





CSL

History of the rise  
of the Mahomedan power in India  
till the year A.D. 1612 translated  
from the original Persian of Mahomed  
Kasim Ferishta by John Bridges

Vol. I.

1908





CSL

59

CENTRAL S. P. LIBRARY

Division. AS-002688

Acc. No. ~~AS-002688~~

Date of Acqng. FER-M

556102 marked

VI





THE

## TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THE causes which led to the publication of this work require some explanation, both because portions of Ferishhta have already appeared in English and because the circumstances which gave rise to the present translation did not originate in a desire to supersede the former versions. Several years ago Sir James Mackintosh, then President of the Literary Society of Bombay, with that zeal for the diffusion of knowledge which has ever marked his character, urged me to translate the portion of Ferishhta's history which had not yet been touched upon by Europeans. I promised to do so if, on commencing the task, I found myself equal to it; and I trust when this work meets his eye he will think that I have fairly fulfilled my engagement.

My professional duties, for some time, prevented my attending to his suggestion, though it was not lost upon me; for in less than one year a considerable part of one of the minor histories was translated; and in two more the task assigned me was completed. During this interval I had com-





pared several authors contemporary with Ferishta, both in the languages of Asia and of Europe, and I then first conceived the idea of writing a complete work on the Mahomedan Power in India, compiled from the various materials to which I might hereafter obtain access. Having resolved to take Ferishta as my basis, I found it requisite to study him very closely; but on examining Colonel Dow's translation of the History of the Kings of Dehly, I found it so difficult to follow the narrative, owing to the confusion in the proper names of persons and of places, that I had to consult the original throughout, and my notes and alterations alone made nearly a volume. In these observations, it is by no means my wish to detract from the merit justly due to Colonel Dow. It was impossible that he should correct the geographical errors which existed, perhaps, even in his original manuscript, when there were no maps of the country; and it was difficult for him to attain sufficient proficiency in the language of the text to give full force to the narrative of the author at a period when no elementary works in Persian had yet been published. But to Colonel Dow the world is much indebted for bringing even a portion of Ferishta to light, and for exciting in the mind of every person who reads his translation a wish to become better acquainted with the author. Upon the whole, therefore, great praise is due to Colonel Dow, and his name will be handed down to posterity with respect, as one of the earliest and most indefa-





tigable of our Oriental scholars. Instead of confining himself, however, to mere translation, he has filled his work with his own observations, which have been so embodied in the text, that Gibbon declares it impossible to distinguish the translator from the original author; and which in some cases so plainly indicated the hand of a modern European writer, that Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke were justified in doubting it to be the work of a Mahomedan of the sixteenth century, till Mr. Orme procured part of Ferishta's history to be translated in London, and compared it with Colonel Dow's. Having proceeded thus far in my labours, I resolved to examine the translation made by Dr. Jonathan Scott of the History of the Kings of Koolburga, Beejapoor and Ahmudnuggur. This comparison soon convinced me how much that accomplished Orientalist had surpassed all former translators; and I found little to alter, with the exception of a few proper names, which a more thorough acquaintance with the geography and language of the Deccan enabled me to correct. Dr. Scott's copy of Ferishta appears, however, to have been occasionally defective; though had he translated the whole instead of a small portion of it, the present attempt might have been unnecessary. Before the end of the year 1815 I had thus completed the translation of the whole work, with copious notes. I had besides collated a great part of an original manuscript in my possession, with several other copies, carefully examining it





with maps ; and I also continued to pursue with ardour my labours for procuring materials for an original history. The ready access afforded by Mr. Russell the resident at Hydrabad, by Mr. Elphinstone the resident at Poona, and by Mr. Wm. Erskine of Bombay, to their European and Oriental libraries, as well as to those of all the learned natives with whom they had any acquaintance or influence, entitles them to my grateful thanks. My researches had enabled me to fill eleven folio volumes of manuscript, partly translations, and partly notes, for my general history, which was in a state of forwardness, when an event occurred that led to the publication of this translation alone.

The war which broke out in India in 1817 rendered it necessary for me to accompany the army that marched to Malwa. I left my library and manuscripts at Poona, with the exception of the translation of Ferishta, which had been sent to Mr. William Erskine at Bombay. On the 5th of November, 1817, the Peshwa attacked the Poona residency, driving before his troops the members of the resident's establishment, among whom were several English ladies and their children ; and after sacking the place, the troops set fire to the houses, and burned them with their contents. My own family had the good fortune to escape with their lives ; but the whole of my property of every description, including my library, together with my manuscripts, the labour of so many years, was lost or destroyed. After an





absence of fifteen months, I revisited Poona at the end of the war, for a few days only, and I then purchased two of my English manuscripts, which are all that I was ever able to obtain. I also procured one copy of Ferishta in Persian, which contained several valuable annotations and corrections. This copy has since been carefully collated with several others, and a new and correct edition was left by me at Bombay in 1827, in order to be printed. My intention of compiling the Mahomedan history is, therefore, now at an end; but as I was in possession of a correct translation of Ferishta from a very good copy of the original, I felt that it contained sufficiently interesting matter to admit of a separate publication; and thus I offer it to the world, although it is, in truth, only a small part of a mass of historical matter that can never be recovered.

After a rapid and imperfect account of Hindoo history previously to the Mahomedan invasion, Ferishta gives a sketch of the conquests of the early Arabians in Persia, their progress into Chorasnia, and their settlements in the north-eastern parts of Iran. The detailed portion of his history commences in the year 977, with the origin of the dynasty of Ghizny. It was then the Mahomedans first came in contact with the Hindoos; but no permanent establishment east of the Indus took place for half a century, and shortly after the Indians, with the exception of those in the Punjab, shook off the Mahomedan yoke. In the year





1191 they again became subject to the attacks of the Moslems, who in 1206 founded the kingdom of Dehly. Nearly a century elapsed in rendering this power stable, when in 1294 the first Mahomedan soldier ventured to cross the Nurbudda, and a small army invaded the Deccan. At this period the Dehly kingdom had attained its zenith, under the rule of its first conquerors; and not only successfully resisted all the efforts of Chungiz Khan to subdue it, but even afforded an honourable retreat to thirteen kings of Eastern Asia, which had been expelled from their thrones. But Dehly was doomed to witness a downfall more sudden than its elevation.

Seven dynasties had passed away in three centuries; and the last had sunk to a low ebb when Tamerlane invaded India in the year 1400. This warlike chief, however, found so little to induce him to retain the conquest, that after having sacked the country, and committed unheard-of cruelties and ravages, he abandoned it, without leaving one soldier behind to entitle him to consider it as part of his vast dominions. During the ensuing century three more dynasties reigned in Dehly; and the imbecility of the house of Lody enabled Babur at the head of twelve thousand men to subdue the empire in 1526, and to establish the house of the Great Mogul, a member of which family still occupies the shadow of a throne, that once belonged to one of the most powerful monarchies in the universe.

Previously to the conquest by Babur, several





Mahomedan governors of provinces had raised themselves into independent kingdoms, which they continued to rule till a few years before Ferishta wrote his work in 1612. Nearly about that period most of them had become gradually subjugated by Akbur to the parent empire; and his descendant Aurungzeeb could make it his boast, that in his reign only one Mahomedan sovereign issued his mandates throughout all India.

Besides the Dehly history, therefore, the author has had occasion to detail the events occurring throughout thirteen independent kingdoms, which existed for the greater portion of two centuries; in so doing he has given their origin, the rise and extent of their power, their internal administration and policy, and, lastly, the dissolution of all those whose end he lived to witness.

Such is the outline of Ferishta's labours. When we reflect on the extensive regions over which the historian passes; the numerous races of Arabs, Persians, Toorks, and Afghans, with their peculiarities of language, religion, and tribes; when to these are added the innumerable subdivisions of the Hindoo races, with their several tongues, habits, and customs, it will be acknowledged that it is no easy task to enter fully into the details, and to become familiar with the several new proper names which occur in every page. If to this be added the difficulty of tracing the movements of numerous armies of many different kingdoms, marching and countermarching over a region as





extensive as Europe, we shall not be surprised to find errors in the various copies of Ferishta which at present exist.

It could not be expected that in the absence of the art of printing such a work should be correctly transmitted for any length of time. The mere copyist is a person whose principal duty is to write a fair hand; to acquire which forms the whole business of his life. The method and precision that are necessary in this occupation are for the most part obtained by sedentary habits. The transcriber despairs of becoming a scholar, and his avocation prevents his being a traveller; yet who but a traveller and a scholar, in countries where maps are unknown, can be acquainted with the various proper names of persons and tribes pervading a work of this nature, or with the correct titles and positions of places which occur throughout?

Of all the languages in the world, the Persian character is, perhaps, the most difficult to decipher with accuracy, and the most liable to orthographical errors. In writing it, the diacritical points, by which alone any thing like certainty is attainable, are frequently omitted; and in an alphabet, where a dot above a letter is negative, and one below the same letter is positive, who shall venture to decide, in an obscure passage, which is correct? or how is it possible that a person unacquainted with the true orthography of proper names can render a faithful transcript of a





carelessly written original? These obstacles occur in every page of Ferishta; and unlike a work of fancy or taste, the reader of history is rigidly bound to adhere to the letter of the text. It would be useless and unprofitable to enumerate all the difficulties that arise in attempting to collate a work of this nature, for I am persuaded that such a task can only be properly accomplished by some public institution. Fortunately the person who was my first assistant in 1812 remained with me till I left India in 1827, and his whole life had been devoted to the study of Indian history. At my request, he travelled for several years successively throughout the Deccan, and made copies of every Persian inscription on stone to be found in all the towns of note in that country. These inscriptions have been chiefly useful in determining dates, whether of persons deceased or of buildings erected; and the result of his labours enabled me to add marginal notes to the original. In addition, a glossary of obsolete words found in Ferishta has been formed, and appended to the Persian text. The individual to whom I feel myself bound to say I owe so much is Meer Kheirat Ally Khan, commonly called Mooshtak, a person of good family in Akburabad (Agra), and who is at present the Persian secretary, or moonshy, at the residency at Satara.

It has been observed by Dr. Spelman, in his translation of Xenophon, "that there is not a more  
"difficult, a more discouraging, (but he adds) or a





"more useful task than that of a translator;" and Pope, in the preface to his *Iliad*, remarks, "that there have not been more men misled in former times by a servile, dull adherence to the letter, than have been deluded in ours by a chimerical, insolent hope of raising and improving their author." It has been my wish to avoid both these errors by giving *Ferishta* to the public in the very words he would probably have used, had he, as a native of the East, written in English.

I have ventured to make no alterations, but have endeavoured to render obscure passages clear, by explanatory notes. In some places I have omitted the poetry that occasionally intervenes, as it seems rather to clog than elucidate the subject; and the chapter on the Saints, which has no relation to the history, has been altogether excluded. In the arrangement of the work I have followed the order of the original, which appears to have been modelled with great good sense and correct taste, and it seems to me preferable to that adopted in the *History of modern Europe* by Russell. Had *Ferishta* preserved in mere chronological succession the events of the several different monarchies, and represented them in the order they occurred, it would have been extremely difficult to follow the thread of the entire history. He has, therefore, given the account of every kingdom separately, and has a chapter for each complete in itself. By way of convenience to those who peruse the translation, I have affixed at the beginning of every dynasty





a short genealogical table of each royal family, which makes it easy for the reader to refresh his memory, at any period of the history, with the relation the several princes of the blood bear to one another. This idea suggested itself to me many years ago in studying the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, and I have since usually adopted the plan in the perusal of other histories. In addition to this aid, a chronological synopsis of the events which were simultaneously occurring in Europe and in India is also appended.

