

MEMOIRS OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

No. 45

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDO-MOSLEM
HISTORY EXCLUDING PROVINCIAL
MONARCHIES.

BY
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 The North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18, Clive Road, Allahabad.
 Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
 "The Leader," Allahabad.
 The Indian Army Book Depôt, Dayalbagh, Agra.
 The English Book Depôt, Taj Road, Agra.
 Gaya Prasad & Sons, Agra.
 Narain & Co., Weston Road, Cawnpore.
 The Indian Army Book Depôt, Jullundur City, Daryaganj, Delhi.
 Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
 The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuddaula Park, Lucknow.
 Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
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 Bheema Sons, Fort, Bangalore City.
 Superintendent, Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, Bangalore City.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Foreword	i
Abbreviations used for the names of libraries	v
Bibliographical list of works—printed	1
Bibliographical list of works—manuscripts	8
Index	37

FOREWORD.

The idea of drawing up an index to the original works on Indo-Moslem History was first conceived by the Government of the United Provinces as far back as the forties of the last century. At that time a scheme was drawn up by Sir Henry Elliot for publishing these works in lithograph, but this scheme proved too costly and, as an alternative, it was suggested that an index of them might be prepared with a view to gradually collecting such as might be accessible in one or other of the College libraries and eventually printing them as circumstances might permit.* The task of drawing up this index was entrusted to Sir Henry Elliot himself, who planned to issue it in four volumes, but only the first of these volumes had been printed, when his untimely death cut short the undertaking. Although the idea of a bibliographical index was dropped, the valuable materials collected by Sir Henry Elliot were turned to excellent account in the well-known "History of India as told by its own historians" which Prof. John Dowson subsequently edited.

The present Bibliographical List makes no pretence to be either as descriptive or as elaborate as the index contemplated by Sir Henry Elliot. It comprises only those works on the Muslim History of India which are known to exist, leaving out others which have been quoted by later historians but are not available. For the sake of brevity and convenience it has been drawn up in a tabular form and I hope that it will suffice to give students at least a summary idea of the works referred to. The first column shows the serial number of these works, the second and third columns contain their titles, the names of their authors, the dates of their composition, and brief remarks about their contents including the period which they embrace.† The fourth column gives the name, of printing presses and places where they have been issued, and, in the case of manuscripts, the names of public libraries or private persons possessing them. For further convenience also, the works are divided into two groups—one of printed books and the other of manuscripts—and these two groups are subdivided into sections according as they relate to general history, or to successive dynasties and individual rulers, the titles being arranged alphabetically under each section.

A perusal of the list will show that for the period of Muslim rule in India prior to the advent of the Mughals there are very few contemporary works by native historians. No doubt time has robbed us of a number of productions of this period (this is evident from the notices in later writers of many works that have disappeared); but even so the output in those days must have been a singularly small one and proves how little developed was the current taste

* See preface (pp. V—VI) to *Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammadan India* by Sir Henry M. Elliot, K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1850.

† In a few cases some of these particulars will be found wanting as they were not available.

for history. Indeed the task of compiling historical records seems to have been confined to those who were directly connected with the Court and entrusted with that work by their royal masters. Matters however improved under the Mughal Emperors, who had an inherent aptitude for history. Bābur, the founder of that dynasty, was himself the author of his personal Memoirs, and Humāyūn, his son, had his Memoirs written by his attendant Jauhar. Akbar, being illiterate, was unable to maintain the family tradition, but he made amends by introducing the system of court bulletins which supplied all the essential data for the history of his reign. Jahāngīr following the example of his forefathers drew up his own Memoirs, but this practice was again discontinued by his successors, who employed court historians to compose the annals of their reigns. The patronage extended by the Mughal Emperors to history and literature had the effect of creating a real literary spirit among their subjects, with the result that most of the chronicles mentioned in the List below were written by private persons including Hindūs, who also made an appreciable contribution to the historical literature of the period despite the disadvantage of adopting the foreign Persian language.

The total number of works comprised in the list is 307, but of these only 53 have been printed and these include six published in European countries. Seeing that of the books printed in India 10 only have been published in the present century (including 5 reprints of the earlier editions) as against 40* in the last one it is evident that far more attention was devoted to the study of Indo-Moslem history and the preservation of its records during the early days of British rule in India than during the last generation, notwithstanding all our professed patriotism or genuine enthusiasm for the revival of ancient culture. Even the Asiatic Society of Bengal with all its literary traditions is not free from this reproach; for it will be seen from the list that this Society has published only 4 historical works of the Muslim period in the last 30 years as compared with 14 published from 1862 to 1900.

The History of Muslim rule in India offers an immense volume of material which, if adequately published, would be invaluable to students engaged on historical researches. This treatment will also afford facility in reading the Persian texts, since the original manuscripts, being mostly written in the *Shikasta* script, require special practice and intimate knowledge of the Persian language for deciphering them. The spadework of searching for manuscripts, collecting them in public or private libraries and making their existence known to scholars has been to a large extent accomplished. Is it too much to expect that Government will now take up the task of having them edited and printed in a uniform edition?

It now remains to add that the present Bibliographical List was prepared by me in the first instance for my personal use, when I was engaged in listing the ancient monuments at Delhi. It was Sir John Marshall who suggested that it should be amplified and published for the use of others engaged on his-

* The date of printing of two books was not known and they have not been taken into account.

torical research. Needless to say it lays no claim to finality, although every effort has been made to render it as complete as possible.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks and gratitude to Sir John Marshall, who encouraged me to undertake this work, and whose aid and guidance have throughout been of inestimable value to me.

ZAFAR HASAN.

SIMLA ;

22nd July 1931.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR THE NAMES OF LIBRARIES.

Allahabad	=Public Library, Allahabad.
A. S. B.	=Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
Aligarh	=Library of the Muslim University, Aligarh.
Berlin	=Preussische Staats Bibliothek, Berlin.
B. M.	=British Museum, London (<i>vide</i> Catalogue of the Persian manuscripts in the British Museum, Vols. I-III and supplement by Dr. Charles Rieu, London, 1879-1895).
Bankipore	=Oriental Public Library, Bankipore (<i>vide</i> Catalogue of Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, Bankipore, Vols. VI and VII by Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Muqtadir, Patna 1918-21).
Bodleian	=Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Bühâr	=Bühâr Library at the Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Cambridge	=Library of the University of Cambridge.
Delhi	=Hardinge Library, Delhi.
I. O.	=Library of the India Office, London (<i>vide</i> Catalogue of Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office Vol. I by Dr. Hermann Ethe, Oxford, 1903; and Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts by E. Denison Ross and Edward G. Browne, 1902).
Lahore	=Public Library, Lahore.
Leiden	=Bibliothecae Academiae Lugduno-Batavae (<i>vide</i> Catalogue Codicum Orientalium Bibliothecae Academiae Lugduno-Batavae, Vol. I, II auctore R. P. A. Dozy Lugduni Batavorum 1851; Vol. III, IV auctoribus P. de Jong et M. J. de Goeje, <i>ibid</i> 1865, 1866; Vol. V, auctore M.Th. Houtsma, <i>ibid</i> 1887).
Manchester	=Rylands Library, Manchester.
Paris	=Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Punjab University	=Library of the Punjab University, Lahore
R. A. S.	=Library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, London.
Sarkar	=Private Library of Professor Sir Jadunath Sarkar.
Vienna	=Vienna Library.
Zafar Hasan	=Private library of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, the compiler of this List.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF WORKS ON THE MUSLIM HISTORY OF INDIA EXCLUDING THOSE RELATING TO THE INDEPENDENT PROVINCIAL MONARCHIES.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		PRINTED. GENERAL HISTORY.	
1	Ārāī sh-i-Maḥfil (آرایش محفل) by Mir Sher 'Alī.	Urdū translation of <i>Khulāṣat-ut-Tawārīkh</i> (خلاصة التواريخ), (see below No. 4).	Calcutta, 1808.
2	Ḥadīqat-ul-Aqālim (حديقة الاقاليم) by Murtaẓā Husain Bilgrāmī, completed in 1196 A.H. (1782 A.D.).	A geographical work containing a detailed description of seven climes with historical notices and a sketch of the history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	Naval Kishor Press, Lucknow, 1296 A.H. (1878-79 A.D.).
3	Jāmi'-ut-Tawārīkh (جامع التواريخ) by Qāzī Faqīr Muḥammad, compiled in 1250 A.H. (1834-35 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) Calcutta, 1836. (2) Lucknow, 1874.
4	<i>Khulāṣat-ut-Tawārīkh</i> (خلاصة التواريخ) by Sujān Rāi Bhandārī of Batāla, completed in the 40th year of the reign of Aurangzeb (1107 A.H.=1696 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the accession of Aurangzeb (1658 A.D.).	Published by Maulvi Zafar Ḥasan, the compiler of this list. Delhi, 1918.
5	Majma'-us-Salāṭīn (مجمع السلاطين) by ḡhaṣ Muḥammad Khān.	Makhdūmī Press, Bombay, 1279 A.H. (1862-63 A.D.).
6	Miftāḥ-ut-Tawārīkh (مفتاح التواريخ) by Thomas William Beale.	A collection of chronogrammatic dates relating to important events in Asia and especially in India from the introduction of the Hijra era to its 13th century.	Naval Kishor Press, Cawnpore, 1284 A.H. (1867-68 A.D.).
7	Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb (منتخب اللباب) by Muḥammad Hāshim Khāfi Khān, Circa 1145 A.H. (1732-33 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1869-74.
8	Muntakhab-ut-Tawārīkh (منتخب التواريخ) by 'Abd-ul-Qādir bin Malūk Shāh, Badāyūnī, completed in 1004 A.H. (1596 A.D.).	Ditto ditto	Ditto 1865-69.

2 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDO-MOSLEM HISTORY EXCLUDING PROVINCIAL MONARCHIES.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
GENERAL HISTORY—concl'd.			
9	Nigāristān (نگارستان) by Ahmad bin Muhammad, better known as Qāzi Ahmad Ghaffari, completed in 959 A.H. (1552 A.D.).	A collection of anecdotes and stories relating to various dynasties from the time of the Prophet Muhammad to the 10th century of Hijra era.	Bombay, 1245 A.H. (1829-30 A.D.) and 1275 A.H. (1858-59 A.D.).
10	Siyaṭ-ul-Mutāakhkhirin (سير المتأخرين) by Ghulām Husain completed in 1195 A.H. (1781 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) Calcutta, 1836. (2) Naval Kishor Press, Lucknow, 1283 A.H. (1866-67 A.D.) and 1304 A.H. (1886-87 A.D.).
11	Tabaqāt-i-Akbari (طبقات اکبري) also called Tabaqāt-i-Akbar Shāhi (طبقات اکبر شاهی) or Tārīkh-i-Nizāmī (تاریخ نظامی) by Nizām-ud-Din Ahmad, completed in 1002 A.H. (1593-94 A.D.).	A history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	Nāmi Press, Lucknow, 1875.
12	Tārīkh-i-Farišta (تاریخ فرشته) also called Gulshan-i-Ibrāhimi (گلشن ابراهیمی) or Tārīkh-i-Nauras Nāma (تاریخ نورس نامه) by Muhammad Qāsim Hindū Shāh, better known as Farišta, completed in 1015 A.H. (1606-07 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) Bombay and Poona, 1832. (2) Naval Kishor Press, Lucknow, 1281 A.H. (1864-65 A.D.) and 1323 A.H. (1905-06 A.D.).
13	Tārīkh-i-Jahānkuṣha-i-Juwaini (تاریخ جهانکشی جوینی) by Khwāja 'Alā-ud-Din 'Atā Malik Juwaini, completed in 658 A.H. (1260 A.D.).	History of the Mongols or Mughals from the rise of Chingiz Khān to the expedition of Halākū Khān against the Isma'ilis, 1256 A.D., with brief notices of India.	Gibb Memorial, London, 1912-16.
14	Tajziyat-ul-Amṣār wa Tazjiyat-ul-'A'sār (تجزیة الامصار و تزیة الاعصار) better known as Tārīkh-i-Waṣṣāf (تاریخ وصف) by 'Abdullah Waṣṣāf, circa 728 A.H. (1327-28 A.D.).	History of the Mongol or Mughal empire in Persia and of some contemporary sovereigns, including kings of Delhi, from 1258 to 1328 A.D.	Bombay, 1269 A.H. (1852-53 A.D.).
15	Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh (زبدة التواریخ) by 'Abd-ul-Karim, a munshī of the Persian office of the East India Company, date of composition not known.	An abridgment of Siyaṭ-ul-Mutāakhkhirin (سير المتأخرين) see above No. 10.	Calcutta, 1827.
GHAZNAVID DYNASTY.			
16	Ḥabīb-us-siyaṭ fi Akhbār-i-Afrād-ul-Baḥar (حبيب السير في اخبار افراد البحار) by Ghiyāṣ-ud-Din, better known as Khwānd Mir, completed in 930 A.H. (1523-24 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition, including an account of Ghaznavid and Ghori kings.	(1) Tehrān, 1271 A.H. (1854-55 A.D.). (2) Bombay, 1273 A.H. (1856-57 A.D.).

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
		<u>GHAZNAVID DYNASTY—concl'd.</u>	
17	Tārīkh-i-Mas'ūdi (تاريخ مسعودي) also called Jāmi' Tārīkh-i-Āl-i-Su- buktagin (جامع تاريخ آل سبكتگين) by Abd-ul-Fazl Muḥammad Baihaqī, completed in 451 A.H. (1059-60 A.D.).	A history of the reign of Mas'ūd the son of Maḥmūd from 421 A. H. (1030 A.D.) to 432 A.H. (1040 A.D.).	(1) Delhi, 1847. (2) Cairo, 1286 A. H. (1869-70 A.D.). (3) Bombay, 1290 A.H. (1873-74 A.D.).
18	Tārīkh-ul-Yamīni (تاريخ اليميني) or Kitāb-ul-Yamīni (كتاب اليميني) by Abū Naṣr Muḥammad 'Utbi, Circa 420 A.H. (1029-21 A.D.).	A history of the reign of Subuktagin and part of that of Maḥmūd to the year 410 A.H. (1019-20 A.D.).	Delhi, 1847.
19	Zain-ul-Akḥbār (زين الاخبار) by Abū Sa'īd 'Abd-ul-Ḥaī Gardezi, Circa 440 A.H. (1048 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of com- position, including an account of Gaznavid kings.	A portion of the work has been published by E. G. Browne Memorial Fund, England, 1928.
		<u>GHORID AND SLAVE DYNASTIES.</u>	
20	Al-Kāmil-fī-Tārīkh (الكامل في التاريخ) or Kāmil-ut-Tawārīkh (كامل التواريخ) by Shaikh Abūl Ḥasan 'Alī, better known as Ibn-i-Aṣīr, Circa 628 A.H. (1230-31 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of its com- positions with notices of Ghaznavid and Ghorid kings.	(1) Tornberg, 1867-74. (2) Bulaq, 1290 A.H. (1873-74 A.D.).
21	Qirān-us-Sa'dain (قران السعدين) by Amir Khusrāw, composed in 688 A.H. (1289 A.D.).	A poetical account of the meeting of Sultān Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Kaiqubād and his father Nāsir-ud-Dīn Bughrā Khān Sultān of Bengal, which took place in Delhi in the year 688 A.H.	(1) Lucknow, 1259-1261, A.H. (1843-45 A.D.). (2) Naval Kishor Press, 1302 A.H. (1884-85 A.D.). (3) Muslim University, Aligarh, 1918.
22	Rauzat-uṣ-Ṣafā fī Sirat-ul-Ambiyā wal Malūk wal Khulafā (روضة الصفا في سيرة الانبياء والملوك والخلفاء) by Muḥammad bin Khāwind Shāh, better known as Mir Khwānd, Circa 903 A.H. (1498 A.D.).	A general history from the earliest times to the date of its composition, including the accounts of Ghaznavid and Ghorid kings.	(1) Bombay, 1271 A.H. (1854-55 A.D.). (2) Tehran, 1270-74 A. H. (1853-57 A.D.).
23	Tabaqāt-i-Nāṣiri (طبقات ناصري) by Minhāj-i-Sirāj Juzjānī, com- pleted in 658 A.H. (1260 A.D.).	A general history from the earliest times to the date of its composition, treating especially the Ghorid and slave dynasties.	Asiatic Society of Ben- gal, Calcutta, 1864.
24	Tārīkh-i-Guzīda (تاريخ گزیده) by Ḥamdullah Musta'fi, completed in 730 A.H. (1329-30 A.D.).	A general history from the earliest times to the date of its composition, including the accounts of Ghaznavid and Ghorid kings.	Luzac & Co., London, 1910-13.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
KHALJĪ DYNASTY.			
25	<p>Khizr Khānī (خضر خانی) also called Dawalrānī Khizr Khān (داولرانی خضر خان) ‘Ishqīya (عشقیه) or ‘Ashiqā (عشیقہ) by Amīr Khusrāu, composed in 715 A.H. (1315-16 A.D.). Originally it consisted of 4,200 verses, but 319 lines were added to it after the death of Khizr Khān, which occurred about the year 718 A.H. (1318-19 A.D.).</p>	<p>A historical poem having for its main subject the love adventures of Khizr Khān, the son of ‘Alā-ud-Dīn Khaljī, with Deval Dī or Deval Rānī, the daughter of Rāi Karan of Gujrat. It also contains an account of the various conquests of ‘Alā-ud-Dīn Khaljī.</p>	<p>Muslim University, Aligarh, 1917.</p>
TUGHLAQ DYNASTY.			
26	<p>Rihlat-i-Ibn-i-Baṭūṭa (رحلت ابن بطوطه) by Shaiḡh Abū ‘Abdullah Muḥammad, commonly known as Ibn-i-Baṭūṭa, date of composition not known.</p>	<p>Travels of Ibn-i-Baṭūṭa who visited India in the reign of Muḥammad Tughlaq, dealing also with the history of the period.</p>	<p>Paris, 1853. (An urdu translation of the work has been published in India.).</p>
27	<p>Tārīkh-i-Fīroz Shāhī (تاریخ فیروز شاہی) by Ziyā-ud-Dīn Barnī, completed in 750 A.H. (1357 A.D.).</p>	<p>A history of the Sultans of Dehli from the accession of Ghiyās-ud-Dīn Balban to the 6th year of the reign of Fīroz Shāh.</p>	<p>Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1862.</p>
28	<p>Tārīkh-i-Fīroz Shāhī (تاریخ فیروز شاہی) by Shams Sirāj ‘Afif, <i>circa</i> 801 A.H. (1398-99 A.D.).</p>	<p>A history of the life and reign of Fīroz Shāh from 1351 to 1388 A.D.</p>	<p>Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1890.</p>
INVASION OF TIMUR.			
29	<p>‘Ajāib-ul-Maḡdūr fi Akhbār-i-Timūr (عجایب المقدور فی اخبار تیمور) also called Tārīkh-i-Timūri (تاریخ تیموری) by Shihāb-ud-Dīn Ahmad Anṣārī of Damishq, better known as Ibn-i-‘Arab Shāh.</p>	<p>A history of Timūr from the beginning of his life to his death.</p>	<p>Lahore, 1868.</p>
30	<p>Tūzūk-i-Timūri (توزوک تیموری) or Malfūzāt-i-Amīr Timūr (ملفوظات امیر تیمور) or Malfūzāt-i-Shāhib Qirān (ملفوظات صاحبقران) translated into Persian, as alleged, from a Turkish original by Mīr Abū Tālib-ul-Ḥusainī, who presented the translation to the Emperor Shāh-jahān about the year 1637 A.D. The authenticity of the Malfūzāt or memoirs is open to question.</p>	<p>Alleged autobiographical memoirs of Amīr Timūr from his 7th year to his death, which took place in 1405 A.D.</p>	<p>Fath-ul-Karīm Press, Bombay, 1307 A.H. (1189-90 A.D.).</p>

