ذكر جميل مولانا فخرالدس عملي ذكر جميل مولانا لساني مروى ٢١٤ ذکر جمیل حیدر کلیچه ۲۲۰ وأعظ ١٨١ ذكرجيل مولانا صالحي ٢١٧ ذکر جمیل خواجه ایوب ۱۸۸ ذكر مولانا على فيضى ۲۱۸ ذكر جميل ملا زاده عبد الغقار ١٩٣ ذكر مولانا طالعي ٢١٩ ذَكر جميل بابا عين الملك ١٩٤ ذکر هاشمی سمرقندی ۲۲۰ ذكر جميل مولانا محمد على ١٩٥ ذکر جمیل شیخ جمال ۲۲۱ ذكرجميلمولاناحميدالدينشاشي ١٩٦ ذکر نادری سمرقندی ۲۲۲ ذکر جمیل قاضی سعدی ۱۹۷ ذكر مولانا اندجاني ٢٢٢ ذكرجميل(قاضي)لاغرسيستاني ١٩٧ ذکر جمال هندی ۳۲۳ ذکر جمیل خواجه کلان بیگئ ۱۹۸ ذكر مولانا قتيلي ٢٢٤ ذكر جميــل مولانا شهاب الدن ذكر مولانا احمدى ٢٢٥ معماتی ۲۰۲ ذكر مولانا فردى ٢٢٣ ذكرجميل مولانا فاضلاندجانى ٢٠٣ ذكر حافظ كال تربتى ٢٢٧ ذکر جمیل همایون عراقی ۲۰۶ ذکر مولانا نویدی تونی ۲۲۸ ذكراملح الشعراء مولانا واصغى ٢٠٤ ذکر میر ایراهیم جانی ۲۲۸ ذكر جميل قاضي برهان الدين ٢١٠ ذکر امیر ناطقی ۲۱۰ ذكر مولانا نامى ٢٢٩ ذكر مولانا آگھي ٢٢٩ ذکر جمیل میرکیسو ۲۱۲ ذكر جميل حافظ ميراثى ٢١٢ فصل سيوم از باب أول درذكر جماعتيكه فقير ايشان رانديده

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وبه سن شیخوخت نرسیده و در بخلرا مدفون اند ۲۳۰ ذكر جميل مولانا قاسم ضياتى ٢٣٠ ذكر جميل مولانا صدق ٣٣١ ذكر جميل ميرزا ملالي ۲۳۲ ذكر جميل ميرزا هندو ۲۳۲ ذكر جميل ميرزا قائلي ٢٣٣ ذكر جميل ميرزا الوائى ٢٣٣ ذكر جميل مولانًا ميرم سياء ٢٣٤ فصل چهارم از باب اول در ذکر جماعتی که فقیر ایشـــان را ملازمت نکرده و بـــه سن شیخوخت نرسیده و در غیر نخارا مدفون اند ۲۳۵ ذكر جميل شيهخ عماد الدين فضل الله ابن خواجه علاه الدين على نخواجه كال الدين نعمت الله يردش آبادي الطوسي قدس الله سره ٢٣٥ ذكر جميل مولانا شمس الدين محمسميد ذكر مولانا هجري مروى ٢٦٨ جامی ۲٤٠

ذکر جمیل میرك سیدغیات ۲۸۳ ذكر جميل تتيجة المشايخ شيخ منور TAT 444 ذكر جميل قدوة الاكابر ميرشيخ پوراني YM. ذكر جميل قدوة العلماء شيبخ مويد مهنه 787 ذكر جميل خواجه عبدالله مهنه ۲۹۰ ذكر جميل افتخار الاطباء مولانا محمد 441 ذكر جميل شبيخ عابد ٢٩٤ ذکر جمیل میرعلیکاتب ۲۹۵ ذكر جميل مولانا خوش محمد عزىزان 499 ذکر جمیل مولانا افسری ۳۰۰ ذكر جميل حافظ كلان ٣٠١ ذكر جميل حافظ سلمطارني اوبهى 4.4 المتكلمينمولاناغياثالدين بحرآبادي ذكر جميل حافظ مير احمد خطيب 4.4

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ذکر جمیل مولانا ابو القاسم ۳۰۸

ذکر درویش مقصود تیرگر ۳۱۱

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فصل اول در ذکر جماعتی که فقیر ایشان را ملازمت کرده و به سن شیخوخت رسیده در بخارا متمکن اند

باب سيوم

ذكر جميل شيخ الاسلام خواجسه نظام الدين يحيى ۲۷۹ ذكر جميل زبدة الاكابر خواجه عبد العزيز قاضى ۲۸۰ ذكر جميل زبدة المشايخ ابو الحسن

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ذکر مولانا عبدی ۲۵۱ فصل سیوم از باب دوم ذکر جماعتی که فقیر ایشان را دیده و بسه مین شیخوخت نرسیده در بخارا مدفونند

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فصل دوم از باب سیوم در ذکر جماعتی که فقیر ایشسان را ملازمت کرده و به سن شیخوخت رسیده در غیر بخارا ساکن اند

ذكر جميىل قدوة السكاملين شيمخ شرف الدين حسين ٤٠٤ ذكر جميل زبدة العلماء و السادات

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فصل سیوم از باب سیوم در ذکر جماعتی که فقیر ایشـــان را ملازمت کر ده اما به سن شیخو خت نرسیده انــد و در بخارا ساکن اند ذكر جميل تتيجة النقباء مير محمد باقر يمنى ١١٨ ذكر جميل قدوة العلماء و زبدة النقباء مير صدر الدين محمد ٢٣٤ ذکر جمیل سیدهادی نقشبندی ۲۰۰ ذكر جميل سيد ابراهيم ٤٣٦ ذكرجميل مولانا محمد امين مفتي ٤٣٧ ذكر جميل مولانا عبد الحسكيم ٢٩٩ ذکر جمیل قل محمد بی دور مان ۲۳۰ ذکر جمیل مرزا مشهدی ۳۱٪ ذکر جمیل میرزا احمد ۴۳۲ ذكر جميل مولاتا مير مفتى ع٣٤ ذکر امیر طبیب ۲۳۵ عبد السلام ٢٣٦ ذكر جميل مولانا يقيني ٢٣٨

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ذکر جمیل جناب خواجه معین ۲۹۶ ذکر جمیل قاضی میر ۲۹۱ ذکر جمیل منصور تبریزی ۲۹۷ ذکر جمیل میر خجندی ۲۸۸ ذکر جمیل قاسم کاهی ۴۳۹

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فصل سيسوم از باب چهارم

در ذکر جماعتی که فقیر ایشان را

انديده وابه سن شيخوخت لرسيده

ساکن بخارا یند مولانا عبدی ۲۷۸ – ۶۷۹ مولانا طاهر قاضی ۲۷۹ مولانا میر محمد ۲۸۰

مولانا ناظری ۸۰٪ مولانا شکری ۸۰٪ – ۸۱٪

فصل چمهارم از باب چهارم در ذکر جماعتی که فقیر ایشان را ملازمت نکرده و ایشان به سن شيخوخت نرسيده اند و ساكن بخارا نيستند ذكرجميل افتخار الاكابرخواجه حسن خالدار ۸۱۱ – ۸۸۶ میر باقی کاشانی ۲۸۳ – ۸۸۶ ذكر جميل مولانا محمد شريف صدر ٤٨٤ مولانا هدايت الله ١٨٤ – ١٨٥ میر الهی ۲۸۵ – ۴۸۶ عهدی تبریزی ۶۸۹ مولاً ما يوسف خطائي ٢٨٦ – ٤٨٧ مولانا فضلي نوشاد ٤٨٧ –٤٨٨ مولانا بابائي بلخي ٨٨٨ عبد الله حلوائي ۸۸٪ شریف تبریزی ۶۸۹ – ۶۹۲ ملا غزالی مشهدی ۹۲۶

و اخوال و اقرباء فقیر ذكر جميل زبدة الاولياء والاقطاب خواجه عبد الوهاب (المتخلص به عارف) ۲۹۳ – ۲۰۰ ذكر جميل نتيجة الاقطاب و السادات شيخ على خواجه (المتخلص بــه شوقی) ۵۰۲ - ۵۰۵ ۱۳٬۵۰۰ ذكر جميل تتبجة الاوتساد و السادات ياشا خواجه (المتخلص به خواجه) 017 -0.0 ذكرجميل باباجانخو اجمن عبدالوهاب خواجه ۱۲۵–۱۳۰ ذکر حمیل میرم خواجه بن شیخ علی خواجه ۵۰۳٬۵۰۳ ساه ذكر جميل عبد السلام بن پاشا خواجه ذكر جميل ولى الله خواجه بن مــيرم خواجه ٥١٥ ذكر جميل شاه محمد خواجه ن باشــا خاتمه در ذکر اجداد و آباه و اعمام خواجه ١٦٥

				4			<u> </u>
درست	تا درست	سطر.	صفحه	درست	نادرست	سطر	صفحه
ش يرين	هشاير بن	٥	۸٥	خلت	ملت	Α	۲
به شتابد	به شناید	1	۸۷	خواقين	خوافين	۱۷	ı
سيونج	سيو کم	٥	۸۷	مسالك	سالك	٣	٤
چيں چوں	چين چو ن	١٠,	۸۷	رأميتني	راميني	18	17
زعم	زغم	٥	41	پدر مادر	پدر و مادر	٩	14
عمر شيخ	عمر	۲	90	گو هری	کو ہری	٥	41
خاك	خان	٣	! - }	صفاهان	صغاهان	٩	1
به ما	هما	٣	1.4	ابو	ار	٨	40
گو يند	لويند	١	118	تاب	تاب	٨	44
خضر	حضر	٨	110	سليش	شليش	11	۳۸
مغبيجه	مغيچه	۲	111	کو چکونچی	كوچكنوجى	٠٥	£ ₹
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عُ لِي عَالِيَّ	بايه	۲	177	قو شچى	قوشجى	٦	٤٧
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درمانده	ور مانده			روجي			
گه	گة	۲	١٣٥	خرانبار	خروباز	٤	٧٠
ارگم شد چه	ازگم چه ا	٤	۱۳۸	زیارت گاهی	زیارنگاهی	١	٧٢
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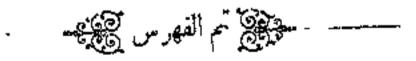
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فهرست جغرافیائی

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فهرست مطالب

بأيان

Mr. T. Narayana Reddy, who by their valuable suggestions and other ways, have helped or encouraged me in this work, my appreciative thanks are due.

A wise man in Israel said once of books in general that to the making of them there is no end, adding one more to them would therefore be pointless, unless it breaks fresh ground. This remark is particularly true of anthologies of poets and the raison d'eire for my editing and publishing this Tadhkira is that it does break fresh ground.