In the third volume, instead of a recapitulation of the events of Europe, I have added an abstract of the Portuguese annals in Asia, from Faria-é-Souza, as belonging to the period and the histories of the kingdoms with which the Europeans came in contact in the sixteenth century. To prevent, as much as possible, the confusion which would otherwise have occurred, from princes bearing the same name being engaged in war with each other (as is sometimes the case even in European history), I have been careful to preserve to each family some distinguishing appellation. Thus, for instance, in the first volume, the kings of Ghizny bear the title of Sooltan, which was bestowed on Mahmood the Great by the Caliph of Bagdad. The several other dynasties or families of Ghooory, Eibuk, Altmish, Bulbun, Khiljy, Toghluk, Syud, and Lody, have their fixed designation, and cannot well be confounded. In the second volume, the title of Padshah, assumed by Babur, belongs exclu-





sively to the whole race of the Great Mogul. The intermediate Afghan family has its peculiar name of Soor, while the first dynasty of the kings of the Deccan is entitled Bahmuny. In the third volume will be found the kings of the minor Deccany monarchies, with their especial affixes of Adil Shah of Beejapoor, Nizam Shah of Ahmudnuggur, Kootb Shah of Golconda or Hyderabad, Imad Shah of Berar, and Bereed Shah of Bidur. Ferishta laments that he was unable to procure any history of the kings of Golconda or Hyderabad; but begs if such a work should ever appear, that it may be included in his. This deficiency I have been able to supply, and it is added as an appendix in the body of the third volume. In the fourth volume, the title of Shah is affixed to denote the kings of Guzerat, while that of Sooltan is prefixed to distinguish those of Malwa. The Kandeish princes of the race of Farook were content to assume the title of Khan, and may be thus known. The Jam dynasty of Sind, the Lunga family of Mooltan, and the Chuk race of Kashmeer, has each its peculiar denomination; while the titles of Shurky and Poorby serve to mark the kings of Joonpoor and Bengal.

The perusal of this history cannot be otherwise than instructive, if it be merely to show the certain effects of good and bad government among a people whom our ignorance disposes us to consider as devoid of moral energy, and who are prone to submit without resistance to the grossest oppression. It is not my intention to dilate on the origin of this





misconception of the Indian character, and a volume would not suffice to point out all the instances to the contrary with which the work abounds. The rapid success of Akbur in subjugating the greater portion of India, by a policy which elevated all classes of his subjects, whether newly subdued or otherwise, and of whatever creed or country, to the level to which their rank in society entitled them; and the rapid downfall of the government of Aurungzeeb, who oppressed the Hindoo population by a poll-tax, and by disqualifications from public employ, are the most striking which occur in the Mahomedan history. The early success of the Portuguese under Albuquerque and Nuno de Cunha may be chiefly ascribed to the confidence they reposed in the natives; and the decline of their power may be dated from the time when, under the name of religion, they persecuted them on account of their national tenets. These events form prominent land-marks in history which our own rulers seem prudently to have avoided.

It was the wisdom, or, perhaps, the good fortune, of the ruling administration in England, to select such governors as Clive and Hastings, in the early part of our Eastern career, who formed the groundwork of our gigantic dominion in the East; and it is to the great men who have subsequently ruled those possessions that they owe their present prosperity.

This is not the place to discuss a question of such magnitude. The present form of administration





has arisen out of circumstances foreign to the objects contemplated in the original institution of the commercial body which now presides over it, but it stands pre-eminent among all the political phenomena in the annals of history. To appreciate this engine of government fully, it is necessary, not only to view it as a whole, but to observe the course of its action; and the more it is examined, the more one is struck with the magnitude of its power, and the energy and efficiency of its operation. It is a subject for deep speculation, how, if it were removed, its place could be supplied; but we may, I think, pronounce with confidence, that whosoever shall venture to do so, either by changing its constitution, or even by violently disturbing its motion, will incur the risk of involving in ruin the British power in India.

No part of the arrangement of the work has given me more perplexity than the adoption of some uniform plan for the orthography of Oriental words. In writing for the English public, I preferred adapting the letters to the familiar pronunciation of our own language rather than to those of the continent of Europe; and my object has been to confine the power of each letter or diphthong to one simple sound, in whatever situation it be placed.

Thus the vowels are pronounced : —

*a* as in *water, wall, ball.*

*e* as in *met, bell, level.*





*i* as in *bit, hill, lip*.

*o* as in *hold, bold*.

*u* as in *but, must*.

*y* as in *truly*. — Where this letter is placed at the beginning or middle of a word it is sounded as in *youth, joyous*.

The following diphthongs and double letters are used to supply the varied sounds of some of the vowels :—

*ee* as in *fleet, feel, seem*.

*oo* as in *school, tool*.

*ou* as in *our, hour, flour*.

*ei* as in *sleight, height*.

Of the consonants, the letter *c* is never used except in conjunction with *h*, when the two letters have the same sound as in *church*. The Persian letter چ is expressed by the letters *kh*, which combined, have the sound of *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*, a lake. The letter گ is written with the letters *gh*, representing a guttural *g*, which is foreign to any of the western languages. The rest of the consonants have the same sound as in English. For the use of the Oriental scholar an appendix is added, containing all the proper names in the Persian character, with the meaning, as far as was practicable, to each name. These orthographical rules have been applied to the proper names of persons and things, but not always to those of towns or countries, which are written as





they are usually to be found in maps; and a table of latitudes and longitudes for those places whose positions have been ascertained is appended, though I regret it is not more complete.

The notes which have been added are the result either of personal observation or of information obtained for the purpose. In these the name of my friend Colonel Tod frequently appears, and to him I am much indebted for his unreserved communications on all points connected with the history and geography of Rajpoothana and northern India. My thanks are also due to Mr. Henry Ellis, the author of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China; and to Mr. De Morgan, Mathematical Professor in the University of London, for their uniform kindness in rendering me assistance and advice on all occasions.

In preparing the indices to the last volume, I received much aid from Mr. J. Mitchell, Dr. Rosen, the Professor of Oriental Literature in the University of London, and Dr. Bernard Dorn; and I take this opportunity to return my thanks to these gentlemen for their assistance.

After what has been said in the early part of this preface, I trust I shall be exculpated from the charge of endeavouring to supersede the former translations from any notion of my superior fitness to undertake the task. I have shown that I originally entertained no such idea; nor would this work have been brought forward in its present shape had not the circumstances which oc-





CSL

## PREFACE.

XXI

curred at Poona deprived me of the labours of many years' study and anxiety, and left this sole wreck behind. The chief merits of a translator seem to me to consist in faithfully rendering the sentiments of the author into the language of the translation free alike from the crudities of foreign idioms, from the verbosity and terseness which belong to some tongues, and from affectation. How far I have succeeded in following these rules, I leave the public to determine.





# CONTENTS

OF

## THE FIRST VOLUME.

---

THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR	- - -	Page xxxix
THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE	- - -	xlvii
INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER ON THE HINDOOS	-	lii

### INTRODUCTION.

The Arabians proceed towards Persia. Progress through Kirman, Seestan, Kohistan, and Nyshapoor. Settlement in Khorassan, Murv, Badghees, and Joorjistan. Attempt by Karoon, a Persian chieftain, to recover Khorassan, defeated by Abdoolla Bin Jazim. Abdoolla Bin Zeead enters Transoxania. Is recalled, and succeeded by his brother Sulim Bin Zeead. Sulim is accompanied by Mohalik Bin Aby Sufra. Kabul revolts from the Moslems, who are expelled. Sulim recovers Kabul, and appoints one Abdoolla to the government. Abdoolla superseded, and retires among the Afghans of the Soolimany mountains. Becomes the father of Lody and Soor, from whom two Afghan tribes derive their name. The Afghans make war on the Hindoo Prince of Lahore. The Gukkurs form a treaty with the Afghans. The Raja of Lahore cedes territory to the Gukkurs to defend his territory from the invasions of the Afghans. 1

### CHAPTER I.

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF LAHORE, BETTER KNOWN BY THE  
TITLE OF GHIZNIVIDES.

#### AMEER NASIR-OD-DEEN SUBOOKTUGEEEN.

Nasir-ood-Deen Subooktugeen, ruler of Ghizny, a dependency of the kingdom of Bokhara, governed by the dynasty of Samany. Subooktugeen makes war with Jeipal, Raja of the Punjab. Peace concluded. Jeipal imprisons the Moslem ambassadors. War renewed. Battle of Lumghan, in which the Hindoos are defeated and pursued to the Indus. Death of Abool Munsoor Sumany, King of Bokhara. His son Nooh ascends the throne. Fâik, one of his generals, creates a revolt. Subooktugeen unites with the King of Bokhara to oppose him. Fâik finds an ally in Boo-Ally-Hussun Bin Sunjar, ruler of Khorassan, and also in Fukhr-ood-Dowla, Delimy of Joorjan. Fâik and his allies march against the King of Bokhara and Subooktugeen, but the former are defeated. Mahmood, the son of Subook-



## CONTENTS.

tugeen is left at Nyshapoor. Fâik and the allies attack Mahmood, who is only saved from defeat by the timely arrival of his father. Fâik flies to Kilat in Seestan. Death of Subooktugeen. His character. - - - - - Page 11

### AMEER ISMAEEL.

Ameer Ismaeel succeeds Subooktugeen during the absence of his elder brother Mahmood. Mahmood proceeds to Ghizny to assert his claim. Ismaeel is defeated and taken prisoner. - - - - - 27

### SOOLTAN MAHMOOD-GHIZNEVY.

Description of Mahmood. Gold-mine discovered during his reign in Seestan. Mahmood deputed an embassy to Ameer Nooh, King of Bokhara, to receive an acknowledgment of his claim to the succession. The King of Bokhara refuses to confirm Khorassan to him, but confers it on Ameer Toozun Beg. Mahmood marches to oppose Toozun Beg. He retreats to join the King of Bokhara, who takes the field. The King of Bokhara is seized by his own officers, and put to death. His son Abdool Mullik raised to the throne. Elik Khan, ruler of Kashghar, invades Bokhara, slays the young king, and seizes on the government. Mahmood sends an embassy to Elik Khan, and receives his daughter in marriage. Mahmood makes war with the Hindoos. Defeats Jeipal, Raja of Punjab. Second expedition to India. Lays siege to Bhatna, and takes it after much resistance. Elik Khan invades Khorassan in the absence of Mahmood in India. Mahmood defeats Elik Khan, who never again appears in the field. The army of Mahmood nearly lost in the snow. Third expedition to India. Mahmood opposed, on the confines of Pishawur, by Anundpal, the son and successor of Jeipal. The Hindoos defeated with great slaughter. Mahmood takes Nagrakote, and returns to Ghizny. Fourth expedition to India. Battle of Tahneswur. Mahmood deputed his generals to take Joorjistan. Procures the entire cession of Khorassan from the Caliph Alkadir Billa of Bagdad. Fifth expedition to India. Nindoona in Punjab taken. Kashmeer invaded. Sixth expedition to India. Lokote besieged. Mahmood's army nearly perishes on its return to Ghizny. Marches against Khwaruzm. The whole of Transoxania, including Orkund, is added to the Ghiznian empire. Seventh expedition to India. The Raja of Kunowj submits to pay tribute. Mahmood takes Merut, Mahavun, and Mutra. Eighth expedition into India. Punjab invaded. Lokote and Lahore taken. An officer left in Punjab to govern the country. Ninth expedition to India. Kalunjur besieged. The Raja Nunda Ray agrees to pay tribute, and peace is concluded. On his return to Ghizny, Mahmood marches into Transoxania, and settles that country. Tenth expedition to India. Mahmood proceeds to Guzerat, and reduces Somnat. Description of the temple. Mahmood returns to Ghizny. His army nearly perishes for want of water on its march. Expedition against the Juts, near Mooltan. Their fleet attacked and destroyed, by the fleet of Mahmood, on the Indus. The Suljook Tartars invade Transoxania, and the provinces on the Caspian. Mahmood unable





from debility to oppose them. His health declines. His death.  
Character. Description of his court. His munificence to learned  
men. - - - - - Page 31

