

Hudabandās

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30 (1955), pp. 289-297

Şah uluĥ Hudabedi

13 ŞUBAT 1993

General Studies 47

- HUDĀ BAKĤ  
MUHAMMED

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27 MAYIS 1993

Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AT  
BANKIPORE

VOLUME XXIV  
(ARABIC MSS.)

ETHICS AND PRAYER

*Prepared by*

MAULAVI MUINUDDIN NADWI  
*Principal, Madrasah Islamiah Shamsulhodā, Patna*

AND

MAULAVI ABDUL HAMID



PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR  
BY THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA

AND

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,  
BIHAR, PATNA

1940

CALCUTTA :  
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

## PREFACE

The present volume of the Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, Bankipore, deals with the Arabic and Persian works mainly on Ethics, Prayers and allied subjects contained in the collection of the library.

An important feature of this collection of ethical works is that apart from its being rich in original works of ancient Arabian and Persian authors, it is rich in works adapted from old Indian sources. Some of the copies were transcribed either in the lifetime of the author or a few years after his death.

Several scholars have in turn helped in the compilation of this, the twenty-fourth volume of the series. Maulavi Mu'nuddin Nadwi, who had compiled the volumes on History, Biography, Qur'anic Science and Literature, prepared the manuscripts for the press. After his transfer from the service of the Oriental Public Library, the late Maulavi 'Abdul Hamid, who had worked as Curator and Cataloguer of the Library, completed the compilation. Comparison of the quotations in the notices with the text, revision and reading through the proofs were entrusted to Maulavi Mas'ud 'Alam Nadwi, the present cataloguer. The Maulavi has been helped in reading through the proofs at the final stages by Dr. A. N. M. 'Ali Hasan, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Professor of Arabic and Persian at Patna College.

The volume contains notices of 128 manuscripts (Nos. 2643-2770) comprising 145 individual works and separate treatises (Nos. 2686-7, 2768-70) bound together. I trust that the standard of scholarship which characterised the previous volumes of the Arabic and Persian series will be found to have been maintained. Any shortcomings that may be found are due to some of the recent publications not being available in time to check the biographical notices of a few of the authors.

Among the older and rarer manuscripts in this collection the following deserve special notice:—

No. 2643. A copy of a rare work, a poetical version of *Kalilah wa Dimnah*, by 'Abdalmu'min bin Hasan bin Husain commonly called Abū Aṣ-Ṣaffār, a scholar of the 7th century A.H.

Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AT  
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VOLUME XXV  
(ARABIC MSS.)

MISCELLANIES

Prepared by

MAULAVI 'ABDU'L HAMID

and revised by

MAULAVI MAS'UD 'ÂLAM NADWI



PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR  
BY THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA

AND

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,  
BIHAR, PATNA

1942

PREFACE

THE present volume of the Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, Bankipore, deals with the Arabic Miscellanies contained in the collection of the Library. It is the first volume on the manuscripts of collections of treatises on varied subjects by different authors jotted together in one volume.

This volume, which was originally drafted by late Maulavi 'Abdu'l Hamid, a former cataloguer, was finally recast by Maulavi Mas'ud 'Âlam Nadwi, the present cataloguer, under the guidance of Dr. A. N. M. 'Ali Hasan, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Professor of Arabic and Persian, Patna College.

This volume contains notices of 323 treatises of varying sizes comprised in seventeen volumes (Nos. 2771-87) of Miscellanies. Although the work on collections of treatises of miscellaneous nature was more difficult and exacting than that on individual independent works, the reviser had the advantage of being in a position to make use of Brockelmann's Supplement to his 'Geschichte der Arabischen Litterature' and other recent publications not available to the compilers of the previous volumes. I think it will be found that the characteristic high level of scholarship of the previous volumes has, at least, been maintained, if not excelled, in the present one. Besides, the Table of Contents given at the beginning and the two Indexes to the titles and the authors respectively of the treatises noticed in the volume will be hailed by the scholars as welcome additions.

Among the old and valuable manuscripts in this volume the following deserve special mention:—

No. 2771/1. A copy of *Al-kitâb fî ar-Ramy*, a rare work on archery by al-Murhif bin 'Abdalkarîm, written in the 6th century A.H.

No. 2771/2. An old copy of *al-Urjuzah*, a very concise treatise on archery, expounding briefly its objects and most important principles by the author of the preceding work, probably written in the 6th century A.H.

No. 2771/3. A copy of *Al-Hidâyah fî 'Ilm ar-Rimâyah*, another useful manual on archery by the same author written in the same hand.

CALCUTTA :  
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AT  
BANKIPORE

VOLUME XIX  
PART I  
(ARABIC MSS.)

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE AND  
JURISPRUDENCE

Prepared by  
MAULAVI ABDUL HAMID

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA  
BY THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA

AND  
PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,  
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA

1931

PREFACE.

This is the first part of volume XIX of the series and the ninth volume dealing with Arabic MSS. The volume comprises the works on the principles of Jurisprudence and Jurisprudence, two famous branches of Islamic learning. The collection here catalogued is specially distinguished from the other collections of Arabic MSS. in the Library in the number of separate works, in old copies and rare works. Consequently a good deal of time and labour has had to be devoted to the compilation of the two parts of the present volume. The first part contains notices of 203 MSS., of which 103 are on the principles of Jurisprudence, the rest consisting of the works on Hanafi Jurisprudence by the authors who flourished in the second to the seventh centuries A.H.

Maulavi Abdul Hamid, the compiler, deserves congratulations on his display of scholarship in some of the critical research evidenced in this volume. The following instances are worthy of citation:—

- (i) In No. 1494 the compiler traces the author of the MS. with the help of a passage quoted in the body of MS. No. 1533.
- (ii) The author of MS. 1500 was said by some to be a scholar of the 5th century A.H., but the compiler proves that the author was a scholar of the 8th century A.H.
- (iii) Brock., vol. i, p. 174, and others say that the author of *Usûl Shâshî* (No. 1501), a printed work taught in the Madrasahs, is one *Shâshî*, who died in A.H. 325, but Maulavi Abdul Hamid establishes that he was a scholar of the 7th century A.H.
- (iv) The authorship of *Al Mankhûl* (No. 1559) was the subject of dispute. According to some a certain *Maḥmûd Mu'tazîlî* was the author of the work, and according to others the famous *Ġazzâlî*. The compiler, after a decisive research, proves that the famous *Ġazzâlî* is the author of the work.
- (v) Brock., vol. i, p. 373, and others wrongly decide the authorship of *Khizânat al Akmal* (No. 1617), but Maulavi Abdul Hamid skilfully discovers the real author of the work as also his date of death.

Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AT  
BANKIPORE

VOLUME XXII  
(ARABIC MSS.)

SCIENCE

Prepared by  
MAULAVI ABDUL HAMID



PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR  
BY THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA  
AND  
PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,  
BIHAR, PATNA  
1937

PREFACE.

THIS is Vol. XXII of the Catalogue of Arabic and Persian MSS. in the Oriental Public Library, Bankipore, and it deals with the MSS. of the following subjects:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Astrology, Divinations, Alchemy, Botany, Magic, and Interpretation of dreams. Most of the scientific branches of learning were taken into Arabic from works in foreign languages. The subjects were considerably developed by the Muslim scholars under the patronage of Caliphs and Sultâns. Khâlid bin Yazîd, the Omayyad prince (*d.* A.H. 85 A.D. 704, see Brock., Vol. I, p. 67) is the first Muslim scholar who devoted himself to the scientific branches, especially to Alchemy, Medical Art and Astrology, upon which he composed works. For three works of his on Alchemy see Âsafiyah, Vol. II, pp. 1412, 1420. He collected a number of works in foreign languages and had them translated into Arabic by scholars employed for the purpose (see Ibn Nadîm, pp. 241 and 354). Afterwards a much greater impetus was given by the Abbaside Caliphs, of whom Al Mâ'mûn is specially notable. He was the founder of the Al Mâ'mûnî school of science. The scholars who belonged to this school used to designate themselves as *Al Mâ'mûnî*. One of them, Abû 'Abdallâh Maḥammad bin 'Alî Al Mâ'mûnî, is mentioned at p. 69 of our catalogue. The present volume is of special interest as it includes descriptions of a number of valuable, rare, and unique works on different branches of science by some of the most distinguished masters of the subject from the 3rd century to the 5th century A.H. (see Nos. 2430, 2438, 2468/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8-26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39 and 41). The Majmû'ah, No. 2468, dated A.H. 632 also deserves special notice since it contains old copies of twelve works of Abû Naṣr Al 'Arrâqî which are not found in any other Library, and some of which were not known even to his biographers. The said Majmû'ah contains also an old copy of Kitâb Al Anbât Al Miyâh Al Khafiyah (see No. 2468/32), a very interesting work on waterworks and irrigation. The total number of MSS. catalogued in this volume is 157, inclusive of the works contained in the Majmû'ah.

Among the old and rare MSS. dealt with in this volume the following deserve special mention:—

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THE THIRD CONGRESS OF MUSLIM  
LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SCIENTISTS

COMLIS III

24-26 MAY 1989  
Istanbul, Turkey

PAPERS

LIBRARIANSHIP SERIES: 15  
ANKARA - 1989

13. ALL OF THE METHODOLOGIES ARE DIRECTED TOWARDS  
ACCOMPLISHING ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

- a) to assess a set of programme objectives, a programme plan or a programme design prior to implementation.
- b) to determine whether and how well objectives or performance expectations are being fulfilled.
- c) to determine the reasons to specific success and failure.
- d) to discover the principles underlying a successful programme;
- e) to explore alternatives and techniques for increasing programme effectiveness.
- f) to establish a foundation for further research on the reasons for the relative success of alternative techniques; and
- g) to reassess programme objectives and programme designs after implementation.

It is relevant to mention here UNESCO's 'International Seminar on National Information in Policy and Planning' held at Dubrovnik Yugoslavia between 25th-29th June 1984. It highlighted the major issues and activities carried out in the developing and developed countries with suitable recommendations and guidelines.

CONCLUSION

The information age has re-changed our profession. Librarians cannot be perceived as appendages to the organisation. We have/will have to become active partners in the 'information flow' where tight interactive information networks and information sources are beginning to merge. Access points to information like phone and terminal have already merged.

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REGIONAL PLANNING FOR UNEARTHING THE  
KNOWLEDGE BURIED IN ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS  
LIBRARIES

DR. ABID RAZA BEDAR  
Director,  
Khuda Bakhsh Oriental  
Public Library,  
Patna, India

The paper deals with the planning, among the countries holding a sizeable number of Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts, for bringing out, in critical edition and/or translation, this precious heritage of mankind still lying unknown, unhonoured and unsung in the form of hand-written books waiting for their respective messiahs.

The paper further elaborates the significance of this need based work - almost a duty incumbent upon us - and demonstrates how it can be done, rather how it has already been started.

Towards the end, the paper - to demonstrate the immense richness of the heritage - becomes more concrete and cites by way of example the select items found in the magnificent collection of a library of the Indian subcontinent \_\_\_ to further demonstrate what a fascinating panorama may be waiting for us in the wealthiest Oriental manuscripts resources such as those at Istanbul.

