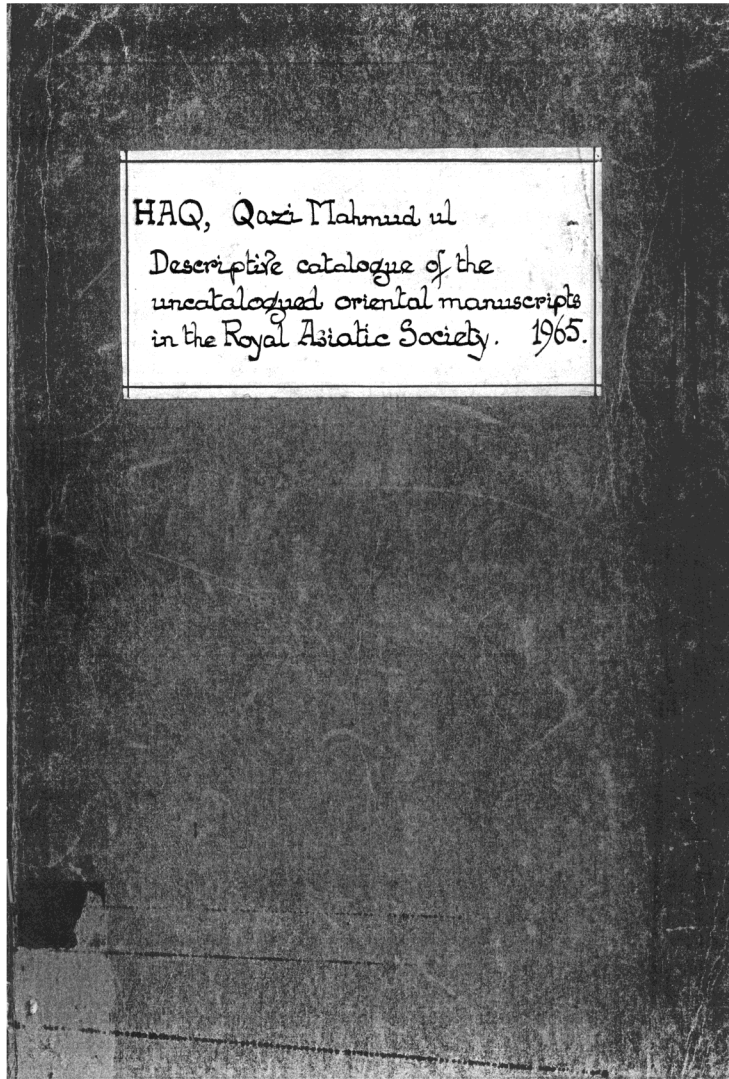


Archival Annexure

**HAQ, Qazi Mahmud ul**



*Muhammad*

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

A descriptive  
catalogue of the uncatalogued oriental  
manuscripts, relevant to the history and  
culture of the Muslims in India, acquired  
by the Royal Asiatic Society since the  
publication of its last printed catal-  
ogue describing all the Arabic, Persian,  
Urdu and Turkish Manuscripts it then  
possessed.

By Qazi Mahmud ul Haq

1965

After the publication of William H. Morley's 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Manuscripts in the Arabic and Persian Languages preserved in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland' (London, 1854), the manuscripts described by Morley as well as the subsequent accessions between 1854 and 1892 were described by O. Codrington in his 'Catalogue of the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and Turkish Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society' (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1893. pp.501-569.).

Codrington's catalogue describes 48 Arabic, 351 Persian, 13 Urdu and 43 Turkish manuscripts then possessed by the Royal Asiatic Society. Additions received by the Society since then include 16 Arabic, 40 Persian, 1 Urdu, and 4 Turkish manuscripts. In addition, a collection presented by A.G. Ellis, now called the 'Ellis Collection', contains 14 Arabic, and 39 Persian manuscripts.

Of all these uncatalogued manuscripts in the Royal Asiatic Society, which it received during 1892-1964, the titles relevant to the present project, have been described in the following. All the manuscripts described here are in Persian and almost all of them belong to the Ellis Collection. Most of these manuscripts are in excellent condition.

Shahjahan and Aurangzeb; subedars of Kashmir from the Muslim conquest to the year A.H.1122; topography and geography of Kashmir and its various features and sub-divisions.

The beginning of the present copy of this work differs from that of described by Rieu (B.M.Ms. 11631, Rieu,i,298-9). Fols. 166.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Fair nasta'liq. Dated, 11 Safar, A.H. 1281.