### SOOLTAN MAHOMED-GHIZNEVY

Ascends the throne. The household troops under their officers quit Ghizny. They are attacked by the King's troops. The latter defeated. The household troops proceed to join the King's elder brother, Musaood at Nyshapoor. Musaood marches to Ghizny to claim the throne. Mahomed is seized by his uncle, Ameer Zoosoof, and others, and deposed. The confederates proceed to join Musaood, who is proclaimed king. - - - - - 93

### SOOLTAN MUSAOD I. GHIZNEVY.

Musaood ascends the throne—his great strength. The Suljooky Toorkmans invade Khorassan and Samarkand. His general, Altoon Tash, sent to Samarkand to oppose the Suljooks, but is killed. ~~Mahomed~~ <sup>Mahomed</sup> ~~Altoon~~ <sup>Altoon</sup> Tash previous to his death. A truce concluded. Samarkan ceded to Alytugeen Suljook. Musaood marches towards India—attacks the fort of Soorsunty. Dreadful famine throughout Persia—succeeded by the plague—40,000 souls die in Isfahan. Suljooks invade Nyshapoor. The King sends an army against them—they are defeated in the first instance, but subsequently return and defeat the Ghiznevdes. The King takes no farther steps against the Suljooks, but proceeds to Ghizny; he proclaims his son, Modood, his heir and successor, and confers on him the government of Bulkh. The King marches into India—attacks Hansy, and carries it by storm. Sonput evacuated. The King returns to Ghizny, leaving his son, Modood, at Lahore. Farther incursions of the Suljooks on Bulkh, under their leader, Toghrul Beg. The King throws a bridge across the Jaihoon, and enters Transoxania. Toghrul Beg passes to the rear of his army, and appears suddenly before Ghizny. The King makes peace with Mungoo Khan Suljook, and agrees to cede territory to him—attacks and defeats a horde of Suljooks at Badwird, but is defeated at Suruksh by them in the following year. Musaood's personal prowess and courage—sends his eldest son, Modood, to defend Bulkh, and his younger son, Mādood, to Lahore. The Prince Yezedyar is sent to keep the Afghans in check. The King retires to Lahore. Mutiny in his army—they seize the treasure. Musaood deposed—his brother, Mahomed, elevated to the throne by the troops. The death of Musaood—his character—literary attainments. - - - - - 97

### SOOLTAN MODOOD-GHIZNEVY.

Accession of Modood—takes revenge on the assassins of his father. The Prince Mādood in India refuses to acknowledge his brother king. Modood marches to Lahore—his brother dies suddenly. Suljooks invade Transoxania and take Bulkh. The Hindoo Rajas retake





Tahnesur, Hansy, and Nagrakote, and advance to Lahore. Siege of Lahore by the Hindoos continues for seven months — is at length abandoned. The Suljooks defeated in Transoxania by Aluptugeen Hajib. Toghrul Beg Suljooky also defeated at Boost. Insurrections in the Ghizny empire. Dissensions among the chiefs of Modood — his death. - - - - Page 115

### SOOLTAN MUSAHOOD II. BIN-MODOOD GHIZNEVY.

Ally Bin Rubeea raises Musaoood, the infant son of Modood, to the throne. Aluptugeen espouses the cause of Abool Hussun Ally, a son of Musaoood the First. The infant, Musaoood, is deposed. 127

### SOOLTAN ABOOL HUSSUN ALLY

Ascends the throne, and marries the widow of the late King, Madood, daughter of Jakur Beg Suljooky. Ally Bin Rubeea flies from the capital, after plundering the treasury, accompanied by the household troops — reduces a part of the country of the Afghans for himself. Abool Rusheed, a son of Sooltan Mahmood, raises an army, sets up his pretensions to the throne, and advances to Ghizny — is feebly opposed by Sooltan Abool Hussun Ally, who is defeated and taken prisoner. - - - - 129

### SOOLTAN ABOOL RUSHEED GHIZNEVY.

Causes which led to the pretensions set forth by Sooltan Abool Rusheed. Ally Bin Rubeea, who had occupied all the territory east of Kabul, is induced to acknowledge the supremacy of the King of Ghizny. Nagrakote retaken from the Hindoos by assault. Toghrul, an officer of the government, who had espoused the daughter of Modood, is sent with an army to Seestan — aspires to the throne — besieges Ghizny. The King compelled to surrender to the rebel, by whom he is put to death. Toghrul causes the daughter of Musaoood the First to marry him — she is induced by Noshtugeen Hajib to procure his assassination. - - - - 131

### SOOLTAN FUROKHZAD GHIZNEVY.

Noshtugeen assists in placing Furokhzad on the throne, and is created minister. Jakur Beg Suljooky advances against Ghizny — is opposed and defeated by Noshtugeen. The King, attended by his minister, proceeds to Khorassan, and recovers it from the Suljooks. Mutual exchange of prisoners between the Suljooks and Ghiznevdes. Death of Furokhzad. - - - - 135

### SOOLTAN IBRAHEEM BIN MUSAOD I. GHIZNEVY.

Furokhzad is succeeded by his brother Ibraheem — confirms to the Suljooks all the territory in their possession which they had from time to time wrested from the house of Ghizny. The Prince Musaoood, the King's son, is married to the daughter of Mullik Shah Suljooky. Ibraheem invades India — takes Ajoodhun, Roodpal, and Dera. His death and character. - - - - 137





## SOOLTAN MUSAOOD III. BIN IBRAHEEM GHIZNEVY

Succeeds his father — marries the daughter of Sooltan Sunjur Suljooky — deposes his general, Hajib Toghtangeen, to make conquests in India. Death of Sooltan Musaoood the Third. - Page 143

## SOOLTAN ARSLAN GHIZNEVY,

On his accession, seizes all his brothers, with the exception of Beiram, who flies to Khorassan, and finds protection with Mahomed, the brother of Mullik Shah Suljooky. Sooltan Sunjur Suljooky demands the release of the princes imprisoned by Arslan, which he refuses. War ensues. He sends his mother, the sister of Sooltan Sunjur, to treat for peace; but she urges the war, and supports the pretension of her son Beiram. Battle between Sooltan Sunjur and Arslan at Ghizny — the latter is defeated, and flies to Hindoostan — returns to Ghizny, and is again defeated — seeks protection with the Afghans — is seized by his own troops, and delivered into the hands of his brother Beiram — by whom he is put to death. - - 145

## SOOLTAN BEIRAM BIN MUSAOOD III. GHIZNEVY

Patronises literature. Mahomed Bhyleem makes conquests in India — aspires at independence — is defeated by the King, and he and his ten sons are killed. Sooltan Beiram seizes and puts to death his son-in-law, Kootb-ood-Deen Ghooory. — Seif-ood-Deen Soor, the brother of Kootb-ood-Deen, revenges his death — marches to Ghizny, which is evacuated by Beiram. The King returns to his capital. The inhabitants of Ghizny betray Seif-ood-Deen into the hands of Beiram, by whom he is put to death with great ignominy. Alla-ood-Deen Soor marches from Ghoor to avenge his brother's death. Battle of Ghizny. Beiram defeated — retires to Lahore — his death. - - - - 149

## SOOLTAN KHOOSROW BIN BEIRAM GHIZNEVY.

Conduct of Alla-ood-Deen, after the capture of Ghizny, towards the inhabitants. Khoosrow attempts to recover Ghizny, but is deterred, owing to the death of Sooltan Sunjur Suljooky. Ghizny occupied by the Ghiza Toorkmans. Death of Sooltan Khoosrow. - 155

## SOOLTAN KHOOSROW MULLIK BIN KHOOSROW GHIZNEVY

Is in possession of the territories in India occupied by his grandfather Beiram. Ghizny recovered from the Toorkmans by Shahab-ood-Deen Ghooory. Pishawur, and all the territory west of the Indus, occupied by Shahab-ood-Deen Ghooory — he invades the Punjab, and besieges Khoosrow Mullik in Lahore — concludes peace. Mullik Shah, the son of Khoosrow Mullik, is delivered up as a hostage. Shahab-ood-Deen Ghooory returns to Lahore, and attacks it, but fails — he adopts a stratagem to seize Khoosrow Mullik, which succeeds. The end of the dynasty of the Ghiznevdes. - 157





## CHAPTER II.

## HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF DEHLY.

## MAHOMED GHOORY.

Pedigree of the race of Mahomed Ghoory. Gheias-ood-Deen, King of Ghizny and Ghoor. Moiz-ood-Deen Mahomed, his general, appointed governor of Ghizny — besieges and takes Oocha — marches to Guzerat, and is defeated by the Hindoos. Invades India a second time — takes Bituhnda — is opposed by the Rajas of Ajmere and Dehly, near Tahneswur, on the banks of the Soorsutty. Battle of Narain. Mahomed Ghoory defeated — retreats to Lahore, and thence to Ghoor. Bituhnda retaken by the Hindoos. Mahomed Ghoory invades India a third time, with 120,000 men — is opposed on the former field of battle by the Hindoos. Exertions made by them to collect a large army — they are defeated. Chawund Ray, King of Dehly, is killed. Mahomed leaves Kootb-ood-Deen Eibuk governor of Kohram and the new conquests in the East. Mahomed Ghoory returns to India — defeats the Raja of Kunowj and Benares — takes Asmy, Benares, and Kole, and retires to Ghizny. Returns again to India — Byana and Gualiar taken. Mahmood retreats to Ghizny. Kalpy, Budaoon, and Kalunjur taken by Kootb-ood-Deen Eibuk. Gheias-ood-Deen Ghoory dies — is succeeded by his brother Mahomed Ghoory. Operations to the westward and northward of Ghizny. Ghizny and Mooltan seized by his generals, who oppose Mahomed Ghoory on his return. Mahomed defeats them — proceeds to Lahore — is assassinated by the Gukkurs in Punjab. Distractions in the empire.

