## IV APPRECIATION OF MAJM AL FAWA ID WA MAMB AL FARA ID.

His works seem to be mostly modelled on those of his spiritual quide Shaykh Abd al Haqq of Delhi. He too like his Shaykh wrote on Qir'at, Selections from Mathnawi-i-Ma'nawi and Behjat al Asrar entitled Zubdat al Athar, stand to the credit of his Shaykh. He has selections from Kanz al Ubbad, Gulistan, Sharh-i- Hizb al Bahr, Hafiz and Kitab al Shafe al Mushaffe. His shaykh translated Zubdat al Athar, he summaried Behjat al Asrar. He too like his shaykh wrote, albeit incomplete, the commentary on Futuh al Ghayb - Shawahid al Hasanat is in the imitation of Taghrib Ahl al Sa'adat by his Shaykh. Hes Shaykh work wrote Jish Jish Juju and work on Indiana to the too produced a volumious work on Indiana the same too produced

He did not either aim at parity with or competetive excellence over his Shaykh, or for that matter any other pious man.

Rather his unbridled enthusiasm, permeated with transparent sincerity, demanded scrupulous imitation, as a token of complete submission, of every act of ommission and commission by his Shaykh in order to be a deserving disciple.

His Miftah al Usul on Hadith, is modelled, as far as its arrangement in consonance with alphabetical order is concerned, on probably Kanz al Ummal composed in not too distant a past, which owes it celebrity, among other salient features, to such fecilitating but unprecedent arrangement, by Shaykh Ali Muttaqi (d. 975 A.H./ A. D.). The idea caught on him and he extended the arrangement in alphabetical order, to include terminological words used in Prosody in Majm al Fawa id, a pleasent

departure from the traditional treatment of the subject.

Shaykh Abd al Haqq of Delhi says in his Rasa'il. 1 وصبة سابخ در عن الى مكن است لا يتكم المعاملات والرقائق بل سبن المحلق علم المعاملات وما بيبهون عن المعيوب والمنقِدم الها لمل على الطاهر والمكتفى بالظاهر الماطل مُعَلَمُ الله وصب طرفت المن صفيف در الأ اوال در تالمن وتصف نعل و ترجه عله رات في ورج بكلى ائم ون كرفائه طريقين رشنى على ويون الدو برب و ثمزيه من حت اب من ارا مفول المنا وم د مجفیف ام طراق اسع واضع و قدر انعاق معن مراعتیا مسمی و او از ارطونان قام ورُك برنان فادر در حمل سعن سال سئ أوروه مؤد لبنرج منام در في دريما وامنال

Again in Taqweyat al Iman Shaykh Abd al Haqq says,

رسريرار مرموس طالب و فاليرما وق وافتهار كردم در ور برا نبات مذبير مق وبيا نا ول صحيح و توف فكرم بذكر مذاب را لغم والراداقال بالله ونرفتم راه كب عوصرال ولمرت ميل ومال المرادع المردل المركالي المردل المرادي المراد

س داروان کی داس نصب م فالرافق مل جاری است جهمره ای کرن و سان معمر یا در مدح و یا مفتی گذرت مام مدہ لوں شن حرف کشہ

حول الرس لحث ولات شريم و ور لأجها دانتهو دالشان داردلس

The policy statement of Shaykh Abd al Hagg of Delhi, embodied as will to him by his spiritual guides, and the policy statement of Maulana Sulaiman, examplified in the above verses,

Therefore the MS. at A'bad is important. (2) MS. No.

