1025), and the second the history of the last 13 years (i.e., up to A.H. 1038). A خاتمہ containing wonderful stories and strange incidents of the time was not completed.

This MS. contains the second صحیفہ (or the first مقصد) and the second مقصد, beginning with :

عنوان صحیفہ سلطنت و عالم آرائی پادشاهان کامگار

A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe of first 357 folios is not given, but the date of the completion of the second صحیفہ is given as Dhu'l-Qa'da

28, 1101 (fol. 286b). The table of contents and foll. 358a-460b have been added by another scribe whose name is given as کمال الدین ابن نورالدین خیاتی تبریزی.

The date of transcription is given as Friday, Muḥarram 2, 133 (which is probably 1133).

Foll. 361b-362a contain 6 quatrains of Muḥtasham Kāshī (died A.H. 996) containing the date of Shāh Ismā'īl Second's accession to the throne (i.e. A.H. 984). The name of the scribe of this portion is محمد معظم, who transcribed this on Sha'bān 5, 1217 for دروم الملك حضرت سيد محمد حامد گنج بخش صاحب. It was transcribed at Khayrpūr.

There is a following note on the fly-page:

این تاریخ عباس شاهي ممالک ایران الحقیق آقا میر هروی به سه
عن از احمد قلی مشهدی خریده بتاریخ ۲۵ محرم سنه ۱۰۴۶ هجری

How is it possible to buy the MS. in A.H. 1046, when it was actually transcribed in A.H. 1101, which date is clearly given in the MS. itself on fol. 286b—(احدی و مایه و الف) ?

IV. BIOGRAPHY

(1) SAINTS

No. 182

تذكرة الاوليا

foll. 308; lines 23; size 10'2" × 6'5" ; 8'2" × 4".

A famous work containing biographies of the Sufis by
شيخ فریدالدین عطار (died A.H. 627), beginning with :

چون از قرآن و حدیث گذشتی، هیچ سخن بالا ترا سخنِ مشایخ
طریقت نیست۔

This work consists of 2 parts, and this MS. is the first part.
(For details see Rieu, Vol. I, p. 344). Both volumes have
been edited by Dr. R. A. Nicholson, and published in
London in A.D. 1905 and 1907 respectively.

This MS. is written in a good Nasta'liq with Arabic
quotations in a good Naskh, and with headings in red ink.
There are following lacunae in this MS. Foll. 10—22 ;
145—151 ; 158—160 and 183—198: The name of the scribe
is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century
A.H. There is a seal on the fly-page, which has been
rubbed out.

No. 183

سفینه الاوليا

foll. 111; lines 9; size 6'3" × 5" ; 4'8" × 3'5".

A famous work containing short biographies by

دارا شکوه ابن شاه جهان

(died A.H. 1069). It was composed in A.H. 1049. The
completed work contains the following chapters:—

(1) The Holy Prophet Muḥammad, the four pious Caliphs, the twelve Imāms, some اصحاب و تابعين, and the four great legal authorities.

(2) Shaykhs of the Qādirī Order;

(3) Shaykhs of the Naqshbandī Order;

(4) Shaykhs of the Chishtī Order;

(5) Shaykhs of the Kubrāmī Order;

(6) Shaykhs of the Suhrawardī Order;

(7) Other Shaykhs not connected with the above Orders.

(8) Female Saints.

This MS. contains the first, the second and the eighth of the above chapters. (For details see India Office Catalogue No. 647, pp. 274—315). It begins with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين... أما بعد اگرچه احوال و معجزات
حضرت سید الانام.....

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic Quotations in Naskh and with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 184

مخازن القادریه

foll. 287 ; lines 13 ; size 9'' × 6'8'' ; 6'4'' × 4'8''.

A work in defence of the doctrines of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī (born A.H. 471 and died A.H. 561), his pedigree and prayers by شمس الدین ابن ولی الله

Twenty-two folios are missing from the beginning. It now begins with :

آنحضرت حضرت او کہ مختصر باشد آن بدان

It is divided into 10 مخزن, each مخزن subdivided into several مقامات. Some folios are missing from the end. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 874).

It is written in a good Naskh, with headings and the word "عبد القادر" written in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 185

fol. 104 ; lines 13 ; size 9'5" × 5'8" ; 7" × 3'8".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1—72a—تحفة القادريه

A work containing the biography of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilāni and his doctrines by ابوالمعالي [محمد] متخلص beginning with :

هاتفي گفت بگو وصف كريم قنت بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

It is divided into 20 small chapters. (For details see India Office Catalogue No. 1803, p. 986).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe نصر الله. The date of transcription is given as غره ماه رمضان المبارك but the year is not given. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(2) foll. 73b—104a—حلاوة المصلي

A treatise explaining rites and observances of Islām by an anonymous author, beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين اسم هذا الكتاب حلاوة المصلي

(See No. 60 above).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh. The scribe is the same. The date of transcription is given as روز پنجشنبه بتاریخ ماه ربيع الثاني Neither the date nor the year is given. Apparently 13th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 104a, which is illegible.

No. 186

انيس القادريه

fol. 232 ; lines 14 ; size 8'8" × 5" ; 7'7" × 3'5".

A work containing a detailed biography of Shaykh

'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī, by بهاء الحی القادری beginning with
ای کتیبہ بخششت ملک جهان من چه گویم چون تو میدانی نهان

It consists of an introduction, 5 chapters, a ^{خاتمه} 2 chapters dealing with their sons and grandsons, and the last chapter containing letters of the Shaykh.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. A portion of it is destroyed by white ants.

No. 187

fol. 24 ; lines 11 ; size 7'1" × 5" ; 5'4" × 2'8".

A short incomplete treatise containing the biography of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī by an anonymous author beginning with :

یا رب بکلمات شه جیلانی کاندرا کرم و فضل ندارد ثانی
کن باطن ما پاک بیک جلوۀ او آلوده مکن با غرض نفسانی

It is divided into two قسم, each قسم subdivided into a number of bābs. A portion of باب چهارم and باب پنجم of قسم اول and the complete قسم دوم are missing.

It is written in a very poor Nasta'liq. Headings are missing. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 188

نسایم القادریه

fol. 16 ; lines 11 ; size 7'2" × 4'7" ; 6" × 3".

A short, incomplete treatise containing the biography of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī by an anonymous author beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمین . . . این نسخه ایست مسمی به

نسایم القادریہ

It is divided into 11 small chapters called نسیم. There is a lacuna after نسیم VII. نسیم VIII, IX and X are missing. It breaks off in نسیم XI. It is written in a clear Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 189

مناقب فخریہ

fol. 52 ; lines 15 ; size 8'4" × 5'9" ; 6'2" × 4".

A treatise containing the biography of

مولانا محمد فخرالدین المخاطب من اولیاء النبی و بمحب النبی
اورنگ آبادی

(born A.H. 1126 and died A.H. 1199), a saint of the Chishtī Order by شہاب الدین مخاطب بنظام beginning with :

ثنای بسیار و حمد بی شمار مر محبوب ازلی و معبود لم یزلی را
کہ

It is divided into 5 bābs. The author says that he has also written a versified account of this saint entitled فخریہ نظام (fol. 4b). It was completed in A.H. 1201.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given.

Date of transcription—Ramadān 20, 1206.

No. 190

اسرار الابرار

fol. 76 ; lines 15 ; size 8'9" × 6" ; 6" × 4'9".

A treatise containing short biographies of saints of different Orders by شہاب الدین مخاطب بنظام (author of No. 189 above) beginning with :

الحمد لله الذى اما بعد فرمود رسول خدا عليه من الصلوة

It is divided into 12 small chapters. The heading of Chapter IV is missing. It was completed in A.H. 1204.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings and names of saints in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H. There is a seal on the fly-page, which reads as follows:—

وزير المالك آصف جاه نظام الملك بهادر سپه سالار

No date is given in the seal.

No. 191

اخيار الآفاق

fol. 52; lines 17; size 10'3" × 6'8" ; 7'8" × 4'2".

A treatise containing a brief account of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad, the 12 Imāms and their sons, the descendants of Imām Ja'far II, son of the eleventh Imām Ḥasan al-'Askari, who migrated from Bukhārā to India, and settled down at Uch (Bahāwalpūr State—Punjab); and the descendants of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilāni, who also migrated to India, and settled down at Uch, and their genealogical tables by an anonymous author, beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين بدان اسعدك الله تعالى كه اين
كتاب از احوال سادات

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe غلام نبی پسر مولوی محمد اشرف مرحوم

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 192

fol. 40 ; lines 17 ; size 8'' × 5.5'' ; 6'' × 2.9''.

A biographical work by

شیخ حامد محمد شمس الدین سادس بن مخدوم شیخ حامد محمد
گنج خامس

(died A.H. 1303) beginning with :

حمد وافر و ثنای متکثر مر ذاتی را که

It deals with the accounts of his parents, his personal accounts and that of his son Sayyid Bakhshan Shāh.

It is written in clear Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently end of 13th century A.H.

No. 193

fol. 44 ; lines ; size 8.3'' × 5.2'' ; 6.1'' × 3''.

An anonymous, incomplete treatise containing an account of the descendants of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilāni without an author's name. It is defective in the beginning and towards the end. It now begins with :

باب سیوم در ذکر بیان احوال اولاد امجاد حضرت بندگی سید
محمد غوث صاحب خاتقاه اوچ متبر که

It is written in a good Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently end of 13th century A.H.

No. 194

تحفة القادری

fol. 72 ; lines 18 ; size 13'' × 7.2'' ; 9.5'' × 4.9''.

A treatise containing a brief account of the ascendants.

and descendants of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī, especially of those who migrated to India, and settled down at Uch by *الحمد لله رب العالمين* beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد درين اوراق چند ذكر
بزرگان دين نوشته خواهد شد

Foll. 67b—72a contain a very short treatise containing rules regarding the disciples, the modes of prayer ذکر etc. in the form of answers and questions by *شيخ ابوالحسن خرقانی* (died A.H. 425) beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين بدان اسعدك الله تعالى في الدارين
که این رساله تصنیف شیخ المشایخ

The whole MS. is written in a very fine Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink and within black-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe

غلام محمد ولد مولوی محمد بخش صاحب مغفور کاتب دار التالیف
بہاولپور سکند احمد پور شریف شرقیہ -

Date of transcription—Saturday, Sha'bān 5, 1357.

No. 195

fol. 40; lines 23; size 13'2" × 8"; 11'8" × 7".

Another copy of the same without the treatise of Shaykh Abu'l-Hasan Kharqānī, beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد درين اوراق چند ذكر بزرگان
دين نوشته خواهد شد

It is written in a poor Nastāliq with headings in red ink.

Names of the scribes نور محمد قادری سکند گوٹو جی

مولوی محمد صدیق احمد رحمانی سکند نالیوالی

Date of transcription—A.H. 1363.

(2) POETS

No. 196

ید بیضا

foll. 187 ; lines 20 ; size 12.4" × 8.1" ; 8.6" × 5.2".

A fine copy of ید بیضا by

سید غلام علی بن سید محمد نوح حسنی واسطی بلگرامی
(متخلص بازاد)

(died A.H. 1200), containing biographies of Persian poets from the earliest times to the author's time beginning with:

محمد من نظم الاشياء اما بعد می گوید راقم این کلمات

گرامی -

It was composed in A.H. 1145. For details see Bankipur Catalogue, Vol. VIII, No. 691, p. 115).

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, with an illuminated head-piece and within gold and coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently end of 12th century A.H. This is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 197

foll. 389 ; lines 15 ; size 10.6" × 6.6" ; 8.4" × 4".

Another copy of the same.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq on a thick paper with headings in red ink.

Name of the scribe

شاه محمد ولد گل محمد قریشی ساکن پھوتہ واہن

Date of transcription—Thursday, Rabī' II, 18, 1208.

It was written for the Makhdūm Šāhib.

No. 198

ریاض الشعرا

foll. 503 ; lines 23 ; size 11.6" × 8" ; 9.3" × 6".

A voluminous work containing biographies of 2,496

ancient and modern Persian poets arranged in alphabetical order by علی قلی خان متخلص بواله داغستانی (died A.H. 1170). It was completed in A.H. 1161). The MS. is defective at both ends. Seven folios are missing from the beginning. It now begins with :

دست شاه بود پس شاه بقال بتخت و اقبال جهد نموده کعبتین
افکند.....

In the خاتمه (fol. 489a) the author gives his own account.

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 199

رسالات سته

fol. 83 ; lines 11 ; size 6.5" × 4.8" ; 4.8" × 2.6".

A treatise containing the account of

مشرف الدین بن مصلح الدین عبدالله متخلص بسعدی شیرازی

(born about A.H. 580 and died A.H. 690) by

علی بن احمد بن ابی بکر المشتهر به بیستون

beginning with :

شکر و سپاس معبودی را جلّت قدره که آفریننده مخلوقات عالم
است۔

It is divided into 6 chapters called رسالات.

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh. Headings are missing. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(3) MEMOIRS AND TRAVELS

No. 200

fol. 82; lines 11; size 8·7" × 5·4"; 7" × 3·8".

A treatise containing the account of travels of سید جلال الدین ماقلب به مخدوم جهانیاں جهان گشت of Uch Bukhārī (Bahāwalpūr State—Punjāb) (died A.H. 785), beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العلمين اما بعد اين رساله ايست متبرکه که
ازان قطب الاقطاب حضرت شيخ جلال الدین جهانیاں جهان گیر
قدس الله سره العزيز که عالم کون و مکان ، سیر و طیر ،
چهل سال بر و بحر طی کرده و هفت حج اکبر گذارده : چون
این دعا گو هفتم حج گذارده در روضه پاک آمده به شیخ عبد الله
مطهری قلب مدینه ملاقی شدم گفت نام تو چیست و از کجا
آمده ، و مولود تو کدام زمین است ، گفتم نام من جلال و مولود
من آچه است و از آچه آمده ام

The introductory sentence is by some other person, who appears to have compiled this treatise, but the actual travels are in the first person. Curiously no date is given in the whole of the MS. except the following: جمعه چهاردهم ماه رمضان (fol. 67a) ; but no year is given.

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq, with headings overlined with red ink, within gold and coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe

فقیر احمد

Date of transcription—Thursday, Muḥarram, 1130.

V. ARTS AND SCIENCES

(1) PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS

No. 201

fol. 29 ; lines 13—14 ; size 8.6" x 5" ; 5.7" x 3.3".

This MS. contains the following 2 treatises :

(1) foll. 1b—25a—A treatise in *Arabic* on philosophy by

الشيخ الامام الزاهد ابوالحسن علي بن يحيى بن محمد الزندويسي
beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين قال الشيخ الامام الزاهد

(2) foll. 26a—29a—an anonymous treatise in *Arabic* on the rites and observances of Islām without the author's name and beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين الباب الاول في بيان الطريق
وهي ثلثة الشريعة و طريقة و حقيقة .

It is divided into 10 small chapters.

The whole MS. is written in clear Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe

محمد عباس

Date of transcription A.H. 1110.

No. 202

اخلاق محسنين [محسني]

fol. 173 ; lines 15 ; size 9" x 5.2" ; 6.3" x 3.1".

A neat copy of the work on ethics by

حسين بن علي الواعظ الكاشفي

(d. A.H. 910). beginning with :

حضرت نادمه علي الاطلاق عزت كلمة و جلّت عظمت

It is divided into forty chapters. (For details see India Office Cat. No. 2188, p. 1192).

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq within double gold and coloured-ruled borders, with illuminated head-piece and with headings in a red ink.

Name of the scribe محمد خدا بخش

Date of transcription—Rajab 19, 1149.

There are 6 seals: one on fol. 1a, which reads as

[A.H.] ۱۲۹۰ سید حامد الجیلانی

and 2 on fol. 1b, which read as :

سید حامد الجیلانی [A.H.] ۱۲۹۰ ; محمد حامد حسنی و الحسینی

[A.H.] ۱۱۷۷ ; حامد الله القادر [A.H.] ۱۱۸۵

and 2 on fol. 173a which read as

محمد حامد حسنی و الحسینی [A.H.] ۱۱۷۷ and سید حامد الجیلانی

[A.H.] ۱۲۹۰

No. 203

fol. 14 ; lines 11 ; size 10.8" x 5.9" ; 6.3" x 3.2".

An anonymous treatise containing ethical orations by ابن یار محمد ، نور محمد ، المخاطب به خدا یار خان ثابت جنگ عباسی۔

beginning with :

حمدی که حافظان خوش الحان ثوا ساز روح افزا

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. Name of the scribe not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(2) MEDICINE

No. 204

fol. 442—534 ; lines 17 ; size 9'1" × 5'6" ; 6'1" × 3'1".

A portion of *ذخیره خوارزمشاهی* کتاب پنجم of the oldest treasure of the whole medical science in Persian, composed by

زین العابدین ابو ابراهیم اسمعیل بن الحسین بن محمد بن احمد الحسینی الجرجانی (d. A.H. 531 or 535), who wrote this work for the first King of Khwārazm, with the honorary epithet of Quṭbu'd-Dīn (A.H. 491—521). It was composed in A.H. 504.

The whole work was originally divided into 9 بخش but later on the 10th بخش was added to it. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, pp. 466—467).

This MS. begins with :

واخلاط را بجانب مخالف باز کشد

On fol. 442b begins

جزو سیوم از گفتار سیوم

The MS. ends with

تمام شد کتاب پنجم

It is written in clear Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given.

It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 205

fol. 209 ; lines 17 ; size 9'1" × 5'6" ; 6'1" × 3'1".

(see *ذخیره خوارزمشاهی* کتاب ششم of گفتار اول و دوم No. 205 above).

It begins with :

کتاب ششم از ذخیره خوارزمشاهی نباید دانست که اندرین کتاب بیماری های جزوی از سر تا پا یاد کرده شود و اسباب و علامات و معالجات آن و این کتاب بیست و یک گفتار است -

The MS. ends with :

تمام شد گفتار دوم از کتاب ششم -

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 206

اختیارات بدیعی

fol. 295 ; lines 19 ; size 10'' × 6'6'' ; 7'1'' × 4'2''.

A materia medica by

علی بن الحسین الانصاری المعروف به حاجی زین العابدین عطار (born A.H. 730 and died A.H. 806). It was compiled in A.H. 770 on the basis of his own previous composition مفتاح الخزائن (completed in A.H. 767).

It is divided into an introduction and 2 مقالات. The first مقاله contains simple drugs arranged in alphabetical order. The second مقاله contains compound medicaments. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 469).

It begins with :

امداد حمد بی حد و اعداد سپاس بی عدد مبدعی را که

It is written in an ordinary Nast'liq.

Name of the scribe غلام محمد سکهری

Date of transcription—Dhu'l-H. 12, 1149.

No. 207

کفایه منصورى

fol. 156 ; lines 21 ; size 11'1'' × 7'5'' ; 8'6'' × 4'8''.

A work on the whole medical science by

منصور بن محمد بن احمد بن یوسف بن فقیه الیاس -

It begins with :

شکر و میانس مر خالقى را که در خلقت انسان دقایق حکمت او
بی پایان است۔

It is divided into 2 فن; the first comprising theoretical and practical medicine, and the second the description of simple and compound medicaments. It is dedicated to Zaynu'l-'Ābidīn of Kashmīr (A.H. 826—877). It is lithographed in Lucknow in A.H. 1290. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 470).

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The MS. is destroyed towards the end by white ants.

Name of the scribe ملا وسن ولد ملا موسى ماکن قصبه الور

It was dated, but the date is destroyed by white ants. Only "Şafar 25" is safe. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 208

ریاض الادویه

foll. 107 ; lines 17 ; size 10'1" × 6" ; 7'5" × 3'7".

A materia medica by an anonymous author beginning with :

الحمد لله الذى خلق لكل داء دواء و بعد بر ضایر صافیہ
محبوب نماید کہ این نسخه ایست۔

It is divided into an introduction, 2 ابواب; the first containing simple drugs arranged in alphabetical order ; the second containing compound medicaments also arranged in alphabetical order and a خاتمه. It was composed in A.H. 940, and was dedicated to emperor Humāyūn (A.H. 937—963).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq within coloured borders and with headings in red ink.

