A Guide to Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Urdu Manuscript Libraries in India

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Introduction

When scholars of Islamic studies think of manuscripts in Arabic and related languages, they almost invariably turn to the great library holdings in the Middle East and Europe, forgetting that there are huge collections elsewhere, for example in India. It is estimated that in 2003, India possesses nearly one hundred thousand manuscripts in Arabic script spread over a number of libraries in various parts of the country. This number is in addition to what may be available in undocumented private collections. The Indian collections are renowned for the importance of many individual items, from some of the finest calligraphic and illustrated manuscripts of the Qurʾan to autograph and other high-quality copies of major legal, literary, scientific, and historial works. Manuscripts produced in India but taken away illegally to Europe is another category altogether. Should various cultural properties of Indian Islamic origin found in foreign countries ever be returned to their place of origin, preëminence of many European museums and libraries would be diminished. For instance, most of the Arabic and Persian, and Urdu collections in the British Library are of Indian origin.[1] Similar is the case with Persian manuscripts in France's Bibliothèque nationale.[2] Poet philosopher Allama Iqbal lamented the theft of Indian books in European libraries in a memorable couplet:

مگر وہ علم کے موتی، کتابیں اپنے آبا کی جو دیکھیں ان کو یورپ میں تو دل ہوتا ہے سیپارا

[1] Ursula Sims-Williams, "The Arabic and Persian Collections in the India Office Library," pp. 47–52, in *Collections in British Libraries on Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*, Durham, U.K., 1981.

[2] Francis Richard, "Les manuscripts persans d'origine indienne a la Bibliothèque Nationale," *Revue del Bibliothèque nationale* 19 (1986): 30–45. See also by the same author, "Jean-Baptiste Gentil collectionneur de manuscrits persans," *Dix-Huitième Siècle* 28 (1996): 91–110, regarding another major Indian collection in Paris.

"Those pearls of wisdom, books of our race
Seeing them overseas makes my heart ache"

As recently as 1997, 750 volumes of Ismaili manuscripts of Indian origin were transferred to the Institute of Ismaili Studies.[3]

The manuscripts discussed in this essay do not include state papers available in Persian and Urdu in various state archives in the country. According to India's Minister for Human Resource Development Murli Manohar Joshi, "an estimated 30 million manuscripts are scattered all over" the nation.[4] A majority of manuscripts are in Persian, followed by Arabic and Urdu. A smaller number of the manuscripts are in Pushto, Sindhi and Turkish.

Present Conditions

Like libraries everywhere, public and private funds needed to build, safeguard and preserve book and manuscript collections in India are in short supply, leading to stagnation, thefts and deterioration of existing collections. According to one American scholar who used several Indian libraries:

> "Let me also record here my sense of tragedy at what is occuring through widespread neglect of Indian libraries. I would not be surprised if many of the manuscripts I mention below are soon unavailable because of the rapid deterioration of resources that is taking place. The present political problems of the subcontinent make the situation much worse than it was in the past, when the climate was always an enemy of books (never before in studying manuscripts have I been so annoyed by wormholes and disintegrating pages). Most of the libraries I visited are directed by well-meaning people, but the resources for long-term preservation are often not available. I heard of several important libraries that have been or recently become inaccessible. Recent fires in two of these libraries, one of which was caused by communal violence and the other simply by neglect, destroyed many manuscripts that may well have been irreplaceable." [5]

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[3] *Arabic Ismaili Manuscripts: The Zahid Ali Collection*, ed. Delia Cortese (London: I.B. Tauris/Institute of Ismaili Studies, 2003)

[4] "30 Million Manuscripts Lying Scattered," *Milli Gazette* 1–15 (January 2000): 5.

[5] William Chittick, "Notes on Ibn Arabi's Influence in the Subcontinent," *The Muslim World* 82, 3–4 (July-October 1992): 222.

Published Catalogs and Lists

Given that many of the present libraries were founded during the British colonial period, many are called "oriental," for example, the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library. To date I am unaware of a union catalog of manuscripts available in various libraries in India. Individual libraries have published their catalogs. Oddly, most catalogs for Arabic script manuscripts have been published and continue to be published in English transliteration, not in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Urdu. Given that each library and cataloger has used a different scheme of transliteration, there is bound to be endless confusion, unless the catalogs are issued in the language of the manuscript. A critical examination of these issues is by Nasim Fatima, *Urdu Makhtutat ki Catalag sazi aur Miyar Bandi*, (Karachi: Library Promotion Bureau, 2000). For possibilities of cooperative efforts among manuscript libraries, see the article by Abid Riza Bidar, "Regional Planning for Unearthing Knowledge Buried in Oriental Manuscript Libraries," pp. 621–72, in *Third Congress of Muslim Librarians*, (Ankara: Department of Libraries and Publications, Ministry of Culture, 1989). In February 2000, India's central government initiated a nationwide project to "prepare a comprehensive list of the manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Urdu that are with the government, public institutions and individuals." [6] The project, called National Mission for Preservation of Manuscripts has divided the task of a union catalog preparation between three institutions as far as Arabic script manuscripts are concerned. Thus the Salar Jang Museum Library will work on the collections in southern Indian states and Maharashtra, whereas the Raza Library in Rampur, U.P. will concentrate on northern states, while the Khuda Bakhsh Library will focus on the eastern states. In addition to the libraries, the project will include listing of manuscripts in the *dargah*s, Islamic shrines, mosques and *madrasa*s, religious schools. It is hoped that this will constitute the first major step in a national inventory of the manuscripts, leading to preservation and publication. Like libraries elsewhere, the Indian manuscript collections are in a poor state of preservation, compounded by inclement, humid weather extremely injurious to paper. An overview of issues faced by Arabic manuscript libraries in India is the subject of an article by a former director of the Khuda Bakhsh Library, Habib al-Rahman Chighani, "Mashriqi kitab khanah: masayil wa mustaqbal," *Kitab Numa* (October 2000): 3–9,

[6] "Manuscripts to be Listed," *Deccan Chronicle* 15 February 2000; `www.Deccan.com`.

as also *Khuda Bakhsh Regional Seminar on Significant Manuscripts: A Brief Report*, (Patna: The Library, 1992). An example of particular issues of manuscripts in India are found in Shuaib Azami's article, "Makhtutat ke Ikhtitamiye aur Un ke Katib," *Burhan* (Delhi) (April 1979): 37–47.

Access to the Indian Libraries

Most Indian manuscript libraries are hard to access. All of the libraries have rules requiring registration of the users. The rules are harder for scholars who are not either graduate students or faculty. Once in library, one should expect to encounter problems pertaining to the actual availability of the manuscripts, even if they are listed in the catalog, and a delay before delivery of the requested manuscript. If the manuscript is really available, the reader will likely face problems related to reproduction of the manuscript. Copying in almost any form is discouraged. Fear of damage to the manuscript during reproduction process is understandable but often exaggerated. Deterred by the civil and international wars in the Middle East since the 1970s, many foreign scholars turned to the Indian libraries for materials in the Arabic script collections. Although all readers are welcomed, the time-constrained scholar will find the rules particularly discouraging. Each library's rules for user access and reproduction of manuscripts seem peculiar and to depend on the availablility of copying equipment. Interested scholars should begin by going through a historical overview of Indian collections and then peruse the entries on each library, arranged customarily by state. Users from abroad should get in touch with the library authorities to obtain the most complete information before travelling there.

Historical Overview

Steeped in the Persianate culture of Iran and Central Asia, the Delhi sultans patronized poets and scholars. The successors of the sultans were the Mughal emperors, some of whom were dedicated bibliophiles and patronized book production. The Mughal collections were destroyed and dispersed after the revolt of 1857. Some of the Mughal books were removed to the Royal Asiatic Society and the India Office Library in London. Like the Mughals, the sultans of Bengal, Deccan, Gujarat, and Malwa were also notable book collectors, as were their own successors the Nawabs of Avadh, Arcot, Bhopal, Rampur and Tonk, as well as the Nizams of Hyderabad. The tradition of book

production patronage and collection survived until the 19th century, when modern printing replaced manuscript production.

For accounts of libraries in medieval India one may consult, in chronological order: Imtiyaz Ali Arshi, "Hindustan ke Arabi, Farsi Kutub Khaneh," *Burhan* (Delhi), volume 15, no. 3; Narendra Nath Law, *Promotion of Learning in India During Muhammadan* (*sic*) *Rule* (London: Longmans & Green, 1916); M. Rama Rao, "Libraries in Ancient and Medieval India," *Journal of Andhra Historical Society* 8 (1933): 203–232; Muhammad Hamidullah, "Oriental Libraries in the East and West," *All India Oriental Conference Proceedings*, 8 (1935): 207–218; Syed Abu Zafar Nadvi, "Libraries During the Muslim Rule in India," *Islamic Culture* 19 (1945): 329–347, 20 (1946): 3–20 (This article may be the one also available under the title "Hindustan ke Kutub Khaneh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) March 1949, pp. 187–202; and *Maʿarif* April 1949, pp. 245–259.); S. Rafique Ahmed, "Imperial Library of the Mughal Kings," *All Pakistan Historical Conference Proceedings* 1 (1951): 392–393; Dharma Bhanu, "Libraries and their Management in Mughal India," *Journal of Indian History* 31 (1953): 157–173 (The same article also published in *Journal of Pakistan Historical Society* 2 (1954): 287–301.); Muhammad Zubair, *Islami Kutub khaneh* (Delhi: Nadwat al-Musannifin, 1961; Karachi: H. M. Said, 1978); Shaikh Abdul Aziz, *The Imperial Library of the Mughals* (Lahore, 1967); D. N. Marshall, *Mughals in India: A Bibliographical Survey of Manuscripts* (London: Mansell, 1985; reprint of 1967); K. K. Saxena, "Libraries in Mughal India," *Orissa Historical Research Journal* 16 (1967): 68–72; Salman Shamsi Nadvi, *Hindustan ke mashriqi kutub khaneh* (Lucknow, 1973); Kalpana Dasgupta, "How Learned Were the Mughals: Reflections on Muslim Libraries in India," *Journal of Library History* 10, 3 (July 1975): 241–254; Nazir Ahmad, "Timurid Manuscripts of Artistic and Historical Value in Indian Collections," *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 106 (1996): 36–96; 726–769; it was translated into Persian by Abd al-Hayyi Habibi in his *Hunar-i ahad-i Timuriyan*, (Tehran: Bunyad-i Farhang, 1976); Fritz Lehmann, "The Kitabkhanahs in Islamic India," *Hikmat* (Rabi I 1397/March 1977): 9–12; A. Prasad, "Libraries in Medieval India," *Library Herald* 20 (1982): 155–159; S. A. Usmani and Z. R. Khan, "Oriental Libraries in India," pp. 129–139, in *Perspectives in Library and Information Science*, Vol. 6, edited by S. N. Agarwal & others, (Lucknow: Print House, 1982); E. Birnbaum, "Turkish Manuscript Cataloging Since 1960 and Manuscripts Still Uncataloged," *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 103 (1983): 691–707 — part

3 includes information on Indian collections; Narinder Nath & Karl Khandalalavala, "Illustrated Islamic Manuscripts," pp. 34–51, in *An Age of Splendour: Islamic Art in India*, edited by Karl Khandalavala, (Bombay: Marg, 1983); Gulab Khan, "Islamic Studies Libraries in India," pp. 220–226, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, Vol. 1, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1984); A. M. Mukhtarov, "K Istori Kul Turnyskh Sviazei Azii s Indiei," *Narody Azii I Afriki* 3 (1983): 154–158 — on the visit of Soviet scholars to Indian libraries; I. M. Siddiqui, "Libraries in the Mughal Period: A Study," *International Library Movement* 7 (1985): 146–148; John Seyller, "A Sub-imperial Mughal Manuscript: the Ramayana of Abd al-Rahmi Khankhanan," pp. 85–100, in *The Legend of Rama: Artistic Visions*, edited by Vidya Dahejia, (Bombay: Marg, 1994); Sheikh Alauddin, *Libraries and Librarianship during Muslim Rule in India*, (New Delhi: Reliance, 1996); Aziz Allah Ataridi, *Sayri dar Kitab khanah-ha-yi Hind o Pakistan*, (Tehran: Anjuman-i Makhtutat-i Iran, 1997); John Seyller, "The Inspection and Valuation of Manuscripts in the Imperial Mughal Library," *Artibus Asiæ* 57, 3–4 (1997): 243–249. An entire issue of *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 45 (1988) has been devoted to the issue of medical manuscripts in India.

Surveys of Manuscript Collections

Three works cite catalogs and related information on libraries worldwide, including India. These are, beginning with the most recent, *World Survey of Islamic Manuscripts*, Vol. 1, edited by Geoffrey Roper, (Leiden: Brill, 1992). In Arabic a similar work is by Kurkis Awwad, *Faharis Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Alam*, 2 vols., (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1984). See also A. J. W. Huisman, *Les manuscripts arabes dans le monde: une bibliographie des catalogues*, (Leiden: Brill, 1967), pp. 33–39; Fuat Sezgin, *Geschichte des Arabischen Schrifttums*, (Leiden: Brill,), vol. 6 (published 1978), pp. 350–359, and vol. 8 (published 1982), p. 300. While all of these works are useful, some of these union catalogs contain frequent inaccuracies. Instead of laboriously indentifying all of the errors, we present here rather an account of each library or collection. The account includes an introduction, citations of the published catalogs, number of manuscripts, citations on works published about the history or individual manuscripts of the library, and press citations to the present conditions. In addition to the literature cited here about each library, interested scholars should consult recent issues of the periodicals noted below.