Folio No.2 of the manuscript at P.M.S. Ahmedabad which bears no number, was copied in 1135 A.H. at Surat by صدرلمان على الولني الهاني الهان لَنْ سِهُ لِلْ الْمُكَاسِّدِ calls it غَلِيقَ الْحِرْمُ فَلِي الْمُحَالِّدِ There are 56 letters in it . Prof. عمل على الكانتيات و فري المان ملي حبيان دمل الله مواتها - اسط قبل لني كم ملتے ہیں موسنے ہی اغیر مضامین کی کو بہرہ ہے ۔ با نکی تو بریس تو لئے ہے اس میں وہ اہل برا کی ہیں۔ مولانا آ را د ابوالکان نو والدما جد تر با س شہنے تحریف کا حکوم ہے اسمیں غالب را یا رہ مکا متب کھے " MI and Color of the Cha

are the demarkation of the two extreme points whithin which all his compositions, meant for the consemption by a for the consemption by a formula for must confine, including the work on prosody such as this one, probably on par with the Ilm al Ansab (genealogy) about with the prophet (S. A.) has said "its knowledge is neither beneficial nor harmful " and therefore tolerable.

His discussions, often not necessarily exclusively prosodical, under various terms, bear witness to the fect that he has drawn heavily upon Quran and Hadith, where bravity would have suffied, as in case of النسراره طاح ررازر كان المنازم طاح ررازر كان المنازم طاح والمنازم بالمنازم والمنازم والمنازم

العنس والمرناعة والحشة والطميع والتكري والذلة والمهانة واصف الاحلاق الرؤائل والطعن فى الانداب واللحاض وعرف المنط من اللآخات التى ليت عنها المساراء السعلواك العملات

"When the poits, in accordance with their positions, their end in view, their object motives and designs, wander thoughtfully, in the deserts of the subject matter, in search of ideas in order to versify them, they take care of their prosody and embellish them with figures of speech and styles, they are followed by the setans with vices that land them in vanities and deliberate falschood, consequent upon which they bewilder in every valley of praise, condemnation, satire, lie, vulgarity, abuse, curse, accusation, tall claims, mutual boasting gaalousy, haughtiness, laying vain claim to excellence, mean mindedness, avarice, ignonimity, insult and various despicable manners,

Taunting in respect of genealogy and honour constitute other evils, which haunt the poets to ensure there place in the lowest part of the hell. "...... because they are

الذكرامك المرباب الفلاس في المسلم المواعلى اعلى المناكم المناكم المناكم وقرة العمل الصل و ما مئلا المناكم الم

" Similarly when the masters of the hearts, travel contemplatively in the light of faith, with the strength of vertuous deeds, and the support of frequency of Dhikr, to scale the most sublime stages of intemacy with God, the angles infuse fixeh fresh vigour in them, nay even fecilitating divine guidance help them deduct truth, and divine inspiration reveal to them the subtleties of words enabling them to traverse in every valley of kind exhortations, mature wisdom, denounciation of temporal world, adoration of and yearning for the Hereafter, inflammation of the desire of prayer, inculcation of devine love, elucidation of sciences, discription of union incitement to سرالی الله cautioning against veils precluding and His Dhikr and praise, and praise of His Prophet (S.A.), his AL, his companions and railing at infedles in support of Muslims as the prophet (S.A.) ordained Hassan (R.A.) "redicule (in poetry) the infidles Ruh al Quds is with you. "

This is his discourse on the functions of poet and poetry; a menifes to prefixed to all his creative activities, in which his inner self is asserted with a thump. Such ideas characterise his works. His own verses and these by others selectively cited by him invariably conform to these broad guide lines. Naturally reproval by him of certain poets kike as follows, fall under what you calls misuse of the power of speech as arare divine gift. He approves punishment of death awarded by Makmum, to a poet who exaggerated excessively his patron in the following verses to the extent of ascribing to him divine functions.

انت الذي تنزلوالا با منزلها وتنقل الاهرمت عال الى عالم و و النقل الاهرمت عال الى عالم و و و المان عالم الله و الل

He regretes that Anwari has wasted his talent in showering following praise, rightly deserved by nonexcept the Prophet
(S.A.) on just an the insignificant minister, for which he was
seem in repenting in the dream by some one,

Under the word Amin, he has quoted excerpts from various commentators of Quran and has not recorded a sengle word from the point of view of prosody to justify into inclusion in this book. Commenting upon the word Arab he traces history of the origin of Arabic language, who is the first person credited to have spoken Arabic, excellence of Arabic etc. based on Hadith and Quran, to the total exclusion of prosody and deplores at the end the tendency of certain scholars of the age to get rid of Arabic words while writing Persian.