There are about fifty centres of Islamic manuscripts spreading over Arabic, Persian and Turkish-using lands; and about a dozen similar centres are found in Europe and America as well. The major Islamic languages include Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Urdu, Bengali and Indonesian. However, speaking in terms of real Islamic heritage, i.e. in regard to the source material, three of these languages namely Arabic, Persian and Turkish excel.

75% of our classical and medieval knowledge still lies buried in the burial grounds called the Oriental manuscripts libraries. We seem to be a rich people in heritage but the poorest in its display, \_\_\_ in proving our claim to richness.

These major centres, housing more than 3/4th of our treasure, lie in Istanbul (in this part of the Islamic lands), in Damascus, Cairo, Medina and Baghdad (in the Arab world), in Tehran-Mashhad-Sheeraz (in Iran), in Baku-Tashkent (in Soviet Central Asia), and in Lahore-Karachi-Patna-Rampur-Aligarh-Hyderabad (in the Indian sub-continent). Till recently there was no planned effort to get the

Catalogue  
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IN THE  
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AT  
BANKIPORE

VOLUME XXIII  
(ARABIC MSS.)

POETRY AND ELEGANT PROSE

*Prepared by*

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BIHAR, PATNA

1939

PREFACE

THIS volume of the Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian MSS. of the Oriental Public Library, Bankipur [the XXIIIrd of the series], contains notices of 139 MSS. (Nos. 2504-2642), relating to Poetry and Elegant Prose (sub-divided into the six groups of Poetry, Anthologies, Elegant Prose, Letters, Miscellanies, and Fables and Tales), a branch of Arabic Literature in which the O.P. Library is well represented.

It is the work of Maulavi Muinuddin Nadwi, an ex-Cataloguer of the Library, and it will be found that the high standard of scholarship reached in other volumes of the work has been successfully maintained in the present one also. The compiler is now associated with another Government Institution. The work of final revision and reading through the proofs which necessarily involved a re-examination of the MSS. and comparison of the quotations in the notices with the original texts, was therefore undertaken by Maulavi Masud Alam Nadwi, the present Cataloguer, and this accounts for the extra time and labour spent on the preparation of this volume. In this responsible work, the valuable assistance of Dr. A. Ahmad, Ph.D. (Leipzig), once the veteran Cataloguer of this Library and till lately the head of the Arabic and Persian Department of the Patna University, has always been available, though he has for some years now been living in retirement.

Among the old and rare MSS. catalogued in this volume, the following deserve special mention:—

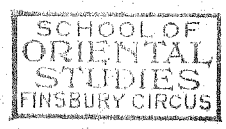
- No. 2504/1. An old and valuable copy of An-Nahhâs' commentary on *Al-Mu'allaqât As-Sab'*, probably of 6th century A.H.
- No. 2507. A very fine and valuable copy of *Diwân-i-'Alî*, compiled by Ar-Râwandî, dated A.H. 858=A.D. 1454.
- No. 2524. A rare and fairly old copy of *Al-Qaṣīdat Al-Khamar-Ṭāshīyah*, dated A.H. 989=A.D. 1581.
- No. 2529. A splendid and exceedingly valuable copy of Al-Būṣīrī's *Qaṣīdat al-Burdah*. It was presented by 'Abdalqâdir bin Muḥammad Ibn Zuhairah al-Ḥanbalī al-Makki to Sulṭân Bâyezīd II (A.H. 886-918=A.D. 1481-1512). The MS., written in small Raiḥân and large Şulṣ, is artistically illuminated.

CALCUTTA:  
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

Mesud Alem Nedvi  
 Mevlana Ahmed  
 Mevlana Muinuddin Nedvi (arapca)  
 Abdülhamid (arapca)  
 Abdülmuhtedir fasca

Catalogue  
 OF THE  
 Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
 IN THE  
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 AT  
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 Vol. 1  
 PERSIAN POETS  
 FIRDAUSI TO HAFIZ

Prepared by  
 MAULAVI ABDUL MUQTADIR



CALCUTTA  
 THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT

1908

PREFACE.

THE present volume constitutes the first instalment of the series of volumes which are to contain a complete and descriptive catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts preserved in the Oriental Public Library at Bankipore.

The Library owes its origin to Maulavi Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, who, at the time of his death in July 1876, left a collection of fourteen hundred volumes. In 1891, when the Library was opened to the public, it contained nearly four thousand manuscripts. The number of manuscripts is now upwards of six thousand. These subsequent additions are entirely due to Maulavi Muhammad Bakhsh's son, Khan Bahadur Maulavi Khuda Bakhsh Khan, C.I.E., to whom the Library in its present state owes its existence.

Not long after my arrival in India, in 1901, I had the privilege of visiting this Library with Lord Curzon. In view of the fact that this splendid collection was almost unknown in Europe, and not nearly so well known as it deserved to be among the learned Muhammadans of India, I had no difficulty in convincing so great a patron of learning as Lord Curzon of the imperative need of having the Library properly catalogued, and at His Excellency's desire the Government of Bengal undertook to provide funds for this purpose.

Mevlana Muhammed Baks Han (ö. 1876)

Bankipur kütüphanesinin de kuruluşuna oryantalofan isidir.

1400 cilt eserleri kütüphaneye halka  
 xilafında (1891) 4000 kitap vefatıyla  
 smalde. Bu anda sadece yarmadan  
 6000 in istindendir. Ailesi sonrasi

yapilan tavalere Mevlana Muhammed

Baks'in oğlu Han Bahadur Mevlavi

Huda Baks Han'ın aneği üyüdür. Hindistanda

Islam medeniyetini tebaruz ettiren Rampur

kütüphanesinden sonra en önemli kütüphaneye

Bankipur kütüphanesidir. Kütüphaneye de dandi Denison Ross

Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AT  
BANKIPORE

VOLUME XVI  
(PERSIAN MSS.)

SUFISM, PRAYERS, HINDUISM AND HISTORY  
OF CREEDS AND SECTS

*Prepared by*  
MAULAVI ABDUL MUQTADIR  
*Khan Bahadur*

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BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA

1929

P R E F A C E.

This tenth volume of the Persian Catalogue, and the sixteenth of the whole work, comprises notices of 115 MSS., which, added to the contents of the preceding nine volumes, brings up the total dealt with to 1459.

Of these 115 MSS., the first 73 belong to the important section Asceticism and Sufism. The remaining 42 are arranged under the headings, Prayers, Hinduism, and History of Creeds and Sects.

Of the rare, valuable, and specially interesting MSS. noticed in this volume, the following may be mentioned as worthy of attention:

- No. 1346. A very valuable, and perhaps the oldest, copy of Muhammad bin Muhammad ul-Gazālī's *Kimiyā-i Sa'adat*. The greater part of this copy is asserted to be due to the penmanship of the author.
- No. 1347. Another good and beautifully written copy of the same *Kimiyā-i Sa'adat*.
- No. 1352. A beautifully written, and tolerably old, copy of Fakhr ud-Din Ibrāhīm bin Shahriyār 'Irāqī's mystical tract *Lama'at*.
- No. 1353. A good copy of Husayn bin 'Ālim's Sufic tract *Nuzhat ul-Arwāh*.
- No. 1358. A good, and fairly correct and old, copy of 'Izz ud-Din Maḥmūd bin 'Alī ul-Kāshānī's Sufic work *Misbāh ul-Hidāyat*.
- No. 1361. An old and valuable copy of the first collection of 100 letters of the celebrated Indian saint Shaykh Sharaf ud-Din Ahmad bin Yahyā Munayri.
- No. 1371. A very valuable and old copy, dated A.H. 845, of Khwājah Muhammad Parsā's popular Sufic work *Faṣl ul-Khiṭāb*, written only twenty-three years after the author's death.
- No. 1374. A beautifully illuminated copy of the mystical tract *Wajūd ul-'Ashiqīn* by Gisudarāz.

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Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AT  
BANKIPORE

VOLUME XXI  
(ARABIC MSS.)

ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, LOGIC, PHILOSOPHY  
AND DIALECTICS

*Prepared by*  
MAULAVI 'ABDUL HAMID

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA  
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AND  
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BIHAR AND ORISSA  
1936

P R E F A C E

THIS, which is Vol. XXI of the Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian MSS. in the Oriental Public Library in Bankipur, contains Mawlawi 'Abdul Hamid's Notices of the MSS., No. 2222 to No. 2412, found in the groups, Encyclopædias, Logic, Philosophy, and Dialectics. The number of volumes is 191, and of these 185 contain each a single treatise, while Nos. 2272 (it would have been better grouped differently), 2331-2333, and 2411-2412 contain each two or more, bringing the total in that enumeration to 224.

Much the longest Notice is of a MS. of *Madinat al 'Ulûm*, No. 2234, the work stated in Cairo (Vol. VI, p. 195), and again in Brock. (Vol. II, p. 425), to be by an unknown author. A note on the title-page of our copy states that one *Irniqî*, a pupil of *Qâdizâdâh Rûmî*, is the author, but *Râmpûr* (No. 86) gives the *Qâdizâdâh* himself as the author. Notes in the MS. of *Al Hâshiyatu 'Alâ Hâshiyati Sharhi Ma'âlî' al Anwâr*, No. 2262, attribute the annotation to *Mîrzâjân Habiballâh ash Shirâzî*, but in *Bûhâr* (Vol. II, No. 291) it is attributed to *Dâ'ûd Shirwâni*.

Attention may be drawn to the instances of success in research shown in certain Notices; as in No. 2261, where Mawlawi 'Abdul Hamid claims to have established that *Ad Dawwâni* is the author of *Tânwir al Ma'âlî'*; in No. 2264, where he adds to the evidence against acceptance of the statements of *Hâj. Khal.* regarding the date of the death of *Shamsaddin Muhammad* as *Samarqandî*; in No. 2299, where the cataloguer, dealing with an annotation of a gloss, had the authorship of both works to determine; and in No. 2308, a gloss on *Sanûsi's Mukhtasar*, and No. 2405, where each time the question was the determination of authorship.

The volume contains the Notice of a MS. (No. 2338), dated A.H. 520 (A.D. 1126). There is only one older MS. in the Library, No. 825 (Vol. XIII). As is the case as regards the authors of the works catalogued in Vol. X, a large proportion of the authors of the works described in this volume are men of Indian birth.

Special attention may be drawn to the following MSS. :—  
Nos. 2223-2225. A beautiful copy of *Ash Shifâ'* in three volumes by *Ibn Sinâ*.

CALCUTTA :  
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
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VOLUME XVIII  
(ARABIC MSS.)

QURANIC SCIENCE  
PART I

Prepared by  
MAULAVI MUINUDDIN NADWI

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA  
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BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA

1930



PREFACE

THE present volume of the Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, Bankipore, is the first of two volumes that are to be devoted to Arabic works relating to the Quranic Science, a branch of Arabic literature in which the Library is well represented.