Name of the scribe

Date of transcription—Ramadān, 1185.

It was transcribed in the neighbourhood of Uch. There are five seals on the leather of the binding of the MS. three in the beginning and two in the end, which read as follows :

محمد یار قریشی ۱۱۸۲ [A.H.]

No. 209

مرآة الصّحت

fol. 220 ; lines 20 ; size 9'9" × 6'1" ; 6'5" × 3'5" .

A materia medica by سکندر اُمّلی, beginning with :

شکر سزای نعی و ازای آلائی بی منتهای خدای که

It is divided into an introduction, 6 مرآت, 7 آئینه and a خاتمه the details of which are given on fol. 2a. The author wrote this work for his son Muḥammad Ṣādiq in A.H. 1058 [fol. 2a). It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. Foll. 1b—62b contain a detailed commentary on the margin. Certain other folios also contain brief notes on the margin. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 210

تحفة المؤمنین

fol. 339 ; lines 25 ; size 11'2" × 6'2" ; 9" × 4'5" .

A famous work on materia medica compiled on the basis of the Arabic were جامع بغدادی and many other Arabic and Indian medical treatises by

محمد مؤمن حسینی ابن امیر محمد زمان تنکا بنی دیلمی

It was compiled during the reign of Shāh Sulaymān Safwī (A.H. 1077—1105), to whom it is dedicated. It is divided into two parts: the first containing five تشخیصات and the second the دسورات in three قسم, of which قسم three is

missing in this MS. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 477).
It begins with:

سبحانك اللهم يا قدوس ويا طيب النفوس

It is written in Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders, with headings in red ink, and with an illuminated head-piece. A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book in a different hand. It contains marginal notes. The name of the scribe is not given. The date of beginning the transcription is given on the fly-leaf as Wednesday, Sha'bān 5, 1177.

No. 211

foll. 160 ; lines 21 ; size 8'3'' × 6'2'' ; 7'' × 4'3''.

Another copy of the same beginning with تشخیص چهارم and ending قسم دوم از دستورات is missing.

It now begins with :

در جميع امزجه يكسان نمى باشد

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 212

قرابا دين قادري

foll. 235 ; lines 23 ; size 9'6'' × 5'6'' ; 7'8'' × 3'9''.

A materia medica dealing with compound medicaments for all the parts and limbs of the human body arranged in alphabetical order, by

محمد اكبر المعروف به محمد ارزاني ابن مير حاجي محمد مسكين

It begins with :

زمان که سنه هجری یک هزار و یک صد و شش است از ملهم

غیب بدان مامور شده که قرابا دینی بنویسد

It was composed in A.H. 1106.

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Certain folios contain marginal notes. Name of the scribe :

فیض رسول قریشی قادری

Date of transcription—Sunday, Dhu'l-Hi 15, 1182. It was transcribed for Makhdum Şāhib Gilāni.

No. 213

علاج الامراض

fol. 367 ; lines 21 ; size 11.5" × 6" ; 9" × 4.1".

A voluminous work on materia medica by

حکیم محمد شریف خان

It begins with :

در فیض است منشین از کشایش نا امید اینجا

برنگ دانه از هر قفل می روید کلید این جا

It is divided into an introduction, 20 مقالات subdivided into several فصول and a خاتمه. A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book. It was composed in A.H. 1178.

It is written in Nim Shikasta, with headings in red ink.

Name of the scribe

محمد صادق ابن المرحوم عبدالخالق قوم حدیقی

It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 214

تبصرة الاطباء

fol. 76 ; lines 11 ; size 7.6" × 5.3" ; 5.5" × 3.3".

A treatise dealing with purgative medicines by

سید امیر بخش حسینی حسینی مکی مشهور به سید نتهو شاه درویش

It begins with :

اتحاف هدایای حمد نا محدود بدرگه حکیمی می سزد که

It is divided into various short **تصویر**, and was composed in A.H. 1184.

It is written in clear Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 215

بستان افروز

fol. 8 ; lines 20 ; size 11.1" x 6.1" ; 7" x 3.3".

A short treatise dealing with drugs by **سید عبدالفتاح**

It begins with :

الحمد لله... اما بعد معلوم احباً باد که چون ادویه یونانیه

It is written in a fine Nim Shikasta with headings in red ink. It also contains marginal notes. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 1b which reads as follows : [A.H.] ۱۱۸۵ حامد الله القادر

No. 216

شفاء الخیر

fol. 150 ; lines 18 ; size 11.11" x 7.5" ; 8.7" x 5.3".

A work on medicine based on earlier works by

دوست محمد ولد عاقل محمد

It begins with :

حمد و ثنای من خالق را سزا که وجود انسان را بر جمیع

وجودات مشرف ساخته

It is divided in 58 **ابواب**, and was composed in A.H. 1200. A detailed list of contents is given in the beginning of the work.

Foll. 1a to 17b contain a list of medical words with equivalents in Persian and Hindi by the same author. This list was composed in A.H. 1219.

Foll. 17b—24a contain an account of the properties of certain Indian herbs. The actual book begins on fol. 25b.

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. It is destroyed towards the end by white ants. The name of the scribe is not given, but it appears to be an autograph copy. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 217

fol. 128 ; lines 16 ; size 10.11" × 6.4" ; 7.2" × 3.6".

A general work on medicine containing prescriptions and remedies for diseases by an anonymous author beginning with :

مویز دو آثار در هشت آثار آب تقوع کند

It was composed during A.H. 1221 (fol. 106a). This date is also given several other folios. It is written in Nim Shikasta. The name of the original scribe is not given. The last three folios were transcribed by سردار گوجر on Rabi II, 18, 1281.

No. 218

fol. 141 ; lines 15 ; size 10.6" × 6" ; 7.3" × 3.7".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—124b. An anonymous treatise on medicine dealing with all the diseases of the body and their remedies without an author's name, and beginning with :

مقصد در بیان علم طب مبنی است بر دو فن

A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is given at the end of the MS. Date of transcription A.H. 1249.

(2) foll. 125b—141b. An anonymous treatise dealing with the chemicals for the removal of stains of various colours, without an author's name and beginning with :

مقصد از مقاله در بیان قلع آثار و آن مشتمل است بر چهل و نه

باب

It is divided into 49 small chapters. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is محمد ادریس خلف حافظ مسعود. It is not dated, but it appears that it was also transcribed in the same year (i.e., A.H. 1249).

No. 219

foll. 195 ; lines 25 ; size 10.10" × 5.8" ; 6" × 3".

A fine anonymous treatise on medicine dealing with prescriptions and remedies for all the diseases of the human body from head downwards beginning with صداع (headache), and without an author's name. It begins with :

هو الله تعالى شافی الصداع البارد

A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book. This work, which is complete in itself, begins on fol. 39a ; and it appears that 38 folios containing some other treatise are lost.

It is written in a fine Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in a fine Naskh, with headings in red ink. It also contains brief marginal notes. The name of the scribe is مرزا لعل. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 220

foll. 300 ; lines 17 ; size 10.8" × 5.6" ; 7.7" × 2.9".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1a—21b. A treatise dealing with purgative medicine prescribed by Munawwar 'Ala, beginning with :

باب در مسهلات و مجربه که در عمل استاد حقیقی قبله تحقیقی

حضرت سید منور علی در آمدہ

The name of the compiler is not given. It contains brief marginal notes. It is written in clear Nasta'liq.

(2) foll. 22a—32b. A treatise dealing with different prescriptions and remedies, without an author's name and beginning with :

باید دانست کہ اعضای رئیسہ چہار اند

(3) foll. 33a—43b. باہ نامہ by

محمد بن ملک المرحوم ملک برہان الدین حسین خان

It deals with prescriptions dealing with appitent faculty and other diseases.

(4) foll. 44b—49a. An anonymous treatise dealing with prescriptions for various diseases, beginning with :

فی الامراض الرأس

(5) foll. 51a—279a. An anonymous treatise containing prescriptions by

سید حاجی عبدالکریم رضوی البہکری

It begins with :

باب اول در امراض سر

A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book.

(6) 280b—300b contains prescriptions for various diseases.

The whole MS. is written in a fine Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is مرزا لعل. Date of transcription A.H. 1266. [foll. 297b—300b are in a different hand.]

No. 221

foll. 103 ; lines 13 ; size 9.7" × 6.2" ; 7.3" × 3.8".

The MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—99b. مطب علوی خان containing prescrip-

tions and remedies for all the diseases of the human body from head downwards beginning with صداع (headache).

It begins with :

در ذکر خلاصه قوانین علاج جميع امراض بدن

Name of the scribe غلام قادر خلف شيخ سونه مرحوم قوم صديقي

Date of transcription : Sha'bān 21, 1280.

(2) foll. 100a—103b. مختصر البيان في ضروريات البحران by

محمد بدرالدين بن خواجه جمال الدين

It begins with :

الحمد لله الحكيم الوهاب اما بعد مي گوید بنده مسكين

It is based on غايه البيان في ما يتعلق بالبحران of Hakim 'Ali Husayn, and deals with delirium.

The whole MS. is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is

غلام قادر خلف شيخ سونه مرحوم قوم صديقي

Date of transcription : Sha'bān 25, 1280.

No. 222

foll. 38 ; lines 13 ; size 9.2" × 6.3" : 6.3" × 3.5"

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—5b. مير ابو الفتح خان by پنج فصل beginning with :

فصل اول در گوشت ها - گوشت ميش سرخ

It is divided into 5 small chapters dealing with the properties of different kinds of (1) meat, (2) grains, (3) herbs, (4) fruits, (5) milk.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink.

The name of the scribe is محمد ادریس. Date of transcription, Ramadān 24, 1291.

Foll. 7a—7b contains various prescriptions. Foll. 8—10 are left blank.

(2) foll. 11a—38b. مفتاح الحکمة, a versified treatise dealing with various diseases and their remedies by محمد حکیم ایمن آبادی

It begins with :

حمد نا محدود و منت نا محدود مر حکیمی زا

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink.

The last folio is missing. Therefore the exact date of its transcription cannot be known. It is written by the same scribe and about the same time as No. 222 (1) above.

No. 223

foll. 132 ; lines 15 ; size 10.1" × 5.6" ; 7.7" × 3.8".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—43b. An incomplete anonymous treatise dealing with diseases from head to foot, without an author's name. It begins with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد پس این رساله ایست در تحقیق و تفصیل اسباب و علامات و معالجات امراض از سر تا قدم

It is written in clear Naskh with headings in red ink.

(2) foll. 44a—107b. An incomplete, anonymous treatise dealing with prescriptions and remedies for various diseases. It is defective in the beginning, and now begins with :

کنند و عضو دردناک را از خارج و داخل قوت دهند

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink.

(3) foll. 108a—132b. An incomplete, anonymous treatise dealing with remedies taken from the *قرايا دين* of *مير محمد اكبر عرف محمد ارزاني* (see No. 212 above) without an author's name, and beginning with :

این رساله مختصر مشتمل بر خلاصه معالجات مجربه منتخب از
قرايادین میر محمد اکبر عرف محمد ارزانی

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe of the whole MS. is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 224

fol. 196 ; lines 19 ; size 9.9" × 6.9" ; 7.6" × 3.7".

An anonymous compendium of medical science with detailed description of medicaments without an author's name.

It is defective at both ends. Two folios are missing from the beginning. It now begins with :

می گذرد و فرو ترش کره

It is divided into bābs subdivided into numerous faṣls. It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H. The margins of the MS. are destroyed by white ants.

No. 225

fol. 345 ; lines 19 ; size 10.8" × 6.6" ; 7.4" × 4.1".

A portion of a large compendium of medical science with detailed description of medicaments. It is defective at both ends. It now begins with :

کوفته پیخته بقدر قندق حب سازند

It is divided into several bābs. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. The end is destroyed by white ants. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 226

fol. 384 ; lines 15 ; size 10.3" × 6.8" ; 7.9" × 4.3".

A portion of a large compendium of medical science with detailed description of medicaments. It is defective at both ends. It now begins with :

و استدلال مانع بسبب عصر آن صورتی ندارد

The drugs are arranged in alphabetical order.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 227

fol. 424 ; lines 17 ; size 10.3" × 6" ; 7.6" × 3.8".

A large compendium of medical science dealing with preparations of various medicines. It is defective at both ends. It now begins with :

شنگرف یک توله را اول در

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, and in different hands, with headings in red ink. It is destroyed by white ants. The name of the scribe and date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 228

fol. 251 ; lines 14 ; size 10.3" × 6" ; 8.2" × 3.7".

A portion of a large compendium of medical science containing prescriptions and remedies for various diseases of the human body. It is defective at both ends.

It now begins with :

..... ماء الفروس بالعاب دهن كه ناشتا باشد

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq in different hands. A large portion of it is destroyed by white ants. The name of the scribe and date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(3) FALCONRY

No. 229

بازنامه

fol. 362 ; lines 10 ; size 9.4" × 5.8" ; 6.6" × 3.5".

A voluminous treatise on falconry by an anonymous author beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد اين كتاب مستطاب در

آداب الصيد بازنامه

It was composed in A.H. 970 (fol. 5a). It is divided into 72 bābs, and a detailed table of contents is given in the beginning of the book (fol. 5a—7a).

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and with a coloured head-piece. Foll. 179—182 are left blank. Name of the scribe مقصود علی قریشی. Date of transcription Jumādā II 18, 1247.

No. 230

دولت نامه

fol. 81 ; lines 13 ; size 9" × 5.7" ; 7" × 3.7".

A treatise on falconry based on older works without an author's name and beginning with :

..... بعد از حمد بسیار و ثنای بی شمار خالق اللیل و النهار که

It is divided into 46 faṣls, and a detailed table of contents is given in the beginning of the book.

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe تہارو فقیر عرف جانوری ساکن خدا باد

Date of transcription : Rabī' I 18, 1199.

No. 231

دولت نامہ

fol. 55 ; lines 13 ; size 7.9" × 5.6" ; 5.8" × 3.5".

Another copy of the same.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. Places for headings have been left blank.

Name of the scribe غلام قادر خلف شیخ سونہ

Date of transcription : Rabī' I 25, 1286.

No. 232

fol. 315 ; lines 21 ; size 11.4" × 6" ; 9.1" × 3.7".

This MS. contains the following treatises:—

(1) foll. 1b—139b. صید المراد فی قوانین الصیاد dealing with hunting and laws relating to the hunter by

ابن یار محمد عرف خدا یار خان داؤد عباسی

It begins with:

حمد بی حد و ثنای بی عدد مالک الملکی را سزد کہ

It is divided into 30 bābs and a خاتمہ and a detailed table of contents is given in the beginning.

(2) foll. 140a—147a, رسالہ در ادویہ اسپ, a treatise dealing with farriery without the author's name, and beginning with:

باب در فریبہ کردن اسپ

(3) fol. 148b—266a. دستور الصيد، a treatise dealing with birds of prey and hunting by ^{محمد بن يوسف محمد رضا متوطن} محمد بن يوسف محمد رضا متوطن. It begins with ^{بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم} Bismillah. It begins with ^{حمدی حد و سپاس بی عدد از ازل تا ابد مرپادشاهی را سزد که} حمدی حد و سپاس بی عدد از ازل تا ابد مرپادشاهی را سزد که

The author says in the preface that he first composed this book in A.H. 1083, and divided it into 77 chapters, while in A.H. 1099, he revised it and added 22 more chapters to it, thus raising the number of chapters to 99 (fol. 149b). A detailed table of contents is given in the beginning of the book.

fol. 266b—272b contain prescriptions for diseases of birds of prey.

(4) fol. 272b—279b. An incomplete, anonymous treatise dealing with remedies of birds of prey, beginning with :

ثنا گستری طوطی مقال بارگه کبریائی فرمان روای را سزاوار است

fol. 180a—181b contain prescriptions for diseases of birds of prey.

(5) fol. 282a—305b. An anonymous treatise dealing with the remedies of nightingales, parrots, pigeons and other birds. It is defective in the beginning. It now begins with:

مقدمه اول در معالجه بلبل و طوطی و کبوتر و سایر جانوران . . .

(6) fol. 306b—316a. An anonymous treatise on falconry based on ^{بازگانه تصنیف محمد رضا} بازگانه [see No. 232 (3) above] without an author's name. It begins with ^{حمدی حد و سپاس بی عدد مالک الملکی را سزد که} حمدی حد و سپاس بی عدد مالک الملکی را سزد که اما

بعد این نسخه شریفه

Nos (1), (2) and (3) are transcribed by one scribe in poor Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. His name is not given.

No. (4) is transcribed by another scribe in poor Nasta'liq. His name is not given.

No. (5) is transcribed by another scribe in good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. His name is not given.

No. (6) is transcribed by another scribe in a very poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. All these treatises are not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 233

fol. 60 ; lines 15 ; size 10.9" × 6" ; 6.8" × 2.8".

An anonymous treatise on falconry without an author's name and beginning with :

حمد و سپاس بی قیاس مر حضرت کریمی را که

It is written in a fine Nasta'liq with headings and Arabic quotations in red ink.

Name of the scribe : مرزا لعل

Date of transcription : A.H. 1264.

No. 234

fol. 52 ; lines 12 ; size 8" × 6.5" ; 7.2" × 5.9".

Another copy of the same with a little difference towards the end. It is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 14th century A.H.

No. 235

بازنامه

fol. 128 ; lines 10 ; size 8.2" × 6.4" ; 6.6" × 4".

A treatise on falconry by خدا بخش, beginning with :

بال افشانی شاهین زبان در قضای تفریحی شاهان در

هوای تحریر بشکار ثنائی حضرت میر شکاریست

A list of words giving names of medicines used in the book is added to the original work. It is arranged in alphabetical order. It is written in poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink.

Name of the scribe پیر بخش مهر

Date of transcription : Shawwāl 20, 1299.

No. 236

باز نامه

fol. 95 ; lines 13—17 ; size 10.1" × 5.5" ; 7.6" × 3.5".

A treatise on falconry dealing with the remedies of various diseases of birds of prey, without an author's name. It begins with :

فاتحه کتاب مستطاب بنام حمدی که مرغ روح انسان را بطعمه

علم الانسان مالم يعلم پرورش داده

It is divided into 21 chapters, and a detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book in a different hand.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently end of 13th century A.H.

No. 237

fol. 9 ; lines 13 ; size 8.1" × 4.8" ; 6.5" × 3.3".

A small treatise on falconry by

حضرت مخدوم حامد محمد شمس الدین سادس

(died A.H. 1303) beginning with

شهباز حمد و سزاوار شاهی راست که

He wrote this treatise for his son پیر بخش شاه

It appears to be an autobiograph copy. It is not dated. Apparently end of 13th century A.H.

(4) HUNTING

No. 238

foll. 56 ; lines 17 ; size 8.8" × 6.2" ; 6" × 3.6".

An anonymous work on hunting by

حسین الحسینی الطیبی المخاطب بصدور جهان

beginning with :

سپاس بی قیاس و شکر محمدت اساس پادشاهی را سزاوار است که
 مرغایان دل‌های عارفان آگاه شعار باز بلند پرواز اویند و آهوان
 شیرگیر سیاه چشمان فریبنده نگاه صید کمند انداز او.....

It is divided into an introduction, 10 bābs subdivided into fasls and a خاتمه. A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book in a different hand. It is written from a Shī'ite point of view. It contains marginal notes.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There are three seals in the book: 2 on fol. 1b and 1 on fol. 55b, which read as follows :

[A.H.] سید حسن بخش حسینی ۱۱۹۲

In between foll. 16 and 17 there is a small Arabic treatise [foll. 14 ; lines 13 ; size 7" × 3.3" ; 4.8" × 1.9"] namely رساله ذباج by شیخ بهاؤ الدین محمد العاقلی (d. 1030 A.H.) which describes sacrificing of animals from a Shī'ite point of view.

The name of the scribe is قاضی امین باریمولی کشمیری

It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(5) FARRIERY

No. 239

foll. 207 ; lines 13 ; size 10.6" × 5.5" ; 8" × 3.7"

This MS. contains the following treatises :

(1) foll. 1b—85a فرس نامه, a work on farriery translated from an old Sanskrit work Sālihotra by

شیخ ابوالحسن کربلائی الحسین المشهور به هاشمی

in A.H. 926 at the request of Shamsu'd-Din Muzaffar Shah (II, King of Gujrāt—A.H. 917—932). It begins with :

فهرست می و هشت باب از قسم دوم در علت های اسب و بیان
تداوی آن

It is divided into 2 qisms : the first containing 12 bābs and the second 38 bābs. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, within coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe فقیر جمال ساکن کوت شریف

Date of transcription A.H. 1245.