Key Periodicals

Manuscripts of the Middle East is a periodical that should be consulted for the latest research on the subject of Arabic-script manuscripts everywhere, as well as the publications of Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, Cairo; Majid al-Jumʿa Center in Dubai's *Afaq al-thaqafah wa al-turath*; Al-Furqan Heritage Foundation in London is also involved in similar activities. See its wesbite: `http://www.alfurqan.org`

General Works on Manuscript Collecting

There are a number of articles focusing on libraries within India. See in chronological order: Edward Dennison Ross, "Report on the Search for Arabic and Persian Manuscripts for the Official Year 1904–1905," *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* n. s. 2 (1906): xxii–xxiv; 4 (1908): xxii–xxiv; A. Suhrawardy and Hafiz Nazir Ahmad, "Notes on Important Arabic and Persian Manuscripts Found in Various Libraries in India," *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* n. s. 13 (1917): lxxxix–cxxxix; 14 (1918): cc–ccclvi; Fazal Ahmad Khan, "A Note on Persian, Turkish and Arabic Mss.," *B. C. Law Volume* 2 (1946): 334–337; H. E. Stapleton, "Further Notes on the Arabic Alchemical Manuscripts in the Libraries of India," *Isis* 24 (1936): 127–131; Abd al-Aziz al-Jawahiri, *Bazdid-i Kitabkhanah′ha-yi Hindustan* (Tehran, 1947); Ghulam Husayn Siddiqi, *Guzarish-i safar-i Hind* (Tehran: University of Tehran, publications no. 36, dated 1947); Philip Tarrazi, *Khazayin Kutub al-Hind*, pp. 173-76, in his *Khazayinn al-kutub al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-khafiqin*, vol.1, (Beirut, 1947); Otto Spies, "Arabische Neuscheinungen in Indien Wahrend der Kriegsjahre," *Der Islam* 28 (1948): 106–10; Said Nafisi, "Nafayis-i kitabkhanah′ha-yi Islami-i Hindustan," *Payam-i nau* (Tehran, no. 5 1950): 57–61; "Manuscripts from the Indian Collections," pp. 75–85, in *Descriptive Catalogue of an Exhibition of Selected Manuscripts in the Indian National Museum* (New Delhi: National Museum, 1964). For manuscripts focusing on music, see Henry George Farmer, *The Sources of Arabian Musica: An Annotated Bibliography of Arabic Manuscripts* (Leiden: Brill, 1965) which deals with the theory, practice, and history of Arabian music from the eighth to the seventeenth century, including manuscripts in libraries of Hyderabad and Tonk. Similarly, Zakaria Yusuf, *Makhtutat al-musiqi al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-ʿalam* (Baghdad, 1967), Vol. III pp. 91–4, describes 56 manuscripts in various Indian collections. *Fihrist-i nuskhah-ha-yi khatti-i Farsi*, edited by Ahmad Munzawi, 6 vols. (Tehran: Re-

gional Cultural Institute, 1969) is a major work; Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48, deals with libraries in Aligarh, Delhi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Rampur and Tonk. Sayyid Arif Nawshahi and Riza Allah Shah *Bharat men makhtutat ki fihristen*, (Lahore: Urdu Academy, 1988), is based on the author's trip to Aligarh and Delhi in 1988; M. Mahfuzul Haq, "Earliest Illustrated Copy of Omar [Khayyam]'s Quartrains," *Asia* 31 (1931): 272; Jalaluddin, "Two Most Authentic & Complete Copies of Babur namah in the Indian Museums," *Indo-Iranica* 49, i–iv (1996/1998): 35–39.

Indexes of Urdu periodicals such as *Aaj Kal* (Delhi), *Burhan* (Delhi), *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh), *Nawa-yi Adab* (Bombay), *Sabras* (Hyderabad), as well as journals specializing in Indian history and culture are likely to reveal articles on individual manuscripts.

Listed below are specific libraries in various parts of the country geographically divided first by state and then by city.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh Government

Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute (OMLRI)
Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad 500 007

Introduction:

In 1975, the Andhra Pradesh State Central Library, formerly known as the Asafiya Library, transferred its Arabic script manuscript collection to the newly formed OMLRI. In April 1997, it moved to a purpose-built building on the Osmania University Campus. The official introductory text is found in *Hand Book of Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute*, compiled by V V. L. Narasimha Rao, (Hyderabad: OMLRI, 1988); and V. Venkatappaiah, A. P. "Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute," pp. 261–265, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, Vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991); S. M. Ibrahim, "About the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Library," *Vijnana Saraswati* 1, 2 (January 1984): 53–57; Mir Karamat Ali, "A Short Note on the Arabic, Persian and Urdu Manuscripts of Our Library," *Vijnana Saraswati* 1, 2 (January 1984): 75–77.

Number of manuscripts: 23,000.

Catalog(s):

Kutub khanah-i Asafiya Sarkar-i Aali (Hyderabad: Shamsi Press, 1900); *Fihrist-i Kutub-i Arabi wa Farsi wa Urdu*, preface by Sayyid Tassaduq Husayn al-Musawi al-Nisaburi & Sayyid Abbas Husayn al-Kazimi al-Nisaburi al-Kanturi, (Hyderabad, 1914–36) 4 vols. *Fihrist mashruʿ baʿd kutub nafisah qalmiyyah makhzuna kutub khanah Asafiyah sarkar-i aali*, 2 vols., (Hyderabad: Dar al-Tabaa Sarkar-i Aali, 1937–1958); Nasir al-Din Hashimi, *Descriptive Catalogue of Urdu Manuscripts*, (Hyderabad: Khawatin-i Deccan Institute, 1961–1971) 2 vols. Mir Karamat Ali, *An Alphabetical Subject-wise Index of Urdu Etc. Manuscripts...* (Hyderabad: OMLRI, 1985); Rifat Ridwana, *Wazahati fihrist-i makhtutat-i Urdu: dawawin wa kulliyat = A Descriptive Catalogue of Urdu Manuscripts: Diwan, Kuliyat* (Hyderabad: OMLRI, 1988).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

In general, see Riza Ali Abidi, *Kitab Khanah* (Karachi: Saad Publications, 1985), pp. 91–97. For particular manuscripts consult, Nasir al-Din Hashimi, "Kutub khanah-i Asafiya ke baaz nayab Urdu makhtutat," *Nawa-i Adab* (January 1952): 23–48; H.E. Stapleton, "Note on the Arabic Manuscripts on Alchemy in the Asasifyah Library" *Archeon* 14 (1932): 57–61; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 75–78; Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 18–19. Based on a visit to the various Indian libraries including the OMLRI in April and May 1984; and Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986), pp. 26–48; Angel Mestres, "Maghribi Astronomy in the 13th Century: A Description of Manuscript in Hyderabad," in *From Baghdad to Barcelona: Studies in the Islamic Exact Sciences in Honor of Prof. Juan Vernet*, vol. 1, pp. 383–443, (Barcelona: University of Barcelona, 1996)

Present Conditions:

"Memorandum On Oriental Manuscripts Library, Hyderabad," *Radiance* 23–29 August 1987, p. 4. The memorandum submitted by The Islamic Service Society to the government of Andhra Pradesh speaks about lack of staff for the Arabic script manuscripts. Evidently matters have not improved at the library since the memorandum was submitted: See "State on Verge of Losing 17,000 Rare Manuscripts," *Dec-*

can Chronicle 11 February 2000, www.Deccan.com; and "Archivist Calls for Preservation of Qalami Books," *Deccan Chronicle* 31 August 2000, www.Deccan.com.

Andhra Pradesh State Archives
Tarnaka, Hyderabad 500007

Introduction:

The State Archives was established in the 18th century in the Nizam's Dominion through the merger of various departmental depositories. It has a large collection of state papers in Persian and Urdu, but fewer manuscripts. The present institution and building dates from 1956 and 1965, respectively. An introduction is found in *Archival Organization and Records Management in the State of Andhra Pradesh* (Hyderabad: Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1980), as well as in *A Guide to Persian and Urdu Records Preserved in Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Institute*, edited by Syed Dawood Ashraf, (Hyderabad: AP State Archives, 1993)

Works on history or individual manuscripts:

The most recent account is by Syed Dawood Ashraf, "Andhra Pradesh State Archives Ke Makhzuna Nayab Makhtutat," *Siyasat* (Dec. 15, 2000): 3, and *Siyasat* (Jan. 5, 2004): 3. Nasir al-Din Hashimi, "Central Record Office ki Urdu qalami kitaben," *Nawa-i Adab* (April 1956): 48–73; (July 1956): 33–54; Nasir al-Din Hashimi, *Daftar-i Diwani wa Mal ke Hindustani makhtutat* (Hyderabad: Dar al-Tabaa, Jamia Osmania, n.d.); Muhammad Ghawth, "Karnatak ki Tarikh ke Makhtutat," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (February 1936): 117–122; and *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (June 1936): 452–465.

Andhra Pradesh State Museum
Public Gardens, Hyderabad 500001

Introduction:

The Museum was established in 1930 as the Hyderabad State Museum. The name was changed in 1956 to the present name. An official introductory text is by P. Joginaidu, *A. P. State Museum* (Hyderabad: The Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2000)

Number of manuscripts: 117.

Catalog(s):

Catalogue of Arabic, Persian and Urdu Manuscripts in the Hyderabad Museum, edited by Muhammad Ghause, (Hyderabad: Government Central Press, 1953).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Nasir al-Din Hashimi, "Ajaʾib Khanah-yi Haydarabad ka ek Nayab Dakhni Makhtutah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (June 1932): 446–451; Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, "Dewan-i Bi-Khudi: Early 17th Century Manuscripts," *Islamic Culture* 13,3 (July 1939): 319–22. Nasir al-Din Hashimi, "Haydarabad, Dakan ke Ajaʾib Khanah ki Urdu Qalami Kitaben," *Nawa-i Adab* (January 1955): 42–49; (April 1955): 41–56; (July 1955): 19–24; (July 1956): 48–72; Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48.

Government Nizamiya Tibbi College
Charminar, Hyderabad 500002

Introduction:

See Helen E. Shaheen, *Orgnanization, Practice, and Patronage of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine Systems in Contemporary Hyderabad* (Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1983).

Catalog(s):

Aziz Pasha, "List of Arabic Medical Manuscripts in Government Unani Tibbi College, Hyderabad," *Bulletin of the Department of the History of Medicine* 1 (1963): 188–89; "A Brief Account of Two Medical Manuscripts in the Library of Government Nizamiah Unani Tibbi College," *Bulletin of the Department of the History of Medicine 1 (1963): 190–192*. These articles were eventually published as the *Union Catalogue of Arabic and Persian Medical Manuscripts in the Libraries of Hyderabad* (Hyderabad: Department of the History of Medicine, Osmania Medical College, 1966).

Idarah-yi Ihya al-Maʿarif al-Numaniya
Jalal Kucha
Hyderabad 500002

Introduction:

It was established by Abu al-Wafa al-Afghani, a scholar from Afghanistan domiciled in Hyderabad. He passed away in 1976. This institutions contains several manuscripts, as yet uncataloged or listed.

Idarah-i Adabiyat-i Urdu
Iwan-i Urdu, Panjagutta
P.O. Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500482

Introduction:

The Idarah was established in 1931 by Sayyid Muhi al-Din Qadiri Zor and his colleagues. Besides Urdu, it has manuscripts in Arabic and Persian. An official introductory text is in *Yadgar-i jashn-i simin* (Hyderabad: The Idarah, 1955), as well as in the catalog noted below.

Number of manuscripts: 1,426

Catalog(s):

Tazkirah-yi Urdu makhtutat, edited by Sayyid Muhi al-Din Qadiri Zor, (Hyderabad: The Idarah, 1943–59); reprinted Delhi: Tarraqi Urdu Bureau, 1984. 5 vols.; vol. 6 edited by Muhammad Akbar al-Din Siddiqi and Muhammad Ali Athar, (Hyderabad: The Idarah, 1983); *Tazkirah-i Nawadir-i Iwan-i Urdu*, edited by Sayyid Muhi al-Din Qadiri Zor, (Hyderabad: The Idarah, 1960)

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Zeb Haydar, "Idarah-i Adabiyat-i Urdu ke chand aham Farsi makhtutat," *Sabras* (April 1998): 46–50.

Institute of History of Medicine
Osmania Medical College Building
Residency, Hyderabad 500001

Introduction:

The Institute was established in 1957 in Gandhi Medical College in Bashir Bagh. Since 1971 it is located in Osmania Medical College, Residency. See the preliminary text in Institute of History of Medicine, *Museum Guide*, compiled by V. V. Ramana Rao & D. V. Subba Reddy, (Hyderabad: The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine & Homoepathy, 1971): 56–59; Aziz Pasha, "List of Arabic, Persian and Urdu Medical Manuscripts in the Department of History of Medicine," *Bulletin of the Department of History of Medicine* 1 (1963): 110–112.

Jamia Nizamiya
Shibli Gunj, Hyderabad 500002
Website URL: `http://www.jamianizamia.org/`
(Not to be confused with the Government Nizamiya Tibbi College, noted above)

Introduction:

See Parveen R. Frooqui, *A Study of Jamia Nizamia* (Hyderabad: The Author, 1972).

Number of manuscripts: 1164

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Nasir al-Din Hashimi, "Jamia Nizamiya ke Urdu makhtutat," *Nawa-i Adab* (January 1964): 55–59; (April 1964): 28–41; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 77; "Jamia Nizamia: 125 Glorious Years," *Siyasat Fortnightly International* (January 16–31 1997): 1.

Kutub Khanah-i Rawdat al-Hadith
Rain Bazaar, Hyderabad 500023

Introduction:

It is under the control of Muslim Waqf Board. The collection is housed in a building inappropriate for the purpose.

Number of manuscripts: 800.

Catalog(s): None at present.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts:

Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 26–27.

Present conditions:

Although the A.P. State Waqf Board is supposedly in charge of the collection, the Board's negligence led to its near destruction as reported in *Siyasat* 11 January 1982, and 25 January 1982.

Mecca Masjid Library
Charminar, Hyderabad 500002

Introduction:

The premier mosque of Hyderabad was founded in 1617. Like most other jama masjids, the Mecca mosque probably always had a collection of books, if not a separate, designated space for storing books. The

present library in the mosque was built in 1980. According to a news report in *Siyasat* dated 25 May 1981, entitled "Makka Masjid Laibrari," there are 65 Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the collection. See also Mohamed Taher and M. A. K. Fatimy, "Mosque Library: A Case Study," *Indian Library Association Bulletin* 20, 1–2 (April-September 1984): 38–41.

Osmania University Library
Osmania University Campus
Hyderabad 500007

Introduction:

The University was established in 1918, and the library was located in the College of Arts. Since 1963, it is housed in the present purpose-built facility. An official introductory text is on `http://www.osmania.ac.in`

Number of manuscripts: 3,418

Catalog(s):

A Descriptive Catalogue of Urdu Manuscripts at Osmania University Library, compiled by Muhammad Ghouse and A. W. Shakira, (Hyderabad: Osmania University Library, 1984); *Fihrist-i Urdu makhtut*, edited by Abd al-Qadir Sarwari, (Hyderabad: Dar al-Tabaa Jamia Osmania,1929); Razia Akbar, "Fihrist-i makhtut-i kitab khanah-yi Osmania, Farsi," *Vahid* (Tehran) 11, 5 (1352): 444–464 & 562–563; 12, 6–9 & 11 & 12 (1353): 506; 593; 682; 768; 932 ; 13 (1354): 64–67.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Aziz Pasha, "List of Arabic & Persian Medical Manuscripts in the Osmania University Library," *Bulletin of the Department of History of Medicine* 1 (1963): 50–53; and the same compiler's "Treatises of Historical Interest in the Osmania University Library," *Bulletin of the Department of History of Medicine* 1 (1963): 54–56; Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 20–22; Paul Sprachman, "Photographing Islamic Manuscripts in India," *South Asia Library Notes and Queries* 14 (November 1982): 7; Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 77.