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
31	Zafar Nāma (ظفرنامه) by Maulānā Sharaf-ud-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī, completed in 828 A.H. (1424-25 A.D.).	INVASION OF TIMUR—concl'd. A history of Amīr Timūr from his birth to his death.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1887-88.
32	Jām-i-Jam (جام جم) by Sayyid Ahmad Khān, completed in 1255 A.H. (1839 A.D.).	MUGHAL DYNASTY. General. Chronological tables of forty-three kings of Delhi from the time of Amīr Timūr to the date of composition.	Agra, 1840.
33	Maāshir-i-Rahīmī (مائشیر رحیمی) by Muḥammad 'Abdul Bāqī Nāḥāwāndī, completed in 1025 A.H. (1616 A.D.).	A short history of India from the time of Ghaznavid kings to the reign of Jahāngīr with biographical details of Mirzā 'Abd-ur-Rahīm Khān Khān-i-Khānān and his ancestors.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1910.
34	Maāshir-ul-Umarā (مائشیر الامرا) by Ṣamsām-ud-Daula Shāhnawāz Khān Khawāfī Aurangābādī, composed in six years 1155-1160 A.H. (1742-47 A.D.).	Lives of great Amirs of the Indian empire from the beginning of Akbar's reign to the time of composition.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1888-91.
35	Mulakhkhaṣ-ut-Tawārīkh (ملخص التواريخ) by Farzand 'Alī-ul-Husainī, composed after Siyar-ul-Mutāakhkhirīn, which was completed in 1195 A.H. (1781 A.D.).	An abridgment of the Siyar-ul-Mutāakhkhirīn (سیر المتأخرین) (see above No. 10), from the time of Amīr Timūr to 1732 A.D.	Agra, 1247 A.H. (1931-32 A.D.).
36	Wāqī'āt-i-Bāburi (واقعات بابري) also called Tūzūk-i-Bāburi (تزرک بابري) by the Emperor Bābur, translated into Persian from the Turkish original by Mirzā 'Abdur-Rahīm Khān Khān-i-Khānān in 1589 A.D.	BĀBUR. Autobiographical memoirs of the Emperor Bābur.	(1) Malik-ul-Kutūb, Bombay, 1308 A.H. (1890-91 A.D.). (2) Gibb Memorial, London, 1905.
37	Aḥwāl-i-Humāyūn Pādshāh (احوال همایون پادشاه) by Gulbadan Begam, daughter of the Emperor Bābur, date of composition not known.	HUMĀYŪN. Memoirs of the Emperor Bābur and Humāyūn.	Oriental Translation Fund, London, 1902.
38	Āin-i-Akbarī (این اکبری) by Shaikh Abūl Fa'l, surnamed 'Allāmī, composed during the time of the Emperor Akbar.	AKBAR. A part of Akbar Nāma (اکبرنامه) containing institutes of Akbar, a detailed account of the royal establishment, statistics of the empire, etc.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1872-77.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
AKBAR—<i>concl'd.</i>			
39	Akbar Nāma (اکبر نامہ) by Shaikh Abūl Fazl, surnamed 'Allāmi, completed in 1004 A.H. (1596 A.D.).	History of the reign of Akbar, including an account of his predecessors.	(1) Lucknow, 1284 A.H. (1867-68 A.D.). (2) Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1877-86.
40	In shā'i Abūl Fazl (انشائي ابو الفضل) or Makātībāt-i-'Allāmi (مکتوبات علامي) letters written by Shaikh Abūl Fazl, surnamed 'Allāmi, and collected by 'Abd-us-Samad, son of 'Afzal Muḥammad, shortly after the death of the Shaikh, which occurred in 1011 A.H. (1602 A.D.).	A Collection of letters written in the name of the Emperor Akbar and also in author's own name.	(1) Calcutta, 1810. (2) Lucknow, 1262 A.H. (1845-46 A.D.) and 1280 A.H. (1863-64 A.D.). (3) Naval Kishor Press, Cawnpore, 1913 A.D.
JAHĀNGĪR.			
41	Iqbāl Nāma-i-Jahāngiri (اقبال نامہ جہانگیری) by Muḥammad Sharif, entitled Mu'tamad Khān, completed in 1029 A.H. (1619-20 A.D.).	History of the reign of Jahāngir from his accession to his death (third volume of the work, for the first two volumes see No. 202 under manuscripts).	(1) Lucknow, 1286 A.H. (1869-70 A.D.). (2) Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1865.
42	Jahāngir Nāma (جہانگیر نامہ) better known as Tūzūk-i-Jahāngiri (تہذک جہانگیری) written by the Emperor Jahāngir himself from his accession to the 17th year of his reign, continued under his supervision by Muḥammad Sharif entitled Mu'tamad Khān from that date to the beginning of the 19th year and re-edited afterwards by Muḥammad Hādī, who brought down the history to the end of Jahāngir's reign.	Memoirs of the Emperor Jahāngir	Published and printed by Sayyid Aḥmad Khān in his private press at Aligarh, 1864.
SHĀHJAHĀN.			
43	'Amal-i-Sāliḥ (عمل صالح) by Muḥammad Sāliḥ Kambū, completed in 1070 A.H. (1659-60 A.D.).	History of the Emperor Shāhjahān	In the course of publication by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
44	In shā-i-Mirzā Tāhīr Wahīd (انشائي مرزا طاهر رحید) by Tāhīr Wahīd.	A collection of letters addressed in the name of Shāh 'Abbās II of Persia to contemporary princes, Amirs and dignitaries, including Shāhjahān, Dārā Shikoh, Murād Baksh and Aurangzeb.	(1) Calcutta, 1826. (2) Lucknow, 1844.
45	Pād shāh Nāma (پادشاہ نامہ) by 'Abd-ul-Ḥamid Lāhauri, completed in 1057 A.H. (1047 A.D.).	An official history of Shāhjahān's reign from his accession (1628 A.D.) to the end of the 20th year of his reign (1647 A.D.).	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1867-68.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Where printed.
AURANGZEB.			
46	'Ālamgīr Nāma (عالمگیر نامہ) by Munshī Muḥammad Kāzim, son of Muḥammad Amin Qazvinī, <i>Circa</i> 1068 A.H. (1657 A.D.).	History of the first ten years of the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr, beginning with his departure from Aurangābād on Jamādā 1st 1068 A.H. (May 1658 A.D.) to the end of Rajab, 1078 A.H. (Jan. 1668 A.D.).	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1865-68.
47	Maāshir-i-'Ālamgīrī (مآثر عالمگیری) by Muḥammad Sāqī Mustafīd Khān, completed in 1122 A.H. (1710-11 A.D.).	History of the last forty years of the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr (1668-1707 A.D.), to which has also been prefixed a sketch of the first ten years of that emperor's reign abridged from the 'Ālamgīr Nāma of Muḥammad Kāzim (see No. 46).	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1870-71.
48	Waqāya'-i-Ni'mat Khān 'Āli (وقایع نعمت خان عالی) also called Waqāya'-i-Haidarābād (وقایع حیدرآباد) by Mirzā Nūr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, better known as Ni'mat Khān 'Āli (died in 1121 A.H.=1709-10 A.D.).	Journal of the siege of Haidarābād by Aurangzeb in 1097 A.H. (1686 A.D.).	(1) Lucknow, 1259 A.H. (1843-44 A.D.). (2) Naval Kishor Press, Cawnpore, 1901.
49	Ruqqa'āt-i-'Ālamgīrī (رقعات عالمگیری) by the emperor Aurangzeb.	A collection of letters addressed to princes, nobles of the court, etc.	(1) Lahore. (2) Naval Kishor Press, Lucknow.
SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR SHĀH.			
50	Jang Nāma (جنگ نامہ) by Mirzā Nūr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, better known as Ni'mat Khān 'Āli, (died in 1121 A.H.=1709-10 A.D.).	An account of the close of Aurangzeb's reign, and of the conflict of his two sons Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh and the prince Muḥammad 'Āzam.	(1) Lucknow, 1279 A.H. (1862-63 A.D.). (2) Naval Kishor Press, Cawnpore, 1884.
INVASION OF NĀDIR SHĀH.			
51	Tārīkh-i-Nādirī (تاریخ نادری) or Tārīkh-i-Jahānku Shā-i-Nādirī (تاریخ جهانگشائی نادری) by Mirzā Muḥammad Mahdī, <i>Circa</i> 1171 A.H. (1757 A.D.).	History of Nādir Shāh from his rise to his death.	Haidari Press, Bombay, 1293 A.H. (1876-77 A.D.).
INVASION OF AHMAD SHĀH DURRĀNĪ OR ABDĀLĪ.			
52	Wāqī'āt-i-Durrānī (واقعات درانی) by Muḥammad 'Abd-ur-Rahmān, date of composition not known.	History of the Durrānī dynasty from the rise of Ahmad Shāh to the death of Shāh Shujā in 1257 A.H. (1841-42 A.D.).	Cawnpore.
SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.			
53	Shāh 'Ālam Nāma (شاه عالم نامہ) by Ghulam 'Alī Khān, <i>Circa</i> 1203 A.H. (1788 A.D.).	History of Shāh 'Ālam II with an account of the previous reign from the deposition of Ahmad Shāh in 1754 A.D.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1912.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
MANUSCRIPTS.			
GENERAL HISTORY.			
54	Afṣah-ul-Akḥbār (افصح الاخبار) by Muḥammad Bāqir Ināyat-Ullah, Circa 1037 A.H. (1627 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the accession of Shāhjahān (1628 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. I, p. 121, No. Or. 138.
55	Aḥsan-ut-Tawārīkh (احسن التواريخ) also called Muntakḥab-ut-Tawārīkh (منتخب التواريخ) by Ḥasan bin Muḥammad-ul-Khāki- ush-Shirāzi, said to have been com- pleted on the 20th Rajab, 1019 A.H. (1610 A.D.) but contains some later additions in which 1021 A.H. (1612- 13 A.D.) is related as the current year.	A general history of the east from the earliest times to 1612 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 886, No. Or. 1649, (2) Lahore.
56	Aḥwāl-i-Rājahāi Hindūstān (احوال راجهای هندوستان) author's name and date of composi- tion not known, but the account contained in this treatise is stated to have been taken from Rauzat-ut- Tāhirin.	A short tract dealing with the early Rājas of India down to the defeat of Rāi Pithūrā by Shihāb-ud-Din Ghori.	I. O., Etke, Column 87, No. 204.
57	Akḥbārāt-i-Hind (اخبارات هند) by Muḥammad Rizā, completed in 1264 A.H. (1847-48 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to 1848 A.D., includ- ing a minute account of the period of dissolution of the Mughal empire.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 914, No. Or. 1726.
58	Akḥbār-i-Muḥabbat (اخبار محبت) by Muḥabbat Khān, Circa 1186 A.H. (1772-73 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to 1772 A.D., the appendix containing an account until the accession of Akbar Shāh II, 1806 A.D.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 911, No. Or. 1714.
59	Anfa'-ul-Akḥbār (انفع الاخبار) by Muḥammad Amin bin Daulat Muḥammad-ul-Ḥusaini-ul-Bālīhī, composed in 1036 A.H. (1626-27 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of com- position, the extract in the British Museum relating chiefly to the reign of Jahāngir.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1023, No. Or. 1761.
60	Ashraf-ut-Tawārīkh (اشرف التواريخ) by Kīshan Diyāl Khatri of Dehli, completed in 1826 A.D.	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of com- position.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1026, No. Or. 1763, III.
61	'Azīm-ut-Tawārīkh (عظیم التواريخ) compiled by several Collaborators at the instance of Nawāb Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Bahādur Zulfiqār Jang, the ruler of Carnatic, but remained unfinished on account of the death of the Nawab on the 12th Nov. 1825.	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of com- position.	I. O., Etke, Column 162, No. 430.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<i>GENERAL HISTORY—contd.</i>			
62	<p>Bahr-ul-Mawwāj (بحر المواجه) by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Anṣārī, completed in 1209 A.H. (1794-95 A.D.), but the account of Durrānis is brought down to 1211 A.H. (1796-97 A.D.).</p>	<p>A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition, but containing a reference to India only in connection with the account of Ghaznavid and Ghori kings, Timūr and his descendants and Nādir Shāh and Ahmad Shāh Abdālī.</p>	<p>B. M., Vol. III, p. 1025, No. Or. 1762, XII.</p>
63	<p>Burhān-ul-Futūḥ (برهان الفتح) by Muḥammad 'Alī bin Muḥammad Sādiq-ul-Husani, completed in 1148 A.H. (1735-36 A.D.).</p>	<p>A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.</p>	<p>B. M., Vol. III, p. 893, No. Or. 1884.</p>
64	<p>Chahār Chaman (چهار چمن) by Daulat Rāi, composed in 1225 A.H. (1810-11 A.D.).</p>	<p>A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.</p>	<p>Lahore.</p>
65	<p>Chahār Gulshan (چهار گلشن) by Rāi Chatarman, composed in 1173 A.H. (1759-60 A.D.) but its final arrangement was carried out by the author's grandson, Rāi Bhān Munshī, who added to it a short preface dated 1204 A.H. (1789-90 A.D.).</p>	<p>A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.</p>	<p>(1) Aligarh. (2) B. M., Vol. III, p. 909, No. Or. 1719. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 17, No. 542. (4) Delhi. (5) Manchester. (6) Sarkar. (7) Zafar Ḥasan.</p>
66	<p>Chahār Gulzar-i-Shujā'ī (چهار گلزار شجاعی) by Harcharan Dās, <i>Circa</i> 1201 A.H. (1786-87 A.D.).</p>	<p>A general history of India from the earliest times to 1786 A.D.</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 912, No. Or. 1732. (2) Punjab University.</p>
67	<p>Farḥat-un-Nāzirīn (فرحت النازرین) by Muḥammad Aslam, completed in 1184 A.H. (1770-71 A.D.).</p>	<p>A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 131, No. Add. 6942. (2) Manchester. (3) Paris, No. 550.</p>
68	<p>Ḥadiqat-uṣ-Ṣafā (حديقة الصفی) by Yūsuf 'Alī bin Ghulam 'Alī Khān, completed in 1184 A.H. (1770-71 A.D.).</p>	<p>A general history of India from the earliest times to 1173 A.H. (1759-60 A.D.).</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 872, No. Or. 165, II. (2) Bodleian. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 68, No. 480.</p>
69	<p>Haft Iqlīm (هفت اقلیم) by Amīn Ahmad Rāzī, completed in 1002 A.H. (1593-94 A.D.).</p>	<p>A large collection of biographical notices geographically arranged, including historical account of India from the earliest times to Akbar's reign.</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 335, No. Or. 203. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 196, No. 636. (3) A. S. B. (4) Bodleian. (5) I. O., Ette, Column 380, No. 724.</p>
70	<p>Haft Gulshan-i-Muḥammad Shāhi (هفت گلشن محمد شاهي) by Muḥammad Hādī, entitled Kāmwar Khān, <i>Circa</i> 1132 A.H. (1719-20 A.D.).</p>	<p>A general history of India from the earliest times to Babur.</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 908, No. Or. 1795. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 15, No. 541. (3) Berlin, No. 494. (4) I. O., Ette, Column 147, No. 394.</p>