E.P. 7.

Vakiat-i-Kashmir, a history of Kashmir from the earliest times to A.H.1140/A.D.1727, by Muhammad Azam son of Khairuzzaman Khan. The work was compiled during the reign of Muhammad Shah as the author says on fol.3. It was completed in A.H.1160. The author was a Kashmiri by birth and his work, apart from describing the reigns of various rulers, also gives accounts of various holymen of Kashmir.

Contents:-

Description of Kashmir, its geographical and topographical features; Hindu rulers of Kashmir; Muslim conquest and the independent Muslim rulers of Kashmir; Kashmir under Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah, Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah; curiosities of Kashmir and some of its peculiar characteristics. The first Hindu ruler mentioned is Raja Oganand and the last governor mentioned is Afrasiyab Beg Khan.

Fols. 240.  $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Fair nasta'liq.

E.P. 9.

Alangir-namah or Tawarikh-i-Alangiri, a history of the first ten years of Aurangzeb's reign, compiled in the 32nd regnal year of that emperor by Munshi Muhammad bin Munshi Muhammad Amin. The author whose father was the author of the Badshah-namah, was appointed royal Munshi in the first year of Aurangzeb's reign. He was ultimately ordered by the Emperor to compose a history of his reign.

Contents:-

The work composed by Munshi Muhammad Kazim describes the history of India from A.H.1067 to 1078. It begins with

\* Kazim.

rank of the commander of two thousand. He was commissioned, in the 17th regnal year of Jahangir, to carry on latter's memoirs, a task which he successfully completed before his death in A.H. 1049/A.D. 1639 (twelve years after Jahangir's death).

Contents:-

The Iqbal-namah consists of three parts, the first two of which, containing the history of Babar, Humayun and Akbar, are extremely rare, while the third, of which the present work is a copy, is very common. It is entirely devoted to the reign of Jahangir and describes the history of that Emperor from his accession to his death, followed by a very concise enumeration of the children of Jahangir, of his wazirs, and of certain learned men, poets, &c., who flourished during his reign.

Fols. 310. 9x6 inches.

Copied by Dostdar Ali Khan in A.H. 1211 at Hyderabad for an English army officer.

E.P. 17.

'Imad al-sa'adat, a history of the Nawabs of Oudh, from the origin of the dynasty to the author's own times (to A.H.1223), by Ghulam Ali Naqvi bin Saiyid Mahmud (two other copies of the same work described by Morley,p.93, and Rieu,i,p.308, have been attributed to Ghulam Ali Nakawi bin Sayyid Muhammad Akmal Khan) who composed his work in A.H. 1223/A.D. 1808.

The author says in the preface that he was born in Rai Bareilly. When eight years of age he went to Delhi to live with his father, who was the personal physician of Shah Alam. After the sack of Delhi by Ghulam Qadir Rohilla in A.H. 1202, he, alongwith his father, was a wanderer in the south, before entering, in A.H. 1222, into the service of Col. John Baillie, the British Resident at Lucknow. It was by Col. Baillie's desire that he wrote his celebrated work in A.H.1223.

This history, which commences with the origin of the dynasty of the Oudh Nawabs, in the reign of Bahadur Shah, though principally devoted to the events concerning the Nawabs of Oudh, contains many interesting particulars relating to the affairs of India, the Mahrattas, the Durrani Afghans, the Nizams, the Rohillas, the Sikhs and the British etc.

Contents:-

In the beginning, the present copy has a list of contents which reads as follows:-

Advent into India of Sa'adat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk and his gradual rise to power; an account of Farrukhsiyar's reign; the expedition of Baji Rao son of Balaji against Delhi and his defeat at the hands of Burhan-ul-Mulk; an account of the tribe called Qazlbash with a background of this name; accounts of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf and Nawab Qamruddin Khan; an account of Zikria Khan, the subedar of Lahore; an account of the Amir al-umera' Khan Dauran; an account of Nasir Khan, subedar of Kabul; accession of Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Safdar Jang; an account of Nawab Mahabat Khan, subedar of Bengal; an account of Mautaman-ud-Daula Muhammad Ishaq Khan Shaustri; an account of the rise of Rohillas; an account of Nawab Ahmad Khan Bangash; wars of Nawab Safdar Jang; an account of Nawab 'Imad-ul-Mulk; accession and reign of Nawab Wazir-ul-Mumalik Shuja-ud-Daula; The Marhatta invasion of the Panjab; an account of Najib Khan Rohilla; the rise of Sikhs; war between Ahmad Shah Durrani and the Mahrattas and the defeat and destruction of the latter; an account of Mirza Najf Khan; an account of Hafiz Rehmat Khan; war between Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula and Hafiz Rehmat Khan and the defeat of the latter leading to the capture of his territories by the former; an account of Nawab Mukhtar-ud-Daula; an account of Mirza Hasan Raza Khan; an account of the meeting between Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula and Lord Hastings at Benares; an account of Nawab Sa'adat Ali Khan; Nawab Sa'adat Ali's meeting with the Marquis of Wellesley at Cawnpur; arrival of Lord Minto I as Governor-General in supercession of Sir George Barlow, in A.H.1222/A.D.1807.