In spite of my best efforts and much against my wish, some mistakes have crept in the book, for which I crave the indulgence of the readers. The editor expects that the kindly reader will go through the book with a generous mind

Above all the Editor offers thanks to Allah to Whose Grace (fazl) is due whatever good in this edition.

ذالك فضل الله يو تيه من يشاء والله ذو الفضل العظيم

Hyderabad February, 1968

S.M. FAZLULLAH

London, I laid my hands upon the valuable manuscript of the much sought for Mudhakkir-i-Abbab, which I readily transcribed myself. After return to India my official work as Principal of Government Arts Colleges at Srikakulam, Madras and Ootacamund and lack of proper facilities for the follow-up of this literary endeavour gave a set-back to my editorial work. My retirement in 1961 and re-employment for three years in the Postgraduate Department of Arabic, Perisan and Urdu in the Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, teaching Urda and Arabic and finally my selection by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi in their scheme of the utilization of retired teachers and assignment in the Department of Persian, University College of Arts and Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad, where the environment was congenial and facilities near ideal, rendered the preparation of a critical edition of this work possible. Many unavoidable delays are regretted. Now it is printed and published with the financial assistance of the Ministry of Education, New Delhi for which I an much beholden to them. But for their financial assistance, this work would not have seen the light of the day.

I do not have sufficient words to express my gratitude to my mother, Halimunnisa Begum, who, not only taught me Persian, but took a keen and lively interest in my work till the last breath of her life, and as a matter of fact, permitted me on 11.4.63 to go to Aligarh to consult the oldest copy of the Mudhakkir-i-Ahbāb so necessary for its critical edition and by the time I returned on 27.4.03 she was dead and gone.

My most sincere and profound thanks are due to Dr. D.S. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, "my friend, philospher and guide" who taught me Islamic History four decades ago.

To the list of those whom it has been my pleasant duty to thank for providing various kinds of help I must now add the names of Dr. M. Nizamuddin¹ of Hyderabad. Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Professor and Head of the Department of Persian, Aligarh Muslim University, Mr. S.M. Tonki of Aligarh, Mr. George Meredith, Keeper of the Oriental Section of the British Museum, London, Mr. Oleg. F. Alimchin and Dr. S. Azimdjanova of the U.S.S.R. and Dr. Pohand Abdul Hayy Habibi of Kabul. I am much indebted to my friend and colleague, Dr. Abdul Muid Khan, Director of the Daīratul Ma'arif-il-Osmania, Hyderabad, for his timely advice and to Mr. Muhammad Ghiasuddin Khan, Technical Assistant, and to other workers of the Press for their services. To several persons, including my wife and Typist,

⁽I) As the final proof goes to the Press, Dr. Nizamuddin has shaken off his mortal coils.

وَمَوْرُ عَ قُلُ مِنْ دَافَةً لَعُمِّلُتُهُ هُوى که حب حب تو در هرکلی نمی باشد ب م: قصائد خوب و غزلهای سرغوب دارد و برسم صلاح و قلاح معروف است و بندقت طبع و تأمل موصوف و این غزل او شهرت تمام یافته است غزل p. 395

ع ا: ایضا و این غزل او شمهرت تمام دارد و نیکو و اقع شده غزل ۱ س: ایضا معروف است و در گفتن شعر تامــل بسیار می کند و این غزل او شمهرت تمام یافته است

ع به: قصائد خوب و غزلهای می غوب دارد نکو گوئی اگر دیر گوئی چه غم
برسم صلاح و قلاح معروف است و مقید به سلسلة الدصب خواجکان
شده و بشرف متابعت و مبابعت حضرت نظام الدین خواجه مجد اسلام
مشرف است و در منقبت آن حضرت قصاید پر زوردارد و این غزلش
شهرهٔ آفاق است

متن : مطابق ب م

On certain occasions the Editor has taken the liberty of giving in the footnotes meanings of some words from dictionaries famous as well as ordinary in order to clarify the text, e.g. كَنْالُكُ، f.n.

ب م: ذكر مولانا نويدى. مرد بى سروياست النح .402 . و ع ا: » » به كلنك مشهور است و مرد بى سروياست النح ا س: به كلنگ مشهور است و مرد بى سروياست النح متن: مطابق ع ا و ا س

Farhang-i-Anand raj, Indian Edition, Vol. III, p. 110 quotes the following lines of Nāsir Khusraw under the word .

دومرغ از مرغزاری کرده پرواز بقصد صید شانب پرواز کردم یکی را با بریسدم گشت بی سر باکی را سر بریسدم لنگ کودم

CONCLUSION

Chance took me to England and France in 1948-49. While going through the Handlist of Persian Manuscripts in the British Museum,

ع المهخط نبیخ خوبت می نوشت و بمضمون الوتله اسراییه به شعر اشتغال · تموده کوی فصاحت از میدان بلاغت ربود

ا یس : خط نسیخ رانیکو می توشت و به شعر اشتغالی نموده کوی فصاحت از میدان بلا غت می ربود

متن مطابق ب م

ب م: گاهی در غلبهٔ احوال درر و غررو واردات غیبیه را در رشتهٔ نظم کشیده ع ا: گاهی غلبهٔ اوقات در واردات غیبیه را در رستهٔ نظم کشیده اس: گاهی غلبهٔ احوال دررو و اردات غیبه را در رشته نظم کشیده متن مطابق ب م

ب م: سر نیازی بدرویشان داشته و حب حب خاندان سترگ حضرت خواجهٔ بزرگ و اولاد و اعجاد حضرت خواجهٔ احرار مزرعه سینهٔ بی کینه هر سکینه می کاشت 98-97-99

ع ا: سرنیازی بدرویشان داشته و خود را بی نیاز از ایشان نمی پنداشته و حب حب خاندان سترگ بزرگ و اولاد و انجاد حضرت خواجهٔ احرار را می کاشته

ا س: سر نیازی بدرویشان داشته و خود را بی نیار از ایشان نمی پنداشته و حب حب خاندان سمترگ حضرت خواجمهٔ بزرگوار و اولاد امجاد حضرت خواجهٔ احرار در می کاشته:

زمزرع دل من دانهٔ محبت جوی که حب حب تو در هرکلی نمی باشد

Even though both BM and Ar do not have the verse cited in AS, it is retained by me in the edition because the author more often than not repeats the language and phrascology of the line or lines he quotes, which sometimes offers a clue to the word.

متن : سر نیازی بد رویشان داشته و خود را پی نیاز از ایشان نمی بداشته و حب حب خاندان سترگ حضرت خواجهٔ بزرگوار و اولاد امجاد حضرت خواجهٔ احرار را در مزرعهٔ سینهٔ بر سکینه می کاشته: question contains many serious seribal errors. A long list can be made of them. Here are some examples at random and references to pages are from my printed edition:—

و (دريا مقاطر) درباب مقاطر و (يسرت) سيرت p. 3 و كايشان for كشان p. 2 و (دريا مقاطر) درباب مقاطر و (يسرت) سيرت p. 3 و (كايشان) به p. 22 و (خافان) به p. 25 و p. 26 و (ستر الله) سترل الله p. 26 و به و (خافان) به مت p. 26 و (در سال نه صدو هفت) در سال p. 25 و (نيخ) به عدد و هفت) در سال p. 26 و (تيخ) به عدد و هفت) در سال به p. 26 و (تيخ) به و p. 27 و (آنكه) انگير p. 48 و (سمي باره ها) سيارها p. 27 و (نيخ) به و p. 125 و (دريا) دنيا دريا و و (دريا مدا و دريا شد) و و (دريا شد) و بريا و و (دريا شد) و بريا شد) و بريا و و (دريا شد) و بريا شكر و و المدا و (دريا شد) و بريا و و (دريا شكر و و الدريا و و و دريا شكر دريا شكر و دريا شكر و دريا شكر و دريا شكر دريا شكر و دريا شكر دريا شكر دريا شكر دريا شكر دري

The other serious defect of AI is the omission of some passages and even notices of some poets though they are invariably found in A2 and ASB. A case in point is the passage on pages 348-349 AI omits the passage

whereas it is found in BM, A2 and AS. A2 is very helpful for collation but unfortunately its folios are wrongly mixed up and not in order. Its wrong pagination renders the work of collation extremely difficult. In the matter of the different readings, the text of the BM is often retained with all the variants in the footnotes. The text of AS agrees more with that of BM than with that of A1. Hence the readings of AS are generally preferred and carried out in the body of the text edited. Where readings of A1 are supported by readings of AS or A2, or both, they not generally carried out in the body of the text prepared for the edition, which in the main is based on BM.

Here are some examples of the different readings of the same passage given at random as well as the text considered correct or near correct.

- (b) Oriental Institute of Uzbeg Academy. of Sciences, Tashkent Copy No. 5573 1230/1815 Complete dated undated.
- -do--Täshkent-all undated, (c), (d),
- (e), (f), incomplete (latter day copies).

CRITICAL APPARATUS

In my edition of the Persian Text of the Mudhakkir i Ahbab, the following symbols are used :--

¢	ب	##	B.M.
		_ ı	4

Aligarh MS. dated 980/1572

ه ۹ ≕ع ۷

Aligarh MS, undated folios intermixed and wrongly paginated.

British Museum MS. dated 987/1579-80

AS. اس

Asiatic Society of Bengal MS, undated defective.

CRITICAL APPARATUS

In my edition of the Persian text of the Mudhakkir-i-Ahbab, the British Museum Manuscript copied during the life time of the author in 987/1579-80 at Mecca 13 years after the completion of the work is made the base. It has been collated with the following manuscript copies:-

At — Aligarh Muslim University Manuscript copied during the life time of the author, in 980/1572 at Samarquad by the famous calligraphist, Mīrak, 6 years after the completion of the work.

A2 - Also Aligarh Muslim University Manuscript undated and wrongly paginated.

AS - Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta Manuscript also undated with defective beginning.

The British Museum copy, the second oldest copy in the world is made the basic text and not the Aligarh Muslim University Manuscript even though it is the only known oldest copy extant in the world, for the following reasons :-

Unquestionably AI is a very valuable Manuscript from the point of view of age as well as from the artistic point of view. Here the scribe, Mirak, has concentrated more on the neat performance of Nastaliq in which he was a master rather than upon the purity of the text. He has sacrificed the text for the sake of his art. The British Museum Copy is a better and perhaps a revised rendition of the book. The Aligarh Manuscript in

15. Manuscript copies Vol. II, Publication of the University of Tehran No. 774 year 1340-1344 published by the Central Library, Tehran University 1341 under the supervision of Muhammad Taqi Danish Pizhah and Iraj Afshar, Tehran University Press contents Vol. II, 3. Habibi, 'Abd at Hayy: Mudhakkir-i-Abbab Nithari Bukhari, pp. 30-42. It is a description of the Pertsch copy of the MSS., whose edition is under contemplation by Prof. Habibi of Anjuman-i-Tarikhi Nau, Kabul.

