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Jāmi‘ al-tawārīḥ (Replacement volume)

‘Abd Allāh ibn Luṭf Allāh ibn ‘Abd al-Rašīd al-Bihdādīnī (d. 833/1430), commonly known as Ḥāfīz-i Abrū, was a prominent historian belonging to the court of Tīmūrid ruler Šāh-Ruḥ (r. 1409-47), who had his capital in Herat. Under the patronage of Šāh-Ruḥ and his son, Bāysunḡur (d. 837/1433), Ḥāfīz-i Abrū wrote Persian historical works. Felix Tauer ascribes the following six works to Ḥāfīz-i Abrū: (i) *Dayl-i jāmi‘ al-tawārīḥ*, (ii) *Dayl-i zaḡfar-nāma-yi Šāmī*, (iii) *Tārīḥ-i Šāh-Ruḥ*, (iv) *Tārīḥ (Juḡrāfiyā)*, (v) *Majmū‘a*, and (vi) *Majma‘ al-tawārīḥ* (Tauer 1965, pp. 53-57; Tauer 1971, pp. 57b-58a). This list of works has generally been accepted by scholars who came after Tauer (e.g., Woods 1987, pp. 96-97; Subtelny - Melville 2003, pp. 507b-509a; Ghiasian 2018, pp. 48-49). Ḥāfīz-i Abrū also rewrote for Šāh-Ruḥ the second volume of Rašīd al-Dīn Hamadānī’s (d. 718/1318), *Jāmi‘ al-tawārīḥ*, a text which deals with the history of the peoples of the world, including the history of India. However, previous studies have confused this text and Ḥāfīz-i Abrū’s *Majma‘ al-tawārīḥ*. Tauer did not consult all of the existing manuscripts of Ḥāfīz-i Abrū’s works, and in particular, he omitted the Istanbul manuscript (Ms. Istanbul, Topkapı Palace Library, Hazine 1653), which earlier scholars have often identified as the autographed version of the *Majma‘ al-tawārīḥ* (e.g. Bregel 1972, p. 346).

The Istanbul manuscript consists of the first volume of Ḥāfīz-i Abrū’s *Majma‘ al-tawārīḥ*, which relates the history of pre-Islamic prophets and rulers, and a lengthy portion of the second volume of Rashīd al-Dīn’s *Jāmi‘ al-tawārīḥ*, which includes a chapter on India. The Istanbul manuscript was restored by Ḥāfīz-i Abrū in *ša‘bān* 829/June-July 1426. The manuscript explains that Šāh-Ruḥ ordered Ḥāfīz-i Abrū to restore an old manuscript (copied in late *jumādā al-tānī* 714/October 1314) of the second volume of the *Jāmi‘ al-tawārīḥ*, as approximately half of the old manuscript from the beginning and last parts had been lost. Ḥāfīz-i Abrū suggested that he not

only restore it, but also supplement this text with additional historical information taken from another work (Ms. Istanbul, Topkapı Palace Library, Hazine 1653, ff. 3b, 421b). This manuscript has henceforth been considered the “replacement volume” of the *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ* (Ettinghausen 1955, p. 43; Soudavar 1992, pp. 64a-66b; Blair 1995, pp. 27-28) and should be regarded as Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū's seventh historical work (Otsuka 2015, pp. 272-274). Mohamad Reza Ghiasian recently referred to this text as “*Majma'–Jāmi' al-Tawārīkh*” (Ghiasian 2018, p. 58). By placing the first part of the second volume of the *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ* which had been lost with the first volume of his work *Majma' al-tawārīḥ*, Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū produced a composite manuscript. He also rewrote the last part of the *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ*, including the history of the Indian people to replace the sections that had been lost. Its contents are as follows: (i) Preface written by Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū; (ii) a history of pre-Islamic prophets and rulers taken from the first volume of *Majma' al-tawārīḥ*; (iii) a history of prophet Muḥammad and the caliphates along with a history of the Muslim dynasties (beginning from the Ghaznavids and ending with the Ismā'īlī rulers); and (iv) a history of the peoples of the world, including Oğuz Turks, Chinese, Franks and Indians (*kitāb-i tāriḥ-i Hind wa Sind wa Kašmīr*, “Book on the history of India, Sind and Kashmir”), which was taken from the second volume of the *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ* (for further details, see Otsuka 2015, pp. 263-264, 280-281; Ghiasian 2018, pp. 283-310).