The Library is especially rich in fine copies of the Qurân, some of them from the pens of famous calligraphers, as for instance, Yâqût al-Musta'simî, Mir 'Alî al-Kâtib at-Tabrizî, 'Abdalbâqî Haddâd, Qâdî 'Ismatallâh Khân, and 'Ismatallâh Yâqût Raqam. One copy of the Qurân (No. 1204), arranged according to the chronological order of revelation, and containing two additional Sûrahs, deserves special mention.

The present volume contains notices of 206 MSS., arranged under the following headings:—

The Qurân.

Various Readings of the Qurân.

Orthography of the Qurân.

Pronunciation of the Qurân.

This volume, like vols. xii and xv, is the work of Maulavi Muinuddin Nadwi, and it will be found that the high level of scholarship reached in those two volumes has been well maintained in this later one. Most encouraging to the Maulavi has been the praise extended to him by eminent scholars in India and abroad.

Of the MSS. noticed in the present volume, the following may be mentioned as the most interesting and most worthy of attention:—

No. 1118. A very fine and exceedingly valuable copy of the Qurân, from the pen of Yâqût al-Musta'simî, the celebrated calligrapher of Bagdâd.

No. 1127. A roll of very thin and fine parchment, containing the whole Qurân.

No. 1132. An extremely valuable and very splendid copy of the Qurân, which was once purchased by Mir Mannû, the Governor of Lahore, for Rs. 3,070.

CALCUTTA:  
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
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VOLUME XIX  
(ARABIC MSS.)

JURISPRUDENCE  
PART II  
AND  
LAW OF INHERITANCE

*Prepared by*  
MAULAVI ABDUL HAMID

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA  
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AND  
PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,  
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA

1933



PREFACE.

THE second part of volume xix of the Bankipore Catalogue is devoted in part to the description of the works on Ḥanafī Jurisprudence not included in the first part for lack of space. The rest deals with Mālikī, Shāfi'ī, Ḥanbalī, Zāhiri, Shī'a, and Zaidī Jurisprudence, and with the works on the Law of Inheritance. The works on Ḥanafī Jurisprudence described in the present part are by the Jurists who flourished in the centuries from the 8th to the 13th, A.H.

There are notices altogether of 280 MSS. including those of 15 treatises contained in four MSS. of mixed contents. The collection here catalogued is not only notable for the reasons mentioned in the preface to the first part, but also as comprising the oldest autograph copy in the library (see No. 1822; dated A.H. 565=A.D. 1169). This MS. shows that the library was known in 1893 as the Muḥammadiyah Library.

The following are outstanding instances of critical research displayed by the learned compiler, Maulavi Abdul Hamid, in preparing this volume:—

(i) The works of reference failed to throw any light on the century to which the author of a well-known work, viz., Niṣāb al-Iḥtisāb (No. 1714), belonged, but the compiler was able to determine it by drawing on two Persian MSS., Ṣalāt-i Mas'ūdi and Fawā'id-i Firūzshāhi (see Lib. Cat., vol xiv, Nos. 1223 and 1225).

(ii) The authorship of the MS. No. 1715, Al Fatāwā at 'Tātār-khānīyah, has been the subject of dispute, but the compiler has succeeded in establishing that it is from the pen of 'Ālim bin 'Alā'addīn al Ḥanafī.

(iii) The question of the authorship of MS. No. 1727, Mu'in al Ḥukkām, was left by Muṣṭafā bin 'Abdallāh al Kātīb, known as Ḥāji Khalifa (vol. v, p. 643) as in doubt, but Maulavi Abdul Hamid has been able to establish the authorship as that of 'Alā'addīn Abu'l Ḥasan al Khalīl.

(iv) The names of the scholars who collaborated in the production of MS. No. 1789, Al Fatāwā al Hindīyah, are not given in any work of reference. Only the fact had been established that the work was composed by a group of Indian scholars under the supervision of

CALCUTTA:  
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

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Catalogue  
OF THE  
Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
IN THE  
ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
AT  
BANKIPORE

VOLUME XX  
(ARABIC MSS.)

PHILOLOGY

*Prepared by*  
DR. AZIMUDDIN AHMAD  
AND  
MAULAVI MUINUDDIN NADWĪ

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA  
BY THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA  
AND  
PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,  
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA  
1936

ORIENTAL

P R E F A C E

THIS, the twentieth volume of the Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian MSS. of the Oriental Public Library, Bankipur contains notices of 260 MSS. grouped under the heading of Philology, and subdivided into the four groups of Lexicography, Grammar, Rhetoric, and Prosody. It is the work of Dr. Azimuddin Ahmad and Maulavi Muinuddin Nadwi. Having been left incomplete by the former, it was continued and finished by the latter; but, when as a measure of administrative economy the services of Maulavi Muinuddin Nadwi were retrenched, the volume still lacked its final revision. This work was undertaken by Maulavi Abdul Hamid, and necessarily involved his examining MSS. that had already been examined by the two scholars whose labours on the MSS. preceded his own. The time spent on the preparation of the volume is thus accounted for.

Among the old and rare MSS. described in the volume, those most deserving of particular attention are the following:—

Nos. 1964-65. An old and valuable copy of two of the volumes (iv, ix) of *Tahdīb Al-Luġah*, a comprehensive lexicon in several volumes by Abū Maṣūf Muḥammad Al-Azharī (*d.* A.H. 370=A.D. 980). Dated A.H. 639=A.D. 1241.

No. 1966. A very reliable and old copy of the well-known dictionary, *Aṣ-Ṣaḥāh* by Abū Naṣr Al Jawharī (*d.* A.H. 398=A.D. 1007). Dated A.H. 633=A.D. 1235.

No. 1968. An old copy of a most valuable dictionary of the rare words in the Qurān and in Ḥadīṣ by Abū 'Ubaīd Aḥmad Al-Harawī (*d.* A.H. 401=A.D. 1010). Dated A.H. 697=A.D. 1297.

No. 1974. An old copy of *Durrat Al-Ġawwās* by Abū Muḥammad Al-Ḥarirī (*d.* A.H. 516=A.D. 1122). Dated A.H. 729=A.D. 1328.

No. 1978. An excellent and very early copy of the *Muqaddimat Al-Adab of Zamakhsharī* (*d.* A.H. 538=A.D. 1143). Dated A.H. 670=A.D. 1271.

No. 1983. A rare copy of *Lawāmi' An-Nujūm*, an abridgment of the *Shams Al-'Ulūm* of Abū Nashwān (*d.* A.H. 573=A.D. 1178) by an unknown author. Dated A.H. 1186=A.D. 1772.

No. 1990. A very valuable autograph and the unique copy of *Al-Halbah*, a rare work containing the names of 237 of pre-Islamic

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VOLUME XII  
(ARABIC MSS.)

BIOGRAPHY

Prepared by

MAULAVI MUINUDDIN NADWI

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA  
BY THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA  
AND

1927

PREFACE.

THE present is the twelfth volume to be published of the Catalogue of Arabic and Persian MSS. in the Oriental Public Library at Bankipore. It contains notices of 174 Arabic MSS.; the first one hundred and sixty-six belonging to the important section, Biography. This section comprises a considerable number of very rare and some unique works, including several early and exceedingly valuable *Tabaqât* and *Tadkirah* of traditionists, jurists, saints, poets and other scholars. The remaining eight MSS. are arranged under the headings Cosmography, Geography, and Topography.

The compiler of this volume, Maulavi Muinuddin Nadwi, was engaged in the compilation of a work of a similar nature for the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, until two years ago, when his services were secured as an additional cataloguer of our MSS.

As one possessing a sound knowledge of the Arabic language, a scholarly instinct, and exceptional keenness for research, he had no difficulty in bringing to his new task the same standard of scholarship shown in the already published volumes of his two colleagues.

Several of the MSS. described in this volume are defective and incomplete, some being without titles and authors' names; others containing wrong and misleading endorsements. The cataloguer has spared no pains to ascertain the true facts, and to collect all the information possible to obtain from the original sources available to him. He has been successful in identifying works and their authors, the periods in which they flourished, and the circumstances in which they wrote their works. He has enriched the notices of many MSS. by adding useful and interesting information of great biographical and bibliographical value, and he has shown exceptional intelligence in the decipherment of the many ugly and carelessly written notes with which the MSS. abound; in ascertaining the scholars who studied from our copies, and the Kings, Amirs and other eminent persons to whom they once belonged.

Special attention may be drawn to the following rare and old manuscripts described in the volume:—

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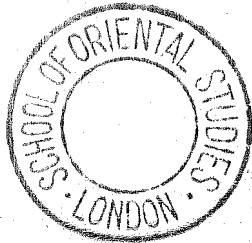
VOLUME XVII  
(PERSIAN MSS.)

MANUSCRIPTS OF MIXED CONTENTS

Prepared by

MAULAVI ABDUL MUQTADIR

Khan Bahadur



PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA  
BY THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CALCUTTA

AND

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,  
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA

1930

PREFACE.

THIS volume, the seventeenth of the Catalogue, is the eleventh dealing with Persian MSS. It contains notices of 283 works (Nos. 1460-1743), contained in forty-eight volumes of mixed content. The contents are usually anonymous treatises and pamphlets or fragments of pamphlets, and such MSS involve their cataloguer in most careful and it may be laborious research, and in difficult critical investigation, with a view to the greatest possible degree of correct identification, and the furnishing of the largest possible measure of bibliographical information. Khan Bahadur Abdul Muqtadir has devoted himself to the labour, sometimes a little ungrateful, with no thought of his earlier shown zeal, and other scholars, not I hope without a feeling of gratitude to him, will reap the fruits of his labour to the utmost.

The following may be mentioned as those most worth attention, and interest amongst the MSS. dealt with in this volume:-

1. An interesting collection of forty-five treatises and pamphlets, Nos. 1460-1504.

2. A well-written copy of a very interesting collection of twenty-eight treatises on psychological, metaphysical, and other topics, by Afdal Kāshī and Muḥammad Dīndār, Nos. 1505-1532.

3. Two rare commentaries on Magribī's popular Sūfic work *Jān-i-Jahān Nupā*; Nos. 1577 and 1578.

4. A very useful and interesting collection of five Sūfic treatises containing the discourses and spiritual teachings of the five most renowned successive Shaykhs of the Chishtī order, collected by the Khalifah of each; Nos. 1638-1642.

5. A modern, but very useful, treatise dealing with the use of diacritical points in certain words, by Āgā Aḥmad 'Alī; No. 1670.

6. A beautifully written copy of a rare mystical tract, entitled, *Mir'āt-ul-Āshiqū*, by Hāfiz Kirmānī; No. 1683.

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Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
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PERSIAN POETS

KAMÁL KHUJANDÎ TO FAYDÎ.

*Prepared by*

MAULAVI ABDUL MUQTADIR



1909

PREFACE.

THE first volume of this Catalogue dealt with the Persian Poets from Firdausî, the founder of the Epic, down to Hâfiz, the perfecter of the Lyric. The period thus covered extended from the 11th to the 14th century.

The present volume includes the works of the leading poets of Iran, Turan, and Hindustan, who flourished during the 15th and 16th centuries of the Christian Era.