Saidiya Library
5–6–175 Aghapura, Hyderabad 500001
Website URL: `http://business.vsn.com/netcity/sayeedia.htm`

Introduction:

The library was founded by Mufti Muhammad Said Khan, (1831–95), a judge of Hyderabad High Court. It was opened in 1935 by members of the Mufti Said Khan's family. It used to be located in the Jam Bagh/Troop Bazaar in the heart of the city. However, on 9 September 1984, a mob of crazed fanatics burned down a portion of the library, destroying a number of precious manuscripts. Since then it is located in the private home of Mr. Ahmad Ataullah. For an ealier introduction see, Muhammad Ghawth, "Kutub Khanah-yi Saidiya," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) January 1936: 33–45. An official introduction is found in the catalog noted below.

Number of Manuscripts: 3,141.

Catalog(s):

A Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts, 2 vols., edited by Muhammad Ghouse and others (Hyderabad: Saidiya Library, 1968–1991)

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

For an account of the library see Burhanuddin Husain, *The Saeediya Library*, (Aurangabad, 1937), a revised version of this booklet is included in *Tazkirah-i Said*, edited by Muhammad Afzal al-Din Iqbal, (Hyderabad: Saidiya Library, 1973. For an earlier account of some individual manuscripts see, Klaus Fischer, "Some Illuminated Persian Manuscripts in the Saidiyah Library," *Islamic Culture* 30 (1956): 36–39; M. Nizamuddin, "A Unique Illustrated Manuscript of Saʿdi's Gulistan," pp. 121–126, in *Studies in Indian Culture: Dr. Ghulam Yazdani Commemoration Volume*, edited by H. K. Sherwani, (Hyderabad, 1963); Aziz Pasha, "List of Unani Medical Manuscripts Preserved in Sayeediya Library," *Bulletin of the Department of History of Medicine* 3 (1965): 39–40; Annemarie Schimmel, "Impressions from a Journey to the Deccan," *Die Welt des Islams* 20, 1–2 (1980): 104–107; Paul Sprachman, "Photographing Islamic Manuscripts in India," *South Asia Library Notes and Queries* 14 (November 1982): 7; and Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 23–26

For accounts of the attack on the library in 1984, see Munir Ahmad Siddiqi, "Kutub khanah-i Saidiya," *Siyasat* 13 October 1984; and the comment of Narayana Rao on Siddiqi's article lamenting the destruction published in the same newspaper dated 21 October 1984.

Salar Jang Museum and Library
Hyderabad 50002
Website URL: `http://www.salarjungmuseum.com/`

Introduction:

The museum and the library rich in Arabic script manuscripts is the collection of Nawab Mir Yusuf Ali Khan Salar Jang III, (1888–1949) an important nobleman and diwan of Hyderabad. The museum and the library were opened in 1951, in the nobleman's own palace called Diwan Dewdi. It moved to the present location in 1968. An introductory text is found in *Guide Book [to] Salar Jung Museum*, (Hyderabad: Salar Jung Museum, 1998); and by Rahmat Ali Khan, "Salar Jung Museum and Library," pp. 73–75, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives, and Information Centers in India*, vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991)

Number of manuscripts: 10,000

Catalog(s):

Nasir al-Din Hashimi, *Kutubkhanah-yi Nawab Salar Jang ki Urdu qalami kitabon ki wadahati fihrist*, (Hyderabad: Ibrahimiya Press, 1957); *A Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Salar Jung Collection*, vol. 1–7, edited by Muhammad Nizamuddin and Muhammad Ashraf, (Hyderabad: The Museum, 1957–1993); *A Catalogue of Persian Mss. in the Salar Jung Museum and Library*, vols. 1–10, edited by Muhammad Ashraf, (Hyderabad: The Museum, 1965–1991).

Work on history or individual manuscripts in the library:

M. Nizamuddin, "Hidden Treasures of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Salar Jung Museum," *Indo-Iranica* 10, ii (1957): 26–41; Aziz Pasha, "List of Arabic Medical Manuscripts in Salar Jung Oriental Library," *Bulletin of the Department of the History of Medicine* 2 (1964): 33–39; Paul Sprachman, "Photographing Islamic Manuscripts in India," *South Asia Library Notes and Queries* 14 (November 1982): 7; M. S. Randhawa, "Rare Bukhara Manuscript: Raudat ul-Muhibbin," *Arts & the Islamic World* 1, 4 (1983/84): 7–10 Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind*, (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 16–18; Karl

J. Khandalwala and Rahmat Ali Khan, *Gulshan-e Mussawari: Seven Illustrated Manuscripts*, (Hyderabad: The Museum, 1986); Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 75–77; Erkan Turkmen, "Divan-i Hafiz-i Khawrezmi Preserved in Salar Jang Museum Library," *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 53 (1990): 65–68; *Manuscripts of Hyderabad*, edited by Rahmat Ali Khan, (Hyderabad: Salar Jung Museum, 1990); and the same author's "Manuscripts on the Prophet's Life in Salar Jung Museum Library," *Radiance* (5–11 September 1993): 61–62; S. A. Hussain, "Zakhira-e Nizam Shahi: A Medical Manuscript of the Nizam Shahi Period," *Bulletin of the Indian Institute of History of Medicine* 23, I (1993): 59–64; *The Baburnama: Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor*, translated, edited & annotated by Wheeler M. Thackston, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996) — see p. 13 for the most complete copy of the *Baburnama* in the Salar Jang Museum Library. More recent publications include S. M. Razullah Ansari, "Rare Arabic and Persian Manuscripts on Astronomy in the Saler Jung Museum," *Salar Jung Museum Bi-Annual Research Journal* 33–34 (1996–97): 13–18; Ziauddin Desai, "Foremost Indian Repository of Outstanding Specimens of the Art of Islamic Calligraphy: Saler Jung Museum," *Indo-Iranica* 50 (1997): 75–84. Like other libraries, the Saler Jung Museum is not theft-free, as copies of *Hamza Namah* have disappeared. See John H. Barnes, "Patron of Arts," *Biblio* (New Delhi) (March-April 2003): 13–14.

Other Collections and Institutions

There are/were a number of collections whose present whereabouts are unknown, see for example, *Catalogue of the Arabic, Persian Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Nawab Faylsuf Jang*, edited by Abu Yusuf Muhi ad-Din Husain Farooqi, (Hyderabad: Shamsi Press, n.d.) No one seems to know what happened to this Library. Similar is the case with *Fihrist-i matbuʿat wa-makhtutat Kutub Khanah-i Haydari*, edited by Shaykh Abu al-Qasim, (Hyderabad, 1354 Fasli)

Daʾirat al-Maʿarif al-Osmania is an institution established to edit and publish Arabic manuscripts written between 6th to the 14th century CE or first to the eighth century H. It was established in 1888. Since 1944 it is affiliated with Osmania University, and located on the University campus in its own building since 1963. The best introduction to this institution is written by Abd al-Muid Khan, "Daʾirat a-Maʿarif

al-Osmania," pp. 60–73, in Urdu in *Sawghat-i jashan-i tilai, Jamia Osmania*, edited by Husyani Shahid, (Hyderabad: Osmania University, 1968). The most recent (2003) list of publication shows that 208 books have been published. In 1988, the Da'ira completed a century and was in dire financial straits, as the press reports indicate. See "Daira to Get a New Lease of Life," *Deccan Chronicle* February 24, 2000, as cited on `http://www.Deccan.com`. On the previous works of the Da'irah see, Hashim Nadvi, *Maqalah-yi tahaffuz-i ulum-i qadimah*, (Hyderabad: Daʾirat al-Maʿarif al-Osmaniyya, 1936). The same editor consulted 376 manuscripts in many Indian collections and listed them in his *Tadhkirah al-nawadir min al-makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah*, (Hyderabad: Dairat al-Maʿarif al-Osmania, 1350 H.)

Special Note: In the [Abdul] Razzaq Manzil, in Nampally, is located the Haj House, where there was a library containing manuscripts and rare books, see the report, "Haj House Eats Up Library, Lets Books Rot," *Deccan Chronicle* Monday 30 September 2002, `http://Deccan.com/city/city2.shtml` accessed on that date.

BIHAR

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library

Ashok Raj Path, Patna 800 004
Website URL: `http://www.kblibrary.org/oriental.htm`

Introduction:

Mawlawi Khuda Bakhsh, (1842–1908), a native of Bihar and chief justice of the Hyderabad High Court established one of the largest collections of manuscripts in 1891. Introductory text is by B. M. Gupta, "Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library," pp. 88–94, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991). It is the only Islamic library in India commemorated by a postal stamp issued by India in 1995.

Number of manuscripts: 21,000.

Catalog(s):

Mahbub al-bab fi taʿrif al-kutub wa al-kuttab, by Khuda Bakhsh, (Hyderabad, 1314 A.H./1896 or 1897; reprinted by the Library, 1991); *Catalogue of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library at Bankipore*, 34 volumes, edited by Azim al-Din Ahmad et al. (Calcutta and Patna: The Library, 1980). For a comment on

these catalogs see Edward Dennison Ross, "A Word on Professor Seidel's Review of Bankipore Catalogue," *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandändischen Gesellschaft* 66 (1912): 148–160, and 528; *Fihrist-i dasti-i kutub-i qalami-i Laibriri-yi mawqufah-yi Khan Bahadur Khuda Bakhsh musammah bi-Miftah al-kunuz al-khafiyah*, 3 vols., edited by Abdulhamid and Edward Dennison Ross, & vol. III by Sayyid Athar Shir (Patna: The Library, 1918–1965); Vincent C. Scott O'Connor, *An Eastern Library: With Two Catalogues of its Persian and Arabic Manuscripts* (Glasgow, 1920; revised edition published by the Khuda Bakhsh Library in 1977); *Fihrist-i nuskh-i khatti-yi Farsi-yi Oriental Public Library musammah bih Mirat al-ulum* (Patna: The Library, 1925); *Fihrist-i makhtut-i Urdu, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library*, edited by Abid Imam Zaydi (Patna: The Library, 1962) and *Khuda Bakhsh Library ke Urdu makhtut ki fihrist* (Patna: The Library, 1995); *Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library*, 2nd edition, vols. 1–36 (Patna: The Library, 1970); *Tibb-i Islami bar-i saghir men* (Patna: The Library, 1988) — On Yunani medical manuscripts in the library; Erkan Turkmen, "Hindustan ke Kutub Khanon main Turki Makhtutat," *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 54–55 (1990): 434–35; Zalmay Hewadmal, "Nuskh-i zaban-i Pushto dar Kitab Khanah-yi Khuda Bakhsh, Patna," *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 53 (1990): 204-217; *Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Khuda Bakhsh Library, Corrections and Additions*, by Z. A. Desai (Patna: The Library, 1995); *Descriptive Catalogue of Rare Arabic Manuscripts Preserved in Khuda Bakhsh Library*, edited by M. Zakir Hussain, 3 vols. (Patna: The Library, 1997)

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

For the life of Khuda Bakhsh, see the biography by his son, and a famous scholar in his own right, Salahuddin Khuda Bakhsh and Jadunath Sarkar, *Khuda Bakhsh* (Patna: The Library, 1981). *Mawlawi Khuda Bakhsh* (Patna: The Khuda Bakhsh Library, 2001) is a collection of papers on the founder's career. Earliest accounts of the library are found in T. Bloch, "Eine Sammlung Persischer und Arabischer Handscriften in Indien (Bankipore)," *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandändischen Gesellschaft* Lxiii (1909): 98–102; J. I. Hasler, "The Oriental Public Library, Bankipore," *The Muslim World* 6 (1916): 57–66; Sayyid Najib Ashraf Nadwi, "Kitab Khanah-yi Mashriqi, Patna," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (March 1923): 180–197. An account with a description of the Library is by Vincent C. Scott O'Connor, *An Eastern Library* (Glasgow, 1920), translated into Urdu by Sayyid Mubariz al-

Din Rifat, *Ek mashriqi kutub khanah* (Aligarh: Anjuman-i Tarraqi-i Urdu, 1950).

The periodical *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal*, published by the Library since 1977, carries articles based on research on the manuscripts in the library. The Library also conducts a seminar on manuscripts; see for instance, *Urdu makhtutat: Khuda Bakhsh Junubi Aishiyai Ilaqai Seminar 1987 ke maqalat* (Patna: The Library, 1999). Individual scholars who wrote about the manuscripts in the library include, Brahmadeva Prasad Ambashthiya, "An Urdu Manuscript in Khuda Bakhsh Library," *Indian History Congress Proceedings* 21 (1958): 306–317; Rihana Khatun, "Nafayis al-Kalam wa Araiyish al-Aqlam: Raja Ali Khan Faruqi . . . Wali-yi Khandesh ke Ahad ke ek Farsi Tasnif," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) March 1977: 204–221; Muhammad Atitqurrahman, "Khuda Bakhsh Library main Mawlana Ghulam Ali Azad Bilgrami ki Qalami Tasnifat," *Maʿarif* (October 1980): 278–292; Paul Sprachman, "Photographing Islamic Manuscripts in India," *South Asia Library Notes and Queries* 13 (June 1982): 9; Hatim Salih al-Damin, "Makhtutat kitab al-halabah fi asmaʾ al-Khil al-mashhurah fi al-jahiliyah wa al-Islam," *Majallat al-Majmaʿ al-ʿIlmi al-ʿIraqi* 34 (1983): 201-203; Wasim Ahmad Azami,"Zubdat al-Tibb: Ek Aham Tibbi Makhtutah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) April 1984: 294–307; Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 39–42; Riza Ali Abidi, *Kitab Khanah*, (Karachi: Saad Publications, 1985), pp. 55–62; Fuzayl Ahamd Qadiri, "al-Qael al-Jala wa Asrar al-Khafa ka Nuskhah-yi Khuda Bakhsh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) June 1987: 463–474; K. A. Shafique Azmi, Ghulam Mehdi, & K. J. Shamsi, "Some Salient Features of Kitabul Hashaish With Special Reference to Manuscript Preserved in Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library," *Bulletin of the Indian Institute of History of Medicine* 23, ii (1993): 143–148; Muhammad Zakir Husayn Nadwi, "Khuda Bakhsh Library ka ek Makhtutah Khulasa-yi Anis al-Talibin," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) July 1998: 67–76.