The history of India as recounted in Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū's replacement volume is very similar to that of the *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ*. However, some sections from the latter have been omitted. It is not clear if Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū intentionally abridged the text or if he had referred to an earlier abridged version of Rašīd al-Dīn's text. The fact that copies of Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū's *Majmū'a*, which is a “collection” of historical works, preserves the longer version of the history of the Indians from Rašīd al-Dīn's *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ* suggests that Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū was aware of the longer version (Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū, *Majmū'a*, Ms. Istanbul, Topkapı Palace Library, Bağdad Köşk 282, ff. 640b-652a; Ms. Istanbul, Süleymaniye Library, Dāmād Ibrāhīm Paša 919, ff. 679b-700b). In the Istanbul manuscript, the chapter on India consists of a brief introduction (Ms. Istanbul, Topkapı Palace Library, Hazine 1653, f. 422b) and two subchapters (*qism*): the first subchapter, composed of ten sections (*faṣl*), discusses the geography and history of India (ff. 422b-432a) and the second subchapter, is composed of fourteen sections, and discusses the life of the Buddha (ff. 432b-435b). It is notable that the Istanbul manuscript includes a map of India which divides the country into nine small squares.

This map resembles the map in the *Kitāb al-tafhīm*, a book on astrology by Abū Rayḥān al-Bīrūnī (d. after 442/1050) (Ms. Istanbul, Topkapı Palace Library, Hazine 1653, f. 423b; see Bīrūnī 1386š/2007-08, p. 197). This map is not included in the oldest Persian manuscript copy of the *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ*, which was copied in 717/1317 (Ms. Istanbul, Topkapı Palace Library, Hazine 1654, f. 332b, see article on *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ*, q.v.). The Istanbul manuscript of Ḥāfīz-i Abrū's replacement volume also includes two miniatures depicting: (i) monkeys in the mountains and (ii) the court of an Indian king (Ms. Istanbul, Topkapı Palace Library, Hazine 1653, ff. 425b, 429b).

Ḥāfīz-i Abrū's rewriting of the second volume of the *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ* undoubtedly contributed to the circulation of the text among Persian speaking readers. The production history of the manuscript copies also supports this hypothesis. Currently, twenty manuscript copies of Ḥāfīz-i Abrū's replacement volume have been identified and twelve of these copies include the chapter on the history of India (Otsuka 2016, pp. 79-80; for the details of nineteen manuscripts, see Otsuka 2015, pp. 278-279; another copy has recently been found in Mashhad, Ms. Mashhad, Āstān-i Quds Library, 18112, ff. 415a-429b). In addition, numerous fragments and loose pages from another lost manuscript copy of the replacement volume exist (Soudavar 1992, pp. 64a-66b; Ghiasian 2015, pp. 896-903; 2018, pp. 89-91, 100-103). Similar to the *Jāmi' al-tawārīḥ*, Ḥāfīz-i Abrū's replacement volume likely played a significant role in providing information to Persianate societies on the history of the India and its people.

Manuscripts: **Tehran**, National Museum of Iran, 3723, **ii**) 16th century, **viii**) Riyāzī 1374š/1995-96, p. 182. **Lahore**, Punjab University, Pe I 55, ff. 655b-681a, **ii**) 16th century?, **viii**) Nawšāhī 1390š/2012, p. 1136. **Mashhad**, Āstān-i Quds Library, 18112, ff. 415a-429b, **ii**) 17th century. **Tehran**, National Library, F1685, **ii**) 1232/1816-1817, **iii**) Ḥusayn ibn Ḥājjī 'Alī-naqī Durūsī, **viii**) Anwār 1371š/1992, p. 78. **St. Petersburg**, National Library, PNS58, ff. 559a-578b, **ii**) 10 *jumādā al-tānī* 1236/15 March 1821, **iii**) Ibn 'Abd al-Jawād Muḥammad Ṭāhir, **iv**) Ardabil, **viii**) Kostygova 1973, pp. 220-221. **Tehran**, National Library, F92, ff. 585a-664b, **ii**) 1248/1832-1833, **viii**) Anwār 1365š/1986, p. 78. **Tehran**, Malik Library, 4356, **ii**) 7 *jumādā al-tānī* 1272/14 February 1856, **iv**) 'Aḍud al-Dawla Sulṭān Aḥmad Mīrzā, **viii**) Afšār - Dāniš-pāzūh 1364š/1985, p. 730. **Tehran**, Majlis Library, 9447, ff. 365b-379b, **ii**) 1279/1862-1863, **iii**) Muḥammad Kāzīm ibn Muḥammad Amīn ibn Ḥājjī Mahdī-qulī Sarābī Tabrīzī, **iv**) Nāṣir al-Dīn Šāh, **viii**) Bābulī 1388š/2009, pp. 133b-134a. **Tehran**, National Library,