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
GENERAL HISTORY— <i>contd.</i>			
71	Ḥaḡiqathā-i-Hindūstān (حقیقۃ ہندوستان) by Lachhmi Narāyan Shafiq, completed in 1204 A.H. (1790 A.D.).	Topographical account of the <i>Sūbas</i> of Hindūstān and the Deccan, including a sketch of history of the Muslim Sultāns of India from Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Muḥammad Bin Sām to Shāh 'Ālam II.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 238, No. Or. 205. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 19, No. 19. (3) I. O., Etke, Column 161, No. 426.
72	Intikḥāb-i-Muntakḥab (انتخاب منتخب) or Intikḥāb-i-Muntakḥab-ut-Tawārīkh (انتخاب منتخب التواریخ) by 'Abd-ush-Shakūr, completed in 1084 A.H. (1673-74 A.D.).	An abridgment of Muntakḥab-ut-Tawārīkh (منتخب التواریخ) of Muḥammad Yūsuf bin Shāikh Rahmat-Ullah (<i>vide</i> No. 96), covering the period from the earliest times to the accession of Shāhjahān, 1628 A.D.	I. O., Etke, Column 47, No. 123.
73	Irshād-ul-Wuzarā (ارشاد الوزرا) by Ṣadr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, written during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh (1719-1748 A.D.).	Short notices on celebrated Wazirs who flourished in the east from the earliest times to the period of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 338, No. Or. 233.
74	Jama'-i-Kāmil baqa'id-i-gosht-wāra-i-ūbajāt-i-Hind-u-Dakan wa tafsil-i-Parganāt-i-Šūbajāt-i-Dakan (جمع کامل بقید گوشواره و تافسیل پراگنات مرآت دکن) by Jagjiwan Dās.	Statistical account of the various provinces and districts of Hindūstān and Deccan in general and of the latter in particular.	I. O., Etke, Column 166, No. 434.
75	Jannāt-ul-Firdaus (جنات الفردوس) by Mirzā Muḥammad, composed in 1126 A.H. (1714 A.D.).	Chronological tables of the history of the east from the rise of Islām to 1714 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 138, No. Or. 144. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 62, No. 478.
76	Lubb-us-Siyar wa Jahān Numā (لب السیر و جهان نما) by Mirzā Abū Ṭālib Londoni, completed in 1208 A.H. (1793-94 A.D.).	A universal history from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 895, No. Or. 1871.
77	Lubb-ut-Tawārīkh-i-Hind (لب التواریخ ہند) by Rāi Bindrāban, composed in 1106 A.H. (1694-95 A.D.).	A general history of India from the time of Sultān Shihāb-ud-Dīn Ghori to 1690 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 228, No. Add. 26 251. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 135, No. 358. (3) A. S. B. (4) Bodleian. (5) Lahore. (6) Manchester. (7) Paris, No. 543. (8) Zafar Ḥasan.
78	Ma'dan-i-Akhbār-i-Aḥmadi (معادن اخبار احمدی) by Aḥmad bin Bahbal, composed in the reign of Jahāngīr, <i>circa</i> 1028 A.H. (1614 A.D.).	A general history of the east in two volumes, the first volume in the British Museum from the earliest time to Ibrāhīm Lodi and the second volume in the India Office comprising the history of the Chaghatai dynasty and the rulers of India from Tīmūr to Jahāngīr.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 888, No. Or. 1766. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 46, No. 121.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
GENERAL HISTORY— <i>contd.</i>			
79	Majālis-us-Salāṭīn (مجالس السلاطين) by Muḥammad Sharif, completed in 1038 A.H. (1628-29 A.D.).	A history of India from Muslim conquest to the accession of Shāhjahān (1628 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 906, No. Or. 1903.
80	Majāmi'-ul-Akḥbār (مجامع الاخبار) or Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Sharif Waqū'ī (تاريخ محمد شريف واقعي) by Muḥammad Sharif-ul- usainī known as Waqū'ī, Circa 1000 A.H. (1591-92 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	I. O., Etthe, Column 42, No. 119.
81	Majma'-ul-Akḥbār (مجمع الاخبار) by Harsukh Rāi, completed in 1220 A.H. (1805-06 A.D.).	A universal history from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 896, No. Or. 1624.
82	Majma'-ul-Mulūk (مجمع الملوك) one of the volumes of Baḥr-ul-Zakhkhār (بحر الزخار) by Muḥammad Riḡā Tabāṭabāi, Circa 1260 A.H. (1844 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the reign of Rafī'-ud-Daula or Shāhjahān II (1719 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1014, No. Or. 1743, II, 3, and p. 1053, No. Or. 1058, XII, 1 (extract only).
83	Makhzan-ul-Jawāhar (مخزن الجواهر) by Muḥammad Sādiq surnamed Akhtar, composed in 1263. A.H. (1847 A.D.).	A mere abridgment of Oriental history consisting of enumeration of reigns without any original matter, the Timurides of India being the only dynasty brought down to author's time.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 900, No. Or. 1784.
84	Mawāhir-ul-Hind (مواهير الهند) name of the author not known, composed in 1186 A.H. (1772-73 A.D.).	An account of Indian coins with their legends and historical notices from the Hindū period to Muḥammad Shāh, including the coins of Aḥmad Shāh, Sikhs, Nepāl and the Deccan as well as a history of Nādir Shāh from his rise to his departure from India.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 916, No. Or. 1917.
85	Mihāk-us-Sulūk wa Miṣqalat-un-Nufūs (محک السلوك ومسئلة النفوس) author's name not known, but he is learnt to have once been a companion of the prince Muḥammad Mu'a'zzam, afterwards Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh II, completed in 1133 A.H. (1720-21 A.D.).	A curious work on general history intermixed with theological and esoteric discussions, from the earliest times to the accession of Muḥammad Shāh (1719 A.D.).	I. O., Etthe, Column 52, No. 129.
86	Mirāt-i-Āftāb Numā (مرآت آفتاب نما) by 'Abd-ur-Rahmān, entitled Shāh-nawāz Khān, completed in 1218 A.H. (1803-04 A.D.).	A general history of the east with biographical and geographical accounts from the earliest times to the 45th year of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam (1803 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 131, No. Add. 16697. (2) A. S. B. (3) Aligarh. (4) Bodleian. (5) Delhi. (6) R. A. S. (7) Zafar Ḥasan. (8) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 71, No. 481.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
GENERAL HISTORY— <i>contd.</i>			
87.	Mirāt-ul-'Ālam (مرآت العالم) by Muḥammad Bakhtāwar Khān, completed according to the statement of the author in 1078 A.H. (1667-68 A.D.), but some historical accounts and biographical notices are brought down as late as 1094 A.H. (1683 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 125, No. Add. 7657. (2) I. O., Etthe, Column 47, No. 124. (3) Aligarh. (4) A. S. B. (5) Bodleian. (6) R. A. S. (7) Manchester. (8) Buhar. (9) State Library, Rampur. (10) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 55, No. 477. (11) Zafar Ḥasan.
88	Mirāt-i-Giti Numā (مرآت گیتی نما) by 'Abdul Karim Muḥṣṭāq, completed in 1263 A.H. (1846 A.D.).	A work on geography with historical accounts of India and its <i>ṣūbas</i> from the earliest times to the date of composition, including a detailed notice on Dehli and its principal monuments.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 994, No. Or. 1891. (2) State Library, Alwar.
89	Mirāt-i-Jahān Numā (مرآت جهان نما) by Shaiḥ Muḥammad Baqā, Circa 1094 A.H. (1683 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 890, No. Or. 199. (2) I. O., Etthe, Column p. 49, No. 126. (3) A. S. B.
90	Mirāt-ul-Bilād (مرآت البلاد) by Ḥaṣim 'Alī Rizvi, completed in 1235 A.H. (1819-20 A.D.).	A geographical work, treating more especially of India and including copious historical notices from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 428, No. Or. 202.
91	Mirāt-ul-Hind (مرآت الهند) by Muḥammad Laṭīf son of Muḥammad 'Alī, composed after the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb.	Revenue tables of the <i>ṣūbas</i> of Hindūstān.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 55, No. 83.
92	Mirāt-uṣ-Ṣafā (مرآت الصفا) by Muḥammad 'Alī, composed in 1179 A.H. (1765-66 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 129, Nos. Add. 6539 and 6540.
93	Mizān-i-Dānīsh (میزان دانش) by Anand rūp, composed in 1182 A.H. (1768-69 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 910, No. Or. 1689.
94	Mujmal-i-Mufaṣṣal (مجموع مفصل) by Muḥammad Barāri bin Muḥammad Jamshaid, composed in 1005 A.H. (1654-55 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the beginning of the eleventh century Hijra.	A. S. B., p. 13, No. 43.
95	Mukhtaṣar-i-Yūl (مختصر یول) by 'Aziz-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, composed in 1218 A.H. (1803-04 A.D.).	A history of the Sultāns of Dehli and the Timurides from their origin to Shāh 'Ālam II.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 238, No. Add. 16712.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<i>GENERAL HISTORY—contd.</i>			
96	Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh (منتخب التواريخ) by Muḥammad Yūsuf bin Shaikh Rahmat Ullah of Atak, completed in 1056 A.H. (1647 A.D.).	A universal history from the earliest times to the accession of Shahjahān (1628 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 122, No. Add. 16695. (2) Buhar. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 50, No. 476.
97	Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh (منتخب التواريخ) by Jagjiwan Dās, completed in 1120 A.H. (1708-09 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 231, No. Add. 26253.
98	Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh (منتخب التواريخ) by Sadā Sukh, Circa 1234 A.H. (1818-19 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 914, No. Or. 1698.
99	Rājāwālī (راجاوالی) by Banvālī Dās, surnamed Walī, who was a <i>munsif</i> in the service of the prince Dārā Shikoh, and continued by a later editor to 1173 A.H. (1759-60 A.D.).	A chronological sketch of the rulers of India from the early Rājas to Shāh 'Ālam II, who ascended the throne in 1759 A.D.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 916, No. Or. 1688. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 87, No. 205.
100	Rāj Suhāwālī (راج سہاوالی) by Munshi Hī Rām or Hanī Rām, son of Dhani Rām, Circa 1207 A.H. (1792 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition together with statistical tables of the <i>Śūbas</i> of Hindūstān.	I. O., Etke, Column 88, No. 208.
101	Rauzat-ut-Tāhīrīn (روضۃ الطاهرین) by Tāhīr Muḥammad Ḥasan 'Imād-ud-Dīn bin Sultān 'Alī Sabzwārī, Circa 1014 A.H. (1606-07 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 119, No. Or. 168. (2) Buhar. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 18, No. 456.
102	Sa'ādat-i-Jāwīd (سعادت جاوید) or Tārīkh-i-Sa'ādat-i-Jāwīd (تاریخ سعادت جاوید) by Harnām Singh Nāmī, Circa 1221 A.H. (1806 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 913, No. Or. 1820.
103	Ṣaḥīḥ-ul-Akhbār (صحیح الاخبار) by Sarūp Chand Khatrī, compiled in 1209 A.H. (1794-95 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1031, No. Or. 1843, II (only an extract).
104	Ṣubḥ-i-Ṣādiq (صبح صادق) by Muḥammad Ṣādiq, Circa 1048 A.H. (1638-39 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 889, No. Or. 1728. (2) Bodleian. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 45, No. 471.
105	Tafṣīl-i-Salāṭīn-i-Dehli (تفصیل سلاطین دہلی) name of the author and the date of composition not known.	Short notes on the Emperors of Dehli from 602 to 968 A.H. (1206-1561 A.D.).	I. O., Etke, Column 155, No. 412.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
GENERAL HISTORY— <i>contd.</i>			
106	Tanqīḥ-ul-Akḥbār (التنقيح الاخبار) by Mullā Muḥammad Māh, began in 1117 A.H. (1705-06 A.D.) and finished Circa 1125 A.H. (1713 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	I. O., Etke, Column 51, No. 127.
107	Tārīkh-i-Alfi (تاریخ الفی) by Mullā Ahmad of Thatta, and continued after his death by Ja'far Beg Aṣaf Khān, commenced by Akbar's orders in 993 A.H. (1585 A.D.) and finished in 997 A.H. (1588-89 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the death of the Prophet Muḥammad to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 117, No. Add. 16681. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 39, No. 110. (3) A. S. B. (4) Manchester.
108	Tārīkh-i-Banākīti (تاریخ بنا کیتی) or Rauzat-i-Uhl Albāb fī Tawārīkh-ul-Akābir wal Ansāb (روضۃ اولی الابواب فی تواریخ الاکابر والانساب) by Abū Sulaiman Dāūd bin Abīl Faḥl Muḥammad-ul-Banākīti, completed in 717 A.H. (1317-18 A.D.).	A general history from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 79, No. Add. 7626. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 9, No. 18. (3) Bodleian. (4) Leiden, Cat. Cod. Or., Vol. V, p. 228. (5) Vienna. (6) R. A. S. (7) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 9, No. 452.
109	Tārīkh-i-Elchī-i-Nizām Shāh (تاریخ ایلچی نظام شاہ) by Khurshāh bin Qubād-ul-Husaini, composed in 971 A.H. (1563-64 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 107, No. Add. 23513.
110	Tārīkh-i-Ganjīna (تاریخ گنجینہ) author's name not known, Circa 1078 A.H. (1667-68 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to 1042 A.H. (1642-43 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1027, No. Or. 1763, XV (only an extract).
111	Tārīkh-i-Hākīmān-i-Hind (تاریخ حاکمان ہند) or Tārīkh-i-Rājahān-i-Hind (تاریخ راجہائی ہند) author's name not known, completed in 1018 A.H. (1609-10 A.D.).	A short abridgment of the history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	I. O., Etke, Column 118, No. 303.
112	Tārīkh-i-Haqqī (تاریخ حقّی) by 'Abd-ul-Haq Haqqī of Dehli, Circa 1008 A.H. (1599 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 223, No. 26210. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 8, No. 537. (3) R. A. S. (4) Zafar Hasan.
113	Tārīkh-i-Hindī (تاریخ ہندی) by Rustam 'Alī, completed in 1154 A.H. (1741-42 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to 1153 A.H.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 909, No. Or. 1628.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
GENERAL HISTORY—contd.			
114	Tārīkh-i-Ibrāhīmī (تاریخ ابراهیمی) also called Tārīkh-i-Humāyūnī (تاریخ همایونی) by Ibrāhīm bin Jarīr, <i>Circa</i> 957 A.H. (1550 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) I. O., Etke, Column 33, No. 104. (2) Bodleian.
115	Tārīkh-i-Jidwālī (تاریخ جدولی) by Muṣṭafā, originally compiled about 1060 A.H. (1650 A.D.) but amplified subsequently by another compiler.	Chronological table from legendary times to 1108 A.H. (1696-97 A.D.).	A. S. B.
116	Tārīkh-i-Mamālīk-i-Hindūstān (تاریخ ممالک هندوستان) or Tārīkh-i-Mamālīk-i-Hind (تاریخ ممالک هند) by Ghulām Bāsīt, composed in 1196 A. H. (1782 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 237, No. Add. 27250. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 1534, No. 2835.
117	Tārīkh-i-Mufazzzālī (تاریخ مفضلی) by Sayyid Mufazzzal Khān, probably composed during the reign of Farrukhsiyar (1713-1719 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the reign of Farrukhsiyar.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 892, No. Or. 1836 (incomplete).
118	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammadi (تاریخ محمدی) by Muḥammad Bihāmīd Khān, completed in 842 A.H. (1438-39 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the time of the Prophet Muḥammad to the date of composition with special reference to India.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 84, No. Or. 137.
119	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammadi (تاریخ محمدی) by Muḥammad bin Rustam, completed in 1190 A.H. (1776-77 A.D.).	A Muhammadan chronicle, containing brief notices of political events and of the death of celebrated men in chronological order from the beginning of Hijra era to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 895, No. Or. 1824.
120	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Shāhī (تاریخ محمد شاه) commonly called Nādir-uz-Zamānī (نادر الزمانی) by Khushhal Chand, composed in 1154 A.H. (1741-42 A.D.).	A general history of India from the earliest times to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 128, No. Add. 24027. (2) Lahore. (3) Berlin, No. 495.
121	Tārīkh-i-Ṣadr-i-Jahān (تاریخ صدر جهان) by Faizullah Ṣadr-i-Jahān, composed about 907 A.H. (1501-02 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the 9th century Hijra.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 86, No. Add. 7629. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 23, No. 462.
122	Tawārīkh Nāma-i-Shāhān-i-Hindūstān (تواریخ نامه شاهان هندوستان)	A general history of the Pathān kings of India.	Lahore.
123	Tazkirat-ul-Mulūk (تذکرۃ الملوک) by Yahyā Khān, <i>Circa</i> 1149 A.H. (1736-37 A.D.).	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	I. O., Etke, Column 154, No. 409.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<i>GENERAL HISTORY—concl'd.</i>			
124	<p>Tuḥfat-ul-Hind (تحفة الهند) by Lāl Rām, son of Rāi Dūla Rām, composed in 1148 A. H. (1735-36 A.D.).</p>	A general history of India from the earliest times to the reign of Farrukhsiyar, including an account of the early kings of Persia.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 236, Nos. Add. 6583 and 6584.
125	<p>Tuḥfat-ul-Kirām (تحفة الكرام) by Mir 'Alī Sher Qānī' of Thatta, completed in 1181 A.H. (1767-68 A.D.).</p>	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 846, No. Add. 21589. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 64, No. 479.
126	<p>Yādgar-i-Bahāduri (یادگار بہادری) by Bahādūr Singh, completed in 1249 A.H. (1833-34 A.D.).</p>	An encyclopædia of history, biography, arts and sciences dealing with the period from the earliest times to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 897, Nos. Or. 1652 and 1653.
127	<p>Zikr-i-Mulūk (ذکر ملوک) also called Tārīkh-i-Haqqī (تاریخ حقّی) by Shaikh 'Abd-ul-Haq Haqqī of Dehlī (see No. 112) with a Takmila (تکمیلہ) by Muḥammad Rafī' ud-Dīn Khān of Moradabad, the latter composed in 1194 A.H. (1780 A.D.).</p>	Tārīkh-i-Haqqī is a general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the reign of Akbar, but the Takmila, which presumably gives it the new name of Zikr-i-Mulūk, goes down to the date of its composition.	Zafar Hasan.
128	<p>Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh (زبدة التواريخ) by Ḥaidar bin 'Alī Husainī Rāzī, completed in 1026 A.H. (1617 A.D.).</p>	A general history of the east with an account of India from the earliest times to the reign of Nāsir-ud-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh (1246-1265 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 887, No. Or. 1909. (2) Berlin.
129	<p>Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh (زبدة التواريخ) by Nūr-ul-Haq, Circa 1014 A.H. (1605 A.D.).</p>	A general history of India from the Muhammadan conquest to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 224, No. Add. 10580. (2) I. O., Etne, Column 112, No. 290. (3) Berlin, No. 471. (4) Paris No. 535. (5) Lahore. (6) Manchester.
<i>GHAZNAVID DYNASTY.</i>			
130	<p>Amīnī (امینی) a Persian translation of Tārīkh-ul-Yamīnī (تاریخ الیمینی) of Utbī by Muḥammad Karāmat 'Alī of Dehlī.</p>	See Tārīkh-ul-Yamīnī, No. 18.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 900, No. Or. 1888.
131	<p>Maāsir-ul-Mulūk (مآثر الملوك) by Ghiyās-ud-Dīn, better known as Khwānd Mir.</p>	A work treating of the institutions, foundations and wise sayings of kings together with a general Muslim history from Umayyads to Ghaznavids.	B. M., Supplement, p. 18, No. 29.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<u>GHAZNAVID DYNASTY—concl'd.</u>			
132	Nizām-ut-Tawārīkh (نظم التواريخ) by Nāsir-ud-Dīn Abū Sa'id 'Abdullah Baizāwī, Circa 674 A.H. (1275 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition including a short account of Ghaznavid kings.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 823, No. Add. 16703.
133	Tarjuma-i-Yamīnī (ترجمه یمینی) a Persian translation of Tarīkh-ul-Yamīnī (تاريخ الیمینی) of 'Utbī by Abū-sh-Sharf Nāṣih.	See Tarīkh-ul-Yamīnī No. 18	B. M., Vol. I, p. 157, No. Add. 24950.
134	Waṣāyā-i-Nizām-ul-Mulk (وصایای نظام الملک) by Nizām-ul-Mulk Tūsi, composed about the 9th century Hijra (15th century A.D.).	Counsels of Nizām-ud-Dīn to his son, Fakhr-ul-Mulk, respecting the responsibilities of the Vazārat, illustrated by incidents of his own life and various historical anecdotes, including a few of the stories relating to the reign of Ghaznavid kings.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 446, No. Or. 256.
<u>GHORID AND SLAVE DYNASTIES.</u>			
135	Jāmi'-ul-Hikāyāt (جامع الحکایات) by Muḥammad 'Aufi, Circa 1229.	A collection of historical stories and anecdotes together with a preface containing an account of the siege of Bhakkar and the defeat of Nāsir-ud-Dīn Qabācha by Nizām-ul-Mulk Junaidī, the Vazir of Iltutmish.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 749, No. Add. 16862.
136	Nusakh-i-Jahānārā (نسخ جهان آرا) by Ahmad bin Muḥammad, better known as Qāzī Ahmad Ghaffārī, composed in 972 A.H. (1564-65 A.D.).	A general history of the east from the earliest times to the date of composition, including an account of Ghaznavid, Ghorid and Slave kings.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 111, No. Or. 141. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 34, No. 106.
137	Tāj-ul-Maāshir (تاج المآثر) by Ḥasan Nizāmī commenced in 602 A.H. (1205-06 A.D.).	A history of the empire of Dehli from 1191 to 1217 A.D.	(1) A. S. B. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 89, No. 209. (3) B. M., Vol. I, p. 239, No. Add. 7623.
138	Tuḥfat-uṣ-Ṣighar (تحفة الصغير) by Amīr Khusrāu, composed from 665 A.H. (1266-67 A.D.) to 669 A.H. (1270-71 A.D.).	The first Divān of Amīr Khusrāu containing poems in praise of Ghiyāṣ-ud-Dīn Balban, his son Khān-i-Shahīd and some great personages of Balban's court.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 609, No. Add. 21104, I. (2) Bankipore, Vol. I, p. 176, No. 125, I. (3) I. O., Etke, Column 688, No. 1186.
139	Wasf-ul-Ḥayāt (وصف الحیات) by Amīr Khusrāu composed from 670 A.H. (1271-72 A.D.) to 684 A.H. (1295-86 A.D.).	The second Divān of Amīr Khusrāu, containing poems in praise of Khān-i-Shahīd, Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Kaiqubād, etc.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 610, No. Add. 21104, II. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 688, No. 1186.
<u>KHALJĪ DYNASTY.</u>			
140	Baqīya Naqīya (بقية نقيه) by Amīr Khusrāu, composed a few years before his death, which occurred in 725 A.H. (1325 A.D.).	The fourth Divān of Amīr Khusrāu containing poems addressed to 'Alā-ud-Dīn Khaljī, his son Khizr Khān, Quṭab-ud-Dīn Mubārak Shāh and various Amirs of his court.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 610, No. Add. 21104, IV. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 688, No. 1186.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<u>KHALJI DYNASTY—concl'd.</u>			
141	<p><u>Ghurrat-ul-Kamāl</u> (غرّة الكمال) by Amīr <u>Khusrau</u>, composed from 685 A.H. (1286-87 A.D.) to 693 A.H. (1293-94 A.D.).</p>	<p>The third Divān of Amīr <u>Khusrau</u> containing poems in praise of Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Kaiqubād, Jalāl-ud-Dīn Fīroz Shāh, Rukn-ud-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh, 'Alā-ud-Dīn <u>Khalji</u>, etc.</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 610, No. Add. 21104, III, p. 613, No. Add. 25807, VI, and p. 614 No. Add. 23549. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 688, No. 1186. (3) Bankipore, Vol. I, p. 179, No. 125, II.</p>
142	<p><u>Khazāin-ul-Futūh</u> (خزائن الفتح) or <u>Tārīkh-i-'Alāi</u> (تاریخ علائی) by Amīr <u>Khusrau</u>, date of composition not known.</p>	<p>A history of the reign of 'Alā-ud-Dīn <u>Khalji</u> from his accession in 695 A.H. (1296 A.D.) to 711 A.H. (1311 A.D.).</p>	<p>B. M., Vol. I, p. 240, No. Add. 16838.</p>
143	<p><u>Miftāh-ul-Futūh</u> (مفتاح الفتح) by Amīr <u>Khusrau</u>, composed in 690 A.H. (1291 A.D.).</p>	<p>A historical poem containing an account of the campaigns of Jalāl-ud-Dīn Fīroz Shāh <u>Khalji</u> from his accession in 689 A.H. (1290 A.D.) to his return to Dehli in 690 A.H. (1291 A.D.).</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 612, No. Add. 21104, VI. (2) Bankipore, Vol. I, p. 180, No. 125, II. (3) I. O., Ethe, Column 688, No. 1186.</p>
144	<p><u>Nuh Sipīhr</u> (نه سپهر) by Amīr <u>Khusrau</u>, completed in 718 A.H. (1318 A.D.).</p>	<p>A poetical description of the court of Qutb-ud-Dīn Mubārak Shāh with an account of the principal events of his reign.</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 612, No. Add. 21104. (2) I. O., Ethe Column 705, No. 1218.</p>
<u>TUGHLAQ DYNASTY.</u>			
145	<p><u>Futūḥāt-i-Fīroz Shāhi</u> (فتوحات فیروز شاهی) by the Emperor Fīroz Shāh.</p>	<p>A brief summary of the religious and public works of the Emperor Fīroz Shāh.</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 920, No. Or. 2039 (appendix). (2) Zafar Hasan.</p>
146	<p><u>Nihāyat-ul-Kamāl</u> (نهایت الکمال) by Amīr <u>Khusrau</u>, Circa 725 A.H. (1325 A.D.).</p>	<p>The fifth Divān of Amīr <u>Khusrau</u>, containing an elegy on the death of Sultān Qutab-ud-Dīn Mubārak Shāh (1320 A.D.) and several poems addressed to Ghiyās-ud-Dīn Tughlaq and to his son and presumptive heir Fakh-ud-Dīn Ulugh Khān together with a poem on the festive entrance of the latter into Dehli after his accession as Muḥammad Shāh (1325).</p>	<p>(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 613, No. Add. 25807, VII. (2) Bankipore, Vol. I, p. 183, No. 125, III and p. 184, No. 126.</p>
147	<p><u>Sīrat-i-Fīroz Shāhi</u> (سیرت فیروز شاهی) completed in 772 A.H. (1370-71 A.D.), author's name not known.</p>	<p>A short history of the early part of the reign of Fīroz Shāh together with a detailed account of his virtues and attainments as well as of the works of public utility executed by him.</p>	<p>(1) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 28, No. 547. (2) Sarkar. (3) Muḥammad Ḥamid. Quraishi, Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.</p>