The former volume concluded with an account of one who is universally regarded as the greatest of the poets of Iran; and I have thought it fitting that the present volume should end with the name of an author who stands second to none among the poets of Hindustan.

The thirty-eight names to be found in the Table of Contents show that the Bankipore Library is thoroughly representative as regards Persian poetry of the period; for while no familiar name is absent, the list includes two poets whose works are seldom to be met with; namely, Mirzâ Kâmrân and Qâsim Arslân. Although the name of the ill-starred Mughal prince looms large in the pages of Indian history, and although his poetic genius has met with due praise at the hands of his contemporaries, by some strange circumstance only one copy of his Diwân, which, like that of Bayram Khân, is in

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VOLUME XVIII  
(ARABIC MSS.)

QURANIC SCIENCE  
PART II

Prepared by  
MAULAVI MUINUDDIN NADWI

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA  
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BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA

1932



PREFACE.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, Bankipore, is the second of two volumes that are devoted to Arabic works relating to Quranic Science, a branch of Arabic literature in which the Library is especially rich. The two volumes taken together comprise 373 MSS. The present volume contains notices of 167 MSS. The various branches of Quranic Science, to which the MSS. dealt with in the present volume belong, are enumerated in the Table of Contents.

The volume has been prepared by Maulavi Muinuddin Nadwi. This is the fourth volume that this learned scholar has contributed to the great Catalogue, Vols. xii (1927), xv (1929), and xviii, Part i (1930), being his work also.

Among the old and rare MSS. described in the present volume the following deserve special notice:—

Nos. 1326-1332. *At-Tahdīb Fi't-Tafsīr*, a very rare and comprehensive commentary on the Qurān by Al-Hākīm al-Baihaqī, a Zaidi scholar of the 5th century of the Hijrah. The work is divided into nine volumes. The second and fourth are wanting in the set. Of the remaining volumes the sixth is dated A.H. 627=A.D. 1230; while the others seem to be written in different and later hands.

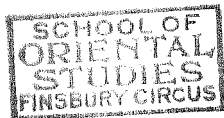
No. 1334. An old copy of *Al-Burhān Fi Tawjīhi Mutashābih al-Qurān*, dated A.H. 747=A.D. 1347.

No. 1339. A very fine and valuable copy of *Al-Kashshāf*, dated A.H. 834=A.D. 1431, prepared for the Royal Library of Sultān Shāh Rukh Bahādur of the Timurid dynasty, bearing two seals of Khwājah Jahān, a vizier to Nizām Shāh Bahmani. It also contains a note to the effect that it was received into the famous library of Ibrāhīm 'Adil Shāh of Bijāpūr. A seal bearing the name of Qābil Khān, Librarian of the Imperial Library, Delhi, dated A.H. 1096=A.D. 1685, indicates that the MS. was brought to Delhi after the conquest of Bijāpūr by Aurangzib.

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VOLUME V.  
TRADITION  
PART I.

Prepared by  
MAULAVI ABDUL HAMID



PATNA  
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BIHAR AND ORISSA

1920

PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Bankipore Catalogue is the first of two volumes which are to be devoted to Arabic works relating to the Traditions of the Prophet. This branch of Arabic literature is specially well represented in the collection made by the late Maulavi Khuda Baksh who was deeply versed in this subject.

Maulavi Abdul Hamid, who has been entrusted with the description of these manuscripts, is himself thoroughly versed in the science of Hadis, and in regard to Sunni Tradition his views may be accepted as representing the attitude towards the classics of this subject held by Indian Sunni Muslims of to-day.

The Maulavi's training was originally on purely Arabic lines, and he only acquired his knowledge of English and the European methods of research at the conclusion of his Arabic studies. As supervisor of his work I have purposely allowed what he says to stand, for the most part, as he wrote it: and it will be seen that, with the exception of his references to Brockelmann's invaluable *Geschichte der Arabischen Literatur*, he has gone direct to Arabic sources for his information. He has made a careful study of all the sanads and notes by well-known scholars with which the MSS. abound, and has been at pains to ascertain the dates of the scholars and traditions here represented.

The present volume deals with 172 manuscripts, and comprises the following branches of tradition:—

- (1) The six canonical collections of Sunni Tradition.
- (2) The Masâhid of Sunni Tradition.

Khuda Bahar  
14 AGUSTUS 2001

MADDE KAYMILLANDIRKAN SONRA KAYMILLANDIRKAN

Minister for Public Works. Sir Sikandar, a nationalist and leader of the Unionist Party, who had entered into a coalition with the Hindu and Sikh members, such as Sir Chhotu Ram and Sardar Baldev Singh, had also not been able to escape the rising influence of the Muslim League under Jinnah, with whom he entered into a strange compromise under which the Muslim members of his Party became also members of the Muslim League and agreed to become Leaguers only in the All India Politics, but not in the Punjab Politics.

When Sir Sikandar died in 1942, he was succeeded as the Punjab Premier by Khizer Hayat who refused to be dictated to by Jinnah who now wanted the Unionist Party to be renamed as the Muslim League Coalition Party. In 1944, Khizer was expelled from the League. In the elections of 1946, the League won 75 seats out of 175 and formed the largest party in the Punjab Legislature. The Unionists secured only 20, including 13 Muslims. Yet Khizer Hayat formed a ministry supported by the Congress and the Akalis. The active opposition of the League and the British declaration of 20 February 1947 to transfer power, however, made his position untenable, and in March 1947 his ministry resigned.

Aristocratic in tastes, Khizer Hayat was a true Muslim in his beliefs. Yet he loved other communities and worked for the welfare of all, so much so that the staunch Muslims dubbed him as a heretic. Uplift of the untouchable and other backward classes was his passion. He did not like regionalism and fought against the creation of Pakistan till the end. He was always anxious to develop primary education in the Punjab. He opposed profiteering and did much to improve the conditions of the agriculturists.

Long before the official birth of the village welfare movement, he had introduced new methods of agriculture and other reforms in his own villages which earned him the appreciation

of the Viceroy. He favoured private enterprise, wanted to industrialise the Punjab and develop canal irrigation. He believed that no real progress was possible with out electrification.

Khizer Hayat was a staunch nationalist who favoured complete independence through constitutional means, though he wanted India to remain a member of the commonwealth. He had faith in the British sense of justice, helped them in their war efforts and opposed Satyagraha. He was liberal in his international outlook, and not only fought in India for communal harmony, but also at the Paris Peace Conference for a lasting peace in the world.

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**Khuda Bakhsh Tiwana (d. 1832)**

Khuda Bakhsh Tiwana was appointed on Rs. 100 per annum as *chabuk sowar* to Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

**Khuda Bukhsh (1842 — 1908)**

Khuda Bakhsh Tiwana was the eldest son of Malik Khan Mohammad Khan and father of the famous Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana. When, in reward to the Tiwana assistance in the conquest of Mankera and the surrounding country in 1821, Ranjit Singh employed a troop of 50 horsemen, Khuda Bakhsh Khan and his two sons were also taken into service. He was appointed on Rs. 100 per annum, as *chabuk sowar* or rough rider to Maharaja Ranjit Singh whose hunting expeditions he superintended until his death in 1832.

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**Khuda Bukhsh (1842 — 1908)**

**Khuda Bukhsh was the founder of one of the best oriental libreray in Patna.**

Khuda Bukhsh, son of Muhammad Bukhsh, was born at Chapra, District Saran (Bihar), on 2 August 1842. He came of an educated Hanafi Muslim family, originally belonging to Delhi but settled since long in Okhi, a village near Chapra. His father was a distinguished pleader and a bibliophile. Khuda Bukhsh studied in the Patna High School till 1859 but after its closure owing to the Rising of 1857-58, he moved over to Calcutta where he lived with Nawab Amir Ali Khan. He passed the Entrance examination from the Calcutta University in 1861. Returning to Patna, he served for some time as *Peshkar* to the District Judge and as a Sub-Inspector of Schools.

Khuda Bukhsh's first wife died childless; he married twice thereafter, One of his wives, Razia Khatoon, daughter of Shamusul Ulama Kabiruddin Ahmad, was a poetess (pen-name, Jamila) and an unpublished *Diwan* of the Urdu

verses in seven volumes is preserved. He had five sons and one daughter; the eldest son, Salahuddin, made his mark as an Orientalist.

In 1868, Khuda Bukhsh passed the Pleadership examination and started practice at Patna. He soon built up a high professional reputation and a lucrative practice. He was appointed Government Pleader in 1881, and received the title of Khan Bahadur the same year. He was the first Vice-Chairman of the Patna Municipality and of the Patna District Board. He was also a Fellow of the Calcutta University. In 1903, the title of C.I.E. was conferred on him. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court (1895-98). After retirement he returned to Patna and resumed practice. He died on 3 August 1908 and was buried in the premises of the library built by him.

Khuda Bukhsh's title to fame rests mainly on the formation of the famous Khuda Bukhsh Oriental Public Library. Located at Patna, it is one of the most valuable, largest collections of manuscripts and printed books on Islamic culture. Khuda Bukhsh began the work as a 'pious trust' from his father who bequeathed to him a modest collection of 1,400 manuscripts, and asked him to continue the work and build a library. The collection increased steadily and in 1888 Khuda Bukhsh got the present library building constructed and transferred the collection there. By a Trust Deed dated 14 January 1891, Khuda Bukhsh made over the Library to the Government of Bengal with a stipulation that the collection should never be moved out of Patna. The Library was formally opened by Sir Charles Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in 1891.

In 1903, the Government of India appointed Khuda Bukhsh as a salaried Secretary of the Library and also extended him some financial help. In 1969, by an Act of Parliament the Library was declared an 'institution of national importance'. At the time of its inauguration the

received in wages (for they were in principle forbidden to mix the pieces of dough to make large loaves; cf. E. Lévi-Provençal, *Séville musulmane*, §§ 115, 148), but also the bread which they made on their own account. The authors of works of *hisba* [q.v.] especially al-Sakaṭī (G. S. Colin and E. Lévi-Provençal, *Un manuel hispanique de hisba*, Paris 1931, 26-32 and *passim*; Spanish tr. P. Chalmeta, in *al-And.* (1968 ff.), §§ 53-67 and *passim*), enumerated in detail the frauds committed by these bakers, in such matters as the mixing of flours of different qualities (and even the addition of white earth), as well as malpractices in the baking and in the weighing of the bread, and also the rules of hygiene which were to be observed by the bakers and the traders who, in particular, were not allowed to work at professions such as those of the butcher or the fishmonger. (cf. Ibn 'Abd al-Ra'ūf, ed. E. Lévi-Provençal, *Trois traités hispaniques de hisba*, Cairo 1955, 89-90; French tr. R. Arié, in *Hespéris-Tamuda*, 1/2 (1960), 201-2). In spite of these precautions, the quality was not always high, and bread sometimes contained gravel and other impurities (cf. M. Talbi, in *Arabica*, 1/3 (1954), 299).