Present conditions:

As it is an institution established by the central Indian government, an Annual Report of the Library is presented to the national parliament every year, which would be a useful source of information. Journalistic accounts include, S. N. Sahi, "The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library," *The Illustrated Weekly of India* 22 October 1967: 26–27; Rashid Ali, "Maktabat Khuda Bakhsh al-sharaqiyah al-amah," *Thaqafat al-Hind* 41, 4 (1990): 143–150. The library celebrated its

centenary in 1991; see the report "Khuda Bakhsh Library ka jashn-i sad salah," *Nida-yi Millat* (14 July 1991): 7–8, and (28 July 1991): 10. For the state of preservation see the account by a former director Abid Riza Bidar, "The Preservation of Islamic Manuscripts in India," pp. 15–19, in *The Conservation and Preservation of Islamic Manuscripts*, edited by Yusuf Ibish, (London: al-Furqan Islamic Heritage Foundation, 1996). The most recent accounts of the library is by Shuchi Sinha, "Old World Charm: Ramayana in Persian? That and Other Medieval Texts . . . " *India Today* 12 April 2002: 8; "Khuda Bakhsh Library in Dire Straits," *Islamic Voice* (Bangalore) April 2003, `http://islamicvoice.com/april.2003/community.htm#kbl`

Other Collections

Kutub Khanah-yi al-Islah Dasna, Patna, was established in 1899. See Abd al-Qawi Desnawi, *Ek aur Mashriqi Kutub Khanah* (Dasna: Jamiat al-Tulaba, 1954). Syed Hasan Askari, the well-known scholar in his article, "A Rare and Unique Eighth Century Arabic Manuscript on Embassies and Amanuences of the Prophet of Islam," *Indo-Iranica* 39, 1–4 (1986): 1–20, speaks of the collections of Shifa al-Mulk Hakim Sayyid Mazhar Husain, Waqf Diwan Nasir Ali Library in village Kijhua, district Saran, and the library of Raja Pyare Lal Ulfati of Patna who had signficant number of manuscripts, though they were left in the hands of descendants unfamiliar with Urdu, or Arabic and Persian. Syed Hasan Askari wrote two articles dealing with manuscripts in places not known, see "Historical Contents of a Newly-Discovered Persian Manuscript," *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings* 16 (1939): 179–187; and "Fragments of a Newly Discovered Persian Manuscript by a Hindu News Writer," *Indian History Congress Proceedings* 12 (1949): 270–273. See also the following articles, Mahmud Sher, "Azimabad, Patna ke Ghayr Maaruf Kutub Khaneh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (January 1914): 46–52; Abu Salma Shafi Ahmad, "Kutub Khanah-yi Shakranawa," *Burhan* (Delhi) 38, no. 1; Sayyid Abd al-Rauf Nadwi, "Chand Kitabon ke Qalami Nuskhe," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (August 1947): 130–136, which is about the collection of Shaykh Nur Ali in Sahsaram, Bihar.

DELHI

Introduction

No one seems to know what happened to the manuscripts cited in the following works: Muhammad Shafi, "A Short Summary of the Notes on Persian and Arabic Manuscripts Exhibited in Connection with the 8th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in Delhi," *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceeding* 8 (1925): 45–56; Muhammad Mahdi Ghawri, *Fihrist-i kutub-i qalami: Arabi, Farsi, Urdu* (Delhi, 1941), a description of the Nadhiriya Public Library's catalog, a number of whose manuscripts have gone into the Indian Institute of Islamic Studies collection, according to Prof. Gopi Chand Narang, as cited in Riza Ali Abidi, *Kutub khanah*, (Karachi: Saad Publications, 1985), p. 127 — The Nadhiriya Public Library was founded by Mawlawi Sayyid Nadhir Husayn, 1805–1902, the founder of teh Ahl-i Hadith movement; and Chand Husayn Shaikh, *A Concise Catalogue of Manuscripts and Mughal Documents of Relating to Khan Bahadur Zafar Hasan* (Delhi, 1946). The following titles are union catalogs: *Dihli ke Urdu makhtutat ki wadahati fihrist*, edited by H. K. Kaul and Salah al-Din Khan, (New Delhi: Anjuman-i Taraqqi-i Urdu, 1975) and the same writers' *Urdu Manuscripts: A Descriptive Bibliography of Manuscripts in Delhi Libraries* (New Delhi: Heritage Publishers, 1977).

Anjuman-i Tarraqi-yi Urdu Library

212 Rouse Avenue
New Delhi 110002

Introduction:

The Anjuman is the leading organization for the non-official promotion of Urdu language and literature. It was founded in 1903 as a unit within the Muslim Educational Conference. It moved to Aurangabad in 1912, then to Delhi in 1936, then to Aligarh in 1947, and then back again in the 1970s where it started. Its new building has been constructed on a site provided by the central government of India.

Catalog(s):

Muhammad Abrar Husayn Faruqi, "Fihrist-i makhtutat-i kutub khanah-i Anjuman-i Tarraqi-i Urdu," *Urdu Adab* (March 1953); (July 1954); *Fihrist-i nuskhah′ha-yi khatti-i Farsi-i Kitabkhanah-i Anjuman-i Tarraqi-i Urdu* (New Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Farsi, Rayzani Farhangi-i Jumhuri-i Islami-i Iran, 1999)

Dargah of Shah Abu al-Khayr
New Delhi 110006

Introduction:

This is the private collection of Mawlana Abu al-Hasan Zayd Faruqi. An obituary notice on the Mawlana appeared in *Radiance* 19–25 December 1993: 12.

Catalog:

Shaista Khan, "Dihli ki Dargah Shah Abu al-Khayr ke Makhtutat ki Fihrist, " *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 102 (1995): 247–329.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Nizam al-Din Ahmad Kazimi, "Tafsir Kashif al-Haqayiq ka Nadir Makhtutah," *Burhan* (June 1976): 55–59; Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 14–15.

Ghalib Academy
Hazrat Nizamuddin
New Delhi 110013

Introduction:

The Academy is dedicated to the life and works of Mirza Asad Allah Khan Ghalib (1797–1869), the eminent Persian and Urdu poet.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i nuskhah'ha-yi khatti-i Farsi Anistitu-yi Ghalib, Dihli-i Naw, edited by Tawfiq Subhani, (Tehran: Farhangistan-i Zaban va Adab-i Farsi, 1997)

Hardayal Municipal Public Library
Near Town Hall
Near Old Delhi Railway Station
Delhi 110006

Introduction:

Hardayal Municipal Public Library was set up in 1862 and is considered the oldest public library in Delhi. In early twentieth century, it was called Hardinge Public Library. After independence, it was named as the Hardayal Library after a freedom fighter.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i nuskhah'ha-yi khatti-i Farsi-i Kitabkhanah-iumum-i Hardayal (New Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Farsi, Rayzani Farhangi-i Jumhuri-i Islami-i Iran, 1999)

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

"How about Mahabharat in Persian," *The Tribune* (Chandigarh) 2 February 2002; "A Library with a Grand History," `http://www.thedelhicity.com/DelhiGuide/`

Indian Council for Cultural Relations Library
Azad Bhavan
Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi 100002

Introduction:

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations Library was established in 1950 as the premier Indian institution for the exposition of Indian culture.

Number of manuscripts: 140

Catalog(s): None

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

See "al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyah fi maktabat al-Majlis al-Hindi lil-Alaqat al-Thaqafiyah," *al-Mawsim* 2, v (1990): 264–267; *Akhbar al-Turath al-Arabi* Tishrin al-Thani–Kanun al-Awwal 1983, p. 13; Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 13–15; ; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 71–82.

Hakim Muhammad Said Central Library
Jamia Hamdard
Tughlaqabad, New Delhi 100062

Introduction:

The Library, which started as the library of the Indian Institute of Islamic Studies, was established in 1956. The present location dates from 1977. An introduction is found in Syed Ausaf Ali, "Indian Institute of Islamic Studies," pp. 251–253, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991). Two special collections are the Nadhiriya and the Malik Ram.

Number of manuscripts: 3619.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i kutub-i qalami shubah-i makhtut: Arabi, Farsi, Urdu, edited by M. al-Mahdi Jaafari (Delhi, 1360); *A Catalogue of Arabic and Per-*

sian Medical Manuscripts in the Library of the Indian Institute of the History of Medicine and Medical Research, edited by Shabbir Ahmad Khan Ghawri, T. Siddiqi, and Syed Ausaf Ali, (New Delhi: The Institute, 1969–).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 13–15; ; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," Hamdard Islamicus 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 74–75; *Fihrist-i nuskhah'ha-yi khatti-i Farsi-i Kitabkhanah-i Jamia Hamdard* (New Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Farsi, Rayzani Farhangi-i Jumhuri-i Islami-i Iran, 1999).

National Archives of India Library
Janpath, New Delhi 110001
`Website URL: http://nationalarchives.nic.in/`

Introduction:

Catalog(s):

Catalogue of Manuscripts of the Fort William College Collection in the National Archives of India Library, edited by R. K. Perti, (New Delhi: The Archives, 1989); *Descriptive List of Miscelleaneous Persian Documents, 1633-1867*, edited by R. K. Perti, (New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1992); Paul Sprachman, "Photographing Islamic Manuscripts in India," *South Asia Library Notes and Queries* 13 (June 1982): 8–9. *Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India*, part III (B) Persian Department (1755–1888), (New Delhi: National Archives, 1979).

Number of manuscripts: 100

National Museum of India Library
Janpath, New Delhi 110001
`Website URL: http://www.nationalmuseumindia.org/`

Introduction:

Evidently there are some Arabic script manuscripts in the collection, see Paul Sprachman, "Photographing Islamic Manuscripts in India," *South Asia Library Notes and Queries 13* (June 1982): 8–9, Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 10–11; Y. K. Bukhari, "The Manuscript of Tuzuk-i Jahangiri in the National Museum," *Islamic Culture* 37 (1963): 283–294; and Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript

Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Barbara Schmitz and Nasim Akhtar, "Important Illutrated Manuscripts in the National Musuem, New Delhi," *Marg* 53, 4 (June 2002): 56–73.

Zakir Husain College Library
Ajmeri Gate
Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Delhi 110006

Introduction:

The College is probably the oldest in Delhi. It began as the Madrasa of Ghazi al-Din Khan, a Mughal grandee, who founded the school in 1796. During the three centuries the Madrasa became Anglo-Arabic school and then Delhi College. It changed the name sometime after independence.

David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 73–75; Kabir Ahmad Jaysi, "Diwan-i Hafiz : Ek Hindustani Shayir Hafiz ke Diwan ka ek Nadir Makhtutah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) September 1975: 217–30.

Zakir Husain Library
Jamia Millia Islamiya
Jamia Nagar
New Delhi 110025
Website URL: `http://jmi.nic.in/ZHL/Zhlibrary/htm`

Introduction:

The Jamia Millia Islamiya itself was established in 1920 in Aligarh, then moved to Delhi in 1925. The library dates from 1972.

Number of manuscripts: 2,500

Catalog(s):

Shahabuddin Ansari, "Fihrist-i makhtutat-i Farsi kitab khanah-yi Jamia Daktar Zakir Husayn," *Vahid* (Tehran) 8, 11 (1973): 2–24; *Fihrist-i nuskhah'ha-yi khatti-i Farsi-i Kitabkhanah-i Duktur Zakir Husayn, Jamiah Milliyah-i Islamiyah* (New Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Farsi, Rayzani Farhangi-i Jumhuri-i Islami-i Iran, 1999).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah, 1985), pp. 11–12; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 75.

Other Institutions

Noor Microfilm Center

The Noor Microfilm Center, named after Qadi Nur Allah Shustari (d. 1610), an Iranian-Indian theologian, and established in the 1980s, seeks to revive cultural realtions between India and Iran. To this end, it has begun an extensive program of cataloging and microfilming of manuscripts. The moving spirit behind this effort is Dr. Mahdi Khwajapiri, an Iranian scholar resident since the 1980s in New Delhi. See the website `http://www.Noormicrofilmindia.com`.

GUJARAT

Ahmadabad

Dargah Hazrat Pir Muhammad Shah Library
Pir Muhammad Shah Road
Pankore Naka
Ahmadabad 380001

Introduction:

The library is located within the precincts of the tomb-shrine complex of Pir Muhammad Shah, who was born in Bijapur in 1688 and migrated to Ahmadabad in 1711, where he died in 1749. An introduction is found in Muhammad Zuber Qureshi, "The History of Hazrat Pir Muhammad Shah at Ahmadabad," *Islam in India: Studies and Commentaries*, vol. 2, edited by Christian W. Troll, (New Delhi: Vikas, 1985), pp. 282–300

Catalog(s):

Arabi, Farsi, Urdu Makhtut ki wadahati fihrist, 5 vols., (Ahmadabad: Pir Muhammad Shah Dargah Sharif Trust, 1998. A review on this catalogue is found in *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) June 1998: 479–480.

Number of manuscripts: 2000

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Shaykh Farid al-Din Burhanpuri, d. 1998, "Kutub khanah-yi Dargah Hazrat Pir Muhammad Shah," *Nawa-i Adab* (October 1955); Mohamed

Taher, Amin Ahmed Khan, and Muhammed Burhanuddin, "Dargah Libraries in India: A Comparative Study," *International Library Journal* 18 (1986): 337–345; Z. A. Desai, "Some Rare Seal-Bearing Persian Manuscripts in the Hazrat P. M. Dargah Library," *Indo-Iranica* 46, l-lv (1993): 52–73.

Gujarat Vidya Sabha & B. J. Institute of Learning
H. K. Arts College Campus
Ashram Road
Ahmadabad 380009

Introduction:

Catalog(s):

Descriptive Catalogue of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts: Gujarat Vidya Sabha Collection, edited by Chhotubhai Rancchodji Naik, (Ahmadabad: The Sabha, 1964). *A Supplement to the Catalogue of the Persian and Arabic Manuscripts of B.J. Institute Museum*, part III, (Ahmedabad: Institute of Learning and Research, 1989)

Number of manuscripts: 416 in three collections.

Other Collections:

W. H. Siddiqi, "The Huge Manuscript of the Holy Qur'an at Baroda," *Journal of the Oriental Institute* (Baroda) 33, 3–4 (March-June 1984): 34–345. This copy of the Qur'an is located in Jama Masjid, Mandvi, Baroda. See the news item "Unique Copy of the Holy Qur'an in Baroda Mosque," *The Indian Express* 9 June 1996; Maqsud Ahmad, "Baroda main Mawjud ek Qur'ani Makhtutah," *Burhan* (Delhi) (May-June 1997): 38–39; the same author reports of a manuscript of Firdawsi's Shah Namah, see "Shah Namah-yi Firdawsi ke ek Qalami Nuskhah, Jama Masjid Baroda main," *Burhan* (Delhi) (October 1997): 31.

Two major dargah libraries are: Dargah Aliya Chishtiya, in Shah Bagh, Ahmadabad, and Dargah Aliya Mahdawiya, in Palanpur. A catalog of both libraries in being published by Noor Microfilm Center, New Delhi. See the wesite `http://www.Noormicrofilmindia.com`. Some Persian manuscripts are also housed in M. S. Aparao Bholanath Library, Ahmadabad.