داس دامی در اف از مسکلهای دورگام الرونه کرده اند که در حادرات فردس از منظم و ترج اف ط فارسی درج ملی مند - اگراس الرف محد استنگاف از افغاط و به است زمی به معادی و خذ لان و منت و قد از افغاط و به است زمی به معادی و خذ لان و منت و قد از افغال در منافق روا گوهد صفی ات از منابع و مرد در در کافقه روا گوهد صفی ات از منابع و مرد دارد و طبع از فرد که ای مزدان آبایی ارد

Explaining the metre Basit, he has narrated at length the story of Busayri, the author of "" composed in the said metre. He pould have awar avoided the story, but he is more interested in kits it's merits, in favour of a Salik, than in it's metre. He clearifies that it's correct namelis, end of which has a said have a said here. He clearifies that it's correct namelis, end of which has a said here. He clearifies that it's correct namelis, end of which has a said here. It's it is a like the said have a said here. It's like the said have a said here. It's like the said have a said here. It's like the said here a said here.

قال صاحب الأن كان منها في العراق ليسمونهم البروع على معم انتهم بيرة ن المكلمه المتيح اعبل على المالكمه المراع على معم انتهم بيرة ن المكلمه واللا برجب وهم المثين القادر الحبيلي والنريخ على من الهيش والمثين والمثين في البرط و والمنها الوسعار العمل العمل المنها الوسعار العمل عدم المنها الوسعار العمل العمل المنها الوسعار العمل العمل المنها الوسعار العمل العمل المنها الوسعار العمل المنها الوسعار العمل المنها المنها العمل المنها المنها الوسعار العمل المنها المنها المنها المنها العمل المنها ال

In the margin it is noted by Mohammad Rida himself in his own handwriting.

The correct name of the said Qasida, is according to him is of and not of which is the of of the former word. Just as the four Shaykhs of Iraq referred to above, and the where, were on the authority of the author of Behjat al Asrar, known as for their capacity to cure bluish this Qasida too, looking to the anecdote connected with it, was called of but later due to people called it

He relished to quote the Qasida ascribed to Hadrat

Ja far al Sadiq to explain metre Kamil and notes

منا المعالمة عن لعب العارفة والمعالمة والمعارق المعالمة عن المعالمة المكن عاب المكن عالما المكن عالمكا المكن عالما المك

He has cited عَصِرَةُ رَبِّ and noted. مُرَسُرُر by way of example in مِسْرُرُ and noted. noted.

kalpana s

Such improportionatety preponderent observations, appreciation and denounciation, dos and donts for a Salik may be quite uncalled for, according to others, but not by him, in a work purported to have written on prosody. The mystic in him gets better of his him; the Muhaddith in him overpowers him, the Mufassir in him has a predomanent say; the instructions to him by his Shaykh are his prized convictions, for the expression of which no opportunity is left unexplored and no occassion is deemed uncalled for. His mode of thinking is his personality which leaves indelible imprints x upon his compositions. He looks upon every subject as a means to a declared end. Any thing not conducive to the achievement of that end has to be discarded; slightest deviation, in thought and expression, from this raightious path is just unthinkable. exhaustive stand transforms every subject he touches into what is palatable to him. The last Misra of his 24 Ruba i, quoted by way of example, to illustrate جوران mostly condemn prosody and recommend tother virtues.

