

نگفت یارچ با نویه شاه دلیر که دیدش خبیشم اندرون همچو شر
ولیکن به چپیدیر خود چو مار که درستگی مکه همه خواروزاد

استفسار شہنشاہ

چون بیس رون بیا مد شیر ارجمند
بپر قع درون پود آن نیک خو
مگنتش شمنشا و فرخنده فال
نموشید آن زن زاندوه و غم
دگر باز شاه گفت کامے پیر زن
زیچارگیت په جان خسته ام
چنان است فرمان بزدان پاک
تو خسته درونی زبے دادگر
بگری مکن جسم و جان راتبا
دولت را اگر پور من خسته کرد
توبے چاره هستی و من با دشاد
په شاه چنان گفت آن پیر زن
نو شربزی تابود رو زگار
کن از نگ هستی و پیر دز بخت

پهچار گیم شما بنگری
 که داری هم فر شاهنشی
 پ فرمان تو گردش ماه و تیر
 سرمه سر برخط فرمان تو
 رسید خست تو تا پهچار خیل
 که تاعز و شانت نگرد و تباہ
 که از جان و دل می بگارم غیر
 که گم باشد از دهر نام و نشان
 زنگرگان بترگانه بانی کند
 به سینه همه جو سے خون شد جھو
 کزو شد همانا زمین لاله گون
 شب دروز دار دخیال تباہ
 به ولایت آن خوک شور بیده سر
 بمان حکوم اگرم و ترا نگین
 بدان تاکند آبر و بیم تباہ
 که گر نگردی می کنم ریز ریز
 کامشب بیاید مر آن رو سیاه
 برآرد ازان و خست پاکیزه شور

کنی کے شزادی و کن آدری
 بزید ترا سخت و تاج می
 تو شاد چهانی و آفاق گیر
 حند او ندیستی نگهبان تو
 چون خواهی که تاجت بود ارجمند
 په کارم بگوش اے شیر دین پناہ
 په گرداب پر پیچ و ستم بگیر
 کیکے نا بکار است سعدالله خان
 نمکت اگرچه سه شبانی کند
 ز جوی مراین شخص نه بگیر
 ز جشم ببار دیکے جو سے خون
 په پانوکے فرزنداین بے گناہ
 گئے می فرستد ز سیم دز زد
 گئے می فرستد ز دیباۓ چین
 خلی می فرستد مر آن رو سیاه
 سخن می کند گز تهمشیر تیز
 یقینم بران سست اے بادشاہ
 په دست ستم اے شرپیل نور

کند و امن عصمتیش چاک چاک
 بیز و همه آبر و همی په خاک
 کزان آ بر و همی شود پاک
 تو سالار ملکی وطنی حندا
 زوست جن اجو نگر و درها
 عدالت بود پیشه ات مرد هری
 زکار یکه داری شهان گمز ری
 ترا مزبان دا ورد هسر کرد
 بکن اپس شاید ترا کر نش
 زچنگ ستمگرها کن مرا
 تو داری همه فردا و اپاک
 ترا است شاهی شهان مرد هری
 گویند مردم که کنگاچ بد است
 زآبا بد اری تو این سخت و تاج
 درین دور کر چگ عدالت بکن
 اگر سل گیری شهان کار من
 تو شاهی چرامی نداری خبسم
 چو آن زن سخن از سر در درامد
 به زن گفت سالار پاکیزه رله
 خداوند و همی و گیلان کشای

مله و لش مله هند و دیوالا کے مطابق دنیا کی عمر کے چار زمانے (چلک) ہیں۔ چلک آخری چلک
 زمانہ، سبھیں برائیوں کے سوا اچھائی نہیں ہے ملک کر چک وہ زمانہ رچک، ہبہ میں کی خاصیت
 یہ ہے جیسی کرنی ولی بھرنی ۔

که لے مادِ پسر بان شادو
 بین چنِ هندی که بنی پرچگ
 هشادی سوی خان قیامت بر و
 همین چنِ هندی که بنی پرچگ
 مر آن خوک رامی کشم بے درنگ
 صراچ کر خود بد ای کمن
 به کار تو آیم به جان و بتن
 زعل شهان اخچ کردی خن
 دلم پسز شد زان به زنگ چپن
 چود است شه را آواز خوش
 دگرفت آن نیک خوار از خوش
 زین که شیر تمه چصال تباہ
 ندارم جزا تو دگر سهم و راه
 زبے داو سعد اشیر بد هناد
 بنالمم بر شاه فتح اززاد
 اگرچه هنودم به هنوب شها
 تو شاه چنان طنی خدا
 خدارا به هنوب نسب اشندگاه
 کند پر درش خلق بے هشتباہ
 شهان نیکه هستند نیکونهاد
 ره کیش وارند از عدل و داد
 گمانم بران است لے شاه دیر
 کی کی کے خزادی جهان بادشاه
 که سویم گرایی بے عدل و بہ هر
 کی کی کے خزادی جهان بادشاه
 ترا عدل پاشد نکو سهم و راه
 ترا کیش باید جهان پروری
 ره عدل نیسری کرم گستاخ
 کی بسکری حال زارم شها
 که هستم پر دست ستم بستلا
 عس نیج و بار عدالت بکند
 خداش کند زار و خوار و نژند
 تپه شد ز حورش مرابگ و پار
 بگرم همه خون دل در کنار
 و دان را تو کردی چرا پاسان
 شباتی نیاید شه از دان
 سکے جوے خونین چ سینه دل است
 ز جوش مرابه رو پادر گل است

برین بو دعستم که امروز من
 شوی سیکری می نمایم سفر
 ولیکن چه گویم زا سراز خوش
 شپه پول اسے خسرو دادگر
 که که خسته پور و ارم شها
 به گردش بسطو قیمین که
 به شیبگیر ازین شهر جائے دگر
 سفر کرد قم خوب امروز بود
 چه خوانم به تو راز دوی پسر
 سفر کرد گداوان به راه دراز
 شها باز ماندم نه راه هفده
 گرفت شه کارے زن نیک لای
 نیشت انج گفت آن زن پاکین
 چنان گفت سالار گرد و ن حشم
 بداني تو اے مادر پاک رازما
 به میدان و خشد چخور شید و ماہ
 بیار دیچنگ اندر و ن ابرخون
 هیتر دسرا هرسن بله در بیخ
 عس نیست خوک است آن نایکان

ازین شهر پر دن برم جان دهن
 بین بیخ و عنصر کے شه و اگر
 شملے نوای مرکر و ریش
 کزان تا گنم ساز و برك سفر
 بیسے خرد و کور درد و غم مستلا
 همیا ازان زاد شد انگ کے
 چگرد دن گاوے نایم سفر
 زیان شد ز تقدیر بدانچه سود
 ندارم شها غیر از دن بیخ به سر
 شده حسته و مانده بے برگ ش ساز
 شد استم ز تقدیر بے بال و پر
 گو انجه داری نشان از سر کے
 کے نامور شاه روئے زین
 پان زن که بید مور و در بیخ و غم
 که دارم مراین تبغ ظالم گداز
 همه بکسره می هیتر دسچاہ
 کند و شت و هامون همه لاله گون
 کند پاره پاره تبغ را چه بیخ
 توینی ز جا شش برآرم دمار

شود پرگرس مراور اکن
 زهرت دل و جان پر آگندہ ام
 نهار مز شیر تریان انجیج باک
 پے مرگ دارم هیش اکن
 بدزم جس گرگاه فیروزیا
 بحقی همسان اکه آهن
 انوشه بزی ز حی پیخ برین
 که پرکنده می گرد و شنج و بار
 چوبشنید از عدل شاه ز من
 درخت ایدت بر و سند باد
 چسکم تو شاها سرا اگنده اند
 دلم بزرگ شد مثل باغ ارم
 نتر کسم ازان بند بدر و زگار

یمنش راس پارم ہر زاغ و زخم
 تو خوش دل بانی که من بندہ ام
 پهتن اندرم زوریز دان پاک
 کنم بادشاہی بپیروزے شن
 پیغمبر سر و شمنان ہم چوکاہ
 چوپیکم میکے نیور و مین تخم
 ٹبکو خواہرم را که اے پاک دین
 ازان خوک نایاک چشت بیاد
 په دل شاد شدنیک خوپیز زن
 چنان گفت کاے شاه فرش خزاد
 ہمه شاہ گیتی ترابندہ اند
 گرفت ارشاد خجسته شیم
 بپیروز سلطان ذی اقتداء

پا ز گشت مستقیمیت

په خود رس ببابالید ہم چون چمن
 په گزخ تازه تربود چون گلستان
 گفت اسچپه فنسه مو دشاہ زین
 تو غصی دو پا یش برآمد گل

چوبشنید گفت ارشاد پیز زن
 په خانہ بیسا مدہش شادمان
 په بانوے قصر زندگان پیز زن
 په گفت اخسر و شده شاد دل

که برمی فسراز دز کیوان کلاه
سیلیمان جاه است و فرخ روان
زو شمن په میدان بر آرد و مار
پیش خیر و زاده ای کوه قاف
ترآ گفت خواهر که فخر شده باو
بشو شادمان سوی شادی گرای
زمانه دودست جنایش په بت
که عدل شهان است ما و منیر
همه ظلکت شب زین بر کند
همه راه شادیش او هام بست
پر اگنده گرد و هم مفتر پاک
چنان تازه هم بر کند تند پاد
زگفت ارشته تازه می شد چو ما
که اشب بیاید تبره روزگار
کن دخوار و رسو امرا کویه کو
مکے شاد و گه بکه پر اگنده حال
پر اگنده دل بود در بستجو
په بیم عسگر دو پایش په گل
که می بدم رفت جایه دگر

زداد و دش گفت و از عز و جاه
په عدل اندر وان است نوشیر وان
چه کویم نه شیخ بشرنا مدار
دین نیست یک حرف لات دگران
مرا گفت مادر شه که نژاد
میندیش ازان و زدن پاک رای
په اندیش را عدل خسرو پخت
چه خوش گفت و امایه روشن پهیز
شب چور چون عدل روشن شود
ولیکن زاندوه چانش رسیت
اگر رخسته شود بین اک
زنان را که هستند نازک هناد
گه که پادی کرد گفت ارشاه
گه می بلزید ازان ناپکار
بر زید همه مشیشه آبرو
پهین پیچ و تابان زین خوش خصال
په بیم اندر وان هم بجهت ما ره رو
گه که بکه په گفت ارشاه شاد دل
گه که گفت با خود به حال بتر