Page 161

## KOOTB-OD-DEEN EIBUK.

A Toorky slave of Mahomed Ghoory — his former life and history — is left Governor of India — is besieged in Hansy by the Hindoos, who are defeated, and compelled to retire — quits Hansy to meet Mahomed Ghoory coming from Pishawur. Recapitulation of the campaign. Kootb-ood-Deen is styled son by Mahomed Ghoory — is presented with a white elephant. Ajmeer taken from the Raja, and bestowed on Gola, his natural son. Hemraj, a relation, expels Gola. Kootb-ood-Deen marches to oppose the usurper, who is defeated. Ajmeer tributary to the Moslems. Kootb-ood-Deen invades Guzerat — defeats the Hindoos, and returns to Hansy — visits Kohram and Dehly. The Raja of Guzerat unites with the Raja of Nagoor to take Ajmeer. Kootb-ood-Deen marches to oppose them, but is defeated, and severely wounded. Ajmeer besieged by the allies. Kootb-ood-Deen receives reinforcements from Ghizny — raises the siege, and pursues the Hindoos to Aboogur — a bloody battle ensues, in which 50,000 Hindoos are slain — proceeds to Guzerat, and leaves an officer to occupy the country. Kalunjur besieged and taken by the Moslems. Mahomed Bukhtyar Khilji sent to occupy Behar. Kootb-ood-Deen Eibuk invested with the ensigns of royalty by the successor of Mahomed Ghoory —





ascends the throne at Lahore, and assumes the title of King of India — is attacked by Taj-ood-Deen Yeldooz, whom he defeats — pursues him to Ghizny, and is again crowned — expelled from Ghizny — returns to India — death and character. Life of Taj-ood-Deen Yeldooz. - - - - - Page 189

## ARAM

Succeeds his father on the throne at Dehly. Dissensions in the state. Mooltan and Oocha taken and occupied by Nasir-ood-Deen Koobacha. Bengal usurped by Mahomed Bukhtyar Khiljy. Imbecility of Aram apparent. A deputation from the nobles wait on Shums-ood-Deen Altmish, the son-in-law of Kooth-ood-Deen Eibuk, inviting him to ascend the throne. Aram opposes Altmish, but is defeated, and loses his kingdom. - - - - - 203

## SHUMS-OD-DEEN ALTMISH:

His origin — espouses the daughter of Kooth-ood-Deen Eibuk — is created general-in-chief of the King's army — deposes his brother-in-law Aram, and ascends the throne. Dissensions in the state. The Toorky cavalry quit him, and some time after march to Dehly to dethrone him. The Toorks are defeated. Taj-ood-Deen Yeldooz, being expelled from Ghizny by the troops of Khwaruzm Shah, occupies Punjab, and even seizes on Tahneswur — is defeated by Altmish, and taken — dies in prison. Altmish defeats Nasir-ood-Deen Koobacha of Mooltan, in two actions in Punjab — proceeds to Bengal, and establishes his authority over Gheias-ood-Deen, the son of Mahomed Bukhtyar Khiljy — leaves his son Nasir-ood-Deen Mahmood in Behar. The latter defeats and kills Gheias-ood-Deen Bukhtyar in battle, and secures the occupation of Bengal. Shums-ood-Deen Altmish proceeds to Mooltan — expels Nasir-ood-Deen Koobacha, and leaves his minister, Nizam-ool-Moolk Jooneidy, in charge. Shums-ood-Deen reduces Runtumbhore, Mando, and all Malwa. An embassy from the Caliph arrives at Dehly. Nasir-ood-Deen Mahmood, the King's eldest son, dies in Bengal. The title and territory conferred on the King's youngest son. The King retakes Gualiar, which had fallen into the hands of the Hindoos — takes Bhilsa and Oojain — proceeds towards Mooltan — is taken ill on the road — returns to Dehly — his death. - - - - - 205

## ROOKN-OD-DEEN FEROZE

Ascends the throne — his dissipated and licentious character — permits his mother to exercise great cruelty. She murders the widows of the late king, and one of his sons. Distracted condition of the court. Pretenders to the throne. Confederacy of the great chiefs of the kingdom against the King — they assemble forces at Lahore. The King marches to oppose them — reaches Munsoopoor, where he is deserted by seven of his generals, who raise Ruzzea Begum, the King's sister, to the throne at Dehly. The King returns to his capital, but is seized by his officers, and delivered over to the new government. - - - - - 213



## SOOLTANA RUZEEA BEGUM.

Character of the Queen — her qualifications to reign superior to those of her brothers. The confederated army at Lahore marches against the Queen — her conduct on this occasion. Sows dissensions among the confederates — they begin to suspect each other, and separate — are attacked by the Queen's forces — many of the chiefs overtaken and executed. Khwaja Mehdy created minister, with the title of Nizam-ool-Moolk. Territorial limits — Punjab — Sind — Bengal. The Queen confers on Jumal-ood-Deen Yakoot, an Abyssinian officer, the dignity of Ameer-ool-Omra, chief of the nobles. Familiarity between the Queen and Yakoot. Jealousy of the chieftains. The governor of Lahore raises troops. The Queen marches to oppose him. He submits and is pardoned. Mullik Altoonia, governor of Bituhnda, revolts. The Queen proceeds to put down the insurrection. The Toorky chiefs mutiny. The favourite is slain, and the Queen delivered into the hands of her enemy, Mullik Altoonia. The Toorky officers return with the army to Dehly, and raise the Queen's brother Beiram to the throne. The Queen prevails on Mullik Altoonia to marry her, and defend her rights — they march towards Dehly, but are defeated by the new King's forces. The Queen and Mullik Altoonia again in the field — are defeated at Keituhl, by Mullik Eiz-ood-Deen Bulbun, and are both seized by the inhabitants of the country, and put to death. Reflections, by the author, on the fate of Sooltana Ruzeea Begum. - Page 217

## MOIZ-OOD-DEEN BEIRAM

Ascends the throne. Yekhtyar-ood-Deen Aluptugeen and Khwaja Mehdy assume great power. The King endeavours to procure their assassination in open court. Aluptugeen is killed. Khwaja Mehdy escapes with several wounds. A conspiracy against the King's life, discovered by himself. The persons concerned gradually removed from court, and assassinated on their own estates, according to secret orders from the King. Invasion of Punjab by the Moguls of Chungiz Khan. Lahore besieged. The minister sent with an army to oppose the invaders — measures adopted by him to seduce the army from their allegiance. The army, under the minister, marches to Dehly to dethrone the King. The citizens deliver the King over to his enemies — suffers death. - - - 223

## ALLA-OOD-DEEN MUSAOOD.

Attempt of Mallik Eiz-ood-Deen Bulbun, the elder, to seize the crown — is deposed on the same day, and Alla-ood-Deen Musaood, the son of Rookn-ood-Deen Feroze, is raised to the throne. Khwaja Mehdy, entitled Nizam-ool-Moolk, retains the office of minister, but is shortly after assassinated. An invasion of Moguls into Bengal, by the way of Thibet. Repulsed by Mullik Kurra Beg Teimoor, an officer sent from Dehly. The Moguls invade Oocha on the west. The King marches to oppose them — returns to Dehly — abandons himself to licentiousness — becomes very cruel. The nobles invite





the King's uncle, Nasir-ood-Deen Mahmood, from Byraich, to ascend the throne. Alla-ood-Deen Musaood is deposed and imprisoned — in which condition he dies. - - - Page 229

### NASIR-OOD-DEEN MAHMOOD.

Life of the King previously to his accession — his love of literature — his remarkable character. Gheias-ood-Deen Bulbun, the King's brother-in-law, appointed minister. Bulbun's nephew, Sheer Khan, nominated governor of the north-west provinces, to keep in check the Mogul incursions. The King transfers the whole weight of the government on his minister. The King proceeds to Mooltan. The minister attacks the Gukkurs for having united with the Moguls in their incursions. The Gukkurs defeated, and several thousands carried into slavery. Several of the ancient nobles holding estates in Punjab on feudal tenure directed to reside at court, while their sons are left in possession of them. The King returns to Dehly — proceeds to the Doab, lying between the Jumna and Ganges — reduces some Hindoo rajas — proceeds to Runtunbhore. The King recalls his brother Julal from Kunowj — the latter withdraws from the kingdom to Chittoor. The King espouses the daughter of his minister Bulbun. Eiz-ood-Deen Bulbun, another chief of the same tribe, is made governor of Oocha and Nagore — rebels — but is subsequently pardoned. The King besieges Nurwur, which is taken. Chundery and part of Malwa subdued and occupied by the King's troops. Sheer Khan, the minister's nephew, governor of Punjab, marches to Ghizny, and expels the Moguls. Oocha and Nagore made over to Sheer Khan. Imad-ood-Deen Zunjany intrigues against the minister Gheias-ood-Deen Bulbun, who retires to his estate at Hansy. Hansy taken from him. The ex-minister has recourse to arms — the nobles of the court support him — is restored to his office. Imad-ood-Deen Zunjany, ex-minister, rebels — is defeated, and suffers death. Kootloogh Khan in rebellion — is joined by the ruler of Sind — they are defeated by the minister. The ruler of Sind retires to his government, where he dies. Kootloogh Khan disappears. The Rajpoots of Mewat in insurrection — are attacked by the minister — desperate conflict. Mewatties subdued with heavy loss. 200 of their leaders put to death after being taken prisoners. An embassy is received from Hoolakoo, King of Persia. Splendid reception of the ambassador. Character of Nasir-ood-Deen — his death. - - - 233

### GHEIAS-OOD-DEEN BULBUN :

His early life and character — his conduct on his accession to the throne his repugnance to the employment of men of low origin — his court the resort of many of the princes and nobles expelled by Chungiz Khan and the Moguls from their own dominions — his encouragement of learned men. Description of his court and equipage. Singular instances of stern justice. Makes war on the Mewatties. 100,000 Mewatties put to death. The army employed to fell the forests of Mewat, which become good arable lands. The King marches an army to Lahore, and repairs the city-walls. Settles pensions on the old officers of the army. The King's nephew, Sheer



Khan, dies — is buried in a magnificent tomb at Bhutnere. Moguls invade the Punjab. The King's eldest son Mahomed opposes and defeats them — is made governor of Mooltan. Toghrul Khan, ruler of Bengal, revolts. An army is sent against him, which is defeated, and the general slain. The King proceeds in person to quell the revolt. Toghrul flies to Orissa — is pursued by the King's army, and slain. The King returns to Dehly, after an absence of three years. The Prince Mahomed comes to the capital — his father's advice to him. Moguls invade Punjab. The Prince marches against them — defeats them, but is himself killed in the action — his romantic gallantry — his character. The King's grief for the loss of his son. Appoints the Prince's son, Kei Khoosrow, to succeed him in Mooltan. The King's health gradually declines. Sends for his son Kurra Khan, governor of Bengal, who comes, but again quits the capital. The King makes his will in favour of his grandson Kei Khoosrow, governor of Mooltan. Death of Gheias-ood-Deen Bulbun. Mullik Fukhr-ood-Deen Kotwal opposes the succession of Kei Khoosrow, but raises Kei Kobad, the son of Kurra Khan, to the throne. - - - - - Page 247