المع والمعالم المعرفة المعالم المعرفة المعالم المعرفة المعالم المعرفة المعالم المعرفة المعرفة

He calls Nafs, ردستر مرس . Worldly people, the captives of eating and sleeping like animals, are further charmed by the مرا المرا which make them lend in " the disgusting inn " ( وحمت سرار دس ورا س), " the lonely and uninhabited place of multiplicity " ( مرا ز الر المرا ) abounding in رو المرا المر

world, לעלל) where people lie idle under the shadow of owl of avarice. Crowning fact is that even the kings supposed to be the culmination of every concievable temporal comfort and pomp, are, according to him, עוליינין וג'ילינין וג'יליין וג'ילינין וג'יליין וג'ילינין וג'יליניין וג'יליין וג'ילייין וג'ילייין וג'ילייין וג'יליייין וג'יליייין וג'ילייייין וג'ילי

indulge into scholastic erudite, hair-splitting discussions to satisfy their own sense of glory. All their activities revolve round the pivot of deceptive self estimation and self centeredness which ultimately leads them to disqueiting confusion.

ا در برد ما تی سور تصرفر دیما ن کانس تدم برون الم در بر دلی ی

مِثَلُونَ لَ فَو دَوْ رَمْنَى مُنُوه بِمُحَاصِ اَتُ وَصَهُونَا هُ حِمْ مَا رُرَمَ يَمِعَا حِدِ دَلِهُ اَ وَصَنِهِ وَرَمِنِي مَا مُرَمَ مَا رُمَدُ عَبُولُ وصَنِهِ وَرَمِنِي مَا مُنْدَ عَالِمَ مَنْ مِنْ رُمِوْ رُدُوْلِيْنِ مِن مَا مُنْدُ عَا فَلْ كُمْنَ مَا مِنْ مِنْ مُرْرِدُ رَبِي مُنُوهُ رُدُوْلِيْنِ مِنْ مِنْمِودِه عَادِه مِنْ الْمُرْضَى وَرُدْ مَا يَيْ

If one happens to cast a glance at the Beauty of the Beloved which generates love, it will help him achieve

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and emancipate him from the captivity of others فرش باش فرده که در در افكرغرشي آن لنس سودما بد دامن لبكل موس ما لوده كرانسد نظوفت برهال حجت دو ما مرود بنود هو منده يام بالدهائم اسليميام Therefore he siezes upon every opportunity of زنده دلان باخرار ذكرمتي טליט לקלינים אה دُكر دشهرسي رول منبت درس سمه ورب الولق درطلب كعيم ذكرار لير فوں خررمر برجار برق ورت روس را دیکر طبی د کرلود کارسی مرسی كره نطى كند أمدر ورق This in turn begets into him with and ) دل كرسوي كالدات وروطلد را سيرك بوموها و فالحب تشدست طالد دردوب لزارمت مندام الزام ما در در الما دوا باردرد طام کشته را رسان منی عام کرمورد کر رود حرفی برد رمان برزمان A man devoid of his to be scoffed at, as a verse of برادم كر دروننيت صن مك رنگي اگره بيت تصورت را ديرو ماه و و و د بود بردر در در در هفیفت بین محل مفتی ما نند ست نا مور و ن اکرد برس است با فضر سی نرای اسی مهان زونیم سندر مون از موان اس سان عا كى دىستو عا و ك ليال م و ما الميار ئو ذرج ب و ما ما الله ما م و الما م وال He too, wants to discard the terms like, I and We, annihilate himself and retire to the seclusion of oblivion, beyond

recollection by any one. In self\_effacement he would even like Unqa to lag behind.

ك شد من منها زلسن خرون ٥٠٠

In the following couplets he wants his readers to revise arrived at under the

أون كرد طان و دكرد د وان د د كالوسيم عد وانس كسي داكم وكسات از ما ومن والكون بر مناه د من المون في المون في المون المون

He therefore is above all and first of all a Sufi, every him uncotafminated.

المنازل المنازل المناف المنازل المناف المنازل المناف المنازل المناف الم inch of him uncotafminated.

write Mugaddama in accordance with the nature of the subject proposed to be dealt with. Similarly Maulana Sulaiman too has with a touch of pleasing originality expressed his views on Hamd and Nat in terms of prosody, in the Mugaddma.