To sum up, to the best of my knowledge, eleven manuscript copies of the Mudhakkir-i-Aḥbāb are extant in the world and they are dispersed as follows:-

United Kingdom-one manuscript

British Museum MS. OR 1151 dated 987/ 1579 copied at Mecca by Ahmad b. Fathallah al Tamimi al Haravi.

Germany—one manuscript

Berlin MS. 675— According to Pertsch, it is undated; Scribe not known and written in beautiful tāliq. "Zeiliges Taliq" whereas Professor 'Abdul Ḥayy Habībī (now in Anjumani Tārikh i Nau, Kabul) on the strength of the colophon (which I consider suspicious, if not spurious) avers that it was copied in 983/1575 at Mecca by Waisi Haravī.

He is of the opinion that the scribe, Waisi is the same person who is noted by Mir 'Ali Shir Nawāi' (d. 906/1502).

India —three copies

- (a) Aligarh MS, (1) 51/2 2244 dated 980/1572 copied at Samarqand by the famous scribe Mirak.
- (b) Aligarh MS. (2) 51/2 4301 undated, incomplete—18th century.
- (c) Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta MS. ASB No. 240 undated, defective beginning, 18th Century MS.
- (a) Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Leningrad also undated—incomplete, obviously copied by Sir Denison Ross for Mr. Saleman.

U.S.S.R-six copies

flourish and inscribed with gold on Folio 1 a). Maulana Sayyid Hasan Khwajah Naqib al Ashraf Bukhara; his takhallus is Nithari (s. Sprenger, Libraries of Oudh p. 54 and H. Kh. v. 478, 11709). The contents are; split into two Maqalah (Bab), which are sub-divided into four Babs and, one Khatimah. The titles of these divisions which are given in folio 8a run as below:— (the usual content of the book in Persian),

The style in which the work is written is particularly in the introduction a bit high-flown.

158 finely written sheets, pages 20,5×13 cms. 14 lines per page in Tāliq design, headings partly red and partly gold; the pages are outlined by a gold strip and four black lines. At the beginning a beautiful 'unwān in gold and blue (also white and red); the inscription contained in the notes on Folio a is written in gold and sub-divided with arabesque ornamentation that two lines at the bottom appear and in the middle lines inside a circle.

The poets dealt with in the work are as below:Magala Bab I et seq 275 names list in Persian with refrence
to the folios pp. 605-609.

- (1) The title is also simultaneously the date of the year of the beginning. The same year is also expressed in another tarikh, namely s. Folio ob.
- 9. A manuscript of the same in two copy books in the Iranian Dept. of the Leningrad Branch of Institute of Oriental Studies, Leningrad, which, according to Mr. Oleg F. Alimchin, Learned Secretary of the Iranian Department, was copied by a European in all probability by D. Ross (presumably Sir Denison Ross, Principal of the Iamous Madrasa Calcutta) who presented it to academician Saleman. In his letter to the Editor, he opines thus:

"It is a mediocre and incomplete copy and I am afraid it will not be of any help to you in your edition. There is one more copy that seems to be a complete one in Tashkent, at the Oriental Institute of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences."

10-14. The five manuscripts referred to by Dr. Sabahat Azimdjanova, Director of Abū Raihān al Bīrūnī Oriental Institute of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, Tāshkent in her letter to the Editor dt. 11-2-1964. Obviously MS. No. 3573 dated 1230 AH/1815 of the Tāshkent Catalogue of Persian MSS. Vol. V, is one of them.

welcher sein Werke im Jahre 974 (beg. 19, Juli, 1566 Vollendetel) und dem Abu'l Ghāzī Iskandar Bahādur Khān zueignete, wird in einer reich verzierten und mit Gold geschriebenen Inschrift auf Fol i.a. Maulana Saiyid Hasan Khwājā, Naqīb al asraf Bukhārī genannt; sein Takhallus lautete Nithārī (s. Sprenger, Libraries of Oudh p. 54 und H. Kh V, 478, 11709). Der Inhalt ist in eine wieder in zwei Bab zerfallende Magalah, ferner in vier Bab und eine khatimah eingetheilt. Die Ueberscheriften dieser Abtheilungen, wie sie auf Fol8a angegeben werden, lauten folgendermafsen: follows the usual content of the book in Persian) Der Stil, in welchem das Buch geschrieben ist, ist-besonders in der Einleitung -ein ziemlich schwulstiger, Anfang: (Here the usual beginning in Persian). 158 beschriebene Blatter, 20, 5 x 13 cm. Schones, 14 zeiliges Ta'līq; Schlagworter theils 10th, theils mit Gold geschrieben; die Seiten sind mit einem Goldstreif und vier schwarzen Linien umzogen. Am Anfang ein hubscher Unwän in Gold und Blau (auch Weifs und Roth); die in der Anmerkung mitgetheilte Inschrift auf Fol ra ist mit Goldscrift geschrieben und zwischen Arabeskenverzierung so vertheilt, dafs oben und unten je zwei Zeilen, in der Mitte sechs Zeilen innerhalb eines Kreises stehen.

Die in dem Werke behaudelten Dichter sind die folgenden. Maqala Bab I (et seq names of 275 persons listed in Persian with reference to the folios, pp. 605-609).

"The hand written Catalogue (handlist) of the Royal Library at Berlin-4th Volume-Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts by Wilhelm Pertsch, Berlin, 1888 pp. 603-609 No. 645 (Minotoli 40) مذكر احاب a biographical anthology of Persian poets, who lived after Mir 'Ali Sher. This is, therefore, not listed and (noticed) in the work entitled عالم النفائس. The author who completed (his work) in the year 974 (beg. 19, July 1566) and dedicated it to 'Abu'l Ghāzī Iskandar Bahādur Khān is mentioned in a richly ornamented

⁽r) Der Titel مذكر أحباب ist namisch zugleich das Täfrikh des Jahres der Abfussung; dasselbe Jahres giebt auch noch ein anderes Tafrikh, namlich يبان فضلا; s. Fol. 6b.

تذكرة الشعراء افضل المتاخرين مولانا سيدحسن خواجه نقيب الانشراف مخارى (2) سلمه الله تعالى مما كتب باسم الحضرة السامية العلية صاحب الكالات القدسيه و السعادات الانسيه معلم سلطان سلاطين الزمان مولانا سعد المئة و الدنيا والدين خلد الله تعالى ظلال احسانها على العالمين خدمة العبد الفقير قطب الدين الحنفي تراب اقدام العلما غفر الله و او الديه و مشايخه و كافة المسلمين .

"pp 20 item No. 20 Muchakkir-i-Ahbab. Written by Naqibal Ashfafi Shaikh Bahā'al din Ḥasan Nithāri. This is a supplement of Amir Nizātn aldin 'Alī Shir's Tadhkira-i-Majālis al Nafā'is written in 974 A.H. in Bukhārā in the reign of Sultān Abu'l Chāzl Muhammad 'Abdallāh Bahādur Khān Uzbek (964-991). It contains notices of those sultans, amirs, faqirs, ulemas and poets who were present in Bukhārā in the middle of the 10th century but left out by Amir 'Alī Shīr in his Majālis al Nafā'is. The present MS. is gilded within gold and azure columns. Script very fine nastāliq. Copied in 980 A.H. six years after its composition, in Harāt by the famous scribe, Mirak. There is another copy in the library which is defective in the end containing notices upto Amīr Nizām al din Muhammad Badī Qāḍī."

6. Aligarh University Library:

Another copy 51/2 4301 undated; ordinary, clear Nastālīq. Fol. 113, ll 13, size 22 × 13 cm. bound carelessly, pagination not in order. Otherwise useful for collation in some places where the first copy is not clear.

7. Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta:

Bibliotheca Indica work No. 240. A Concise Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian MS. in the collection of the A.S.B. by W. Ivanow, p. 73. No. 219 "Mudhakkirul Aḥbāb. A collection of brief biographical notes on professional poets and on amirs, officials, divines and others, who occasionally composed poetry and lived in Bukhārā and its dependencies after Mir 'Alī Shīr, towards the middle and the second half of the 10th century A.H. (XVI century A.D.). Almost invariably a few specimen lines or short extracts from their Persian or Turkish poetry are given. Composed in 974 A.H. Chronogram by Bahāuddin Ḥasan Khān Naqībul Ashrāf Bukhāri whose takhallus was Nithārī. Detailed full list Pr. 603-609 also G.I.P. 213; Sprenger 54. Copy dating from the 11th century A.H. is very bad and defective. Leaves badly misplaced; many are lost. Beginning very incomplete; although a preface written in a more modern handwriting, it seems to be forged. Beginning of this suspicious introduction (ditterent from that described by Pertsch):

Ff 154 (intermixed) Or Paper Khorasan; nast; 35×155; 145×85; ll 15. cond. bad; damaged by dampness."

in Persian 'gift of Maulvi Muhammad Isma'il Saliib Tathart. and Sha'ban al Mu'aggam 1340 A.H. May God give him reward. Copied 980 AH. On paper are pasted names of the following famous calligraphists whose accounts are given in the text: (1) Mir Shaikh Burhan, son of Shaikh Nür al dîn (2) Ḥafiẓ Sulṭān 'Alī (3) Manlānā Kamāl al dīn Aḥmad (4) Manlānā Sarwari, son of Hāfiz Shīrāzī (5) Khwāja Ḥusain, son of Mīr Dost (6) Maulānā. Mir 'Ali al Kātib (7) Maulānā 'Aḥdī; Quranic verses and names of persons in gold letters; headings in rubics; descriptions of some places like Harat, از لفة الحنة فلقس .Bukhārā, Samarqahd, etc., are noted in the margin is included among the cities mentioned above; damaged by dampness and moth-eaten in several places. Repaired with white glazed paper. Contains many seals which are defaced. Seals dated 13, 14, 1317 and 1324 are and خير جليس في زمان الكتاب Seals of the owner containing On the last page, it is noted in Persian: کتب خانه حبیب کنیج ضلع علی کژ ه "This work was copied six years after its composition. Date of the composition of the Mudhakkiri Ahbāb is 974 AH. Sd/- Habībur Rahmān r6th Rabf' II 1356". For full details vide Oriental College Magazine XI/2 (Feb. 1935) pp. 39-45 by Nawwab Şadar Yar Jung from a MS. in his private library (Vide Storey Vol. I 803). Syed Shamsullah Qadari in his Makhtutati Tārikhī (preserved in the private library of Nawwāb Yār Jung Bahādur Maulana Habibul Rahman Khan Sherwani, Habib Jung, Aligarh) written in Urdu and published from Hyderabad in 1939 describes this MS. as follows:

ص . ہ . ہ _ سذكر احباب تصنيف نقيب الا شراف شيخ ہاء الدين حسن نثارى _ امير نظام الدين على شير كے تذكره مجالس النقائس كا ذبل ہے اور ١٧٤ ه من بعبهد سلطان ابو الغازى مجد عبد الله بهادر خان اوز بك ١٩٤ ـ ١٩٩ هـ بغارا ميں تاليف هوا اس ميں ان سلاطين و امرا وفقراء و علماء و شعراء كے حالات هيں جو دسويں صدى هجرى كے وسطى ايام ميں بمقام بخارا موجود تھے اور جن كے حالات كو امير على شير نے مجالس النقائس ميں جھوڑ ديا ہے .