(2) foll. 85b—115b contain prescriptions of remedies for various diseases of horses as dictated by

سوارده خان امعاقانی

(3) foll. 116b—207b. An anonymous treatise on farriery without an author's name, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمین اما بعد این رساله در بیان شناخت

اسب و آنچه بان تعلق دارد

foll. 116b—119a contain a detailed table of contents written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. It is transcribed by the same scribe, and is dated Dhu'l-H. 13, 1245.

No. 240

fol. 172, lines 11, size 6.6" x 4.5" ; 5.2" x 3".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1—92a فرس نامه. A treatise on Farriery translated from an old Sanskrit work Sālīhotra under the superintendence of عبد الله خان بهادر فیروز جنگ (d. A.H. 1054) during the reign of Shāh Jahān (A.H. 1037—1068). This is the same older translation (see No. 239 above) without any acknowledgement of indebtedness to the previous translator. The arrangement of topics is also the same. It begins with:

اسبِ فکرت چو زین کند دانا به که گوید نخست حمد خدا

A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book. It is written in good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and with in coloured-ruled borders, and with an illuminated head-piece. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(2) foll. 93—94 are left blank. foll. 95b—119a فرس نامه. A treatise on farriery by عبد الله بن رکن خاکساری, beginning with :

الحمد لله والعز والكمال بنده و خادم الفقرا معتمد استاد
و علماء احقر المومنین می گوید -

It is divided into 5 bābs, and is written by the same scribe.

Folios 119b—120a contain prescriptions for various diseases of horses. Fol. 121 is left blank.

(3) Foll. 122b—172a فرس نامه. A treatise on farriery by حامد ابن عالم, beginning with:

بنام آن خدا که معلق داشت ارض و سما

It is divided into 57 bābs, and is written by the same

scribe. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There are seals on a number of folios, which read as follows:

[A.H.] 1234 عبده غلام قادر

No. 241

fol. 131 ; lines 12 ; size 8.3" × 5.3" ; 6" × 3.8".

Another, but illustrated, copy of No. 240 (1) without a table of contents in the beginning.

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink, and with a painted head-piece. It has 32 fine illustrations showing horses of various varieties and colours.

by فتح الله نقاش.

Name of the scribe

محمد بخش ولد محمد عظیم ابن محمد وارث قوم جوہہ سکندہ اوج متبرکہ

Date of transcription Rabī' I 19, 1252. It was written for سید حیدر شاہ گیلانی.

No. 242

خیل نامہ

fol. 99 ; lines 15 ; size 10.4" × 5.9" ; 7.5" × 3.5".

A treatise on farriery by an anonymous author beginning with :

بدر بیان خیل نامہ کہ بعرف فرس نامہ گویند و آن مبنی است

بدر معرفت اسپان و معالجات ایشان

It is divided into 2 مقالات, the first containing 40 bābs and the second containing 60 bābs and a خاتمہ.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 243

fol. 31 ; lines 12 ; size 8.1" × 4.9" ; 6.4" × 3.1".

An incomplete treatise on farriery, defective in the beginning and towards the end, without an author's name, and beginning with :

اسب گنگ و کر نباشد

It is written in Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. The date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(6) GEOMANCY

No. 244

قواعد الهدایت

fol. 121 ; lines 11—12 ; size 6.6" × 5" ; 5.6" × 4.8".

A treatise on Geomancy compiled on the basis of other works on this subject by هدایت الله, beginning with :

افتتاح کلام بنام حکیمی است که

It was composed in A.H. 1001, and dedicated to Emperor Akbar (A.H. 963—1014). It is divided into an introduction and four جهت. The fourth جهت is missing in this copy. The beginning of this MS. differs from that of No. 2266 of the India Office Library. (See India Office Library Catalogue No. 2266, p. 1238).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. The date is given in the following colophon:—

بتاریخ بیست و هفتم شهر جمادی الاول ۶ محمد شاه پادشاه غازی
روز چهارشنبه اتمام یافت دارالخلافه شاه جهان آباد

No. 245

fol. 222 ; lines 10—11 ; size 10.1" × 6.3" ; 7.2" × 8.7"

An anonymous large treatise on Geomancy, without the author's name, and beginning with:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّبِّ الْعَلِيِّ بدان وفقك الله كه علم رمل
تو نيك اهل فضل و بلاغت علم شريف است

It is divided in 128 fasls. It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 246

fol. 128 ; lines 17 ; size 10.5" × 6.5" ; 8.2" × 4"

Another copy of the same.

It is written in poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe: نبی بخش. Date of transcription: Friday, Dhul'-Q. 15, 1299. (Foll. 126b—128a contain فالنامه حضرت یحییٰ پیغمبر.)

No. 247

حقایق الرمل

fol. 42 ; lines 15—16 : size 10.4" × 6.1" ; 8.3" × 4"

A treatise on Geomancy by
beginning with:

... حانك لا علم لنا الا علمتنا انك انت العظيم الحكيم
كورد مصمم جبل التين

It is divided into an Introduction and 12 chapters. It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe

Date of transcription: Jumadā II 14, 1301.

(7) FORTUNE-TELLING

No. 248

fol. 65; lines 14; size 10.1" × 7" ; 7.3" × 4.1".

A treatise in Arabic on جفر (Fortune-Telling) without an author's name, and beginning with:

الحمد لله الذي اودع سر المكتوم في طي الحرف المرقوم و اظهر من
خفايا العلوم بدايع الرسوم

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The date of composition is not known. The name of the scribe is also not known. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(8) DIVINATION

No. 249

قال گوئی

fol. 21; lines 11; size 8.6" × 6.1" ; 6.7" × 3.9".

A treatise on Divination containing answers which certain verses of the Holy Qur'an give to various questions beginning with:

بدانکه این فالنامه حضرت مصحف مجید است

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in good Naskh, and with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 250

fol. 15; lines 11-13; size 6.6" × 3.9" ; 5.5" × 2.9".

A treatise on Divination ascribed to امام جعفر صادق (d. A.H. 148) containing answers in Persian verse to various questions, beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين بعد این فالنامه است از حضرت

امام المتین امام جعفر الصادق علیہ السلام کہ از علم جعفر

کشفیدہ اندی.....

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 251

fol. 31 ; lines 8 ; size 6.2" × 3.7" ; 4.8" × 2.4".

This MS. contains three small treatises :—

(1) foll. 1—5a. A فال نامہ beginning with :

ستارهٔ حمل انا فتحننا لک فتحاً مبیناً.....

fol. 6—8 are left blank.

(2) foll. 9b—17b. A فال نامہ composed by wise men at the court of the Sassanian Anūshīrwān (d. A.D. 578) beginning with :

بعد از حمد آفریدگار و درود بر پیغمبر صلی الله علیه و آله وسلم

این فالنامہ حکماء نوشیروان تصنیف کرده اند.....

(3) foll. 18a—21b. A small treatise dealing with the effect of the 7 days of the week on various diseases, beginning with:

اگر کسی روز یکشنبه بیمار شود.....

(4) foll. 22a—28a. A فال نامہ based on the Holy Qur'an, beginning with :

فال مصحف : چون خواهی کہ فال مصحف بکشائی اول شرط

آنست کہ باطہارت باشی.....

(5) foll. 28b—29a contain a فال نامہ in Hindi beginning with :

اگر کوئی کہے کہ فال دیکھو.....

(6) foll. 29a—31a contain a فال نامہ in Urdū beginning with:

روایت ہے رسولِ خدا سے کہ جس وقت

The whole MS. is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink by one scribe whose name is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 252

foll. 76 ; lines 13 ; size 7.9" × 5.5" ; 5.9" × 3.5".

This MS. contains the following treatises:—

(1) foll. 1—6a. A treatise on the interpretations of dreams, divided into 10 bābs, and beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين بدانکہ علم تعبیر خواب

(2) foll. 6a—13a. A versified فال نامہ beginning with:

پاید کرد انبازی درین کار کہ باشد منفعت ہم نفع بسیار

(3) foll. 14a—16a. A فال نامہ beginning with:

فال عشر مبشر برسول

(4) foll. 17a—21b. A بیارنامہ beginning with:

آغاز بیارنامہ اینست

(5) foll. 22a—A فال نامہ beginning with:

این فال نامہ علم نجوم آورده اند کہ

(6) foll. 22b—23a. A versified فال نامہ beginning with:

بنام خدای کہ بخشد سخن کم فال هفت اختر غم شکن

(7) foll. 23b—24a. A treatise regarding naming of children beginning with:

در بیان نام پسر و یا دختر

(8) foll. 24a—A **نامه** regarding going on a journey beginning with:

در دانستن روز سفر

(9) foll. 24a—24b. A **نامه** beginning with

الف دلیل کند که کار بالا گیرد

(10) foll. 25a—25b. A **نامه** beginning with:

الف اچب یا اسرائیل بحق

(11) foll. 26a—28b. A **نامه** regarding birth of children beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد این رساله ایست تولد نامه

(12) foll. 29a—35a. A **نوروزنامه** on Divination, divided into 4 bābs by **خواجه محمد علی حکیم ترمذی** beginning with:

نوروز نامه از مصنفات خواجه محمد علی حکیم ترمذی

foll. 36—38 are left blank.

(13) foll. 39a—48a. A versified treatise on Astronomy divided into 13 faṣls beginning with:

حمد و ثنا بحضرت بی چون و کار ساز با عجز و انکسار برم تحفه نیاز

foll. 49—52 are left blank.

(14) foll. 53a—62b. A **نامه** ascribed to Prophet Joseph beginning with:

قال نامه حضرت یوسف علیه السلام

(15) foll. 63a—76a. A **نامه** ascribed to Imām Ja'far Ṣādiq (d. A.H. 148) beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد این قرعه قال است

The whole MS. is written in a clear Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in good Naskh and with headings in ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(9) PHYSIOGNOMY

No. 253

fol. 88 ; lines 11 ; size 6.5" × 4.1" ; 4.5" × 2.2".

An anonymous incomplete treatise on Physiognomy without the author's name and beginning with:

الحمد لله و الصلوة والسلام على رسول الله و آله اولياء الله -
 آغاز کتاب باید دانست که بنای این کتاب مرتب است بر
 دو مقاله

It is divided into 2 مقالات ; the first مقاله is divided into 4 فصل ; and the 2nd مقاله into 21 chapters (bābs). It breaks off in the 19th bāb. A portion of chapter 19 and the remaining two chapters are missing.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(10) & (11) ASTRONOMY AND ARITHMETIC

No. 254

fol. 64 ; lines 15 ; size 6.9" × 4.9" ; 4.4" × 2.8".

This MS. contains the following treatises:—

(1) foll. 1—10a. An anonymous incomplete treatise on Astronomy without an author's name. Some folios from the beginning are missing. It now begins with :

. کند و معکوس غروب کند پس در وقتیکه اول سرطان
 بر ارتفاع اعلی باشد در جانب جنوب

It is divided into 11 small chapters. Three chapters and a portion of the fourth are missing from the beginning. It contains 5 figures illustrating certain points. Some folios contain marginal notes in a different hand.

(2) foll. 10b—46a. A treatise on Arithmetic by an

anonymous author beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين أما بعد این رساله ایست در علم
اجزای مشتمل بر سه مقاله

It is divided into 3 مقالات, each subdivided into an introduction and bābs. There are 24 figures illustrating certain points. Some folios contain marginal notes in a different hand.

(3) foll. 47—64a. A small treatise on Astronomy divided into 30 faṣls and generally known as فصلی by خواجہ نصیرالدین طوسی (d. A.H. 672), beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين این مختصریست در معرفت تقویم
مشتمل بر سی فصل

It was completed in A.H. 658. Three places are left blank for figures. The places of headings of the last 9 faṣls are left blank.

The whole MS. is written by one scribe in a poor but clear Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 64a, which reads as follows:

علی ابن ابی طالب ۱۲۷۵ [A.H.]

No. 255

fol. 25 ; lines 19 ; size 8.2" × 5" ; 6.1" × 2.9".

A famous treatise on Astrolabe, divided into 20 bābs, and generally known as بیست باب by خواجہ نصیرالدین طوسی (d. A.H. 672) beginning with:

الحمد لله رب العالمين أما بعد این مختصریست
در معرفت اصطولات از استاد الدنيا علام العالم خواجہ نصیرالدین

رحمة الله عليه مشتمل بر بیست باب است

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. A place has been left blank on fol. 20a for a figure. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 256

fol. 91 ; lines 12 ; size 6.7" x 3.9" ; 5" x 2.3".

This MS. contains the following treatises:—

(1) foll. 1—32b—A treatise on the computation or construction of almanacs by an anonymous author, written from a Shi'ite point of view and beginning with:

الحمد لله الذى خلقنا فى احسن تقويم اما بعد چون مى
دیدم جمع کثیر از خاص و عوام در اکثر مطالب مهم ملاحظه
ساعات و ایام رجوع مى کنند بتقویم منجّان و ملتفت نمى شوند
بآنچه مرویست از آئمه کرام علیهم السلام از احادیث که
میز است میان نیک و بد ساعات ایام

It is divided into an introduction, one faṣl, a few Jadwal (جدول), a conclusion, a Takmila (تکمله), and an advice. Foll. 33—36 are left blank.

(2) foll. 37a—56b—An anonymous treatise on Astronomy without an author's name, beginning with:

نحمدک و لا اله سواک و الصلوة علی اکرم انبیائک و علی آله
و صحبه اجمعین - اما بعد نموده مى شود که این تذکره ایست
در ذکر بعضی احکام سال و انتقال آن قمر از برجی

و اختیارات آن

It is divided into 8 مقالات and every مقاله into some fasls.

foll. 57a—89a contain جداول (Astronomical tables).

foll. 90a—91a contain prayers and amulets. Foll. 65—68 are left blank.

The whole MS. is written by a scribe in good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 257

foll. 49 ; lines ; size 8.2" × 5.6" ; 6.6" × 4".

Another copy of the same.

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 258

foll. 11 ; lines 9 ; size 7.3" × 4.9" ; 6.6" × 4.3".

An anonymous treatise on Astronomy without an author's name beginning with :

حمل هندی میگه مریخ و منه شنبه

foll. 7—8 are left blank.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(12) ASTROLOGY

No. 259

foll. 46 ; lines 11 ; size 8.10" × 5.6" ; 5.3" × 2.7".

An anonymous treatise on Astrology giving the influence of stars on human affairs without an author's name and beginning with :

میگه ہندی حمل شرق را فارسی می گویند برج آتشی

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is محمد ادریس. Date of transcription : Saturday, Rajab 3, 1289.

(13) GEOGRAPHY

No. 260

معلومات الآفاق

fol. 176 ; lines 13 ; size 8.9" × 5.5" ; 6.1" × 2.9".

A general work on Geography by

امین الدین خان سید ابوالمکارم امیر خان مرحوم حسنی السہروی

beginning with :

یعنی کریم کرم بخش رحمت گستر خلیفہ پرور کہ از آیات
ربوبیت او ہر ذرہ ترچہاں و نشان

It is divided into 37 chapters. A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book. It was composed in A.H. 1080 (fol. 118a).

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is شکر اللہ ساکن بلدہ ملتان. The date of transcription is given as

بتاریخ بیست و یکم شہر شعبان المعظم

but the year is not given. Apparently 12th century A.H.

There are two seals : one on folio 1b and the other on folio 176a, which read as follows :

[Arabic seal text]

A portion of the MS. is destroyed by white-ants.

No. 261

جذب القلوب الى دارالمحجوب

foll. 319 ; lines 17 ; size 8.3" x 5.7" ; 7 1/2 x 3.1"

A work on the history and topography of Medina
 (d. A.H. 1052) عبدالحق بن سيف الدين الترك الدهلوي البخارى
 beginning with :

صد شکر کہ از تشنگی غم رستم چون قطره بدریای کرم پیوستم
 در کشتی توفیق ازل بنشستم در زمزم قدم چہرہ غم شستم

It was begun in A.H. 998 at Madina and was completed in A.H. 1001 at Delhi. It is divided into 7 chapters. (for details see India Office Lib. Cata. No. 720, p. 378). It has been printed at Lucknow in A.H. 1282 (A.D. 1865-66) and again in A.D. 1869.

It is written in poor Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in poor Naskh with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : Jumada I, 1161. There are two seals : one on fol. 2a and another on fol. 318b which read as follows :

[A.H.] 1192 سید حسن بخش حسینی

A portion of the MS. is destroyed by white-ants.

No. 262

foll. 216 ; lines 15 ; size 8.8" x 6.3" ; 6.8" x 4.2"

Another copy of the same.

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in good Naskh and with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : 1197.

(14) MINERALOGY

No. 263

تنسوق نامه ایل خانی

foll. 117 ; lines 14 ; size 8.8" × 4.8" ; 7.4" × 2.8".

A Persian version of an Arabic work on precious stones and other substances by خواجه نصیر الدین طوسی (d. A.H. 672). Fol. 1 is missing. It now begins with :

و چون اسفندان پادشاه در تحصیل شرف نفس و شوق او بحکمت
نقرس می نمودم آن را تنسوق نامه ایل خانی نام نهادند
(نهادم) که آنچه بخدمت پادشاهان آوردند ، آنجا یاد کرده شود .

It is divided into 4 مقالات. The table of contents is given in the beginning of the book. (For details see Rieu, Persian Suppl. No. 157, p. 112). Some folios are missing from the end.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(15) BOTANY

No. 264

foll. 96 ; lines 15 ; size 7.1" × 3.4" ; 5" × 1.8".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1—77b—A Persian version of

تحفة البدریة فی اخبار نبویہ

A very fine treatise explaining effects, properties and uses of certain grains and trees etc. based on the traditions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, sayings of the four pious Caliphs and other philosophers, by

ابو بکر احمد ابن محمد ابن علی الترمذی القاری

beginning with :

شکری حد و ثنا ، بی عد مر خالق ارض و سما را اما بعد
 می گوید بنده خاطی درین مجموعه فضایل و خصایل و
 منافع بعضی حیوب و اشجار و جزآن از اخبار سید مختار و آثار
 صحابه نامدار از کتب احادیث و اقوال حکما یادگار و مرتب
 گردانیدم -

It is divided into 14 bābs and 76 faṣls. Fol. 78b contains prayer in Arabic. Fol. 79 is left blank.

(2) foll. 80b—96b—An anonymous treatise on Medical Science giving various diseases of the human body and their remedies without an author's name and beginning with :

ادویه چشم - مامیران ، سنگ بصری ، مصری کالی

The whole MS. is written by one scribe. It is written in an extremely fine Nasta'liq with heading in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H. This is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

(16) MILITARY PROFESSION

سپاه گری

No. 265

foll. 4 ; lines 8 ; size 6.1" × 4.2" ; 4.1" × 2.4".

An anonymous small treatise containing prayers for a military man without an author's name beginning with :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم
 حضرت علی کریم الله بفرموده : هر که مورد سپاهی باشد

باید که این چند کلمه یاد کرده با خود دارد

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations also in Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not known. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(17) MUSIC

No. 266

fol. 169 ; lines 15 ; size 8.7" × 4.5" ; 6.5" × 2.8".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1—6b—سماع الالغان—A small treatise on Music without an author's name beginning with :

در عربستان در مقام رهاوی و زنگوله و چهار گاه و غزال خوانند

.....

(2) foll. 7a—23a—مونس العشاق—A treatise on Music

by محمود beginning with :

خوش ترین ندای که عندلیبان خوش الحان نغمه پردازان مقامات

اصلی در چمن فصاحت

It is divided into 14 small chapters. The name of the scribe is not given, but the date of transcription is given as Ramadān 24, 1157.

(3) foll. 23b—39a—تحفه الابرار—A treatise on music by عنایت الله بن الحاج

حمدی بیرون از دائرة احصا و سپاهی بیرون از حد استقصا

پادشاهی را سزاوار است

It is divided into 2 مقالات. Name of the scribe

میر نجم الدین. Date of transcription Ramadān 27, 1157.