Though he claims to have arranged prosodical terms in alphabetical order, a cursory glance at the list of content, suffices to prove that this work is not that conducive to instant tracing of it tern dealt with, as it should have been like a dictionary, because he has not cared to re-arrange, in alphabetical order, the terms beginning with the same letter,

after wards. Thus انراع is followed by انراع instead of

He humbly admits on his part, insufficient knowledge of prosody not attended upon since a fairly long period. He seems to have astrayed into this field because he has rearranged in alphabetical order, Watwat's entire Hadaiq al Sahar as far as figures of speech are concerned, without ofcourse, acknowledging it. Maulana Ahmad his son and Mohammad Rida, in whose possession this manuscript seems to have remained as is evident from squabbles by the latter in this own hand, do not point out this glaring fact. At a number of places, he has not specified the poets to whom the couplets quoted belong. Therefore, an attempt has been made to insert inverted comma, in the text to indicate maximum unacknowledged excerpts and point out in the foot note the names of such poets on the basis of Hada iq al Sahar. he confined to the excerpts on the definitions of the figure of speech and quoted his own verses by/of examples under them, as he has done in case of various metres, the value of the works would have increased such couplets by him can be gleaned even from from those of his verses which he has quoted An elsewhere الله المراحاه كريد this book.

سبهالاراما رمالت احدرشل کردر دنرت کر لسنه مرن مران حدیمانی (راعات اکسیل) ترین کرد جات موکدگردد کران کردن نشب صاحه ثوانش خدار دا بنیا در ارور فرن جین کردا من طلب از کیانیات در جینم (لسوی) م سنها في عن و رو مان ، أو ال من الم نعون منهار ليسل جرو لك ن من

The poet makes it incumbent upon himself, though not unawaidable, the use of something for instance a letter either in RAWI or RIDF at the end of the verse with a view to enhance its beauty which is not necessarily adversely effected by its absence. Then it is known as - which is also called ( ) UL . For instance, insistence upon the letter - in the words - if and -if which could rhyme with -ip or -ip as well Maulana Sulaiman says that うじ should also include the insistence, self imposed of course, upon the use of a certain letter in the words in the beginning as well. This according to him, is not clarified by any one, but he himself has successfully tried it. He would like to be noted and acclaimed for the introduction of this variety of

والرام كرده وق انوون را در ركن ادل وصع بسعد كصدر واستراء بالمد بالبرد المصعت اعنات که عبارت ارزادی عالامین بود دا زس بار نثره و شود و دارکی کشری با ب سوی ما بموده ورلوم سان الماشة وعاعالى فرق در لعبى ي لهر ولي الم هفت را رع واسلة جاما موت کاف و دال درای دوی ل - روای درای دری خو سارات

He has then quoted two beautiful ghazals in which and of every invariably begins with the letter I and 

kalpana's

درمان ألى مرول ألى در بالور

رس برور ما کمی که درواکن شود حولت سلم كم ما فر الدلية ترا د کان رفت برنسای و ما مؤو

دست الخلك شى را ئقى دسوا سود د مامر دون و مارادل ما بكر مود برون دركات شى طىس مقدر اسو د

As a prosodian he notices, points out but does not object to the intermingling of the imperfect variants of the same meter in the last feet of both the hemistich, as it does not adversely effect its flow, though the inability of the poets to appreciate the subtle prosodical variations and its niceties warrants draw-الرد الشد كرا روراع سنة با معراع عرب في در عرفط عم و و دوالود ing of attention. المرد المراء عرب المراع عرب في وسيط باي مقدار تفاوت المورون لنود وها درمطل للنهاس كربي ويره باستر

About for the ways بلود ادرائه و براه کافتلاط اوران منج افر سار دروس حین اخلاط شی افر بدید کردر باعی ناموزون و سلم كر با فشرش د ازر اعدات د مستده نا مد نراه كدن ع در فن عوص ما برناملد مد فقدر ده سروز ن را ار د مرا مرممان ايرادنايه ولندا ادي كرع رفاعيا شابل عثيه دا شاركر أيد