The price of bread, sold by weight and not by the loaf, was fixed by the *muhtasib*, but it varied enormously, and it is the price of corn which provides the most convenient basis for estimating the cost of living; we confine ourselves to referring to E. Ashtor's fundamental work, *Histoire des prix et des salaires dans l'Orient médiéval*, Paris 1969, and to the article ٢٤٥٠٠ for all matters relating to the different types of flour.

As in other civilisations, bread is treated with great respect. It is always broken and it should never be cut with a knife. A crumb which falls to the ground is picked up, raised to the lips and swallowed; a piece of bread found on the road is put, for the benefit of some destitute person, in a place where it will not be trodden on and soiled. And even though it does not constitute, strictly speaking, the basis of the diet, it is given in the Arabic dialects names which refer to life and to subsistence; 'aysh/īsh, ma'īsha, kūt, etc. And it is not absolutely certain that the magical purposes that it served have totally disappeared.

However, the situation described above has now been perceptively modified in the sense that, in the towns at least, it is from the bakeries that the population buys the bread that it needs; but if the making of bread has borrowed from the West certain modern processes, anyone can still easily obtain *khubz 'arabi* prepared and presented as in ancient times. Also, in the countryside the tradition is still alive.

**Bibliography:** In addition to references given in the article, see *Djāhiz*, *Bukhalā'*, index; A. von Kremer, *Studien zur vergleichenden Culturgeschichte*, I. *Brot und Salz*, in *SBWAIV*, Phil.-Hist. Kl., lxx (1890), 1-34; L. Brunot, *Textes arabes de Rabat*, Paris 1931, 63-4/168; H. Zayyāt, in *Machriq*, xxxv (1937), 371 ff.; R. le Tourneau, *Fès*, Casablanca 1949, 329; E. Strauss (Ashtor), *Prix et salaires à l'époque mamlouke*, in *REI* (1949), 49-94, *passim*; Ashtor, *Essai sur l'alimentation des diverses classes sociales dans l'Orient médiéval*, in *Annales ESC* (Sept.-Oct. 1968), 1018-21 and bibl. cited there; G. S. Colin, *Chrestomathie marocaine*, 186; A. Amīn, *Kāmūs al-'ādāt*, Cairo 1953, 293; E. Lévi-Provençal, *Hist. Esp. mus.*, iii, 419; D. Cohen, *Le parler arabe des Juifs de Tunis*, Paris 1964, 99; R. 'Uzayzī, *Kāmūs al-'ādāt*, Amman 1973-4, s.vv. *ṣādī*, *lābūn*.

(CH. PELLAT)

AL-KHUBZA'ARUZZI (many possible vocalisations), ABU 'L-KĀSIM NAṢR B. AHMAD B. AL-MA'MŪN,

popular poet of Baṣra, who probably died in 327/938. He made rice bread (*khubs aruzz*) in a shop at the Mirbad [q.v.], where his biographers show him as surrounded by a circle of admirers who were especially attracted by his *ghazal* verses on boys, these being his speciality. It does not seem that he should be included in the list of those poets whose belligerence involved them in contests and controversies, nor does he seem to have been inclined, like so many of his compatriots, to attack the honour of others; because of this last fact, al-Mas'ūdi's information that he had to flee into Arabia in order to avoid the vengeance of one of the Barīdīs [q.v.] is dubious. This same author states that his verses, set to music, were sung everywhere, but except in error, the *Aḡ'ānī* cites none of them. At all events, his *Diwān*, put together by his friend Ibn Lankak [q.v.], must have spread considerably beyond the confines of his native town and even of Baghdad, where he lived for some time. This is confirmed by the fact that this illiterate (*ummi*) poet was highly appreciated by a person who held fast to the classical tradition like Ibn Sharaf [q.v.], who attributes to him "ingenious shafts of wit and subtle inventions, in a closely-knit form and a chaste style, with no superfluities". The judgments of the biographers and anthologists confirm this appreciation, which the extant fragments of his work do not however seem entirely to justify; but the complete *Diwān* must have been much richer and must have had enough originality to have stimulated the jealousy of a certain "great poet", thus referred to briefly by Ibn Sharaf.

**Bibliography:** Mas'ūdi, *Murūdj*, viii, 372-4 = §§ 3531; *Fihrist*, i, 160; Tha'ālibī, *Yalīma*, ii, 132-5; idem, *Khāṣṣ al-khāṣṣ*, 112; Ibn Charaf, *Questions de critique littéraire*, ed. and tr. Pellat, Algiers 1953, 37; Yāqūt, *Irshād*, vi, 206-8 = *Udabā'*, xix, 218-22; Khaṭīb Baghdādī, *Ta'rikh Baghdād*, xiii, 296-9; Ibn Khallikān, *Wafayāt*, no. 760; Ibn Taghribirdī, *Nudjūm*, iii, 276-7 (s.a. 330); Ibn al-Djāwzi, *Muntazam*, vi, 329; Ibn al-'Imād, *Shadharāt*, ii, 276 (s.a. 377); Ziriklī, *A'lām*, viii, 337-8. (CH. PELLAT)

**KHUDĀ BAKHSH**, a notable bibliophile of Muslim India, the founder of the celebrated Oriental Public Library, at Patna, Bihar, India. He was born in 1824 at Chapra, and received his education in the University of Calcutta. After obtaining his degree in law, he began to practise as a lawyer at Patna at the age of twenty-six. He soon achieved considerable success in his profession, and was appointed a public prosecutor, which post he held for many years. In 1894, he was invited to serve as the Chief Justice of the High Court at Hyderabad, Decan. On his retirement in 1898, he lived a quiet life at Patna, where he died in 1908 and was buried in the precincts of the library he had founded. In recognition of his public services, the order of C.I.E. was conferred on him in 1903 by the British Government of India.

**Khudā Bakhsh** had inherited his passion for collecting rare Arabic and Persian manuscripts from his father. When his father died in 1876, he left him a collection of 1,400 manuscripts, with the behest to make it into a *wakf* as soon as circumstances should permit him to do so. He continued to make substantial additions to it, till the number of manuscripts had reached 4,000 in 1891, when the collection, along with the building which accommodated it, was made into a public trust. The *wakf*-deed was duly executed on 29 October 1891, and the library was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Bihar. It was given the name of the "Oriental Public Library", though the people have

# Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna

## Annual Report, 1983-84

### Perspective

One of the richest collections of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and Mughal paintings, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library was established as 'Public Library' in 1891, by Khuda Bakhsh Khan (1842-1908), the illustrious son of Bihar, who, by a Deed of Trust on January 14, 1891, donated to the public his entire personal collection of valuable manuscripts and printed books — worth of millions of rupees — which he inherited from his father Mohammad Bakhsh and to which he had himself added immensely.

The Library specialises in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu manuscripts though it has fair collection of Mughal, Iranian and Central Asian paintings and of rare printed books in various languages including English and German.

In December 1969 the Library was declared, by an Act of Parliament, Institution of National Importance and since July, 1970 is being managed as an autonomous institution, by a Government Board, constituted by the Union Government and headed by the Governor of Bihar.

### Use of Library Material

During 1983-84, 75,065 persons from India and abroad visited the Library. Of these 21,605 scholars consults the library for research purposes and 54,460 consulted the Curzon Reading Room for casual reading.

A total number of 4278 manuscripts and 8542 printed books and some 8785 items of current nature (learned periodicals and reference material) were consulted by the scholars.

62. Distinguished visitors from India and abroad paid visits and saw the rarities of the Library. To name some of them, Mr. Hashim A.

Halim (Speaker, West Bengal Assembly); Mr. Sayyid Hamid, (Vice-Chancellor, A.M.U, Aligarh); Prof. Nurul Hasan (Ambassador of India to U.S.S.R.); Mr. Syed Mozaffar Husain Burrey (Governor, Nagaland, Manipur); Mr. Homi Taleyarkhan (Governor, Sikkim); Mr. Akhtar Husain (Director, Central Institute of Medical Plants, Lucknow); Mr. Athar Husain, (I.A.S Retd.) (Lucknow). Mr. Intezar Husain (Lahore); Mr. Wajahat Ali Sandelwi (Lucknow); Dr. Nawab H. Khan (Chairman, Department of Zoology, A.M.U., Aligarh). Hakim Md. Zaman Husaini (Calcutta). Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha (Minister of Irrigation, Government of India); Mr. Syed Shahabuddin Abdur Rahman (Azamgarh); Mr. Md. Shafi Quraishi (Secretary, Aiwan-e-Ghalib, New Delhi).

No. of visitors	75,065
No. of Distinguished Visitors	62
No. of manuscripts consulted	4,278
No. of books consulted	8,542
No. of reference books and periodicals	8,785
Members of the Lending Section	347
No. of books lent out	4,796
No. of microfilm/photocopies supplied	92
No. of academic queries replied	487
No. of academic reference given on the spot	3,050
No. of titles of periodicals indexed during the year	114
No. of index slip prepared during the year	4,604

**Old Catalogue:** During the year under review, volume 4 on Medical work and volume 6 on General History were reproduced. Four more volumes (Vol. 5 — part I & II — on Traditions and Vols. 13 &

16 on Sufism) have been taken up for reproduction and sent to the press.

**New Catalogue:** Spade work on 10 volume is complete, Vol. 35 on the Manuscripts of Persian poetry is being given final touches.

### Extension Service

(a) **Founder's Day:** The birth and death anniversary of Khuda Bakhsh Khan, founder of the Library, was celebrated as usual on the 2nd and 3rd August, 1983. Tributes were paid to the late founder and a "Jalsa-e-Siratun Nabi" was held.

(b) **Khuda Bakhsh Annual/Extension Lectures:** During the year under report Khuda Bakhsh Annual/Extension Lectures were delivered by Mr. Saiyid Hamid, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, on 7th February, 1984 on, "Aligarh Movement and Indian Muslim", and Dr. A. Rahman, Director, National Institute for Science, Technology and Development, CSIR, New Delhi on April 29, 1983 on "Science & Technology in Medieval India".

(c) **Zakir Husain Reminiscent Lectures:** In the series of lectures by those who had been close to Dr. Zakir Husain (in order) to record their personal reminiscences, Dr. Md. Ekram Khan, a close associate of Zakir Saheb, at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, recorded his reminiscences on August 2, 1983.

(d) **Seminars:**  
**South Asian Regional Seminar on Significant Manuscripts:** The Library has (initiated) a programme of intensive research in a few specialised fields in which India, Pakistan and Bangladesh might be equally interested. The subjects are Tibb, Quranics, Sufism, Perso-Arabic Literature, Indian History and Urdu Literature. Hamdard National Foundation (New Delhi) and Aligarh Muslim University (Aligarh) are collaborating in this ... venture.