### KEIKOBAD.

His person described — his propensities. Nizam-ood-Deen, the minister's son, forms a design on the throne — procures Kei Khoosrow, the King's cousin, to be murdered. Increasing power of Nizam-ood-Deen — cuts off several of the Mogul officers in the army, and seizes their property. The King refuses to listen to the complaints against Nizam-ood-Deen. Kurra Khan, the King's father, is induced to march from Bengal to assert his claim to the throne — abandons his title, but requests a meeting with his son. Description of the visit. Kurra Khan persuades his son to remove Nizam-ood-Deen from his presence. Nizam-ood-Deen appointed governor of Mooltan — delays his journey — the King procures him to be poisoned. New administration. The King falls sick. Two parties at court — the one composed of Moguls, the other of the family of Khiljy. The Moguls endeavour to seize the leader of the Khiljies — obtain possession of the Prince Keiommoors, an infant, the King's only son. Khiljies rescue the child, and expel the Moguls — their leader is slain. Julal-ood-Deen Khiljy, the chief of the opposite party, procures the assassination of the King in his sick bed. Ascends the throne. End of the dynasty of the Toorks of Ghoor. - 275

### JULAL-OD-DEEN FEROZE KHILJY.

Origin of the tribe of Khiljy. Julal-ood-Deen puts to death the Prince Keiommoors. Measures taken to form a new ministry. The King affects remorse for his conduct, and respect for the late dynasty. Manners of the court. Encouragement to men of letters. A relative of the late King sets up claims to the throne — is defeated, but pardoned, and an estate conferred on him. The King's lenity reproved by his clansmen — its ill effects. Arrival of one Siddy Mowla, a religious fanatic — engages in a conspiracy against the King. Trial and execution of Siddy Mowla. Public and domestic calamities of this period ascribed, by the writers of the times, to arise out of the



death of Siddy Mowla. Revolt at Runtunbhore. The King marches against it—relinquishes the siege—is reproached by his minister. 100,000 Moguls invade Hindoostan—are defeated by the King in person. The Moguls suffered to retreat without molestation. Oghloo Khan and 3000 Moguls enter the King's service, and embrace the faith of Islam. Quarters in the city of Dehly assigned to them. Mogulpooora built. Mullik Alla-ood-Deen, the King's nephew, takes Bhilsa, in Malwa—receives great honours, and addition to his estates—leads the first Mahomedan army into the Dekkan. Dewgur besieged. The Raja pays tribute. Return of Alla-ood-Deen—good conduct of his army in its retreat. The King is led to suspect that Alla-ood-Deen has designs on the throne—is warned both by his Queen and his minister against him. The King marches to Gualiar to meet his nephew, and to ascertain his real views—is deceived by Alla-ood-Deen—retires to Dehly. Alla-ood-Deen leads his army to his estate of Kurra. Almas Beg, the brother of Alla-ood-Deen, employed by him to effect a reconciliation, and to bring the King to Kurra. Julal-ood-Deen proceeds to meet his nephew—is assassinated. - - - Page 285

#### ALLA-OOD-DEEN KHILJY.

Consternation at Dehly. The Dowager-queen elevates her youngest son to the throne. Measures taken by Alla-ood-Deen to strengthen his party—his profuse liberality to all classes. The Queen-dowager invites her eldest son, governor of Mooltan, to repair to Dehly; but he declines the contest with Alla-ood-Deen, who arrives at the capital. The young King and his mother fly to Mooltan. Alla-ood-Deen proclaimed King in Dehly—entertains the people with public festivities—becomes popular—forms a new administration of the most able men of the state—gives a donation of six months' pay to the army. Sends his brother to attack the princes in Mooltan—they surrender under the most sacred promises of kind treatment—are brought to Dehly, and all the males are deprived of sight by the King's orders, and subsequently put to death. The Queen-dowager and the females are confined in Dehly. Moguls invade India—are defeated by the King's brother, with the loss of 12,000 men. Guzerat invaded, and partially conquered. Mutiny in the Guzerat army. Defection of Mahomed Mogul—takes refuge with the Raja of Runtunbhore. Mogul invasion repulsed by Zuffur Khan. Another invasion, by 200,000 men—reaches Dehly. Great exertions of the King. Moguls defeated. Zuffur Khan killed. Plot to assassinate the King, who is severely wounded, and left for dead. The King's great presence of mind, and good conduct. The assassin killed. Plot to raise a king in Dehly discovered and put down. The King's uneasiness. Internal regulations in all branches of his government. Sends armies to Chittoor on the west, and to Tulingana on the south. Mogul invasion of 120,000 men—reaches Dehly without a check. The Moguls withdraw suddenly. The King frames a scheme of finance. Regulates the price of all articles. Famine ensues. Another Mogul invasion. Moguls cut off in their retreat. The King sends armies to Guzerat, Malwa, and the Deccan. Success of his generals, particularly Mullik Kalsoor, in the Deccan. Capture of Kowul Devy—also of her daughter Dewul





Devy. Siege of Jalwar. Massacre of the Moguls in Dehly, by the King's orders. Flourishing condition of the empire under Alla-ood-Deen. The King becomes suspicious of his sons, and confines them. Misfortunes in the empire. Dissensions in the provinces. Revolution in the Deccan. Death of the King. - - - Page 321

### OOMUR KHILJY.

Mullik Kafoor produces a spurious testament of the King, nominating his youngest son, Oomur Khan, his successor, and appointing Mullik Kafoor protector, during his minority. Mullik Kafoor procures the King's eldest sons, Khizr Khan and Shady Khan, to be blinded, and another son, Moobarik, is imprisoned for the same purpose. Mullik Kafoor espouses the mother of the young King. Plot of the officers of the guards to kill the protector. Mullik Kafoor is assassinated. The Prince Moobarik is raised to the throne. The young King, Oomur Khan, is deprived of eyesight, and confined for life in the fort of Gualiar. - - - 383

### MOOBARIK KHILJY.

The officers of the guards, who had cleared the way for the King's accession, are put to death. The King disgusts his nobles by raising low persons to high dignities. One Mullik Khoosrow, a Hindoo of the lowest origin, is enrolled among the nobility, and is appointed to the command of the army. The King indiscriminately orders the gates of the prisons to be thrown open, by which 17,000 persons are set free—he abolishes all the regulations regarding trade introduced by his father—he abandons himself to licentiousness, and the most degrading vices. The King sends an army to Guzerat, and marches in person to the Deccan—sends Mullik Khoosrow, with the main body of the army, towards Malabar, and returns to Dehly. A plot discovered against the King's life. The leader of the conspiracy, a cousin of the King, suffers death. The princes at Gualiar are also murdered, and the widow of one of them is brought to Dehly, and placed in the King's haram. The King becomes totally regardless of all decency in his licentiousness and vices. Mullik Khoosrow returns from the Deccan. The King goes forth to meet him—embraces him publicly. Khoosrow aims at the throne. Plot to murder the King publicly talked of. The King warned by his tutor—neglects the admonition—is murdered by Mullik Khoosrow. - 386

### GHEIAS-OD-DEEN TOGHLUK.

New ministry. The King's eldest son is sent with an army to Tulin-gana. Wurungole besieged. Disaffection of the officers. Dispersion of the troops. Retreat of the Prince to Dehly. A new army collected. The Prince proceeds a second time to Wurungole, which is taken. The Raja and his family sent to Dehly. The Prince proceeds to Jajnuggur—returns to Wurungole, and proceeds to Dehly. The King leaves his son in Dehly, and proceeds to Bengal—invades Tirhool—returns towards Dehly—is met by his son at Afghanpoor. A temporary building is erected by the Prince for the King's reception. The building gives way, and the King and some of his attendants are killed. - - - 401





## MAHOMED TOGHLUK.

The Prince, Aluf Khan, ascends the throne, and assumes the title of Mahomed. Invasion of the Choghtay Tartars, under Toormooshreen Khan. Expeditions from Dehly into the Deccan. Disaffection throughout the kingdom. The army mutinies. Expedients to recruit the King's finances — they fail. The King sends an army to invade China — its total destruction. Insurrection in the Deccan by the King's nephew — he is delivered up by the Raja, Bilal Dew, and suffers a cruel death. The King makes Dewgur his capital, and causes it to be called Dowlutabad. Compels the inhabitants of Dehly to occupy Dowlutabad. Insurrection in Mooltan. Dehly repopled. Invasion of Punjab by the Afghans. Famine in Dehly. The Gukkurs overrun Punjab. Revolt in Sumbhul. Confederacy of the Hindoos in the Deccan. Revolt of the King's troops in the Deccan. Revolt in Malwa. Revolt in Guzerat. Death of the King from a surfeit of fish. - - - Page 409

## FEROZE TOGHLUK.

Mutiny in the army. The Mogul troops plunder the treasury. Feroze, the King's cousin, is raised to the throne in the camp — his claim disputed at Dehly — but is subsequently acknowledged. The independence of the Deccan and Bengal acknowledged by the reception of ambassadors. War with Bengal. The Dehly army proceeds to Jajunggur, in Orissa. The King's eldest son, Mahomed, suspected of treason. The King reconciled to him — resigns the government into his hands. A governor is sent to Guzerat, who is refused admittance. A conspiracy formed to depose the new King, who is besieged in his capital. The old King is brought out by the populace, the new King expelled. The Prince Gheias-ood-Deen is raised to the throne. Death of Feroze Toghluk at the age of 90 — his character. The public works executed during his reign. - - - 444

## GHEIAS-OOD-DEEN TOGHLUK.

The King forms a new ministry — sends a force to attack the Prince Mahomed Khan. The King's brother and cousins fly from Dehly, owing to apprehension of his jealousy and cruelty — they form an insurrection, and return with an army to the capital. Death of some of the King's adherents. The King's death. - - - 466

## ABOO BUKR TOGHLUK.

Aboo Bukr, the son of the Prince Zuffer Khan, the third son of Feroze Toghluk, is raised to the throne. The Ameer Judeeda, or Mogul officers, refuse to acknowledge Aboo Bukr — they rise on his minister and slay him, and invite the exiled Prince, Mahomed Khan, to urge his pretensions to the throne. Mahomed arrives — defeats the King, and ascends the throne a second time. - - - 468

## NASIR-OOD-DEEN MAHOMED TOGHLUK II.

Events which preceded the King's accession. Contests between the two Kings. Nasir-ood-Deen Mahomed occupies Dehly twice, but is





expelled — succeeds the third time in driving out Aboo Bukr, who is eventually taken in battle, and confined for life. Insurrection in Guzerat. Furhut-ool-Moolk sent to quell it — proceeds thither, and proclaims himself king. Islam Khan created minister — is accused by Khwaja Jehan of treason, and suffers death. Khwaja Jehan created minister. The King marches against Bahadur Nahir of Mewat. Sheikha Gukkur takes Lahore. The King's illness, and death — is succeeded by his son Hoomayoon, who dies after a short reign of 40 days. - - - - - Page 470

### MAHMOOD TOGHLUK.

The minister, Khwaja Jehan, proceeds to Joonpoor, and establishes his independence. Sarung Khan, viceroy of Mooltan, defeats the Gukkurs — recovers Lahore out of their hands, and becomes independent at Depalpoor. His brother, Mulloo Yekbal Khan, creates a revolt in the capital. The inhabitants take opposite sides. Three parties in Dehly, each supporting a king. Civil war in the capital for three years. All the provinces become independent. Invasion of India by Teimoor (or Tamerlane). - - - - - 478