موجودہ مخطوطہ لحلاکار اور مذہب ہے جہدول سبز لاجوردی اور طلائی ہیں . خط نہایت نفیس نستعلیق ہے تالیف سے چھے سال بعد ، ۸٫۰ ہ میں ہوات کے مشہور خطاط میرک کاتب نے اس کی کتابت کی ہے . کتب خانہ میں اس کا ایک اور مجطوطہ بھی موجود ہے آخر میں ناقص ہے اس میں امیر نظام الدین عجد بدیع قاضی تک کے تد کر رہے ہیں .

BMQ (but not Pertsch) describe the work as written in the time of 'Abd Allah Bahadur Khan, which suggests that he is mentioned in the preface. (iii) This title is appended to the names of several of the author's relations in the Khatima (e.g., Baha Khan Khwaja, 'Abd al Salam Khwaja h. Padshah Khwaja, Wali Allah Khwaja, b. Miram Khwaja). For this office see Encyclopaedia of Islam-"Sharif."

2. Bibliotheca Celeberrima Arabica, Persica, Turkica, amt Haji Calfa scripta est a 21 Juli 1176/1762 كشف الظنون عن الاسامي الكتب و الفنون الظنون عن الاسامي الكتب و الفنون A. Mustafa in six volumes — Lexicon Bibliographicum et Encyclopaedicum. A. Mustafa Ben Abdullah Katib Jelebi Dicto et Nomine Haji Khalfa. Celebrato composition ed. G. Fluegel, Tomes Quintas V, London 1850, p. 478.

Tr. 11709 Modzakkir abbāb liber memorialis dilectorum Liber persicus, in quo Nithari. Carmine persica Collegit.

3. Rida zādeh Shulaq: Tārīkh-i-Adabiyāt-i-Irān, 1320 edition p. 432.

No. 6. "---Mudhakkir-ul-Ahbāb---hographical notices of the poets of the period of 'Alī Shīr Nevā'i till 974 A.H. written Nithārī Bukhārī.

4. British Museum OR 11151 Machakkit-i-Ahbab.

Mr. G. Mercdith Owen, Dept. of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, British Museum, London in his letter to the Editor dated 27th Feb. 1961 has described the above manuscript as follows:

"Notices of 275 poets who lived at Bukhātā or its dependencies after the time of Mir 'Alī Shīr divided into a Makāleh and four babs and a Khatima. The author is Daha al Dīn Ḥasan Nisārī Bukhārī. Copied in 987/1579-80 at Mecca by Aḥmad b. Fathūllah al Tamīrnī al Ḥaravī. Neat Nastalīq within gold ruled columns, Foll 123, l 12, size 20.1 × 12.9 cm. One unvan. Stamped leather binding with gilded medalhon and rope work pattern. Purchased in 1929 mentioned by Storey."

5. Aligarh Muslim University Library: 51/2244 copied in 980/1572 at

Samarqand by Mirak. Neat Nastaliq, Foll 170 il 15, size 22 × 13 cm. One unvan, gilded borders and substrations with a list of persons in eight pages.

Black binding. Title of the work in gold letters on reverse; gold borders; on flyleaf name of the author Bahā al din [lasan; in the corner

آو دل من: Variant in the Mudhakkir

According to Dr. Ummi Hānī, who is said to be working upon the critical edition of the Naíā'is al-Ma'āthir, the Mudhakkir-i-Abbāb and the Nafā'is al-Ma'āthir are inseparably bound together and the former must be regarded as a connecting link between the Nafā'is al-Ma'āthir and the Majālis al-Nafā'is of Amīr Ali Shīr Nawā'ī.¹

MANUSCRIPT COPIES OF THE MUDHAKKIR-I-AHBAB

Detailed information regarding this work and its extant copies can be gleaned from the following:-

 C.A. Storey: A Biobibliographical Survey of Persian Literature.
 Vol. I, Part II Biographical Additions and corrections— Indexes— Luzac & Co., London, 1953.

Vide p. 802—Mudhakkir-i-Ahbāb (a chronogram = 974/1566-7) contains notices of 275 poets who lived in Bukhārā or its dependencies after the time of Mīr 'Alī Shīr (for whom see pp. 789 to 795 supra) divided into a maqālah (a) Chīngīz Khānī Sulṭāns, i.e., Shaibānī Khān, etc. (b) Chaghtāy Sulṭāns, i.e., Bābur, etc.), four bābs, (1) deceased poets not personally known to the author, (2) deceased poets known to the author, (3) living poets unknown to the author, (4) living poets known to the author, and a Khātima (the author's family). H.Kh. Vide p. 478; British Museum (A.H. 987/1579) See British Museum Quarterly IV/B (1930), p. 112; Berlin, 645; Ivanow, 219 (bad and defective 17th Century); Leningrad. Institut Oriental de l' Academi (See an article by Boldyrev in Musee de I' Etmitage, Travaux du Department Oriental, 111 (1940) pp. 291-300). Extracts relating to seven calligraphists:— OCM XI/2 (Feb. 1935) pp. 39-45. (ed. by Nawāb Şadr Yār Jung, from a Manuscript in his private library).

List of Poets: Berlin pp. 603-9; Nafā'is al Ma'āthir (Sp. p. 54) Vide 1102-S. Bahā'al Din Ḥasan "Nithārī Bukhārī"; on the title page of Berlin, 645, S. Ḥasan Khwājah Naqīb Āshrāf Bukhārī.

Footnotes: (i) "Nithary Bokhary. Bahaaldyn Ḥasan" according to the Nafā'is al Ma'āthir. (ii) That the author does not mention his name in his preface seems probable from the fact that in the British Museum Quarterly the Mudhakkir Ahbāb is described as anonymous; on the title page (fol. 10) of Berlin 645, his name is given in an ornate gold lettered inscription quoted by Pertsch: Tadhkirat al Shu'ārā Afdal al Mutakhkhirin Maulānā Saiyid Ḥasan Khwāja Naqīb al Ashrāf Bukhārī. The dedicatee was Abu'l Ghāzī Iskander Bahādur Khān (The Shaibanid. 968-991/1561-1583). See Encyclopaedia of Islam under Iskandar Khān); according to Pertsch, Amīr Muḥammad Badī' al Ḥussaini. Nawāb Ṣadar Yār Jung and the

⁽¹⁾ Vide p. 220 of her Urdu article in the Ma'arif already mentioned.

(26) Kaukabi (M.A., pp. 261-266; N.M. f. 164 a).

Dr. Ummi Hani quotes in her article the following couplet:

(Variant in the Mughakkir-i-Āhbāb مركب هنرى دارد) as the solo additional information furnished by the author of the Nafa'is al Ma'ather, when, as a matter of fact, a large portion of his account, relating to the achievements of Kaukabī in the field of music e.g., his tract on music dedicated to 'Ubaid Allāh Khān and his poem on music, is simply borrowed verbatim from the Mughakkir-i-Aḥbāb, (pp. 264-266) with some more information from the Tuḥfai Sāmī (p. 136-137).

(27) ['mmidi 'Irāqi (M.A., pp. 266-267; N.M. 13a-14a).

The passage:

در ری مقتول شده

The Tuhfai Sami does not clarify that this poem is in imitation of Anwari, though he quotes seven couplets from it (p. roz).

(28) Maulānā Hijrī (M.A., pp. 267-268).

One couplet:

(29) Khwājazādai Kābulī (Khwāja-i-Kābulī M.A., pp. 269-271). One complet:

The variant in the Mudhakkir : كه مه چند أست

(30) Ghazālī Mashhadī (M.A., p. 492; N.M. f. 137b).
One couplet:

دود آه ازدل مری کین همه پرکاله دروست کرد بـادیستکه صد برگئے کل و لاله دروست

⁽¹⁾ The Aligarli MS, of the Nafa'is al-Ma'āthir omits the couplet quoted by Dr. Ummi Hānī (f. 164a).

شد از التفات شهنشاء عادل حسين ابن منصور صدرا فاضل (21) Mulla Sahmi (M.A. p. 458-459).

The passage:-

از شعرای نو رسید. بود . به جانب هند رفته، بملازمت بیرم خان مشرف گشته الح تا . خط رخسارترا آیت خوبی دانند

(22) Maulānā Qudsī (M.A. p. 475-476; N.M. f. 137 b).

The Aligarh manuscript of the Nafā'is al Ma'athir quotes only this couplet:-

which is not cited by Dr. Ummi Hānī in her article. She cites the other four couplets of the ghazal referred to by Nithārī with some variants. They are:

(23) Maulānā 'Ahdī ('Aḥdī = Pertsch Berlin catalogue No. 252; 'Abdī M.A. p. 478-479).

One full ghazal of five couplets with some variants :-

(24) Shaikh Abu'l Wajd (poetically called Fāraghī, M.A. p. 243-244).
One full ghazal of five couplets:-

مریز بهر خس و خارآب حیوان را The A.S.B. MS. has it مریز بهر خس و خارآب حیوان را which seems to be a better emendation. Also the passage:-

ایں مطلع بسیار خوب واقع شد جا من از دیدہ در دل می کتم منزل توا الخ

(25) Sulțān 'Adil Lārî M.A. 250-251: N.M. p. f. 126 a & b).

First three couplets of the full ghazal with some variants:

The passage:-

یه رسم سیر به مهو متوجه بود، کفتم مهو، قبول ننمود آنجا مهیض مهاجعت کرد، در همیر شتر مهاغ روحش بدام صیاد اجل کرفتار کردید این شعر حسب حال اوست در زیر زمین است ترا جای شعوری کرز بر زمین ساخته ای روی زمین را

Variants in the Mudhakkir:-

بدام صیاد اجل افتاد؟ این مطلعش حسب حال او ست البخ (17) Hāzirī (M.A. p. 440-441).

The whole passage :-

ولد رشید مولانا عائنی ست. بصلاح مشهور است واقعات عجیب و غریب نقل می کند. روزی کفت که در مجاس و این غزل از سخنان او ست -: The whole ghazal beginning with the couplet

بهر نگاه نو از دل کشم آه دکر بود که آه شود باعث دکاه دکر النخ ده سود باعث دکاه دکر النخ ده well as the complet :- دریده حبیب قبا کل زرشك پیر هنش النخ -: Najātī (M.A. p. 444).