## المكتبة الشرقية العامة لخدا بخش خان

المهل العلى الكبير فى الهند

محسن العثمانى الندوى

[ ٢ ]

استفد خدأ بخش خان قواه فى جميع هذه الكتب المبعثرة وبذل جهوداً خارقة فى سبيل الحصول عليها وكان موفقاً فى سعيه ولم يمحصر جهوده فى مناطق الهند حسب بل استخدم نفوساً ليستوردوا له كتباً نادرة وآثاراً علمية من البلاد العربية ومن الفارس فحاسوا خلال الديار وبحثوا عنها واشتروها بأعلى ثمن وبذلوا نفقات باهظة فى سبيل الحصول عليها ، وقد اعترف رجال العلم والثقافة داخل الهند وخارجها بتلك الجهود الموقفة التى بذل خدأ بخش خان فى اقتناء الكتب القيمة التى جادت بها قرائح الأئمة المتقدمين وآتى عليها حين من الدهر وهى مخفية عن الأعين حتى عفا رسمها ، وبما إنه عمد إلى التنقيب عنها والسعى الحثيث وراء العثور عليها وبما تكبد من مشاق الاسفار وبما تحمل فى سبيل ذلك من عظيم النفقات المالية يستحق أن يعتبر من نوابغ الشرق الذين ضارعوا رجال الغرب فى هذا المجال فقد قام وحده بما تقوم به الجميع العلمية فى أوروبا برجالها وعدتها

لما تكال سعى خدأ بخش خان بالنجاح وقف هذه المكتبة لعامة الناس تنفيذاً لوصية والده عام ١٨٩١ م ، و منحها فى حراسة الحكومة وهى رضيت بمنح العنونات الرسمية لها وافتتحها حاكم ولاية بنغال ، وأقيمت حفلة كبيرة فى هذه المناسبة حضرها عدد مشرف من وجهاء المسلمين و الرجال المثقفين و المحامين و أصحاب الاقطاعات و بعضهم تبرعوا آلاف الرويات ( العملة الهندية تعادل ثمن الدولار الأمريكى تقريباً ) و هكذا تأسست هذه المكتبة الشرقية العامة لخدا بخش خان و منذ ذلك الوقت لم تزل هذه المكتبة تسترعى انتباه الزائرين و الرحالين من خارج البلاد ولا تزال تؤمها البعثات

[ ٦٧ ]

الشيخ مناظر حسن الكيلانى

البعث الاسلامى

[٩] نظام تعليم المسلمين فى الهند [١٠] تفسير سورة الكهف

[١١] المقالات الاحسانية . وهى مجموعة مقالاته القيمة .

وهنا لا بد من الاشارة إلى نقص فى تصانيفه فانه كان يكتب بغير أن يراعى موضوعه وكان يبدأ بحثاً ثم يدخل فى بحوث علمية كثيرة حتى يغفل عن بحثه الأول الذى بدأ ، ولا شك أن تصانيفه تكون مشتملة على المسائل العلمية المبعثرة بين الكتب كلها ، ومع ذلك فانا نجد فى موضوعاته أبحاثاً قيمة علمية لا نجدها فى غيره و كذلك إنه يقودنا إلى أحسن المراجع فى الموضوعات التى يتناولها بالبحث والعرض .

إن العالم الكبير والمحقق الفذ الدكتور حميد الله هو من تلاميذه ، وإنه كتب مقدمة على كتابه « حياة الامام أبى حنيفة السياسية » وقال فيها إن الشيخ كان مرجعاً لأهل العلم فى الجامعة العثمانية وكان الناس يأتون إليه بالمسائل الاسلامية العلمية الجديدة التى كانت تعترضهم أثناء مطالعتهم فكان الشيخ يتفكر فيها ويبحث عنها حتى يضئ أذهانهم بعلية الغرير و ينور قلوبهم بفكره العميق ولا شك أنه كان عبقرياً فذاً لا يوجد به الزمان إلا قليلاً نادراً .

وإن أرى أن كتبه كلها تجدر بالترجمة والنقل إلى اللغة العربية لأن الشيخ ألف جميع كتبه فى اللغة الأردية ، ولكن هذه الكتب هى دائرة المعارف الاسلامية نفسها فلا بد أن تنقل هذه المواد الغزيرة العلمية النافعة إلى اللغة العربية كي يعم نفعها و ينتشر فضلها و يطير صيتها من أقصى العالم الاسلامى إلى أقصاه

Hudabaha.

[ ٦٦ ]

# Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna

## Annual Report 1986-87

With a sizeable collection of valuable manuscripts and printed books inherited from his father, Khuda Baksh Khan (1812-1908) founded the library in January, 1891 and later, in October the same year, by a deed of trust, it was opened to the public under the name of "Oriental Public Library". Later on to be known the world over as Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library.

Its priceless collection of rare Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts, original paintings of Mughal, Iranian and Turkish schools along with a sizeable collection of rare printed books in oriental language as also in English, French and German, worth millions, places the Library among the leading research institutions of the sub-continent.

Declared an Institution of National Importance in December, 1969, the Library is being governed as an autonomous body by a Board, constituted by the Central Government, with the Governor of Bihar as its Chairman.

**I. RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS:**  
**Khuda Baksh Library Journal:** During 1986-87, four issues were published bringing the total to 40 covering above 7000 pages.

**Critical Editions:** During the year under report the following rare items have been published in critical edition. **Tazkira Kamilan-i-Rampur** (a rare reference work by Ahmad Ali Khan Shauq); **Aligarh Movement 1980-85** (Documents on Contemporary Islam) and **Tilism-e-Hoshruha** (4 vols).

**Publication of Khuda Baksh Lectures:** During the year under report two Khuda Baksh Lectures entitled (i) **Aligarh Movement** by Mr. Saiyid Hamid and (ii) **'Islamic Studies'** by Dr. Zubayr Siddiqui were published.

### II. KHUDA BAKHSH

**FELLOWSHIP:** During the year

under report Khuda Baksh Fellows finished their work on: (i) Muslim contribution of Freedom Movement in Bihar; (ii) Bihar Urdu Lexicon; (iii) Majmu'ah-i-Naghz; (iv) A rare manuscript of Urdu Grammar; (v) Research Theses submitted in Patna University; (vi) Index of Jami'a; (vii) Index of Asri-Adab; (viii) Index of work done by Shairani, Arshi, Shafi and Shervani; (x) Mushafi' Lexicon (of 4 vols. of his diwan).

### III SEMINARS:

**South Asian Regional Seminar:** No Seminar was held during the year.

### V. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUING OF MANUSCRIPTS:

Cataloguing of manuscripts is one of the major activities of the Library... Most of the old volumes of the Catalogues, 33 in number, being out of print since long, have been taken up for reproduction with necessary corrections and additions. Seventeen such volumes had already been reproduced till 1985-86...

During the year under review Catalogues vol 9 on Philology and Science, vol. 10 on Theology, Vol 11 on Science Arts and Vol. 14 on Commentaries on Quran, Hadith, Law, Theology and controversial works, were reproduced.

### VI. INFORMATION SERVICE REGARDING MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS:

In order to provide information at one centre regarding collection of manuscripts of Arabic, Persian and Urdu scattered throughout the world, the Library is making every effort to prepare brief informative handlists of all such collections as are still uncatalogued...

During the year under report.. lists of Tibb (Ionian Medicine and Tasawwuf (Sufism) manuscripts preserved in South Asian in Arabic and Persian languages have been published.

### VII. DOCUMENTATION SERVICE:

To provide micro-information to the scholars, the Library decided to index its entire periodical collection... The indexed articles in Urdu for the year 1976-77 have already been published as an independent book entitled "Urdu Literature in 1976-77" (Published by Maktaba Jamia).

In the year under report, second volume covering the period 1978-80 (was under print)...

### VIII. EXTENSION SERVICE

**Khuda Baksh Lectures:** Besides its traditional activities, the Library has also been arranging Khuda Baksh Annual/Extension Lectures from time to time which are delivered by outstanding scholars of History/Urdu/Persian/Arabic/Islamic Studies...

During the year under report, the following scholars delivered their learned lectures:-Mr. Syed Shahabuddin, Patna (Islam as I understand it); Nawab Rahmatullah Khan Sherwani, Aligarh (Nisbati - An Important Mughal Poet); Prof. Mohibbul Hasan, Delhi (i) Religion and Politics under Haider Ali and (ii) The Introduction and spread of Islam in Kashmir; Prof. S.M. Mohsin, Patna (An Intelligent Person's Guide to Quranic Version of Islam); Prof. Mohd. Hasan, Delhi (Urdu Literature: Past, Present and Future: A Sociological Survey); Dr. Jawed Ashraf, J.N.U., Delhi (the Socio-Political Significance of Hunting in Mughal India); Dr. Z. A. Desai, Ahmedabad (Malfuz Literature as a Source for Political, Social and Cultural History of Gujarat and Rajasthan in the 15th century).

**Dr. Zakir Husain Reminiscent Lectures:** In the memory of late Dr. Zakir Husain.. a series of reminiscent talks has been started by the Library...

During the year under report

## Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna Annual Report for 1989-90

The Library was established as 'Public Library'... by Khuda Baksh Khan (1842-1908)... by a deed of Trust on January 14, 1891, donated to the public his entire personal collection of valuable manuscripts and printed books... which he inherited from his father Mohammad Baksh and to which he himself added immensely...

In December, 1969 the Library was declared, by an Act of Parliament, as institution of National Importance; and, since July 1970, a Board constituted by the Union Government and headed by the Governor of Bihar, is governing the Library as an autonomous institution. The Library... has now emerged (as) one of the richest collections of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and rare paintings of Mughal, Rajput, Turkish and Iranian schools of paintings.

During (1989-90) the Library acquired by purchase, 18 manuscripts and got 208 manuscripts and drafts in gift...

...4,639 printed books and periodicals were acquired... 888 printed books... by gift or exchange...

...Microfilms of 14 manuscripts were acquired from Asiatic Society (Calcutta), Raza Library (Rampur), Aligarh Muslim University (Aligarh) and other personal collections.

### Audio & Video collections

The Library is... building up a comprehensive collection of audio and video cassettes of (elements) of composite culture of India and writers and poets...

...The Library has added... 120 cassettes... bringing the total to 271...

### Use of Library Material

...1,76,556 persons from India and abroad visited the Library. Of these 77,621 scholars consulted the Library material for research purpose while the rest of them visited the Library for curios; 98,935 (utilised) the

General Reading room for casual reading (Journals/newspapers). A total number of 15,156 manuscripts and 31,813 printed books and 13,468 reference items were consulted by the scholars...

### Lending Section

During the year under report there were 895 members... and 5236 printed books were issued to them...

### Reference Service

...Copies of 74 manuscripts and printed books were supplied to scholars and institutions...

Academic queries regarding authors, books and manuscripts replied by post during the year, come to 756, besides verbal guidance... to 4,105 researchers.

### Preservation

...181 manuscripts and 1405 printed books were repaired and bound... Besides, 3235 printed books and manuscripts were fumigated and given scientific treatment for better and longer preservation; and 4850 folios of books (were) treated for deacidification purpose.

### Descriptive Cataloguing of Manuscripts

...The Library prepares subject-wise Descriptive Catalogues of its manuscripts... So far, 34 volumes have been brought out. Most of the old volumes... being out of print since long, have been taken up for reproduction with necessary correction and additions...

...4 volumes, vol. 24, 25, 26 and 27... were reproduced.