The work concludes after describing some events pertaining to Lucknow which took place in A.H.1223. Fols. 197 (prefixed is a table of contents comprising 4 leaves).  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Fair Nasta'liq.

E.P. 19.

Ma'asir al-umera', bibliographical accounts of the most celebrated Indian nawabs, amirs and generals who lived in India from Akbar's period to the time of the composition of the work. The life sketches have been arranged alphabetically. The author was one Nawab Samsam-ud-Daula Shah Nawaz Khan al-Khawafi Aurangabadi. The life of the author himself by his friend Ghulam Ali surnamed Azad Husaini, Wast, Balgrami, who made several other additions in the work, is given in the beginning.

The author's ancestors had migrated into India during the reign of the Emperor Akbar and had held, during the subsequent period, positions of honour under the Mughal emperors of the subcontinent. Shah Nawaz Khan, whose original name was Abdur Razzaq al-Husaini, was born at Lahore in A.H. 1111/A.D.1699. Early in life he went to Aurangabad, where most of his relatives resided, and he was not long afterwards appointed Diwan of Birar. Having incurred the displeasure of the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, by favouring the revolt of his son Nasir Jang, he was disgraced and went into retirement. It was during this period that he composed the Ma'asir al-umara'. After he had passed five years in seclusion, Asaf Jah, in A.H.1160/A.D.1747, shortly before his death, took him again into favour and reinstated him in the Diwani of Berar. Shah Nawaz Khan enjoyed the highest honours under Nasir Jang, the son and successor of Asaf Jah, and subsequently became the Chief Minister of Salabat Jang, the subedar of the Deccan, and played a conspicuous part in the affairs of that territory and the struggle for supremacy between the English and the French. He was assassinated in A.H.1171/A.D.1757. Ghulam Ali implicates Bussy in his murder.

After the death of Shah Nawaz Khan, his house was plundered and his library dispersed. He had left the Ma'asir al-umara' in a rough and imperfect state, and it was missing at the time of his murder. Ghulam Ali, however, made patient search for the lost work, and, a full year afterwards, found it, arranged the scattered portions, and prepared it for publication, making several important additions, and prefixing a preface, which gives an account of the work, and a good life of its distinguished author.

Contents:-

A preface by Ghulam Ali, the editor; the life of Shah Nawaz Khan by Ghulam Ali; a preface by Shah Nawaz Khan; 260 bibliographies arranged alphabetically.  
Fols. 371. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7 inches. Fair nasta'liq.  
Copied in A.H. 1187 by the scribe, Khalifa Muhammad Husain, under the orders of Nawab Mirza Muhammad Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang.

E.P. 21.

Anwar-Namah, a history of the exploits of Anwaruddin Khan, Nawab of Carnatic, A.D.1744-49, and his successors, in heroic verse. The author was Mir Muhammad Ismail Khan, called Abjadi and he completed this work, as stated at the end, during A.H. 1186-95/A.D.1772-81.

Contents:-

The manuscript describes the wars of Anwaruddin, Nasir Jang, Mohiuddin, Ghaziuddin and 'Umdat ul-Mulk Dilawar Jang. It gives a detailed account of the Anglo-French struggle for political supremacy in the Deccan apart from giving a precise description of the mutual wars of the Mahrattas, the Nizams and the rulers of Mysore and Carnatic. Fols. 277.  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Fair nasta'liq. XIX Century.

E.P. 23.

Tamiq-i-Shagurf, a history of the Deccan, mainly of the state of Hyderabad, to the year A.H.1200, by Lachmi Narayan, called Shafiq Aurangabadi. The author was in the service of Ali Jah, the son of Nizam Ali Khan and his work is regarded as an authentic account.