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
INVASION OF TIMŪR.			
148	Malfūzāt-i-Sāhib Qirān (مافوظات صاحبقران) supposed to have been written by Amir Timūr, translated originally into Persian by Mir Abū Tālib-ul-Husaini and amended subsequently under the orders of Shāhjahān in 1047 A.H. (1637-38 A.D.) by Muḥammad Afzal Bukhārī.	Alleged autobiographical memoirs of Amir Timūr.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 170, No. Add. 16686. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 86, No. 203.
149	Malfūzāt-i-Timuri (مافوظات تیموری) supposed to have been written by Amir Timūr and translated into Persian by Mir Abū Tālib-ul-Husaini.	Alleged autobiographical memoirs of Amir Timūr.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 179, No. Add. 26191. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 84, No. 196. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 173, No. 515.
150	Maṭla'-us-Sa'dain wa Majma'-ul-Bahrain (مطلع السعدین و مجمع البحرين) by 'Abd-ur-Razzāq bin Ishāq Samarqandī, completed in 880 A.H. (1475 A.D.).	History of Persia and the adjoining countries from 704 A.H. (1304-05 A.D.) to 875 A.H. (1470-71 A.D.), including a general sketch of Timūr's character, rule and mode of life.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 181, No. Add. 17928. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 83, No. 192. (3) R. A. S. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 169, No. 513.
151	Tārīkh-i-Jahāngir (تاریخ جهانگیر) or Muqaddama-i-Zafar Nāma (مقدمه ظفر نامه) by Sharaf-ud-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī, composed in 1427 A.D.	An introduction to the Zafar Nāma treating of the genealogy of the Turkish khāns, and of the history of Chingiz Khān and his descendants down to the time of Timūr.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 174, No. Add. 6538. (2) Zafar Ḥasan.
152	Timūr Nāma (تیمور نامه) also called Zafar Nāma (ظفر نامه) by Maulānā 'Abdullah Hātifi.	History of Amir Timūr in Verse.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 653, No. Add. 7780. (2) R. A. S. (3) Zafar Ḥasan. (4) Bankipore, Vol. II, p. 116, No. 225. (5) I. O., Etke, Column 778, No. 1410.
153	Waṣīyat Nāma-i-Amir Timūr (وصیت نامه امیر تیمور) supposed to have been written by Amir Timūr.	Alleged precepts of Amir Timūr	Zafar Ḥasan.
154	Zafar Nāma (ظفر نامه) by Nizām Shāmi, composed from 804 A.H. (1401-02 A.D.) to 806 A.H. (1403-04 A.D.).	History of Amir Timūr from the beginning of his career to the date of composition.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 170, No. Add. 23980.
SAYYID DYNASTY.			
155	Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī (تاریخ مبارک شاهی) by Yahyā bin Aḥmad bin 'Abdullah of Sahrind (Sarhind), circa 838 A.H. (1434 A.D.).	History of the Sultāns of Dehli from the time of Mu'izz-ud-Dīn Muḥammad bin Sām to the date of composition with a detailed account of the reign of Mubārak Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 1010, No. Or. 1673, II. (2) Sarkar.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
LODI AND SŪR DYNASTIES.			
156	Afsāna-i-Shahān (افسانه شاهان) c. by Muḥammad Kabīr bin Shaikh Isma'il, date of composition not known.	Anecdotes of the Afghān kings and chiefs from Kālā Lodi, father of Bahlol Lodi, to the downfall of the Sūr dynasty.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 243, No. Add. 24409.
157	Makhzan-i-Afghāni (مخزن افغانی) by Khwāja Ni'matullah, Circa 1021 A.H. (1613 A.D.).	A shorter recension of Tārīkh-i-Khān Jahāni Makhzan-i-Afghāni. (تاریخ خان جهانی مخزن افغانی) (See No. 159).	B. M., Vol. I, p. 213, No. Add. 21911.
158	Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī (تاریخ داودی) by 'Abdullah, composed probably during the reign of Jahāngir.	History of the Lodi and Sūr dynasties from the reign of Bahlol Lodi to the year 983 A.H. (1575-76 A.D.)	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 243, No. Or. 197. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 34, No. 548. (3) Sarkar.
159	Tārīkh-i-Khān Jahāni Makhzan-i-Afghāni (تاریخ خان جهانی مخزن افغانی) by Khwājah Ni'matullah, completed in 1021 A.H. (1613 A.D.).	History of Afghāns from their origin to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 210, No. Egerton 696. (2) R. A. S. (3) Aligarh. (4) Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 193, No. 529. (5) Bodleian.
160	Tārīkh-i-Salāṭin-i-Afāghana (تاریخ سلاطین افغانه) by Ahmad Yadgār, date of composi- tion not known, but it seems to have been written prior to 1021 A.H. (1613 A.D.).	History of the Lodi and Sūr dynasties from Bahlol Lodi to the defeat and execution of Himū, which took place in 964 A.H. (1556 A.D.).	(1) A. S. B. (2) B. M., Vol. III, p. 922, No. Or. 1939. (3) Lahore.
161	Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī (تاریخ شیر شاهی) or Tuḥfa-i-Akbar Shāhī (نصفه اکبر شاهی) by 'Abbas Khān Shirwāni, Circa 987 A.H. (1579 A.D.).	History of the life and reign of Sher Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 242, No. Or. 164. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 93, No. 219. (3) Lahore. (4) Zafar Hasan.
162	Wāqī'āt-i-Muṣṭāqī (واقعات مشتاقی) by Shaikh Rizqullah, date of composi- tion not known, but we know that the author died in 989 A.H. (1581-82 A.D.) and the book, there- fore, was written before that year.	Detailed narratives and anecdotes relating to the period of the Lodi and Sūr dynasties.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 921, No. Or. 1929.
MUGHAL DYNASTY, GENERAL.			
163	An anonymous and untitled history	History of the successors of Aurangzeb from his death to the 13th year of the reign of Shāh 'Alam II.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 100, No. 590.
164	Dastūr-ul-'Amal (دستور العمل) name of the compiler and the date of composition not known.	An official manual, consisting chiefly of chronological notices relating to the reigns of Shāhjahān and his successors down to Farrukhsiyar.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 989. No. Or. 1690. (2) A. S. B.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MUGHAL DYNASTY, GENERAL— <i>contd.</i>	
165	Dastūr-ul-‘Amal (دستور العمل) by Rājā Rūp, a pupil of Mahārāja Todarmal, written after the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb.	A manual of numerical notation and account keeping for the use of public accountants.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 990, No. Or. 2026.
166	Dastūr-ul-‘Amal-i-Salāṭīn-i-Hind. (دستور العمل سلاطین ہند) author's name and the date of composition not known.	An office manual relating to the administration, topography and history of Indian Empire from the time of Bābur down to the reign of Shāh ‘Ālam II.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 164, No. 621.
167	Diwān-i-pasand (دیوان پسند) by Chhatar Mal, composed in the 19th century A.D.	An official manual relating to the management of land and to the collection of revenue.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 990, No. 2011. (2) Zafar Hāsān.
168	Faiyāz-ul-Qawānīn (فیاض القوانين)	A collection of letters from the Mughal Emperors and other eminent men of the Mughal Empire.	Nawāb ‘Alī Husain Khān of Lucknow.
169	History of Bābur, Akbar and Shāhjahān author's name not known, probably written during Shāhjahān's reign.	The history is preceded by an account of Timūr and ends in the middle of the eighth year of Shāhjahān's reign.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 79, No. 571.
170	‘Ināyāt Nāmā (عنایت نامہ) also called Ruqqa‘āt-i-‘Ināyāt Khāni (رقعات عنایت خانی) compiled by ‘Ināyāt Khān Rāsikh in the year 1163 A.H. (1750 A.D.).	A collection of letters and other historical documents written by, or to, the Timurides of India from the time of Bābur to Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādūr Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 876, No. Or. 1410, I. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 155, No. 411.
171	Jidwal-i-Pādshāhān-i-Timūrī (جدول پادشاهان تیموری) by Muḥammad Hādī Husainī Ṣafwī, surnamed Shāh Mirzā Mahdī Khān Ṣafwī, date of compilation not known.	Chronological tables of the Indian Timurides from Timūr to Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādūr Shāh.	A. S. B.
172	Khulāṣat-ut-Tawārīkh (خلاصة التواريخ) by Kalyān Singh bin Shitāb Singh, completed in the year 1227 A.H. (1882 A.D.).	A history of the Timuride Emperors of India from their origin to 1812 A.D. and of the Nāzims of Bengal.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 283, No. Add. 24084. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 109, No. 594.
173	Ma‘dan-us-Sa‘ādat (معدن السعادت) by Sultān ‘Alī Husainī Ṣafwī, Circa 1805 A.D.	A detailed history of the Indian Timurides from the time of Timūr to the death of the Emperor Muḥammad Shāh with special reference to the history of Oudh and its dynasties up to 1218 A.H. (1803-04 A.D.).	A. S. B.
174	Majmū‘a-i-Mirzā Mahdī Khāni (مجموعه مرزا مهدی خانی) by Muḥammad Hādī, better known as Shāh Mirzā or with the honorary epithet Mirzā Mahdī Khān, the main portion completed in 1142 A.H. (1729-30 A.D.) but it was added to later on, the last date noticed being 1173 A.H. (1759-60 A.D.).	A short outline of the history of the Timurides in India till the date of composition.	I. O., Etke, Column 155, No. 412.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
MUGHAL DYNASTY, GENERAL—<i>contd</i>			
175	<p>Mirāt-i-Wāridāt (<i>مرآت واردات</i>) also called Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad e Shāhi (<i>تاریخ محمد شاهی</i>) or Tārīkh-i-Chaghtāi (<i>تاریخ چغتایی</i>) by Muḥammad Shāfi' completed in 1146 A.H. (1734 A.D.).</p>	A history of the Timurides in India from their origin to the 16th year of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 275, No. Add. 6579. (2) R. A. S.
176	<p>Mirāt-ul-Ishbāh-i-Salāṭīn-i-Āsmānjāh (<i>مرآت الاشياء سلاطین آسمانچاه</i>) by Muḥammad Fakhr-ud-Dīn Husain, completed in 1266 A.H. (1849-50 A.D.).</p>	Chronological tables of the Timurides of India, giving the dates and places of birth, accession and death of each sovereign.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 285, No. Or. 182.
177	<p>Muqaddama-i-Shāh 'Ālam Nāma (<i>مقدمه شاه عالم نامه</i>) by Ghulām 'Alī Khān, composed after the year 1203 A.H. (1788 A.D.).</p>	A history of the successors of Aurangzeb, from the death of the latter to the accession of 'Ālamgīr II.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 278, No. Add. 24028.
178	Notes and other official documents bearing no name of the author or the date of composition.	These refer to the reign of the last Mughal emperors of Dehli, especially of Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II.	I. O., Etke, Column 161, No. 427.
179	Rauzat-ul-Jinān (<i>روضه الجنان</i>)	An abridgement of the history of the Timurides in India.	Lahore.
180	<p>Risāla-i-Manāshib (<i>رساله مناصب</i>) by Najaf 'Alī, dedicated to Sir Miers Elliot, first Secretary to the Governor General of India, date of composition not known.</p>	An official directory of the empire of Dehli, containing notices relating to offices, salaries and regulations of Akbar and Shāhjahān's reigns together with an account of Shūbas of India and public buildings.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 990, No. Or. 1906.
181	<p>Tabaqāt-i-Shāhjahāni (<i>طبقات شاهجهانی</i>) by Muḥammad Sādiq, entitled Sādiq Khān, <i>circa</i> 1046 A.H. (1636-37 A.D.).</p>	Lives of the eminent men who flourished under Timūr and his successors down to the reign of Shāhjahān.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1009, No. Or. 1673.
182	<p>Tārīkh-i-'Alī (<i>تاریخ علی</i>) by Muḥammad Šāliḥ Qudrat.</p>	A history of the successors of Aurangzeb from Bahādūr Shāh I to Shāh 'Ālam II.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 90, No. 581.
183	<p>Tārīkh-i-Jugal Ki shor (<i>تاریخ جگل کشور</i>) by Jugal Ki shor, compiled for Lord Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey (1774-1783).</p>	A general history of India from the time of Humāyūn to Shāh 'Ālam II.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1029, No. Or. 1838, V.
184	<p>Tārīkh-i-Khāndān-i-Timūriya (<i>تاریخ خاندان تیموریه</i>) name of the author and the date of composition not known.</p>	A history of Timūr and his successors down to the 22nd year of the reign of Akbar.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 40, No. 551.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MUGHAL DYNASTY, GENERAL—concl'd.	
185	Tārīkh-i-Muẓaffarī (تاریخ مظفری) by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Anṣārī, Circa 1225 A.H. (1810 A.D.).	A history of the Timurides of India from their origin to the date of composition.	(1) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 108, No. 593. (2) B. M., Vol. I, p. 282, No. Or. 446. (3) A. S. B. (4) Allahabad. (5) Zafar Hasan.
186	Tārīkh-i-Raṣhīdī (تاریخ رشیدی) by Mirzā Haider Dughlat, Circa 952 A.H. (1545 A.D.).	A history of the Mughals from Tughlaq-timūr Khān to 952 A.H. (1545-46 A.D.) together with the author's memoirs.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 164, No. Or. 157.
187	Tārīkh-us-Salāṭīn (تاریخ السلاطین) by Ṣūfī Ṣan'ān bin Mirzā Bābā, composed in 1220 A.H. (1805-06 A.D.).	A short chronicle of the successors of Timūr and of the Mughal Emperors of India down to Shāh 'Ālam.	I. O., Etke, Column 162, No. 428.
188	Tārīkh-i-Timūrī (تاریخ تیموری) by Ibn-i-'Arab Shāh.	Allahabad.
189	Taḡkirat-us-Salāṭīn-i-Chaḡhta (تذکرۃ السلاطین چغتہ) by Muḥammad Hādī, entitled Kāmwar Khān, date of composition not known.	A history of the Timurides of India from their origin to the seventh year of Muḥammad Shāh's reign (1724 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 274, No. Add. 25,787. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 148, No. 395. (3) R. A. S. (4) Aligarh. (5) Bāhār. (6) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 103, No. 591.
190	Taḡkirat-ul-Umarā (تذکرۃ الامراء) by Kewal Rām, composed in 1184 A.H. (1770-71 A.D.).	Notices on the Amirs who served under the Timurides from the beginning of the reign of Akbar to the death of Aurangzeb.	(1) I. O., Etke, Column 256, No. 629. (2) B. M., Vol. I, p. 339, No. Add. 16703. (3) A. S. B.
191	Timūr Nāma-i-Mufazzzālī (تیمور نامہ مفضلی) also called Taḡkira-i-Shāhan-i-Timuriya (تذکرۃ شاهان تیموریہ) by Sayyid Mufazzzal Khān, probably composed during the reign of Farrukhsiyar (This is not to be confounded with Tārīkh-i-Mafazzzālī No. 117).	An abridgement of the history of Timurides from their origin to the reign of Farrukhsiyar.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 923, No. Or. 1703. (2) Lahore.
192	Tuḥfat-ul-Hind (تحفة الهند) by Bholā Nāth Khatrī.	A statistical and geographical account of India, particularly of the time of Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb.	Punjab University.
193	Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh (زبدة التواریخ) also known as Tārīkh-i-Hāfiẓ Abrū (تاریخ حافظ ابرو) by Nūr-ud-Dīn better known as Hāfiẓ Abrū.	A universal history including the account of Timurides.	Museum of Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
BĀBUR.			
194	<p>Wāqī'āt-i-Bāburi (راجعات بابري) by the Emperor Bābur, Persian translation from the Turkish original, commenced in 994 A.H. (1586 A.D.) by Mirzā Pāyandah Hasan Ghaznāwī and continued by Muḥammad Qulī Ḥiṣārī.</p>	Autobiographical memoirs of the Emperor Bābur.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 800 No. 6590, II. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 91, No. 215.
195	<p>Wāqī'āt-i-Bāburi (راجعات بابري) or Tabaqāt-i-Bāburi (طبقات بابري) by the Emperor, Bābur, Persian translation from the Turkish original by Shaikh Zain-ud-Dīn Khawāfi.</p>	Autobiographical memoirs of the Emperor Bābur.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 926, No. Or. 1999.
HUMĀYŪN.			
196	<p>Humāyūn Nāma (همایون نامه) by Ghiyās-ud-Dīn, better known as Khwānd Mir, Circa 941 A.H. (1534 A.D.).</p>	An account of the rules and ordinances established by the Emperor Humāyūn and of some buildings erected by him.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1024, No. Or. 1762, IV.
197	<p>Humāyūn Nāma (همایون نامه) written during the time of Akbar, name of the author and the date of composition not known.</p>	An account of the life of Humāyūn in verse.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1000, No. Or. 1797.
198	Humāyūn's flight to Persia, name of the author and the date of composition not known.	Historical extracts dealing with Humāyūn's flight to Persia and the recapture of Qandhār.	I. O., Ethe, Column 95, No. 224.
199	<p>Tārīkh-i-Humāyūn (تاریخ همایون) by Bāyazīd, completed in 1000 A.H. (1591-92 A.D.).</p>	A history of Humāyūn and Akbar's reigns from 949 A.H. (1542-43 A.D.) to 999 A.H. (1590-91 A.D.).	I. O., Ethe, Column 95, No. 223.
200	<p>Tārīkh-i-Humāyūn Shāhi (تاریخ همایون شاهي) or Humāyūn Shāhi (همایون شاهي) by Shaikh Ilāhdād Faizi Sarhindi, date of composition not known.</p>	A recension of the memoirs of the Emperor Humāyūn by Jauhar Aftābchī (see No. 201).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 927, No. Or. 1890. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 94, No. 222.
201	<p>Tazkirt-ul-Wāqī'āt (تذکرة الراجعات) by Jauhar Aftābchī, commenced in 995 A.H. (1507 A.D.).</p>	Memoirs of the Emperor Humāyūn.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 246, No. 16711. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 94, No. 221. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 38, No. 550. (4) Punjab University. (5) State library, Ram-pur. (6) Aligarh. (7) Sarkar. (8) Zafar Hasan.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
AKBAR.			
202	Akbar Nāma-i-Mu'tamad Khān (اکبر نامہ معتمد خان) by Muḥammad Sharif, entitled Mu'tamad Khān, composed in 1029 A.H. (1619-20 A.D.).	History of Akbar's ancestors and his reign from his accession to his death comprising two volumes. The third volume dealing with Jahāngir's reign is entitled Iqbāl Nāma-i Jahāngiri (اقبال نامہ جہانگیری) for which see No. 41.	I. O., Ethe, Column 121, No. 312.
203	Akbar Nāma (اکبر نامہ) also called Ṭawārikh-i-Akbar Nāma (تواریخ اکبر نامہ) by Shaikh Nāhdād Faizī Sarhindī, written at the instance of Shaikh Farid Murtaẓā Khān, who died in 1025 A.H. (1616 A.D.).	A short history of the first forty years of Akbar's reign from his accession to 1010 A.H. (1601 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 253, No. Or. 169. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 112, No. 289.
204	Dastūr-ul-'Amal (دستور العمل) said to have been compiled by Rāja Todar Mal, Akbar's famous minister of finance, with, however, a later addition containing a reference to Shāhjahānābād which was founded in Shāhjahān's time long after Todar Mal's death, date of composition not known.	A work dealing with the revenue system under the Emperor Akbar.	I. O., Ethe, Column 165, No. 432.
205	Gulshan-i-Balāghat (گلشن بلاغت) by 'Abd-ul-Wahhāb Fānī.	A collection of official letters and documents.	I. O., Ethe, Column 112, No. 288.
206	Ruqqa'āt-i-Abūl Faẓl, (رقعات ابوالفضل) by Shaikh Abūl Faẓl, compiled by Nūr Muḥammad, date of composition not known. (This is distinct from In shā-i-Abūl Faẓl or Makātibāt-i-'Allāmī see No. 40).	Letters addressed by Shaikh Abul Faẓl to his friends and contemporaries.	I. O., Ethe, Column 111, No. 287.
207	Sawānīḥ-i-Akbarī (سوانح اکبری) by Amīr Ḥaider Husainī, written at the instance of William Kirkpatrick about the close of the 18th century A.D.	History of the Emperor Akbar from his birth to the end of the 24th year of his reign, 987 A.H. (1579 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 930. No. Or. 1665. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 52, No. 556.
208	Takmila-i-Akbar Nāma (تکمیلہ اکبر نامہ) by 'Ināyat Ullah, son of Muḥibb-i-'Alī.	A detailed account of the close of Akbar's reign from the beginning of the 47th year to his death.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 929, No. Or. 1854.
JAHANGIR			
209	Ḥalāt-i-Asad Beg (حالات اسد بیگ) or Waqāya'-i-Asad Beg (وقایع اسد بیگ) by Asad Beg.	A memoir of the author during the reigns of Akbar and Jahāngir, containing accounts of some of the political transactions of the period, especially of the murder of Abūl Faẓl.	(1) State library, Rampur. (2) Sarkar.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<u>JAHĀNGĪR—concl'd.</u>			
210	Jahāngīr Nāma (جهانگیر نامہ) also called Tārīkh-i-Salīm Shāhi (تاریخ سلیم شاهی) author's name not known, probably written in the early part of Shāh-jahān's reign.	Spurious memoirs of Jahāngīr. It is the text of Major David Price's English translation published in London in 1829.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 254, No. Add. 6554. (2) I. O. Etke, Column 120, No. 310. (3) Bodleian. (4) R. A. S.
211	Maāshir-i-Jahāngīr (مائشیر جهانگیری) by Mirzā Kāmgār Husaini, entitled Ghairat Khān, composed in 1040 A.H. (1630-31 A.D.).	A history of the early life and reign of Jahāngīr.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 252, No. Or. 171. (2) I. O. Etke, Column 123, No. 324. (3) Aligarh. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 63, No. 563.
212	Shāsh Fath-i-Kāngra (شش فتح کانگرہ) by Mirzā Jalāl-ud-Din Tabāṭabāī, composed after the death of Jahān-gīr.	An account of the expedition which Shāhjahān, then Governor of Gujrat, sent under the command of Rāja Bikarmājīt against Kangra in the 13th year of Jahāngīr's reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 258, No. Or. 184, and Vol. III, p. 932, No. Or. 168. (2) A. S. B. (3) Delhi. (4) Punjab University. (5) Zafar Hasan.
<u>SHĀHJAHĀN.</u>			
213	Āṣār-i-Shāhjahānī (آثار شاهجهانی) by Muḥammad Sādiq, entitled Sādiq Khān, composed during the reign of Shāhjahān.	History of Shāhjahān and his ancestors with numerous anecdotes relating to eminent persons and saints.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 65, No. 564.
214	Chahār Chaman Brahman (چهار چمن برہمن) by Chandarbhān Brahman, written during the reign of Shāhjahān.	A description of Shāhjahān's court with its splendours and festivals and of the principal cities of his realm.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 935, No. Or. 1892. (2) I. O. Etke, Column 1153, No. 2093. (3) Sarkar. (4) Zafar Hasan.
215	Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Shāhjahānī (دستور العمل شاهجهانی) written in the reign of Aurangzeb, author's name not known.	An official manual, containing rules of conduct for civil servants, a statistical account of <i>Sūbas</i> and the titulature of princes and dignitaries.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 799, No. Add. 6588 III.
216	Divānī Kalīm (دیوان کلم) by Mirzā Abū Tālib Kalīm, commenced in the year 1047 A.H. (1637-38 A.D.).	The Divān consists of <i>Qasidas</i> generally addressed to Shāhjahān, <i>Muqatta'ats</i> including chronograms, the dates of which range from 1024 A.H. (1615 A.D.) to 1054 A.H. (1644-45 A.D.), and <i>Magnavis</i> mostly descriptive of buildings erected by Shāhjahān.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 686, No. Add. 24002. (2) I. O. Etke, Column 854, No. 1563. (3) Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 97, No. 314.
217	Latā'if-ul Akhbār (لطائف الاخبار) also known as Tārīkh-i-Qandhārī (تاریخ قندهاری) or Tārīkh-i-Qandhār (تاریخ قندهار) by Rashīd Khān, also called Badruz-Zamān Mahābat Khānī, composed in 1063 A.H. (1652-53 A.D.).	A detailed account of the siege of Qandhar by prince Dārā Shikoh in 1063 A.H. (1652-53 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 264, No. Add. 24089. (2) I. O. Etke, Column 129, No. 338. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 75, No. 567. (4) Sarkar. (5) A. S. B.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		<u>SHĀHJAHĀN—contd.</u>	
218	Letters of 'Abd-ul-'Alī Tabrezi.	A collection of letters written in the name of 'Abdullah Qutab Shāh, Abul Hasan and some <i>Amirs</i> of the court to Shāhjahān, Dārā Shikoh, Aurangzeb, Shāh Shujā', 'Adil Shāh of Bijāpur, etc.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 398, No. Add. 6600.
219	Maḥārba-i-Balkh (معاربه بلخ) by Muḥammad Šālih Kambū, <i>Circa</i> 1056 A.H. (1647 A.D.).	An account of the expedition sent by Shāhjahān under the command of the prince Murād Bakhsh and 'Alī Mardān Khān against Balkh in 1056 A.H. (1546-47 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 934, No. Or. 1683.
220	Mulakhkhaṣ (ملخص) by Muḥammad Tāhir, entitled 'Ināyat Khān, <i>Circa</i> 1068 A.H. (1657-58 A.D.).	A history of the first thirty years of the reign of Shāhjahān.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 261, No. Or. 175. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 126, No. 331. (3) R. A. S. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 76, No. 568.
221	Munshaāt-i-Brahman (منشآت برهمن) by Chāndarbhān Brahman, date of composition not known.	A collection of letters addressed to the Emperor Shāhjahān, <i>Wazirs</i> , <i>Amirs</i> and other distinguished persons.	I. O. Ethe, Column 1153, No. 2094.
222	Pādshāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Mirzā Jalāl-ud-Dīn Tabāṭabāi, date of composition not known.	An official record of the reign of Shāhjahān from the beginning of fifth year to the end of the eighth year 1041-1045 A.H. (1632-36 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 933, No. Or. 1676.
223	Pādshāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Muḥammad Amīn Qazvīnī, commenced about the year 1045 A.H. (1635-36 A.D.).	History of the early life of Shāhjahān and of the first ten years of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 258, No. 173. (2) R. A. S. (3) Zafar Hasan. (4) Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 71, No. 566.
224	Pādshāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Muḥammad Wāris, date of composition not known.	A continuation of 'Abd-ul-Hamid's Pādshāh Nāma (see No. 45 under printed works) containing a history of the third decade of Shāhjahān's reign, i.e., 1057-1067 A.H. (1647-1657 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 934, No. Or. 1676. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 125, No. 329. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 68, No. 565, part III.
225	Pādshāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Muḥammad Yahyā Kāshī, compiled after the death of the author in 1065 A.H. (1654-55 A.D.).	History of Shāhjahān in verse	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1001, No. Or. 1852.
226	Pādshāh Nāma (پادشاه نامه) by Mirzā Abū Tālib Kalīm, a poet in the court of Shāhjahān, date of composition not known.	A poetical record of the life and reign of Shāhjahān.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 687, No. Or. 357. (2) Bankipore, Vol. III, pp. 102-103, Nos. 316-317. (3) Zafar Hasan.
227	Shāhjahān Nāma (شاه جهان نامه) by Bhagwān Dās.	A general history of India from the earliest period to the reign of Shāhjahān.	Lahore.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<u>SHĀHJAHĀN—concl'd.</u>			
228	<u>Shāhjahān Nāma</u> (شاه جهان نامه) by Mullā Zāhid.	An abridgement of Pādshāh Nāma of 'Abd-ul-Hamid Lāhauri (see No. 45).	Lahore.
229	<u>Shāhjahān Nāma</u> (شاه جهان نامه) by Mu'tamad Khān, date of composition not known.	A history of Shāhjahān's early life till his accession to the throne, i.e., from 1590 to 1627 A.D.	Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 67, No. 565, part I.
230	<u>Tarikh-i-Shāh Shujā'i</u> (تاريخ شاه شجاعی) by Muḥammad Ma'sūm, composed in 1070 A.H. (1659-60 A.D.).	A history of the exploits of prince Muḥammad Shāh Shujā', the second son of Shāhjahān, and of the events which happened immediately before and after the accession of Aurangzeb.	(1) I. O., Etke, Column 130, No. 340. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 81, No. 572. (3) Sarkar.
231	<u>Tawārīkh-i-Shāhjahānī</u> (تواریک شاه جهانی) also called <u>Shāhjahān Nāma</u> (شاه جهان نامه) by Muḥammad Ṣādiq, entitled Ṣādiq Khān.	A history of Shāhjahān from his accession to confinement.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 262, No. Or. 174.
232	<u>Tuḥfa-i-Shāhjahānī</u> (تحفه شاه جهانی) by Sudhārī Lal, date of composition not known.	A concise history of the life and reign of Shāhjahān from his birth to his death.	I. O., Etke, Column 129, No. 337.
233	<u>Zafar Nāma-i-Shāhjahānī</u> (ظفر نامه شاه جهانی) by Hajī Muḥammad Jān Qudsi. It was left unfinished on account of the death of the author which occurred in 1062 A.H. (1653 A.D.) and was completed by Mirzā Abū Ṭālib Kalīm another poet in the court of Shāhjahān.	A poetical account of the reign of Shāhjahān.	(1) B. M., Vol. II, p. 684, No. Or. 323, VII. (2) Bankipore, Vol. III, p. 77, No. 308, I. (3) I. O., Etke, Column 846, No. 1552.
<u>AURANGZEB.</u>			
234	<u>Ādāb-i-'Ālamgiri</u> (آداب عالمگیری) by Munshi-ul-Mamālik Abū Fath, entitled Qābil Khān and collected by Ṣādiq Muttalibī, completed in 1115 A.H. (1703-04 A.D.).	A collection of letters written in the name of Aurangzeb together with an account of disturbances, which arose during the illness of Shāhjahān, resulting in the accession of Aurangzeb to the throne.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 399, No. Or. 177. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 139, No. 371. (3) A. S. B. (4) Sarkar. (5) Zafar Ḥasan.
235	<u>Aḥkām-i-'Ālamgiri</u> (احکام عالمگیری) by the Emperor Aurangzeb, collected by Ināyatullah Khān.	A collection of letters referring to the last decade of Aurangzeb's reign.	State Library, Rampur.
236	<u>'Ālamgīr Nāma</u> (عالمگیر نامه) by Hātim Khān, date of composition not known.	History of the first ten years of the reign of Aurangzeb.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 268, No. Add. 26233.
237	<u>'Ālamgīr Nāma</u> (عالمگیر نامه) by Kirpā Rām.	A history of Aurangzeb and his successors.	Zafar Ḥasan.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<i>AURANGZEB—contd.</i>			
238	Bahār-i-Sak̲h̲ūn (بهار سخن) by Muḥammad Sāliḥ Kambū with a preface by Abūl Barakāt, better known as Munir, composed in 1065 A.H. (1655 A.D.).	A collection of letters written in the name of Aurangzeb, Shāhjahān, Āṣaf Khān, etc., together with divers pieces of ornate prose on various subjects including descriptions of provinces and important cities of India.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 398, No. Or. 178. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 1152, No. 2090. (3) Zafar Ḥasan.
239	Dastūr-ul-'Amal Āgāhi (دستورالعمل آگاہی) by Aurangzeb, collected in 1156 A.H. (1743 A.D.).	A collection of letters of Aurangzeb to his father Shāhjahān, his sons, officials and servants.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 402, No. Add. 18881. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 141, No. 380. (3) Sarkar. (4) Zafar Ḥasan.
240	Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Ālamgīrī (دستورالعمل عالمگیری) prepared by the order of Aurangzeb in the third year of his reign.	An official guide containing rules for the proper notation of numbers, weight, measures and dates, instructions relating to the duties of officials of various grades and models of revenue account and returns.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 403. (2) Aligarh. (3) Sarkar.
241	Dilkuṣṣā (دلکشا) or Tārikhi-i-Dilkuṣṣā (تاریخ دلکشا) by Bhīmsain completed in 1120 A.H. (1708-09 A.D.).	Historical memoirs relating to Military transactions in the Deccan from the struggle of Aurangzeb for throne to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 271, No. Or. 23. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 170, No. 445. (3) Sarkar.
242	Fathiya 'Ibriya (فتحیہ عبریہ) or Fathiya 'Ibratiya (فتحیہ عبرتہ) also called 'Ajiba Gharība (عجیبہ غریبہ) and Tawārikhi-i-Āshām (توارخ اشام) by Shihāb-ud-Dīn Tālish, composed in 1073 A.H. (1663 A.D.).	An account of the disastrous campaign of the Khān-i-Khānān Mir Muḥammad Sa'id Ardastāni better known as Mir Jumlaḥ in Kūch Behār and Āssam.	(1) A. S. B. (2) B. M., Vol. I, p. 266, No. Add. 25422. (3) Bodleian. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 82, No. 573. (5) Aligarh. (6) Sarkar. (7) I. O., Etke, Column 130, No. 341.
243	Futūḥāt-i-Ālamgīrī (فتوحات عالمگیری) by I ṣhārdās, date of composition not known.	A history of Aurangzeb from his rise to power to the 34th year of his reign (1692 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 269, No. Add. 23884.
244	History of the reign of Aurangzeb, name of the author and the date of composition not known.	Begins from 1068 A.H. (1657-58) when Dārā Shikoh took possession of Aurangzeb's jāgīr and Murād Baksh assumed the attributes of sovereignty and concludes with the death of Aurangzeb 1118 A.H. (1707 A.D.). Many of its portions agree verbatim with Muntakhab-ul-Lubāb of Khāfi Khān (see No. 7) and it is not improbable that it may be an early recension of the same.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1008, No. 1671, II.
245	Inshā-i-Ḥamid-ud-Dīn (انشای حمید الدین) by Ḥamid-ud-Dīn, date of composition not known.	A collection of letters addressed to nobles and dignitaries of the court of Aurangzeb.	(1) Sarkar. (2) Zafar Ḥasan.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
246	Inshā-i-Zar Baksh (انشائی زر بخش) by Sayyid Muḥammad Ziyā-i-Ḥaqqānī, collected in 1718 A.D.	<i>AURANGZEB—contd.</i> A collection of letters, <i>farmans</i> , notes and similar documents, written in the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb and dealing specially with the affairs in Bengal and Behar.	I. O., Etche, Column 1159, No. 2,114.
247	Kalimāt-i-Aurangzeb (کلمات اورنگ زیب)	A collection of letters referring to the last years of Aurangzeb's reign.	State Library, Rampur.
248	Kalimāt-i-Tayyibāt (کلمات طيبات) by the Emperor Aurangzeb, collected by 'Ināyatullah Khān in 1131 A.H. (1718-19 A.D.).	A collection of notes, letters and orders issued by the Emperor Aurangzeb in the latter portion of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 401, No. Add. 26238. (2) I. O., Etche, Column 140, No. 373. (3) Zafar Hasan. (4) A. S. B. (5) Sarkar.
249	Khaṭūṭ-i-Shivājī (خطوط شيراجی)	A collection of letters from Shivājī to Aurangzeb and some of his officers, and also from Aurangzeb to prince Akbar and certain Maratha generals.	(1) R. A. S. (2) Sarkar.
250	Letters of Aurangzeb to his second son Muḥammad 'Azam Shāh.	Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707 A.D.).	(1) I. O., Etche, Column 142, No. 383.
251	Letters of Aurangzeb to Jai Singh	Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707 A.D.).	Paris.
252	Letters of Aurangzeb	A collection of letters written in the 39th and 40th years of the reign of Aurangzeb.	I. O., Etche, Column 139, No. 370.
253	Nigār Nāma-i-Munshī (نگار نامه منشی) by Munshī Malikzāda, completed in 1095 A.H.	A collection of letters addressed in the name of princes Muḥammad Mu'izz-ud-Dīn and Muḥammad Khujista Akhtar to Aurangzeb and members of the royal family together with specimens of official documents, etc.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 985, No. Or. 1735.
254	Raqāim-i-Karīm (رقائم کریم) by Aurangzeb, collected by Ashraf Khān Mir Muḥammad-al-Husainī, about 1131 A.H. (1718-19 A.D.).	A collection of letters by Aurangzeb, mostly written to Mir 'Abd-ul-Karīm, entitled Amīr Khān.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 400, No. Add. 26239. (2) I. O., Etche, Column 140, No. 375.
255	Revenue tables of the <i>Śūbas</i> and <i>Paraganas</i> in the reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb with forms of appointment to various offices.	Reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb (1623-1707 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 980, No. Or. 1779.
256	Riyāz-ul-widād (رياض الوداد) by Izad Baksh Rasā, date of composition not known.	A collection of letters addressed to Aurangzeb and several nobles of his court with their dates ranging from 1048 A.H. (1673-74 A.D.) to 1103 A.H. (1691-92 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 985, No. Or. 1725.
257	Roznāmeḥa-i-Ālamgiri (روزنامه عالمگیری) or Khallāq-us-Siyāq (خلق السیاق)	Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707 A.D.).	Imperial Record Department, Calcutta.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		AURANGZEB—concl'd.	
258	Rumūz-o-Ishārāt-i-'Ālamgīrī (رموز و اشارات عالمگیری)	A collection of short letters or notes written by Aurangzeb to his children and some of the nobles of his court.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 401, No. Add. 26240. (2) Sarkar.
259	Wāq'āt-i-'Ālamgīrī (واقعات عالمگیری) also called Hālāt-i-'Ālamgīrī (حالات عالمگیری) Zafar-Nāma-i-'Ālamgīrī (ظفر نامہ عالمگیری) Iqbāl-Nāma-i-'Ālamgīrī (اقبال نامہ عالمگیری) Tārīkh-i-'Ālamgīrī (تاریخ عالمگیری) or Aurang Nāma (اورنگ نامہ) by 'Aqil Khān Rāzī, date of composition not known.	A history of the first five years of the reign of Aurangzeb.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 265, No. Add. 26234. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 132, No. 345. (3) Delhi. (4) Zafar Hasan. (5) A. S. B. (6) Sarkar.
260	Zawābiṭ-i-'Ālamgīrī (ضوابط عالمگیری) written about 1101 A.H. (1689-90 A.D.).	An official guide compiled under the orders of the Emperor Aurangzeb.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 989 Or. 1641. (2) Sarkar.
		SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR SHĀH.	
261	Ā'zam-ul-Harb (اعظم الحرب) by Kām Rāj, Circa 1119 A.H. (1707 A.D.).	An account of the short rule of Muḥammad Ā'zam Shāh (1707 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 937, No. 1899. (2) Sarkar.
262	'Ibrat Maqāl (عبرت مقال) by Bakhtāwar Khān.	History of Muhammad Mu'azzam, afterwards called Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh.	Lahore.
263	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامہ) by Mirzā Muḥammad bin Mu'tamad Khān, date of composition not known.	A history dealing with the reigns of the successors of Aurangzeb from 1118 A.H. (1707 A.D.) down to the death of Farrukhsiyar (1719 A.D.).	(1) I. O., Ethe, Column 146, No. 392. (2) Sarkar.
264	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامہ) by Kām Rāj, date of composition not known.	A history dealing with the reigns of the successors of Aurangzeb from 1118 A.H. (1707 A.D.) down to the death of Farrukhsiyar (1719 A.D.).	I. O., Ethe, Column 145, No. 391.
265	Shāh Nāma-i-Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur (شاه نامہ شاہ عالم بہادر) also called Bahādur Shāh Nāma. (بہادر شاہ نامہ) by Mirzā Nūr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, better known as Ni'mat Khān 'Alī, date of composition not known.	An official record of the first two years of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 272, No. Or. 24.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
<u>SHĀH 'ĀLAM BAHĀDUR SHĀH—<i>concl'd.</i></u>			
266	Tārīkh-i-Bahādur Shāhi (تاریخ بہادر شاہی) or Bahādur Shāh Nāma (بہادر شاہ نامہ) by Mirzā Nūr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad, better known as Ni'mat Khān 'Āli.	History of the early life of Bahādur Shāh and the beginning of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 937, No. 1655. (2) I. O., Ross p. 6, No. X. (3) Lahore.
267	Tārīkh-i-Īrādāt Khān (تاریخ ارادت خان) by Mir Mubārak-ullah, entitled Īrādāt Khān, completed in 1126 A.H. (1714 A.D.).	The memoirs of Iradat Khan and of contemporary events from the death of Aurangzeb (1118 A.H.=1707 A.D.) to the entrance of Farrukhsiyar in Dehli in 1125 A.H. (1713 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 938, No. Or. 1687. (2) I. O., Etche, Column 144, No. 389. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 88, No. 579. (4) A. S. B. (5) Lahore.
<u>FARRUKHSIYAR.</u>			
268	Aḥwāl-ul-Khawāqin (احوال الخواکین) by Muḥammad Qāsim, Circa 1158 A.H. (1738 A.D.).	History of the successors of Aurangzeb from his death 1118 A.H. (1707 A.D.) to 1151 A.H. (1738-39 A.D.), particularly dealing with the deposition of Farrukhsiyar.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 276, No. Add. 26244.
269	'Ajāib-ul-Āfāq (عجایب الافاق)	A collection of letters written by the Emperors Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh, and by the chief officers of state to Rāja Chhabila Rām, the Śubadār of Allahabad, and his successors together with the answers of the latter.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 986, No. Or. 1776.
270	Farrukhsiyar Nāma (فرخ سیر نامہ) by Mir Muḥammad Aḥsan Ījād, written during the reign of Farrukhsiyar.	A history of the minority of Farrukhsiyar and of the early part of his reign.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 273, No. Or. 25. (2) A. S. B.
271	Farrukh Nāma (فرخ نامہ) by Shaikh Muḥammad Mun'im, Ja'farābādī, Circa 1128 A. H. (1716 A.D.).	A history containing an account of the events from Bahādur Shāh's death (1124 A.H.=1712 A.D.) to the successful establishment of Farrukhsiyar's reign (1125 A.H.=1713 A.D.).	I. O., Etche, Column 144, No. 388.
272	Tārīkh-i-Farrukhsiyar (تاریخ فرخ سیر) or Tārīkh-i-Saltanat-i-Farrukhsiyar (تاریخ سلطنت فرخ سیر) author's name not known, probably written during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	A history of the reigns of Bahādur Shāh and Farrukhsiyar with an account of subsequent events from Muḥammad Shāh's accession to the overthrow of the Sayyids, i.e., from 1118 to 1133 A.H. (1707-1721 A.D.).	(1) I. O., Etche, Column 146, No. 393. (2) B. M., Vol. I, 273, No. Add. 26245).
<u>MUHAMMAD SHĀH.</u>			
273	An anonymous history of Muḥammad Shāh, probably by an eye-witness, who noted down the events in the form of a diary immediately after their occurrence.	A history of the last few years of Muḥammad Shāh's reign from 1159 to 1161 A.H. (1746-48 A.D.).	I. O., Etche, Column 155, No. 410.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		MUHAMMAD SHĀH— <i>contd.</i>	
274	Bayan-i-Wāqī (بیان واقع) by 'Abd-ul-Karīm, better known as Khwāja 'Abd-ur-Rahīm Kashmīrī, <i>Circa</i> 1198 A.H. (1783-84 A.D.).	Memoirs of the author, together with an account of contemporary events from the invasion of Nādir Shāh to the date of composition.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 381, No. Add. 8,909. (2) Lahore.
275	Collection of letters by Munshī Shāhib Rāi.	Letters written in the name of Muḥammad Khān Bangash, a noble of the court of Muḥammad Shāh, to some of the leading Amīrs of his time.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 986, No. Or. 1719.
276	Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Shāhān shāhi (دستورالعمل شاهنشاهی) by Munshī Thākūr Lāl, <i>Circa</i> 1230 A.H. (1815 A.D.).	A tabulated account of <i>Shābas</i> of Hindustān and the Deccan, their subdivisions and revenue. This is only a revised and enlarged rcension of an earlier compilation by Lāla Brij Lāl, son of Ishri Dās, during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 404, No. Add. 22831.
277	Gulshān-i-'Ajāib (گلشن عجائب) by Munshī Rām Singh, <i>Circa</i> 1161 A.H. (1748 A.D.).	A collection of letters addressed in the name of Nizām-ul-Mulk Āsaf Jāh to the contemporary emperors Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh and the Amīrs of the courts of these emperors.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 402, No. Add. 26236.
278	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامه) by Muḥammad Qāsim, completed in 1135 A.H. (1722-23 A.D.).	A history of the empire of Dehli from the death of Aurangzeb (1118 A.H. = 1707 A.D.) to the fall of Sayyids (1133 A.H. = 1721 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 930, No. Or. 1934. (2) Lahore. (3) R. A. S.
279	'Ibrat Nāma (عبرت نامه) also called Lubbi-i-Tārīkh. (لب تارخ) author's name and the date of composition not known.	A work relating to the downfall of Sayyids and the early part of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 940, No. Or. 1900.
280	Risāla-i-Muḥammad Shāh Bādshāh wa Ahwāl-i-Khān-i-Daurān Khān Nawāb (رساله محمد شاه بادشاه و احوال خان درازان خان نواب) author's name and the date of composition not known.	Memoirs of Amīr-ul-Umarā Samsām-ud-Daulah Khān-i-Daurān Khān and of his times. The Khān was in command of the Imperial army which was routed by Nādir Shāh at Karnāl. He fell wounded in the battle and expired the next day.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 277, No. Or. 180.
281	Shāh Nāma-i-Munawwar Kalām (شاه نامه منور کلام) by Shivdās of Lucknow, <i>Circa</i> 1134 A.H. (1722 A.D.).	Historical notices relating to the reign of Farrukhsiyar and the first four years of Muḥammad Shāh's reign.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 274, No. Or. 26.
282	Sharaf Nāma-i-Muḥammad Shāh (شرف نامه محمد شاه) by Mir Muḥammad Rizā, <i>Circa</i> 1723 A.D.	History of the predecessors of Muḥammad Shāh and of the early part of his reign in verse.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1002, No. Or. 2003.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
MUHAMMAD SHĀH—concl'd.			
283	Tārīkh-i-Muhammad Shāh (تاریخ محمد شاه) also called Tārīkh-i-Chaghtāi (تاریخ چغتای) composed in 1147 A.H. (1734-35 A.D.).	A historical tract relating to the events which took place in the early part of Muhammad Shāh's reign.	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 89, No. 580.
284	Tārīkh-i-Shahādāt-i-Farrukhsiyar wa Julūs-i-Muhammad Shāh. (تاریخ شهادت فرخ سیر و جلوس محمد شاه) by Muhammad Baksh Ashob, Circa 1196 A.H. (1782 A.D.).	A history of the life and reign of Muhammad Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 943, No. Or. 1832. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 159, No. 422.
285	Tārīkh-i-Shākīr Khāni (تاریخ شاکر خانی) by Shākīr Khān, date of composition not known.	A history of the reign of Muhammad Shāh and his successors down to the beginning of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 279, No. Add. 6585. (2) Sarkar.
INVASION OF NĀDIR SHĀH.			
286	Jauhar-i-Šamsām (جرم صمصام) by Muhammad Muhsin Siddiqi, composed in 1153 A.H. (1740-41 A.D.).	A history of the invasion of Nādir Shāh to India with an account of the successors of Aurangzeb.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 941, No. Or. 1898.
287	Shāh Nāma-i-Nādirī (شاه نامه نادری) by Nizām-ud-Din Iṣhrat of Sialkot, composed in 1162 A.H. (1749 A.D.).	A poetical account of Nādir Shāh's invasion to India with a brief account of his subsequent wars and his death.	B. M., Vol. II, p. 717, No. Add. 26285, I.
288	Taḏkira-i-Anand Rām Mukhlis (تذکره انند رام مخلص) by Anand Rām Mukhlis, Circa 1152 A.H. (1739 A.D.).	A history of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh with a detailed account of the invasion of Nādir Shāh and the sack of Dehlī.	(1) Aligarh. (2) Zafar Hasan.
AḤMAD SHĀH.			
289	Tārīkh-i-Aḥmad Shāhi (تاریخ احمد شاهی) by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Anṣārī, composed in 1196 A.H. (1781-82 A.D.).	A history of the life and reign of Aḥmad Shāh.	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 941, No. Or. 2005. (2) I. O., Ethe, Column 159, No. 423.
'ĀLAMGĪR II.			
290	Tārīkh-i-'Ālamgīr Sāni (تاریخ عالمگیر ثانی) name of author and the date of composition not known.	A history of 'Ālamgīr II from his accession in 1167 A.H. (1754 A.D.) to his death in 1173 A.H. (1759 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 942, No. Or. 1749.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		INVASION OF AHMAD <u>SHĀH</u> DURRĀNĪ OR ABDĀLĪ.	
291	History of the war between the Marahṭas and Ahmad Shāh Durrānī by Kāshī Rāo, <i>Circa</i> 1193 A.H. (1779 A.D.).	A history of the war between the Marahṭas and Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, with a full account of the battle of Pānīpat in 1174 A.H. (1760 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1012, No. Or. 1733, V.
292	Husain Shāhī (حسین شاهی) also called Tārīkh-i-Ahmad Shāhī (تاریخ احمد شاهی) by Imām-ud-Dīn Chishtī, completed in 1213 A.H. (1798 A.D.).	A detailed history of the Durrānī dynasty from its origin to 1212 A.H. (1797-98 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, pp. 904-05, No. Or. 1662. (2) I. O., Etke, Column 237, No. 588. (3) Bankipore, Vol. VI, p. 196, No. 530.
293	Manāzil-ul-Futūḥ (منازل الفتح) by Muḥammad Jafar Shāmī <i>Circa</i> 1205 A.H. (1790 A.D.).	A history of the invasion of Ahmad Shāh Durrānī to India with a description of the route from Qandhār to Dehli and an account of the battle of Pānīpat with the Marahṭas in 1174 A.H. (1760 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. II, p. 839, No. Add. 16876.
294	Nigar Nāma-i-Hind (نگار نامه هند) by Sayyid Ghulām 'Alī, composed after 1223 A.H. (1808 A.D.).	An account of the battle of Pānīpat between Ahmad Shāh Durrānī and the Marahṭas.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 942, No. Or. 1896.
295	Shah Nāma-i-Ahmadī (شاه نامه احمدی) by Nigām-ud-Dīn 'Ighrat of Sialkot, date of composition not known, but the main part was written during the life time of Ahmad Shāh.	A poetical account of the life of Ahmad Shāh Durrānī from his rise to power under Nādir Shāh to his death in 1186 A.H. (1772 A.D.).	B. M., Vol. II, p. 717, No. Add. 26285, II and III.
296	Tārīkh-i-Ahmad Shāhī (تاریخ احمد شاهی) by Maḥmūd-ul-Muṣannā, <i>Circa</i> 1171 A.H. (1757 A.D.).	A history of Ahmad Shāh Durrānī from his rise to power to his occupation of Dehli.	B. M., Vol. I, p. 217, No. Or. 196.
297	Tārīkh-i-Ahmad Shāh Durrānī (تاریخ احمد شاه درانی) Persian translation by Sayyid Husain Shīrāzī of an <i>Urdū</i> work entitled Wāqī'āt-i-Durrānī (واقعات درانی) by 'Abd-ur-Rahmān.	A history of the Durrānī dynasty from the rise of Ahmad Shāh to the death of Shāh Shujā' in 1257 A.H. (1841-42 A.D.).	B. M., Supplement p. 51, No. 74.
298	Tārīkh-i-Ibrāhīm Khān (تاریخ ابراهیم خان) also called Khulāṣa-i-Halāt-i-Marahṭa wa Jang-i-Ahmad Shāh Durrānī (خلاصه حالات مرهه و جنگ احمد شاه درانی) by 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.	An account of the Marahṭas and their war with Ahmad Shāh Durrānī.	A. S. B.