In addition, ...new volumes on... manuscripts of Persian poetry, and vol. 36 on Hadith Literature and on Sufism are being given final touches... A catalogue of printed books in European languages... in the library, published in 1918 and reproduced last year, is being brought upto date.

### Information Service Regarding Manuscripts Collections

In order to provide information at one centre regarding collections of manuscripts of Arabic, Persian and Urdu scattered throughout the world, the Library is making every effort to prepare brief informative handlists of all such collections as are still uncatalogued...

During the year... subject-wise comprehensive listing of the manuscripts has been started—and lists of Tibb (Iranian Medicine) and Tasawwuf (Sufism) manuscripts preserved in South Asia in Arabic and Persian languages have been published. Listing of Urdu manuscripts has also been started... for the first time... for the entire sub-continent...

### Documentation Service

To provide micro-information to the scholars, the Library decided to index its entire periodical collection. Index of old periodicals covering 550 sets is being widely used by the scholars.

...The indexed articles in Urdu for the year 1976-77 have already been published... entitled "Urdu Literature in 1976-77"... The second volume covering the period 1976-80... has been sent to press...

### Seminars

To accelerate... research and inculcate reading habits, the Library has been holding Seminars at different intervals...

### Extension Service

**Khuda Baksh Lectures :** During the year... the following scholars delivered Khuda Baksh Extension Lectures: Prof. Bipin Chandra, J.N.U. (Jawaharlal Nehru & Communalism), Prof. Jamal Khwaja, Aligarh (Mughal-Sikh Relation in Pre-British India), Prof. Musheerul Haq (Muslims in the changing India of the early 19th century).

**Dr. Zakir Husain Reminiscent Lectures :** During the year... Zillur



نمای بیرونی کتابخانه خدابخش

به‌رغم نظر خدابخش، به نام او شهرت یافت (صلاح‌الدین خدابخش، ص ۴۲؛ سرکار، ص ۵۹؛ «کتابخانه عمومی اوریانتال خدابخش»، همانجا؛ نیز ← شیروانی، ص ۹۳؛ د. اسلام، همانجا).

خدابخش در ۱۳۲۶ درگذشت و در محوطه کتابخانه‌اش به خاک سپرده شد (سرکار، ص ۵۸، ۶۰؛ د. اسلام، همانجا). او در شروط و اسناد وقف کتابخانه (تنظیم شده در ۱۳۰۹) والی ایالت بهار را مستولی کتابخانه قرار داد، اما در ۱۳۴۱ ش/ ۱۹۶۲ حکومت بهار اداره کتابخانه را به هیئت به ریاست والی بهار واگذار کرد. در این هیئت، چهار نماینده از دولت هند، چهار نماینده از حکومت بهار و همچنین یک تن از خانواده خدابخش شرکت داشتند (شیروانی، ص ۹۵؛ «کتابخانه عمومی اوریانتال خدابخش»، ص ۳۹۴).

در ۱۳۲۱/۱۹۰۳ لرد کرزن<sup>۱</sup>، نایب‌السلطنه هند، در بازدید از کتابخانه عمیقاً تحت تأثیر گنجینه ادبی آنجا قرار گرفت و دستور داد ساختمان جدیدی برای آن ساخته شود و برای حفاظت صحیح نسخه‌های خطی طرح‌هایی تهیه گردد. وی دنیسن راس<sup>۲</sup>، مستشرق معروف بریتانیایی، را مأمور تدوین فهرستی برای این کتابخانه کرد (د. اسلام، همانجا؛ نیز ← صلاح‌الدین خدابخش، ص ۴۸-۴۹؛ بانکپور<sup>۳</sup>). نخستین ساختمان جدید این کتابخانه در ۱۳۱۴-۱۳۱۷ ش / ۱۹۳۵-۱۹۳۸ بنا شد (>سیری جهانی در دستنویسهای اسلامی<<sup>۴</sup>، ج ۱، ص ۴۰۷). فهرستهای بسیاری از نسخه‌های خطی کتابخانه خدابخش تهیه و چاپ شده است. در این میان، دو فهرست معتبر به نامهای مفتاح‌الکتوزالکحفیه برای نسخه‌های خطی عربی و مرآة‌العلوم برای نسخه‌های خطی فارسی، شاخص به شمار

خدابخش، کتابخانه (کتابخانه عمومی شرقی خدابخش)<sup>۱</sup>، از کتابخانه‌های معتبر هندوستان، در منطقه بانکپور<sup>۲</sup> شهر پته<sup>۳</sup>، در ایالت بهار<sup>۴</sup>. مؤسس آن خدابخش، کتاب‌دوستی برجسته از مسلمانان اهل سنت هند بود. او در ۱۸۴۲/۱۲۵۸ (قس د. اسلام، چاپ دوم، ذیل «خدابخش»؛ ۱۸۲۴) در چیره<sup>۲</sup> در ایالت بهار متولد شد و تحصیلات دانشگاهی را در رشته حقوق در دانشگاه کلکته به پایان رساند. در ۲۶ سالگی، در پته به وکالت مشغول شد و در این حرفه بسیار موفق بود. در ۱۳۱۲، به ریاست دادگاه عالی دربار نظام حیدرآباد منصوب شد و حکومت وقت انگلیس به پاس خدمات اجتماعی و عمومی‌اش القاب متعددی، از جمله خان‌بهدار، به وی اعطا کرد (صلاح‌الدین خدابخش<sup>۲</sup>، ص ۸؛ سرکار<sup>۳</sup>، ص ۵۸؛ شیروانی، ص ۹۳؛ «کتابخانه عمومی اوریانتال خدابخش»، ص ۳۹۲؛ د. اسلام، همانجا).

خدابخش شیفته ادبیات و علوم اسلامی بود و علاقه به نسخه‌های خطی فارسی و عربی را از پدرش محمدبخش (۱۲۳۰-۱۲۹۳) به ارث برده بود. محمدبخش که وکیل مدافع دعاوی ایالت بهار بود، قسمت عمده درآمدش را صرف خرید و جمع‌آوری نسخ خطی می‌کرد. او بالغ بر ۱۴۰۰ نسخه خطی گردآوری کرده است که هسته اصلی کتابخانه خدابخش را تشکیل می‌دهند (صلاح‌الدین خدابخش، ص ۴۳؛ شیروانی، همانجا؛ تسییحی، ص ۲۹۵؛ نیز ← د. اسلام، همانجا). خدابخش در مقاله‌ای درباره کتابخانه‌های اسلامی، از سپردن این کتابها به وی و تبدیل این گنجینه شخصی به کتابخانه‌ای عمومی به سفارش پدرش سخن گفته است (← ص ۱۴؛ نیز ← صلاح‌الدین خدابخش، ص ۳۹).

خدابخش خود نیز نسخه‌های نفیسی را از شامات، عربستان، ایران و به خصوص بیروت و قاهره جمع‌آوری کرد و به مجموعه پدرش افزود. آوازه خدابخش به عنوان خریدار منصف نسخه‌های خطی سراسر هند را فراگرفت. نقل شده است که یکی از کارکنان کتابخانه او چند جلد کتاب نفیس را دزدید و برای فروش به لاهور فرستاد، کتابفروش لاهوری نیز کتابها را به بهترین مشتری خود یعنی خدابخش داد (← صلاح‌الدین خدابخش، ص ۴۰؛ شیروانی، ص ۹۴). او به توسعه مجموعه خود ادامه داد تا شمار نسخه‌های خطی به چهار هزار و کتابهای چاپی به ۲۵۰۰ جلد رسید و سرچارلز الیوت<sup>۵</sup>، معاون استاندار بنگال و بهار، کتابخانه را با نام کتابخانه عمومی شرقی، رسماً در ۲۵ ربیع‌الاول ۱۳۰۸ برای استفاده عموم گشود. این کتابخانه

1. Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library

2. Chapra

3. Salahuddin Khuda Bakhsh

4. Sarkar

5. Sir Charles Elliot

6. Lord Curzon

7. E. Denison Ross

8. World survey of Islamic manuscripts

# An Eastern Library



**Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library**  
PATNA

25 TEMMUZ 1983

## REGIONAL PLANNING FOR UNEARTHING THE KNOWLEDGE BURIED IN ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARIES

**DR. ABID RAZA BEDAR**

*Director,  
Khuda Bakhsh Oriental  
Public Library,  
Patna, India*

The paper deals with the planning, among the countries holding a sizeable number of Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts; for bringing out, in critical edition and/or translation, this precious heritage of mankind still lying unknown, unhonoured and unsung in the form of hand-written books waiting for their respective messiahs.

The paper further elaborates the significance of this need based work - almost a duty incumbent upon us - and demonstrates how it can be done, rather how it has already been started.

Towards the end, the paper - to demonstrate the immense richness of the heritage - becomes more concrete and cites by way of example the select items found in the magnificent collection of a library of the Indian subcontinent \_\_\_ to further demonstrate what a fascinating panorama may be waiting for us in the wealthiest Oriental manuscripts resources such as those at Istanbul.

There are about fifty centres of Islamic manuscripts spreading over Arabic, Persian and Turkish-using lands; and about a dozen similar centres are found in Europe and America as well. The major Islamic languages include Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Urdu, Bengali and Indonesian. However, speaking in terms of real Islamic heritage, i.e. in regard to the source material, three of these languages namely Arabic, Persian and Turkish excel.

75% of our classical and medieval knowledge still lies buried in the burial grounds called the Oriental manuscripts libraries. We seem to be a rich people in heritage but the poorest in its display, \_\_\_ in proving our claim to richness.

These major centres, housing more than 3/4th of our treasure, lie in Istanbul (in this part of the Islamic lands), in Damascus, Cairo, Medina and Baghdad (in the Arab world), in Tehran-Mashhad-Sheeraz (in Iran), in Baku-Tashkent (in Soviet Central Asia), and in Lahore-Karachi-Patna-Rampur-Aligarh-Hyderabad (in the Indian sub-continent). Till recently there was no planned effort to get the

01 EKİM 1992



## An Eastern Library

An Introduction to the

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental

Public Library

Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi Kütüphanesi	
Sayıt No. :	15450
Tasnif No. :	027.4954 000.E

—V.C. SCOTT O'CONNOR

Delhi-1997

21 EYLÜL 1996

05 EKIM 1992

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Dergi / Kitap  
Kütüphane de Meycuttur

01 EKİM 1992

## My Father : His Life and Reminiscences

By

SALAHUDDIN KHUDA BUKHSH

1991

Patna

Dergi / Kitap  
Kütüphanede Mevcuttur

22 ARALIK 1992

~~SIADDE KAYINLANDIKLAR~~  
~~SONRA BELLEN OAK DITAN~~

# KHUDA BAKHSH



by  
Salahuddin Khuda Bakhsh  
and  
Jadunath Sarkar

Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Ansiklopedisi Kütüphanesi	
Regül. No. :	15451
Tasnif No. :	923 KHU

**Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library**

PATNA

- 1991.

