

by Iskandar against Yājūj and Mājūj, with his journey, under the guidance of Khizr, to the land of darkness and to the spring of the water of life, and with his miraculous conveyance from thence to Mount Kāf. The last words are: فرشته گفت این سنک بر مثال تست و ابن خاک بر مثال خاک کور ترا بازی نماید که از سر تا پای جهان از تری و خشکی

### 385.

Or. 4615.—Foll. 129; 14 in. by 9½; 25 lines, 5¾ in. long; written in fair Nestalik, with 'Unvān, gold-ruled margins, and numerous miniatures, probably about the close of the 16th century.

Another copy of the Dārāb Nāmah, containing only the first part of the work, namely, the story of Dārāb, and closely agreeing, as far as it goes, with the preceding MS. It ends abruptly at the point where Nāhid, the newly-wedded bride of Dārāb, sent back by him to her father Filkūs, bewails her hard fate. The last words are: و آن دختر دنشست و سر بزانو نهاد و کرسستن گرفت آن بخت بد خویش که از پدرش خراج دو ساله گرفتند و جون چهار ماه گذشت

This passage occurs on fol. 126b of the preceding MS., line 13.

This MS. is profusely adorned on almost every folio with miniatures in the best style of Indian art. It is probably one of those which were illuminated for the emperor Akbar. The miniatures are generally signed by the artists, mostly Hindus, and among these are found the following six, mentioned in the Ā'in i Akbari, Blochmann's translation, p. 108, as painters employed by Akbar: Kesu, Farrukh, Mādhu, Jagan, Mahis, and Sānwlah. Other artists whose names frequently recur in the MS. are Nānbā, Bhagwān, Dhanu, Chaturbhuḡ, Mithrā, Tiriyyā,

and Bhūrah, also two bearing Muslim names, viz. Ibrāhīm Ḳahhār and Mukhliṣ. Several of the above names have been already mentioned as attached to miniatures in the Vāki'āt i Bābari, no. 75.

The last page of the MS. bears the vermillion stamps of the kings of Oude.

### 386.

Or. 3600.—Foll. 2; 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 2 in.; 19 lines, 21 in. long; written in fine large Nestalik, apparently in the 17th century.

[Presented by Rev. STRATON CAMPBELL.]

Two detached leaves of a huge MS. of the romance of Amīr Ḥamzah Ṣāhibḳirān. Each of them has a portion of the text on one side and a large picture in Indian style on the other.

Fol. 1 begins as follows: راوی این روایت زیبا اینچنین نقش بست بر دیبا که چون دیو شاهزاده نورالدهر را در دریا انداخت

It is related in the first lines how Prince Nūr ud-dahr, having been thrown into the sea by a Div, is rescued by the prophet Ehas. This is the subject represented in the picture. The text of the second folio deals with the adventures of Zummurrud Shāh, the giant king of the sun-worshippers. The picture represents him falling head foremost from his castle and being seized by Malik Īraj.

For MSS. of that voluminous tale, see the Persian Catalogue, pp. 760—62, and Ethé, Bodleian Catalogue, no. 473. An Arabic version is noticed by Pertsch, Gotha Catalogue, no. 2420.

### 387.

Or. 3501.—Foll. 253; 10¼ in. by 5½; 18 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in small and elegant