Foll. 39b—40b contain 4 ghazals of Amir Khusraw Dihlawi (d. A.H. 725).

(4) foll. 41b—47b—*رساله واکِ هندی* — A treatise on Indian Music without an author's name beginning with
در هند روپ می
کونند چهل و دو است

The scribe is the same.

Date of transcription ۱۱۵۷ *سلخ رمضان*

(5) 48a—58a—An anonymous treatise on Music without an author's name and beginning with :

بدانکه دار پیدا شدن مقامات اختلاف بسیار است

It is written in a fine Nasta'liq, but by a different scribe, whose name is not given. Date of transcription: Thursday, Muḥarram 11, 1018. It is transcribed at Lahore.

(6) foll. 82b—100a—An anonymous treatise on Music without an author's name, beginning with :

گنجست از صرفیان بازار سخن

It is divided into 3 faṣls. It is written in Shikasta. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H.

Foll. 101a contains a statement about *روزه هزاری*, the number of which is 5 or 7 in a year.

(7) foll. 101b—103b—*مقامات هندی و فارسی*—A treatise on Music by *خان بیرم*, beginning with

مقامات هندی و فارسی
بیرم یگو قلیل و کثیر
بدریش و کم

(8) foll. 103b—125b—Selections from *رساله واکِ هندی* without an author's name, beginning with

در هند روپ می
کونند چهل و دو است

The scribe is the same [میر نجم الدین, see No. 266 (3)].

Date of transcription : Shawwāl 11, 1157.

Foll. 125a contains a ghazal.

(9) foll. 126b—144b—A treatise on Music by

ملا عیوض بیگ

beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد چنین گوید اقل العباد

ملا عیوض بیگ

It was written for Prince Muḥammad Mu'zzam (d. A.H.). It is divided into an introduction and 13 fasls. The scribe is the same. Date of transcription : Shawwāl 22, 1157.

(10) foll. 145b—169a—ترجمان الهند—A treatise on Music by حسن, beginning with:

ابتدا می کنم بنام خدا - که از و شد بنای ساز و نوا

Some folios from the end are missing. The scribe is the same. It is not dated, but appears to have been written in A.H. 1157, for it is transcribed in continuation of the above treatises.

All treatises transcribed by میر نجم الدین are in a clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink.

No. 267

ابوالنعم

foll. 76 ; lines 10 ; size 9.1"×6" ; 6"×3.5".

A treatise on Music by an anonymous author beginning with :

الحان السنه اثنان و نغمه طيور تراکت اسامی میاں بیقیاس رب

العالمین

It was composed in A.H. 1130. It is divided into 27

small chapters. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is عبدالحی ہاشمی. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(18) COOKERY

No. 268

fol. 126 ; lines 13 ; size 8" × 4.6" ; 5.5" × 2.6".

An anonymous work on Cookery, preparation of sweetmeats and spices etc. without an author's name, beginning with :

کان یزدی : میدہ یک آثار پا و بالا ، و روغن شش دام ، شیر پاؤ

آثار ، میدہ خمیر یک دام

Some folios are missing from the end. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings over-lined. The name of the scribe and date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(19) & (20) CALLIGRAPHY AND PAINTING

No. 269

fol. 83 ; lines ; size 18.7" × 13.3"

An extremely fine collection of 6 specimens of Calligraphy and 77 Paintings.

[Note :—It is impossible to write a detailed note on each specimen of Calligraphy and Painting of this collection as well as of three succeeding collections at this place. It is, however, suggested that a separate catalogue be prepared describing each of these specimens]. Some of the famous paintings are given below :

(a) SAINTS : Nos. (1) شیخ محمد حامد محمد پنج بخش ثالث

(2) The same with بنی قلعه آج متبرکہ

his nobles ; (59) گورو ارجن (a Sikh Saint)

(b) **KINGS** : Nos. (8) ظغان شاه دکن (13) خسرو ساسانی (14) نوشیروان (15) امیر تیمور (16) میراں شاه (17) ساسانی (18) عمر شیخ ابن ابو سعید (19) شاہجہان (20) سلطان محمد ابن میراں شاه (21) عالمگیر (22) ہایون (23) ہابر (24) جہانگیر (25) محمد شاه (26) اکبر سلطان محمد

(c) **PRINCES** : Nos. (26) دارا شکوہ (27) دارا شکوہ (64) مراد بخش

(d) **POETS** : No. (37) شوکت بخاری

(e) **GENERAL** : قلعہ آچ متبرکہ (built in A.H. 1185).

It is a *rare* collection of its kind in this library.

No. 270

fol. 83 ; lines ; size 12.2" × 8.6".

An extremely fine and important collection of 6 specimens of Calligraphy and 77 Paintings. Some of the famous paintings are as follows :

(a) **SAINTS** : Nos. (7) شاه رکن عالم ; شیخ فرید [(8) خواجہ معین الدین چشتی ; شیخ عبدالقادر جیلانی (9) خواجہ اویس (10) ; [شیخ نظام الدین اولیا and شیخ عبدالقادر (11) ; خواجہ حسن بصری (12) سید (13) ; شیخ عبد القادر جیلانی (14) ; جیلانی (15) شیخ (16) سید جلال بخاری (17) ; جلال بخاری (18) شیخ بہاء الدین زکریا (19) ; بہاء الدین زکریا (20) ; [شاه رکن عالم and شیخ بہاء الدین زکریا (21) ; شاه (22) in his youth ; (23) شمس تبریز , مولوی رومی (24) ; رکن عالم

- شیخ نظام الدین (25) ; [حکیم سنائی and بہلول دانا
 شیخ فرید (27) ; شیخ فرید گنج شکر (26) ; اولیا
 (29) ; شیخ فرید گنج شکر (28) ; گنج شکر
 حضرت مخدوم (31) ; خواجہ معین الدین چشتی
 مخدوم بہاء الدین (33) ; جہانیاں جہان گشت
 سلطان ابراہیم ادھم (35) ; شاہ دولا (34)
 سلطان ابراہیم (37) ; سلطان ابراہیم ادھم (36)
 شیخ (40) ; سلطان ابراہیم ادھم (38) ; ادھم
 شیخ صدر الدین (42) ; میان میر (41) ; علی ہجویری
 شیخ محمد کیمیا نظر (45) ; شیخ صدر الدین (44)
 مخدوم شیخ (47) ; مخدوم شیخ راجو (46) ; بخاری
 سلطان ابراہیم ; شیخ عبدالقادر جیلانی [(54) ; راجو
 امیر خسرو ; شیخ نظام الدین اولیا ; ادھم
 خواجہ قطب الدین ; خواجہ معین الدین چشتی
 شیخ (55) ; [شیخ فرید گنج شکر and شاہ شرف
 شیخ معین الدین چشتی ; عبد القادر جیلانی
 شیخ (56) ; [امیر خسرو and شیخ فرید گنج شکر
 سید ; بہاء الحق ; لعل شہباز ; الشیوخ سہروردی
 مخدوم بہاء الدین (63) ; [شیخ فرید and جلال
 شاہ and شاہ رکن عالم ; شیخ بہاء الدین [(64)
 شاہ and شاہ ابوالعالی [(69) ; [شمس الدین
 سید عبدالوہاب گیلانی (70) ; [عبداللہ

- (b) POETS : Nos. (24) رومی ; (53) جامی ;
 (57) لاری ; امیر خسرو (55) ; امیر خسرو (54)
 شیخ رومی (59) ; شیخ سعدی (58) ; رومی
 خواجہ حافظ (61) ; خواجہ حافظ (60)

It is a very rare collection in the library and contains very rare paintings.

No. 271

fol. 43 ; lines ; 13.3" × 10.3".

An extremely fine collection of 10 specimens of Calligraphy and 33 Paintings. Some of the famous paintings are as follows :

- (a) KINGS : Nos. (5) جهانگیر ; (16) شاهجهان ; (21) اکبر ; (27) شاهجهان ; (26) اورنگ زیب ; (28) نادر شاه (governor) ; (32) شجاع (36) مراد . ش (35)
- (b) PRINCES : Nos. (35) شجاع (36) مراد . ش (35)

It is a rare collection in this library.

No. 272

fol. 41 ; lines ; size 13.1" × 9.1".

An extremely fine collection of 41 paintings. Some of the famous paintings are as follows :

- (a) KINGS : No. (11) فرخ سیر . Most of these are the paintings of the Mughal Princes and Princesses, but their names are not given.

It is a very rare collection in this library.

VI. PHILOLOGY

(1) LEXICOGRAPHY

(a) ARABIC—PERSIAN

No. 273

fol. 77 ; lines 21 ; size 11" × 7" ; 8" × 4.8".

A fragment of an Arabic-Persian Dictionary. It is defective from the beginning and the end, and it is difficult to ascertain how many folios have been lost from the beginning and the end. It now begins with :

ای فی الداهیه را الا راخ بچه گودشتی، الا راین درخت خطمی ...

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(b) PERSIAN—PERSIAN

No. 274

فرهنگ رشیدی

fol. 415 ; lines 17 ; size 10.3" × 6.8" ; 7.2" × 3.6".

A critical dictionary correcting various errors of earlier dictionaries by عبدالرشید بن عبدالغفور الحسینی المدنی التتوی beginning with :

ستایشی که آرایش سرنامه هر سخن و پیرایش دیباچه هر نو
و کهن

It was completed in A.H. 1064, and was dedicated to Emperor Shāh Jahān (A.H. 1037—1068). The actual work is preceded by an introduction on حروف مفردة تهجی. Some folios from the end are missing.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H. It was printed at Calcutta in A.D. 1875.

(2) GRAMMAR

No. 275

حاشیہ شرح ملاً جامی

fol. 180 ; lines 17 ; size 8.6" × 4.5" ; 5.7" × 2.5".

The Arabic glosses of عبدالغفور اللاری (Mullā Jāmi's) disciple, died A.H. 912) to شرح کافیہ نحو by Nuru'd-Dīn 'Abdu'r-Rahmān Jāmi (d. A.H. 898). The شرح کافیہ نحو is an Arabic commentary on the کافیہ of Ibnu'l-Hājib (d. A.H. 646). It begins with :

مصدر العلوم و الام للجنس او الاستغراق

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription is given as چهاردهم محرم الحرام, but the year is not given. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 276

fol. 111 ; lines 23 ; size 11" × 6.2" ; 9" × 4.1".

The Arabic glosses of مولوی عبدالحکیم on the glosses of عبدالغفور اللاری to شرح کافیہ نحو of Mullā Jāmi (see No. 275 above). It begins with :

مصدر العلوم و هو الاظهر لكونيه معدولاً

It is written in a poor Naskh.

Name of the scribe

محمد غازی ولد محمد علی بن محمد فاضل ساکن موضع کہن

Date of transcription is given as

روز یکشنبه شهر رمضان المبارک بتاریخ هژدهم

but the year is not given.

Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 1a, which reads as follows :

[A.H.] دارد شرف از اسم محمد دایم ۱۱۴۹

No. 277

fol. 9 ; lines 20 ; size 10'' x 6'' ; 7.8'' x 3.3''.

A fragment of a treatise on Persian Grammar and containing rules of letter-writing without an author's name and beginning with :

[آنانکه] خاک را بنظر کیمیا کنند - آیا بود که گوشه چشم
[چشمی] بما کنند

It is written in Nim Shikasta. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 278

fol. 78 ; lines 17 ; size 8.3'' x 4.9'' ; 5.8'' x 2.7''.

An anonymous treatise on Grammar by

سید شاه ولی بن ابوالقاسم الحسینی الاصلی

beginning with :

بعد تین اسماء محامد و اثنیه و تبرک القاب ذاتیه و صفاتیه که

It is divided into an 'Unwān, 11 fasls and a conclusion. It was composed in A.H. 1148.

It is written in a fine Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and with Arabic quotations overlined with red ink.

Name of the scribe

مرزا لعل

Date of transcription A.H. 1264.

(3) LETTERS

No. 279

fol. 83 ; lines 13 ; size 8.6'' × 5.6'' ; 8.6'' × 5.6''.

A fragment of انشاء ابوالفضل (Abu'l-Fadl died in A.H. 1011). Four folios from the beginning are missing. It now begins with :

..... گشت و اساس خلوص و وفاق صمیمی استحکام یافت

.....

It is written in a very fine Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and within treble coloured-ruled borders. It also contains marginal notes in a fine minute Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 280

fol. 216 ; lines 12 ; size 7.7'' × 4.5'' ; 5.9'' × 3''.

Letters of حضرت مخدوم حامد محمد گنج بخش ثالث (who built the Uch fort in A.H. 1185), written to his disciples between A.H. 1177—1193, beginning with :

نقل رقعات زاده طبع که بدست خط الخاص حضرت پیر شیخ حامد

گنج بخش حسنی الحسینی الجیلانی علیه الرحمة والغفران که

سمت اکثر مریدان و معتقدان قلمی فرموده اند

Most of the letters are addressed to نواب امیر محمد third ruler of Bahāwalpūr State (A.H. 1164—1186) and نواب امیر مد بهاول خان عباسی ثانی fourth ruler of Bahāwalpūr State (A.H. 1186—1224). The actual work is preceded by a number of words with their meanings (fol. 1b—3b). Foll. 189a—93a are left blank. Foll. 193b—197a contain prayers.

Foll. 197b—215a contain a treatise on Astronomy beginning with :

تجدد ایات و لاله سواک اما بعد نموده می شود که
این تذکره ایست در ذکر بعضی احکام سال و انتقالات قمر از
درجی به درجی
.....

(For another copy see No. 256 above—foll. 37—56b).

Foll. 215—216b contain 2 letters of the above-mentioned Makhdūm Sāhib. The MS. is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 281

fol. 16 ; lines 11 ; size 7.8" × 5.9" ; 5.2" × 3.6".

Letters of نواب امیر محمد بهاول خان عباسی ثانی، fourth ruler of Bahāwalpūr State (A.H. 1186—1224) to حضرت مخدوم حماد گنج بخش ثالث، beginning with :

قال رقیعات دستخطی جنت مکان محمد بهاول خان کلان بحضور
حضرت مخدوم صاحب عرش آشیان مخدوم حماد گنج بخش کلان

fol. 1b—4a contain a list of words with their numerical value. Foll. 4b—10a are left blank.

The MS. is written in a clear Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

VII. POETRY

(1) SINGLE POETS

No. 282

شاهنامه

fol. 341 ; lines 25 ; size 8" × 4.7" ; 5.4" × 2.9".

An extremely fine and rare copy of Shāh Nāma of Firdawsī Ṭusī (d. A.H. 411 or 416) with 37 beautiful illustrations. Some folios from the beginning are lost. It now begins with :

و اخبار گذشتگان و تصحیح احوال و حکایات ایشان شده

The whole MS. is written in an extremely beautiful, minute Nasta'liq, with headings in good Naskh in red ink, within treble gold and coloured-ruled borders, and with an illuminated head-piece, and with gold sprinkled throughout the MS. All headings are written on gilded ground. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H.

This is one of the *very valuable and rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 283

کتاب منتخب شاهنامه

fol. 226 ; lines 17 ; size 13.5" × 8.2" ; 10.4" × 5.5".

A fine copy of extracts from the Shāh Nāma, compiled in a connecting narrative in prose by توکل بیگ ولد تولک بیگ و الحسینی, and beginning with :

آورده اند که نصیر احمد [ابو منصور محمد بن احمد] دقیقی

مروى از ساسانیان [سامانیان] بود، میل او برین افتاد که احوال

پادشاهان را بنظم آورد

(The beginning differs from India Office copy No. 883, p. 554).

It was compiled in A.H. 1063 at the request of شمشیر خان, governor of Ghazna. On fol. 3b the title is given as تاریخ دلکشای شمشیر خانی.

It is written in good bold Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink, within treble gold and coloured-ruled borders, with an illuminated head-piece, and with gold sprinkled throughout the MS. It has 75 beautiful illustrations. Foll. 222b—223a contain gold floral designs. The name of the scribe is محمد شاه. Date of transcription—Tuesday, Ramadān 29, 1126. It was written for محمد مهدی خان خلف نواب زبردست خان مرحوم. This is a rare MS. of this collection.

No. 284

حديقة الحقیقة و شریعة الطریقة

fol. 223 ; lines 15 ; size 9.3" × 5.2" ; 6.7" × 3.2".

The famous Mathnawi of ابوالمجد مجدود ابن آدم سنائی (d. A.H. 545). It is defective at both ends. It now begins with :

برتر از وهم و عقل و حس و قیاس چیست جز خاطر خدای شناس

It is written in good Nasta'liq, within gold and coloured-ruled borders, and with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 285

دیوان انوری ایوردی

fol. 206 ; lines 17—19 ; size 10.5" × 6.2" ; 8.2" × 4"

The diwān of great Qasida-writer

أوجدالدين أنوري ایوردی

POETRY

He was born at Khāwarān and adopted his pen-name as خاوری which he subsequently changed into انوری. He died in A.H. 587. The MS. is defective at both ends. The preface, which is incomplete, now begins with :

هم درو مطربان گرم نوا که بسوزند مرغ را به هوا

The actual diwan begins with :

مقدری نه بالست بقلارت مطلق کند ز شکل بخاری چو گنبدی ارزق

It is written in clear and good Nasta'liq. Fol. 8a and 9b contain marginal notes. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 286

fol. 381 ; lines 21 ; size 11.10" × 6.7" ; 8.2" × 4.2".

A very fine copy of the خمسه of ابو عبد الیاس نظام الدین ابو عبد الیاس. He was born in A.H. 535 and died in A.H. 599.

In this خمسه the order of the Mathnawls is as follows :—

(1) هفت پیکر (fol. 1b—67b) composed in A.H. 593. It begins with :

ای جهان دیده بود خویش از تو هیچ بودی نبود پیش از تو

It contains an illuminated head-piece and 12 illustrations.

(2) لیلی و مجنون (fol. 68b—129b) composed in 584. It begins with :

ای نام تو بهترین سر آغاز بی نام تو نامه کی کنم باز

It contains an illuminated head-piece and 10 illustrations. Fol. 130 is left blank.

Date of transcription A.H. 1073.

(3) خسرو و شیرین (foll. 131b—222b) composed
A.H. 576. It begins with :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
خداوند را در توفیق بکشای نظامی را ره تحقیق بنهای

It contains an illuminated head-piece and 22 illustrations. Fol. 223 in left blank.

(4) مخزن اسرار (foll. 224b—255a) composed in A.H. 572 or 573. It begins with:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هست کلید در گنج حکیم

It contains an illuminated head-piece and 8 illustrations.

(5) سکندر نامه (foll. 256a—381a). It is divided into 2 parts : part one is known as سکندر نامه شرف or سکندر نامه بری or part two is known as سکندر نامه خرد or سکندر نامه اقبال or سکندر نامه بحری.

Part one of سکندر نامه (foll. 256b—343b) was composed in A.H. 597. It begins with :

خدا یا جهان پادشاهی تراست ز ما خدمت آید خدای تراست

It contains an illuminated head-piece and 10 illustrations. Date of transcription : Šafar 14, 1073.

Part two of سکندر نامه (foll. 344b—381a) was composed after the completion of part one. It begins with :

خرد هر کجا گنجی آرد پدید بنام خدا سازد آن را کلید

It contains an illuminated head-piece and 6 illustrations.

This MS. is written in a fine Nasta'liq with illuminated head-pieces of all the Mathnawis, with all headings in red ink and within double gold and coloured-ruled borders. The Khamsa contains 68 illustrations. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : A.H. 1073.

There was a seal on fol. 224a, which has been rubbed out. The price of the Khamsa is given as 400 gold coins (اشرفی). This is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 287

سکندر نامہ

fol. 242 ; lines 15 ; size 9" × 5" ; 6.6" × 3.5".

An illustrated copy of سکندر نامہ (Part one of سکندر نامہ) known as سکندر نامہ شرف نامہ سکندری or سکندر نامہ ہری by نظامی گنجوی beginning with :

خدایا جهان پادشاہی تراست ز ما خدمت آید خدای تراست

It was composed in A.H. 597. This MS. contains an illuminated head-piece and 22 illustrations. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink and within double coloured-ruled borders. Some folios contain marginal notes. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : A.H. 1221.