डा० ए० आर० बेदार  
निदेशक  
Dr. A. R. Bedar  
Director



दूरभाष/Phone : 50109  
टेलिक्स/Telex : 22-430 KBL IN  
खुदाबख्श ओरिएण्टल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी  
पटना-८००००४  
KHUDA BAKHSH O. P. LIBRARY  
PATNA-800004

निकम्बित  
REGISTERED

आ०शा०सं०/D. O. No. 5886  
दिनांक/Dated. 20/3/93

Mr. Mahmet Ali Sari,  
Turkish Religious Foundation,  
Encyclopaedia of Islam,  
Kisikli Caddesi, No: 7,  
81180 Baglarbasi  
Istanbul  
TURKEY.

Dear Mr. Sari,

Thank you for your very kind letter dated 8th Aralik 1992.

I am enclosing an article on Hudabahs (KHUDABAKHSH). Since I am late in compliance, in compensation I am adding another article on Khuda Bakhsh Library, which was presented to a learned seminar in Turkey itself.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

A.R. BEDAR

Encl: As above

Sm  
Miss Hanok's  
23.7.93

05 EKİM 1992

01 EKİM 1992

01 Ekim / 1992  
Kütüphanede Mevcuttur

## An Eastern Library

An Introduction to the

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental

Public Library

—V.C. SCOTT O'CONNOR

1991

Delhi

MADDE YAYINLANDIKTAN  
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

13 ARALIK 1991

020272

A.Ö

*Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library at Bankipore.* Vol. XVII (Persian Mss.): Manuscripts of mixed contents. Prepared by Maulavi ABDUL MUQTADIR KHAN BAHADUR. Calcutta 1930. 8°.

-Bankipur

Catalogue  
 OF THE  
 Arabic and Persian Manuscripts  
 IN THE  
 ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
 AT  
 BANKIPORE

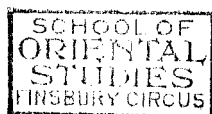
Vol. 1

PERSIAN POETS

FIRDAUSI TO HAFIZ

*Prepared by*

MAULAVI ABDUL MUQTADIR



CALCUTTA

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT

1908

Makala "~~Bankipore~~" paratindadar  
 Hudabahs

# Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna

## Annual Report 1986-87

With a sizeable collection of valuable manuscripts and printed books inherited from his father, Khuda Bakhsh Khan (1812-1908) founded the library in January, 1891 and later, in October the same year, by a deed of trust, it was opened to the public under the name of "Oriental Public Library". Later on to be known the world over as Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library.

Its priceless collection of rare Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts, original paintings of Mughal, Iranian and Turkish schools along with a sizeable collection of rare printed books in oriental language as also in English, French and German, worth millions, places the Library among the leading research institutions of the sub-continent.

Declared an Institution of National Importance in December, 1969, the Library is being governed as an autonomous body by a Board, constituted by the Central Government, with the Governor of Bihar as its Chairman.

**I. RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS:**  
**Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal:** During 1986-87, four issues were published bringing the total to 40 covering above 7000 pages.

**Critical Editions:** During the year under report the following rare items have been published in critical edition. **Tazkira Kamilan-i-Rampur** (a rare reference work by Ahmad Ali Khan Shauq); **Aligarh Movement 1980-85** (Documents on Contemporary Islam) and **Tilism-e-Hoshruha** (4 vols).

**Publication of Khuda Bakhsh Lectures:** During the year under report two Khuda Bakhsh Lectures entitled (i) Aligarh Movement by Mr. Saiyid Hamid and (ii) 'Islamic Studies' by Dr. Zubayr Siddiqui were published.

### II. KHUDA BAKHSH

**FELLOWSHIP:** During the year

under report Khuda Bakhsh Fellows finished their work on: (i) Muslim contribution of Freedom Movement in Bihar; (ii) Bihar Urdu Lexicon; (iii) Majmu'ah-i-Naghz; (iv) A rare manuscript of Urdu Grammer, (v) Research Theses submitted in Patna University; (vi) Index of Jamiâ; (vii) Index of Asri-Adab; (viii) Index of work done by Shairani, Arshi, Shafi and Shervani; (x) Mushafi' Lexicon (of 4 vols. of his diwan).

### III SEMINARS:

**South Asian Regional Seminar:** No Seminar was held during the year.

### V. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUING OF MANUSCRIPTS:

Cataloguing of manuscripts is one of the major activities of the Library... Most of the old volumes of the Catalogues, 33 in number, being out of print since long, have been taken up for reproduction with necessary corrections and additions. Seventeen such volumes had already been reproduced till 1985-86...

During the year under review Catalogues vol 9 on Philology and Science, vol. 10 on Theology, Vol 11 on Science Arts and Vol. 14 on Commentaries on Quran, Hadith, Law, Theology and controversial works, were reproduced.

### VI. INFORMATION SERVICE REGARDING MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS:

In order to provide information at one centre regarding collection of manuscripts of Arabic, Persian and Urdu scattered throughout the world, the Library is making every effort to prepare brief informative handlists of all such collections as are still uncatalogued...

During the year under report.. lists of Tibb (Ionian Medicine and Tasawwuf (Sufism) manuscripts preserved in South Asian in Arabic and Persian languages have been published.

### VII. DOCUMENTATION SERVICE:

To provide micro-information to the scholars, the Library decided to index its entire periodical collection... The indexed articles in Urdu for the year 1976-77 have already been published as an independent book entitled "Urdu Literature in 1976-77" (Published by Maktaba Jamia).

In the year under report, second volume covering the period 1978-80 (was under print)...

### VIII. EXTENSION SERVICE

**Khuda Bakhsh Lectures:** Besides its traditional activities, the Library has also been arranging Khuda Bakhsh Annual/Extension Lectures from time to time which are delivered by outstanding scholars of History/Urdu/Persian/Arabic/Islamic Studies...

During the year under report, the following scholars delivered their learned lectures:-Mr. Syed Shahabuddin, Pat-na (Islam as I understand it); Nawab Rahmatullah Khan Sherwani, Aligarh (Nisbati - An Important Mughal Poet); Prof. Mohibbul Hasan, Delhi (i) Religion and Politics under Haider Ali and (ii) The Introduction and spread of Islam in Kashmir; Prof. S.M. Mohsin, Patna (An Intelligent Person's Guide to Quranic Version of Islam); Prof. Mohd. Hasan; Delhi (Urdu Literature: Past, Present and Future: A Sociological Survey); Dr. Jawed Ashraf, J.N.U., Delhi (the Socio-Political Significance of Hunting in Mughal India); Dr. Z. A. Desai, Ahmedabad (Malfuz Literature as a Source for Political, Social and Cultural History of Gujarat and Rajasthan in the 15th century).

**Dr. Zakir Husain Reminiscent Lectures:** In the memory of late Dr. Zakir Husain.. a series of reminiscent talks has been started by the Library...

During the year under report

# Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna

## Annual Report, 1983-84

### Perspective

One of the richest collections of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and Mughal paintings, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library was established as 'Public Library' in 1891, by Khuda Bakhsh Khan (1842-1908), the illustrious son of Bihar, who, by a Deed of Trust on January 14, 1891, donated to the public his entire personal collection of valuable manuscripts and printed books — worth of millions of rupees — which he inherited from his father Mohammad Bakhsh and to which he had himself added immensely.

The Library specialises in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu manuscripts though it has fair collection of Mughal, Iranian and Central Asian paintings and of rare printed books in various languages including English and German.

In December 1969 the Library was declared, by an Act of Parliament, Institution of National Importance and since July, 1970 is being managed as an autonomous institution, by a Government Board, constituted by the Union Government and headed by the Governor of Bihar.

### Use of Library Material

During 1983-84, 75,065 persons from India and abroad visited the Library. Of these 21,605 scholars consults the library for research purposes and 54,460 consulted the Curzon Reading Room for casual reading.

A total number of 4278 manuscripts and 8542 printed books and some 8785 items of current nature (learned periodicals and reference material) were consulted by the scholars.

62. Distinguished visitors from India and abroad paid visits and saw the rarities of the Library. To name some of them, Mr. Hashim A.

Halim (Speaker, West Bengal Assembly); Mr. Sayyid Hamid, (Vice-Chancellor, A.M.U, Aligarh); Prof. Nurul Hasan (Ambassador of India to U.S.S.R.); Mr. Syed Mozaffar Husain Burney (Governor, Nagaland, Manipur); Mr. Homi Taleyarkhan (Governor, Sikkim); Mr. Akhtar Husain (Director, Central Institute of Medical Plants, Lucknow); Mr. Athar Husain, (I.A.S Retd.) (Lucknow). Mr. Intezar Husain (Lahore); Mr. Wajahat Ali Sandelwi (Lucknow); Dr. Nawab H. Khan (Chairman, Department of Zoology, A.M.U., Aligarh). Hakim Md. Zaman Husaini (Calcutta). Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha (Minister of Irrigation, Government of India); Mr. Syed Shahabuddin Abdur Rahman (Azamgarh); Mr. Md. Shafi Quraishi (Secretary, Aiwan-e-Ghalib, New Delhi).

No. of visitors	75,065
No. of Distinguished Visitors	62
No. of manuscripts consulted	4,278
No. of books consulted	8,542
No. of reference books and periodicals	8,785
Members of the Lending Section	347
No. of books lent out	4,796
No. of microfilm/photocopies supplied	92
No. of academic queries replied	487
No. of academic reference given on the spot	3,050
No. of titles of periodicals indexed during the year	114
No. of index slip prepared during the year	4,604

**Old Catalogue:** During the year under review, volume 4 on Medical work and volume 6 on General History were reproduced. Four more volumes (Vol. 5 — part I & II — on Traditions and Vols. 13 &

16 on Sufism) have been taken up for reproduction and sent to the press.

**New Catalogue:** Spade work on 10 volume is complete, Vol. 35 on the Manuscripts of Persian poetry is being given final touches.

### Extension Service

(a) **Founder's Day:** The birth and death anniversary of Khuda Bakhsh Khan, founder of the Library, was celebrated as usual on the 2nd and 3rd August, 1983. Tributes were paid to the late founder and a "Jalsa-e-Siratun Nabi" was held.

(b) **Khuda Bakhsh Annual/Extension Lectures:** During the year under report Khuda Bakhsh Annual/Extension Lectures were delivered by Mr. Saiyid Hamid, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, on 7th February, 1984 on, "Aligarh Movement and Indian Muslim", and Dr. A. Rahman, Director, National Institute for Science, Technology and Development, CSIR, New Delhi on April 29, 1983 on "Science & Technology in Medieval India".

(c) **Zakir Husain Reminiscent Lectures:** In the series of lectures by those who had been close to Dr. Zakir Husain (in order) to record their personal reminiscences, Dr. Md. Ekram Khan, a close associate of Zakir Saheb, at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, recorded his reminiscences on August 2, 1983.

(d) **Seminars:**  
**South Asian Regional Seminar on Significant Manuscripts:** The Library has (initiated) a programme of intensive research in a few specialised fields in which India, Pakistan and Bangladesh might be equally interested. The subjects are Tibb, Quranics, Sufism, Perso-Arabic Literature, Indian History and Urdu Literature. Hamdard National Foundation (New Delhi) and Aligarh Muslim University (Aligarh) are collaborating in this ... venture.