Contents:-

A description of the city of Hyderabad, its mosques, palaces and gardens; a description of the state of Hyderabad, its various subas and sarkars, together with a descriptive account of the neighbouring territories; first conquest of the Muslims in the south, under Ala'uddin; account of the Bahmani Sultans of the South; account of the 'Adilshahi kings of Bijapur; account of the Nizamshahi kings of Ahmadnagar; account of the 'Adilshahi kings of Bidar; account of the Qutbshahi kings of Hyderabad; account of the Farooqia kings of Khandesh; conquest of the Deccani kingdoms by Akbar; Deccan under Jahangir; Deccan under Shahjahan and Aurangzeb; Deccan under the Later Mughals; Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah and the foundation of the state of Hyderabad; Hyderabad in the Deccani politics and its role in the mutual warfare of the southern Indian rulers.

Fols. 127.  $7 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Fair Nasta'liq. Composed A.H.1202.

E.P. 26.

Rishi-namah or Nur-namah, a history of the Muslim saints of Kashmir by Rishi Nuruddin of Teran. Composed in the year A.H. 1246, this manuscript contains accounts of and events regarding more than 70 Muslim saints of Kashmir apart from some prayers and ideas on sufism narrated in the beginning. Pp. 219. 10x6 inches. Nasta'liq. Present copy made in A.H.1251.

E.P. 31.

Akbarabad, a descriptive account of the city of Agra, its various buildings, gardens and localities etc., by Silchand. The work was compiled by the author under the orders of Stephen Lushington and he was rewarded for his labours receiving five hundred rupees, a kashmiri shawl and a testimonial. Fols. 210 (afew fols. wanting at the end). 2 illustrations. 9½x5½ inches. Nasta'liq. Early XI Century?

E.P. 35.

Ma'asir-i-Talibi, travels of Mirza Abu Talib bin Muhammad Asfahani based on his journey from India to the various Asiatic and European countries in A.H. 1213-18.

The manuscript, completed in A.H.1219, gives an interesting account of the history, people and customs of the countries which the author visited during his travels.

Fols. 149. 14x9 inches.

The present copy was made in A.H.1220 by the scribe, Saiyid Zahurullah al-Husain al-Bukhari under the orders of Nawab Abul Qasim Khan.

E.P. 37.

Siyar al-muta'akharin, a history of the Muslim rule in India, from the death of Aurangzeb in A.H.1118/A.H.1707, to the time when the author compiled his work, i.e., A.H.1195/A.D.1780, with a detailed account of the affairs in Bengal from A.H.1151 to 1195, by Mir Ghulam Husain Khan bin Hidayat Ali Khan, who was for some time in the service of Shah Alam as his Mir Munshi and later on served as the representative of Nawab Qasim Ali

Khan in Calcutta before ultimately joining the British service. The author compiled his work in one year, Safar, A.H.1194-Ramazan 1195. He was, in most of the cases, an eye-witness of what he relates. Divided into two volumes, this work has the following contents:-

Vol.I. History of India from the death of Aurangzeb, A.H.1118/A.D.1707, to the 22nd year of Muhammad Shah's reign, A.H.1152/A.D.1739, together with a detailed narrative of the affairs in Bengal down to the author's own times, A.H.1195/A.D.1780. This volume concludes with a brief account of Mubarak-ud-Daula, and of the British Government and policies in Bengal.

Vol.II. Contains the history of the Mughul empire from A.H.1153/A.D.1740 to A.H.1195/A.D.1780. An estimate of Aurangzeb and also of his reign, policies and actions has also been given.

Fols. 521.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Written in clear nasta'liq, the present copy has a complete list of contents and has the titles of chapters written in the red. Copied in A.D.1817.

E.P. 38.

Delhi Akhbars, this work, in two volumes, describes the history of India from December 1831 to September, 1836 A.D.

It is a dated chronicle of events pertaining to the Mughul Emperor Muhammad Akbar Shah Ghazi; Maharaja Ranjit Singh (whose reign and daily activities have been described in detail); Anglo-Sikh relations; Mughul-Sikh relations; Sikh-Afghan wars during the reign of Ranjit Singh. The manuscript is, thus, a detailed history of the Sikh kingdom of the Panjab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Fols. Vol.I.229, Vol.II.133.  $8 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$  inches. XIX Century.

E.P. 39.

Akbar-namah of Abul Fazl, the present copy consists of the complete set of the famous work, 3 volumes.