باسردانت ووی و فر- اس کودر مص ا دران در فر مطارت اطراق بر قامی اخلاط در بوراوست ست فرمنی ایما بدر در اوست ست فرمنی ایما بدر در در باشد Albroad to the Day وبالدوان ا عوض وفران کردر غرطها کر فیلوط را مرفان که کام و و فن علی را ندوف وا ما ما وللم عرفيل ولهذا بسيم عزل وعفيده يا في لنو و كروون وطرب او مختليط شا بار مكرم ما كري الم العطالع

اس فن الماه ما شد و تفصد كرده ووم وفرا مخلوط نيار د واب فيل ات وكسيّ ازي ا عثلا لم ا عثلا له م موروشت سبت راه نمن فايد

He makes it a point to draw the attention of the reader to the metres like \_\_\_\_ which have the latent potentiality to yeild pleasing imperfect variations, other than those recorded so far, to a poet who has mastered prosody. He always points out whether certain metre is used perfect or

imperfect, rarely or frequently, by Persians or Arabs or by both

ما محلم اس کوستی تمام دارد واستیار هید جُرنات اوزان او طلام را ارامی اقتصام بردن

مراد و براد اصطلام اس وز داند است ط خ رئات اس که دّالد بنه د

مرکز انز کانم جا عواد وقت باید و تواعداس فن داند ایز و نیات مذکور، و مهمه سلا دهل

استناط غ مذکور ، یورن دُراند

He therefore believes in initiative and exploring the possibilities, by the competent poets, of the introduction of new variant metres in consonance with the rule governing the prosody and sound taste, guarding against unmindful overlapping of metres even of it does not adversely effect its flow.

He is of the opinion that of the ten احراء only four i.e. اعراد composed of عاع لائن and عن معاعلن composed of عن معادل الله are the main feet, while the rest of the six feet are subsidiary which could be constituted by suitable rearrangement of اسهاء .

He subscribes to the view, that the division of المانية into المانية does not serve any purpose and is therefore redundent.

## RUBĀ I

He quotes a Rubai written in a metre other than these.

(178)

وں سانگا گذیم شد کر اوز آن رہا ع مسی طور ای اوز آن مذکورہ منبت شابر آن مکے رہاع کم وزن اوغ وزن منطورہ است کا کرکردہ سبتی در طاق فیرس کردہ سبتی در طاق فیرس کی مند جا وہ بربوں معنول سناعلی وزی من مند کی مند کر طب ارز در کسی معنول سناعلی وزی مولی ویک مولی در کسی مند کی مند کر ساتھ کی در کسی مند کی مند کر ساتھ کی در کسی مند کی مند کر ساتھ کی ساتھ کی مند کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی مند کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی مند کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کر ساتھ کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کر ساتھ کر ساتھ کی کر ساتھ کر ساتھ

مسیم جنب اُراعی مفتل راسان کردانندو با معلان سید و است بازعین ای مفلان سالی با متوک سازند بوزنها رخیلف بوی غایم د بالجمله حرکه در این علم مهارت داشته باند اوزان دیگر را عر را سوار ای اوزان کرد شیخ و است ایز مرحوع به بعد ایز نتشید ایز بحور دیگریز اورا جا حل ایر مشد فعل مفعدتن حفلاتی فقلی کراز راض مرمول است

## MATHNAWI:

He is fermly of the openion that Mathnawi should be

composed in the following seven metres only

مورمل مدی تحدوث مجررمل مدی تحدوف براسل مدی تخدوی تحدوف براسل مدی تخدوی تحدوف بروی دری تدروی بروی مدی توری بروی مدی توری بروی مدی توری بروی مدی توری بروی ایسان تحدود بروی بروی مدی توری الموس مفهوض تحذوف بروی مدی توری تحدود بروی الموس مفهوض تحذوف بروی مدی توری تحدود بروی الموس مفهوض تحذوف بروی مدی توری تحدود بروی تحدید بروی تحدید بروی تحدید بروی تحدید بروی تحدید بروی تورید تورید بروی تورید توری

