BIBLIOGRAPHY

ORIGINAL SOURCES

(A) Persian Manuscripts

1. Abdur Razzaque, Matla-us-Sadain, MS, No. 1291, (Persian), India Office, London
2. Mahmud Gawan Riyaz-ul-Insha, (Persian), MS, No. 1170, Osmania University Library, Hyderabad
3. Mohammad Ali Samani, Siyar-i-Mohammadi, (Persian), MS, Mausoleum Library, Gulbarga
4. Rafiuddin Shirazi, Tazkirat-ul-Mulk, (Persian), MS, No. 18, OMLRC, Hyderabad
5. Ferishtah Mohammad Qasim, Dastur-i-Atiba, (Persian), MS, No. 407, OMLRC, Hyderabad

(B) Persian Lithographs/ Printed Books

I. Abdul Ghani, Tazkirat-ush-Shuara, Aligarh
II. Abul Fazl, Akbar Namah, Lucknow, 1881
III. Afif, Shams Shiraz, Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, Calcutta

V. Ferishtah Mohammad Qasim, *Gulshan-i-Ibrahimi*, Lucknow

VI. Hazrat Gesudaraz, *Khatima*, Hyderabad, 1941

VII. Isami, *Futuh-us-Salatin*, Agra, 1938


IX. Nizamuddin Ahmed, *Tabaqat-i-Akbar Shahi*, Lucknow

X. Razi, Amin Ahmed, *Haft Iqlim*, Hyderabad, 1929

XI. Sayed Ali Tabatabai, *Burhan-i-Maasir*, Hyderabad, 1936


(C)Urdu

i. Abdul Jabbar Khan Malkapuri, *Tazkira-i-Auliya-i-Dakkan*, Hyderabad, 1328

ii. Abdul Jabbar Khan Malkapuri, *Tazkira-i-Salatin-i-Dakkan*, Hyderabad, 1328

iii. Abdul Jabbar Khan Malkapuri *Mehboob-al-Watan Tazkira Salatin-i-Dakkan*, Hyderabad


v. Bilgrami, Sayed Ali, *Tarikh-i-Dakkan*


      Hyderabad

ix. Sherwani, H.K., *Dakkan ke Bahmani Salatin*, Hyderabad

(D) English

1) Abdul Wali Khan, *Bahmani Coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum*, Hyderabad, 1964

2) Aiyangar Krishnaswami, *Sources of Vijayanagara History*,
      Madras, 1909


5) Bilgrami and Willmott, *Historical and Descriptive Sketches of His Highness the Nizam’s Dominions*, Bombay, 1883

6) Barbosa, Duarte, *The Book of Duarte Barbosa*, London, 1918

7) Elliot and Dowson, *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta


13) Haig, Wolseley, *Cambridge History of India*, vol-III, Cambridge, 1928


15) Longhurst, A.H., *Hampi Ruins, described and Illustrated*, Madras, 1917


22) ____________, *Mahmud Gawan; The Great Bahmani Wazir*, New Delhi, 1941
23) ____________, *History of the Qutub Shahi Dynasty*, New Delhi, 1974
24) ____________, *Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, Founder of Hyderabad*, Bombay, 1967
25) ____________, *Studies in Indian Culture, Dr. Ghulam Yazdani Commemoration Volume*, Hyderabad, 1966
28) ____________, *Antiquities of Bidar*, Calcutta, 1922
29) ____________, *Bidar; Its History and Monuments*, Oxford, 1948
30) ____________, *Mandu the City of Joy*, Oxford, 1929
31) Yusuf Hussain Khan, *Farmans and Sanads of the Deccan Sultans*, Hyderabad

**(E) Gazetteers**

a. Bombay District Gazetteer
b. Gazetteer of the Indian Empire, Calcutta
c. Bijapur District Gazetteer, Bombay, 1884
d. Gazetteer of India, Mysore State, Gulbarga District
e. Bidar District Gazetteer
f. Gazetteer of Aurangabad

g. Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Khandesh

h. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, vol-25

i. Gazetteer of India, Karnataka State, Gulbarga District

   (New)

j. The Handbook of Karnataka, Govt. of Karnataka,

   Bangalore, 2011

(F) Articles and Proceedings

a) Journal and Proceedings, Royal Asiatic Society, Calcutta

b) Journal U.P Historical Society, Uttar Pradesh

c) Numismatic Chronicle

d) Journal of the University of Bombay, Bombay

e) Proceedings Indian History Congress, Allahabad

f) Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica

g) Royal Asiatic Society

h) Proceedings of Oriental Conference, Patna

i) Hyderabad Archaeology Department Reports

j) Journal of Aligarh Historical Research Institute, Aligarh

k) Islamic Culture

l) Journal of Indian History

m) New Indian Antiquary
n) Journal of Muslim University
o) Deccan Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, Bijapur
p) Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society
Earlier, some very fine illuminated manuscripts had been produced in Ireland and England at the beginning of the eighth century (Book of Durrow c.680), which show initials with an abundance of geometric interlace and Celtic designs worked with exquisite and minute care. Representations of the human figure, seen, for example, in the Lindisfarne Gospels in the British Museum, are complete stylizations with no feeling for depth or perspective. In the tenth century the monastery at Reichenau probably had books of the Late Classical period in its possession. The Codex Egberti (Stadtbibliothek, Trier), a Gospel book written for Archbishop Egbert of Trier c.980, contains a series of illustrations in the text that reflect the quiet repose of Early Christian and Late Classical works.