Navsari

First Dastur Meherji Rana Library
Navsari
Contact information may be had of Unesco House
B 5/29 Safdar Jang Enclave
New Delhi 110029
Website URL: `http://www.unescoparzor.com/librar.hyml`

Introduction:

Descriptive Catalogue of All Manuscripts in the First Dasture Meherji Rana Library, edited by B. N. Dhabar,(Bombay, 1923)

Number of manuscripts: 145

Surat

Al-Jamʿiat al-Sayfiyah

Devdi Mubarak
Zampa Bazaar
P.O. Box 392
Surat 395003

Introduction:

This Arabic Academy in Surat is the principal institution for the religious education and training of the Dawoodi Bohras. Established in 1814, it houses some of the most rare manuscripts of the Fatimid and Yemenite periods of Ismaili history. An introduction is found in `http://members.tripod.comaliasgerrasheed/jamea.htm`; and "Al-Jamaea-tus-Saifiyah Arabic Academy," *Muslim India* (December 1985): 556.

Vadodara (new/old name of Baroda)

Alawi Bohra Library

Mazun al-Dawah al-Alawiyyah
Al-Wazarat al-Alawiyyah
Badri Mahalla
Vadodara 390017

Introduction: Contains several hundred Ismaili manuscripts.

Other Collections:

Jamsheed Cawasji Katrak, *Oriental Treasures: Being Condensed Tabular Descriptive Statement of Over 1,000 Mss. ... in Iranian and Indian Languages ... in Private Libraries of Parsis in Different Parts of Gujarat* (Bombay, 1941)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Center for Central Asian Studies
Research Library
University of Kashmir
Hazratbal, Srinagar 190006

Introduction: The Center is a unit within the University of Kashmir.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i makhtutat, Risarch librairi, edited by Ghulam Rasual Bat, (Srinagar: Center for Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, 1989)

Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Research Center
P.O. Nowshehra
Srinagar 190001

Introduction: The Center was established in 1996 by Abdur Rahman Kondoo, a lawyer.

Number of manuscripts: Several thousand.

Works about the history or individual manuscripts in the library:

Yoginder Sikand, "A Man With a Mission," *Milli Gazette* 1–15 July 2002: 18.

Research and Publications Department
Government of Jammu and Kashmir
Srinagar

Introduction:

An introduction is by Mohammad Ibrahim, "Manuscript Material of the Mughal Period in the Research and Publications Department, Srinagar," pp. 522–525, in *Sources of the History of India*, Vol. II, edited by S. P. Sen, (Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies, 1979).

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i nuskhah′ha-yi khatti-i kitabkhanah-i shubah-i Tahqiq wa Ishaat, Kashmir . . . , edited by Syed Ahmad Husayni, (Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Zaban-i Farsi dar Hind, 1986); *A Descriptive Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Research and Publications [Department] Library*, edited by Abdul Majid Matoo, (Srinagar: Center of Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, 1994).

Sir Pratap Singh Museum
Lalmandi
Srinagar 190008

Introduction:

Mohammad Siddiq Niazmand, "Persian Manuscripts in the S. P. S. Museum, Srinagar." *Journal of Central Asian Studies* (Srinagar) 7 (1996): 97–100 — 16 manuscripts described. A news report, "Mughal Era Qur›an Stolen," *Milli Gazette* (1–15 Feb., 2004): 19, describes the theft, which occured in September 2003.

KARNATAKA

Archæological Museum
Bijapur 587138

Introduction:

The Archæological Museum contains artifacts relating to the Adil Shahi dynasty that ruled Bijpaur from 1518–1686.

Catalog(s):

Muhammd Abd Allah Chughtai, "Makhtutat-i Aja›ib khanah-yi Bijapur ki mukhtasir fihrist," *Burhan* (September 1941): 201–216; (October 1941): 293–303. See also V. S. Sukthankar, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Bijapur Museum of Archæology*, (Bombay: Government Central Press, 1928).

Oriental Research Institute
Mysore 570001

Introduction:

Catalog(s):

A Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in Oriental Research Institute, Mysore, edited by Mir Mehmood Husine, (Delhi: Anjuman-e-Farsi, 1980).

Other Collections:

The Adil Shahi dynasty's royal library was located in Bijapur's Athar Mahal, which is still extant. When the city came under the British rule in the late 18th century and became part of the Bombay Presidency, the library came to the attention of the colonial authorities. See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, no. XLI (New Series) 1856, pp. 213–242. P. M. Joshi's "Ali Adil Shah and His Royal Librarian: Two Ruqas," *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal*

Asiatic Society 31–32 (1956–57): 97–107, is related to this library, as is K. S. K. Swamy's "The Royal Library of Bijapur," *Islamic Culture* 8 (1934): 115–119. Finally, Salim al-Din Qureshi wrote an informative article about the library's relocation to London in his "The Royal Library of Bijapur," in *Handbook of Libraries and Information System in India*, vol. 9, pp. 165–173, edited by B. M. Gupta, (Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991). Qureshi's article was previously published in *Pakistan Library Bulletin* 11, 3–4 (September-December 1980): 83–93. It was also reproduced in *Timeless Fellowship* (Dharwad) 13/14 (1979–81): 83–93. Evidently fragments of this library survived in Hyderabad, see "Haydarabad men ... Bijapur ... ka Bimithal Kutubkhanah," p. 414, in Muhammad Fadil's *Jashn-i Uthmani*, (Hyderabad, 1936?).

The library of Tipu Sultan, (1753–99), the ruler of Mysore met a fate similar to that of the Adil Shahi library. See Charles Stewart, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Library of the late Tipoo, Sultan of Mysore* (Cambridge, 1809); Hidayat Hosain, "The Library of Tipu Sultan," *Islamic Culture* 15 (1940): 139–167; and S. C. Sutton, *Guide to the India Office Library*, (London: India Office Library, 1967). However, some portions of Tipu's library was moved to Calcutta's Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1808, see the Asiatic Society's website: `http://www.indev.nic.in/asiatic/Library/index.htm`

The well-known biographer of Tipu Sultan, Mahmud Khan Bangalori, d. 1958, wrote a book in Urdu entiled *Tipu Sultan maa fihrist-i kutub khanah-yi Tipu Sultan* (Lahore: Gosha-yi Adab, 1959).

Libraries in dargahs, Islamic shrines are a special category, and should be looked at. A barest hint at the what is available in the dargahs is given in Annemarie Schimmel, "Impressions from a Journey to the Deccan," *Die Welt des Islams* 20, 1–2 (1980): 104–107; and Mohamed Taher, Amin Ahmed Khan, and Muhammed Burhanuddin, "Dargah Libraries in India: A Comparative Study," *International Library Review* 18 (1986): 337–345.

MADHYA PRADESH

Maulana Azad Central Library
State Archives
Old Secretariat
Bhopal 462001

Introduction:

This is the private library of the former rulers of Bhopal, and named after Hamidullah Khan, the last Nawab. In 1955, the Library was renamed after Maulana Azad. See an early introduction by Sayyid Sulayman Nadwi, "Kutub Khanah-yi Hamidiyah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) December 1936: 405–411. In 2002, it moved from its location on Itwara Road to the present site.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i nuskhah'ha-yi khatti-i kitabkhanah-i Hamidiyah-i Bhopal, edited by Syed Ahmad Husayni, (Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Zaban-i Farsi dar Hind, 1986); "Fihrist-i makhtutat-i Farsi, Hamidiyah Library Bhopal" (Patna: Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, 1995), a typescript listing Arabic, Persian, and Urdu manuscripts in the present writer's possession.

National Archives of India
Regional Office
Civil Lines
Bhopal 462002

Introduction: Contains some Persian manuscripts.

Sitamau, Mandsaur

Shri Raghubir Sinh Library
Shri Natnagar Shodh-Samsthan
Sitamau, Mandsaur 458990

Introduction:

Sitamau was a small principality headed by a Rathore/Rajput family. One of the princes, Maharaja Raghubir Sinh, 1908–91, collected a large collection of manuscripts. N.B. Roy, "Raghubir Library," pp. 281–285, in *Essays Presented to Sir Jadunath Sarkar*, vol. II, edited by Hari Ram Gupta, (Hoshiarpur: Dept. of History, Panjab University, 1958)

Catalog(s):

A Handlist of Important Historical Manuscripts in the Raghubir Library, edited by Raghubir Sinh, (Sitamau: The Library, 1949); *A Cata-*

logue of Persian Manuscripts and Records in the Shri Raghubir Library, edited by A. H. Nizami, (New Delhi:D.K. Publishers, 1993)

Works about the Individual Manuscripts and the History of the Library:

B. P. Ambashthya, "Some Letters from Jaipur Records (Persian) in Sir Jadunath Sarkar's Collection at Dr. Raghubir Sinh's Library," *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings* 35 (1960): 23–30; 36, ii (1961): 99–103; A. H. Nizami, "Reminscence," pp. 149–151 — who cataloged the Persian manuscripts in the book *Princely Historian: Commemoration volume of Maharajkumar Dr. Raghubir Sinh*, edited by K. S. Rathore (Jaipur : Shri Natnagar Shodh-Samsthan, Sitamau, and Publication Scheme, 1994).

Vikram Kirti Mandir
Vikram University
Scindia Oriental Manuscripts Library
Ujjain 456010

Introduction: The library has a number of Arabic and Persian manuscripts. *Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts Collected till the End of March 1935 and Preserved in the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Ujjain* (Gwalior, 1936)

MAHARASHTRA

Balapur, Akola
Khanqah-i Naqshbandiyah
Balapur, Akola 444302

Introduction: This is the private library of the Sajjada nashin of the shrine of Naqshbandi order of Sufis.

Catalog:

Hadi Naqshbandi, "List of Manuscripts of Shah Inayat Allah Library," *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 107 (1997): 59–70. Contains 278 Persian and Arabic manuscripts.

Anjuman-i Islam Urdu Research Institute
Karimi Library
92 DN Road Mumbai-400 001

Introduction:

Belonging to and named after Qazi Abdulkarim of Porebandar (d. 1916), the Karimi Library has nearly 40 Arabic, Persian, and Urdu manuscripts. See the introduction by Hamid Allah Nadwi, "Karimi Library," *Nawa-i Adab* (January 1950): 73–79; Nizam al-Din Gorekar,

"Mashriqi Ulum ka ek Qadim Kutub Khanah," *Burhan* (Delhi) February 1981: 159-164. The library was founded in 1898, and now open only by special permission. A typescript listing 39 manuscripts is in the present writer's collection.

The Asiatic Society
Town Hall
Mumbai 400 023
Website URL: `http://education.vsnl.com/asbl`

Introduction:

The Society was established in 1804, as a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in London. An introduction is by B. V. Joshi, "Asiatic Society Library," pp. 85–87, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991).

Catalog(s):

A. A. A. Fyzee, "Descriptive List of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu Mss. in the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society," *Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society* 3 (1927): 1–43; *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Fyzee Collection of Ismaili Manuscripts*, edited by Moiz Goriwala, (Bombay: University of Bombay, 1965)

Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala
1321 Sadashivpeth
Pune 411030

Introduction:

Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala center for Indian history was established in 1910. The center has Persian manuscripts and documents such as farmans, royal edicts relating to Indian history. An introduction is by B. M. Gupta, "Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala" pp. 293–300, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991).

Catalog:

"Fihrist-i Makhtutat-i Kitab Khanah-yi Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala," *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 106 (1996): 218–234. This article pertains to the collection of Dr. Abd al-Haq of Pune.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library: Aftabi, *Tarʿif-i Husain Shah, Badshah of Dakhan*, edited by G. T. Kulkarni and M. S. Mate, (Pune: Bharat Itihasa Samsodhaka Mandala, 1987).

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute
136 Bombay Samachar Road
Fort, Mumbai 400023
Website URL: `http://librar.vigyan.org.in/sndt/libvig/yp/pubbksl/pub`

Introduction:

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute is a Parsi institution and also houses the library of Mulla Firuz. Mulla Firuz, (d. 1833), visited Hyderabad during the time of Nizam Ali Khan, (1762–1803). He is mentioned in Laxmi Narayan Shafiq Awrangabadi's *Gul-i Raana*, according to Sayyid Shams Allah Qadiri, in his *Makhtutat-i tarikhi* (Karachi: Wahid Book Depot, 1967). See the introduction by M. F. Kanga and Kaikhusroo M. JamaspAsa "Cama Oriental Institute," in *Encyclopedia Iranica*, (London: Routledge, 1982–).

Catalog(s):

Catalogue raisonné of the Arabic, Hindustani, Persian and Turkish Manuscripts in the Mulla Firuz Library, edited by Edward Rehatsek, (Bombay: Education Society's Press, 1873); *Supplementary Catalogue of Arabic, Hindustani, Persian and Turkish Manuscripts* . . . , edited by Syed Abdullah Brelvi, and B. N. Dhabhar, (Bombay, 1917); *Author's Catalogue of Printed and Lithographed Books and Some Manuscripts of the Molla Feroze Library*, (Bombay: Fort Printing Press, 1928) and *A Catalogue of Mss. Belonging to the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute*, edited by B. N. Dhabhar, (Bombay, 1917); "Manuscripts Presented by Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi to the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute," *Journal of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute* 31 (1937): 132–155; *Fihrist-i nuskhahʹha-yi khatti-i Farsi-i Bambai: Kitabkhanah-i Muassasah-i Kama, Ganjinah-i Manakji*, edited by Sayyid Mahdi Gharavi, (Islamabad: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Farsi-i Iran wa Pakistan, 1986).

Works about the history or individual manuscripts in the library:

Nur al-Said Akhtar, "Firdawsi-i Maharashtra: Mulla Firuz . . . " *Danish* 56/57 (Bahar va Tabistan 1999): 230–238; S. Mahdi Gharavi, "Two Noteworthy Manuscripts of al-Biruni's al-Tafhim," *Islamic Culture* 49, 4 (October 1975): 215-219.

Forbes Gujarati Sabha
Vithalbhai Patel Road
Mumbai 400049

Introduction:

The Forbes Gujarati Sabha was founded by a colonial administrator-scholar, Alexander K. Forbes, (1821–65) in the 1860s for the promotion of western Indian studies.

Catalog(s):

Pharbasa Gujarati Sabha, Mumbaina Pharasi hastalikhita granthoni namavali, edited by Muhmmad Umar Kokil, (Bombay : The Sabha, 1950) — catalogue of Persian manuscripts in Gujarati language and script.