### INVASION OF TEIMOOR (OR TAMERLANE).

Teimoor crosses the Indus, and proceeds by Toolumba to Mooltan, where he is joined by his grandson, Peer Mahomed. Proceeds to Bhutnere, which he reduces. Marches by Paniput to Dehly. Reconnoitres the city with a small division of troops — is attacked, but repulses the Indians. The Indian captives, to the number of 100,000, put to death by his order. Battle of Dehly. The Indians defeated, and their King, Mahmood Toghluk, flies. Contribution laid on Dehly — causes resistance. Massacre and sack of Dehly. Teimoor retreats, after appointing Khizr Khan, an Indian chief, his deputy. Noosrut Shah enters Dehly, and expels Mulloo Yekbal Khan. Noosrut Shah subsequently expelled by Mulloo Yekbal Khan. The territory of Dehly confined to a few villages. Seven independent kingdoms established on the ruins of the Dehly monarchy. Mahmood Toghluk returns to Dehly — retires on a pension. Mulloo Yekbal Khan attacks Khizr Khan, Teimoor's deputy — is killed in battle. Khizr Khan arrives at Dehly. - - - - - 495

### SYUD KHIZR KHAN:

His origin — assumes the reins of government, but disclaims the title of King — forms a new ministry — causes the Khootta, or public prayers, to be read, and coins to be struck in the name of Teimoor — endeavours to re-establish the authority of the Dehly state — recovers great part of the Dooab. The governor of Surhind assassinated, and one Mullik Toghan Toork becomes master of the place — is expelled by the minister, Zeeruk Khan. Khizr Khan proceeds by the route of Byana to Gualiar. Mullik Toghan returns to attack Surhind — is repulsed, and flies — is overtaken, and compelled to pay a fine. Toghan is permitted to retain possession of Jalendur. Khizr Khan sends an army against Kutehr. An impostor, assuming the name of Sarung Khan, the late brother of





Yekbal Khan, collects forces at Machiwara — is defeated — joins Mullik Toghan, who espouses his cause. On discovering that he has wealth, Mullik Toghan puts him to death. Mullik Toghan ravages Surhind, but is defeated, and expelled the kingdom. Khizr Khan taken ill — dies — his character. Tokens of the people's regard. Page 506

### SYUD MOOBARIK.

Succeeds his father. Insurrection in Punjab suppressed. The minister appointed governor. Survur-ool-Moolk created vizier. New insurrection in Punjab. The King of Malwa declares war against Dehly, and lays siege to Gualiar — is compelled to retreat. Insurrection in Mewat suppressed. The King proceeds to Byana. The King of Joonpoor makes war with the ruler of Kalpy. The latter is assisted by the King of Dehly. The rulers of Byana, Mewat, and Surhind, in open rebellion against the Dehly government. Byana and Mewat reduced to obedience. The ruler of Surhind invites the Moguls from Kabul to aid him. The King of Dehly retires from Surhind to Dehly. The Moguls are attacked, and totally routed. Revolt in Punjab. The King's governor taken prisoner. The King proceeds in person, and recovers Punjab. Appoints a new governor. Lahore taken by the Moguls and Gukkurs. Mullik Sikundur appointed generalissimo — expels the Moguls and Gukkurs, and returns to court. The King becomes jealous of his minister. The latter apprehensive of the King, causes him to be assassinated. - 515

### SYUD MAHOMED,

The King's son, is raised to the throne by the minister. The King's murderers are created governors of provinces. Disaffection of the officers. Insurrection in Sumbhul. Kaly Khan sent to suppress it — he joins the insurgents, and marches to the capital. The minister is slain. Kaly Khan minister. The murderers of the late King punished. Rebellion in Mooltan. Bheilole Khan Lody assumes independence in Lahore. Defeats the King's troops sent against him. Insurrection in all quarters. The King of Joonpoor seizes some of the King's districts. The King of Malwa leads an army against Dehly. Bheilole Khan Lody is called in to assist the King. The Malwa army retreats. Disagreement between the King and Bheilole Lody — the latter quits the court — returns and besieges Dehly for six months. The King falls sick — his death. - 532

### SYUD ALLA-OD-DEEN,

The son of the late King, ascends the throne — proceeds to reduce Byana — retreats to Dehly — falls into contempt. Interesting account of the Mahomedan rule in India. The territorial limits of each principality described. The King removes his court to Budaoon — attempts to put his minister to death. The latter flies to Dehly, and invites Bheilole Lody to occupy it. Bheilole arrives — deceives the King as to his motive — is adopted by the King as his heir — Alla-ood-Deen abdicates his throne — and is content to live at Budaoon. - 540





## BHEILOLE LODY AFGHAN.

Origin of the power of Bheilole — permits Humeed Khan, the late King's minister, to resume his functions — at length he adopts a mode of seizing his person, without causing bloodshed, and compels him to withdraw from public life. The chiefs of the petty principalities around Dehly refuse to acknowledge Bheilole Lody. Bheilole establishes his supremacy over all but the state of Joonpoor, with which he contends during the reign of three kings, and eventually conquers it. Bheilole proceeds to Gualiar — falls sick — returns towards Dehly — anticipates his death — divides his kingdom into chiefships — his son, Nizam Khan, is nominated his successor: — The kingdom of Joonpoor is conferred on his son Barbik — Kurra Manukpoor is granted to Alum — Bhyraich to his nephew Kala P'har — Luknow and Kalpy are bestowed on a relative, Azim Hoomayoon — Dehly, and the rest of the territory, belong to his Son and successor, Nizam. Bheilole dies on his journey to Dehly, after a reign of 58 years. His character. Description of his government. - - - - - Page 544

## SIKUNDUR LODY AFGHAN.

The Afghan chiefs raise Nizam Khan to the throne, under the title of Sikundur. Eesa Khan refuses at first to acknowledge Sikundur, but does so in the end — he revolts, and is killed in battle. Barbik Khan refuses obedience — he is defeated — is reinstated in his government of Joonpoor — his bad administration — is eventually removed. Efforts made by Hoossein Shah Shurky to recover Joonpoor defeated. Sikundur pursues Hoossein Shah to Bengal — invades Punna and Banda — proceeds to Dholpoor and Gualiar — receives submission from the Rajas of both places — subsequently takes Dholpoor. An earthquake in Agra. Gives encouragement to the son of the King of Malwa to make over Chundery to him — obtains possession of Chundery. Endeavours to lay hold on Runtunbhore, but fails. Summons an army to collect at Agra for the siege of Gualiar. The King is taken ill, and dies — his character — his zeal for the Mahomedan religion. - - - - - 563

## IBRAHIM LODY AFGHAN.

Ibrahim offends his countrymen by his avowed indifference to them. The King's brother Julal, governor of Kalpy, proceeds to Joonpoor, and assumes the title of King. He is defeated, and flies to Gualiar. Gualiar besieged. The Raja dies. Julal flies to Malwa, and eventually to Gondwara, where he is seized, and delivered over to the King. Julal suffers death. Gualiar taken. The Afghan chiefs rebel in several quarters. The King's cruelty. All the country east of the Ganges occupied by the son of Duria Khan Lohany, who assumes the title of Mahomed Shah. Dowlut Khan Lody, governor of Lahore, rebels — invites Babur from Kabul to invade India. Babur's first attempt, accompanied by Alla-ood-Deen Lody, the King's brother, fails. Babur invades India in person. Ibrahim opposes him — is defeated, and slain. End of the Afghan dynasty. - - - - - 590

A Comparative View of the Chronological Events of Europe and those connected with the Mahomedan Power in India. - - - - - 601





THE  
LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

---

IN the perusal of a history in which the author in many instances writes from personal observation, and amid scenes wherein he is himself an actor, it is always pleasing to have some account of his life: to know at least whence he came, who he was, in what age he lived, and what was his fate. It would be peculiarly interesting had we the means of developing all these particulars regarding Ferishta; but his modesty has prevented our knowing half as much of him as we could wish; and it is to be regretted, that events, of which we have only a slender account, have combined to leave us almost without a trace of the end of this excellent historian. From the <sup>reputation</sup> ~~reputation~~ he occasionally makes of himself, in order to verify his narrative, we learn that Mahomed Kasim, surnamed Ferishta, was born at Astrabad, on the border of the Caspian sea; that he was the son of Gholam Ally Hindoo Shah, a learned man, who, quitting his native country, travelled into India, and eventually reached Ahmudnuggur in the Deccan, during the reign of Moortuza Nizam Shah. Ferishta has left us in ignorance of the





precise date of his birth ; but as he states that he had only attained his twelfth year when he reached Ahmudnuggur, and that he was a fellow-student with the young Prince Meeran Hoossein Nizam Shah, who deposed his father at the age of sixteen, in the year 1587, it is fair to conclude that our author was but little older than this Prince ; and we may therefore assume that he was born about the year 1570. Gholam Ally Hindoo Shah, the father of Ferishta, was selected, on account of his erudition, to instruct the Prince Meeran Hoossein in the Persian language, and it seems probable that the former died at Ahmudnuggur not long after his arrival there. Ferishta was thus left an orphan in his youth ; but the introduction which his father's acquirements had procured for him at court, secured to his son the patronage and favour of the King Moortuza Nizam Shah, so that we find him on the day his royal master was dethroned holding the office of captain of the guard. On this occasion, he only escaped the common fate of the King's attendants owing to the Prince Meeran Hoossein recognising him, and personally interposing to save his life. Meeran Hoossein was himself ~~murdered~~ and murdered in less than a year. Ferishta, then aged seventeen, appears to have taken no active part in the revolutions which succeeded the death of his patron. His religious persuasion (he being a Sheea) prevented his having many friends among the stronger party at court, and this circumstance naturally made him anxious to avoid the scenes which were likely to ensue ; so that we find him not long after quitting Ahmud-





nuggur, and proceeding to the neighbouring court of Beejapoor.

According to his own statement, he reached that city in the year 1589, and was kindly received by the minister and regent Dilawur Khan, who introduced him to the King Ibrahim Adil Shah II. From the station Ferishta filled under Moortuza Nizam Shah, it seems likely that he entered the service of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. in a military capacity; a supposition which is rather confirmed by the mention he makes of himself immediately after his arrival at Beejapoor. Scarcely had he reached that capital, when Dilawur Khan induced the young King to take the field in support of Boorhan Nizam Shah, the legitimate sovereign of Ahmudnuggur, against an usurper named Jumal Khan, a person who at the same time wielded the sceptre, and pretended to work miracles as the leader of a new religious sect. The regent of Beejapoor was as anxious to bring the enemy to action as the young King Ibrahim was desirous to delay, until Boorhan Nizam Shah should bring his forces into the field.\* Jumal Khan, however, at the head of the troops of Ahmudnuggur, advanced by the route of Purenda towards Beejapoor; and Dilawur Khan, contrary to the King's commands, attacked him in the vicinity of the Bheema river. During the action, several Beejapoor chiefs of distinction deserted Dilawur

\* This difference of opinion between Ibrahim Adil Shah and his minister produced two factions, and was attended with serious consequences.





Khan, and returned to Darasun, a spot situated at the junction of the Sena and Bheema rivers, where the King remained encamped. Dilawur Khan was defeated, and the Beejapoor army retreated during the night to Shahdoorg. Ferishta modestly remarks; — “The wounds which I received during the action prevented my travelling, and I fell a prisoner into the hands of Jumal Khan, but afterwards effected my escape;” so that when Jumal Khan was compelled to fall back to oppose Boorhan Nizam Shah, now in the field on the north, Ferishta was enabled to rejoin the Beejapoor army. On the retreat of Jumal Khan, the Beejapoor troops pursued him for nearly one hundred and sixty miles, as far as the Rohunkehra Ghat, when a second disagreement took place between the King and his minister Dilawur Khan. A great coolness had subsisted between them ever since the battle of Darasun, and this subsequent difference determined the King to free himself from Dilawur Khan’s trammels; but the attachment of the royal household servants and the body-guard to the minister rendered such a project exceedingly difficult. At length, however, the King gained over Ein-ool-Moolk Geelany, whose division was encamped at the distance of a mile from the regiment, to support him.