No.	Title of book with the name of author and the date of composition.	Period covered.	Names of the libraries and persons possessing the manuscripts.
		<u>SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.</u>	
299	Tibrat Nāma (عبرت نامه) by Khair-ud-Din of Allahabad (died 1827 A.D.).	A detailed history of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II brought down to 1206 A.H. (1791-92 A.D.).	(1) A. S. B. (2) B. M., Vol. III, p. 945, No. Or. 1932. (3) Khānqāh-i-Raṣhidiya, Jaunpur. (4) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 96, No. 5870. (5) Sarkar.
300	In shā-i-Majmū'ul-Qawā'id (انشائي مجموع القواعد) by Rām Narāin, completed in 1190 A.H. (1776 A.D.).	A large collection of historical and official letters written during the time of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam II.	I. O., Etke, Column 1170, No. 2132.
301	Khazāna-i-Āmīra (خزانہ عامرہ) by Mir Ghulām 'Alī Khān Āzād Bilgrāmī, composed in 1176 A.H. (1762-63 A.D.).	Lives of Persian poets, ancient and modern, and of some of the leading nobles.	(1) B. M., Vol. I, p. 373, No. Or. 232. (2) Bodleian.
302	Roznāmeh-i-Shāh 'Ālam (روزنامه شاه عالم) author's name and the date of composition not known. An endorsement dated 1st June 1810 from the scribe Miṭṭhan Lāl, however, states that the contents of this manuscript are taken from the writings of Rāi Tek Chand, the Akhbār Navīs of British Government.	A large collection of records regarding the grant of presents, <i>khil'ats</i> , etc., by Shāh 'Ālam II to princes, nobles and others, and the presents which he received, interspersed with valuable information about historical events from the beginning of the thirty-first year to the end of his reign (i.e., 1789 to 1806 A.D.).	Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 163, No. 620.
303	Tahmāsp Nāma (طهماسب نامه) by Tahmās Khan, completed in 1193 A.H. (1799 A.D.).	Memoirs of the author and of his times	B. M., Vol. IV, p. 980, No. 1918.
304	Tārīkh-i-Shāh 'Ālam (تاریخ شاه عالم) by Munnā Lāl, date of composition not known.	History of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II from his departure from Allahabad to Dehli down to the 24th year of his reign (1770 to 1781 A.D.).	(1) B. M., Vol. III, p. 943, No. Or. 1659. (2) Bankipore, Vol. VII, p. 95, No. 586.
305	Wāq'āt-i-Azfarī (واقعات افشاری) by Mirzā 'Alī Bakht Gorgānī, composed in 1211 A.H. (1796-97 A.D.).	A record of the overthrow of the imperial house of Gorgānī by Ghulām Qādir Khān Rohela.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 1051, No. Or. 2056, XVI.
306	Zikr-us-Siyar (ذکر السیر) by Ghulām Husain Khān, the son of Himmat Khān, completed in 1221 A.H. (1806-07 A.D.).	A history of the last times of the Mughal Empire in India from 1738, and the massacre of the people of Dehli by order of Nādir Shāh down to the end of Shāh 'Ālam II's reign.	I. O., Etke, Column 162, No. 429.
		<u>AKBAR SHĀH II.</u>	
307	Makḥzan-ul-Futūḥ (مخزن الفتح) by Bhagwān Dās, completed in 1222 A.H. (1807-08 A.D.).	An account of the operations of Lord Lake against the Marāṭhas.	B. M., Vol. III, p. 948, No. Or. 1699.