Jama Masjid Library
Shaykh Memon Street
Mumbai 400002

Introduction:

The Jama Masjid was built in the early 19th century. The library forms part of the Madrasah-i Muhammadiyah, which began in 1903. See the introduction by Nizam al-Din Gorekar, "Mashriqi Ulum ka ek Qadim Kutub Khanah," *Burhan* (Delhi) February 1981: 159–164.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i Kutubkhanah-i Madrasah-i Muhammadiya mutalliq-i Jama Masjid Bombay, 1922); *Descriptive Catalogue of Urdu Manuscripts*, edited by Hamidullah Nadwi, (Bombay: Anjuman-i Islam Urdu Research Institute, 1956; reprinted in Nairobi, Kenya by K.U.R.C, 1990.

Number of manuscripts: 1,200.

Maratha History Museum
Deccan College Postgraduate Research Institute
Yervada
Pune 411006

Introduction:

The Museum houses the manuscripts of the old Satara Museum collection, which was transferred to the Deccan College in August 1939. It also holds the collection of historian D. B. Parsanis. An introduction is by B. M. Gupta, "Deccan College Archives and Library," pp. 232–238, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, Vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991).

Catalog(s):

Chand Husayn Shaykh, "A Descriptive Hand List of Arabic, Persian and Hindustani Manuscripts Belonging to the Satara Historical Museum . . ." *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute* 4, 3 (1943): 246–262.

Number of manuscripts: 18

Works about the history or individual manuscripts in the library:

Gulshan Khakee, "Note on the Imam Shahi Mss at the Deccan College, Poona." *Journal of the Asiatic Society* (Bombay) n.s. 45–46 (1970): 143–155; Muhammad Mahdi Tavvasuli, "Maarafi muzah-i tarikhi'-i Maratah," *Danish* (Islamabad) 5 (1997): 189–197.

Mumbai University Library
University Road, Fort, Mumbai 400032

Introduction:

The University of Mumbai dates from 1857, when it began as University of Bombay; the name was changed in the 1990s. Its library contains collections donated by families such as the Khatkhates, and scholars like Shaykh Abd al-Qadir Sarfaraz and Asaf Ali Asghar Fyzee.

Catalog(s):

A Descriptive Catalog of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu Manuscripts in the Library of University of Bombay, edited by Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sarfaraz, (Bombay: Dar al-Qayyimah Press, 1935); Sayyid Nawab Ali, "Bambai University ki Fihrist-i Makhtutat," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) July 1936: 43–56; *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Fyzee Collection of Ismaili Manuscripts*, edited by M. Goriawala, (Bombay: University of Bombay, 1965); A. A. A. Fyzee, "A Collection of Fatimid Manuscripts," pp. 209–220, in *Comparative Librarianship:Essays in Honor of D. N. Marshall*, edited by N. N. Gidwani, (New Delhi:Vikas, 1973).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Shaykh Abdul Qadir Sarfaraz, "Two Unique Persian Manuscripts in the University Library," *Journal of the University of Bombay* (Arts & Law) 2, 2, part 6 (May 1934): 113–126, which refers to the diwans of Saib and Zuhuri of Bijapur; Muhammad Ali, "Bambai University ke Chand Farsi Makhtutat," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) March 1932: 201–212; Abd al-Sattar Dalwi, "Manajat bi-Dargah-i Qadi al-Hajat," *Nawa-yi Adab* (January 1965): 69–74 — on two manuscripts from the Khatkhate collection.

Other Collections and Institutions

The whereabouts of two collections are unknown, see, *Fihrist-i Kitab Khanah mawsum bih Kashf al-Hajib dar Idarah-yi Mirza Khan Malik al-Kuttab Shirazi* (Bomaby, 1900); and Muhammad Hamidullah, "Literary Treasures of Aurangabad: Two Important Treasures of Manuscripts," *Islamic Culture* 16 (1942): 449–456.

PANJAB

Punjab State Archives & Library
Baradari Gardens
Patiala 1470001

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i nuskhah′ha-yi khatti Farsi Kitabkhanah-ha-yi umumi va arshiv Patiala (New Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Farsi, Rayzani Farhangi-i Jumhuri-i Islami-i Iran, 1999).

The collection of the Kapurthalla state may have been moved here, see *A Descriptive Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Kapurthalla State Library*, edited by K. M. Maitra, (Lahore: Jijnadu Printing Works, 1921); Muhammad Shafi, "Khazain-i makhtutat-i Kitabkhanah-i Riyasat-i Kapurthalla," *Oriental College Magazine* 3, iv (August 1927): 62–67; and 4, ii (1928): 1–4.

Number of manuscripts: 287.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

V. S. Suri, "Rajab Ali Manuscripts in the Punjab Government Record Office," *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceeding* 29, ii (1953): 146–152; J. S. Grewal, *In the By Lanes of History: Some Persian Documents from a Punjab Town* (Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1975).

Present conditions:

See Jangveer Singh "Playing with Punjab's Archival Records," *Tribune* (Chandigarh) 17 January 2003, and the same papers dated 29 January 2003, electronic edition: `http://www.tribuneindia.com/2003/20030129/main9.htm`. This is about the dispersal of the records and the library to different sites.

Sikh History Research Department
Khalsa College
Amritsar 143005

Catalog(s):

A Catalogue of Persian and Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Sikh History Research Department up till March 31, 1962, edited by Kirpal Singh, (Amritsar: Khalsa College, 1962); *A Catalogue of Punjabi and Urdu Manuscripts in the Sikh History Research Department up till March 31, 1963*, edited by Kirpal Singh, (Amritsar: Khalsa College, 1963).

RAJASTHAN

Arabic and Persian Research Institute Library
Tonk 304001

Introduction:

The library originated in the last quarter of the 19th century in the palace of Muhammad Ali Khan, the Nawab of Tonk. See the introduction by Shaukat Ali Khan, "Arabic and Persian Research Institute," pp. 243–250, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers*, vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991).

Catalog(s): *Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts*, edited by Shaukat Ali Khan, 3 vols. (Tonk: The Institute,1980-91); *Historical Heritage: A Bibliographical Survey of the Rare Manuscripts in the Arabic and Persian Research Institute Rajasthan*, edited by Shaukat Ali Khan, (Tonk: The Institute, 1980); *Khazain al-makhtutat*, edited by Muhammad Imran Khan, 3 vols. (Tonk: The Institute, 1981) — The catalog is in Urdu and describes the manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, & Urdu; "Some Unpublished Historical Works of Arabic & Persian Research Institute, Tonk, Rajasthan," *Journal: Arabic and Persian Research Institute Rajasthan* 2 (1983): 82–88; *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts*, 2 vols., edited by Shaukat Ali Khan, (Tonk: The Institute, 1986)

Number of manuscripts: 3064

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Riza Ali Abidi, *Kitab khanah* (Karachi: Saad Publications, 1985), pp. 63–70; "Kutub-i Zaban-i Pushtu dar Majmu'ah-i athar-i matbu' va-makhtut" *Journal: Arabic and Persian Research Institute Rajasthan* 4 (1985): 69–90; Shaukat Ali Khan, "A Rare Manuscript of

Jami," *Islamic Culture* 47, 4 (October 1973): 327–333; Abu al-Tayyib Abd al-Rashid, "Kutub Khanah-yi Tonk ke Baaz Nadir Makhtutat," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) February 1948: 130–142; Sayyid Manzur al-Hasan Barakati, "Tonk ke Do Qadim Kutub Khaneh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (August 1959): 124–135; Hakim Muhammad Imran Khan, "Muin ibn Mahmud Kashmiri aur Sahih al-Bukhari ke Chand Nayab Nuskheh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) January 1984: 59–68; Shaukat Ali Khan, "Persian Manuscripts in an Indian Collection," pp. 417–429, in *The Making of Indo-Persian Culture: Indian and French Studies*, edited by Muzaffar Alam et al., (New Delhi: Manohar, 2000); Shaukat Ali Khan, "Significant Manuscripts Relating to Hyderabad in Tonk," *Salar Jung Museum Bi-Annual Research Journal* 27/28 (1990–91): 16–22; "A Palace of Knowledge in Tonk," *Radiance* (10–16 April 1994): 10 — claims that the initially the number of manuscripts was 3064, and now has reached 90599; "List of Arabic, Persian and Urdu Manuscripts in the Waziruddawlah Library," *Basirat*, Karachi, vol. 1, no. 1.

Government Museum
Old City Palace
Alwar 301001

Introduction:

The museum originated as the collection of Maharajas Jay Singh and Vinay Singh.

Catalog(s):

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Government Museum (Jaipur: Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan, 1960)

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

S. N. Sen, "A Note on the Alwar Manuscript of Waqiat-i Babari," *Islamic Culture* 19 (1945): 270–271.

Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum
City Palace
Jaipur 302002

Introduction: Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum was established in 1959 from the collection of the Jaipur rulers.

Catalog(s):

Catalogue of Manuscripts in Maharaja of Jaipur Museum, edited by G. N. Bahura, (Jaipur: Maharaja Sawai Man Singh Memorial Series no. 1, 1971).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

David A. King, "A Hand list of the Arabic & Persian Astronomical Manuscripts in the Maharaja Mansingh II Library in Jaipur," *Journal for the History of Arabic Science* 4 (1980): 81–86; A. K. Das, "Akbar's Imperial Ramayana: A Mughal Manuscript," pp. 73–84, in *The Legend of Rama: Artistic Visions*, edited by Vidya Dahejia, (Bombay: Marg, 1994); Hakim Sayyid Muhammad Ahmad Tonki, "Kapdadvara Jaypur main Farsi Faramin," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) October 1992: 260–279.

National Archives of India
Record Center
10 Jhalan Doongri Institutional Area
Jaipur 302017

Introduction: Contains some Persian records.

Rajasthan State Archives
Jaipur

Introduction: This is the repository of state papers.

Catalog(s): *A Descriptive List of Farmans, Manshurs and Nishans addressed by the Imperial Mughals to the Princes of Rajasthan* (Bikaner: Directorate of Archives, 1962); *A Descriptive List of Vakil Reports addressed to the Rulers of Jaipus, vol. 1, Persian* (Bikaner: Directorate of Archives, 1957).

Saravasti Bhandar Library
Sarasvati Bhavan
Gulab Bagh
Udaipur 313001

Introduction: The Saravasti Bhandar Library is the library of the a maharaja of Udaipur.

Catalog:

Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of the Maharana of Udaipur, edited by M. L. Menaria, (Udaipur, 1943). It is possible that Arabic script manuscripts of this collection have moved to Tonk, see Riza Ali Abidi, *Kitab khanah*, (Karachi: Saad Publications, 1985), pp. 66.

TAMILNADU

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library

University of Madras Library
Chennai 600005

Introduction:

The Government Oriental Manuscripts library was established in 1869. See Kawish Badri, "Qadim Tamilnadu aur Us ke Mawjudah Arabi Madaris aur Kutub Khaneh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) February 1994:

Catalog(s): *Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in the Government Library*, 2 vols. (Madras: The Library, 1860); *An Alphabetical Index of Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Mss. Library, Madras: Sanscrit, Telugu, Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam, Maharathi, Uriya, Arabic, Persian and Hindustani*, (Madras, 1893); *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Islamic Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library*, edited by T. Chandrasekharan and others, 4 vols. (Madras: The Library, 1929-1961); *An Alphabetical Index of Urdu, Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library*, edited by T. Chandrasekharan and others (Madras: The Library, 1939–1981).

Number of manuscripts: 536.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Sayyid Amir Hasan Abidi, "Diwan-i Qublan Bayg ke ek Aham Makhtutah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (September 1978): 215–220; Isam Muhammad al-Shanti, *al-Makhtutat al-Arabiyya fi al-Hind* (Kuwait: Maʿhad Makhtutat al-Arabiyya, 1985), pp. 28–29; Ubayd Allah, "Qadi Irtida Ali Khan Gopamau," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (November 1995): 388–391.

Amanati Kutub Khanah-i Khandan-i Sharaf al-Mulk

Kutub Khanah-yi Madrasah-i Muhammadi
Kutub Khanah-yi Rahmaniya
Shams al-Ulama Qazi Ubayd Allah Oriental Library
123 T.T. Krishnamachari Road
Chennai 600014

Introduction: These four private libraries belong to the Nawait families of Chennai and Hyderabad. An introduction to these libraries is found in *Yadgar Number bi-Taqrib-i Jashn-i Sad Sala*, Madrasah-i Muhammadi, Madras, 1989.

Catalog(s):

Amanati Kutub khanah-yi khandan-i Sharaf al-Mulk, edited by Muhammad Ghaus and Afdal al-Din Iqbal (Chennai: Madrasah-i Muhammadi, 1989); *Kutub khanah-yi Rahmaniya (Madras) ke Urdu makhtutat*, edited by Muhammad Ghaus, (Madrasah-i Muhammadi, 1989); *Shams al-ulama Qazi Ubayd Allah Oriyantal Laibreri ke Urdu makhtutat*, edited by Muhammad Ghawth and Afdal al-Din Iqbal (Chennai: Madrasah-i Muhammadi, 1989).

Works about the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

See Annemarie Schimmel, "Impressions from a Journey to the Deccan," *Die Welt des Islams* 20, 1–2 (1980): 104, for her impressions of the Madrasa-i Muhammadiya collection — Isam Muhammad al-Shanti visited the Sharaf al-Mulk Library, Rahmaniya Library, and the Madrasa-i Muhammadiya Library during his trip to India in 1984; see *al-Makhtutat al-Arabiyya fi al-Hind*, (Kuwait: Maʿhad Makhtutat al-Arabiyya, 1985), pp. 28–34; Nur al-Said Akhtar, "Fath namah-yi Mahmud Shahi par ek tahqiqi nazar," *Maʿarif* (July 1991): 26–56 — This article is about a Persian manuscript relating to the Bahmani Empire, which was published by Abu Hashim Sayyid Yushaa, but Akhtar was unaware of it; Salah al-Din Muhammad Ayyub, "Madrasah-i Muhammadi ke Amanati Kutub Khanah main Funun-i Harb ke Risalaon ka ek Majmuah," *Burhan* (Delhi) (June 1969): 401–411; Jalaluddin, "al-Aqd al-Madhab fi Tabaqat Hamlat al-Madhab: Ek Qadim Arabi Makhtutah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (May 1975): 369–82 — belonging to Mawlana Khalilullah Madrasi of Hyderabad; Ubayd Allah, "Kutub Khanah-yi Madrasah-yi Muhammadi main Mulla Abd al-Ali Bahr al-Ulum ki Tasnifat," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (February 1995): 133–127.

Tamilnadu Archives and Historical Research Center
28–29, Gandhi Irwin Road
Egmore, Chennai 600 008

Introduction:

The Tamilnadu Archives and Historical Research Center archives contains the state papers of the Nawabs of Arkat-Karnatak in Persian and manuscripts in Persian, Urdu and Arabic; see Kawish Badri, "Qadim Tamilnadu aur us ke Mawjudah Arabi Madaris aur Kutub Khaneh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (February 1994): 135.