لہتا آبرویم نگرد و تباہ ز دست ستمگار دیو سپاہ
رفق شہنشاہ از پس آن ضعیفه و آمدن کو توال

بہ خانہ اش

چور فت آن زن پیر برجائے خوش	بہ رنج و پغمب شد دل شاہ ریش
کے نامور شاہ با داد و دین	بیجو شیید برخود چو شیر عین
ہمی خواست کان دیونا پاک را	پریک تنخ ہند سی در آرد نز پا
تو گوئی کہ شیر نریان مجده شاہ	پر آہو دویدہ کہ ساز و تباہ
کے را بہ پاری نشد خواستار	کہ مجد شیر روز و غاشم سریاد
پوستش کیے بود شمشیر تیز	کہ خیزد بہ میدان ازور تختیز
پریزدے گردان و شیر نریان	پس پیر زن رفت شاہ جہان
بہ نز و گیک جائے زن داد خواہ	کمینگاہ گرددہ شہر دین پناہ
چو گبز شست شیمہ ز تاریک شب	ش آسودہ گیتی ز بوق و حلب
شب پیرہ تاریک کروہ جہان	نہ پنی ز مردم پ جائے نشان
کہ بشنید آواز پاے سمند	شہر واد گر خسر و ارجمند
بہ خود گفت سلطان روسے زین	بیا مر آن مر فنا پاک دین
بہا پید برخود کہ شیر دژم	په میدان در دن وید روئے غنم
پا آہنگ آہو چو غرّان پنگ	چجھت آن شہنشاہ پیر فرخنگ

بروان آمد از جبا شه دادگر
 همی رفت سعدالشیرین نشان
 باستاد اسپش بزرگ سرانے
 به ویوار آمد زاسپ بلند
 زویوار رفتہ بہ خانہ درون
 بد و پیر زن گفت کامی پدر شیر
 حند او ندگیستی میل شیر گیر
 هلا شیر غشت تندہ کے نامدار
 ازو نیز ترسد بیت دآسمان
 کے نامور شاہ گردن فسراز
 خداونی ہشمیشیر حنار اشگات
 بہانی کہ سلطان خورشید جاہ
 اگر چند بیوه زنمریک شاہ
 همانا بدالی ہے تو پرسد
 نترسی ز عدل شہ کے نزاد
 تو مورے و شاہ چهان پیل زور
 چوبشید آن مرد بے دادگر
 بخز پیر بروے کہ اے بد نماد

همانا ز چنگ نگرد و ره
 ابره شیره بود ز هر پسر مش کفن
 بزر سد ز من نیز هر پسر خ بلند
 بر آرم ز دیوان همه رستم خیر
 چنگ کش همه زور دست من است
 ز تیغ هم په میدان در داشد
 په زور م بر آرد ز هر پیلان خار
 بر زید همه زور دست شی
 ز من شاه دار و همه دستگاه
 تو اندر په شفتشش ملک را
 ز من شاه راه است بست و کشاد
 په سینه دلش را کنم ریش ریش
 نهندگان بر آرم زور بیانے نیل
 بلز زید دختر بچان و بقتن
 که هست آن په هر نیکوی ره نما
 شنیده همه لافت خوب نش ند
 بتوفیه بسان غیر عسرین
 شو ترک شوریه خانه خراب
 به زودی بیارا سپ زیر سرا

میل پیل ز دور م که نرا ثرد با
 ند افی که این تیغ بگران من
 هر شیره و گردم چنان زور مند
 جهان پهلوانم پرین همچ شیز
 اگر چند شاه تو شیرا و گون است
 ز من شاه شیراست روز و غا
 منم کردمش شاه ذمی اقتدار
 پیارکی اگر زو کشم کو تهی
 نگران شیره من نگهبان شاه
 پهاندیشیم گر شود فتنه را
 تو نیکو پدان آی زن په نهاد
 اگر بشکنم عهد و پیان خویش
 بدزم په تن چه م جو شنده پیل
 تبر سید الان بگلشن پیروز زن
 پناهی دختر سوی خدا
 ز بیرون در شاه پسیروز مند
 خوشتم نه رون شاوه رویه زین
 همی خواست پری پیش عقاب
 بفرمود شه غاسشه گیر را

پکے ہانگ زد آن تبه رو ز گاره پچشم ده تندی ابر شیر یا
 بکار سے درون رفتہ خان دلیر که لرزد ز بیش په تن نزه شیر
 پچشم اندر ون شاه روے ز مین لکد ز دیر آن مرد ناپاک دین
 بدان کضرب شخسته و سخنده بغلطیب د برسان گوئے اثر ند

عتاب شہنشاہ په کوتواں

شہنشاہ مانند آزاد گمشتب	بجست و بیاد ابر پشت اسپ
خدالیش په ہر کار بُورہ ہنون	په دیوار آمد ز پشت ہیون
په خانہ درون بُکد چود لپور مرید	مرآن حتان بد کار خوک پید
په جور و ستر مرد نا ہو سخنده	بند پیر زن را بو کروہ په بمند
په بختی کشیدش په اجر و ش خبست	یکے و سرت و ختر گرفته په و سرت
مجست و بر خان بیاد چو شیر	په زودی ز دیوار شاہ دلیر
که باش اسے سیرہ کار ناپاک دین	په و گفت سالار روے ز مین
بغیرید برسان تشندا اثر دما	چوبش پید آواز آن فرشته زا
په تندی ابا شاہ روے ز مین	چنان گفت آن خوک ناپاک دین
ز بیسمم بر ز ده در یا ہنگ	نمای منم شیر ہنگام چنگ

رہائی حبتن کو تو اے از شہنشاہ

کہ آمد شہنشاہ گیتی کشاے
 مرا آن خوک سیرت میں اہمن
 سر شش را ہے عن بر مناقم بھاۓ
 پر دین تنخ بُرم ز پسہ شکن
 بر شاہ چون شیغہ ستران رسید
 کہ آمد بسر مرد آشفتہ کار
 پس سه بر کلا و کئی برہناد
 کہ می تافت زوف فرشاہ نہشی
 کہ آمد بیماری چہان کد خداے
 کہ آنگہ شد از زندگی نا اید
 کہ می تافت چوں شمس انصاف المنهار
 خزیدن ہمی خواست چون سور و مار
 ابا تنخ در خشم چون شیغہ
 کہ شد بستہ اکنون زہر سوم فر
 ہمی گفت باشا و خورشید جاہ
 سیکے در گذر کن ازین پر گناہ
 شب ور دوز اندر پستہ توام

نداشت مرد نکو ہمیدہ راے
 گمان بُرد اور از خویشان زن
 پر خود گفت آن دیوانا پاک رلے
 منہم پسیل تن گزو لکھر شکن
 پر ز دوست و تنخ از میان پر کشید
 چودا نست کے خسر و نا مدار
 ہنوفیس دشاہندیہ پاک زاد
 چودید آن ستگر کلا و می
 بد انت گرگ تبہ کر دہ راے
 ہہ تن پر بلز ز یو چون شاخ بید
 چودید آن رخ خسر و نا مدار
 ہر یم اندر ون بُرد ہم سه سو گوار
 کہ پیش آمد شاہ خورشید فر
 چودا نست آن مرد بے دا گر
 ہہ لایہ بیا مد چو سگ پیش شاہ
 تو شیر شر یانی جہان بادشاہ
 سیکے بہن دو بار گا د تو ام

خطا رفت کار ای شیر پاک راتے
 بکن رحم دسویم پنج بخشش گرت
 بکے حسم فرمابرا من بے نوا
 بہ رو ز جوانی مکش خسرو
 تو پیل دمایی و من پشتہ ام
 بہ لام ستمگار آشفته راتے
 چینین گفت وزد و شاه مرد دلیر
 کارے خوک ناپاک دیولعین
 عس کر و مت من زنا بخودی
 نیار می ازین تبغیج بزران تو بیهم
 سنم شیر اوژن بہ رو ز شکار
 نیا گان من شاه ذمی اقتدار
 تبہ کردی مردم ز بدگو هری
 کجا نی تو اے بدگ شوم زاد
 کشیدی تو شمشیر بر دستے من
 ز جورت شده شهر گیر تباہ
 بنالدز تو پسیر زن گو پر کو
 بہ خواهش پرستی رسیدی بجایے
 تو آنی که از بیسم توا هر من
 برادر اگر می کشد کار به بد
 بیگم سمه هر دو را بے دربغیج

کار ای شیر پاک راتے
 بکن رحم دسویم پنج بخشش گرت
 بکے حسم فرمابرا من بے نوا
 بہ رو ز جوانی مکش خسرو
 تو پیل دمایی و من پشتہ ام
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 چینین گفت وزد و شاه مرد دلیر
 کارے خوک ناپاک دیولعین
 عس کر و مت من زنا بخودی
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 تو آنی که از بیسم توا هر من
 برادر اگر می کشد کار به بد
 بیگم سمه هر دو را بے دربغیج

بدانست هستم په چنگال شیر
که بگریزد از چنگل شیر یار
گهه مهد به لاهه که درستیز
په شاه جهان گیسرو الا شزاد
چون گوته برآ ہوئے ناتوان
تو گوئی که بعد مورد یوسیا
په چنگش شدی پشته زاده دیا
که خشم چشتده دریا سے شیل
په ہمیت درون است شیر زیان
زگردون بے برترش پانگاه
تو گوئی په پایش سرافکنده اند
په چنگش عس بود ماشند مور
نیار دپریدن زمیش عقاب
زشیر زیان چون تواند گریند

پونجند نیروے شاد دلبر
نهی خواست آن مردک نایکار
په ہر حیله په جبست راه گریز
گهه خواست چنگیدن آن بدنه لد
بدانست که چنگ شیر زیان
په زور خداوند تاج دکلاه
جهان گیر په شیر روز و عناء
په تن اندرونیش ہمہ زور پیل
خداوند شمشیر و گزی گران
خداوند چاہ است دیکیتی پناہ
بزرگان گیتی بد دینده اند
په دستش ہمانا چنان بود زور
اگر چند صحوه خور دیچ دناب
بودار چه آهو په جبست و بخیز

گرفتاری کوتوال

طپانچم بمنویش یکه هم چو شیر
پیک پلی بندش گرفته په چنگ
په خاک اند رانقا دآن رو سیاه