The King, having mounted his horse secretly, left his tent to proceed to Ein-ool-Moolk’s camp, when his foster-brother Elias Khan, who was on duty, perceiving him, ran up, and asked whither he was going. He replied, “Ask no questions; but if you choose to accompany me,





“do so.” Elias Khan instantly followed with a hundred horsemen; and during the night several chieftains, together with about three thousand men, joined him also. “Among this number,” says Ferishta, “was the author of this history.” Dilawur Khan in vain endeavoured to regain his power, but was compelled to fly to Ahmudnuggur.

No further mention is made of himself by Ferishta for several years; and it appears likely, that shortly after this period he commenced the compilation of his history, in furtherance of which, he observes, his patron, Ibrahim Adil Shah, spared no expense to procure the most ample materials. But of the thirty-four standard books mentioned as the sources whence he drew his information, besides twenty others alluded to in his history, very few are now extant. Ferishta seems to have finished his account of the Beejapoor kings in 1596, at the age of twenty-six, and the remaining portions of his work must have been composed in the few following years. At the age of thirty-four, he escorted the Princess Begum Sooltana from Beejapoor to Ahmudnuggur, was present at her nuptials with the Prince Daniel Mirza, at Moongy Peitun in 1604, and “attended her palanquin” as far as Boorhanpoor in Kandeish, the capital of her husband’s government.

After his return to Beejapoor, he was deputed on a mission to the Great Mogul Jehangeer, the successor of Akbur. The latter prince is stated to have died of grief on hearing of the death of his son Daniel, who did not long survive his mar-



riage with the Beejapoor princess. Ferishta overtook the court of Jehangéer near Lahore, on his route to Kashmeer, in the year 1606; and although our author does not mention the object of his mission, yet knowing as we do the connection which subsisted between the two families, and that Jehangéer had lately ascended the throne, it may be fairly inferred that Ferishta was selected as one of the most accomplished persons of the Beejapoor court, to convey his sovereign's condolence on the loss of a father, and also his congratulation to Jehangéer on his accession to the throne of the most potent kingdom in the East. \*

From the work being sometimes denominated *Nowrus Nama*, we are led to suppose it was finished during the residence of Ibrahim Adil Shah in his new capital, styled *Nowrus*, which he commenced building in 1599; and Ferishta makes mention of the existence of the Portuguese and the English factories at Surat, in the year 1611, about which time his work was probably brought to a close, when he had attained his forty-first year; and the following reasons lead to the supposition that he died shortly after. Owing to some superstitious fancy, Ibrahim Adil Shah was induced to remove his court from his capital, after reigning thirty-two years, and he selected the village of *Torgha*, situated about three miles due west of Beejapoor, for the site of the new town, which he denominated *Nowrus* (*Novel*), a favourite appel-

\* That admirable traveller, Bernier, must have been in the camp at the same time.





lation given at the time to a new coin struck on the occasion, and which soon became a familiar term at court for all the new fashions, thus accounting for a work like that of Ferishta being so denominated. Ibrahim Adil Shah abandoned Nowrus in a few years, and returned to reside permanently at Beejapoor, where he died in the year 1626, fifteen years after we have any traces of Ferishta. The fashion which pervaded the court of Beejapoor for fine buildings appears to have prevailed most about this period; and the superb mosque, calculated to contain five thousand persons kneeling, built by his uncle Ally Adil Shah I., probably gave rise to the taste which produced those superb works now remaining as monuments of the magnificence of the Beejapoor court. The palace of Kamil Khan the Regent; the mosque and reservoir of Chand Beeby; the chaste and beautiful tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah II., the patron of Ferishta; and the mausoleum over his son Mahomed, whose cupola exceeds in diameter that of St. Paul's, being inferior in size only to that of St. Peter's at Rome, are now standing and in good repair; and, together with the numerous fine edifices which are scattered for miles over the plain, afford ample proofs of the splendour of the times. Had Ferishta lived long after completing his history, considering the distinction which he had attained at court, it seems probable we should have known more of him, either as a minister or as an author. We may conclude, also, that he would have procured and completed the history of the Golconda





sovereigns now extant, to which he alludes, but which he had then failed in obtaining; and also that of Khoosrow Shah of Budukhshan, which he promised to write. Had he died at Beejapoor after the return of the court, it is probable so eminent a person would not have been denied some mausoleum to commemorate his name. It seems, therefore, extremely likely that the death of our author occurred during the residence of the court at Nowrus, as, subsequently to the abandonment of that city, its buildings fell so rapidly to decay, that, with the exception of a part of the uncompleted wall, and some few ruins of palaces, little remains that is worthy of notice.

The only monument, therefore, of this industrious historian is to be found in his works, of which the following pages are a translation.





## THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

---

MAHOMED KASIM HINDOO SHAH, surnamed Ferishta, the most humble of the subjects of this realm, begs to state to the learned, that in his youthful days he was early inspired with a desire of compiling a history of the conquests of Islam in Hind, and of giving some account of the holy personages who have flourished in this country; but being unable to procure the materials necessary for this purpose at Ahmudnuggur, where he then resided, his wish was not fulfilled, when in the year 998 (A. D. 1589) he proceeded from that city to Beejapoor, and was introduced to the prince who then filled the throne of the latter kingdom. That monarch devoted much of his time to the study of history, and frequently heaped favours on this author, urging him to complete the object which had ever been uppermost in his mind.

In order to effect this end, he was directed to obtain historical works from all quarters; and in a short time a vast collection of materials was





brought together and minutely examined. Of these not one work contained all the information which was required; for, though the history of Nizam-ood-Deen Ahmud Bukhsby embraces a great portion of the period alluded to, it was found so defective in some parts, that the author even was capable of supplying many of the deficiencies from his personal knowledge alone. The desire, therefore, of becoming the historian of the rise of the Mahomedan power in India more and more filled the writer's mind. He, in consequence, began to arrange his materials; and having, in the course of time, brought his task to a close, he presented it in the year 1018 (A.D. 1609), under the title of "The History of Ferishta," to his revered monarch, to whom his labours are thus humbly dedicated.

As the author conceives it would be highly unbecoming in him to make comments on those writers who have touched on the same subjects, and who have drawn their mantles over their heads, and sunk into the slumber of the tomb, he places the finger of silence on his lips, and is dumb as to their imperfections. He leaves his readers to judge of *his* work for themselves; begging them to understand, that the height of his ambition amounts only to the desire that his history may rank in comparison with theirs, as the Caaba at Mecca does with the holy Temple of Jerusalem, and as Ally ranks with the prophet Mahomed.





The author's fervent hope is, that these simple and unadorned annals, founded on truth, but devoid of all pretension to elegance of style, or beauty of composition, may be acceptable to the Prince to whom they are dedicated; and that the contents of these volumes may be disseminated far and wide over the regions of the earth.

---

In the compilation of this work the following original manuscripts were consulted:—

1. Turjooma Yemuny.
2. Zein-ool-Akhbar.
3. Taj-ool-Maasir.
4. Moolhikat Sheikh Ein-ood-Deen of Beejapoor.
5. Tubkat-i-Nasiry.
6. History of Feroze Shah.
7. Victories of Feroze Shah.
8. Commentaries of Babur.
9. Commentaries of Hoomayoon.
10. History of Moobarik Shah.
11. Another History of Moobarik Shah.
12. Bahmun Nama, an heroic Poem, by Sheikh Azoory.
13. Tareekh Bina-i-Gety.
14. Siraj-oot-Tareekh Bahmuny, by Moolla Mahomed Lary.
15. Tohfut-oos-Sulateen Bahmuny, by Moolla Dawood Bidry.
16. History of One thousand Years, by Moolla Ahmud of Nineveh.
17. Rozut-oos-Suffa.
18. Hubeeb-oos-Seer.
19. History, by Hajy Mahomed Kundahry.





## THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

20. Tubkat Mahmood Shah of Guzerat, by Nuseer Shah.
21. Memoirs of the Reign of Mahmood Shah of Guzerat.
22. History of Bahadur Shah of Guzerat.
23. History of Moozuffur Shah of Guzerat.
24. Another History of Moozuffur Shah of Guzerat.
25. History of Mahmood the Great of Mando.
26. History of Mahmood the Lesser of Mando.
27. History, by Nizam-ood-Deen Ahmud Bukhshy.
28. History of Bengal.
29. History of Sind.
30. History of Kashmeer.
31. Fowayid-ool-Fowad.
32. Kheir-ool-Mujalis.
33. History of Kootb Shah.
34. Sir-ool-Aarifeen, by Sheikh Jumal, the Poet.
35. Nooska Kootby.\*

\* Besides the works specified in the author's preface, quotations are made from the following in the body of the work ; viz.

1. Saky Nama.
2. Towareekh Ahmud Oolla Moostowfy.
3. Towareekh Murihaj-ood-Siraj Joorjany.
4. Jama-ool-Hikayat.
5. Maasir-ool-Moolook.
6. Futtooh-ool-Bulad.
7. Travels of Abool Nusr Nuskatty.
8. Travels of Abool Fuzeel.
9. Futtooh-ood-Sulateen.
10. Towareekh Ghoory, by Fukhr-ood-Deen Moobarik Shah Lody.
11. Towareekh Sheikh Fureed-ood-Deen Attar.
12. Zein-ool-Maasir.
13. Goolistan of Sady.
14. Towareekh Goozedn.

} Both these works give  
account of Som-  
nat.





The work is divided into an introduction, twelve chapters, and a conclusion.

The Introduction treats of the Progress of Mahomedism in India.

Chapter I. The Kings of Ghizny and Lahore.

II. The Kings of Dehly.

III. The Kings of the Deccan.

IV. The Kings of Guzerat.

V. The Kings of Malwa.

VI. The Kings of Kandeish.

VII. The Kings of Bengal and Behar.

VIII. The Kings of Mooltan.

IX. The Rulers of Sind.

X. The Kings of Kashmeer.

XI. An Account of Malabar.

XII. An Account of the Saints of India.

Conclusion : giving some Account of the Geography and Climate of India.

---

15. Mukhzun-ool-Asrar, by Sheikh Nizamy, dedicated to Sooltan Beiram Bin Musaoood Ghiznevy.

16. Kuleel-oo-Dumna, called also Anwur Soheily.

17. Towareekh Jehan Ara, by Kazy Ahmud Ghufarry.

18. Huj-Nama.

19. Khoolasut-ool-Insha.

20. Rozut-ool-Insha.





CSL

## INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

ON

## THE HINDOOS.

THE Mahabharut is the most celebrated historical work among the Hindoos.) It was translated from the original Sanscrit into Persian verse, by Sheikh Abool Fuzl, the son of Sheikh Mobarik, by order of Akbur Padshah, and it consists of more than 100,000 couplets. Mahomed Kasim Ferishta, the author of this work, having made an abstract of that translation, has availed himself of it to form the introductory part of this history.