No. 288

منطق الطیر

fol. 151 ; lines 15 ; size 8.2" × 5.4" ; 5.4" × 2.7".

The famous Mathnawī منطق الطیر by ابو حامد [یا ابوطالب] محمد بن ابی بکر ابراہیم فرید الدین عطار نیشاپوری

He was born in A.H. 513 and died in A.H. 627.

It begins with :

آفرین جان آفرین پاک را آنکہ جان بخشید جان پاک را

It is divided into 30 sections, and was composed in A.H. 585. (For details see Rieu ; Suppl. No. 235, ii). Some folios from the end are lost. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders, and with corrections in a later hand. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 289

جواهر الذات

fol. 65 ; lines 13+24 on the margin ; size 10.8" × 7.5" ;
6" × 3.5" ; 8.8" × 5"

A Mathnawī by شیخ عطار نیشاپوری (also known as جوهر الذات). It begins with :

بنام آنکه نور جسم و جان است خدای آشکارا و نهان است

It is divided into 3 daftars. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, pp. 576—577).

It is written in ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : A.H. 1262.

No. 290

مظهر العجايب

fol. 286 ; lines 17 ; size 8.3" × 4.7" ; 6.5" × 2.5"

A Mathnawī by شیخ عطار نیشاپوری, beginning with :

آفرین جان آفرین بر جان جان آنکه هست او آشکارا و نهان

(For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 579). Some folios from the end are lost. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 291

fol. 560 ; lines 19 ; size 14" × 8.9" ; 8.6" × 5"

This fine MS. contains the following two Mathnawīs

(1) foll. 1—409a—The great *مثنوی* of *سید ابن عربی* who was born in A.H. 604 and died in A.H. 712. It begins with :

بشنواز نی چون حکایت می کند
وز جدائی ها شکایت می کند

The Mathnawī is divided into 6 daftars. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, pp. 584b—586a). The name of the scribe is شریف. Date of transcription : Šafar 27, 1051.

(2) foll. 410b—560a حدیقة الحقیقة of ابوالمجد مجدود ابن آدم سنائی الغزنوی who died in A.H. 545. It begins with :

ای درون پرور برون آرای
وی خرد بخش بی خرد بخشای

(For details see Rieu, Vol. II, pp. 549b—550a). A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book. The scribe is the same. Date of transcription : Dhu'l-Q. 2, 1050.

The whole MS. is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, within double gold and coloured-ruled borders, and with illuminated head-pieces of both the Mathnawīs. This is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection, but unfortunately a portion of it is destroyed.

No. 292

foll. 440 ; lines 18 ; size 11.2'' × 7.1'' ; 8.6'' × 4.6''.

A very fine copy of a commentary on the first daftar of the great Mathnawī of Jalālu'd-Dīn Rūmī by

مولانا جلال الدین واعظ بخارا

(The name of the commentator is given at the end of the MS.).

About a 100 folios from the beginning became wet, and they are so joined together that they cannot be separated. 338 folios are safe. It is written in an extremely fine Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in an extremely fine Naskh. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H. There is a seal at the end of the MS. which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۹۲ سید حسن بخش حسینی

This was one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection, but unfortunately a portion of it is destroyed.

No. 293

fol. 237 ; lines 31 ; size 13.4" × 9.4" : 11.6" × 7.2"

A commentary on the 2nd daftar of the great Mathnawī of Mawlānā Jalālu'd-Dīn Rūmī by **مُکْرَاهُ خان**

It begins with :

قوله : مدتی این مثنوی تاخیر شد مهلتی بایست تا خون شیر شد

This commentary comes to an end on fol. 19a, and is followed by another commentary on the same Daftar by **میرک خان** (fol. 22a—29a), beginning with :

فاتحه کلام فی تمهید المرام ، بدانکه حضرت مولانا قدس سره در

جائمه دفتر اول چنین فرموده است

This is followed by another commentary on the same Daftar by **فتح خان** (fol. 30b—229b) beginning with :

مدتی این مثنوی تاخیر شد مهلتی بایست تا خون شیر شد

The name of the scribe is **محمد امین**. Date of transcription is given as Saturday, Jumādā I, 25,.....(the year is not given). Apparently 12th century A.H.

This is followed by another commentary on the Holy Qur'an based on earlier commentaries such as that of **حسین واعظ کاشفی** (see No. 16 above) but the name of the commentator is not known. It begins with :

داستان انکار فلسفی بر قرآن

It is written in poor Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. The scribe is the same. Date of transcription: Dhu'l-Q. 14, (the year is not given). Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 294

دیوانِ شمسِ تبریز

fol. 461 ; lines 17 ; size 11.1" × 7.1" ; 8.4" × 5".

A good copy of the *Dīwān* of مولانا جلال الدین رومی commonly known as دیوانِ شمسِ تبریز after the name of his spiritual guide. It is defective at both ends. It now begins with :

ای گل ز اهلِ شکرِی یا از شکرِ اولی تری

شکرخوش و گل هم خوشست از هردو نیکوتر وفا

The ghazals are arranged in alphabetical order. It is written in good *Nasta'liq*. 13 folios are written within treble gold-ruled borders, and the concluding verse of every ghazal is written in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 295

دیوانِ سعدی

fol. 314 ; lines 15 ; size 8.9" × 5.3" ; 6" × 3".

The *Dīwān* of مشرف الدین ابن مصلح الدین عبدالله سعدی شیرازی. He was born about A.H. 580 and died in A.H. 690.

It contains the following items :—

(1) قصاید (fol. 1—55b) beginning with :

شکرو سپاسِ نعمت و منتِ خدای را پروردگارِ خلق و خداوندِ کبریا

(2) طیبات (fol. 56b—282b) beginning with :

اول دفترِ بنامِ ایزدِ دانا طالعِ پروردگارِ وحی توانا

(3) مقطعات (foll. 282b—314b) beginning with :

آن ماه دو هفته در نقاب است یا جوز که دست در نقاب است
آن و سنده بر ایروان ذلبنند چون قوس قزح بر آفتاب است

The whole MS. is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H.

No. 296

پند نامه سعدی

foll. 8 ; lines 15 ; 8.6" × 5.1" ; 6.6" × 3.4".

A copy of پند نامه by شیخ سعدی شیرازی beginning with :

کریمما به بخششای بر حال ما

که هستم اسیری (اسیر) کمندی (کمند) هوا

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 297

foll. 9 ; lines 15 ; size 9.7" × 5.9" ; 7.4" × 3.8".

Another copy of the same.

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 298

نام حق

foll. 10 ; lines 12 ; size 9.7" × 5.9" ; 7.2" × 4.5".

A short Mathnawi describing the rites and observances of Islām by شرف بخاری, beginning with :

نام حق بر زبان همی رانم که بجان او بدلم همی خوانم

It was composed in A.H. 693. It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H.

No. 299

قران السعدین

foll. 180 ; lines 12 ; size 9" × 5.7" ; 5.9" × 3".

An extremely fine and beautiful copy of قران السعدین by یمن الدین ابوالحسن امیر خسرو ابن سیف الدین محمود شمسى

He was born in A.H. 651 and died in A.H. 725. It is defective at both ends. It now begins with :

وصف معراج پیمبر که بشب شد روشن

سر اسرارش از زلف سیه مشک افشان

This Mathnawī describes the meeting of Sultān Mu'izu'd-Dīn Kayqubād of Delhī (A.H. 686—689) with his father Sultān Nāsiru'd-Dīn Bughrā Khān of Bangālā in A.H. 688 in Delhī. It was completed in Ramadān, 688. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, pp. 611b—612b).

It is written in an extremely fine, minute Nasta'liq with headings in gold in a bolder Nasta'liq, within gold and coloured-ruled borders. It contains 9 beautiful illustrations. The names of the scribe, the painter, and the date of transcription cannot be known. This is one of the rare MSS of this collection.

No. 300

زاد المسافرین

foll. 55 ; lines 13 ; size 8.2" × 4.5" ; 5.6" × 2.7".

A mystical Mathnawī by

رکن الدین حسین بن عالم بن ابی الحسن الطهرانی غوری

commonly known as *Ḥisnī Mādāt* (d. A.H. 729), beginning with :

آنکه پدید یا نهفتند

It is divided into 8 *maqālat*, and was composed in A.H. 729 (foll. 55a). (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 608). (For his other work see No. 148 above).

It is written in a good Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink, within illuminated head-piece, and within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription is illegible. Apparently 10th century A.H.

No. 301

دیوان حافظ

foll. 222 ; lines 14 ; size 6.7" × 3.7" ; 4.3" × 2.3".

The *diwān* of the greatest lyrical poet of Persia (d. A.H. 791), beginning with:

الا یا ایها الساقی ادرکاساً و ناولها

که عشق آسان نمود اول ولی افتاد مشکها

Some folios from the end are lost. It is written in a good minute Nasta'liq within illuminated head-piece, and within double gold and coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 136a which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۶۲ (illegible) چاکر فقیر ابن منیر

No. 302

foll. 259 ; lines 15 ; size 9.2" × 6.3" ; 6.3" × 3.6".

Another complete copy of the same.

It also contains the usual preface of *Muhallab Gulandām*, beginning with :

... حضرت خداوندی را که ...

The actual diwān begins on fol. 7b. It also contains a commentary in Persian on the margin. It is written in a good Nasta'liq with illuminated head-piece, and within gold and coloured-ruled borders. It contains 26 illustrations. All the folios containing illustrations and foll. 258b and 259a contain floral designs in gold. The names of the scribe and the painter are not given. Date of transcription : Dhu'l-Q. 29, 1196.

No. 303

fol. 151 ; lines 15 ; size 10" × 6.4" ; 8.2" × 4.4".

Another copy of the same. It is defective at both ends. Several folios from the end are missing.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq on a rough paper. The name of the scribe and date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 304

خاور نامہ

fol. 479 ; lines 21 ; size 11" × 6.3" ; 8.6" × 3.4".

An epic poem in the style of Firdawsī's Shāh Nāma describing the legendary battles of Ḥaḍrat-i-'Alī by

شمس الدین بن حسام الدین المعروف به ابن حسام

(d. A.H. 875), beginning with :

بدانید کان نام برده سوار کہ آورد سفیانش اندر حصار

It was composed in A.H. 830. It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not known. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 305

یوسف و زلیخا

fol. 140 ; lines 15 ; size 11.8" × 7.1" ; 7.8" × 3.7".

The famous romantic Mathnawī یوسف و زلیخا by the

last great classical poet of Persia **عبد الرحمان جامی** (b. A.H. 817 and d. A.H. 898), beginning with

گلی از روضه جاوید بنای امید بکشای

It was composed in A.H. 888. (For details see *Rien* Vol. II, p. 645).

It is written in good Nasta'liq on a special kind of paper, with an illuminated head-piece, and within gold and coloured-ruled borders. Gold is sprinkled throughout the MS. There are floral designs in gold and colour throughout the MS. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription: A.H. 1156. This is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 306

fol. 141 ; lines 15 ; size 7.7" x 5.2" ; 5.2" x 3.3".

Another copy of the same.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within double coloured-ruled borders. Three folios from the beginning have been supplied in a later hand. It contains marginal notes. The name of the original scribe has been rubbed off, and **هوٹو رام** is written in its place. Similarly the original date of transcription has been rubbed off and A.H. 1221 is written in its place. It is obvious the MS. was written before that date. There are four seals on fol. 141b, which read as follows :

[A.H.] هوٹو رام سر هر نام ۱۲۲۱

No. 307

لیلی و مجنون

fol. 82 ; lines 12 ; size 6.3" x 4.4" ; 4.5" x 2.7".

Another romantic Mathnawi **لیلی و مجنون** by **عبد الرحمان جامی**. It is defective in the beginning.

begins with:

مرگشته مرا مکن ازین پیش بنای رهی بجانب خویش

It was composed in A.H. 889. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 645).

It is written in a good minute Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within gold and coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe رحمت الله شاه قباد تبریزی

Date of transcription : Dhu'l-Q. 26, 967.

This is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 308

سلسلة الذهب

fol. 115 ; lines 15 ; size 9.5" x 5.8" ; 6" x 2.6".

A fine copy of a religious Mathnawi سلسلة الذهب by نورالدین عبدالرحمان جامی. Unfortunately more than half of the first daftar has been destroyed by white ants. It now begins with:

فی المثل کز هزار دل مُرده از هوا های نفس افسرده

It is divided into 3 daftars. It was composed in A.H. 890. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 644).

It is written in an extremely fine Nasta'liq, with headings in gold and colour, and within gold and coloured-ruled borders.

Name of the scribe ناصرالدین الکاتب

It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H.

It is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 309

عتاید

fol. 14 ; lines 11 ; size 5.9" x 3.6" ; 5.1" x 3.1".

A short Mathnawi عتاید (also known as اعتقاد نامه) by

بسم نورالدین عبدالرحمان جامی explaining the Muslim creed, and beginning with:

بعد حمد خدا و نعت رسول بشنو این نکته را بسمع قبول

It is written in a beautiful minute Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink and with illuminated head-piece, and within bold coloured-ruled borders. Name of scribe: خواجه صالح. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H. There are two seals: one on the fly-leaf, and the other on fol. 14a, which reads as follows:

[A.H.] - ۱۱۹۲ سید حسن بخش حسینی

It was bound in a beautifully illuminated leather, but the binding is unfortunately destroyed by white ants.

This is one of the *rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 310

fol. 11 ; lines 14 ; size 9.7" × 6.1" ; 6.7" × 3.8".

Another copy of the same.

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe بهادر ملتانی. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 311

فتوح الحرمین

fol. 45 ; lines 15 ; size 9.1" × 5.3" ; 7" × 3.4".

A Mathnawī by محی لاری (d. A.H. 933) beginning with:

ای همه کس را بدرت التجا کعبه دل را ز تو نور و صفا

It contains an account of Mecca and Madīna, and the rites observed during the performance of pilgrimage to these holy places. This book has been incorrectly ascribed

to شیخ محی الدین عبدالقادر جیلانی (d. A.H. 561). (For details see Bankipur Cata. Vol. II, No. 226, pp. 119—121). It is

written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. It contains 18 illustrations. Name of the scribe **سید محمد شاه ابن سید ہولاق**. Date of transcription : Muḥarram 18, 1127.

No. 312

fol. 32 ; lines 15 ; size 9.1'' × 5.9'' ; 7.2'' × 3.9''.

Another copy of the same.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, with an illuminated head-piece and within coloured-ruled borders. It contains 21 illustrations. Name of the scribe **ابراہیم ابن شیخ ضیاءالحق ساکن اورنگ آباد**.

Date of transcription: Dhu'l-Q. 25, 1181.

No. 313

دیوان ہلالی استرآبادی

fol. 73 ; lines 15 ; size 8.6'' × 5.5'' ; 6.4'' × 3.4''.

The diwān of **بدرالدین ہلالی استرآبادی** (d. A.H. 939), beginning with:

ای نور خدا در نظر از روی تو مارا بگداز کہ در روی تو بینم خدا را

The first 2 folios have been supplied in a later hand. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, with an illuminated head-piece, and within coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe **الہ بخش**. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 69a, which reads as follows:—

[A.H.] ز مسہر شاہ جیلانی مہ حیدر علی شد او ۱۲۳۶

Foll. 70b—71b contain a Qasida by Hāfiz Shīrāzī in praise of Ḥaḍrat 'Alī, beginning with:

آن گلبنِ باغِ وفا ، آن سروِ بستانِ صفا
خورشیدِ برجِ ارتضا، یعنی علی مرتضیٰ

Foll. 71b—73b contain different Qasidas in praise of Imāms.

No. 314

صفات العاشقين

fol. 46 ; lines 14 ; size 8.9" x 4.9" ; 5.2" x 2.6".

An extremely fine and rare copy of صفات العاشقين by بدرالدين هلالى استر آبادى. It is defective in the beginning. It now begins with :

بشارت ده پر حمت های جاوید که بیم ما بدل گردد بامید

It is divided into 20 bābs. (For details see Bodleian Lib. Cata. No. 1026). There is a lacuna after fol. 6 ; a portion of bāb I and II is missing.

It is written on a special kind of paper in an extremely fine minute Nasta'liq, with headings in red ink and within gold and coloured-ruled borders. There are floral designs in colour within the border lines, and in gold on the margin. Foll. 42b—46a are beautifully illuminated. Name of the scribe سلامت. Date of transcription—Ramadān, 985. This is a *very valuable and rare* MS. of this collection.

No. 315

دیوان غربتی

fol. 105 ; lines 17 ; size 8.7" x 6.2" ; 6.5" x 3.7".

The dīwān of غربتی beginning with :

کل حمد لوجه مولانی که عطا کرد طبع و گویائی

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with the word غربتی and the headings in red ink. Name of the scribe

ولد سلطان رحوم صدیقی ملتان

It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 316

fol. 39 ; lines 20×20 ; size 6.6"×4.4" ; 4.5"×2.7".

This MS. contains the following works :—

(1) foll. 1b—4b—فرهاد شیرین—an incomplete Mathnawī of کمال الدین وحشی یزدی (d. A.H. 991), beginning with :

آهی سینہ ده آتش افروز دران سینہ دلی، و آن دل همه سوز

There is a lacuna after fol. 4b. Fol. 5 is left blank.

(2) foll. 6b—23b. The dīwān of میر مشتاق, beginning with :

مخوان زدیرم بکعبه زاهد که برده از کف دل من آنجا

بناله مطرب، بعشوه ساقی، بخنده ساگر، بگریه مینا

Fol. 24 is left blank.

(3) foll. 25a—39b contain ghazals of محشم کاشی (d. A.H. 996), beginning with :

بی چاره باشد هموار عاشق عشق این چنین است بی چاره عاشق

The last ghazal is by the above میر مشتاق.

It is written in a beautiful Shikasta. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 10th century A.H.

No. 317

کلیات عرفی شیرازی

fol. 15 ; lines 15 ; size 7.8"×4.1" ; 5.3"×2.6".

An extremely fine copy of an incomplete collection of the poetical works of سعید محمد بن زین الدین بن جمال الدین. He died in A.H. 999. The actual کلیات consists of : (1) رساله تفسیریه (a small treatise in prose); (2) غزلیات (5) ; (3) مقطعات (4) ; (4) تصانیف (3) ; (5) مجموع الابکار (2).

The first two items and some of the قصاید and most of the ghazals are missing. It now begins with :

هم از در پیچه امکان نمود صورت امن چنانچه عارض خورشید از شکاف عام

(for details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 667):

It is written in an extremely fine Nasta'liq on a thin paper with beautifully illuminated head-pieces, and within double gold and coloured-ruled borders. The whole MS. contains floral designs in gold and colour. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 11th century A.H. This is one of the *very rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 318

قصاید عرفی شیرازی

fol. 63 ; lines 15 ; size 8.8" × 5" ; 5.7" × 3.3".

An extremely fine copy of the Qasidas of ^{عرفی} شیرازی. It is defective in the beginning. It now begins with :

ز باغ طبع تو دوشیزگان خاطر من
بسر زنند ز شوخی یگان یگان نرگس

It also contains مقطعات, which begin on fol. 55b.

It is written in an extremely fine-minute Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within double gold and coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 11th century A.H. This is one of the *very rare* MSS. of this collection.

No. 319

دیوان غنی کشمیری

fol. 42 ; lines 13 ; size 9.6" × 6.4" ; 7.3" × 3.9".

An incomplete دیوان of غنی کشمیری (d. A.H. 1079). It is defective at both ends. It now begins with :

بخت شورم شده از بسکه گلوگیر غنی
گورچکاند به لب شیر نمک آب شود

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 320

انتخاب دیوان صایب اصفهانی

fol. 327 ; lines 17 ; size 11.2'' × 6.8'' ; 6.9'' × 3.2''.