چین گفته وزو شاه هر دلیر
شیر پلتن شیر میدان چنگ
پیک چنگ واخ دند کروش تبله

نگردن گرفتش شه زور مند
 بدان پا لست که که بند بزم مند
 خداوند شمشیر شیر و عنان
 سر خوب روی مسنه با اذان
 چودید آن دو چهره شیر دین پناه
 به باز بگفت اشچه بگذشتہ بود
 بخندید و خوشنود شد مه جمال
 بیسے شادمان شدمه با اذان
 چو بگذشت شب خروپاک رای
 سپه انجمن شد به درگاه شاه
 چو خور شید آمد به تخت بلند
 ار اکین رائی سر ز در پارگاه
 که ایشان به بینند آیین وداد
 بفرمود شاہنشیر تاج و تخت
 که هست آن سگ شوم هروار خوار
 چو آمد بر شاه گیتی کشان
 چودیدند سگ را به حال بتر
 بیسے لا بکرد آن ستم پیشه مرد

لئے جلاڈ ملہ سردار -

ولیکن شاهنشاہ با آفرین نه گذشت از سهم آئین و دین طلب کردن شاهنشاہ پیر زان را

که آید مرگان پیر زان نود تر
مکمل محاافه پر پیشیش برند
گجوید ترا شاه فرمان روا
بچویم زرد روے تو فخرندگی
چو آمد ضعیفه بر شسریار
بنند بد چون روے سلطان پیده
شناگفت و بوسید روے زمین
چنان گفت باشد زن نیک را
پناز و به تو فرمان روان و هی
توداری به فرسته زیادان پاک
همه ملک تو پاک از شور و خسر
توداری همه فخر شید و ماہ
خورد پیچ و تاب از تو شیر و پنگ
هرمه لغت و صفت تو هر زمان
یکیکے پیر زان بیوه هستم شما
تو بُردی مر اسے شه پاک دین

بهرمی گویست و مژده دهنده
گرانی شوے ماقوای پارسا
زمادر نه خواه هم پرستندگی
پر جان و پتن شاد بچون بیار
تو گفتی بر و باد میسند و زید
بر شاه پیروز پاکیزه دین
شب و روز مانی به حفظ خدائے
بیالدز تو تحبت شاهنشاهی
به عدت شهانیست کس بیمناک
بود رو به در کشورت شیر زر
بدزی جگرگاه دیو سیاه
پرسد زنامت به دریانهانگ
بخواند مر غان په ملکستان
تھی دست بود مز بگ و نوا
بچرخ برین از شیب زمین

بخلاف یورم از گردش روزگار فشرده تنم دور لیل و نهار
 تو گندی دل و مغز مرا ثاد ہا کہ بیچارہ بودم پر دستش شہا
 چنان شد ز عدل تو روئے زمین تو دارنی ہمہ فرشتہ آین ووین
 ہر آن طفل کو دید ہمد مشکم کند زندگانی بہ ناز و نفس
 بو سایہ است حپتہ حفظ دامان ز تو چارہ جو یسند بیچارگان

شاومانی اہل شهر پر عدل شہنشاہ

بزرگان بہ شادی بیارا متند
 پر ہر بزم از مے کشو دند رو دد
 ہمی گفت ہر کس شہ پیل زور
 پر عهد شہنشاہ والا تبار
 پر چنگال شیران نانداست زور
 پدان راشکست لاست دست بدی
 پر عهد شہنشاہ نیکو نہاد
 پر ہرج کہ مینی با طازین
 پر عهد حنداوند پیر و جوان
 درین و در فرشتہ خ زماونہ زاد
 ش روید گیا ہے پر کوہ و دمن
 پر عهد خداوند روئے زمین

مے درود درامشگان خوستند
 فشر و زند عشم را پہ رو د و سردد
 بیفتاد پر پاے پر کندہ مور
 شدہ آب خضر اخچہ بکد زہر مار
 پر دشت اندر ون شاد ہستند گور
 دوان رانانہ اسٹ زور دوی
 شدہ کسر سرخی بہ عدل و پرداد
 منقش شدہ مثل دیباے چین
 زبارش ہوا کر دگنیتی جہنان
 مگر آنکہ باشد پر عدل و پرداد
 کہ دروے نیتی تو نگی چین
 پر زاخ رنگین چو دیباے چین

اگر کوہ بہشیل باخ جہت ان	و من بو دسر بزر چون گلستان
اگر کوہ بہ در جہیں ایل پدری	و من راه هم سه ما پیه چندر لی
چہ پرسی زلبیسل که سویے چین	پ لغمه در و نند زاغ و ز غن
ب عهد حشد او د فیض روز فر	بیار د ہوا اور د لعل ولہز

پوزش شہنشاہ و نواز شہزادے شہنشاہی

بہ آن پیر زن

ز تخت اندر آمد شہزادجہت	بیرون ک مجد خوار وزار و نژند
چوبی شید آواز شا و ز من	چنان گفت شادی کنان پیر زن
ز رو ز ازل اسے شہ خوش نہاد	چو تو پور فرشت خ زماور شہزاد
دلم بدن فر وہ ز با جنس زان	کنون بیز گرد پر چون گلستان
تو فرخ خصائی و فرخندہ رائے	بود سایپ ات نطلیں بال ہمای
تو گستردہ اسے شہزاد اور گر	ب فر ہمای ہم سہ بال و پر
شکرمی ببار د ز گفتار د تو	ز داش ن مگذشت ر قار تو
یکے بیوه زن بودہ ام خسرو	تو سر بجز کردی ب پرگ و نوا
ب عهدت ستم دیده پیس روز دز	ک تخت بو د کور د طبلم سوز
ز عدلت چکنی ہمہ ب پرگ و ساز	نیار د ستم دست کر دن ک دراز

ملہ ایک شہزادہ نام ہے۔

گرہ زد اگر جو حسرخ بیند
 کشا پدر عدل شہزاد جنبد
 په مسیر تو اے خسر و نا مدار
 دلمے سخت د دچو باع و بهار
 په هر دو رفت اصنه آسمان
 سرا می هم مرح شا و جهان
 هما سایه افکن شده در جهان
 ز آبا تویی شا و رود لئے زمین
 بزید عرما تاج و تخت و نجین
 تو زیبائے تابی و زیبائے تخت
 ک فخر خنده فالی و پیر و زخت
 ز تاجت جهان را پو د بگ و ساز
 بهان می بدار و بخت تو ناز
 فلک آستان بوس در گاه و تو
 فروون است از همرومه جاه و تو
 په عدل اندر و ن است شان می
 تو دار می چو خور شید تلچ می
 ندید است گرد و ن چنان پاک لای
 بد و غفت کاے ما در تمسیه بان
 په ختر بگوئی کاے نیک بخت
 که یک موے جسم تو اے پارسا
 سیکے طشت از زیر سرخ و سفید
 په پوزش بگفتہ شہزاد جنبد
 بینادر و نز بست روزگار
 بیل کن مرا انجپه د پهی ستم
 په زور ارجپه از آسمان بر زم

<p>که ای نیک خو مادر هر بان که باشد ز دیدار تو شادمان ولش شادمان شد پر نگ چین پر نز و خودش حبا لگ خوش</p>	<p>و گرفت پا او شیر خسروان بیارلوان بر و پیش تو ریحان پر قصر اندر ون رفت چون پیژن بیے با تو شاه بنو اشش</p>
<p>بیے شادمان شد زن پیره سر ز خوبی شه یافت هر گونه بهر پر هر گونه کردند خوش پیژن</p>	<p>بدادش ز رو سیم و اعل و گهر چو بیرون بیامد پر شاد و دیر بزرگان مد بار و شاه ز من</p>

قتل کوتوال چکم شہنشاہ و آفرین رعایا

<p>پر سعد اشد زن دشنه آبدار چنان پر که گرد و پر تیخت تباہ پر سعد اشد آمد پر تیخ و تبر پر خاک اندر آمد تن اثر و حا</p>	<p>پر دل خیم فشر مود کے نامدار که ناپاک کیش است و بی رحم و راه شتا بید و خرمیم چون دیو نز بنو تیخ و کرد و سر شک راجسا</p>
<p>تمش را فکت دندان در مناک پر حکم شہنشاہ و ذی اقتدار زانصاف شاہنشاه هر بان پر هر جا که بینی نشاط از سر و د</p>	<p>زمان پر غلطیم دپر روئ خاک چو خد کشته آن مردک ناچکار بیے شادگشند پیر و جوان همه شاد و حسن تم پر چنگ و بی رود</p>

۴۶۲

جهه نغمه گفتند در مدرج شاه که پاینده با واقع خورشید و ماه
سریش چو گردون بود ارجمند رخش بادخورشید تخت بلند
بود سایه اش تاج شاهنشهان جهان را بود پست حفظ و امان
شار آوریدند پسیم و جان فشاندند بر منظر ق شاه جهان
به عدل خداوند تاج و سریش
زفافی تواین لطفنم رایادگیر



(33)

Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani has very kindly sent me a copy of his Persian 'Qasida' which I have perused with great pleasure. His poetic gifts are of a very high order. He expresses his ideas and innermost thoughts in the Persian language with ease and grace. There are verses in these 'Qasidas' which are simply aglow with beautiful emotions.

(Sd.) Md. Ismail Khan.

21.

فنا و پیغمبر اکرم رضیل خان بہادر جسٹس مولوی سید ضیا احمد صاحب - جسی اے ایل ایل ایل ایل ایل
جیل کورٹ اودھ

The Hon'ble Justice K. B. Maulavi Sayyed Muhammad Zia-ul-Hasan, B.A., L.L.B.,
Chief Court, Oudh

Lucknow, Sixth January, 1935.

I have gone through portions of Professor Fani's brochure "Gulzar-i-Usmani" and consider it a fine piece of Persian Literature. The language and substance of the book show not only the great command that the author has over the Persian language but also the fact that he is a poet of a high order. It is, in short, a piece of work that a poet born and bred in Iran may well be proud of.

(Sd.) M. Z. Hasan,

Judge, Chief Court of Oudh.

22.

تربیت امیر علی آندر لزی معصومی - امیر امیر علی سادقی معلم شعبہ اکرم لزی
اکابر یونیورسٹی - سعید میران (ایران) -

Syed Aqa Ameer Ali, Tabrizi, Masseomi, (double) M.A., B.L., ex-lecturer
in English, Lucknow University. Tobran (Iran)

19th December, 1936.