One complet :-

تا نویسد وقف بر آیات روی مصحفش در درات غنچه دارد سرخی بسیار کل (19) Maulini Surwari (M.A. p. 445). One couplet :-

تا دست گلرشی من حیران کرفته ام گلدستهٔ زگلشن دوران گرفته ام (20) Khwāja Ḥusam Mervī (M.A. p. 448-450).

The passage:-

ولد میر دوست دیوان مدتی در بندهٔ فاخرهٔ بخارا به تحصیل علوم پرداخت این غزل از اشعار رنگین او ست غزل :_

تا هلال عیداهل دینشد ابروی تو مردمان دیدند ما، عید را بر روی تو with some variants.

According to the Nafā'is, he is the son of Khwājā Jalāl al Dīn Mansūr Samnāuī, not Khwājā Mīr Dost Dīwān, as stated by Nithārī, though he quotes the line later in which it is indicated that he is the son of Mansūr:-

بكويش رفتم وگفتم كه بينم روى نيكويش

بغيرش هم نشين ديدم كنشتم از سركويش

(= In the Mudhakkir the variant is:-

چودیدم هدم غیرش گذشتم از سر کویش (p. 341).

(12) Nawidi Nishāpūri (Nawidi—Pertsch Berlin manuscript; Nawid Nishāpūri—M.A. p. 344-345).

The passage :-

به میر قریش نیشایور قرابت داشت به هندرفته اعتباری پیدا کرد. وقتیکه مجدرحیم سلطان داندان خودکند. به تقریب آن از دار فنار حلت تمود. تاریخ او را ^{دوک}نددندان و رفت از دنیی" گفته بود

The variant in the Mudhakkir is دنيا Then the date is 932 AH.

(13) Maulānā Shāida (M.A. p. 348-351). The passage:-

از شاعسران قدیم است در خدمت بایر بادشاه می بود تاریخ گفته بود: در ارك قلعه باین باین عمارتی تا آب و خاك باشد بادا بقائی منزل تاریخ و نام بانی از من طلب چو کردند گفتم باهل دانش تسکین قرای عادل (۸۹۸)

Variants in the Mudhakkir

کستن ۶ عمارتی شاد مدتی در خدمت

The date given in the article

of Dr. Ummi Hāni is wrong. تسكين قراى عادل gives 956 and not 895. The correct text is كستن قراى عادل which gives the date 946.

(14) 'Abdi' (M.A. p. 351).

The passage:-

خانهٔ ساخته بود و تأریخ و نام او گفته بیت :

صاحبش این خانه را تاریخ و نام بیت الاحزان فقیران کرده است (۹۰۱)

(15) Jāni Shams Bāni (= Jāni Tim Bāni, M.A. p. 376).

The sentence:-

طوطی طبعش در هند به قفس خاله منزل ساخت

در شكرستان هند در تفس الخ

(16) Maulānā Shū'ūrī (M.A. p. 440-444).

مولانا کا یتی را می کویند که چمهار معنی خاص در سالت فظم آور ده بود و آن را خمسهٔ متحبره نام کرده (مذکر احباب ص ۲۰۰ ـ ۲۰۰)

(7) Jamāli Hindi (= Jamāl Hindi, M.A. p. 222-223; N.M. f 48 b-51 a) One couplet:-

سنگ تک بنــد قلندر کشتی تجریــد را از پی تسکیزی بحر بینوائی لنگر است

(8) Maulana Fardī (M.A. p. 225-227).

The passage containing the chronogram on the death of Qadī Ikhtiyār:ای میرکه زیب داشت ناموس از تو رفتی و جهان شده ما یوس از تو

تاریخ وفات تو چه گوید فردی ای عمدهٔ اهل علم اهسوس از تو

(۹۲۱)

(9) Maulānā Afsārī (M.A. p. 300-301; N.M. f 18a and b.)
The passage:-

در خدست عبید الله حان می بوده هزار فرسسگ است (مذکر ص...) (Io) Darwesh Magsüd Tirgar (M.A. p. 311-313) One couplet:

خو بالنب هري خوب تر از آب حيساتنـــد

بسیبار ربیاینده و شیربرین حرکاتند

and the bne :-

°در مسحد حامع بیگم پور' ساکن نود همانیجا مد دون شدند

(11) Mir Humāyūn (- Amir Humāvūn M.A. p. 340-341)

Three couplets.- (two couplets out of a fragment of a ghazal⁴ of three couplets with lines interposed and another couplet).

مام زنجیر حنون کم شده بود از عالم در ره عشق من این سلسه بر پاکردم صاف از نقش جمهان تا شود آنه دل طلب از میکدها حام مصفا کردم

p. 206. چهارصد معنی خاص p. 206. پیارصد معنی خاص

قریب به نودسالگی رسیده بود که و قات یافت (صهرم) -. . The Nafa'ıs omit (۵)

مسجد حامع بیگم ساکن (ص ۲۰۰۰) - Mkdhakku-1- .1hbab (3)

⁽⁴⁾ The opening lines of the ghazal omitted by the Wafa'is are - دوش دستار گرو از پی صبهبا کردم دانشتم در د سری از سرحود واکردم (مذکرص ۴۶۱)

(3) Ibrāhīm Mirzā b. Sulaimān Bādshāh poetically called Wafa'i (M.N. p. 121-123).

One ruba's recited by him when he was murdered :-

ای لعل بدخشان زید خشان رفتی

تا بنــد. چو خورشيد درخشــانــــ راتني

در دهر چو خاتم به سلیان بودی

افسوس که از دست سلیان. رفتی -: and one couplet

سنبل زلفش دلم را رام نتوا نست کرد

شاخ تازك بود و مرغ آرام نتوانست كرد

and another rubā'i :-

آئسنسه ورخسار توخورشيد تميأ است

خط رخت از سبزهٔ تر روح فزاست

هر کس که به رخ دید خط سبز تو کفت

أسالي كه نيكوست از جهارش پيداست

(4) Qāsim, son of Kāmrān (M.A., pp. 126-127)

Two couplets:-

ندار دکس ز خو بان ساعدی کان ناز نین دار د

ز خوبی انچه باید ما. سرب در آستین دارد

اندك استغنای اوعشاق را دل خوری كند

کر بقدر حسرمی استغنا کند کس چون کند

(5) Humāyūn Trāqī (M.A., p. 204; N.M., f 211 b-212 a) Two couplets:

شب مرا سحر از برتوی حمال تو باشد

خوش آن فراق که پایان آن وصال تو باشد

بدرد مردن ولب فاكشودنم به از ان ست

كه نالهٔ كنم آن موجب ملال تو ياشد

(6) Maulānā Wāṣifī (M.A., pp. 204-209)

The passage :-

mind that the author of the Nafā'ıs has not blindly followed the Mudhakkir and solely contented himself with the information supplied by Nithārī but he has pressed into service his own findings. In several places he has given, his selection of verses in addition to or in preference to that of Nithārī.

In respect of the following poets, the author of the Nafa'ıs has simply copied from the Mudhakkir-i-Ahbāb and added nothing more to what has been stated therein '--

- (r) 'Abd al 'Azīz Khān "'Azīzi" (M.A., p. 63-80; N.M. f. 125 a & b)
- (2) Abu'i Fath Sultan Sa'id Khan b. Abū Sa'id Khan "Kohkan" (M.A., p. 81-85; N.M. f. 163 a & b).
- (3) Shādī Jubārī (-= Shāh Jubārī, M.A., p. 438)
- (4) Mir Ibrāhīm Jānī (= Ibrāhīm Andıjānī M.A., p. 228)
- (5) Maulānā Qawsī (M.A., p. 166)
- (6) Maulana Purüght (M.A., p. 476)
- (7) Bikhudi (M.A., p. 477)
- (8) Tähir Qādi (M.A. p. 479)
- (a) 'Mi Beg (M.A., p. 257)
- (10) Haindam Kūkā (M.A. p. 258; N.M., f. 215 a)
- (11) Mahram Kükā (M.A., p. 258, N.M., f. 215 a)
- (12) M mlānā Sangi (MA., p. 260)

In the discussion of the following poets, the author of the Nafā'is al Ma'āthir has literally borrowed the matter from the Mudhakkir-i-Ahbab and furnished additional information therefrom.—

(I) Kumrān (M.A., pp. 107-117; N.M., l. 152-163) One couplet :-چونت بمقصود نشد هیچکس ره بر ۱۰

هد ازیرنب خساك در _میر مغان و سرما^د

(2) 'Askarī (M.A., pp. 117-119; One couplet :-

گفتی برخش ماه تمام است مه نو^د

در حضرت او عرض مکن دعوی کم را

(I) Dr. Ummi Hāni quotes:

بعد ازین حالث درو (؟) پیر مغا**ن** و سرما

(2) Mudhakkır-ı-Ahbāb, variant, تمام أست برابر p. 118.

In this case we may rely more upon the testimony of the said Hafiz, a man of high principles and an authority on calligraphy rather than that of Sam Mirza, who sees with blinkers of prejudice, tries to discredit Shaibani Khan, the arch enemy of his father and paints him in black colours as devil incarnate and completely devoid of culture. The said Hafiz died at the advanced age of 109 years. Till his last breath, he worked like a young man of clean and active habits.

In comparison with what Nawa's or Sam Mirza or both have said about each of the poets listed above, a strong case can still be made out that Nithari gives additional information but then the consideration of space does not allow further discussion.

THE MUDHAKKIR-I-AHBAB AS A SOURCE BOOK OF THE NAFA'IS AL MA'ATHIR

Importance of the Mudhakkir-i-Ahbāb also lies in the fact that it is the source-book of the Nafā'is al Ma'āthir of 'Alā al Daula Qazwīnī. This aspect has been discussed thoroughly by Dr. Ummi Hānī.¹ The title of the book, Nafā'is al Ma'āthir, is also a chronogram, this one for the beginning of the work as stated in the introduction:-

whereas the Mudhakkir-i-Ahbāb is the chronogram for the completion of the book (974). It was started by 'Alā al Daula Qazwīnī about the time Nithārī finished his work. He took eight years to complete the work in (982 A.H.) and from internal evidence additions were made to it till 998 A.H. The author of the Nafā'īs al Ma'āthir has not disclosed the name of his source-book, namely, the Mudhakkir-i-Aḥbāb, in clear terms whenever the occasion demanded but he has referred to it in two places as follows:-

(1) Under Maqsüd Tirgar

"Bahā al Din Ḥasan, the author of the Tadhkira-Shu'arā says."

(2) Under Nithārī Bukhārī

"His name is Bahā al Ḥasan. He says about himself thus in his Tadhkiratush-Shu'arā."

It cannot be gainsaid that a considerable portion of the Nafā'is al Ma'āthir is indebted to the Mudhakkir-i-Aḥbāb. But it must be borne in

⁽¹⁾ Vide, "Mudhakkir-i-Ahbāb Kā Tanquīdī jāi'za (Urdu) Ma'ārif, Vol. 90, No. 3, September 1962, Azamgarh (U.P.), pp. 205-225.