A good copy of selections from the diwān of صایب اصفهانی. He died in A.H. 1088. It begins with :

خرده دانست آنکه جرم خویش را بی چاره شود

آدم از جنت برای گندم (گندمی) آواره شد

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and within coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe شیخ طیب ساکن قصبه کجرات. Date of transcription : Şafar 1, 1094. The MS. was attacked by white ants, but fortunately the text is safe. There are 2 seals : one on the fly-leaf, which is rubbed off ; and the other on fol. 327b which is illegible. A list of words with their numerical value is prefixed to the MS. There is a note on the fly-leaf which says :

الک غازی حیدر ابن میر محمد مستقیم طباطبائی الحسنى

No. 321

دیوان شوکت بخاری

fol. 150 ; lines 17 ; size 9'' × 5.2'' ; 7.7'' × 3.7''.

The diwān of شوکت بخاری (یا ابراهیم) محمد اسحاق (d. A.H. 1107), beginning with :

آلهی رنگ تاثیر کرامت لغاتم را

زموج اشک بلبل آب ده تیغ پیام را

The ghazals are arranged in alphabetical order. (For details see Rieu, Vol. II, p. 698).

It is written in good Nasta'liq with illuminated heads of pieces and within gold and coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription Rabi I, 12, 1158. There are two seals: one on the fly-leaf and the other on fol. 150b which read as follows:

[illegible] محمد سرفراز خان عباسی ۷۴

No. 322

مراقع

fol. 70 ; lines 17 ; size 7.7" x 5.2" ; 5.7" x 2.5".

A mystical Mathnawī by میر عسکری عاقل خان رازی (d. A.H. 1108), beginning with :

اینها الساقی اغثنی فی الغمام اسقنی من جرعة الکاس الکرام

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Some of the headings are missing. Some folios from the end are missing. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 323

دیوان ناصر علی سرهندی

fol. 59 ; lines 15 ; size 8.6" x 5.6" ; 6" x 3".

An incomplete dīwān of شیخ ناصر علی سرهندی (d. A.H. 1108), beginning with :

محبت چادہ دارد نہان در خلوت دلہا

جو تار سجدہ گم گردید این رہ زیر منزل ہا

Some folios from the end are missing.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq. The name of the

scribe and the date of the transcription cannot be known.
Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 324

fol. 45 ; lines 13 ; size 6.4" × 4.1" ; 4.2" × 2.5".

A Mathnawī by شیخ ناصر علی سرهندی, beginning with :

الهی ذرّه دردی بجان ریز شر در پنبه زار استخوان ریز

It is written in Shikasta with some verses in red ink,

Name of the scribe گل محمد قوم لانگ. Date of transcription:
Dhu'l-Q. 6, 1183. There is a seal on the fly-leaf, which
reads as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۸۳ عبده گل محمد

No. 325

fol. 323 ; lines 21+21 ; size 11.8" × 8" : 8.9" × 5.7".

This MS. contains two books :—

(1) fol. 1b—265a—حملة حیدری—A poetical account
of the Holy Prophet Muhammad and the first four Caliphs
by مرزا محمد رفیع خان باذل (d. A.H. 1123), beginning with :

بنام خداوند بسیار بخش خرد بخش دین بخش دینار بخش

It is based on the معارج النبوة of ملا مسکین (see No. 166
above). (For details see Bānkīpur Lib. Cata. Vol. III,
p. 374). The transcription was completed in A.H. 1194.
The name of the scribe is given at the end of the MS.

(2) fol. 265b—323b. A continuation of the above
by نجف beginning with :

در بحر دانش محمد رفیع که بادش به محشر محمد شفیع

It was composed in A.H. 1135 (fol. 226a).

The whole MS. is written in a poor Nasta'liq with
headings in red ink, with illuminated head-pieces, and

within coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe :

رفعت علی بن سید محمد زمان بن سید اسماعیل رضوی البکھری

Date of transcription—Rabi' II 16, 1194.

No. 326

fol. 140 ; lines 17 ; size 10'' × 5.6'' ; 7.2'' × 2.3''.

A collection of poetical works of میرزا عبدالقادر بیدل (d. A.H. 1133). It contains the following items :—

(1) foll. 1b—98a—رباعیات, beginning with :

زان کس که منزماست ز آب و گل ما بی او عدم است خلوت او محفل ما

نامش از پرده بر زبان می آید والله که نیست جای او جز دل ما

(2) foll. 99b—109b—ترکیب بند, beginning with :

بنام آن حمد هیچ گونه یکتا

که گرد کون و مکان را گرف (گرفت) کن پیدا

(3) foll. 109b—122b—ترجیع بند, beginning with :

ما حریفان بزم اسراریم مست جام شهود دیداریم

(4) foll. 123a—140a—قصاید, beginning with :

در حریم خاک ما را موی پیری رهبر است

جامه احرام مرگ شعله ها خاکستر است

The MS. is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. A portion of the MS. is destroyed by white ants. The name of the scribe was given but was destroyed by white ants. Date of transcription :

[A.H. 1143] جلوس محمد شاه پادشاه غازی

There are 2 seals : one on the fly-leaf, and the other on fol. 99a both of which are illegible.

No. 327

اعلام ماتم

fol. 260 ; lines 18 ; size 12.3" × 8.1" ; 9.2" × 4.5".

A poetical account of Ḥadrat Imām Ḥusayn, his martyrdom, and his miracles by محسن, beginning with:

سپاس خرد صانع پاک را همان جان ده پیکر خاک را

It is written in continuation of *حملة حیدری* (see No. 325 above). It was composed in A.H. 1136 (fol. 7b). On fol. 258a the title of the work is given as *حملة حسینی*. It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription Muḥarram 24, 1210.

No. 328

fol. 296 ; lines 11 ; size 7.3" × 4.5" ; 5.5" × 3.3".

A fine copy of the collection of poetical works of صدرالدین محمد بن زبردست خان فائز items :—

(1) foll. 1b—15b—*Preface*, dealing with rhetorical devices, beginning with :

الحمد لمن ابتدع نوع الانسان اما بعد چنین گوید احوج

عباد صدرالدین محمد بن زبردست خان

(2) foll. 16b—66a—*منتخب قصاید*, beginning with:

می کنم ذکر ذات پاک خدا که ندارد بدهر او همتا

(3) foll. 66b—81b—*منتخب قطعات* beginning with:

شب معراج بصد شوق فلک سایه صفت

کرد خود را بره خسرو دین پا انداز

(4) foll. 82b—155b—متن منتخب غزلیات beginning with

بسم الله است زین بهار سفینه ها آمد گل ثنا چمن آرای سینه ها

(5) foll. 156b—161b—متن منتخب رباعیات beginning with

یارِ یارِ تو مرا بغیر خود وا مگذار

از فضل و کرم کار من خسته بر آر

مگذار که سرگشته و حیران گردم

در دائرهٔ زمانه همچون پرکار

(6) foll. 162b—165b—متن منتخب چستان beginning with :

آن چیست که نازل ز فلک گردیده

هر کس که بیند نهدش بر دیده

احوال جهان جملگی درو هست بیان

سرش همگی خیرِ رسل فهمیده

(7) foll. 166b—171b—متن منتخب مخمسات beginning with :

پادشاهی که بر آفاق ظفر می خواهد سایه چتر بسربا کرو فرمی خواهد

(8) foll. 172b—178a—متن منتخب ترکیب بند و ترجیع بند beginning with :

beginning with :

بعد عمری آن پری رو سوی ما آورده است

بهر جان و دیده می دانم چها آورده است

(9) foll. 179b—183b—متن منتخب مرثیاتی beginning with :

باصطفا حسین خودت در بلا بین افتاده سر جدا بره کربلا بین

(10) foll. 184b—296a—متن منتخب در 7 different metres beginning with :

beginning with :

بسم الله از سوره ای چند که باشد برایت همه سود مند

It is written in a fine Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, with all illuminated head-pieces, and within double gold and coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There are following seals on several folios, and they read as follows :—

- (1) [A.H.] ۱۱۴۰ صدرالدین کلب امیر المؤمنین
- (2) [A.H.] ۱۱۸۵ حامد الله القادر
- (3) [A.H.] ۱۱۸۶ محمد سرفراز عنایتی and
- (4) [A.H.] ۱۱۹۰ سید حسن بخش حسینی

No. 329

fol. 61 ; lines 11 ; size 8.2" × 5.5" ; 6.2" × 3.4".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

- (1) foll. 1b—27a—شش گلشن—A treatise in mixed prose and poetry in praise of a garden, wonders of Gujrāt, rain etc. by ^{میر}خان متخلص به ^{میر} beginning with:

حمد و ثنای مر خدای پاک را که

It was composed during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh (A.H. 1131—1161) (fol. 5a). Name of the scribe : مرزا لعل. Date of transcription: A.H. 1267.

- (2) foll. 27b—30a—the *diwān* of ^{میر}خان متخلص به ^{میر}, beginning with:

قد موزون مصرع نو طلعت دیوان ما

بیت ابروی بتان بسم الله عنوان ما

- (3) foll. 30b—61—the *diwān* of صدر beginning with :

ساقی بمن رساند چو دُور شراب را دیدم یکام خویش مه و آفتاب را

He praises ^{میر}خان نصرت جنگ حافظ الملک (A.H. 1186—1224) (fol. 52a).

It is written in very fine Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe **مرزا لعل**. Date of transcription : A.H. 1268.

No. 330

fol. 8 ; lines 15 ; size 9.7" × 6.1" ; 6.5" × 3".

An anonymous poetical treatise on the rites and observances of Islām by **محمود**, beginning with :

شکر الله که نور ایمانی شد منور صدور انسانی

It is written in an ordinary Nast'liq. The headings are missing. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : Dhu'l-H. 9, 1177.

No. 331

fol. 8 ; line 18 ; size 8.6" × 5" ; 6.6" × 3".

Another copy of the same.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 332

دیوان وفا

fol. 43 ; lines 12 ; size 6.3" × 4.3" ; 4.9" × 2.5".

The dīwān of **میر شرف الدین خان اصفهانی** **مطوئن به قم مستخلص** (d. A.H. 1194), beginning with :

خوشا روزی که منی گفتند منی خواران به محفلها

الا یا ایها الساقی ادر کاساً و ناولها

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with the word **وفا** in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe **انبرت رام**. Date of transcription : A.H. 1181. There are following seals in the MS. and they reads a

follows :—

fol. 1b and 43b. (1) [A.H.] ۱۱۸۲ یا حامد الله القادر

(2) [A.H.] ۱۱۹۲ : سید حسن بخش حسینی

(3) [A.H.] ۱۱۹۳ . سید حامد الجیلانی . There is a seal on fol. 43a which is illegible.

No. 333

دیوان فیض

fol. 127 ; lines 11 ; size 6.4" × 4.3" ; 4.8" × 2.9".

The dīwān of فیض beginning with :

تا نگاه افتاد بر لعل لب دلبر مرا

برد هوش از سر خیال باده احمر مرا

He praises نظام الملک آصف جاہ , the Nizām of Hyderabad (fol. 107b).

چو فیض خسته احوالم خرابست نظام الملک آصف جاہ بی تو

Some folios from the end are missing. It is written in Nim Shikasta within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently late 12th century A.H. There is a seal on the fly-leaf, which reads as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۹۹ محمد فیض الله (probably it's the author's own seal. There are 4 seals on the leather-binding which read as follows :

[A.H.] ۱۱۹۸ خادم الغناء محمد یار

No. 334

دیوان واقف

fol. 451 ; lines 15 ; size 10" = 5.5" ; 7" × 3.7".

The dīwān of نورالعین واقف بن اماتت الله (d. A.H. 1200),

beginning with :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
تَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ يَا ذَوَالْجَلَالِ وَالْاِكْرَامِ

The ghazals are arranged in alphabetical order. The first ghazal begins with :

ای بیزم شوق تو نالان بهر سوسازها
رفته دز هر گوشه زان سازها آوازها

It contains 'مستزید' and 'مخمس' ترجیع بند, رباعیات, قطعات, غزلیات

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with all concluding verses in red ink, with illuminated head-piece, and with gold and coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe بهادر ملتانی. Date of transcription : Shawwāl 11, 1200.

No. 335

دیوان مبارک

fol. 15 ; lines 14 ; size 8.3" x 5" ; 5.5" x 3".

The diwān of محمد مبارک خان مبارک الدوله متخلص به مبارک beginning with :

زود آدر بزم تو ای صنایا این دل غنچه را کشا چو صنایا

It is written in good Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : Ramadan 12, 1213.

No. 336

fol. 86 ; lines 15 ; size 9.6" x 5.2" ; 7" x 2.9".

The diwān of محمد مبارک خان بهادانی (different from that of No. 330 above), beginning with :

از طفیل آن نبی کن زغم آزاد مرا

Most of the ghazals are in praise of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jīlānī (d. A.H. 561). The date of the death of his disciple Muḥammad Gabnā Khan is given as A.H. 1221 (fol. 45a). There is a miniature painting on fol. 68a by احمد پسر خان بهادری, son of the author.

fol. 75b—81a contain مرثیہ on the death of

حضرت مخدوم گنج بخش رابع معروف بہ جنگ آور

(d. A.H. 1221). The date of his death is given on fol. 77b. Some folios from the end are lost. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently, early 13th century A.H.

No. 337

fol. 142 ; lines 10—13 size 9.5" × 5.7" ; 6.5" × 3.7"

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—34b—اسماعیل رازق باری—A treatise in verse for boys to learn Persian, beginning with :

اول گویم شکر خدا خالق رازق بی ہمتا

fol. 35 contains a prayer in Arabic.

(2) foll. 36a—59a—احمد نامہ—A treatise on Persian Grammar, beginning with :

بدانکہ احوال زمانہ کہ می گذرد از سہ جز نوع بیرون نیست

یکی گذشتہ و دویم حال و سیوم آیندہ

Name of the scribe محمد عارف قریشی. Date of transcription is given as نہم شہر ربیع الاول, but the year is not given. Apparently early 13th century A.H. [see (4) below].

(3) foll. 61a—126a—تحفہ نصیحت—An ethical treatise in verse by یوسف beginning with :

حمدی بگویم بی عدد سر خالق جن و بشر

کردہ متعلق آسمان ہم استغاثہ خالق و مقرر

It is divided in 46 small chapters and was composed in A.H. 795 (fol. 126a). The scribe is the same, but the date of transcription is not given.

(4) foll. 127b—134b—A treatise on *Physiognomy* beginning with :

سر بزرگ دلیلی هست است

The scribe is the same. Date of transcription : Jumādā I, 23, 1222. There is a seal on fol. 134b, which reads as follows :

[A.H.] زمهر شاه جیلانی مه حیدر علی شد او ۱۲۳۶ .

(5) foll. 135b—142—A short treatise beginning with :

داستان نشستن کاؤس بر تخت پادشاهی از سر نو و نامه نوشتن
شاه مظفریان

The whole MS. is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 338

foll. 48 ; lines 16 ; size 8.1" × 6" ; 7.4" × 3.8".

Another copy of No. 337 (3) above. It contains brief marginal notes.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription is not given. Apparently 13th century A.H. There is a seal on fol. 46b, which reads as follows :—

[date illegible] سید حسن بخش حسینی

No. 339

تحلیف النبی

foll. 15 ; lines 11 ; size 8.2" × 4.9" ; 5.8" × 2.8".

A treatise describing the appearance of the Holy

Prophet Muhammad by اعظم, beginning with :

حمد مر خالق محمد راست که جلال محمدی آراست

It contains brief marginal notes. It is written in a fine Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in fine Naskh. Name of the scribe مرزا لعل. Date of transcription : A.H. 1265.

No. 340

دیوان اوحدی

fol. 82 ; lines 15 ; size 10.9" × 6.9" ; 8.4" × 4.1".

The diwān of حضرت خواجہ محمد غلام فخرالدین متخلص به اوحدی, beginning with :

اوحدی آنکه گشت محو بذات از جهات و قیود یافت نجات

The ghazals are arranged in alphabetical order. The date of the death of his father حضرت شیخ خواجہ خدا بخش is given as A.H. 1269 (fol. 2a).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with the word اوحدی in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 341

کلیات سید

fol. 186 ; lines 9 ; size 6.9" × 4.4" ; 5.5" × 3.3".

A collection of poetical and prose works of

حضرت مخدوم حامد محمد شمس الدین سادس

(d. A.H. 1303), beginning with :

سبحان الله وان الله على كل شيء قدير

(8) Again his own account and that of the birth of his two sons in Persian prose, beginning with :

سپاس بی قیاس مر ذاتی را که گوشه نشینان کلبه احزان یقوی
را.....

(9) A treatise on falconry beginning with :

هر مهره لفظ مر گب است از پر و مهره

(10) Miscellaneous verses.

It was completed in A.H. 1284. It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently late 13th century A.H. There is a seal, which reads as follows :—

[date illegible] طغیال مصطفی مارا خدا بخش

No. 302

کیات مید

fol. 73 ; lines 14 ; size 7.5" : 5.2" : 5.8" x 3.9"

Another collection of verses by the same author, beginning with :

دلا شکر خدا کن تا توانی که داد انسان را شیرین زبانی

fol. 3—8 left blank.

(1) beginning with :

کرو محبوبم شه می چشم گویان.

لب فرات هوا آه کلر تو بان

(2) beginning with :

یا وجه چه شد که "یا وجه" تو را گشت

تصور طر ز مردم و خود تو را گشت

(3) اشعار (اردو) beginning with :

یا خدا کوئی بشر مجھ سا گرفتار نہ ہو

جان سے جائے ، بلا سے ، یہ یہ آزار نہ ہو

(4) اشعار (فارسی) beginning with:

داین چہ دردیست کہ دل یاس بخود بگزیند

دامن خویشتن از زیست فراہم چپند

(5) اشعار (اردو) beginning with:

کس سے جا کر کہوں میں راز دلی تجھ سا کون دیوے داد مری

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe : محمد ادريس (fol. 25b). Date of transcription : A.H. 1285 (fol. 73b).

No. 343

کلیات سید

fol. 279 ; lines 14 ; size 6.7" x 5.1" ; 5.4" x 3.5".

Another collection of poetical and prose works by the same author. It contains the following items :—

(1) Same as No. 341 (6) above ; (2) Same as No. 341 (2) above ; (3) Same as No. 341 (1) above ; (4) Miscellaneous verses beginning with :

ای جناب کبریا میری یہی ہے التجا

پنج تن کے واسطے میرا بر آوے مدعا

fol. 85—100 are left blank.

(5) Same as No. 341 (3) above ; (6) Same as No. 341 (4) above ; (7) Panjābī verses beginning with :

الف الله آن ملاوے تیخوں مینوں سوز فراق جلاوندا ہے

اندر گیری ہویاں باہر ویری ہویاں میکوں دوہیں جہان جلاوندا ہے

fol. 145—149 are left blank.

(8) Same as No. 341 (8) above ; (9) نصاب in Persian beginning with :

الحمد لله الذي أما بعد می گوید راجی انعام رب العالمین
خادم الفقرا حامد محمد شمس الدین عفی عنه آنچه نصاب ...

(10) A treatise on Astronomy beginning with :

میگو هندی حمل شرقی را فارسی می گویند

(11) A mystical treatise پنج گنج عشق beginning with :
سر نامه بنام آن خداوند که دل را داد با خوبان پیوند

(12) A باز نامه (i.e. a treatise on falconry) beginning with :

شهباز حمد سزاوار شاهی راست که باز جرعه نعت صید چنگال
عقاب جلالت اوست

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. It was composed in A.H. 1286 (fol. 184b). Name of the scribe : محمد ادریس (fol. 241a).

No. 344

دیوان سید

fol. 104 ; lines 9 ; size 6.8" × 3.8" ; 4.5" × 2".

A Persian diwān of the same author beginning with :

منت خدای را که به تفنن کامله خویش ترجیع بندی افراد انسانی
بقوافی وافی

The ghazals begin with :

آلهی شد به عصیان روز گارم کنون از کرده خود شرمسارم

It is written in good Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : Tuesday, Ramadān 26, 1286 (fol. 57b).

No. 345

دیوان سید

fol. 26 ; lines 11 ; size 7.2" × 4.4" ; 5.6" × 3.3"

Another small *diwān* by the same author begins with :

الآی آنکہ پرستی ہزاران قافلہ دل ہا
یا روزی درون دیدہ من ساز منزل ہا

It contains ghazals in Persian and Urdu. It is completed in A.H. 1287 (fol. 2a). It is written in ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given.