I had a great pleasure in going through the pages of Gulzar-i-Usmani by Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani, a reputed scholar and poet of Persian and Urdu of Lucknow, and to quote his own words, "by an irony of fate, now a lecturer in Persian" in the University of Lucknow. Looked at impartially, this small little book, containing nine peerless Qasidas in Persian, is a marvellous volume twinkling with the light of eloquence and elegance, not in one but in a hundred places. I deeply admire his this work and hope he will win some eminence and rank as a Persian poet complete mastery as he does display over both classical and modern Persian.

I know I have no position in the teaching of Persian in Lucknow, but as sometimes senior Professor of Persian in the St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and the Empire Examiner in Persian to the Board of Examiners, Delhi, for the Examination of Higher Proficiency in Persian and because Persian is my mother tongue and my ancestral language, I take this liberty of reviewing this book.

(Sd.) Syed Ameer Ali Masseomi.

(31)

متو در فرماداری لکنے تاکہ موصوت باشد بیان آئام ادبی اور علمی مشاغل میں اپنا پورا وقت صرف
گرفتے کیے گا بلکہ ہو جائیں (اور ایسی آخوی، دہر دہار حجراز میں اللہ کی یاد میں پھر انتہا
کو سکھن جوانہ بی آخري تھا)۔

18.

جناب میرزا محمد عسکری صاحب نے^{۱۸} سابق مقررنشی و مترجم محکمہ قانون سازی - حکومت ہند
Mirza Muhammad Askari Esq., B.A., ex-Head Translator,
Legislative Department, Government of India.

لکھنؤ - ۶ - جون - سنه ۱۳۴۲

هزینہ مکرم زادہ الطافق

تمسلم۔ سچووئہ قصائد کا نہضہ گلزار عثمانی پہلوتھا۔ واقعی آئیہ کہان کیا ہے کہ یہ سب قصائد
بزرگ فارسی فہاٹ اعلیٰ درجہ کے مرتب ہیں ان کی جتنی تعریف کیوں کی ہے۔ فارسی
اُس لیمالہ میں ایک مردہ روانی ہوتی جاتی ہے اور یو فیورستیوان پاوجوڈ اُنہیں بڑی تاخواہوں کے
اور استقدار جدوچہد کے بھی کوئی ایسا آدمی نہ پیدا کر سکیں جو اپنے اشعار لکھتا تو ایک طرف
ان کو سمجھتے کی دیہی استعداد و کوہتا ہو۔ اپ کا یہ احسان عظیم ہے کہ آئیہ اس سودا ہے جان میں
جان ڈالی اور اسکوں ایک خاص شان پیدا کر دی۔ لہر لطف پہ کہ منقاد ہوں اور متاخر ہوں
دونوں کا رنگ موجود ہے۔ لا ریب اب آپ کوں "لہن امُلک" (آج کے دن کسی کی پالشافت ہے)
بعساںکتے ہیں یا کم سے کم غیرہ "ذا قرا بشی" من ملکہ" (لے آؤ تم کوئی چیز اس کے ساتھ لکھ سکتے ہیں)۔
خدا آپکو فخر بد سے محفوظ رکھ اور سواتب احتلی پر قائم کرے جس کے آپ ہر طور پر مستحق ہوں۔
مہمکو بڑی صرفت ہے کہ دیدار آپ کی آیکو قدر کی نگاہوں سے دلپکھ تاکہ اور جو لکھنؤ یونیورسٹی
ذہ کرسکن وہ گرتے کو قیارہ۔ والسلام مع الکرام۔ (دستخط) محمد عسکری

19.

روز نامہ وہیو دکن۔ ۲۳ جولائی سنه ۱۹۳۲ و مطابق ۱۵ ربیع الاول سنه ۱۴۵۱ھ۔ حیدر آباد (دکن)
The Daily "Rabbar-i-Deccan," July 23rd, 1932, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

"گلزار عثمانی" مصلفہ مولانا محمد عبد القوی فاتح۔ ایم اے (علیگ) معلم شعبہ فارس و
اردو۔ جامعہ لکھنؤ۔ محلے کا فتح۔ انسی بیوس۔ محمود لکھنؤ۔ (لکھنؤ)۔ (قیمت ۱ روپیہ ۸ آنہ)۔
"پہ گلزار عثمانی" نو (۹) فارسی قصائد کا مجموعہ ہے جس میں ایک تو کاتھدھانی
لہزادگان والاتہار کی تہذیب میں ہے اور بقیہ اعلیٰ حضرت کی مدد و سداد میں۔
قصائد بائبل پیغام شریعت، روانی اور دلکش ہیں۔ اسناد تاکہ تدبر فارسی کی آن بان

و شعر میں دلپکھی جاسکتی ہے۔

20.

جناب نواب مسعود اسحاقی خان صاحب۔ بیویسٹر ایکٹ لا۔ اعزازی خزانی و قائم مقام
والنس چاندما۔ مسلم یونیورسٹی۔ علیگڈا۔

Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Bar-at-Law Hon'ry Treasurer and acting
Vice Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

September 18th 1932.

(30)

16.

دیوبند مسجد بدل اردو ہن ایم اے - ہنی الجو ڈی (۴۵۶) - بونڈھل سوسائٹی کالج - بھٹکی
Dr. M. B. Rehman, M.A., Ph.D. (Cambridge), Principal, Jamali College, Bombay.
My dear Manjana,

21st. May, 1932.

I write to thank you for a copy of the Gulzari Uthmani, which I received the other day. I sincerely admire your venture. In substance & style both, your "poetry" is in no way inferior to the poetry of Zaeer, Khagani, Urfa and Qaani. It is generally understood that the taste of Persian is dying out in India and I am glad that your production falsifies all these ideas. The imagery is as admirable as its language and diction. The command over the true Persian idiom in its true prospective can not fail to attract the attention of even a cursory reader. I am not at all surprised that H. E. H. the Nizam has expressed his royal appreciation of your work. I do wish that you get time and leisure to cultivate your interest still further.

Thanking you once more for sending a copy to me.

I remain,
Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) M. B. Rehman.

17.

دوز نامہ دہقانت لکھنؤ - ۲۲۔ مئی سنہ ۱۹۳۲
The Daily Haqiqat, Lucknow, May 22nd, 1932.

مولانا محمد عبدالقوی خانی ایم اے (علیک) وقار الملک گولڈ میڈل - پرووفن ٹکھنیک
بیونیورسٹی و سینی پرووفسوس گورنمنٹ نارس کالج ڈاگپور و چوپا اور پیٹر رساخ اجہان
(فرین و آرڈو) لکھنؤ ملک اور بیرونی ملک میں کافی علمی شہرت رکھتے ہیں جب آپ عدیگوں
میں طالب علم تھے حکومت انگلستان نے ہمیں پارسیلہ ملازمت آپ کی علیم ہمہوں قابلیت کی
ہنا پر آپ کو قابل آئے کی دعوت دی تو ہمیں اگذشتہ مارچ میں پرووفسیر ڈاکٹر نے اعلیٰ حضرت
حضرت امام کے لکھنؤ میں ورود سعوو کے موقع پر بادگان تلی کی ہن میں آئیہ تھے۔ اُنہوں ایک
قصیدہ تکہیت پتکریب کہ حدائقی شہزادگان انصاف جاہن بزرگان فارس ترتیب دیکر گلزار عتمانی
کے نام سے ہمارا گھر خسروی ہون پیش کئے تھے۔ اسیں تقریباً ۱۰۰ افسوس ہوئے اسی
عراف اور قدا آئی وغیرہ کے رنگ میں اکھی لکھتے ہیں۔ مخفین کی اکافافت اور زمان کی سلاست
قابل داد ہے۔ اس زایدہ کے تصدیق لکھنؤ والے ملک میں معروف چند ہی لکھنؤتے ہمکو معلوم
ہوا کہ اعلیٰ حضرت تھے طائفی صاحب کی قابلیت اور قصائد کی بہت تعریف فرمائی اور ارشاد
فرسایا کہ حیدر آباد پیوچھے یو حضور میں دوبارہ پیش کئے جائیں۔ ادبی اعتبار سے
یقیناً یہ فحاذد اعلیٰ درسلا ہوں تھے صاحب میں داخل کئی جا ہے تھے قابل ہیں۔
میں امید ہو کہ اعلیٰ حضرت، مولانا کی قادر افزائی فرماتے ہوئے آن کا کچھ معموق و ظایہ

11.

پروفسر العاج مولوی محمد حمید الدین خالصاہب - ایم اے - مسلم یونیورسٹی - علیگڑی -

Professor Al-Haj Maulavi Muhammad Hamid-ud-Din Khan, M.A.,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

- مئی سال ۱۹۳۶ء

ساقی قیر مولا نما - اسلام علیکم و رحمۃ اللہ و بر کام - آج عرصہ کی جمع شد، تاکہ لکھو
جو اب لکھنے بیٹھنے ہوں۔ اس مختصر فویسی کو معاں قرما توکلا۔ "گزار عثمانی" کا ہدیہ - جو
مل گئی تبا۔ صاف بات کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی فارسی کی دستور اور قدرت کو آج کل کے تعلیم
یافتہ سو جنم لیکر بھی نہیں پہنچ سکتے۔ میں ان اشعار کا جو اپنے سوانح (تہذیب) پر دنہ ہیں
قضمی ہم آہنگ ہوں۔ جالتے والے خود جلتے ہوں کہ آپ کس پایہ اور سرتہ کے فارسی ڈان ہوں۔
اور وہ کئے لئے غراب کے گئے ہوں۔

جاء زہلم بے خبر علم ز جاہ بے نیاز
ہم ز رتو رعک تدبیہ ہم ز رما مددکہ ذخواست

خوار علیب
(دستخط) محمد حمید الدین

12.

تاکہ ز دید احمدہ - ایم اے - ایج - ایج - ایس بیس - ایج - قب - (للہ) - پروفسر اللہ آباد
یونیورسٹی -

Dr. M. G. Zubaid Ahmad, M.A., H.P., E.A., Ph.D (London),
Professor, Allahabad University.