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
'Abbās <u>Khān</u> Shirwāni	45, 20	Akbar Nāma by <u>Shaiḫ</u> , Iahdād Faizī	
'Abd-ul-Bāqī Nihawāndī	45, 5	Sarhindi	45, 25
'Abd-ul-Hai Gardazi, Abū Sa'īd	45, 3	Akbar Nāma-i-Mu'tamad <u>Khān</u>	45, 25
'Abd-ul-Hamid Lāhaurī	45, 6	Akbar <u>Shāh</u> II	45, 36
'Abd-ul-Ḥaq Haqqī	45, 14	Akḥbārāt-i-Hindī	45, 8
'Abd-ul-Karīm	45, 2	Akḥbār-i-Muḥabbat	45, 8
'Abd-ul-Karīm better known as <u>Khwāja</u>		Akḥṭar see Muḥammad Ṣādiq.	
'Abd-ur-Rahīm Kaśmirī	45, 33	'Ālamgīr II	45, 34
'Abd-ul-Karīm Muṣṭafā	45, 12	'Ālamgīr Nāma by Ḥatīm <u>Khān</u>	45, 28
'Abdullah	45, 20	'Ālamgīr Nāma by Kirpā Rām	45, 28
'Abdullah Ḥātifi, Maulānā see Ḥātifi		'Ālamgīr Nāma by Muḥammad Kāzīm	45, 7
'Abdullah Waṣṣāf	45, 2	'Alā-ud-Dīn 'Aṭā Malik Juwainī, <u>Khwāja</u>	45, 2
'Abd-ul-Qādir bin Malūk <u>Shāh</u> Badāyūni	45, 1	'Alī Balḥt Gorgāni	45, 36
'Abd-ul-Wahāb, Fāni	45, 25	'Alī Ibrāhīm <u>Khān</u>	45, 35
'Abd-ur-Rahmān	45, 35	'Alī Sher Qāni, 'Mir	45, 16
'Abd-ur-Rahmān entitled <u>Shāhnawāz Khān</u>	45, 11	Al Kāmil fit <u>Tārīkh</u> see Kāmil-ut-Tawārīkh.	
'Abd-ur-Rahmān, Muḥammad	45, 7	'Amal-i-Ṣāliḥ	45, 6
'Abd-ur-Rahīm Kaśmirī, <u>Khwāja</u> see 'Abd-		Amin Aḥmad Rāzi	45, 9
ul-Karīm.		Amīnī	45, 16
'Abd-ur-Rahīm <u>Khān</u> <u>Khān</u> -i- <u>Khānān</u> , Mirzā	45, 5	Amir Haidar Husainī	45, 25
'Abd-ur-Razzāq	45, 19	Anand Rām Muḥlis	45, 34
'Abd-ush-Shakūr	45, 10	Anand Rūp	45, 12
'Abd-ush-Shamad	45, 6	An anonymous and untitled history	45, 20
'Abū-'Abdullah Muḥammad, <u>Shaiḫ</u> see Ibn-		An anonymous history of Muḥammad <u>Shāh</u>	45, 32
i-Baṭūta.		Anfa'-ul-Akḥbār	45, 8
Abūl Barākāt	45, 29	'Aqil <u>Khān</u> Rāzi	45, 31
Abūl Faṭḥ, Munṣhi-ul-Mamālik see Qābil		Ārai sh-i-Maḥfil	45, 1
<u>Khān</u> .		Asad Beg	45, 25
Abūl Faẓl, <u>Shaiḫ</u>	45, 5, 6, 25	Āsar-i-Shāhjahāni	45, 26
Abūl Ḥasan 'Alī, <u>Shaiḫ</u> see Ibn-i-Aṣīr.		'A shiqā see <u>Khizir Khān</u> .	
Abū-sh-Sharaf Nāsiḥ	45, 17	A shraf <u>Khān</u> , Mir Muḥammad-al-Husainī	45, 30
Abū Sulaimān Dāūd	45, 14	A shraf-ut-Tawārīkh	45, 8
Abū Ṭālib Londonī, Mirzā	45, 10	'Aufī, Muḥammad	45, 17
Abū Ṭālib Kalim, Mirzā	45, 26, 27	Aurang Nāma see Wāqī'āt-i-'Ālamgiri.	
Abū Ṭālib-il-Husainī, Mir	45, 4, 19	Aurangzeb	45, 7, 28
Ādāb-i-'Ālamgiri	45, 28	Āzād Bilgrāmī see Ghulām 'Alī <u>Khān</u> .	
Afṣaḥ-ul-Akḥbār	45, 8	'Āzam-ul-Harb	45, 31
Afzal Buḫārī, Muḥammad	45, 19	'Āzim-ut-Tawārīkh	45, 8
Aḥkān-i-'Ālamgiri	45, 28	'Aziz-ud-Dīn, Muḥammad	45, 12
Aḥmad bin Bahbal	45, 10	Bābur	45, 5, 24
Aḥmad bin Muḥammad see Aḥmad Ghaffārī,		Badāyūni see 'Abd-ul-Qādir Malūk <u>Shāh</u> .	
Qāzi.		Badr-uz-Zamān Mahābat <u>Khān</u> ī see 'Rashīd	
Aḥmad Ghaffārī, Qāzi	45, 2, 17	<u>Khān</u> .	
Aḥmad, Mullā of Thatta	45, 14	Bahādūr <u>Shāh</u> Nāma see <u>Shāh</u> 'Ālam Nāma-i-	
Aḥmad <u>Shāh</u>	45, 34	<u>Shāh</u> 'Ālam Bahādūr.	
Aḥmad <u>Shāh</u> Durrāni or Abdālī's invasion	45, 7, 35	Bahādūr <u>Shāh</u> Nāma see <u>Tārīkh</u> -i-Bahādūr	
Aḥmad Yādgār	45, 20	<u>Shāh</u> .	
Aḥsan-ut-Tawārīkh	45, 8	Bahār-i-Sakhun	45, 29
Aḥwāl-i-Humayūn Pād <u>shāh</u>	45, 5	Bahr-ul-Mawwāj	45, 9
Aḥwāl-i-Rājahā-i-Hindūstān	45, 8	Bahr-ul-Zakḥkhār see Majma'-ul-Mulūk.	
Aḥwāl-ul- <u>Khawāqin</u>	45, 32	Bahādūr Singh	45, 16
Āin-i-Akbarī	45, 5	Baizāwi	45, 17
'Ajāib-ul-Āfāq	45, 32	Bakhtāwar <u>Khān</u>	45, 12, 31
'Ajāib-ul-Maqdūr fi Akḥbār-i-Timūr	45, 4	Banwālī Dās surnamed Walli	45, 13
'Ajība <u>Ghariba</u> see Fathīya 'Ibriya.		Baqīya Naqiya	45, 17
Akber	45, 5, 25	Barārī, Muḥammad	45, 12
Akbar Nāma by <u>Shaiḫ</u> Abūl Faẓl	45, 6	Bayān-i-Wāqī'	45, 33