F1575, ff. 433b-449a, **ii**) ca. 7 *jumādā al-awwal* 1282/28 September 1865, **viii**) Anwār 1371š/1992, pp. 67-68. **Tehran**, Majlis Library, Ṭabāṭbā'ī 255, ff. 505b-520a, **ii**) 19th century, **viii**) Ḥā'irī 1381š/1992, p. 180.

Illustrated manuscripts: **Istanbul**, Topkapı Palace Library, Hazine 1653, ff. 422b-435b, **i**) Herat, **ii**) *ša 'bān* 829/June-July 1426, **iii**) Ḥāfīz-i Abrū and others, **iv**) Šāh-Ruḥ, **vi**) (i) monkeys in the mountains and (ii) the court of an Indian king, **viii**) Karatay 1961, p. 38. **St. Petersburg**, National Library, PNS57, ff. 321b-332b, **ii**) 16th-17th centuries?, **viii**) Kostygova 1973, p. 221.

Legend: i) Place of copying; ii) Period of copying; iii) Copyist; iv) Commissioner; v) Information on colophon; vi) Description of miniatures/illustrations; vii) Other remarks; viii) Information on catalogue(s)

Secondary sources bibliography: Afšār, Īraj - Dāniš-pažūh, Muḥammad Taqī, 1364š/1985, *Fihrist-i nuṣṣahā-yi ḥaṭṭī-yi kitābhāna-yi Millī-yi Malik*, Tehran, Kitābhāna-yi Millī-yi Malik, vol. 4. Anwār, 'Abd Allāh, 1365š/1986, *Fihrist-i nuṣṣah-i ḥaṭṭī-yi kitābhāna-yi Millī-yi Īrān: Kutub-i fārsī*, Tehran, Kitābhāna-yi Millī-yi Īrān, vol. 1. Anwār, 'Abd Allāh, 1371š/1992, *Fihrist-i nuṣṣah-i ḥaṭṭī-yi kitābhāna-yi Millī-yi Īrān: Kutub-i fārsī*, Tehran, Kitābhāna-yi Millī-yi Īrān, vol. 4. Bābulī, Abū al-Faẓl Ḥāfīziyān, 1388š/2009, *Fihrist-i nuṣṣahā-yi ḥaṭṭī-yi kitābhāna-yi Majlis-i Šūrā-yi Islāmī*, Tehran, Kitābhāna, Mūza wa Markaz-i Asnād-i Majlis-i Šūrā-yi Islāmī, vol. 30. Bīrūnī, Abū Rayḥān, 1386š/2007-08, *al-Taḥfīm*, Jalāl al-Dīn Humā'ī, ed., Tehran, Nashr-i Humā. Blair, Sheila S., 1995, *A Compendium of Chronicles: Rashid al-Din's Illustrated History of the World*, London, The Nour Foundation. Bregel, Yuri E., 1972, *Persidskaia Literatura*, Moscow, Central Department of Oriental Literature, vol. 1. Ettinghausen, Richard, 1955, "An Illuminated Manuscript of Ḥāfīz-i Abrū in Istanbul. Part I", *Kunst des Orients*, 2, pp. 30-44. Ghiasian, Mohamad Reza, 2015, "The "Historical Style" of Painting for Shahrukh and Its Revival in the Dispersed Manuscript of *Majma' al-Tawarikh*", *Iranian Studies*, 48/6, pp. 871-903. Ghiasian, Mohamad Reza, 2018, *Lives of the Prophets: The Illustrations to Hafiz-i Abru's "Assembly of Chronicles"*, Leiden – Boston, Brill. Ḥāfīz-i Abrū, *Majmū'a*, Ms. Istanbul, Süleymaniye Library, Dāmād Ibrāhīm Paša 919; Ms. Istanbul,

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