Catalog(s):[7]

[7] The whereabouts of the manuscripts noted in the section below is undertain

A Catalogue raisonne of Oriental Manuscripts in the Library of the Late College of Fort Saint George, edited by W. Taylor, 3 vols., (Madras, 1857-1862); *Kutub Khanah-yi Ahl-i Islam, Fihrist-i Kutub mawjuda-yi Kutub Khanah-yi Aam Ahl-i Islam*, (Madras, 1916; and Damima, dated 1924) — which identifies 3352 Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts. See the introduction to this library by Kawish Badri, "Qadim Tamilnadu aur Us ke Mawjudah Arabi Madaris aur Kutub Khaneh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) February 1994: 136–137; Edward Charles Thawtes, *Dakani Manuscripts Containing 50 Specimens of Hindustani Hand-Writing, produced in Facsimile*, (Madras: Addison, 1892). See also T. S. Rangarayan, "The Persian Records in the Tamil Nadu Archives," *Quarterly Review of Historical Studies* 9 (1969–70): 205–214.

UTTAR PRADESH

Aligarh

Maulana Azad Library
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh, 202002 U.P.
Website URL: `http://www.amu.ac.in/library.htm`

Introduction:

The Maulana Azad Library was established with the personal collection of Sayyid Ahmad Khan, the university's founder in 1877. The present building dates from 1960. See the introduction by Noorul Hasan Khan, "Maulana Azad Library," pp. 205–208, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta (Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991). Another introduction is found in Muhammad Abd al-Shahid Khan, "Mawlana Azad Library," *Burhan* (Delhi) (October 1973): 41–72; and *Burhan* (Delhi) November 1973: 60–61. The library is divided into many major collections named after the donors.

Catalog(s):

Fihris al-Makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah bi-Jamiat al-islamiyyah Aligarh, edited by Muhmmad Mazharuddin Siddiqi (London: al-Furqan Foundation, 2002); *Fihrist-i Subhan Allah Oriental Library Muslim University Aligarh nusakh qalami Arabi, Farsi, wa Urdu*, edited by Iman Kamil Husayn, 2 vols. (Aligarh, 1931-1932); Sayyid Shams Allah Qadiri, *Yadasht-i Makhtutat-i tarikhi* (Hyderabad: Ahmadiya Press, 1939; Karachi: Wahid Book Depot, 1967) — on the Habibganj, Subhan Allah, and Sayyid Ahmad Khan collections in the AMU Library;

Fihrist-i numaish gah-mukhtutat wa nawadir, edited by Mukhtar al-Din Ahmad, (Aligarh, 1953); Mukhtar al-Din Ahmad "Fihrist-i makhtutat-i Arabi, Farsi, wa Urdu, zakhirah-i Ahsan Marahrawi Lytton Library," *Oriental College Magazine* 32, I (1955): 25–26; "Qa'iymat makhtutat fi Aligarh," *Sahifat al-Maktabah al-Amir al-Muminin al-Ammah*, Najaf (1964): 45–50; *Catalogue of the Manuscripts added to the Maulana Azad Library*, 1970–1972, edited by M. H. Razvi and S. A. K. Ghori, (Aligarh, 1973); *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Maulana Azad Library during 1970–1977*, pt 1: Persian manuscripts, edited by M. H. Razvi and M. H. Qaisar Amrohawi, (Aligarh, 1980); *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Maulana Azad Library*, 2 vols. (Aligarh, 1981–1985) — In two volumes, the following collections have been covered: Aftab, Habibgunj, Shifta, and Islamic sciences, history, biography; Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986), pp. 26–48; *Fihrist-i mikrufilm-i nuskhah′ha-yi khatti-i Farsi wa Arabi Danishgah-i Aligarh*, (New Delhi: Markaz-i Mikufilm-i Nur, 2000); *Mirat al-tassawuf*, edited by S. M. H. Razvi and M. H. Qaisar Amrohawi (Aligarh, 1985); *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Nizami Collection at the Maulana Azad Library*, compiled by Jalal Abbas Abbasi (Delhi: Idarah-i Adabiyat-i Delli, 2001)

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

On the Habibganj collection, see the series of articles by its owner, Nawab Sadr Yar Jang, "Urfi Shirazi ke Farsi ke Do Nayab Diwan," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (November 1922): 345–56; "Habibganj ka Kutub Khanah Kis Tarah Jamaa Huwa?" *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (October 1931): 295–300; "Kutub Khanah-yi Habibganj ki Fihrist ka Goshwara," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (September 1932): 210–212; "Shahi Kutub Khanon Kit Kitaben Habibganj main," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (August 1937): 96–109; "Ruba'iyat-i Sihabi Najafi ka Qalami Nuskhah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (January 1941): 16–23. Articles by others include, Abda l-Ghafur, "Kutub Khanah-yi Habibganj ke Fan-i Tarikh ke Chand Nawadir," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (June 1937): 445–450; M. A. M. "The Treasure of the Habibgunj Library," *Islamic Culture* 15 (1942): 465–497; Sayyid Badr al-Din Alawi, "Kutub Khanah-yi Habibganj," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (December 1948): 461–68; Ishrat Ali Qureshi, *The Maulana Azad Library 1877–1988*, (Aligarh: Anwar Publishing House, 1989).

Other Collections:

Abd al-Hamid Khan, "Kitab Khanah-yi Academy of Islamic Research, All India Muslim Educational Conference, Kitab Khanah-yi Sultan Jahan Manzil, Aligarh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (October 1946): 276–293. The Jawahir Museum of Etawah manuscripts were donated to the Azad Library, see *Tadhkirah-yi Jawahar Zawahar*, edited by Muhammad Abrar Husayn Faruqi (Etawah: Jawahar Museum, 1959); Riyazurrahman Khan Sherwani, "Khatib Baghdadi ke Baad Makhtutat," *Maʿarif* (November 1988): 374–81; *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (December 1978): 437–43; copies of some of Baghdadi's manuscripts are also available in AP State Oriental Manuscripts Library in Hyderabad according to this author. Muhammad Nazir Ahmad, "Farsi ke Char Nayab Tazkire," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (July 1957): 24–38, includes Sham-i Ghariban by Laxmi Narayan Shafiq Awrangabadi.

Hakim Sayyid Zill al-Rahman Library
Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine and Sciences
Tijara House, Dodhpur
Aligarh, UP 202002
Website URL: `http://www.medbeats.com/iamms`

Introduction:

The Hakim Sayyid Zill al-Rahman Library was founded on 1 March 2000 and formally inaugurated on 20 April 2001. It was established by Professor Hakim Sayyid Zillur Rahman of Aligarh Muslim University.

Number of Manuscripts: 400

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i mikurfilm nuskhah-ha-yi Farsi wa Arabi kitab khanah-yi Hakim Sayyid Zil al-Rahman, edited by Mahdi Khawajah piri (New Delhi: Noor Microfilms, 2001).

ALLAHABAD

Uttar Pradesh State Regional Archives Library
53 Mahatma Gandhi Road
Allahabad 211011

Introduction:

Like archives in other states, Uttar Pradesh State Regional Archives Library is a depository of state papers, but also contains some manuscripts. See the introduction by S. N. Sinha, "UP State Archives,"

pp. 398–415, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991).

Catalog(s): An Alphabetical Index of Persian, Arabic and Urdu Mss in the Uttar Pradesh State Archives, edited by Jalaluddin & L.K. Nagar, (Allahabad: State Archives of Uttar Pradesh, 1968).

Allahabad Museum
Motilal Nehru Park
Kamala Nehru Road
Allahabad 211002

Catalog(s):

Catalogue of the Reference Library of the Provincial Museum, edited by G. D. Ganguli (Allahabad, 1892). Appendix II of the catalogue has a "Classified List of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu Manuscripts", edited by M. Chhotilal.

Other collections:

A number of other institutions in Allahabad such as Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad University, and Daira Shah Ajmal seem to have Arabic script manuscripts; see David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 72–73.

AZAMGARH

Dar al-Musannifin
Shibli Academy
P.O. Box 19
Azamgarh, U.P. 276001

Introduction:

The Shibli Academy Library was established on 21 November 1914, three days after the death of Maulana Shibli Numani, a leading scholar. It moved to the present premises in 1927. See the introduction by Abd al-Majid Nadwi, "Nawadirat wa Makhtutat-i Dar al-Musannifin Azamgarh," *Burhan* (Delhi) (October 1969): 46–53.

Number of manuscripts: 520 (192 Arabic, 318 Persian, 10 Urdu), according to *World Survey*, p. 428. See *Maʿarif* 102: 373.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Abd al-Majid Nadwi, "Masnawi Futuh al-Haramayn ka ek Qadim Qalami Nuskhah," *Burhan* (Delhi) (January 1969): 54–64; Diya al-Din Islahi, "Kutub Khanah-yi Dar al-Musannifin ka ek Makhtutah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (September 1995): 215–230; Sayyid Yahya Nishat, "Dar al-Musannifin ke Urdu Makhtutat," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (May 1996): 377–395.

DEOBAND

Dar al-Ulum Library

Deoband 247554

Introduction: The Dar al-Ulum was established in 1866.

Catalog(s):

Ta'aruf-i makhtutat-i Kutubkhanah Dar al-Ulum, edited by Muhammad Zafir al-Din (Deoband: Dar al-Ulum, 2 vols., 1969-1972.

LUCKNOW

General:

As the seat of the Lucknow nawabs who ruled the Avadh region between 1727–1856, many collections came into being, most notably the ruler's own. It was described by the Austrian scholar, Aloys Sprenger, 1813–1893: See *Catalogue of the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani Manuscripts of the Libraries of the King of Oudh* (Calcutta, 1854, reprinted 1979). It is probably the first catalogue of an Arabic, Persian, and Urdu manuscripts published in India. The collection was moved to Calcutta when in 1856, the ruler Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to Calcutta. See the following works of Sprenger, *Report on the Researches into the Muhammadan Libraries* (Calcutta, 1896) and "Über eine Handschrift des ersten Bandes des Kitâb Ṭabaqât al-Kabyr vom Sekretär des Wâqidy," *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* 3 (1849): 450–56. An Urdu translation is entitled *Shahan-i Awadh ke Kutub Khaneh*, was produced by Muhammad Ikram Chaghatai, (Karachi: Anjuman-i Taraqqi-i Urdu, 1973). On Sprenger himself, see *Austrian Scholarship in Pakistan: A Symposium Dedicated to the Memory of Aloys Sprenger*, (Islamabad: Austrian Embassy, 1997).

For accounts of Lucknow libraries see, Said Nafisi, "Nuskhah-ha-yi khatti-i kitab-ha-yi Farsi wa Arabi dar Lucknow," *Namah-i Tamaddun* 2 (1931): 11–16; Muhammad Hadi al-Amini, "Makhtutat Lucknow," *Sahifat al-Maktabah al-imam al-Amir al-Mu'minin* 2 (1964):

17–36; Shah Abd al-Salam, "Awadh ke Kutub Khaneh: Mazi aur Hal," *Rampur Raza Library Journal* 8–9 (2001–2002): 303–308. Private collections include those of Indian Air Force Wing Commander R. R. Kidwai's collection at his home 2/3 23 New Hyderabad, Lucknow, as cited in *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 49 (1989): 91–94. The private collection of Sayyid Taqi of Lucknow is described by Muhammad Salim Qidwai in his article, "Shaykh Mubarak ki Tafsir ka Qalami Nuskhah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (February 1976): 152–59. Near Lucknow is the district Hardoi, where there is/was the Library of the Muftis of Gopamau, also known as the Wala Jah Museum and Library; see M. Ansari, "Gopamau Collection of Persian, Arabic, and Urdu Manuscripts," *India History Congress Proceedings* 32, ii (1970): 430–434 and Malik Ram, "Rumuz-i Kutub Khanah-yi Muftiyan-i Gopamau," *Khuda Bakhsh Library Journal* 51–52 (1989): 553–579, and a rejoinder by Malik Ram in the same journal's page 580. In Saray Mir's Madrasah-yi Islah's central library is located a small collection of manuscripts; see Sarfaraz Ahmad, "Kifayat al-Muntaha: ek Nadir wa Nayab Makhtutah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (October 1989): 301–306 and Riyazuddin Ahmad Khan, "Chhar Gulshan: Tarikh-i Hind ka ek Makhtutah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (September 1990): 217–225. See also the news report by Obaid Nasir, "Treasures Lost Forever," *Milli Gazette* (16–31 May 2003) regarding a devestating fire on 21 April 2003 which burnt down a number of stores housing manuscripts.

Amir al-Dawlah Government Public Library
Qaysar Bagh
Lucknow 226001

Introduction:

Amir al-Dawlah Government Public Library was built in 1921. See the introduction by Shah Abd al-Salam, "Amir al-Dawlah Public Library: Ek Taaruf," *Rampur Raza Library Journal* 6–7 (2001–2002): 294–297.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i Makhtutat-i Amir ad-Dawlah Public Library, edited by Muhammad Shafiq Muradabadi & Nusrat Nahid (Delhi, 2000) and Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48.

Works about the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Muhammad Harun al-Nadawi, "Fihrist al-makhtutat al-Arabiya fi al-Maktabah al-Ammah bi-Madinat Lucknow al-Hindiyyah," *Akhbar al-*

Turath al-Arabi 11 (Kanun-al-Thani–Shubbat 1984): 20; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 79–80.

Kutubkhanah-yi Nasiriya
Nadan Mahal Road
Shastri Nagar
Lucknow 226003

Introduction:

Nadwi's Union

Number of manuscripts: 30,000

Catalog(s):

Muhammad Harun al-Nadwi, "Maktabah Nasiriya", *Sahifat al-Maktabah al-imam al-Amir al-Mu'minin* 2 (1964): 14–26; Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48.

Madrasat al-Waizin
16 Canning Street
Lucknow 226003

Introduction: Madrasat al-Waizin is the seminary that trains Shia clerics and was founded in 1919 by the Raja of Mahmudabad.

Number of manuscripts: 529

Works on the history or individual manuscripts:

David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 79–80.

Nadwat al-Ulama Library
P.O. Box 93
Lucknow 226007

Introduction:

Nadwat al-Ulama is a leading Islamic seminary founded in 1884 and celebrated its hundredth anniversary in 1984. An introduction is by Mohamed Taher, "Madrasa Libraries in India: A Case Study of Nadwat al-Ulama, Lucknow," pp. 112–127, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991).

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i nuskhah′ha-yi khatti-i Arabi-i kitabkhanah-i Nadwat al-Ulama, edited by Sayyid Ahmad Husayni (New Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Farsi, 2 vols., 1986); Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48; David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 81; "Al-makhtutat al-ʿArabiyyah fi maktabat Nadwat al-Ulama," *al-Mawsim* 2 (1990): 268–284.