⁽²⁾ Nafă'is al Ma'āthir (Aligarh MS. No. 920/455 Subhan), f. 203.

"Mir 'Ali is dead" == 951 A.H. (p. 297).

(18) Häfiz Sultan 'Ali Awbahi

Nawa'i speaks of him as a well-accomplished man of Khurasan, noted for the purity of his life, ripe experience and sweet temper. Sam Mirza compliments him on the sharpness of his intellect and brilliance of his wit. Nithari regards him as the doyen of his age, whose chain of the mystical Process of bar'at (allegiance), hand-shaking in reaches the Prophet Muḥammad in five stages as follows:—

Hāfiz Sulţān 'Aif Awbahi joined hands with (1) Shaikh Shams al Dīn Muḥammad Tabādkānī who joined hands with (2) Shaikh Zam al Dīn Khwāffl and he with (3) Shaikh Shihāb al Dīn Aḥmad and he with (4) Shaikh Ibn 'Abbās and he with (5) Shaikh al Mu'ız, who joined hands with the Prophet Muḥammad. (Here Nithārī is not bistorically correct). The said Hāfiz, in turn conferred on Nithārī the honour of joining hands with him and, just before his death, presented him with an autograph copy of his work "Risāla dar Bāb-i-Musāfaha," a tract on the mystical significance of hand-joining with his last wish that it should be preserved. Nithārī informs us that in calligraphy he regarded himself as superior to Sulţān 'Ali Mashhadī "the Prince among calligraphers." Our author quotes his qita' in praise of Shaibānī Khān's penmanship:—

و حضرت خان شیبانی آیه کریمهٔ (فسیکافیکهم افله) (باره اول سوره البقر) را بقلم حلی نوشته بود و از فضلای خراسان طلب تحسین نمود. . حافظ در تعریف آن گفته نظم:

ای خــان جهارنــ کیر که ار لطف النهی بر مسلد اقبــال توی خسرو جم جــاه

تا لوح و قلم هست کسی در همه عبالم منوشت بخوبی چو خط حوب تو دالجواه

بر حوبی حطت دو کواهی بـعـدالـت کا فیست دو کاف مسیسکفیسکـهم اقه

This runs counter to the statement of Sam Mirza;

در خط مولانا سلطان علی که کلک کرام الکاندین مثل او خوشنویسی ننگاشته دخل بجد نموده صورت آن را در قلم اصلاح نمودی و خط این را به نول قلم موروثی رقم نسخ کشیدی و گفتی چنین می باید

⁽r) Shaikh Zain al Dīn Khwāfī died in the plague of Harat in 838 A.H. Vide Rieu, 926 b. Matla al Şadayn, f. 179.

(16) Ummidi¹

Nawā'l sings praises of this poet of genius. Nithāri elaborates this point of Sām Mirzā, that among the latter day poets none excelled him in writing panegyric poems and gives the opening lines of an ode in imitation of Anwārī (all mixed up by Sām Mīrzā in his quotations of examples of this poet). The Tuhfai Sāmī states that he finally settled down in Tehrān and laid out a garden called "Bāgh-i-Ummid." Nithārī supplies a fragmentary poem in praise of the said garden:—

"If they topple over the wall into this garden the clay model of the 'bird of Jesus' (the bat), no wonder that from the water and the air therein, the former bestows life upon it and the latter gives speech to it" (p. 267). The Tuḥfai Sāmī relates that in 925 A.H. a riotous mob killed him (probably set up by the Nūr Bakshīyā). But, according to Nithārī, he was killed by one of his enemies in Harat. The most problable date of his death, according to many schools, is 930 A.H.

(17) Mīr 'Alī al Kātib

Nawā'ī notices him as a famous calligraphist of Harāt. Sām Mīrzā belongs to that group of his admirers who rank him above his masters, Sulţān 'Alī Mashhadī, in nastālīq, whereas Nithārī quotes the pupil himself, who says:

"I do not possess that charm which the Mullā (Sulṭān 'Ali Mashbadī) has in penmanship." Further he regards him as a good chronogrammatic writer and quotes his chronogram of three couplets on the occasion of the accession of 'Ubaid Allāh Khān و الى ملكه عيد إنه خان 46 A.H.

Sām Mīrzā includes him among poets alive at the time of the composition of his book (957 A.H.) with defective eyesight. But, according to Nithārī, he was already dead. The deceased poet communicated to his friend, Mīrzā, Bēg in a dream a chronogram of his own death as

⁽¹⁾ He is one of the ancestors of Queen Nur Jahan, vide, Dr. Nazir Ahmad's article in the "Ma'arif." Azamgarh, Vol. 82, No. (July 1958).

⁽²⁾ Tuḥfa-i-Sāmi, p. 101, Haft Iqlīm (Aligarh MS. f. 497 b.); Maikhānā p. 127.

"He tore off the leather binding of the Holy Qur'an and covered the drum with its leather, a proof positive that he was a renegade of the Prophet." Nithari mentions this incident of the clipping of the tongue and immediate cure of his stammer with the remarks:-

در بیك و بدی كه در شمار است چون در نگری صلاح كار است (p. 230) as a blessing in disguise. This is a glorious historical example of "the unperverse streak in life," a term coincil by Sri S.K. Chettur, that master of elegant prose and exquisite poetry in English.²

(14) Mīram Siyāh

Nithari quotes one ghazal of Miram Siyah beginning with:

which he submitted respectfully to the great Jami and the latter expressed wonder, how a poet of such a fine poem could resort to satires and the poet replied that, however much he tried, he could not equal him in ghazal. So he confined himself to this kind of poetry which is below his dignity. Sam Mirza attacks him for his moral turpitude with these uncharitable remarks:

اوقات او اکثر به هنرل وفسق می گذشت همیشه طسالب پسران سهل البیع بود و چون این مناع در ما و را انتهر بیشتر ندست می انتد روی آن نهاد، همانجا فوت شد (p. 131)

But Nithäri upholds his character thus:-

(15) Kankabi

All biographers pay warm tributes to Kaukabi as a great musician of Transoxiana. In a passage replete with musical terms, Nithäri informs us of his treatise on music dedicated to 'Ubaid Allāh Khān and quotes his long poem on music also. He also clears the vague remarks of Sām Mīrzā about the king he served and the circumstance of his violent death. His patron was no other than 'Ubaid Allāh Khān (who was also an adept in music) and the highway robbers killed him when he was returning from the pilgrimage to Mashhad Imām Riḍā in Khurāsān.

⁽I) Vide article: "The Unperverse Streak" in the Indian Express dated 23rd June 1966, by S.K. Chettur Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

(12) 'Ali Faidi

Nawā'i says that he hailed from the province of Furbat. Prince Sām Mīrzā regards him as one of the eminent poets of Khurāsān, an author of five thousand verses, well known for his peculiar flights of imagination (an instance of which is given by Nithārī). Nithārī states that he was from Junābād, a province of Khurāsān and a pupil of 'Abd al Ghafūr (already noticed as the celebrated pupil of the great Jāmī) and a murīd of the saint, Shams al Dīn Md. Rūmī. Nawā'i and Sām Mīrzā quote the same one couplet, whereas Nithārī, in addition to it, cites some more lines with the following observations:—

اشعار نیکو دارد و معانی رنگین از سبداه فیاض بر خاطرش فائن می گشته مخنانش بلند و معانیش دلبند واقع شده (p. 218)

(13) Āgāhī

He was a well-informed and a humorous poet whose pungent satires on the people of Khurāsān in general and of influential persons in particular so infuriated the rulers that he was often in peril and the least punishment meted out to him was the clipping of his tongue. This incident is related with varying details. Nawà'i relates that Imām Riḍā appeared in his dream and he resumed his power of speech. Sām Mīrzā states that, due to the complaint of Aḥmad Tabasī alias Mullā Ātūn, the tutor of Sulţān Ḥusain, Amīr Khān, the governor of Harāt, tried him and cut off his right hand and clipped his tongue (so that he might neither write nor recite satires) but he was miraculously cured of his congenital speech impediment, and even his hand-writing improved by his left-handed effort. Nithārī records that, among his many victims, one noble of high birth and position, Mīr Muḥammad Mīr Yūsuf, whose praises are sung by Nawā'ī:—

سپهر فضل و دانش مایهٔ جود باو صاحبه لان را روی جهبود فروغ شمع برم هوشمنداری سر و سرخیل جمع سربلندان الخ به حسن صورت و سیرت فرید زمان و یگانهٔ دوران بود و از غایت اخلاق حیده خاتمی تخلص می کرد (p. 137)

bade farewell to learning and wisdom and exchanged sword for the pen and joined the drummers and the standard bearers of the warring Turcomans in Harat. This merited Agahi's attention thus:-

جلد مصحف کنده و چرم نقاره ساخته می شود معلوم ازین او باغی پیغمبر است (p. 229) ازیمایتران مشهور عراق و آذربانجان است و راستی طبعش را کوچک و بزرگ اصفهان و عراق همه می دانند و کسی درین نفعه مخالف نیست

According to the Tuhfa, Sharif used to compose meaningless poems and mischievously ascribe them to his master, who was completely unaware of this move. He called them Didition 'lapsus linguae. But Nithari defends him and says that they were real slips of the poet's tongue, mostly incorrect and discarded by the poet himself. As the intention of this poet was to show superiority over his master, he was accursed, in spite of his protestations, and he did not prosper even though he attained fame as a poet (p. 490). Nithari does not give the circumstance and date of his death. The Tuhfai Sāmi records that he died in 956 A.H. in the plague of Ardābīl and Prince Sām Mīrzā miraculously escaped its wrath (p. 121).

(:f) Haidar Kulecha

Nithari states that once this baker-poet submitted a ghazal to Nawa'i, who wanted some clarification and he excused himself by reciting another ghazal beginning with,

"I am so perplexed like the parrot before the face of the mirror that I do not understand what I say." This statement is not found in the Majālis al Nafā'is (p. 152), where it is recorded that his colleagues used to taunt him for his incapacity to distinguish between good and bad poetry and that he was happy when they praised and sad when they criticised his lines (already quoted). Prince Sām Mīrzā opines that he was not able to know the meaning of his own compositions and the lines quoted supra were truly applicable to his mental condition; that he wrote nearly ten thousand verses in spite of himself and that his ghazals were better than his other verses-forms. According to Prince Sām Mīrzā, he went to India on a business trip (p. 115), whereas Nithārī adds that once he happened to be in the royal camp of Kamrān. When questioned about his religion, he recited the following lines:

"Why do you question the wine-bibers what religion they follow; better ask them what their way of life is." This audacious reply was the cause of his immediate attachment to Kamran (p. 216). According to Rieu, he died in 959 A.H.