No. 346

fol. 121 ; lines 12 ; size 8.3" × 6.5" ; 7.1" × 4.1"

A mystical Mathnawī in 6 different metres. *گوسائین ولی رام*. The author, although a Hindu, appears to have been well-versed in Islamic mysticism. It begins with :

ما ہمہ از کفر و دین برگشته ایم
محو اصل زین دو بیخود گشته ایم

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq. Name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently late 13th century A.H.

No. 347

تحفة الفقہ

fol. 11 ; lines 13 ; size 10.4" × 6.2" ; 8.1" × 4"

A small treatise on the rites and observances of Islām by قاضی قطب الدین کاشانی rendered into verse by *یار*. It begins with :

نعمت عاقبت بہ متقیانست

(for prose treatise see Nos. 55, 56 and 57 above)

Written in a poor Nasta'liq within coloured-ruled lines. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 348

lines 11 ; size 11.2"×8" ; 10"×5.6".

beginning with :
 ما مریدان عشق دلداریم کفر و اسلام را نه پنداریم

was composed in A.H. 1321. It is an autobiograph
 It is written in good, bold Nasta'liq. Date of
 : A.H. 1321.

No. 349

lines 17 ; size 11.5"×7" ; 7.8"×2.7".

A fragment of a poetical work containing poems in
 of various buildings of the Mughal Emperors at
 Lahore and in Kashmir, and in praise of Kashmir,
 begins with verses in praise of a horse :

نمی گویم که اسپم رفت (از) باد نسیمی می وزید از جنبش

It is written in a beautiful Nasta'liq with headings
 ink. The name of the scribe and the date of trans-
 cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

(2) ANTHOLOGIES

No. 350

1178 ; lines 17+24 (on the margin up to fol. 336a) ;
 size 9.3"×5.7" ; 5.8"×2.8".

A large collection of Persian verses by a large
 of poets without any order. It is defective at
 ends. 27 folios from the beginning are missing. It
 begins with :

تا مگر آن نازنین از رخ بر اندازد تقاب

دیده می گردد سفید از انتظار آینه را

It is written in good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Some headings are missing. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 351

fol. 210 ; lines 22+22 ; size 10" × 5.5" ; 8.1" × 5"

A collection of Persian verses by a large number of poets without any order. It is defective at both ends. It begins with :

عجایب نشاء داوم مبین کرده آرامم
ز چشم یار ساغرمی دهکده هر عطفه دامم (ناصر علی سرهنندی)

A brief table of contents is given on fol. 171b. It is written in a very fine Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 352

fol. 150 ; lines 15 ; size 9.2" × 4.2" ; 7.2" × 3.3"

A selection of Persian verses of میرزا محمد علی صایب (d. A.H. 1088) and of some other poets, beginning with :

ترا که نور نظر نیست اعتبار آمیز
نظر بهر چه کنی می شود غبار آمیز (صایب)

It is written in a good Nasta'liq within gold and coloured-ruled borders. It is defective toward the end. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 353

fol. 360 ; lines 11+11 ; size 8.9" × 3.9" ; 7.3" × 2.8"

A collection of Persian verses by a large number of poets, mostly of میرزا صایب اصفهانی (d. A.H. 1088) without

any order. It begins with :

به همواری ادب کن خصم سرکش را که خاکستر

به نرسی زیر دست خویش می گرداند آتش را

It is written in Nim Shikasta and fine Nasta'liq within double gold and coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 354

fol. 50 ; lines 12 ; size 8.3" × 3.9" ; 7.3" × 3.1".

A collection of Persian verses by a number of poets without any order. It begins with :

سال ها شد که بان رخ نگرانی دارم

دیر باشد که ز زلف تو نشانی دارم (ابن یمن)

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 355

fol. 111 ; lines 12 ; size 7.2" × 2.9" ; 6.6" × 2.3".

A collection of Persian and Urdū verses by a large number of poets. It begins with :

دمی که بی تو رود زندگی نمی شمرم

بیا که خون جگر می رود ز چشم ترم

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. The date of transcription is given as "شانزدهم ماه شعبان بروز چهارشنبه" but the year is not given.

Apparently late 12th century A.H.

No. 356

fol. 23 ; lines 6 ; size 8.2" x 5.5" ; 6.4" x 4".

A small collection of Persian verses by a number of poets, beginning with :

دردِ خاکِ بختِ کبیم می خندد
 پیر سر خرمم ای برق درخشنده بیا (نظام)

It is defective at both ends. It is written in ordinary Nasta'liq, within coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe and the date of transcription cannot be known. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 357

fol. 192 ; lines 10 ; size 9.6" x 5.9" ; 7.7" x 4.5".

A collection of Persian and Urdū verses by a large number of poets, beginning with :

مبارک است بنام تو افتتاح کلام
 تبارک اسمک یا ذوالجلال والا کرام (واقف)

It is divided into 57 chapters called ناموس. Foll. 82b—86b are left blank. Foll. 104a—114b contain short stories in Urdū. It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. There are two scribes who have transcribed this MS, the one is غلام رسول, who completed 134 folios on Muharram 28, 1307 and the other کریم بخش, who completed the rest of 58 folios on Safar 2, 1307.

VIII. TALES

No. 358

کُستَنان

foll. 86 ; lines 17 ; size 10.4" × 6.8" ; 8" × 3.7".

The famous work of شیخ سعدی شیرازی (d. A.H. 690) containing moral stories and anecdotes in mixed prose and verse, beginning with :

مَنْتَ مَرِ خَدَايَ رَا عَزُو جَلِّ كَه طَاعَتَشِ مَوْجِبِ قَرَبَتِ اسْتِ . . .

It was completed in A.H. 656. It is written in poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe شیر محمد ولد حافظ عبد الکریم. Date of transcription : Monday, Dhu'l-Q. 18, 1223.

No. 359

انوار سهیلی

foll. 319 ; lines 19 ; size 11.4" × 6" ; 7.8" × 3.6".

The Persian version of the Arabic کایاه و دمنه of Ibnu'l-Muqaffa (d. A.D. 760) by حسین بن علی الواعظ الکاشفی (d. A.H. 910), beginning with :

حَضْرَتِ حَکِیْمِ عَلِیِّ الْاِطْلَاقِ جَلَّتْ کَلِمَتُهُ کَه وَظَایِفِ لَطَایِفِ حَمْدِ

و ثَنَائِیِ اَوْ

This version is based on the old Persian version of the same work by نصرالله بن محمد بن الحامد (d. after A.H. 538). (for details see Rien, Vol. II, pp. 745a—746b).

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. Name of the scribe ملا اله یار ولد ملا محمد انور کون قلم خواجہ. It is not dated.

Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 360

لطائف الظرائف

foll. 200 ; lines 15 ; size 7.8" x 5.4" ; 5.8" x 3.3".

A collection of witty stories compiled by

علي بن حسين الواعظ الكاشفي المشتهر بالصنيعي

the son of the author of *انوار سبيلي* (see No. 359 above)

(d. A.H. 939), beginning with :

بعد از ادبى لطائف تحميدات الهى ووظائف صباوات حضرت

رسالت پناهى

It was completed shortly after A.H. 939 (fol. 1b). (For details see India Office No. 778, p. 516). It is written in good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription: Tuesday, Ramadān 5, 1181.

No. 361

بهار دانش

foll. 297 ; lines 16 ; size 10.8" x 6.4" ; 8.3" x 4.5".

A collection of tales relating to Jahāndār Sultān and

Bahramar Bānū by شيخ عنايت الله كنبوه (d. A.H. 1082), beginning with :

ديباچه پيراي پيرايه ده ديباچه سخن حمد حكيمي است كه

ملك معنى را

Its beginning differs from that of India Office No. 806, p. 529. It is written in ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within double coloured-ruled borders. It was composed in A.H. 1061. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription: Dhu'l-Q. 16, 1166.

No. 362

fol. 305 ; lines 15 ; size 10" × 6.1" ; 7.2" × 3.7".

This MS. contains the following works :—

(1) foll. 1b—286a—Another copy of No. 361 above. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription Sha'bān 15, 1212 (fol. 286a). Foll. 287—289 are left blank.

(2) foll. 290a—297a—An ethical treatise by عبدالله انصاری (d. A.H.) beginning with :

ای ز دردت بی دلان را بوی درمان آمده

یاد تو مر عاشقان را مونس جان آمده

(3) foll. 298a—303b—A treatise on the art of letter-writing, without an author's name and beginning with :

حُبِّ مشتاق ، دوخته تیر فراق ، سوخته آتش اشتیاق ، بسته

کمند سهجوری

fol. 304b—305a contain prayers in Arabic.

The whole MS. is written by a scribe, whose name is not given. Date of transcription as given above Sha'bān 15, 1212 (fol. 286).

No. 363

جامع الحکایات

fol. 619 ; lines 17 ; size 11.3" × 6.7" ; 8.6" × 4.2".

A collection of 43 stories without an author's name, beginning with :

شکر و سپاس مر خدای را که آفریننده گیتی و ستاینده نیکی است

.....

A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the work. The last story is left unfinished. It is written in an

ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, within an illuminated head-piece, within double gold and coloured-ruled borders. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 364

fol. 8 ; lines 12 ; size 9.5" × 6.2" ; 7.8" × 4.4".

A story without an author's name, beginning with :

شیاهن بی قیاس نثار بارگه بادشاه حقیقی که مملکتش مصون از صدمه
زوال است

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

No. 365

fol. 15 ; lines 13 ; size 8" × 6.4" ; 7.3" × 5.9".

A story without an author's name, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمین اما بعد مگر راویان اخبار و ناقلان
بسیار چنین آورده اند که پادشاه ولایت روم وفات یافت

It is left incomplete. It is written in a poor Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in poor Naskh. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

IX. MISCELLANIES

No. 366

fol. 10 ; lines 13 ; size 10.5" × 5.8" ; 8.8" × 4".

An anonymous short treatise without the author's name, and beginning with :

حمد و ثنای سر خالق را سزد که رب السموات و الارض است

.....

In this treatise the author gives some advice to his son. It is written in good Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations overlined with red. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 367

fol. 106 ; lines 15 ; size 10.6" × 5.9" ; 7.5" × 3.6".

The خاتمه of an anonymous large work. It deals with miscellaneous subjects and begins with :

خاتمه در بیان متفرقات مبنی بر (؟) باب - باب اول در بیان اعمال
چند که باعث فقر و درویشی می شود

It is divided into several chapters, subdivided in fasls. It is written in clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe : غلام حسین ولد مولوی حیات محمد . Date of transcription: A.H. 1249.

No. 368

fol. 5 ; lines 15 ; size 8.9" × 5.7" ; 6.5" × 4.1".

This MS. contains 2 small treatises :—

(1) foll. 2a—3b—یک صد نصایح لقمان حکیم, which he wrote for his son, beginning with :

منجمله مواعظ و نصایح حضرت لقمان حکیم - این صد مواعظت

سراپا منفعت برای فرزند دلبنده خود شان است

(2) foll. 3b—5b.—*تحفة الملوك*—A small treatise without an author's name, and beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد بدانکه این رساله ایست

مشمول بر آنکه حکما از قدما اختیار کرده اند

Name of the scribe : محمد ادریس

Date of transcription : Friday, Rabi' II, 15, 1271.

No. 369

foll. 55 ; lines 13 ; size 6.9" × 4.6" ; 5.5" × 3.4".

This MS. contains the following treatise by

حضرت مخدوم حامد محمد شمس الدین سادس (d. A.H. 1303)

(1) A treatise regarding the education of his son
سید بخش شاه, beginning with :

سپاس بی قیامخ آن خداوندی را که اما بعد می گوید

را جی انعام رب العالمین عاصی محمد شمس الدین

(2) Prayers beginning with :

الحمد لله الذي جعل الدعاء بدان اسعدك الله تعالى - يحمل بر دو
قسم است

(3) A treatise regarding giving alms beginning with :

خیرات متعلقه ستارگان

(4) *پند نامه* beginning with :

الحمد لله الذي جعل صدور المؤمنين اما بعد می گوید را جی انعام

رب العالمین خادم الفقراء

(5) *وصیت نامه* beginning with :

حضرت رسالت پناه صلی الله علیه وسلم که فرموده اند که یا علی

هر که این وصیت نامه را بخواند

(6) same as No. 343 (11) above.

This MS. is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in Naskh.

Name of the scribe غلام قادر خلف شیخ سونه قوم صدیقی

Date of transcription : Friday, Rajab 1, 1286.

No. 370

fol. 45 ; lines 11 ; size 7.7" × 5.1" ; 6" × 3.5".

This MS. contains the following treatises by the same author (see No. 369 above).

(1) Same as No. 341 (b).

(2) Account of his marriage beginning with :

اما بعد الحمد والصلوة بیان می کنم

(3) A treatise relating to the death of his relatives beginning with :

عنوان نامه مزین بحمد آن یگانه ایست که

(4) A treatise relating to his illness beginning with :

بر ارباب خبرت و اصحاب فطنت اطباء دانشمند هویدا باد که

(5) نصیحت نامه beginning with :

حمد سر خدای را که افراد انسان را بقدرت کامله خویش آفریده

(6) His own account beginning with :

ذکر است که بگوش جان باید شنید

*It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : A.H. 1286 (fol. 17b).

No. 371

fol. 41 ; lines 8—13 ; size 7"×4.7" ; 4.9"×3.4" ; 5.7"×3.1".

This MS. contains the following treatise by the same author :—

(1) Same as No. 341 (8).

(2) تعمیر بنامہ beginning with :

تعمیر بندی انواع محامد صائعی را شاید که از گل مضمحل اساس
اشرف المخلوقات

(3) Same as No. 343 (10).

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe . . . حافظ خیر محمد . . . Date of transcription : A.H. 1288 (fol. 11b).

No. 372

عجیب و غریب

fol. 80 ; lines 9—11 ; size 6.8"×4.1" ; 4.2"×2" ; 5.3"×2.3".

A work by the same author containing small articles on (1) Hunting ; (2) Prayers ; (3) Geneological Table of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad, his birth, his wives, his children, love of his family, his four companions, his eatables, his time of sleep ; right of teachers and parents ; causes of poverty and wealth, and نصیحت نامه for his son, Bakhshan Shāh, beginning with :

در باب شکار کردن : قوله : روز زحل ماهی بزن

fol. 64b—71b are left blank.

It is written in a clear Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe . . . حافظ محمد مسعود . . . Date of transcription : Wednesday, Safar 5, 1288.

No. 373

fol. 73 ; lines 11 ; size 8.1" × 5.7" ; 5.2" × 2.7".

This MS. contains the following treatises by the same author :—

- (1) Same as No. 341 (1) above ; (2) Same as No. 371 (1) above ; (3) Same as No. 369 (1) above ; (4) Same as No. 369 (2) above ; (5) Same as No. 369 (4) above ; (6) Same as No. 369 (5) above ; (7) Same as No. 369 (6) above ; (8) Certain Astronomical tables.

It is written in a good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : A.H. 1291 (fol. 13b).

No. 374

fol. 50 ; lines 12 ; size 7" × 4.3" ; 5.1" × 2.5".

This MS. contains the following treatise by the same author :—

- (1) Members of the Qādiri Order (سلسله قادریہ) beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين أما بعد فهذا سلسلتي من مشايخي
في طريقة القادريه

- (2) Same as No. 370 (5) ; (3) نصيحت نامه beginning with :

بسم الله الحمد لله بعد ای عزیز وافر تمیز! دنیا روزی
چند است

- (4) Amulets and Prayers beginning with :

تعویذ جهت دفع هر بلیات و آفات

- (5) Prayers beginning with :

فایده : هر کرا مشکلی در پیش آید

(6) Şafi Orders beginning from Hadrat-i-'Alī, beginning with :

حضرت امیر المؤمنین علی کرم الله وجهه بن ابی طالب

It is written in good Nasta'liq.

Name of the scribe محمد ادریس خلف حافظ محمد مسعود

Date of transcription : A.H. 1291

No. 375

foll. 98 ; lines 9—12 ; size 8"×4.5" ; 6"×3.2" ; 8"×5.1" ;
6"×3.2".

This MS. contains the following treatises [except (6) and (7)] by the same author :—

(1) تزکیة الانفاس, a mystical treatise beginning with :

حمد وافر و ثنائی متکثر خدای راست که برگزیده اولیاء را برای
معرفت خود

(2) لطایف قادری, a treatise containing some advice,

beginning with :

حمد مر خدائی را که ذاتش واحد و نعت رسول را که صفاتش
.

(3) جامع المواعظ, a treatise on preaching, beginning with :

حمد مر خدای راست و نعت مصطفائی را

(4) مواعظ الحسنی, a treatise on preaching beginning

with :

ذکر بیست و دو بابیه کلمات چند موعظت آمیز

(5) تصایح, beginning with :

هزاران حمد مقدس از شائبه نقص و ریا سزاوار جناب کبریا مر
خداوندی راست که

(6) A mystical treatise by محمد ابن سعد الحسينى [see No. 385 (7)] beginning with :

بعد حمد واجب الوجودى كه بچندين هزار صورت و شكل ظاهر شده

(7) A مثنوى by ناصر على سرهندي beginning with :

الهي ذرة دردى بجان ريز شرر در پنبه زار استخوان ريز

(See No. 324 above).

The whole MS. is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq by three scribes, whose names are :—

حافظ خير محمد (3) محمد ادریس (2) صادق محمد غوری (1)

Date of transcription : A.H. 1293.

No. 376

fol. 57 ; lines 13 ; size 8.1" × 5.5" ; 6.7" × 3.7".

This MS. contains the following treatises except No. 1 by the same author :

(1) Same as No. 375(6) above ; (2) Same as No. 375(5) above ; (3) Same as No. 375(7) above ; (4) Same as No. 375(1) above ; (5) Same as No. 375(2) above ; (6) Same as No. 375(3) above ; (7) Same as No. 375(4) above.

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe حافظ خير محمد. Date of transcription : Rajab 14, 1300 (fol. 31b).

No. 377

fol. 52 ; lines 17 ; size 11.8" × 7.5" ; 9.3" × 5".

This MS. contains the following treatises by the same author :—

(1) نهال الانوار—A treatise in Urdū on the Holy

Prophet Muhammad, beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمين ! أما بعد خدمت میں دوستان صادق الوداد

(2) Same as No. 375(3) above ; (3) Same as No. 375(2) above ; (4) Same as No. 375(1) above.

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : Last day of [Dhu'l-Q., 1301.

تصنیف این کتاب "اسرار القادری" نام نہادہ

(5) foll. 360b—378b—*a mystical treatise beginning with :*

الحمد لله رب العالمين اما بعد می گوید مصنف تصنیف

. این کتاب را نام "کلید التوحید" نہادہ

(6) foll. 380—381—*verses in Punjabi beginning with :*

الف احد دکھائی دتی از خود ہوئے فانی

نہ اوتہ قرب وصال نہ منزل، نہ اوتہ جسم نہ جانی

It is written in a very poor Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe عادل خان چک نہانہ. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 379

foll. 90 ; lines 12 ; size 7.2" × 3.3" ; 5.5" × 2.4".

A very fine MS. containing the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1a—6b—miscellaneous verses and prayers.

(2) foll. 7b—52a—Seventy-one wise sayings beginning with :

این ہفتاد و یک نکتہ از جملہ کتاب نکات و اشارات

foll. 52b—54b—prayers.

(3) foll. 55b—83a—a mystical treatise without the author's name and beginning with :

ہوالموجود اوست ، موجود نہ غیر او ، تاکید اوست آنکہ می

گوید ما فی الموجود

(4) foll. 83b—85b—a mystical treatise beginning with :

سرماہ سالکان طریقت دو چیز است ہمت و افلاس کہ

foll. 86—90. Prayers and verses.

It is written in a very fine Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, and with an illuminated head-piece. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : A.H. 1151 (fol. 98b). This is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 380

fol. 169 ; lines 13 ; size 8" × 5" ; 6.8" × 3.5".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—78b. شرح لمعات عراقی commonly known as اشعة اللامعات by نور الدین عبدالرحمان جامی (d. A.H. 898) beginning with :

لولا لمعات برق نور القدم

It was composed in A.H. 886 (For details see Rieu. Vol. II, p. 594).