Raja of Mahmudabad Library
Mahmudabad House
Qaysar Bagh
Lucknow 226001

Introduction: This collection belongs to the former noblemen of the Raja of Mahmudabad family.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i nuskhah′ha-yi khatti-i kitabkhanah-i rajah-i Mahmudabad, edited by Mahdi Khawajah Piri (Delhi: Markaz-i Tahqiqat-i Farsi, Rayzani Farhangi-i Sifarat-Jumhuri-i Islami, Iran, 1990).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts:

David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 79.

Sultan al-Madaris
Lucknow 226003

Introduction: The Sultan al-Madaris is another Shia religious seminary.

Works on the history or individual manuscripts:

David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 79-80.

Tagore Library
University of Lucknow
Lucknow 226007
Website URL: `http://members.tripod.com/~TagoreLibrary/`

Introduction:

The University started out as Canning College. Its library is named after the Bengali poet Rabindranatha Tagore.

Catalog(s):

Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in the Lucknow University Library, edited by Kali Prasad (Lucknow: Ram Kumar Press, 1951).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts:

David Pinault, "An Investigation of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in Selected Indian Libraries," *Hamdard Islamicus* 13, 2 (Summer 1990): 79.

Number of manuscripts: 170

RAMPUR

Rampur Raza Library
Hamid Manzil
Rampur 244901
Website URL: `http://www.razalibrary.com`

Introduction:

The library was founded in the late 18th century by the Nawab Fayz Allah Khan. A formal introduction is by H. R. Sood, "Rampur Raza Library," pp. 95-97, in *Handbook of Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, Vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991). Earlier introductions include, Qazi Ahmad Miyan Akhtar Jungarhi, "Kutub Khanah-yi Rampur," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (March 1929): 192–204; Sayyid Hashim Nadwi, "Rampur aur Lucknow ke Mashriqi Kutub Khanon ke Sayr aur Us ki Rudad," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (October 1929): 253–271.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i kutub-i Arabi-i mawjudah-i Kutubkhanah-riyasat-i Rampur, edited by Muhammad Ajmal Khan, 2 vols., (Rampur: Ahmadi Press, 1902-1928); *Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts in Raza Library*, edited by Imtiyaz Ali Kahn Arshi, 6 vols., (Rampur: The Library, 1963-1977) — a review of some of the volumes appeared in the *Bulletin*

of the School of Oriental and African Studies 29, 3 (1966): 669–670 and in the same journal's volume 30, 2 (1966): 446; Hans Daiber, "New Manuscript Findings from Indian Libraries," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 26–48; *Fihrist-i nuskhah'ha-yi khatti-i Farsi-i Kitabkhanah'i Raza Rampur* (Rampur: The Library, 1996).

Number of manuscripts: 11,993

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

W. H. Siddiqi, *Rampur Raza Library: Monograph* (Rampur: The Library, 1998); *Raza Library ki ilmi Wirasat*, edited by Sayyid Hasan Abbas (Rampur: The Library, 1996); *Raza Library Journal: Hindustan men ulum-i mashriqiya ki raftar-i tarraqi ka tarjuman*, published since 1989. For an obituary of the library's best known director see "Mawlana Imtiyaz Ali Khan Arshi," *Hamdard Islamicus* 4, 2 (Summer 1987): 101–103. A festschrift presented to him entitled *Nadhr-i Arshi* was edited by Malik Ram and published in 1965. On individual manuscripts see, Qazi Ahmad Miyan Akhtar Junagarhi, "Diwan-i Nizami ke Qalami Nuskheh," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (January 1929): 53–56; Sadr Yar Jang, "Sahih Muslim ke ek Qalami Nuskhah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (March 1929): 192–204; Imtiyaz Ali Khan Arshi, "Umar Khayyam ka ek Nadir Nuskhah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (October 1930): 264–276 and *Maʿarif* (December 1930): 440–441; Hakim Muhammad Husayn Khan Shifa, "Kutub Khanah-yi Rampur ka ek Mualijati Qalami Tazkirah," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (June 1983): 442-456; W. H. Siddiqi, "Rampur Raza Library main Hyderabad se Mutaliq Makhtutat," *Salar Jung Museum Bi-Annual Research Journal* 33–34 (1996–97): 15–19.

Present conditions:

Jahanara Habibullah, "Raza Library, Rampur," pp. 42–44, in her *Glimpses of a Prince State Rampur During the Raj*, translated by Tahira Naqvi (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001) — in this book the author claims that the collection of the Nawab of Loharu was also added to the Raza Library; "Rudderless Raza Library," *Milli Gazette* 1–15 (October 2000): 9 — on the vacancy of the library director — the Library is presently [Spring 2004] headed by an Officer on Special Duty (OSD) appointed by the U. P. Governor; "Rampur Raza Library: Recent Developments," *The Hindustan Times* 4 October 1998, as reproduced in *Muslim India* 191 (November 1998): 520; Purnima Sharma, "The Rampur Raza Library: A Priceless Collection," *The Hindustan Times* 11 November 1994, as reproduced in *Muslim India* 147 (March 1995): 128; Riza Ali Abidi, *Kutub Khanah*, (Karachi: Saad Publica-

tions, 1985), pp. 48–54; "Government Announces Inquiry into Alleged Loss of Manuscripts from Reza Library," *Muslim India* (April 1984): 189; Fatimeh Razaqui, "A Ruinous Threat to the Treasures of Raza," *Arabia* (January 1984): 72–73; Paul Sprachman, "Photographing Islamic Manuscripts in India," *South Asia Library Notes and Queries* 14 (November 1982): 6–7; S. M. Imamuddin, "A Visit to the Rampur State Library," *Islamic Culture* 21 (1947): 360–368; Said Nafisi, "Kitab-ha-yi muhim dar kitabkhanah-i Riyasat-i Rampur", *Payam-i Nau* 9 (1951): 49–62; *Sahifat al-Maktabah al-imam al-Amir al-Mu'minin al-Ammah* 2 (1964): 56–61.

Saulat Public Library
Rampur, U.P. 244901

Introduction: The Saulat Public Library was founded by Sawlat Ali Khan, a bibliophile and politician (1894–1969) in 1934. An introduction to the library is by Sayyid Nadhr al-Hasan Qadiri, *Sawlat Public Library ke Pachas Baras* (Rampur: The Library, 1992)

Catalog(s):

Catalogue of Persian and Arabic Manuscripts of Saulat Public Library, edited by Abid Riza Bedar, (Rampur, 1966).

VARANASI

Banaras Hindu University Library
Varanasi 221005

Introduction: The Banaras Hindu University Library was established in 1918 and moved to the present building in 1932.

Catalog(s):

A Descriptive Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Benaras Hindu University, edited by Amrit Lal Ishrat, (Varanasi: Benaras Hindu University Press, 1965)

Number of manuscripts: 1,111 (134 Arabic, 936 Persian, some Turkish, 140 Urdu)

WEST BENGAL

The Asiatic Society Library
1 Park Street
Kolkata 700016
Website URL: `http://www.indev.nic.in/asiatic/Library/index.htm`

Introduction:

The Asiatic Society Library was founded in 1784. One of the earliest gifts received was from the Seringapatam Committee, which sent portions of Tipu Sultan's library to the Society in 1808. Among the Arabic script manuscripts collections are those of Nawab Aziz Jang of Hyderabad and the Fort William College library. An introduction is by A. M. Fazle Kabir, "Asiatic Society of Bengal," pp. 177–194, in *Libraries, Archives and Information Centers in India*, vol. 9, edited by B. M. Gupta, (New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1991). I have not seen the following book, which may have to do with a library in Kolkata: *An Entire and Correct Editon of the Five Books upon Arabic Grammar which together with the principles of Inflection in the Arabic Language ... Carefully collated with the Most Ancient and Accurate Manuscripts which could be found in India*, by John Bailllie, 3 vol. (Calcutta, 1802–1805). The collection of Mughal noble, which the Library inherited, is discussed by Hafiz Nazir Ahmad, "Abd al-Rahim Khan-i Khanan aur Iss ka Kutub Khanah ..." *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (November 1924): 339–350 and (December 1924): 415–430.

Catalog(s):

Fihrist-i kutub-i qalami wa matbuat-i kutubkhanah-i Asiatic Society, edited by Zahir Ali (Calcutta, 1837); Aloys Sprenger, *Catalogue of the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani Manuscripts of the Libraries of the King of Oudh* (Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1854, reprinted 1979); *Catalogue of Persian Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Asiatic Society*, edited by Mirza Ashraf Ali (Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1890); *Catalogue of Persian Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Asiatic Society*, edited by Mirza Ashraf Ali, (Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1895); *Catalogue of Arabic Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Asiatic Society*, edited by Mirza Ashraf Ali, 2 vols. (Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1899–1904); *Catalogue of Arabic and Persian Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Asiatic Society*, edited by Kamaluddin Ahmad and Abdul Muqtadir (Calcutta: The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, 1905); *List of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts Acquired ... by the Asiatic Society*

of Bengal during 1903–1907, edited by M. Hidayat Hosain (Calcutta, 1908); *List of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts Acquired . . . by the Asiatic Society of Bengal during 1908–1910*, edited by N. Ahmad and H. Razawi (Calcutta, 1911); *Author Catalogue of the Hyderabad Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Books*, edited by William Jones (Calcutta, 1913); *Concise Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, edited by Wladimir Ivanow (Calcutta: The Asiatic Society, 1924, reprinted 1985) — For the works of Ivanow see *Correspondence Corbin-ivonow: lettres entre Henry Corbin et Validmir Ivanow de 1947 à 1966*, edited by Sabine Schmidte (Paris: Diffusion Peeters, 1999); *Concise Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the Curzon Collection*, edited by Wladimir Ivanow, (Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1926); *Concise Descriptive Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the Collection of the Asia Society of Bengal*, Supplements 1 & 2, edited by Wladimir Ivanow (Calcutta: The Asiatic Society, 1927–1928); *Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Collection of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 2 vols., edited by Wladimir Ivanow and M. Hidayat Hosain (Calcutta: Royal Asiatic Society, 1939–1951) — On the works of Ivanow see Farhad Daftary, "Wladimir Ivanow, 1886–1970," *Islamic Culture* XLV (1971): 55–67; *Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts (in tabular form) in the Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, edited by K. M. Maitra & M. S. Khan (Calcutta: The Asiatic Society, 1980–1999).

Number of manuscripts: 6, 591 (2, 367 Arabic, 3,714 Persian, 450 Urdu, 35 Turkish, 25 Pushto).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Khalida Husayni, *Asitic Society ki khidamat-i Farsi*, (Kolkata: Qasimi Dawakhana, 1997).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

Asok Kumar Das, "The Jamiat tawarikh Manuscript in the Asiatic Society Calcutta," pp. 264–270 in *Interaction Between Indian and Central Asian Science and Technology in Medieval Times*, v. 2, edited by Wazir Hasan Abdi (New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1990); Said Khan Qurashi, "The Diwan of Muhammad Amin," *Indo-Iranica* 46 (Sept.-Dec. 1993): 183–194.

The National Library
Belvedere, Alipore
Kolkata 700027
Website URL: `http://nlindia.org/index2.html`

Introduction:

The National Library was established as the Imperial Library in 1903, renamed in 1947 as the National Library. It contains the collections donated by Mawlawi Sayyid Sadr al-Din al-Musawi, a landlord of Buhar, Burdwan, West Bengal and Jadunath Sarkar, a historian of the Mughals.

Catalog(s):

Catalogue raisonné of the Buhar Library, 2 vols, edited by Wasim Nasir Rizawi, Maulvi Abdul Muqtadir, and M. Hidayat Hosain (Calcutta: Imperial Library, 1921–1923; revised edition 1982) — Volume 1 covers the Persian manuscripts and volume 2 the Arabic; Sayyid Najib Ashraf Nadwi, "Fihrist-i Kutub Khanah-yi Buhar," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (October 1924): 308–317; *Catalogue of the Persian Mss. of Sir Jadunath Sarkar Collection*, edited by S. M. Hasan (Calcutta: Imperial Library, 1972); the same author's "Sir Jadunath Sarkar ke Mahfuza Makhtutat," *Maʿarif* (Azamgarh) (November 1960): 374–88.

Number of manuscripts: 1,161 (691 Persian, 467 Arabic, 2 Urdu, 1 Turkish)

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the Library:

M. Hidayat Hosain, "The Founders of the Buhar Library," *Islamic Culture* 7 (1933): 125–146; S. M. Hasan, "Jadunath Sarkar's Collection of Persian Manuscripts," *Bengal Past and Present* 90, part I (January-June 1971): 118–121.

Victoria Memorial Hall Library
1 Queen's Way
Kolkata 700071

Introduction:

Catalog(s):

Manuscripts in Arabic, Persian nd Urdu: A descriptive Catalogue edited by Iqbal Jawid (Calcutta: Victoria Memorial Library, 1973).

Works on the history or individual manuscripts in the library:

M. Sami Ahmad, "Anwar-i-Suhaili: A Valuable Manuscript in the Victoria Memorial Collection," *Bulletin of the Victoria Memorial* 15

(1979): 31–35; M. Sami Ahmad, "Manuscript Copy of Faizi's 'Nal-Daman' in the Victoria Memorial Collection," *Bulletin of the Victoria Memorial* 12 (1978): 28–30.

Hazarduari Palace Museum & Library
Murshidabad
Website URL: `http://Kolkata.wb.nic.in/murshidabad/tourism.htm`

Introduction:

Murshidabad was the seat of a princely state like Hyderabad, Bhopal, Rampur, and Tonk, where Persian literature was cultivated. Evidently there are some manuscripts in the Hazardari Palace Library, the former nawab's palace, as recorded by Sayyid Husayn Azimabadi, *Nawa-yi did*, (Patna: Kitab Manzil, 1997).

Visva Bharati University
Shantiniketan, Birbhim 731235

Introduction:

Visva Bharati University is the university established by Rabindranath Tagore. The Arabic, Persian and Islamic Studies department is one of the oldest in India, with a good library. See the introduction in the series of articles by Abd al-Wahhab Bastawi, "Vishva Bharati University ke Farsi, Arabi, aur Urdu Makhtutat," *Burhan* (Delhi) March 1981): 38–58; November 1981: 38–53; December 1981: 51–60; January 1982: 48–56; February 1982: 42–52; May 1982: 51–61; June 1982: 51–58; October 1982: 53–61; November 1982: 55–59; December 1982: 55–64; January 1983: 53–63; February 1983: 57–61; December 1983: 25–35; January 1984: 30–40; February 1984: 344–57; April 1984: 41–48; May 1984: 42–62.