The Tuhfai Sāmī gives an entirely different version of this incident, namely, Jāmī, in his early years of youth, happened to go on a visit to Sulţān Abu Saī'd, who was at that time in mirth and jollity in the company of entertainers. He returned home. Hearing this, the king dispersed his joyous revellers and sent a messenger to bring him back. But Jāmī excused himself by submitting the impromptu ghazal mentioned above, the first two couplets of which are cited.

The account of Nithari seems to be more authentic, for he quotes his authority, namely the Matla' al-Sa'dayn.

Nithāri has given such information about Jāmi which is not easily available elsewhere. A reference to the Kitab-i Jāmi by A.A. Hikmat (Tehran), is sufficent for our purpose. In fine it is a definite and major contribution to our knowledge of Jāmi.

()0) LISANI SHIRAZI:

Nawa'i compliments him for his delectable company. Prince Sam Mirza benefitted considerably thereby. Nithari strikes a different note and says that his poems were better than his company. He relates that the poet used to give away his poems to friends who called on him and permitted them to use their pen-names. Even though Prince Sam Mirza records about this poet from his personal knowledge, Nithari only mentions the circumstance of his death, that one day he went out with his friends on a picoic and died in the night, even though hale and healthy, perhaps due to gluttony (p. 213).

Nithārī says that he was probably buried in Tabrīz. According to the Tuḥfai Sāmī be died at Tabrīz in 942 and buried in Sarkhab.

Prince Sam Mīrzā does not speak in high terms of Maulana Sharif (the pupil of Lisani) and his poetry. But Nithārī praises him in this manner:

⁽¹⁾ Tadhkira-i Daulat Shāh Samarqandī, [Leyden Edn] p. 483; Ḥabībal Siyar Vol. II Part III p. 337; Tuḥfah-i- Sāmī Aḥsan alTawārīkh by Ḥasan Rūmlū [ed. Seddon]; 'Abdal Ghafūr Lāri's edition of the Nafaḥāt al Uns of Jāmī; Nassau Lee's edition of the Nafaḥāt al Uns [Calcutta, 1859] Rashaḥāt by 'Ali b. Ḥusain Kāshifī; Safinatal Awlīyā by Dārā Shikoh; Mirati Khayāl by Shīr 'Ali Khān Lodī [Bombay]. Rauzatal Ṣafa Vol. VII p. 74; Haft Iqlīm [manuscript]; Safinai Khusgu [manuscript]; Nishtari Ishq [manuscript]. Atashkada Majma'al Fusaḥā Rieu, Vol. II p. 643; Browne, Vol. III Persian Literature under the Mongols, p. 507 and its Persian Translation by A.A. Ḥikmat; Bāburnāma by Beveridge pp. 271-277 and its Index. Muḥīt Tabātabāi's edition of Bahāristān-i-Jāmī [Teḥrān 1311 F.].

After performing the Haj pilgrimage, Jami composed the following ghazal of 5 couplets, and copied it with his own hand and hung it on the wall of the sacred Kaaba:--

این زمینی است که سر منزل جانان بوده مطرح نور رخ آن مه تاباب بوده این زمینی است که هر جاخس و خار است درو بیش است که هر جاخس و خار است درو بیش ازین رشته بجایش کل و ریحان بوده این زمینی است که هر شیب و فرازی که دروست جای آمد شد آن سر و خرامان بوده می دهد خال درش خاصیت آن آبی که نصیب خضر از چشمه حیوان بوده جان جایی به حقیقت زهمین آب و هو است بوده خراسان بوده فر بصورت گلشی از خاله خراسان بوده

Nithāri quotes 'Ahd al Razzāq's history (Mathl'a al Sā'dayn wa Majma' al Baḥrayn composed about 875 A.H.) for the following incident in Jami's life: Khwāja Nāṣir al Dīn 'Ubaid Allāh, the great saint of the Naqshbandī order, wrote to Jāmī that in consultation with the Haẓrat-i-Mirzā (obviously Sultan Ḥusayn Baiqarā of Ḥarāt) transport facilities be arranged for the return to Ḥarāt of the nobles of Samarqand, who had come to their native place without express permission and that they should not be interrupted. When Jāmī reached the royal camp, he heard that the Sultān was entertaining himself. He sent his chief nobles to receive Jāmī and he conveyed through them the purpose of his visit as well as an impromptu ghazal. Three couplets of the said ghazal are recorded:

نه زهد آمد مها مأنع ز بزم عشرت اندیشان غم خود دور می دارم زبزم عشرت ایشان النخ [p. 134]

Here he praises the Sultan as Shah-i-khûban and prays for his well being and prosperity. The Sultan was mighty pleased and, being a good poet himself with the pen-name 'Husayn', he composed an imitative ghazal of equal length and rhyme and sent it back to Jami

نشایه مجمی را گفت بزم عشرت اندیشان که نبود پر تو رو یت به بزم عشرت ایشان الخ [P- 135] correctly as Ahmad b Muhammad. The place is Dasht and not Dardasht (Tuḥia, p. 85). His mother came from the family of the famous Imām Md. Shaibāni. His real title was Imād al Din but the popular one was Nūr al Din. He was born at the time of Ishā prayers (exact time is not mentioned by Tuḥiai Sāmī, p. 85). An example of his pleasant talk is given:—

روزی یکی بادشاه زادگان نبات را بد ندان شکسته گفته که کدام را اختیار می کنید، ایشان لب شیرین کرده فر موده اندکه در کدام بیشتر است (p. 65)

His works are not listed, as the text cannot have sufficient space for their discussion (Tuḥfai Sāmī enumerates 38 works pp. 86-87). Nawā'ī does not give specimens of his poetry on the spacious plea:—

جون اشعار ایشان سرا سرز یبا و دلکش و صفحه خاطر اهل عالم از نظم روح پرور ایشان مزین و منقش است درین اوراق چند بیتی ثبت کردن مناسب نه بود He ends with a prayer in a rubā'i in Turki. (p. 56). But the Tuḥfai Sāmī qnotes copiously with the remark

اکرچه اشتهار اشعار آبدارش زیاده از انست که احتیاج بایراد داشته باشد به همه حال این دوسه غزل و چند بیت از مثنویات او آورد. شد [p. 87]

He died after meridian on Friday, 13th Muharrum 898 (Tuhfai gives the month and the year of his death only) (p. 86). There is a judicious selection of touching threnodies, the lines beginning with

دردا که یا کباز جمهان از جمهان برقت ـ باك آنچنان که آمده بود آنچنان برفت النخ Hussāmī Qalandar¹ (Hussāmī Diwānaī or Dīwānī Qarā-Kūlī) who is noticed (pp. 160-163) wrote a striking chronogram on Jāmī's death.

جامی که آفتاب سپر کال بود تصنیف کرد تسخه زهرعلم بے حسیب رفت از جہان و ماند میان سخنوران تاریخ قوت خوشیتی اشعار دلفریب

His devoted pupil, the celebrated Abdal Ghafur relates how his great master used to teach intuitively and clear his doubts by his conversational method:

به هری دانشمند آمدم و مشکلات غربیه داشتم چون بملازمت ملا رسیدم در خمن کلام روز مره بنوعی مشکلات مراحل کردنــدکه معلوم شــد که بی واسطهٔ از مبداه فرا می گیرند

A manuscript copy of the Diwan of Hussami Diwana is available in the Asafia Library, Hyderabad under Persian Dawawin, No. 1210. Vide f. 134a for the said lines.

ه کو در مین کستاخ شد معذور نومایش که مسکین را به ضرب نیخ حرف بر زبان آمد (pp. 29-29)

During the composition of his famous mathnawi, Shah wa Gada (correctly Shah wa Darwesh), he used to recite verses from it before the great scholar, Maulānā Kamāl al Dīn 'Abn'l Khair, poetically called 'Āshiq (chronogram of his death والمناف عليه والمناف 947), the protege of Kaskan Qarā Sultān (the ruler of Balkh, contemporary with the Uzbeg Khān, Md. Shaibānī) (p. 328) Mirak Hasan, one of the nobles of Bukhārā, famous as a chronogrammatic writer, wrote the following qit'a giving the date, place, and the reason of the execution of Hilāli.

فارغ از زهد و ورع ملا هلالی را به بین آنکه او را بود دائم نامهٔ عصیان بدست کشته شد پر دست سیف الله در تهر هری سال تاریخش از آن روکشت سیف الله کشت (p. 348)

"The sword of God killed" gives the date 936 A.H. (p. 348). The Tuhfai Sami who has highly praised him and his works

فی الواقع هلالی بود از کثافت کسوف و خسوف و احتراق مصون و بدر منیری از و سمت نقصان محروس (هلالی بری از کسوف و کثافت) (p. 297) records this event as follows:-

در او اخر او را عجب حالتی دست داد که در تستن مشهور یود و عبید خان اوزبیك او را كشت كه توشیعهٔ و كان ذالك فی شهو ر استه است و ثلثین و تعایه ۱۳۹۰ (p. 97)

His perfidy cost him his life but his prognostication in the qasida referred to earlier, "the poor fellow was able to speak out when struck down by the sword" came true, for according to the Tuḥfai Sāmī, when he was beheaded and blood rolled down his face, he recited the following couplet:

این قطره خون چیست بروی تو ملالی کویا که دل از غصه برروی تو دوید. (p. 97)

"What is this drop of blood on thy face, O Hilali! Methinks the heart from the breadth of the throat has flushed thy face angrily."

(5) Jāmī:

Nawa'i regards it as impertinence to write on Jāmī, as he was too well known. He just pays him his meed of tribute. Nithārī gives his name

As he did not know Turki, Shaibāni Khān prepared a Turki reader for him and on the subjugation of the Hazarā tribe, he wrote a Turki ghazal and sent it to him for his appreciation. Its opening verse is quoted (p. 21-22). Amīr Md. Badī' al Qāḍī, the eminent jurist, alive in 974 A.H. was his eldest son (pp. 407-408). In the manuscript copy of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, it is stated that Qāḍī Ikhtiyār is the author of many works in prose and poetry, famous among them being Makhtāral Ikhtiyār.

در علوم نئر و نظم مصنفات نیکو دارد، و از آن جمله مخنار الاختیار است که اختیار کل و غنارکل اختیار است و دستور العمل فضات است (.p. 407 fn)

This is apparently an interpolation. The earliest manuscripts do not have this text. Moreover, the correct name of his famous work is Mukhtar al Anwar as given in the Tuhfai Samī.