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Beale, Thomas William	45, 1	Hadiqat-uṣ-Ṣafā	45, 9
Bhagwān Dās	4, 5, 27, 36	Hāfiḡ Abrū	45, 23
Bhimsain	45, 29	Haft Gulshan-i-Muḥammad Shāhi	45, 9
Bholā Nāth Khatri	45, 23	Haft Iqlim	45, 9
Bihāmid Khān, Muḥammad	45, 15	Haider bin 'Alī Ḥusainī Rāzi	45, 16
Bindrāban	45, 10	Haider Dughlat, Mirzā	45, 23
Burhān-ul-Futūḥ	45, 9	Hālat-i-'Ālamgiri see Wāqī'āt-i-'Ālamgiri.	
Chahār Chaman	45, 91	Hālat-i-Asad Beg	45, 25
Chahār Chaman Brahman	45, 26	Ḥamdullah Mustaṭfi	45, 3
Chahār Gulshan	45, 9	Hamid-ud-Din	45, 29
Chandarbhān Brahman	45, 26, 27	Hani Rām see Hi Rām.	
Chatarman, Rāi	45, 9	Ḥaqqathā-i-Hindūstān	45, 10
Chatar Mal	45, 21	Harcharan Dās	45, 9
Collection of letters by Munshī Ṣāhib Rāi	45, 33	Harnām Singh Nāmī	45, 13
Dastūr-ul-'Amal	45, 20	Harsukh Rāi	45, 11
Dastūr-ul-'Amal Āghāi	45, 29	Hasan bin Muḥammad-ul-Khākī-uṣ-Shirāzi	45, 8
Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-'Ālamgiri	45, 29	Hasan Nizāmī	45, 17
Dastūr-ul-'Amal by Rāja Rūp	45, 21	Hāshim 'Alī Rizvi	45, 12
Dastūr-ul-'Amal by Rāja Tadar Mal	45, 25	Hātifi	45, 19
Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Salāṭin-i-Hind	45, 21	Hatim Khān	45, 28
Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Shāhin shāhi	45, 33	Hi Rām, Munshī	45, 13
Dastūr-ul-'Amal-i-Shāhjahanī	45, 26	History of Bābur, Akbar and Shāhjahan	45, 21
Dāūd see Abū Sulaimān Dāūd.		History of the reign of Aurangzeb	45, 29
Daulat Rāi	45, 9	History of the war between the Marāṭhas and Aḥmad Shāh Durrāni	45, 35
Dawal Rāni see Khizr Khāni.		Humāyūn	45, 5, 24
Dilku shā	45, 29	Humāyūn's flight to Persia	45, 24
Diwān-i-Kalim	45, 26	Humāyūn Nāma by an unknown author	45, 24
Diwān-i-Pasand	45, 21	Humāyūn Nāma by Khwānd Mir	45, 24
Faiyāz-ul-Qawānīn	45, 2	Humāyūn Shāhi see Tārīkh-i-Humāyūn Shāhi.	
Faizullah Ṣadr-i-Jahān	45, 15	Ḥusan Shāhi	45, 35
Faḡhr-ud-Din Ḥasan, Muḥammad	45, 22	Ibn-i-'Arab Shāh	45, 23
Faḡir Muḥammad, Qāzi	45, 1	Ibn-i-Aḡir	45, 3
Farḡat-un-Nāzirin	45, 9	Ibn-i-Baṭūṭa	45, 4
Fari shṭa	45, 2	Ibrāhīm bin Jarir	45, 15
Farrukh Nāma	45, 32	'Ibrat Maqāl	45, 31
Farrukhsiyar	45, 32	'Ibrat Nāma also called Lubbi-i-Tārīkh	45, 33
Farrukhsiyar Nāma	45, 32	'Ibrat Nāma by Kām Rāj	45, 31
Farzand 'Alī-ul-Ḥusainī	45, 5	'Ibrat Nāma by Khair-ud-Din	45, 36
Fathīya 'Ibratya see Fathīya 'Ibriya.		'Ibrat Nāma by Mirzā Muḥammad	45, 31
Fathīya 'Ibriya	45, 29	'Ibrat Nāma by Muḥammad Qāsim	45, 33
Futūḥāt-i-'Ālamgiri	45, 29	Ilaḥdād Faizi Sarhindi, Shaikh	45, 24, 25
Futūḥāt-i-Fīroz Shāhi	45, 18	Imām-ud-Din Qhi shṭi	45, 35
General History	45, 1, 18	Ināyat Khān Rāsikh	45, 21
Ghairat Khān see Kāmḡar Ḥusainī.		Ināyat Nāma	45, 21
Ghaḡ Muḥammad Khān	45, 1	Ināyatullah	45, 25
Ghaznavid dynasty	45, 2, 16	Ināyatullah Khān	45, 30
Ghiyāṣ-ud-Din see Khwānd Mir.		In shā-i-Abūl-Faḡl	45, 6
Ghorid and Slave dynasties	45, 3, 17	In shā-i-Ḥamid-ud-Din	45, 29
Ghulām 'Alī Khān	45, 7, 32	In shā-i-Majmū'-ul-Qawā'id	45, 36
Ghulām 'Alī Khān Āzād Bilgrāmī, Mir	45, 36	In shā-i-Mirzā Tāhir Wahid	45, 6
Ghulām 'Alī, Sayyid	45, 35	In shā-i-Zar Bakh sh	45, 30
Ghulām Bāsiṭ	45, 15	Intikhab-i-Muntakhab	45, 10
Ghulām Ḥusain	45, 2	Intikhab-i-Muntakhab-ut-Tawārīkh see	
Ghulām Ḥusain Khān	45, 36	Intikhab-i-Muntakhab.	
Ghurāt-ul-Kamāl	45, 18	Iqbāl Nāma-i-'Ālamgiri see Wāqī'āt-i-'Ālamgiri.	
Gulbadan Begam	45, 5	Iqbāl Nāma-i-Jahāngiri	45, 6
Gulshan-i-'Ajāib	45, 33	Ir shād-ul Wuzarā	45, 10
Gulshan-i-Balāghat	45, 25	Īshardās	45, 29
Gulshan-i-Ibrāhīmī see Tārīkh-i-Fari shṭa.		'Ishqiya see Khizr Khāni.	
Ḥabīb-us-Siyar fi Akhbār-i-Afrād-ul-Ba shar	45, 2	Izad Bakhsh Rasā	45, 30
Hadiqat-ul-Aqālim	45, 1		

	PAGE.
Ja'far Beg Aṣaf <i>Khān</i>	45, 14
Ja'far <i>Shāmī</i> , Muḥammad	45, 35
Jagiwan Dās	45, 10, 13
Jahāngir	45, 6, 25
Jahāngir Nāma <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Salīm <i>Shāhi</i> .	
Jahāngir Nāma <i>see</i> Tūzūk-i-Jahāngiri.	
Jahān Numā <i>see</i> Lubb-us-Siyar.	
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Ṭabāṭabāi, Mirzā	45, 26, 27
Jama'i-Kāmil baqa'id-i-Goshwāra-i-Ṣubajāt-i-Hind-ud-Dakan wa Taṣṣil-i-Parganāt-i-Ṣubajāt-i-Dakan	45, 10
Jām-i-Jam	45, 5
Jāmi' Tārīkh-i-Āl-i-Subuktagin <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Mas'ūdī.	
Jāmi'-ul-Hikāyāt	45, 17
Jāmi'-ut-Tawārīkh	45, 1
Jang Nāma	45, 7
Jauhar Aftābchī	45, 24
Jauhar-i-Ṣamṣām	45, 34
Jidwal-i-Pādshāhān-i-Timūri	45, 21
Jinnāt-ul-Firdaus	45, 10
Jugal Kiṣhor	45, 22
Kalimāt-i-Aurangzeb	45, 30
Kalimāt-i-Tayyibāt	45, 30
Kalyān Singh	45, 21
Kāmil-ut-Tawārīkh	45, 3
Kāmgār Husaini, Mirzā	45, 26
Kām Rāj	45, 31
Kāmwar <i>Khān see</i> Muḥammad Hādī entitled Kāmwar <i>Khān</i> .	
Karāmat 'Alī, Muḥammad	45, 16
Kāshī Rām	45, 35
Kewal Rām	45, 23
<i>Khāfi Khān see</i> Muḥammad Hāshim.	
Khair-ud-Dīn	45, 36
Khallāq-us-Siyāq <i>see</i> Roz Nāmcha-i-'Ālam-giri.	
Khālji dynasty	45, 4, 17
Khafūt-i-Shivāji	45, 30
Khāwind Shāh	45, 3
Khazāin-ul-Futūḥ	45, 18
Khazāna-i-'Āmira	45, 36
Khizir Khāni	45, 4
Khulāsa-i-Halāt-i-Marahṭa wa Jang-i-Ahmad Shāh Durrāni <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Ibrāhīm Khān.	
Khulāsat-ut-Tawārīkh by Kalyān Singh	45, 21
Khulāsat-ut-Tawārīkh by Sujān Rāi Bhandāri	45, 1
Khur shāh	45, 14
Khu shhāl Chānd	45, 15
Khusrau, Amīr	45, 3, 4, 17, 18
Khwānd Mir	45, 2, 16, 24
Kirpā Rām	45, 28
Ki shan Diyāl Khatri	45, 8
Kitāb-ul-Yamīni <i>see</i> Tārīkh-ul-Yamīni.	
Lachh'mi Narāyan Shafiq	45, 10
Lāl Rām	45, 16
Laṭāif-ul-Akhhār	45, 26
Letters of Abū 'Alī Tabrezi	45, 27
Letters of Aurangzeb	45, 30
Letter of Aurangzeb to Shivāji	45, 30
Letters of Aurangzeb to his son Muḥammad 'Āzam Shāh	45, 30
Lodi dynasty	45, 20

	PAGE.
Lubb-i-Tārīkh <i>see</i> Ibrat Nāma.	
Lubb-us-Siyar wa Jahān Numā	45, 10
Lubb-ut-Tārīkh-i-Hind	45, 10
Maāsir-i-'Ālamgiri	45, 7
Maāsir-i-Jahāngiri	45, 26
Maāsir-i-Raḥimī	45, 5
Maāsir-ul-Mulūk	45, 16
Maāsir-ul-Umarā	45, 5
Ma'dan-i-Akhhār-i-Ahmadī	45, 10
Ma'dan-us-Sa'ādat	45, 21
Mahārba-i-Balkh	45, 27
Mahdi Khān, Mirzā <i>see</i> Muḥammad Hādī, Shāh Mirzā.	
Mahmūd-ul-Mugannā	45, 35
Majālis-us-Slāṭin	45, 11
Majāmi'-ul-Akhhār	45, 11
Majma'-ul-Akhhār	45, 11
Majma'-ul-Mulūk	45, 11
Majma'-us-Salāṭin	45, 1
Majmū'a-i-Mirzā Mahdi Khāni	45, 21
Makātibāt-i-'Allāmi <i>see</i> In shā-i-Abūl Faṣl.	
Makhhzan-i-Afghāni	45, 20
Makhhzan-ul-Futūḥ	45, 36
Makhhzan-ul-Jawāhir	45, 11
Malfūzāt-i-Amir Timūr <i>see</i> Tūzūk-i-Timūri.	
Malfūzāt-i-Ṣāhibqirān <i>see</i> Tūzūk-i-Timūri.	
Malfūzāt-i-Ṣāhibqirān, Persian Translation amended by Afzal Bukhārī	45, 19
Malfūzāt-i-Timūri	45, 19
Manāzil-ul-Futūḥ	45, 35
Maṭla'-us-Sa'dain wa Majma'-ul-Bahrain	45, 19
Mawāhūr-ul-Hind	45, 11
Miftāḥ-ut-Tawārīkh by Amīr Khusrau	45, 18
Miftāḥ-ut-Tawārīkh by William Beale	45, 1
Mihāk-us-Sulūk wa Miṣqalat-un-Nufūs	45, 11
Minhāj-i-Sirāj Juzjāni	45, 3
Mirāt-i-Aftāb Numā	45, 11
Mirāt-i-Gitī Namā	45, 12
Mirāt-i-Jahān Numā	45, 12
Mirāt-i-Wāridāt	45, 22
Mirāt-ul-'Ālam	45, 12
Mirāt-ul-Bilād	45, 12
Mirāt-ul-Hind	45, 12
Mirāt-ul-Ishbāh-i-Slāṭin-i-Āsmānjāh	45, 22
Mirāt-us-Safā	45, 12
Mir Khwānd <i>see</i> Khāwind Shāh.	
Mirzā Muḥammad	45, 10, 31
Mizān-i-Dāni sh	45, 12
Mufazzal Khān, Sayyid	45, 15, 23
Mughal dynasty, general	45, 5, 20
Muḥabbat Khān	45, 8
Muḥammad Aḥsan Ijād, Mir	45, 32
Muḥammad 'Alī	45, 12
Muḥammad 'Alī bin Muḥammad Ṣādiq-ul-Husaini	45, 9
Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Anṣārī	45, 9, 23, 34
Muḥammad Amin bin Daulat Muḥammad-ul-Husaini-ul-Bālihi	45, 8
Muḥammad Amin Qazvini	45, 27
Muḥammad Aslam	45, 9
Muḥammad Bakhsh Āshob	45, 34
Muḥammad Baqā, Shaikh	45, 12