تمہرے ۳۔ یکڑا روتہ - اک آپا
۹۔ مئی سال ۱۹۳۶ء

مکرمی و مدحومی - ادب و نیاز -

عرصہ ہوا کہ تباہ گزار عثمانی سچ خط کے وصول ہوا۔۔۔ مگر میں تباہ شرمندہ ہوں کہ مختلف
معروقین کی وجہ سے اس وقت مطالعہ کرنے کی توثیق نہیں ہوئی۔۔۔ اب پہلی فرصت میں آپ
کے تصانیف اول سے آخر تک پڑھنے کے بعد یہ عرضہ فیماز لکھنے بیٹھا ہوں۔۔۔ میں امید ہے کہ مہر
عذر عدیم الکار عشقی مقیمول ہوگا۔۔۔ میں نے آپ کے تصانیف اور سے آخر تک پڑھتے۔۔۔ در حقیقت
آپ نے کہل کھانا اور خوب بلکہ تباہ خوب کھانا۔۔۔ میرے تذکرہ فارسی کے اس انعطاطاں
دوں میں جب کہ لوگوں کو عام طور پر فارسی سے دلچسپی کم رہ گئی ہے کوئی ہندوستانی
لش و لفظی و آئد کے ساتھ ایسے تصانیف نہیں لکھ سکتا۔۔۔ بالکل قا آئی کے تصانیف کا دھوکا ہوتا۔۔۔
اللہ تعالیٰ آپکی کوشش مشکور قوائی اور آپ کو مرائب اعلیٰ پر پہنچاگئے۔۔۔ آئیں۔۔۔

(26)

9

تالیف‌گزار آنچه زیر نویل خواهد بود مسجد و خانه‌صاحب. فی، آنچه ایلیل آمیز چیزی که گوره است اوند به.

The Hon'ble Justice K. B. Syed Muhammad Razvi, B.A., LL.B., Chief Court Qazdi.

•-جذب-روز-لکھنؤ.

۱۹۳۲-تیڈل-۴۶

مکتبہ تسلیم

مفتکور ہوں اب نے سمجھ کلزار عثمانی کی سفر کرائی۔ اس کلزار کے ہر چین میں ایک خاص آئینیت پرائی جاتی ہے اور پھر لطف یہ کہ ہر چین میں "ہر گلہ وارنگ و بونج دیگر است۔" مرتضی اللہ فہایت خوب تصنیف ہے۔ خیالات پاکیزہ و پسندیدہ۔ الماظ پور و پواعظ۔ شکر ہے کہ اب یہیں لکھنے میں قبائل سے حضرات فارسی کے زندہ وکھے والے موجود ہیں۔ والسلام۔

العنوان

(دستیخط) محمد وضی

10.

پروفسر ڈاکٹر عبدالستار صدیقی - ائمہ[ؑ] اے - پیغمبر ﷺ - (پرانی) - صدور شعبہ ہر بی و فارسی -
انہ آپاں دیو نیورسلی -

Prof. Dr. Abdus-Sattar Siddiqi, M. A., Ph. D. (Berlin), Head of the Department of Arabic and Persian, Allahabad University.

四

۲۸- اپریل - سال ۹۳۲

- مکوم مکرم مددوں کی جانب سے -

«ڈلرو عتمانی» کا ایک تسلیہ جو آپ نے سعیت اور عنایت فرمائیں یہیہا تھا مجب ملا۔ اس کا بہت شکو ڈلار ہوں۔ «ڈلرو عتمانی» کو میں نے تمہام و کھان پڑھا۔ کیا کہتا۔ آپ نے کھال دکھا، 5 یا۔ قصائد بہت ہی خوب ہیں۔ سبعان اللہ۔

خوشی اس پر ہوتی ہے کہ یہ گیا گذرا زمانہ بھی اہل کمال نہ خائی تھیں۔ جواب میں اور دھلیہ کی رسید بہمکنے میں ضرور تا خیر ہوتی۔ امید ہے کہ آپ مع الظیر دونگے۔

فیض مدنی ذہلیم

(نسلة الخط)

(25)

7.

کوئند سو، پندرہ بیانیں آجیں نہیں قاری و خواستکاروں یونیورسٹی۔

Prof. Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S., Head of the Department
of Indian History, Lucknow University.

Lucknow.

18th April, 1932.

Dear Maulana Qavi Fani,

I am very glad to get your grateful gift of Persian verses. I hope
some day the malice of fate will be appeased and you will
win the place to which you are entitled by your talents.

Wishing you all success and prosperity.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) R. K. Mookerji.

— — —

8.

مالیحہ راجہ سر محمد انجاز رسول خان صاحب۔ سی ایس آئی۔ ۱۹۰۴ء۔ اعلیٰ سی۔ تعلقدار
چونکہ آپ راج

Raja Sir Muhammad Ejaz Raouj Khan, Kt., I.C.S., M.I.C., Valuqdar
Jehangirabad Raj

Jehangirabad Raj

U.P.

1st April, 1932

My Dear Maulana Salib,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of Gulzar-i-Osmani I think
it a wonderful production in Persian in the present age.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) Ejaz Raouj

(24)

5.

عالیہناب آکریبل تاکثر سر جبکہ الہامون سرور دردی۔ الہام اے۔ بھی اجھو تو۔ ایں ایں تو۔
تپ۔ لک۔ بار ایت ل۔ گلکتہ

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir, A. Al-Mamun Subrawardy, M.A., L.L.D., D. Litt.,
Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.

Calcutta,

18th March, 1882.

My Dear Kazim,

It gives me the greatest pleasure to inform you that the Galzar-i-Osmani
is a marvellous book. The author thereof—who I understand is an Indian
gentleman—can write Persian like a Persian. Pray convey to him my
best congratulations and my deepest appreciation of
his scholarly composition.

I would His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the
Lucknow University show him some honour and esteem
for his valuable work.

The author may make use of this letter.

Yours affectly,
(Sd.) A. Subrawardy.

6

عالیہناب راجه بہادر راجہ سورج بخش سنگھ صاحب او۔ بھی ای۔ تعلقدار کسولگہ۔

Raja Bahadur Raja Suraj Baksh Singh, O. R. E., Taluqdar of Kasimanda.

لکھنؤ

۱۷ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۸۲

مودوں من۔ تسلیم
آپ کی کتاب و مول ہوئی۔ کیہتے احمد اور قہیقی اس مکن ہیں۔ مجھے ایسوں کی سمجھ جا یہا
قاصر وہ جاتی ہے۔ اس کے اطف حاصل کرنے کے لئے لیاقت دوکار ہے۔ وانغی آپھ خوب خوب
اشعار تصنیف کئے ہیں۔ اعلیٰ حضرت حضور قطام قدر گریں تب آئکے دوستوں کا بھی جی خوش ہو۔

زیادہ فیماز۔ فقط

(مستخط) سورج بخش سنگھ

(23)

This original work undoubtedly deserves the recognition of the scholarly worth of the writer by the Indian Universities. Such original minds in the oriental languages are rare in India. It would be just and most appropriate if the Muslim University (the alma mater of the learned author as well as my humble self) and also the Osmania University of His Exalted Highness see their way to confer on this brilliant scholar a doctorate for his literary production the Gulzar-i-Osmani.

I hope and pray that he soon receives the deserts to which he is so richly entitled and obtains a position befitting his genius.

It is regrettable that the learned University of Lucknow did not sufficiently appreciate his unique merits as an oriental classical scholar of no mean degree. But literary talents have always met a similar fate. I close with the couplet—

بے کمالون کی ترقی سے تسبیب ہو گئی اور جو ملکے لئے دینوں سے بیرونی ملک میں ہو جائے۔

"Wonder not at the ascendency of the worthless,

Behold, how a stone becomes a god in the temple."

(Sd.) Qamar Ahmad.

4.

جناب خان بناهار بیرون فیض آغا مسعود کاظم شیرازی صدر عہدہ نویسی - ۱۹۰۴ء چونگورستی

Khan Bahadur Professor Aqa Muhammed Kazim Shirazi, Head of the Persian Department, Calcutta University.

Calcutta,

20th March, 1902.

My Dear Fani Sahib,

I very gladly perused your Gulzar-i-Osmani. Your worth and merit will be clearly evident to even the dullest reader of the book. **Accept my best wishes & congratulations on this fine production of yours.**

It is a matter of great pity that the scholarly talents of yours are not as widely known as they deserve. Your dedication is most touching.

I hope and pray that H. E. H. the Nizam and your Lucknow University would do you the honour you deserve, recognising and valuing your worth and attainments in some tangible form.

I am enclosing herewith the opinion of my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Dr. Sir Sahrawardy.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) M. Kazim Shirazi.

(22)

No first class M.A.'s or Ph. D's of the modern age can compete with your scholarly attainments in the Persian language and literature and your mastery therein. Your stand far above such Degrees.

I appreciate your dedication very much, specially the lines of Hafiz quoted by you as it tells volumes of truth. Well, it has been the lot of the majority of men of letters, who have, just like you, lamented the hardships and iniquities of their days. The instances of Firdousi, Ghulib and so many others come to our mind.

Believe me that not only the University you are serving, but the world in general will some day recognize your worth and merit,

I am sure H.E.H. the Nizam, in whose honour you have composed 'Gulzar-i-Osmani', will sooner or later, in recognition of your worth and merit, confer his royal munificence upon you, which you fully deserve.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd) Munir Ahmad.

— — —

S.

جلاب و نوی امماج قبر احمد صاحب قمر-خی اے ایل ایل نوی (علیکم) و کیل هاکی کورت
و سایق ازیگر روز خاص خلافت یوہی -

Maulavi Al-Haj Qamar Ahmad Qunaw B.A., L.L.B.,(Alig), Vakil High Court, ex-editor of 'the Khilafat' Daily, Bombay

Ghazipur,

4th April, 1932.

Gulzar-i-Osmani is a galaxy of pre-eminently elegant and eloquent Persian verses and I congratulate Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani M.A., (Alig), on the production of such a masterpiece, a unique example of ancient classical and modern Persian, a rare specimen of literature. "It is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

The genius of the author is far above the standard of high sounding western Degrees to speak nothing of M.A.'s of the Indian Universities.

The Maulana is a worthy son of a worthy father, the Most learned, His Holiness, Hazrat Allama-i-Aziz, Madrasa Muhammad Abdul Ali (may he rest in peace) a renowned scholar of pan Islamic fame.

(21)

Sir Amin Jang Bahadur also much appreciated the Qasidas and highly praised the Maulana on the production of such fine and unique pieces of poetry. He invited the Maulana to come to Hyderabad and stay with him.

Not only the Lucknow University but our Lucknow city is proud of having such a talented scholar of Persian and Urdu whose worth and ability is recognised far and wide.

It is strongly hoped that H. E. H., in recognition of the intrinsic worth and merit of the Maulana, will extend his royal patronage to him and will bestow upon him the honours worthy of the royal munificence in the shape of life-long stipend to help him to carry on his literary pursuits and researches. Lucknow will feel grateful to see its Persian Scholar and talented poet thus honoured by H. E. H."

(Price Re. 1/- each. Can be had of the Asi Press, Mahmudnagar, Lucknow.)