و در شعر کوی مسابقت ازا مثال ربود. و از تصانیف او مختار الانوار است و در آخر عمر مثنوی باسم صاحب قران مغفور در سلك نظم کشید. نام او عدل وجود نهاد. و آن کتاب موازی پنج هزار بیت است اما چنان معلوم که هزار بیت را از ریاضی دزدید. و بنام خود کرد. این دو بیت در مدح حضرت صاحبقران مغفور ازان کتابست.بیت:

Here "Sāḥīb Qirān" means Shāh Ismā'il, the Safawī. Obviously Shaibānī Khān, who was killed by Shāh Ismā'il in 916, could not win him over to his side. We may safely infer that Qāḍī Ikhtiyār who administered justice, according to the Sunni Law, bad to ward off the wrath of Shāh Ismā'īl by writing an exclusive book of poems, five thousand couplets, all in praise of the Shi'ā ruler and his illustrious son, 'Amīr Md. Badi' al Qāḍī, had to leave the judgeship of Harāt, his ancestral home, on account of religious differences, and become the Qāḍī of Shehr Sabz (modern Tāshkent) (2) Hilālī:

On the occasion of the conquest of Harat, Hilali wrote a panegyric poem in praise of 'Ubaid Allah Khan. The first three couplets are quoted:-

خراسان سینه روی زمین از بهر آن آمد که جان آمد درو یعنی عبید الله خان آمد

عمند قندد فرزين نعل أو خورشيد را ماند

که از مشرق به مغرب وقت و یکشب درمیان آمد

Tuḥfai Sāmī:-

- Husain Khwarazmi (M.N. 9, 185; M.A. 82-84, 404).
- Husain Mu'ammā'i (M.N. 96; M.A. 150, 396).
- Majiisi-Bukhāri (M.N. 154; M.A. 154–155).
- 4. Qāsim Ghumza (M.N. 169; M.A. 158-159).
- 5. Mulla Husain Wa'iz (M.N. 93; M.A. 181~185).
- 6. Abu'l Barakah (M.N. 115, 286; M.A. 188).
- Mullā 'Abdal <u>Gh</u>affār (M.N. 196 ; M.A .193).
- 8. Kātibī (M.N. 10-11, 186-187; M.A. 206-107).
- Mawayyid Mihoa (M.N. 35; 208).
- 10. 'Abd Allah Mihna (M.N. 145, 280; M.A. 290).
- Shams at Din Md. Jāmi, brother of 'Abd at Raḥmān Jāmī (M.N. 23, 197; M.A. 240).
- 12. Afsarī (M.N. 103; M.A. 300).
- 13. Darwesh 'Ali Tabib (M.N. 83, 387; M.A. 308).
- 14. Mīrzā Qubūli (M.N. 43, 216; M.A. 450-451).

Yet there is another group of poets who are discussed both by Nithari and Prince Sam Mirzā:-

- Shaibānī Khān (M.A. 15; T.S. 19).
- 2. Humāyūn (M.A. 95; T.S. 16).
- 'Askarī Mīrzā (M.A. 117; T.S. 17).
- 4. Sultān Ya'qūb Shāh (M.A. 131; T.S. 17-18).
- Fakhr al Dîn 'Alî (M.A. 181-188; T.S. 68).
- Qāḍi Lāghir Sistānī (M.A. 107; T.S. 70).
- 7. Nādirī Samarqāndī (M.A. 222; T.S. 155).
- 8. Sultan Shah 'Adil (M.A. 250; T.S. 20).
- Işâm al Dîn Ibrâhîm (M.A. 321; T.S. 69).
- to. 'Abdi (M.A. 351; T.S. 81).
- Sulțăn Sulaimăn (The magnificent of Constantinople) entitled Muḥibbi (M.A. 365; T.S. 19).
 - 12. Hidāyat Allāh (M.A. 484; T.S. 177).
 - 13. Maulāna Sharīf Tabrīzī (M.A. 489; T.S. 121).

Here some glaring examples of additional information furnished by Nithari are given:-

(I) Qādī Ikhtiyār of Harāt:

laureate of Mughal India. On his death, Faidī, (the brother of Abu'l Fadi and his disciple) succeeded him. He died on the 27th of Rajab, 980, in Ahmadabad, Gujarat. Date is fixed by a chronogram of Faidī. In the copy of his diwān preserved in the British Museum 661b folio 59b, the poet himself says that his takhalluş was derived from ghazāl (antelope, i.e., a gazelle).

It is curious that Nithārī is ignorant of the two Persian translations of the original Majālis-al Nafāi's in Chaghtā'i (Eastern Turki), the model before him one by Fakhrī Harātī (died in Sind at the end of the 10th century A.H.) entitled the Laṭā'if Nāmā (C. 928 A.H.) under Shāh Ismā'īl Safavī and the other by Ḥakīm Shāh Md. Qazwīnī (died 966) in 929 A.H. at Constantinople under Sulṭān Salīm. The following 18 poets are discussed in all the three Tadhkirahs, namely, the Majālis al Nafā'is (C. 896), the Mudhakkir-i-Aḥbāb (C 974) and the Tuḥfai Sāmī (C. 957 A.H.). References are to the pages of the printed editions.

- Qädi Ikhtiyar (M.N. 95, 271; M.A. 21, 22, 407; T.S. 30).
- 2. Hilālī (M.N. 68, 242; M.A. 29, 328, 348; T.S. 90-94).
- 3. 'Ubaid Allāh Khān (M.N. 173; M.A. 23-42; T.S. 20).
- 4. Bābur (M.N. 173; M.A, 89; T.S. 15).
- 5. Jami (M.N. 56, 229-230; M.A. 64-68, 114-115, 133-136; 241, 174; T.S. 85-90).
- 6. Bannā'i (M.N. 60, 232; M.A. 136-138; T.S. 98-100).
- Khw. Ayyūb Abu'l Barakah (M.N. 147, 380; M.A. 189-192; T.S. 75).
- 8. Ahlī Shīrāzī (M.N. 387; M.A. 150, 182; T.S. 103).
- 9. Shihāb Mu'ammā'i (M.N. 70, 156, 239; M.A. 202-3; T.S. 127).
- 10. Lisāni Shīrāzī (M.N. 160; M.A. 213; T.S. 104-105).
- 11. Haidar Kulecha (M.N. 152; M.A. 215; T.S. 114-115).
- 12. 'Alī Faidī (M.N. 145; M.A. 218; T.S. 118).
- 13. Ågāhī (M.N. 142-3; M.A. 229-230; T.S. 117-118).
- 14. Miram Siyāh (M.N. 169; M.A. 234-235; T.S. 131).
- 15. Kaukabī (M.N. 155; M.A. 264-266; T.S. 136).
- 16. Ummīdi (M.N. 141, 399; M.A. 266-267; T.S. 101).
- 17. Mir 'Ali Kātib (M.N. 148; M.A. 295; T.S. 47).
- 18. Hafiz Sulțān 'Ali Awbahī (M.N. 144; M.A. 303-305; T.S. 69).

Then, again, we have the following 14 poets, who are discussed both in the Majālis al Nafā'is and the Mudhakkir-i Ahbāb but omitted in the

⁽¹⁾ Badaoni; Vol. III, p. 70; Blochmann, p. 568, note; Oudh Catalogue p. 61 and p. 411.

(ab), Manşur Tabrizi (p. 471)

Originally he came from Sawa. He stayed temporarily at Qarahamid. He combined travel with trade. He betook himself to India, where its served under various rulers. He was the protege of Bairam Khan (died 968). His diwan contains mostly ghazals and some qasidas. His poems were popular. Nitharl had in his possession about 30 ghazals which were mostly recited by friends in his house. One full ghazal is quoted beginning with

Nithārī wrote one imitative ghazal. Its opening line is cited :-

This reminds us of the famous ghazal of Amir Khusraw in this rhyme. He was in his advancing years in 974 A.H.

(27) Khwāja Ḥasan Nagshbandī (p. 481)

He was a descendant of Khwāja Bahā al Din Naqshbandi (717-719/1317-1389). In addition to his spiritual eminence, he had the poetic fire in him and 'love of the Phenomenal which is the bridge of the Real.' One of his couplets is cited:—

He migrated to Kābul, where he received due attention from its rulers. He was young and alive in 974 A.H.

(28) Ghazālî Mashkadî (p. 492)

Nitharl includes him among poets, whom he had not met but living outside Bukhara. He disposes him of in two lines:-

"During these days his poems have acquired fame among the people. They are nice. One couplet ascribed to him is cited."

To this we may add that, according to Rieu, he was born in 936 A.H. "Persecutions, to which he was exposed as a free thinker in his native country, drove him to India, where he attached himself to Khan Zaman ('Ali Quli Khan), one of the generals of Akbar, the then governor of Jaunpur. When his patron, who had risen in rebellion, was crushed by Akbar in 974 A.H., he passed into Imperial Service and Akbar conferred on him the title of Malikal Shu'arā; (obviously after he wrote his first qasida on Akbar, when the latter completed his 25th year in 975 A.H.) He was the first poet-

⁽I) Blochmann; Ain-i Akbari, p. 319.

With coquetry that didet place thy foot upon my face of supplication; may thy fact never be in pain, my graceful cypress. I passed the night of separation in recalling my union with thee but the tale of my prolonged torture was not shortened thereby.'

"Kāhi was definitely in Agra in 972, for when the twins, Hasan and Husayn were born to Akbar on 3 Rabi I 972, Kāhi composed the ingenions chronogram "it was in nine hundred and seventy-two" which gives 972.

"The last years of Kähi's life from 974 to 988 were spent in Agra in the service of his last surviving patron, Akbar to whom ten poems are addressed. On an 'obligatory' poem on the elephant (in which the word elephant occurs in every line), Kähi received 10,000 tankas (about Rs. 300/-), the second highest cash reward ever paid by Akbar to a poet, the highest being Rs. 20,000, tankas which, according to Badāuni, were awarded to Khwāja Husayn Mervi (already noticed in the Mudhakkir-i-Ahbāb, pp. 447-450) for an ode wherein the first hemistich gives the date of Akbar's coronation 963 and the second, the date of Jahāugīr's birth 977. Akbar was so pleased with Kāhi's obligatory poem on the elephant that he issued standing instructions to pay Kāhi a thousand rupees whenever he should come to court. But Kāhī, who did not care much for such things of the world, never went to the court again.

"Ghazāli's imitative performance, wherein not only thee lephant but also the lion and the cheetah occur in every hemistich evoked no material response. Material considerations alone did not take Kāhī to Akbar's court. There was the spiritual attraction of religion or rather irreligion.

"Faidi's chronogram on the death of Kähl is 2nd Rabi II-988.

"Kähl was an extraordinary many-sided person: a mystic and a pugilist; an ascetic and an athlete; a musician, a poet and a wit; a member of Akbar's Divine Faith and panegyrist of the Prophet; fond of puns, dogs and darweshes; impoverished by his generosity, slandered by the orthodox, simultaneously patronised by rival patrons and remembered by posterity, not as the most lived poet of his times but as the author of the two chronograms both of which are incorrect.

"His lyrics were sung in the halls of kings," says Badāunī (p. 58). "Lyrics composed and set to music by Kāhī were known throughout the world" (p. 61).

"Qāsim Diwānā was his sister's son."

⁽¹⁾ A rare copy of his Diwan is available in Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.