Muhammad Bāqir 'Ināyatullah	45, 8
Muhammad bin Rustam	45, 15
Muhammad Hādī	45, 6
Muhammad Hādī entitled Kāmwar <u>Khān</u>	45, 9, 23
Muhammad Hādī, Shāh Mirzā	45, 21
Muhammad Hāshim Khāfi <u>Khān</u>	45, 1
Muhammad Jān Qudsī, Hājī	45, 28
Muhammad Kabir	45, 20
Muhammad Kāzim	45, 7
Muhammad Laṭīf	45, 12
Muhammad Mahdī, Mirzā	45, 7
Muhammad Māh, Mullā	45, 14
Muhammad Ma'sūm	45, 28
Muhammad Mun'im Ja'farābādī, <u>Shaiikh</u>	45, 32
Muhammad Qāsim	45, 32, 33
Muhammad Qāsim Hindū Shāh <i>see</i> Farishta.	
Muhammad Qulī Hiṣārī	45, 24
Muhammad Rizā, Mir	45, 33
Muhammad Rizā Tabāṭabāī	45, 11
Muhammad Ṣādiq entitled Ṣādiq <u>Khān</u>	45, 22, 26, 28
Muhammad Ṣādiq surnamed Akhtar	45, 11
Muhammad Ṣāliḥ Kambū	45, 6, 27, 29
Muhammad Ṣāliḥ Qudrat	45, 22
Muhammad Sāqī Must'aid <u>Khān</u>	45, 7
Muhammad Shafī'	45, 22
Muhammad Shāh	45, 32
Muhammad Sharif	45, 11
Muhammad Sharif <i>see</i> Mu'tamad <u>Khān</u>	
Muhammad Sharif-ul-Husaini	45, 11
Muhammad Tāhir	45, 27
Muhammad Wāriṣ	45, 27
Muhammad Yahyā Kāshī	45, 27
Muhsin Siddiqī, Muhammad	45, 34
Mujmal-i-Mufaṣṣal	45, 12
Mukhtaṣar-i-Yūl	45, 12
Mullā Zāhid	45, 28
Mulakhkhas	45, 27
Mulakhkhas-ut-Tawārikh	45, 5
Munnā Lāl	45, 26
Munir <i>see</i> Abūl Barākāt.	
Mun shāt-i-Brahman	45, 27
Mun shī Malikzāda	45, 30
Muntakhab-ut-Lubāb	45, 1
Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh by Badāyūnī	45, 1
Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh by Hasan bin Muhammad-ul-Khāki <i>see</i> Aḥsan-ut-Tawārikh.	
Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh by Jagjivan Dās	45, 13
Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh by Muhammad Yūsuf	45, 13
Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh by Sadā Sukh	45, 13
Muqaddama-i-Shāh 'Ālam Nāma	45, 22
Muqaddama-i-Zafar Nāma <i>see</i> Tārikh-i-Jahāngir.	
Murtazā Husain Bilgīrāmī	45, 1
Musṭafā	45, 15
Must'aid <u>Khān</u> <i>see</i> Muhammad Sāqī.	
Mu'tamad <u>Khān</u>	45, 6, 25, 28
Nādir Shāh's invasion	45, 7, 34
Nādir-uz-Zamānī <i>see</i> Tārikh-i-Muhammad Shāhī by Khushāl Chānd.	
Najaf 'Alī	45, 22

Nāsir-ud-Din Abū Sa'īd 'Abdullah Baizāwī <i>see</i> Baizāwī.	
Nigāristān	45, 2
Nigār-Nāma-i-Hind	45, 35
Nigār Nāma-i-Munshī	45, 30
Nihāyat-ul-Kamāl	45, 18
Ni'mat <u>Khān</u> 'Alī	45, 7, 32
Ni'matullah, Khwāja	45, 20
Nizām Shāmi	45, 19
Nizām-ud-Din Aḥmad	45, 2
Nizām-ud-Din 'Ishrat	45, 34, 35
Nizām-ul-Mulk	45, 17
Nizām-ut-Tawārikh	45, 17
Notes and other official documents referring to the reign of the last Mughal emperors of Delhi	45, 22
Nuh Sipīr	45, 18
Nūr Muhammad	45, 25
Nūr-ud-Din <i>see</i> Hāfiẓ 'Abūr.	
Nūr-ud-Din Muhammad, Mirzā <i>see</i> Ni'mat <u>Khān</u> 'Alī.	
Nur-ul-Haq	45, 16
Nusakh-i-Jahān Ārā	45, 17
Pādshāh Nāma by 'Abd-ul-Hamid Lāhaurī	45, 6
Pādshāh Nāma by Mirzā Abū Ṭālib Kalim	45, 27
Pādshāh Nāma by Mirzā Jalāl-ud-Din Tabāṭabāī	45, 27
Pādshāh Nāma by Muhammad Amin Qazvini	45, 27
Pādshāh Nāma Muhammad Wāriṣ	45, 27
Pādshāh Nāma by Muhammad Yahyā Kāshī	45, 27
Pāyandah Hasan Ghaznawī, Mirzā	45, 24
Qābil <u>Khān</u>	45, 28
Qirān-us-Sa'dain	45, 3
Rafī'ud-Din <u>Khān</u>	45, 16
Rāja Rūp	45, 21
Rājāwālī	45, 13
Rāj Suhāwālī	45, 13
Rām Narāin	45, 36
Rām Singh, Munshī	45, 33
Raqaim-i-Karaim	45, 30
Ra shid <u>Khān</u>	45, 26
Rauzat-i-Ulil Albāb fi Tawārikh-ul-Akābir wal Anṣab <i>see</i> Tārikh-i-Banākīti.	
Rauzat-ul-Jinān	45, 22
Rauzat-us-Safā	45, 3
Rauzat-ut-Tāhirin	45, 13
Revenue tables of <i>Sābas</i> and <i>Parganas</i> in the reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb	45, 30
Rihlat-i-Ibn-i-Batūta	45, 4
Risāla-i-Manāṣib	45, 22
Risāla-i-Muhammad Shāh Bādshāh wa Aḥwāl-i-Khāndaurān <u>Khān</u>	45, 33
Riyāz-ul-Widād	45, 30
Rizquallah, <u>Shaiikh</u>	45, 20
Roznāmecha-i-'Ālamgiri	45, 30
Roznāmecha-i-Shāh 'Ālam	45, 36
Rumūz-u-Ishārāt-i-'Ālamgiri	45, 31
Ruqqa'āt-i-Abūl Fazl	45, 25
Ruqqa'āt-i-'Ālamgiri	45, 7
Ruqqa'āt-i-'Ināyat <u>Khānī</u> <i>see</i> 'Ināyat Nāma.	
Rustam 'Alī	45, 14
Sa'adat-i-Jāwaid	45, 13
Sadā Sukh	45, 13

	PAGE		PAGE
Šādiq Khān <i>see</i> Muḥammad Šādiq entitled Šādiq Khān.		Tārīkh-i-Aḥmad Shāhi by Maḥmūd-ul-Muṣannā	45, 35
Šādiq Muṭṭalabī	45, 28	Tārīkh Aḥmad Shāhi by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Anṣārī	45, 34
Šadr-ud-Dīn Muḥammad	45, 10	Tārīkh-i-'Alāi <i>see</i> Khazāin-ul-Futūḥ.	
Šāhib Rāi, Mun shī	45, 33	Tārīkh-i-'Ālamgiri <i>see</i> Wāqī'āt-i-'Ālamgiri.	
Šāhīp-ul-Akhbār	45, 13	Tārīkh-i-'Ālamgiri-i-Šāni	45, 34
Sarūp Chand Khatrī	45, 13	Tārīkh-i-'Alfi	45, 14
Sawānīh-i-Akbarī	45, 25	Tārīkh-i-'Āli	45, 22
Sayyid Aḥmad Khān	45, 5	Tārīkh-i-Ā shām <i>see</i> Faṭḥiya 'Ibriya.	
Sayyid dynasty	45, 19	Tārīkh-i-Bahādur Shāhi	45, 32
Sayyid Ḥusain Shīrāzi	45, 35	Tārīkh-i-Banākīti	45, 14
Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh	45, 7, 31	Tārīkh-i-Chaghtāi <i>see</i> Mirāt-i-Warīdāt.	
Shāh 'Ālam II	45, 7, 36	Tārīkh-i-Dāudi	45, 20
Shāh 'Ālam Nāma	45, 7	Tārīkh-i-Dilku shā <i>see</i> Dilku shā.	
Shāhjahan	45, 6, 26	Tārīkh-i-Elchi-i-Nizām Shāh	45, 14
Shāhjahan Nāma by Bhagwān Dās	45, 27	Tārīkh-i-Farrukhsiyar	45, 32
Shāhjahan Nāma by Muḥammad Šādiq <i>see</i> Tawārīkh-i-Shāhjahanī.		Tārīkh-i-Farišta	45, 2
Shāhjahan Nāma by Mullā Zāhid	45, 28	Tārīkh Firoz Shāhi by Shams Sirāj 'Afif	45, 4
Shāhjahan Nāma by Mu'tamad Khān	45, 28	Tārīkh-i-Firoz Shāhi by Ziyā-ud-Dīn Barnī	45, 14
Shāh Mirzā <i>see</i> Muḥammad Hādī, Shāh Mirzā.		Tārīkh-i-Ganjina	45, 3
Shāh Nāma-i-Aḥmadi	45, 35	Tārīkh-i-Guzida	45, 3
Shāh Nāma-i-Munawwar Kalām	45, 33	Tārīkh-i-Hāfiẓ Ābrū <i>see</i> Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh by Hāfiẓ Ābrū.	
Shāh Nāma-i-Nādirī	45, 34	Tārīkh-i-Hākīmān-i-Hind	45, 14
Shāh Nāma-i-Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	45, 31	Tārīkh-i-Haqqī	45, 14
Shāhnawāz Khān <i>see</i> 'Abd-ur-Rahmān.		Tārīkh-i-Humāyūn	45, 24
Shāhnawāz Khān, Ṣamṣām-ud-Daula	45, 5	Tārīkh-i-Humāyūn Shāhi	45, 15
Shākīr Khān	45, 34	Tārīkh-i-Ibrāhīmī	45, 35
Shams Sirāj 'Afif	45, 4	Tārīkh-i-Ibrāhīm Khān	45, 32
Shāraf Nāma-i-Muḥammad Shāh	45, 33	Tārīkh-i-Īrādāt Khān	45, 19
Sharaf-ud-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī, Maulānā	45, 5, 19	Tārīkh-i-Jahāngir	45, 2
Shāh Faṭḥ Kāngra	45, 26	Tārīkh-i-Jahānku shā-i-Juwainī	45, 15
Sher 'Alī, Mir	45, 1	Tārīkh-i-Jahānku shā-i-Nādirī <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Nādirī.	
Shihāb-ud-Dīn Aḥmad Anṣārī	45, 4	Tārīkh-i-Jidwālī	45, 22
Shihāb-ud-Dīn Ṭāli sh	45, 29	Tārīkh-i-Jugal Kī shor	45, 22
Shivdās	45, 33	Tārīkh-i-Khāndān-i-Timuriya	45, 20
Šiddīq, Muḥammad	45, 13	Tārīkh-i-Khān Jahānī Makhzan-i-Afghānī	45, 19
Sīrat-i-Firoz Shāhi	45, 18	Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhi	45, 15
Sīyar-ul-Mutāakkhkhīrīn	45, 2	Tārīkh-i-Mufazzalī	45, 15
Šubḥ-i-Šādiq	45, 13	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammadi by Muḥammad Biḥāmīd Khān	45, 15
Sudhārī Lāl	45, 28	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammadi by Muḥammad bin Rustam	45, 34
Sufī Ṣan'ān	45, 23	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Shāhi by Khu shāhī Qand	45, 15
Sujān Rāi Bhandāri	45, 1	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Shāhi by Muḥammad Shafī <i>see</i> Mirāt-i-Warīdāt.	
Sulṭān 'Alī Husainī	45, 21	Tārīkh-i-Muḥammad Sharīf Waqūfī <i>see</i> Majma'-ul-Akhbār.	
Tabāqāt-i-Akbarī	45, 2	Tārīkh-i-Mamālīk-i-Hind <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Mamālīk-i-Hindūstān.	
Tabāqāt-i-Akbar Shāhi <i>see</i> Tabāqāt-i-Akbarī.		Tārīkh-i-Mamālīk-i-Hindūstān	45, 15
Tabāqāt-i-Bāburi <i>see</i> Wāqī'āt-i-Bāburi		Tārīkh-i-Mas'ūdi	45, 3
Tabāqāt-i-Nāsirī	45, 3	Tārīkh-i-Muzaffarī	45, 7
Tabāqāt-i-Shāhjahanī	45, 22	Tārīkh-i-Nādirī	45, 7
Tafṣīl-i-Salāṭīn-i-Delhi	45, 13	Tārīkh-i-Nizāmī <i>see</i> Tabāqāt-i-Akbarī.	
Tāhir Muḥammad Ḥaṣan Imād-ud-Dīn	45, 13	Tārīkh-i-Qandhārī <i>see</i> Latā'if-ul-Akhbār.	
Tāhir Wahīd, Mirzā	45, 6	Tārīkh-i-Rājahā-i-Hind <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Hākīmān-i-Hind.	
Tahmāsep Nāma	45, 36	Tārīkh-i-Ra shūdi	45, 23
Tahmās Khān	45, 36		
Tāj-ul-Mā'ashir	45, 17		
Tajziyat-ul-Amsār wa Tazjiyat-ul-Ā'sār <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Waṣṣāf.			
Takmila-i-Akbar Nāma	45, 25		
Tanqīh-ul-Akhbār	45, 14		
Tārīkh-i-Aḥmad Shāhi <i>see</i> Ḥurrānī	45, 25		
Tārīkh-i-Aḥmad Shāhi by Imām-ud-Dīn Qhī shī <i>see</i> Ḥusain Shāhi.			

	PAGE		PAGE
Tārīkh-i-Sa'ādat-i-Jāwaid <i>see</i> Sa'ādat-i-Jāwaid.		Tūzūk-i-Timūri	45, 4
Tārīkh-i-Sadr-i-Jahān	45, 15	ʿUtbi, Muḥammad Abū Naṣr	45, 3
Tārīkh-i-Salīm Shāhi	45, 26	Wālī <i>see</i> Banwālī Dās.	
Tārīkh-i-Salāṭīn-i-Afāghna	45, 20	Waqūʿī <i>see</i> Muḥammad Sharif-ul-Ḥusaini.	
Tārīkh-i-Salṭanat-i-Farrukhsiyar <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Farrukhsiyar.		Waḡāyaʿ-i-Asad Beg.	
Tārīkh-i-Shahādāt-i-Farrukhsiyar wa julūs Muḥammad Shāh	45, 34	Waḡāyaʿ-i-Haidarabad <i>see</i> Waḡāyaʿ-i-Niʿmat Khān ʿAlī.	
Tārīkh-i-Shāh ʿĀlam	45, 36	Waḡāyaʿ-i-Niʿmat Khān ʿAlī	45, 7
Tārīkh Shāhjahāni	45, 28	Wāqīʿāt-i-ʿĀlmgīrī	45, 31
Tārīkh-i-Shahān-i-Timuriya <i>see</i> Timūr Nāma-i-Mufazzalī.		Wāqīʿāt-i-Aḡṭari	45, 36
Tārīkh-i-Shāh Shujāʿī	45, 28	Wāqīʿāt-i-Bāburi, Persian translation by Mirzā ʿAbd-ur-Raḥīm Khān Khān-i-Khānān	45, 5
Tārīkh-i-Shakir Khānī	45, 34	Wāqīʿāt-i-Bāburi, Persian translation by Mirzā Pāyandah Khān	45, 24
Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhi	45, 20	Wāqīʿāt-i-Bāburi, Persian translation by Shāhkh Zain-ud-Dīn Khawāfi	45, 24
Tārīkh-i-Timūri by Ibn-i-ʿArab Shāh	45, 23	Wāqīʿāt-i-Durrāni	45, 7
Tārīkh-i-Timūri by Shihāb-ud-Dīn Aḥmad Arṣārī <i>see</i> ʿAjāib-ul-Maqdūr fī Akhbār-i-timūr.		Wāqīʿāt-i-Muḥṭāqī	45, 20
Tārīkh-i-Waṣṣāf	45, 2	Wasāyā-i-Nizām-ul-Mulk	45, 17
Tārīkh-ul-Yamīni	45, 3	Wasīyat Nāma-i-Amīr Timūr	45, 19
Tārīkh-us-Salāṭīn	45, 23	Wast-ul-Hayāt	45, 17
Tarjuma-i-Yamīni	45, 17	Yādgar-i-Bahāduri	45, 16
Tawārīkh Nāma-i-Shāhān-i-Hindūstān	45, 15	Yahyā	45, 19
Tazkira-i-Anand Rām Mukhlis	45, 38	Yahyā Khān	45, 16
Tazkirat-ul-Mulūk	45, 15	Yusuf ʿAlī bin Ghulām ʿAlī Khān	45, 9
Tazkirat-ul-Umarā	45, 23	Yūsuf, Muḥammad	45, 13
Tazkirat-ul-Wāqīʿāt	45, 24	Zafar Nāma by Hātifi <i>see</i> Timūr Nāma.	
Tazkirat-us-Salāṭīn-i-Chaghata	45, 23	Zafar Nāma by Nizām Shāmī	45, 19
Ṭek Chand, Rāi	45, 36	Zafar Nāma by Sharaf-ud-Dīn ʿAlī Yazdī	45, 5
Ṭhākūr Lāl, Munshi	45, 33	Zafar Nāma-i-ʿĀlmgīrī <i>see</i> Wāqīʿāt-i-ʿĀlmgīrī.	
Timur's invasion	45, 4, 19	Zafar Nāma-i-Shāhjahāni	45, 28
Timūr Nāma by Hātifi	45, 19	Zain-ud-Dīn Khawāfi, Shaikh	45, 24
Timūr Nāma-i-Mufazzalī	45, 23	Zain-ul-Akhhār	45, 3
Toḍar Mal, Rāja	45, 25	Zawābit-i-ʿĀlmgīrī	45, 31
Tughlaq dynasty	45, 4, 18	Zik-i-Mulūk	45, 16
Tuhfa-i-Akbar Shāhi <i>see</i> Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhi.		Zikr-us-Siyar	45, 36
Tuhfa-i-Shāhjahāni	45, 28	Ẓiya-i-Haqqāni, Sayyid Muḥammad	45, 30
Tuḥfat-ul-Hind by Bholā Nāth Khatri	45, 23	Ẓiya-ud-Dīn Barnī	45, 4
Tuḥfat-ul-Hind by Lāl Rām	45, 16	Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh by ʿAbd-ul-Karīm	45, 2
Tuḥfat-ul-Kirām	45, 16	Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh by Ḥāfiẓ Ābrū	45, 23
Tuḥfat-uṣ-Ṣighr	45, 17	Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh by Haidar bin ʿAlī Husaini Rāzi	45, 16
Tūzūk-i-Bāburi <i>see</i> Wāqīʿāt-i-Bāburi.		Zubdat-ut-Tawārīkh by Nūr-ul-Haq	45, 16
Tūzūk-i-Jahāngīrī	45, 6		