

but in a long *Kasidah* composed by the author on that occasion, the date is given in the following chronogram:

خرد گفت ناچار تاریخ سال
مبارک باو باد شهر هری

This would give A.H. 999, which is obviously wrong. According to Jalāl Munajjim, the fall of Herat took place in A.H. 997. In the 'Ālam ārāi 'Abbāsi, the same event is placed in the *Sichkan yil*, beginning in Jumāda I., A.H. 997, and ending in Jumāda I., A.H. 998.

In his conclusion, fol. 259*b*, the author says: "Here ends *Maḳālah I*: it will be followed by *Maḳālah II*." Whether the latter or the *Khātimah* were ever written is uncertain.

The present copy appears to have been made from a MS. written by Mirza Khush Muḥammad B. Tāsh Muḥammad Bāi Ḳatghan, whose colophon is transcribed at the end. It is dated 19 Jumāda I., A.H. 1239.

Copyist: علی الطالقانی المرحانی

A full table of chapters occupies five pages at the beginning.

Afghans.

74.

Or. 3550.—Foll. 197; 11½ in. by 6½; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in neat Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins; dated 12 Jumāda II., A.H. 1305 (A.D. 1888).

[SIDNEY CHURCHILL.]

تاریخ احمد شاه درانی

A history of the Durrāni dynasty of Afghanistan, from the rise of Aḥmad Shāh to the death of Shāh Shujā', A.H. 1257, translated from Hindustani into Persian by Sayyid

Husain Shīrāzi Karbalā'i, son of Aḳa Sayyid Riḏāi Shīrāzi, Urdu translator of the *Dār ut-Tarjumah*, Teheran.

It begins with three Baits, the first of which is:

افغان ز قضا کم کن کر شد یله در آنی
هم سلطنت افغان هم دولت درانی

Then comes the prose doxology, beginning: حضرت ملک الملکیرا ستایش سزااست که تمام هستی ملک اوست

From a note written on the fly-leaf by the translator, we learn that the Urdu original, entitled *واقعات درانی*, was the work of Muḥammad 'Abd ur-Raḥmān B. Ḥāji Muḥammad Rūshan Khan, and had been printed in Kānpūr. Some omissions in that work were supplemented and some discrepancies corrected by reference to *مطلع الشمس* and to *تاریخ افغانستان* by 'Ali Ḳuli Mirza I'tizād us-Salṭānah, son of Faṭḥ 'Ali Shāh.

Contents: Genealogy of the Ṣaduzais; disturbed state of Afghanistan and invasion of Nādir, fol. 4*b*. Death of Nādir and reign of Aḥmad Shāh (A.H. 1162—85), fol. 11*b*. Reign of Timūr Shāh down to his death on the 7th of Shavvāl, A.H. 1207, fol. 46*b*. Reign of Zamān Shāh down to his deposition, A.H. 1216, fol. 77*a*. Reign of Sultan Maḥmūd till his death, A.H. 1244, fol. 127*b*. History of Shāh Shujā' from his accession to his death, A.H. 1257, fol. 148*a*. Topography of the Duābs and of Afghanistan, foll. 176*a*—197.

India.

75.

Or. 3714.—Foll. 528; 12½ in. by 7½; 12 lines, 4 in. long; written in large and elegant Nestalik, with gold-ruled margins, and profusely

ornamented with miniatures and illuminated borders, apparently about the close of the 16th century. Bound in painted and glazed covers.

واقعات ہابری

The Memoirs of Bābar, translated from the Turki original by 'Abd ur-Raḥīm Khān. See the Persian Catalogue, p. 244.

Beg. در ماه رمضان سنہ ہشتصد و نود و نہ در ولایت فرغانہ در دوازده سالگی پادشاہ شدم

The four detached portions of which the Memoirs consist begin respectively as follows:

I. A.H. 899—908 (Erskine, pp. 1—122), foll. 1—156a.

II. A.H. 910—914 (Erskine, pp. 127—234), foll. 156b—296b.

III. A.H. 925—926 (Erskine, pp. 246—284), foll. 297a—348a.

IV. A.H. 932—936 (Erskine, pp. 290—425), foll. 348b—528b.

This fine volume contains sixty-eight whole-page miniatures in the most highly finished style of Indian art, and forty-eight pages have coloured drawings of smaller size representing various animals and trees. These miniatures are, with few exceptions, signed by the artists, most of whom bear Hindu names. The following are the names which recur most frequently: Kisu, Sānwlah, Mahis, Jagannāth, Bhūrah, Thirpāl, Nand Gwāliyāri, Bhawāni, Sīvdās, Tulsi, Tiriya, Pars, Bhagwān, Dhanrāj, Sunkar Gujrāti, Banwāri, Padārat, Rāmdās. The first four are mentioned in *Ā'in i Akbari*, translation, vol. i., p. 108, among the masters of the art at the court of Akbar. There are also some Muslim names, such as Ibrāhīm Ḳahhār, Maṣūr Naḳḳāsh (Nādir ul-'Aṣr, see *Tuzuk Jahāngiri*, p. 235), and Farrukh, the last also mentioned in the *Ā'in i Akbari*.

For other copies see Ethé, *Bodleian Catalogue*, nos. 180—183.

76.

Or. 3271.—Foll. 138; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in fair Nestalik in the first half of the 18th century; damaged by damp and partly discoloured.

I. Foll. 2—45. تتمہ اکبر نامہ

A continuation of Akbar Nāmah, comprising the last four years of the reign of Akbar, by 'Ināyat-ullah B. Muḥibb 'Ali.

Beg. بر ضمایر والا شکوہ خرد پروران تواریخ پڑوہ کہ پردہ کشایان اسرار کهن دنیا و دانایان اطوار جهان اعجوبہ نما اند پوشیدہ نماند

The same beginning is found at fol. 12 of another copy, Or. 1854, described in the *Persian Catalogue*, p. 929a. The author's name is given in the following endorsement, apparently in the hand of the copyist: تتمہ اکبر نامہ از ابتدا چهل و ہفتم لغایت سال پنجاہم مولفہ علی عنایت اللہ محب علی. The same 'Ināyat-ullah B. Muḥibb 'Ali is mentioned as the author of a *Takmilah i Akbar Nāmah* in *Ta'rikh i Muḥammadi*, Or. 1824, fol. 131b.

The present work is quite distinct from a similarly entitled history ascribed to Shaikh 'Ināyat-ullah, extracts of which are given in *Elliot's History of India*, vol. vi., pp. 103—115. While in the latter the murder of Abu 'l-Faḍl is told in a few lines, and without any direct implication of Jahāngir in the crime, the author of the present work narrates the same event in the most circumstantial manner, and distinctly states that the murderer, Barsingh Dev, acted at the bidding of Jahāngir. He dwells at length on the courage displayed by Abu 'l-Faḍl in the fatal encounter, on the sad loss entailed by his