(2) foll. 79b—94b. شرح رباعیات یعقوب صرفی بن حسن الکشمیری by the author himself beginning with :

حامد الله ی (؟) هوالموجود

The quatrains deal with mysticism. The commentary is written on the lines of رساله شرح رباعیات جامی by himself. It is incomplete.

(3) foll. 95b—134a. گلشن راز by محمود شبستری (d. A.H. 720) beginning with :

بنام آن که جان را ذکر آموخت

چراغ دل ز نور جان بر افروخت

It contains marginal notes also.

(4) foll. 135b—169b. رقعات عبدالصبور dealing with mystical doctrines, beginning with :

نحمدہ و نصلى على رسوله الكريم

عبدالصبور بجانب شيخ محمد فاضل

(5) foll. 138a—148a margin. *مرصاد العباد*—a mystical treatise by *ابوبکر عبدالله بن محمد بن محمد شامورالاسدی الرازی* (d. after A.H. 620) beginning with:

در بیان تجلی ذات و صفات خداوندی ، قال الله تعالی

It is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : Muharram, 1154 (fol. 88b).

No. 381

foll. 67 ; lines 9—15 ; size 7.2" × 4" ; 5.1" × 2.6" ; 4.5" × 2.3"

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—17b. *انتخاب مشنوی مولانای روم* by *پادشاه عالمگیر* (A.H. 1068—1118), beginning with :

بشنو ازنی چون حکایت می کند وز جدائی ها شکایت می کند

It is divided into 13 chapters.

(2) foll. 18b—20b—*صد پند لُقمان حکیم* beginning with :

این صد پند که لُقمان حکیم پسر خود را نصیحت کرده ، هر که آن سخنان را یاد گیرد و بدان عمل کند ، خرد مند و بزرگ گردد

Here the number of *صد پند لُقمان حکیم* is only 70. (Compare No. 368(1) above).

(3) foll. 22b—67a—*مرآة التائبین*—a mystical treatise dealing with repentance (توبه) divided into 4 chapters, and beginning with :

حمد و ثنای نامتناهی حضرت حکیمی را که حقایق آثار تریاق توبه سبب شفای پاران سموم معاصی گردانید

The whole MS. and especially the last treatise is

written in a very fine Nasta'liq with headings in red ink, with illuminated head-piece and gold and coloured ruled borders. The name of the scribe is missing. Date of transcription A.H. 1154. There is a seal on the fly-page the contents of which are illegible except the year [A.H.] 1223. This is one of the rare MSS. of this collection.

No. 382

fol. 451 ; lines 14 ; size 9.1" × 5" ; 7.4" × 3.6".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

fol. 1—5a contains prayers and a Qasida by غزالی beginning with :

از ره فقر و فنا کوی شه بحر و برم
نان بجان و دل گدای شیخ عبدالقادر

(1) foll. 5b—49a—روحة الصنائع, a treatise on rhetorical devices divided into شعبه by امام الدین بن شیخ ابوالمکارم النعمانی beginning with :

الحمد لله الواحد الملك الصمد اما بعد عرض می دارد
احقر عباد الله

(2) 50b—77a—اخلاق ظنهریه—a treatise on ethics by فتح الله بن احمد بن محمود beginning with :

سپاس و ستایش خدای را که بقدرت کامله خویش اما
بعد بر رای ذوالالباب روشن و مبرهن است که

It is divided into a مقدمه, three مقالات and a خاتمه .

(3) foll. 78b—91b—تقویم الحسنین—Same as No. 256(1) above.

(4) foll. 92b—128b—احکام سال—Same as No. 256(1) above.

(5) foll. 129a—131a—مسافرت بلاد هندوستان چریبی beginning with :

از شاه جهان آباد تا لاهور یک صد و پنج کروه

(6) foll. 131—136b—القاب پادشاهزادها وغیره—beginning with :

نواب قدسی القاب

(7) foll. 137—138b—عراج الخيال مجلی—a versified treatise beginning with :

بر موزم دیگر های عشق یار ریخت طرح آشیان از خار خار

(8) foll. 140—141b—صور اقلام مختلفه—only three specimens out of 8 are preserved.

(9) foll. 142a—143—چند الفاظ هم عدد—beginning with :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ابتدای مصحف معلی

(10) foll. 144b—282b—مکتوبات (Same as No. 280 above) Name of the scribe بهادر ملتانی It is not dated. Apparently 13th century A.H.

(11) foll. 283a—302b—نوادیر متفرقات—beginning with :

نقل رقعہ دستخط خاص : من شرح این درد و الم واقف چان سازم

رقم - هر گه می گیرم قلم خون از بنام می رود

Name of the scribe محمد حامد حسینی الجیلانی Date of transcription : A.H. 1178.

(12) foll. 303—311b—دستخط میر سید علی بغدادی—Out of 17, only the following specimen of his calligraphy is preserved.

آمد و رفت نفس را چیش گهواره دان

روزگار آخر بخوابت می کند بیدار باش

(13) foll. 315b—451a—بجمع الغرائب beginning with :

سبحانک لاعلم لنا الا ما علمتنا انک انت العليم الحكيم : اعجوبه
نگار عالم بو قلمون اما بعد معروض ضمير منير مسهر
تنوير آنکه

The [whole MS. is written in different hands and at different times. The last date given in it is A.H. 1191. There are the following 6 seals, which read as follows :—

- (1) [A.H.] ۱۱۷۰ . حامد محمد ;
- (2) [A.H.] ۱۱۷۵ . فوض امری الی الله، عبده محمد حسنی الحسینی ;
- (3) [A.H.] ۱۱۷۷ . محمد حامد حسنی الحسینی ;
- (4) [A.H.] ۱۱۷۹ . سيد حامد الجیلانی ;
- (5) [A.H.] ۱۱۸۵ . حامد الله القادر .
- (6) (fol. 50a). موتمن علی خان فدوی پادشاه غازی محمد فرخ سیر^

A detailed table of contents is prefixed to the book, but according to that a number of treatise is missing.

No. 383

foll. 66 ; lines 13 ; size 9.1" × 5.6" ; 7.2" × 4".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1—27a—a treatise containing the biography of Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī (d. A.H. 561) without an author's name. One folio is missing from the beginning. It now begins with :

ولایت پیر بمقدار معرفت اوست به پیر خود

It is divided into 2 قسم :

قسم اول در ذکر حضرت غوث اعظم

قسم دوم در ذکر حرم های محترمه و اولاد و اصحاب و خدام آن

حضرت رضی اللہ عنہم اجمعین

قسم دوم is missing in this treatise. (Compare No. 187 above).

(2) foll. 27a—29b—رسالہ گل ریز—a versified mystical treatise without an author's name and beginning with :

باز جانم سوی جانا (جانان) می رود بلبلی اندر گلستان می رود

(3) foll. 29b—32a—تحفة الابرار, a versified mystical treatise without an author's name and beginning with :

احمد (حمد) لله صاحب الكرمی فايض الجود ، واهب النعمی

(4) foll. 32a—42b—رسالہ گل دستہ, a mystical treatise in prose without an author's name and beginning with :

گلدستہ کہ بر بستم از گلشن راز یا رب بکرم زیور گل رویان ساز

دارم طلب از لطف تو ای بنده نواز یعنی کہ رسائی بحقیقت ز مجاز

It is divided into four طراز and was composed in A.H. 990 (fol. 42a).

(5) foll. 42b—47a—روضۃ الاوراد, a mystical treatise in prose divided into 4 فصل without an author's name and beginning with :

ای یاد جان بخش دل افسرده صد مرهم راحت نہ هر آزردہ

پر باد تو در گوشه خلوت به نیاز هر غم زده صد عیش نہانی برده

fol. 47 contains prayers.

(6) foll. 48a—54a—ہایون فال, a mystical treatise in prose without an author's name and beginning with :

باسمک ابتدا هذه الصحيفة -

(7) foll. 55a—62b. Translation of a commentary on

قصیده غوثیه beginning with :

الحمد لله على نعمائه وآله و الصلوة بعد فيقول احقر
مرید غوث الثقلین

(8) foll. 63a, a versified translation of قصیده غوثیه. It is defective on both sides. It now begins with :

بحرمت مقتدای شاه نعمان مَلَقَّبَ گشت اعظم از امامان

Foll. 1—62 have been transcribed by نصرالله in an ordinary Nasta'liq with headings in red ink and within coloured-ruled borders. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. Fol. 63 is written in another hand.

No. 384

foll. 190 ; lines 13 ; size 9.4'' × 6'' ; 7.3'' × 4''.

This MS. contains the following treatises ;—

(1) foll. 1b—8a. دعاء سامع with introduction in Persian, beginning with :

اسناد سامع الدعاء : دافع جور و جفا که خصوصاً مناجات بدرگاه
باری تعالی جلّ شانہ

Every stanza of the prayer contains its effect written in the margin.

(2) foll. 9b—26b. دیوان راجا, beginning with :

روی که من بدیدم اندر عیان نگنجد
لذت جہال آن رو اندر جہان نگنجد

(3) foll. 27b—62a—حسینہ, a story containing an explanation of certain points of Islamic law beginning with ;

روایت می کنند که در زمان هارون الرشید مردی بود بازرگان

دو شهر بغداد با نعمتی فراوان

It is written from a Shi'ite point of view.

(4) foll. 62b—73a—نان و حلوا a Mathnawī by

شیخ بهاءالدین محمد بن سید حسین بن عبدالصمد الحارثی العائلی
(d. A.H. 1030), a great Shi'a divine, beginning with:

ایها السّاهی عن العهد القديم ایها الّاھی عن النهج القديم

(5) foll. 73b—80b—بی سرنامه, a theosophical Mathnawī
by شیخ فزید الدین عطار (d. A.H. 627) beginning with:

من بغیر تو نه بینم در جهان قادرا، پروردگارا، در جهان

(6) foll. 80b—190b. Persian verses by different poets
in praise of Hadrat 'Alī, beginning with:

روزی ز قضا حضرت آن شاه سپه دار

می کرد مناجات که ای صاحب ستار

It is written in Nim Shikasta with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe: کرم علی فاروقی. Date of transcription: Rabi' I, 24, 1214 (fol. 80b).

No. 385

foll. 150; lines 11; size 8.8" × 6.4"; 8.3" × 4.1".

This MS. contains the following treatises:—

foll. 1a—2b, prayers. Fol. 3 is left blank.

(1) foll. 4a—10a, a treatise on faith divided into 7 bābs without an author's name and beginning with:

الحمد لله هو الأول هو الآخر هو الظاهر هو الباطن که

در شان اوست

foll. 11b—26b, prayers.

(2) foll. 27a—32b, a mystical treatise without an author's name beginning with :

لا اله الا الله حمد الرسول الله فصل در بیان وجود انسان

.....

(3) foll. 33a—40a. The *dīwān* of *خواجه معین الدین* (d. A.H. 633) beginning with :

ربود جان و دلم را جلال نام خدا نواخت تشنه لبان را زلال نام خدا

(4) foll. 41—50a. *گنج مخفی*, a collection of Persian verses by different poets, beginning with :

اگر آدم ز خود آگه گردد چرا قاصد به بیت الله گردد

(5) foll. 50b—55b, a *Qaṣīda* by *شیخ فرید الدین عطار* (d. A.H. 627) beginning with :

چشم بکشا که جلوه دیدار متجلیست از در و دیوار

(6) foll. 56a—76a. *رموزات*, a mystical treatise without an author's name and beginning with :

الحمد لله على صانع القدرت والتحيات

(7) foll. 76a—78b, a mystical treatise divided into 3 *bābs* by *محمد ابن سعد الحسيني* beginning with :

بعد حمد واجب الوجودی که بچندین هزار صورت و اشکال ظاهر

شده

[compare Nos. 375(6) and 376(1) above].

(8) foll. 79a—79b, a mystical treatise without an author's name and beginning with :

نماز عارفان اینها تو تو و وجه الله است

(9) foll. 80a—100a, *شطحيات*, a mystical treatise by

محمد دارا شکوه (d. A.H. 1069), beginning with :

اجد برانست حمد بی حد که حمد و حامد و محمود اوست

It was composed in A.H. 1062. Foll. 101—103 are left blank.

(10) foll. 104b—114b, میراث العاشقین, a mystical treatise by شاه امجد عرف شاه مدن ولد شاه پیر محمد الله یاری :

حمد بی حد و شکر بی نهایت مر واجب الوجودی را واجب است

که

foll. 114b—117b contain 2 ghazals of ^{عطار} and ^{روسی} respectively, beginning with :

هر لحظه بشکل آن بت عیار برآمد ، دل برد و نهان شد

هر دم بلباس دگر آن یار بر آمد ، گهه پیرو جوان شد

(11) foll. 118a—125b. ^{کل و بلبل} a mystical Mathnawī

by شاه شرف الدین بو علی قلندر (d. A.H. 724) beginning with :

مرحبا ای بلبل باغ کهن از گل رعنا بگو با ما سخن

(12) foll. 126a—144a. The diwān of شاه شرف الدین بو علی قلندر, beginning with :

الحمد لله الذي بوجد عديما في الدهر

انشا خطوطاً كأنها من ماء حيوان الحضر

(13) foll. 144b—150, a هفت بند without an author's name and beginning with :

السلام ای سایه ات خورشید رب العالمین

آسمان عز و تمکین ، آفتاب داد و دین

The MS. is written by four different scribes, whose names are :—

(1) شاه علی موسی (3) ; سید عنایت علی (2) ; غلام مہاری (1) ;
and (4) محمد بدر الدین. Date of transcription : Jumādā I, 25,
1216 A.H. (fol. 114b).

No. 386

fol. 22 ; lines 17 ; size 10.5" × 6.5" ; 7.3" × 3".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

- (1) foll. 1a—6a. Same as No. 385 (5) above ;
- (2) foll. 6b—14a. Same as No. 385 (1) above ;
- (3) foll. 14b—15a. Prayers same as in the beginning of No. 385 ;
- (4) foll. 15b—22b. Same as No. 385 (10) above.

It is written in good Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in good Naskh. The name of the scribe is not given. Date of transcription : A.H. 1273.

No. 387

fol. 159 ; lines 18 ; size 7.3" × 5.4" ; 5.3" × 3.5".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

- (1) foll. 1b—6b. تحفة الملوک, a treatise dealing with the rules of Islamic law about the animals killed in hunting without an author's name and beginning with :

الحمد لله الذي هدانا الى الدين والصلوة والسلام اما
بعد آسوختن يك مسئله

fol. 7—8 are left blank. [It differs from No. 368(2) above].

- (2) foll. 9b—21a مجمع الحكم, a treatise dealing with Islamic law by بوسعيد على قريشى beginning with :

حمد بي غايت (و) سپاس بي قياس من حكيمي را كلة جوهر معادلت
حكمت در قلوب حكما نهاده

(3) foll. 21b—23b, a treatise on faith without an author's name and beginning with :

الاسلام هو الانقياد بامر الله تعالى اگر پرسند ایمان مخلوق
یا غیر مخلوق

(4) foll. 24a—156b. Selections by خلیفہ ملا محمد from (see India Office No. 2564 p. 1377), beginning with :

در شک نماز گزارنده مردی را شک شده که نماز
گذارده ام یا نه

(5) foll. 157a—159, a treatise on divination relating to the days of the month, without an author's name and beginning with :

لا يعلم الغیب الا هو الله : چنین نوشته اند - تاریخ اول ماه مبارک
پیش ملوک و امرا رفتن نیکو دارند

The whole MS. is written in a poor Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H. There is a seal which reads as follows :—

ز مهر شاه جیلانی مد حیدر علی شد او ۱۲۳۶ [A.H.]

No. 388

foll. 71 ; lines 15 ; size 8.9" × 6.5" ; 7.6" × 3.9".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—6b, a mystical treatise by عبدالکریم beginning with :

المحمد لله الذی اما بعد می گوید فقیر حقیر خاکسار
بی مقدار تو را بی الاقدام اولیاء الله ، اضعف عباد الله مسکین

(2) foll. 7b—16b—تنبیه الاحبه فی علامه المحبه—, a mystical

treatise by عباد الله علی بن حسام الدین که مشهور است بمتقی beginning with :

الحمد لله رب العالمین اما بعد می گوید احقر عباد

(3) foll. 17a—30b. Same as No. 362(a) above.

(4) foll. 31b—71b, a mystical treatise by

فقیر ولی بن ملوک شاه الصدیق القادری الجرنهاولی

beginning with :

حمد بی حد و ثنای بی عد مر حضرت موجودی را که

اما بعد می گوید بنده بی مقدار شرمسار امیدوار بدرگه حضرت

غفار

It is written in an ordinary Nasta'liq. The name of the scribe is not given. It is not dated. Apparently 12th century A.H.

No. 389

foll. 248 ; lines 19—21 ; size 10" × 5.4" ; 8.2" × 3.5" ;

10.6" × 5.9" ; 9" × 4".

This MS. contains the following treatises :—

(1) 1b—8b تولد نامه, a legendary account of the birth of the Holy Prophet Muhammad without an author's name and beginning with :

صفت آفرینش نامه حضرت محمد مصطفی پیغمبر آخر الزمان

صلی الله علیه و سلم

(Compare No. 170 above).

(2) foll. 10a—16a, selection from نادر نامه, a treatise on better writing by مولوی الله جوایا beginning with :

مصباح قوانین تدر و گلستان، خوشگوی قمری سردستان نیک

بوی، کوکب فلک انشا پردازی

(3) foll. 17b—110b—رساله فیض رسان, a treatise on better writing by حفیظ الله beginning with:

خوش رقمی قلم برقم ثنای صاحب قلمیست که قلمرو مخلوقات
بو قلمون یک قلم نیم نقطه ایست از قلم قدرت او.....

It is divided into 4 فیض and was composed in A.H. 1235.

(4) foll. 110b—118b. تفتیح المصادر, an incomplete treatise on grammar without an author's name and beginning with:

آمده که بر زبان قلم رود به از شکر منعمی نه خواهد بود.....

The name of the treatise yields [A.H.] 1264, which is the date of its composition.

(5) foll. 119b—228a, ریاض فیاض, a collection of Persian and Urdu verses by different poets collected by منشی نور محمد beginning with:

حمد بی حد و شکر بی عد مر صانعی را سترد که جمله موجودات
را.....

It is divided into several chapters [Compose No. 388 (4) above].

(6) foll. 228b—248b, تشریح الموسيقى, a treatise on Music divided into 8 bābs, by محمد اکبر المعروف محمد ارزانی beginning with:

از اینجا که به هنگام ثنای بی انتهای جلال کبریا مترنم ترانه
افصح به نغمات لا احصی پرداخته.....

It is written in clear Nasta'liq with Arabic quotations in clear Naskh. Name of the scribe: غلام قادر خان شیخ سوله
Date of transcription: Rajab I, 1276.



No. 390

fol. 132 ; lines 11 : size 6.9" × 4.4" ; 5" × 228.

This MS. contains of the following treatises :—

(1) foll. 1b—18a, Same as No. 362 (2) above folio 19 is left blank.

(2) foll. 20b—26b, another mystical treatise by خواجہ عبداللہ انصاری [d. A.H. 481], beginning with :

بِسْمِکَ الْقَدُّوسِ قَدْ سَنَى مَنِ الْهَى اَیْنَ چہ فضل کہ بادوستان خود
کرده

It also contains marginal notes. foll. 27—28 are left blank.

(3) foll. 29b—33a, Sayings of Ḥaḍrat-i-'Alī beginning with :

کلام خیر الانجام امیر المومنین حضرت علی کرم اللہ وجہہ

fol. 34 is left blank.

(4) foll. 35b—47b, Sayings of the 4 companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, beginning with :

ذکر بعضی از آثار و مواعظ و حکم از امیر المومنین حضرت ابو بکر
صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ

fol. 48 is left blank.

(5) foll. 49b—132a, زیدة الاخلاق, a treatise on Ethics by غلام محمد بن حکیم محمد صادق علی خان بن اشرف الحکیم حکیم محمد شریف خان beginning with :

سپاس بی قیاس حکیمی را جلّ جلالہ و عمّ نوالہ کہ مارا بارزانی
داشتن عقل خطیر

It is divided into 15 fasls. It's written in good Nasta'liq with headings in red ink. Name of the scribe : عبداللہ راوتانی .

Date of transcription : A.H. 1283.