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2.

بُواليٰ مُسْنَد مُصْوَرِ احْمَادِ بَلْقَاسِ

Dr. A. H. Mansur Ahmad, M. A., D. Phil., (Berlin).

The Mall, Lahore.

16th March, 1882.

My Dear Prof. M. A. Qavi Fani,

I am thankful to you for the copy of Gulzar-i-Qamani, which you have kindly sent me. I have read it with great pleasure and care and find that **it is a fine specimen of Persian poetry**. Your worth and merit as a Persian scholar and poet have been known to me since our college days at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. I remember, it was in recognition of your elegant and exquisite style in composing Persian verses, that you were once offered a post in Afghanistan and invited there several times.

I can say with certainty that very few persons, if any, not to mention scholars of our Universities, are in a position to compose such superfine Qasidas with so much masterly skill and art. **You have very well matched the classical and modern styles**, especially that of Qa'mi, the famous poet of Iran of the Qajar period.

(20)

OPINIONS ON GULZAR-I-OSMANI.

1.

'The Indian Daily Telegraph, Lucknow, 12th March, 1932.

**"A DISTINGUISHED PERSIAN & URDU SCHOLAR.
ADMIRE BY H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S CAMP.**

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In honour of H. E. H. the Nizam's historical visit to Lucknow, Maulana Mohammed Aibul Qavi Fani, M. A., (Alig), Vazqar ul-Mulk Gold Medalist, late Professor of Persian and Arabic, Government Morris College, Nagpur, some time Chief Editor of "El-Bayan" of Lucknow, and now a Lecturer in Persian, Lucknow University, composed nine Persian Qasidas, one of which commemorates the auspicious marriages of the Royal Princes of the House of Nizam. The book was styled "Gulzar-i-Osmani." It contains about 600 couplets, representing both the classical and modern styles such as those of Khayani, Zaheer, Urfi and Qani. It is nicely printed on white paper of superior quality and is well caligraphed. The get up of the presentation copies to H. E. H. the Nizam and Princess is picturesque. Deep blue leather of first quality is used and 2 golden border lines run all round, with the name of "Gulzar-i-Osmani" stamped in the centre in golden letters in Persian characters.

H. E. H. (Who is himself an erudite scholar and a poet) highly appreciated his original work, greatly applauded the intrinsic worth and merit of Maulana Sahib and expressed his great pleasure at the production of such superfine poetry by the author. Royal directions were given that on reaching Hyderabad, the book should again be presented to H. E. H.

Maulana Sahib had interviews with some of the dignitaries of the Nizam's camp who were greatly impressed. He had the occasion of meeting Mr. Syed Kazim Hussain and Sir Amin Jaog Bahadur several times. Educational matters were discussed with special reference to Osmania University, besides other interesting topics concerning research work, Urdu language and Poets. Sir Amin Jaog Bahadur was so impressed with the Maulana that he invited him with his younger brother Hakim Blohd. Nur-un-Nabi to tea in his Saloon on the 7th instant in the after-noon. Sir Amin Jaog Bahadur is a great scholar and is above all most courteous and obliging. The Maulana is no less impressed with the vast learning and up-to date general knowledge of Mr. Syed Kazim Hussain whoseilityvi and kindness has endeared him much to Maulana.

(19)

40. Gulzar-i-Mahboobi. Consisting of two elegant Persian Qasidas, the second one being in reply to a classical qasida of Urfi, written in the same ornamental style. (The Asi Press, Lucknow, 1937).
41. Bahar-i-Mashoori. A classical qasida in Persian, addressed to the Maharaj Kumar of Mahmudabad. (The Asi Press, Lucknow, 1937).
42. Peeron-ki-Karamat. A pithy and witty account of hypocritical life of a so called spiritual leader, beautifully exposed for the good of the public. (The Daily Haqiqat, Lucknow, 30th April, 1937).
43. An elegant rhymed ode, in Persian, to Prophet Muhammad (God's blessings be upon him). (The Weekly Noor, Cawnpore, 31st May, 1937).
44. Bostan-i-Muzammil. Consisting of three Persian qasidas, the third one being after the style of a classical Qasida of Urfi, in the same ornamental form. (The Asi Press, Lucknow, June, 1937).
45. Aseena-i-Osmani. An ornamental classical Persian Qasida, composed for the happy occasion of the silver Jubilee of H. E. H. the Nizam, in reply to a famous classical Qasida of Khaqani, the great classical poet of Iran. (The Asi Press, Lucknow, July, 1937).
46. Adl-i-Jahangiri. A mathzawi (rhymed poem) in classical elegant Persian after the style of Firdausi, the great classical poet of Iran, and in the very metre of Shah-namah, giving a unique historical narration of the Emperor Jahangir's justice, as done to a poor Hindu widow, with a view to bringing the Hindus and Muslims into closer touch with each other. (The Asi Press, Lucknow, September, 1937).

(Sd.) Mohammad Akbar,
B.A., L.L.B., (Luck.),
Grand son-in-law of
Rani Khurshaid Jahan Begam,
Ram Nagar Dhamori Estate,
U. P.

32. The beginning of drama and its close connection with religion. In this article it has been proved that the Greek drama owes its origin to Asia, and in this connection a brief critical account as to how tragedy and comedy came into existence and how they affected Greece and Rome, is given in support of the statement. (The Lucknow University Union Journal. Annual number, 1935).
33. Hymn to god. An elegant Mathnawi (rhymed poem) in Persian, after the classical style of Firdousi, the Homer of the East. (The Daily Hamdani, Lucknow, 11th September, 1935).
34. A classical poem in sweet Persian after the style of Khaqani, addressed to Dr. Paranjiye, V. C. of the University of Lucknow. (The Lucknow University Union journal. Annual number, 1936).
35. A brief historical survey of the drama of Tibbet and Java. (The Lucknow University Union Journal. Annual number, 1936).
36. A classical Qasida in Persian, on the Maenad Nashini of the Raja Mahmudabad, with the author's impressions of the young Raja in prose. (Mahmudabad Special number, the weekly Asad, Lucknow, 1936).
37. Mat-la-ul-Mahamid. A qasida (poem) in classical Persian, giving a pen picture of the life of the prophet Muhammad, containing about 5000 verses, with the peculiarity of not having a single dotted letter, by Moulavi Qudrat-Ullah Beg Rad, Qizilbash, edited and published with an exhaustive critical foreward. (The Asi Press, Lucknow, February, 1936).
38. A critical review on the Mat-la-ul-Mahamid mentioned in No. 37. (The Haqiqat, Daily, Lucknow, May, 1936).
39. Tarikh-i-ilm-us-Siyasiyyat. Urdu translation of 'The History of the Science of Politics,' by Sir Frederick Pollock, with an exhaustive and critical introduction and a detailed glossary of all the technical terms with their Urdu equivalents, for the Omania University. (ready for the press).

(17)

24. Persian quatrains, after the style of the great classical poet, Jami, of Iran, in which the author effectively invokes the Divine forgiveness and mercy of the All merciful, styled as "Bada-i-Irfan" i.e. Divine Wine. (The Lucknow University Union Journal, annual number, 1933).
25. The history and origin of the ancient Hindu (Sanskrit) drama (including "Nirt"). (The Lucknow University Union Journal. Annual number, 1933).
26. An article on humour under the heading of "Kaf-i-gul-farosh". (The Daily Haqiqat, Lucknow, 16th November, 1933).
27. The meaning and definition of the word "drama," its technical terms with their English, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Urdu equivalents. (The Khayaban, Lucknow, December, 1933).
28. A Persian Qasida of the classical type, expressing gratitude for a robe of honour, awarded to the author, for a classical Persian Qasida, by the Hon'ble Dr. Nawab Bahadur Sir Muhd. Muzammil-Ullah Khan, ex-Home Member of the U. P. Government. (The Daily Haqiqat, Lucknow, 9th December, 1933).
29. A critical review of Urfi Shirazi, dealing with his short biography and poetical works, based on internal and external evidences. (The Khayaban, Lucknow, February, 1934).
30. A historical survey of the origin of Urdu drama and the part played in its evolution by the last King of Oudh, 'Sultan-i-Alam Muhammad Wajid Ali Shah. (The Raj Herald, Lucknow, November, 1934).
31. A scientific explanation of the most famous and mythical Aeen-i-Iskandri (Alexander's mirror), Jam-i-Jahan-Numa (The cup showing the whole world) and Jam-i-Jamshid (The cup of the ancient King Jamshid of Iran), is given in the light of autoscope (mir-at-ul-Khayal), waking trance (Mahwiyyat-i-Bedarana), statistic ether (Asoor-i-Sukoon-yati), mental images (Ashkal-i-Zehni) and ideograph (Suwar-i-Khayali). (The An-Nazir, Lucknow, March, 1935).

(16)

17. Gulzar-i-Osmani. Being nine artistic unique Persian Qasidas, comprising about 600 couplets, in reply to Khagani, Zahir Faryabi, Urfi and Qaani, representing both classical and modern styles, in honour of H. E. H. the Nizam's historical visit to Lucknow, in March, 1932. (The Asi Press, Lucknow).
18. Naiyyer-i-Saad. An ornate persian Qasida, in happy remembrance of an old class fellow of the author Dr. Nawab Sir S. Ross Masood Jang Bahadur, ex-V. C., Muslim University, Aligarh, in the good old M. A. O. College days. (The Asi Press, Lucknow).
19. Ganjina-i-Maani. A classical Persian Qasida ,in reply to the famous Qasida-i-Lamiyya of Urfi Shirazi, addressed to H. E. Mahareja Sir Kishan Prasad Bahadur, President, the Nizam's Executive Council, Hyderabad, Deccan. (The Asi Press, Lucknow).
20. Ganj-i-Khusrawani. Two elegant Persian Qasidas of the Classical type, addressed to H. H. Nawab Hameedullah Khan Bahadur, ruler of Bhopal, for the favours and patronage shown to the family of the author by the former Ruler of Bhopal State. (The Asi Press, Lucknow).
21. Hadiqa-i-Amin. An ornate Persian Qasida addressed to Nawab Sir Amin Jang Bahadur, Minister in waiting on H. E. H. the Nizam. (The Asi Press, Lucknow).
22. An original paper entitled "Tasawwuf (Mysticism) and its effects", dealing with two most important and fundamental problems of Islamic mysticism "Wahdat-ul-Shuhood" (The Unity of Appearance), and Wahdat-ul-Wujood (The Unity of Existence), supported by sayings of great mystics, submitted for the first session of the Idara-i-Maarij-i-Islamiya (Literary Muslim Academy) held at Lahore, in April, 1933.
23. An artistic Persian Qasida in classical Language, welcoming a pilgrim from the holy land of Hedjaz (Arabia) back to India. (The Daily Haqiqat, Lucknow, 18th June, 1939).