وم الفصار شنور دس محرسنفی مرا نست به ارا دعنور در بیان قصص و طایات وا شال وا موبل ا لا مل کم عزل و فقیده وجرا آن را برشاید بوتوع مرا پدلیس با پدکه ۱ من روزنی دائیه شود که در آن هفتی عرع و وی که بوهید عبول و سرورفا طرکه در حا صله وفت از بد تا کرت تکرا را آن براستاع مستمعان ملالت منوا ایم میکم (زاستای ایمان نشا دون طروع با دو من مستنیم که تنبید دو او من سنوا و محمر بنر و و دا در مطالع کند مروش که مشتمل مراصل دفروع مجرالسلحا مراس افران بود و مروش و صور من است که عل انه من اعدان وزن و مراستان وزن مروش و معد و سرسن است که علی انه من اعدان وزن و مراستان خفت و عدوت

On thes ground, he frowns upon Khusraw for employing

These two coupletes could not be traced, to the best of

ability, in Nuh Sipihr edited by Mr. Wahid Mirza, nevertheless, Khusraw has composed second and third Sipihr in the said two metres. As a matter of fact, each of the nine Similar Sipihr is composed in a seperate metre. Just as Jami, according to Moulana Sulaiman is the only poet who has composed seven Mathnawis in seven different metres; Khusraw we may say, is the only appoet to have employed all the nine metres in a single Mathnawi, an innovation perhaps. Moulana Sulaiman, who forcefully pleads introduction of new variants, metres, strongly disapproves of Khusraw and comments upon the above two lines.

We will be supposed to have and comments upon the above two lines.

We will be supposed to the Moulana in the metres rejected by the Persians.

## GHAZAL :

This explains why his ghazals, cited in this manuscript, consist of either five or seven verses.

He is fond of trying his hand, where application of mind is required. His attempt to compose المنت and منت cited in the manuscript under reference bear withness to this fact.

A lengthy quotation from his 24, now inaccesable

enhances the emportant of this manuscript Majm'al Fawa'id throws a flood of light upon the Moulana.

He was a prosodian to reckon with; an accomplished author weilding command over the art of versification and prose, both Persian and Arabic, a profound scholar and critic endowed with insight, and above all a Sufi by instinct and temperament, to whom everything other than Allah, is distasteful.

Most of, the verses in this manuscript, can safely be presumed to have been specially composed for the occassion, yet he basically remains a Sufi because he possessess (النام and اِرُ منب ارعاش دريره زلي نيا ورشمست در مرجا في إماء تعانى traces everywhere

PROGENY OF MAULANA SULAIMAN.

He had two sons, Mulla Ahmad and Shaykh Ibrahim. Ibrahim shifted to Kutiyana, Saurashtra and started a Madraa there. Mulla Ahmad outshined his father, but his son Ghulam Mohammad has relapsed into oblivion completely. Had Mohammad Rida, the son of Ghulam Mohammad, not cited his lineage, we would not have even known his name. Fatima Khanuz, the sister of Mohammad Rida, is known to have inherited the anscentral library only, and that is all.

There are a substantial number of manuscripts in Pir Mohammad Shah in which his hand writing and seal are preserved. He ceaselessly tried to procure and even buy the works of his ancestors and noted on them the year of purchasing from which it is clear that he was alive upto the later half of the 12th century A.H. He has scrabbled some joetings here and there but does not seem to have any commentary or independent work to his credit.

He used to read to the people in Almad b. Khatib al Qastalani (d. 923 A.H.) during the Mawlad days in a Mosque at Haybatpur out side the walled city. A fresh transcript of it was prepared by two of his pupils. Shaykh Mohammad Husayn and Diya al din, the former died in 1060 A. H., the latter, the nephaw of the former, completed it in 1165 A. H.

وطرية منالورى للاول الداوي الآي المستدى من خطسولانا واستاذنا الدنج بورها منابئ المهاج واستاذنا الدنج بورها منابئ المستدى المس

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