4. An original paper entitled. "A critical study and biography of Qaani", the famous poet of the Qajar period of Iran; read in two instalments at two meetings of the Muslim Academy, Lucknow (1928).
5. Qaani's imagery and his skill in the use of similes and metaphors. (The maarif, Azamgarh, June, 1930).
6. Qaani's imagination and diction, the figures of Laff-o-Nashr and Tarsi. (The Adab, Lucknow, July, 1930).
7. Qaani's position at the royal court of Iran. (The Maktaba, Hyderabad, Deccan, June, 1930).
8. Qaani's art together with a comparative study of some of the famous poets of the Samanids, Ghaznavids, Seljuqs and Atabecs. (The Urdu, Aurangabad, April, 1930).
9. Qaani's morals and his character. (The nairang-i-Khayal, Lahore, August, 1930).
10. Some particulars of Qaani's life. (The Maktaba, Hyderabad, Deccan, November, 1930).
11. Qaani's originality and style. (The Adab, Lucknow, December, 1930).
12. Qaani and Khaqani compared. (The Maarif, Azamgarh, March, 1931).
13. Descriptive poetry in Persian. (The Nairang-i-Khayal, Lahore, Annual number, 1931).
14. The two chief elements of poetry—imagery and imagination. (The Adabi Dunya, Lahore, January, 1932).
15. A critical review of the "Kulliyat-i-Aziz", a collection of Persian Poetical Works of Khwaja Aziz-Uddin Aziz, a famous poet of Lucknow. (The Daily Hamdam, Lucknow, July, 1932).
16. A Persian Qasida, commemorating the marriages of the Royal Princes of the House of Nizam at Nice, France. (The Adabi-Dunya, Lahore, June, 1932).

stands above party factions and his door is open to all. He contributes, what little he can, towards all useful and charitable institutions. He has got a vast circle of Hindu and Muslim friends.

THE MAULANA'S CHARACTER & CRED.

He is a true Muslim, a sincere patriot, and a Sufi of the holy order of Chisti-Sabiri. He leads a very simple life and believes in service to humanity, which he calls real devotion to God. With his deeply sympathetic and compassionate heart he is always ready to help the poor and the needy according to his capacity, without any distinction whatsoever. He is known for his affability and kindness. To him all human beings, being God's creatures, equally deserve his "*Prem*."

HIS WORKS & CONTRIBUTIONS.

He has written a large number of books in Persian and is a reputed scholarly poet of the language, and is especially conversant with the modern Persian of Iran. He has also translated into Urdu several standard works, including the work done for the Osmania University, which reflect great credit on him. Besides this he has contributed a good many original articles of research type to Oriental literature and allied subjects, specially on the history of Eastern drama.

A brief list of his contributions and publications is given below:—

1. Urdu Script. (Lucknow University Journal 1924). A reasoned plea in favour of the use of Urdu as the common script in India.
2. Khan-i-Lankaran. (The Asi Press, Lucknow). A corrected edition of the Persian drama with an exhaustive introduction, relating to dramatic literature in different countries of the East, together with an Urdu translation and a glossary of difficult idioms and words.
3. Tarikh-i-Siyasiyyat. (Osmania University Press, 1926). Urdu translation of 'The Early History of Politics' by Professor Edward Jenks, together with a detailed glossary of all the terms of Politics with their Urdu equivalents. Approved and adopted as a text by the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan.

(13)

Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to M.A., (Cantab.), Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the work done by Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani as officiating Head of the Department of Persian and Urdu for the last two terms.Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani is a teacher with a long experience of University work and it is certainly not surprising that he should have done this work with credit, and I desire to express my appreciation of it.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani....was M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., V. C., Lucknow University. was acting as Reader in Persian and Head of the Department of Persian during the absence, on leave, of the permanent Reader. He carried on his duties quite satisfactorily. Mr. Fani is, by all accounts, a very competent scholar of Persian, and a poet of acknowledged ability.

AN EX-HOME MEMBER OF THE U. P. GOVERNMENT AWARDED TO HIM A ROBE OF HONOUR.

The Great Oriental Scholar, Nawab Bahadur Dr. Sir Muhammad Muzammil-Ullah Khan, Rector of the Muslim University, Aligarh, and ex-Home Member of the U. P. Government, awarded to the Maulana a robe of honour, for a classical qasida (ode) in Persian, as a token of recognition of his scholarly merits, in 1933.

THE MAULANA & STUDENTS.

He is always kind and hospitable to students irrespective of caste and creed. He treats them alike and tries his best to help them in every way possible and is very popular with them.

THE MAULANA & THE PUBLIC.

The Maulana for his overflowing politeness, generous mindedness, unrighteousness and high morality commands great respect and popularity. He is a member of the following institutions and is the office bearer of some of them. (1) Old boys' Aligarh. (2) Anjuman-i-Islahul-Muslimeen, (3) Mumtaz Orphanage. (4) Anjuman-i-Taqviyyat-ul-Islam. (5) Anjuman-i-Hideyatul-Muslimeen. (6) Madrasa-i-Taalimul-Islam. (7) Madrasa-i-Darul-Muballighneen and (8) Muslim Club. He

(12)

Dr. M. B. Rahman,
M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab),
Principal, Ismail
College, Andheri,
Bombay.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent work done by Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani during the last seven years when I was in charge of the department of Persian and Urdu in the Lucknow University.

His tact and past experience made him a notable success as a teacher and his constant advice and unsailing support made my task ever so easy in managing the department. Besides being tactful in dealing with students, he possesses a true sense of scholarship. His work in the field of literature has already received recognition from those who are competent to judge. "A study in Quanî" that he has in hand amply testifies to his vast reading and sound grasp of the spirit of Persian poetry. He has shown the capacity of influencing his students and making them interested in the subject and this I considered to be a great qualification for a University teacher. Maulana Fani is keenly interested in student movements and combines charming personality, courteous manners and sound judgement. It has been a great pleasure to me to have him as a colleague.

Dr. Pandit Jagat
Narayan Mulla, B.A.,
LL.D., Advocate.,
M.V.C.

Lucknow University.

.....Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani..... has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the University authorities. He has also published a number of books and critical articles on various subjects in Urdu, and is acknowledged to be one of the best teachers of the Persian language. He is also a poet of no mean repute, and as a teacher he is popular with his students and has taken keen interest in their welfare. I have been in personal touch with his work during the last one year, and have no hesitation in saying that his work was entirely satisfactory. Although he is a lecturer in Persian, he is well-versed in the Urdu language.....

Prof. S.B. Smith, M.A.
(Oxon.), ex-Dean,
Faculty of Arts,
Lucknow University.

.....He has been a very successful teacher and has officiated as Head of the Department. Mr. Fani is a gentleman of studious habit and trained literary taste. He has published a number of critical articles, and has also undertaken the useful work of translating English books on Politics into Urdu for use in the Osmania University. He possesses a full and scholarly knowledge both of Persian and Urdu. Personally Mr. Fani is a gentleman of courteous and unobtrusive manners, and a very pleasant colleague.

HIS FAME AS A SCHOLAR.

The views and opinions of some eminent men and celebrated scholars on the Gulzar-i-Osmani of the Maulana, given at the end of Adl-i-Jahangiri, will clearly show what his scholarly attainments are and what position he occupies in the literary world. He is a scholar whose talents as a writer of Urdu and Persian—prose and poetry—have been recognised far and wide by eminent authorities on oriental languages. His oriental erudition, his inestimable researches, and his long distinguished and recognized services to education and culture, make him richly deserve a higher and more independent position.

OPINIONS OF A FEW OF HIS COLLEAGUES & EMINENT EDUCATIONISTS.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, His college record has been very brilliant.
C.I.E., M.A.,(Cantab.) He is a good Persian scholar..... He has
Ph.D., D.Sc., Vice already done Research work in Persian and
Chancellor, Muslim is the author of Muslim History in the 19th
University, Aligarh. century and is now preparing a Lexicon of
modern Persian. He can teach advanced students and can
guide their Research.

Nawab Bahadur Dr. His college life has been exceptionally good
Sir Muhammad and bright. He comes of a learned family and
Muzam-mil-Ullah is himself a great scholar with all the capa-
Khan, Rector, bilities and natural gifts for learning. I believe
Muslim University, him to be a straight forward, honest, and
**Aligarh and ex-Hon. quiet young man with all gentlemanly man-
Member, U.P.** ners.....

F. P. Tostevin Esq., As Professor of Persian Mr. Muhammad Abdul
B.A., (Oxon), I.E.S., Qavi has taught up to the M.A. Standard in
Principal, Morris the Morris College for the last six years and
College, Nagpur. has had sole charge of his department. For
some time he also taught Arabic..... Mr. Qavi..... has always been a
courteous and pleasant colleague..... His manners both in the lecture
room and outside are quiet, polite and dignified and his teaching has
been equally satisfactory.

(10)

the "Behar-i-Ajam", a Persian literary society of the college, for two years. He took part in all the activities of the college and was the central figure in the social life there. For his literary pursuits he was nicknamed "Professor" by his fellow students. He was a member of various associations in the college, such as the Historical Society, Shakesperian Society etc.

HIS APPOINTMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT MORRIS COLLEGE, NAGPUR, & RESIGNATION.

Soon after graduating, he was appointed Professor of Persian and Arabic in the Government Morris College, Nagpur. He was very popular there amongst his colleagues, students and the public. But unfortunately due to some domestic troubles, he had to resign his post, after about six years service and came back to Lucknow.

HIS JOURNALISM.

He edited and re-started the bi-lingual journal, the Al-Bayan, in Arabic and Urdu, which soon attained an international fame, and thereby he served his country and community in a good many ways. For some time he edited the Weekly Naiyyer-i-Azam of Muradabad and contributed innumerable articles on different topics, besides literary & political, to numerous monthlies & magazines of the country.

OFFERS FROM THE KABUL DARBAR & THE DACCA UNIVERSITY.

While at Aligarh the Maulana was offered a post in Afghanistan and was several times invited to Kabul, a marked recognition of his profound erudition. After leaving Nagpur, he had an offer from the Dacca University, but he did not like to leave his home due to his beloved mother's illness, though Mr. P. J. Hartog, the V. C., wrote to him more than once calling him there.

HIS APPOINTMENT IN THE LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

When the Lucknow University was being founded, our Maulana applied for a Readership in Persian. R. B. Dr. G. N. Chakraverti, the first Vice-Chancellor offered him a lectureship. He accepted it on the understanding that he would obtain a Readership in due course of time. But in 1930, he was superseded and his just claims to promotion were ignored.

The late Maulana Muhammad Ali Rais-ul-Ahrar, when he was the Educational Officer of Rampur State and Principal of the State High School, read Arabic with the Allama and specially the holy Quran and was much loved and respected by him. A good many divines such as Moulana Abdul-Awwal of Jaunpur, Moulana Hafiz Muhammad Jan of Ghazipur, Moulana Muhammad Zia-ud-din were benefited by the Allama's profound erudition, and Moulana Wasi Ahmad Muhammadi of Pilibhit was his favourite pupil. He was one of the few founders of the famous oriental college, Nadwatul-Ulama, Lucknow. The Allama and his family have always had the cause of Hyderabad (Deccan) at heart and have ever been the loyal well-wishers of the House of the Nizam, Bhopal and Rampur States (vide the qasida-i-Nizamiyya and the volumes of Al-Riaz and Al-Bayan). In the beginning, the Allama had "Furugh" as his pen-name (vide Sham-i-Anjuman) and subsequently changed it into "Asi."

**HIS COUSIN A RISALDAR & A. D. C.
ANOTHER RELATION A QAZI (JUSTICE) AT JEDDAH.**

Muhammad Yaqub, the Moulana's elder cousin was a Risaldar Major and an A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras. Another relation of his was Qazi (justice) at jeddah (Arabia) in the Sharifian regime.

HIS BROTHERS.

His elder brother Maulana Qari Muhammad Abdul Vali improved the press, published valuable Persian and Arabic books and continued the "Al-Bayan" under his able guidance. His younger brother Shams-ul-Ulama Maulana Muhammad Abdul Ghani, M.A., M. Litt. (Cantab.), is a professor and Head of the Department of Arabic and Persian in the University of Nagpur. He is a renowned author and a great oriental scholar of international repute. His youngest brother, Moulana Hakeem Muhammad Nurun-Nabi, is practising as a Unani physician in Lucknow.

HIS EDUCATION & DISTINCTIONS.

Moulana Fani joined the M.A.O. College, Aligarh and took his M.A., Degree in 1918. He won there the much coveted 'Yaqar-ul-Mulk gold medal' in an all India competition for an article in Persian on the scholastic philosophy of religion, and was the Secretary-elect of

(8)

and Hakeem M. Sajjad Husain were near relations of the Maulana on the maternal side. His father Allama-i-Asi Maulana Muhammad Abdul Ali, was specially selected in his later days by the Rampur Darbar, to hold the chair of Arabic and Islamic theology in the State High School and was appointed diroot by H. H. Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, who held the Allama in great esteem and granted him a life pension on retirement.

HIS FAMILY RELATIONS WITH BHOPAL STATE.

Maulana Muhammad Mahees Baksh Muhaqiq-i-Makki, the maternal grandfather of the Maulana, was in the state service and was greatly respected by H. H. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam of Bhopal for his erudition and saintliness. He was the author of 'Tuhfa-i-Shahjahan'i and many other works, besides numerous commentaries and notes on several standard books (vide Nigaristan-i-Sukhan of Kawah Saiyyad Nutul Hasan Khan who was his pupil.) He was granted a life stipend on retirement. His elder son Maulana Haji Hafiz Muhammad Ahmad served as the Muktawim (Manager) of the Rubet (charitable endowment) of Bhopal in Merea, where he was regarded a great saint, and was much honoured by the late H. H. Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, who also showed her royal patronage to Allama-i-Asi as well (vide Qasida-i-Tarikh-i-Sultaniyya). His younger brother Maulana Haji Hafiz Muhammad Nazar Ahmad at present holds this office.

HIS FATHER.

Maulana Fani's father, His Holiness Allama-i-Asi Maulana Muhammad Abdul Ali, was a noted divine and a great scholar of pan-Islamic fame. He in his early youth first migrated from Chittoor to Hyderabad Deccan and thence to Lucknow, where he settled finally and acquired a unique position not only in India but throughout the Islamic world, for his piety and great oriental learning. Besides being a renowned author, he established the famous 'Asfi-hul-matbe' 'Asfi Press' and started a Bi-Weekly "Al-Itiaz" in Arabic and Urdu, which was subsequently turned into a weekly. This he replaced after some years by the "Al-Bayan", a bi-lingual monthly in Arabic and Urdu. He was a great advocate of unity among the different sects of Muslims and always stood for Hindu-Muslim amity. A good many Hindus were his pupils and learned Persian and Arabic from him.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF MAULANA FANI'S LIFE.

As there is a pressing demand by the educated public to know some details of the great scholar Professor Maulana Muhammad Abdul Qavi Fani, M.A., (Alig.), the publisher takes this opportunity to give a short biography of the Maulana:—

HIS ANCESTRAL HOME & THE STATUS OF THE FAMILY.

Maulana Fani belongs to an old family of Shaikhs of Fyzabad and Lucknow (Oudh), who once filled responsible posts under the kings of Oudh and the Moghal Emperors of Delhi in different parts of India. The family has always been noted for its divines, scholars and physicians. His grand-father bore the hereditary title of Khan (vide Sham-i-Anjuman of the late Nawab Saiyyed Siddiq Hasan Khan Bahadur of Bhopal.)

HIS GRAND FATHER AT MADRAS.

During the reign of Nazeer-ud-din Hyder, King of Oudh, a number of the family members left Lucknow for the Deccan and settled at Chittor, (Madras Presidency). His grand-father, Qazi Maulana Muhammad Mustafa, commanded great respect and honour there and held a high position in the Government service (vide Sham-i-Anjuman.)

A BRANCH OF HIS FAMILY AT HYDERABAD DECCAN.

The Maulana's grand-uncle Maulavi Shah Hakim Muhammad Husain was a resident of Hyderabad Deccan, where a branch of the family had settled long ago. He was regarded as a "Sufi" and his saintly life at Hyderabad had endeared him to the general public. He was popularly known as "Shah Amil."

HIS FAMILY RELATIONS WITH RAMPUR STATE & A FEW FAMOUS PHYSICIANS OF HIS FAMILY.

Maulavi Hakim Ali Husain and his son Maulavi Hakeem Muhammad Illesan, who were physicians to H. H. Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur and H. H. Nawab Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur of Rampur State, and the famous physicians of Lucknow, Hakeem Nabba, Hakeem Ali Muhammad, Hakeem Muhammadjee, Hakeem Saiyyed Amir Husain

(6)

A NOTE CONCERNING 'GULZAR-I-OSMANI.'

The opinions on this book, consisting of nine Persian qasidas, written in both the classical and modern styles of Khaqani, Zaheer and Hafiz Shirazi and Qa'ani, the great and famous poets of Iran, uttered by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, on the occasion of his historical visit to Lucknow, in March 1932, are given here in Part III, simply to show what eminent men and scholars of repute thought of it and of the author thereof, who notwithstanding all this, still lacks necessary patronage and encouragement.

جَهْنَمْ بِرْدَهْ كَلْمَهْ مُهَمَّهْ

"The whole world is filled with my history,

Though I myself can batnaught in reality."

Farsi.

(१०)

THE AUTHOR'S APPEAL.

The author takes this opportunity of appealing to all patriotic Indians and well-wishers of the country to appreciate the attempt he is making to promote communal friendship and amity. If the attempt is really liked by them and the author is rewarded for his pains and labour in unearthing such hidden treasures of historical truth, the author will gladly undertake to write some more historical pieces of this kind and of unimpeachable authenticity.

As the author has laboured hard and spent a good deal of energy and money in bringing out this book, he therefore, solicits all liberal minded and impartial cosmopolitans to come forward with their critical and invaluable opinion of the book, and also lend him a helping hand to enable him to offer the learned ones, the songs of the muses for the common weal, which is the exalted and sacred ideal of the author.

Firni.

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giveness and mercy. "The Emperor was unmoved. He arrested the culprit and handed him over to the proper authorities to be presented before him next noon. This served the ends of justice.

Next morning when the Emperor held his court, the criminal was produced. The Emperor was himself the accuser and the criminal was immediately executed. But this was not enough, the Emperor offered the most appropriate apologies to the aged widow for such an event ever happening in his reign and remarked that the chastity of her daughter-in-law, even though a Hindu, was far more precious than his Imperial crown. The widow and her family were richly rewarded by both the Emperor and Empress, and the dignitaries of the court.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY.

During the reign of the Emperor Jahangir, there was a Kotwal Sa'adullah Khan. Inspite of his exalted office, he fell in love with the daughter-in-law of a Hindu Khatri widow, who was a very poor woman and her son was an ordinary police constable.

One morning the widow in a fit of despondency went to the golden chain of justice hanging from the palace of Jahangir, and pulled it hard. The Emperor as usual, himself came out, and the widow related to him the whole story of the tyranny and persecution of the vicious Sa'adullah Khan, who wanted to ruin the chastity of her daughter-in-law, and how he had tried every means in his power to fulfil his evil wishes; and how the said Kotwal had sent her more than once rich presents to win her favour, but all of which were sternly refused by her. Sa'adullah Khan had threatened her with the perpetration of his criminal act the same night by sheer force, since money and presents could not buy her consent. This was the state of affairs when she sought justice, from the Emperor Jahangir, 'the Asylum of the Universe.'

This plain and ungarnished story deeply incensed the Emperor. He at once took down the full name and address of the poor widow and assured her that a Hindu had as much protection from him as the highest mussalman, adding that even if his own son were found guilty of any atrocity, he would not spare him on any account. The widow went back somewhat comforted.

When the appointed hour came, the Emperor Jahangir disguising himself, approached the spot, found out the house and stood before it expectantly. Shortly after, Sa'adullah Khan arrived full of cruel designs. He jumped into the house from the back of the horse. The Emperor went to the door and began to listen. A sharp altercation soon arose and the loud screaming of the girl was heard. At once the Emperor also jumped over the wall into the house and discovered Sa'adullah Khan in the act of overpowering the poor girl. The Emperor at once furiously shouted at the Kotwal to desist, at which the said Kotwal rushed at the Emperor with a drawn sword. The Emperor disclosed his identity and thereby stunned the monstrous culprit. He there upon fell at the feet of the Emperor, begging for-