The philosophers and sages of India have related the formation of this earth differently, according to their own notions. Thirteen various accounts are given in the Mahabharut alone, not one of which is sufficiently satisfactory to induce us to adopt it in preference to another. (The Hindoos divide time into four ages: 1st, Sutyoo; 2d, Tritayoo; 3d, Duwapuryoo; 4th, Kulyoo; and they assert, that the four ages continue in succession to all eternity; the present being the Kulyoo, which when at an end, the Sutyoo will re-commence.) The earth, therefore, is by them





deemed eternal, without beginning and without end : though some brahmins assert, that this world will have an end, and that a judgment-day will come.

The Sutyooḡ is said to have lasted during a period of 1,728,000 years ; when virtue and truth prevailed, and man lived 100,000 years.

The Tritayooḡ is a period of 1,296,000 years ; three parts of the creation, during that time, obeyed the word of God, and the life of man was 10,000 years.

The Dwapuryooḡ is a period of 864,000 years ; during which half of the creation was wicked, and man only lived 1000 years.

The Kulyooḡ is a period of 432,000 years. Men, in this period, became sinful ; only one quarter of the human race followed the dictates of God, and the life of man was curtailed to 100 years. According to the Hindoo account, in the present year (1015 of the Hijra), 4684 years of the Kulyooḡ have elapsed. \*

In the beginning, God created the four elements ; besides which the Hindoos reckon the æther as a fifth element ; and after that, according to some accounts, he created man, whom he called Brumma ; to whom he gave the power of creating every living

\* It may be useful to state, that the Yooḡs progress in an arithmetical ratio of 1, 2, 3, 4, from the smallest to the greatest number, and are divisible both by the common Indian cycle of 60 years, which is the usual divisor of time among them, as also by the figure 9, which is applicable both to time and things. These observations are intended to convey to the reader's mind the notion that the extravagancy of the Hindoo calculations are not without method, and require only the key to become intelligible and within the limits of our belief. This is not the place to discuss a question which would fill a volume.





thing. The Hindoos are of opinion, that the æther, which they consider an element, is immaterial; that air only moves round the earth; that the planets, which are emanations from the Deity, have appeared on earth as men; who, after terrestrial mortality, are translated into heaven, in reward of their holy works on earth, by which they approximate so nearly to the Divinity in excellence, as to partake of his glory. It would appear from some of their books, that they consider the firmament itself as the divine essence.

(Brahma, in virtue of the power vested in him, created four tribes of the human race; viz. 1st, Brahman; 2d, Kshetry; 3d, Byse; and, 4th, Soodr. The first was charged with the worship of the divinity, and the instruction of the human species. The second was appointed to rule over mankind. The third was required to plough the ground, and perform all sorts of handicraft. The fourth was doomed to be servile to the other three tribes. Brahma then wrote the book to direct mankind, which he called Veda.) This is a work on theology, composed of 100,000 slogs; each slog or couplet being four churun, each churun or verse containing not more than 26 or less than 21 letters. Brahma lived 100 years of the sutyoog, each year containing 360 days, each day being 4000 years of the present age, and each night the same. The brahmins unanimously agree, that there is but one Brahma; that he has appeared 1001 times; and of the life of the present Brahma 50 years and half a day have elapsed, and the other half is now in progress.





It is related, that in the latter end of the Dwaparyoog, in the city of Hustnapoor \*, Raja Bhurt, of the tribe of Kshetry, sat on the throne; after whom, seven rajas lineally descended from him reigned. The eighth was named Kooroo, and the Koorooket, or field of Tahnesur, is called after him. His descendants are denominated Kooroos. This dynasty reigned for six generations, till the accession of Veechitrveera Tej Raja, of the same line. He had two sons, the one D'hertrashtra, the Conqueror, and the other Pundoo (the Fair †); but the former, being blind, was put aside (although the elder), and his younger brother Pundoo sat on the throne, from whom is sprung the Pandoo dynasty. Pundoo left five sons; Yoodishteer (the Bold), called also Dhurma Raja; Bheema, and Arjoon, all born of one mother, called Koonty; while Nukool and Sahadeva were born of Madry. D'hertrashtra had 101 sons, 100 born of a daughter of the Raja Gand'har, the eldest of whom was called Dooryodhun, and another son called Yooyoocha, born of a plebeian's daughter. From the descendants of D'hertrashtra are the Kooroo tribe; while the descendants of his younger brother, Pundoo, are called Pandoos. Upon the death of Pundoo, D'hertrashtra, notwithstanding the circumstance of his blindness, was proclaimed raja, and his eldest son, Dooryodhun, became regent; and entertaining a jealousy of his cousins (the five Pandoos), he determined to put them to death. D'hertrashtra, too, was not without his ap-

\* A town of this name still exists about 45 miles N. E. of Dehly.

† The word signifies, literally, *yellow*.





prehensions from his nephews, the Pandoos, whom he commanded to build their houses outside of the town, in order to prevent family disputes. Dooryodhun bribed the architects to construct the houses with large quantities of pitch and bitumen, so that they might easily be consumed; but the Pandoos, anticipating his intentions, set fire to their habitations, and, with their mother, left Hustnapoor. In this conflagration a woman named Bheel\*, together with her five sons, who had been bribed to commit the act, fell victims to the flames; but the Kooroos, on the next day, finding the remains of Bheel and her sons, concluded that they were those of the Pandoos. After this event, the Pandoos having withdrawn from Hustnapoor, travelled over great part of India, and fought several battles, accounts of which occupy the greater part of the Mahabharut. At length they reached the city of Kumpila†, where the five brothers, being married in succession to Drowpdy, the daughter of the raja of Kumpila, agreed that she should live with one of them for 72 days, by which means each contrived to enjoy her company for one-fifth part of every year. Some Hindoos, however, deny this fact. Be it as it may; Dooryodhun hearing the Pandoos were alive, determined to ascertain the truth; and unable to dispute their rights, he invited them to Hustnapoor, when he gave over to them Indra-

\* The Mahabharut states, that a woman of the tribe of Kikat (the appellation given to the Bheel tribe), with her five sons were accidentally sleeping on the premises, and were consumed.

† On the banks of the Ganges.





prust \* as their hereditary patrimony, and half of the kingdom of Hustnapoor. The Pandoos gained strength and power daily, while the Kooros, although they pretended friendship, retained malice in their hearts. At length, the elder brother (Yoodishteer) resolved to celebrate a festival in honour of the gods, at which it was necessary that all the kings of the earth should be present to pay homage to him. Yoodishteer accordingly despatched his brothers to the four corners of the earth; who subdued, and brought to the feast the kings of Khutta, Room, Hubush, Ajum, Arabia, and Toorkistan. † Dooryodhun, having long beheld with envy the rising power of his cousins, could no longer restrain his jealousy, and sought means to subvert their authority. Unable to expel them by force, he determined, if possible, to effect it by stratagem. In those days gambling with dice was a common amusement; and as he knew that the brothers were much addicted to this vice, he resolved, with the assistance of sharpers, to lead them

\* Indraprustha, or Indraput. A town of this name still exists on the banks of the Soorswutty river, and I was induced to believe it to be that here alluded to; but my friend, Colonel Tad, whose researches in Hindoo history are so profound, and whose acquaintance with the geography of that part of India is so complete, states that Indraprustha is the ancient appellation for the city of Dehly, an appellation which it received from the Tuar dynasty, in the eighth century of our era, and which race descended in a direct line from the Pandoos; and that, consequently, the Indraprustha in question is the ancient town of Dehly.

† These names are evidently the result of Mahomedan interpolation. No such places are mentioned in the Mahabharut.





on to lose to him their share of the empire. The Pandoos, falling into the snare, lost all they possessed, but their kingdom.

Dooryodhun now proposed one more throw, with a promise, that if he lost, he would restore all he had won, but if the Pandoos lost, they should abandon their country, and wander for twelve years; and on their return it was required, that they should remain concealed for a whole year, without making themselves known, but if discovered, they were again to perform twelve years more penance. The Pandoos lost, and having performed their pilgrimage, on the thirteenth year, they settled in the district of Waee\*, a country of the south. Dooryodhun sought throughout the empire, without discovering them, till at the end of the year, the Pandoos sent Krishna, the son of Vasdew, as ambassador to the capital, to claim their kingdom. Dooryodhun, however, refusing to restore it, and the Pandoos having procured a number of the rajas† of India to espouse their cause, attacked the forces of the Kooroos, near Tahnesur, in the beginning of the Kulyoog, when Dooryodhun was killed, and the Kooroos were defeated. The army of the Kooroos consisted of eleven kshoons, and that of the Pandoos of seven. Each kshoon consisting of 21,870 elephants, 21,870 chariots,

\* Waee, a town on the banks of the river Krishna, near the fort of Pandooghur, called after the exiled brothers, is situated 20 miles north of the fort of Satara.

† Among these, Veerat Ray, the Raja of Waee, accompanied the Pandoos, and fell in the battle of Koorooket, on the plains of Tahnesur.





## INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

65,610 horsemen, and 109,350 foot.\* The most extraordinary part of the tale is, that only twelve men† of both armies are said to have survived the battle. These were, four of the Kooroos; the first, Kripa Acharia, a brahmin, the tutor of the cousins, distinguished alike for his courage and his learning. The second, Ashwathama, the son of the philosopher Drone, who fell in the battle; the

\* These incredible numbers are reducible by the figure 9, without a fraction, which authorises us to believe that the real numbers have been multiplied by this sacred and mystical figure. Admitting this to be the case, which seems highly probable, the numerical strength of the armies comes within the bounds of rational belief; and if we allow two riders to each elephant and chariot, it furnishes us also with even numbers, and the armies will then stand thus:—

	Elephant Riders.	Charioteers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Grand Total. Men.
Pandoos, 7 kshoons	3402	3402	5103	8505	20412
Kooroos, 11 kshoons	5346	5346	8019	13365	32076
Grand total of both armies					52488

By this account the Pandoos would have brought 1701, and the Kooroos 2673 elephants into the field, which however disproportionate they may appear to the number of men in modern times, yet when we consider that the missile weapons of those days did not penetrate easily into the elephant's hide, and that great numbers were used in all battles in India up to the introduction of artillery, the proportion is not so large. Akbur, according to Ferishta, had never more than 6000, but never less than 5000 elephants during the whole of his reign, within the last two centuries; and the Nabob of Luknow has employed 700 on a hunting party, even within the last 40 years.

† With respect to the twelve persons who survived the battle, we must suppose the officers of distinction only are alluded to, whose names are given.





third, Keert Varma, of the family of Yado; and the fourth, Sunjye, the intelligencer of D'hertrashtra, and who acted as his charioteer during the battle. Also eight of the Pandoos, viz. the five Pandoo brothers; sixth, Satik Yado; seventh, Yooyoocha (half brother of Dooryodhun); and eighth, Krishna, who had been employed as ambassador to Dooryodhun, from Waee. With respect to this latter personage, we shall give his history as translated from the Mahabharut.

“ The city of Mutra is celebrated as the birth-place of Krishna. The Hindoos are not all agreed as to the rank which he holds among the holy personages. Some respect him as a prophet only, while others deify him.

“ Before the battle of Tahnesur, Raja Kuns, having heard from his astrologers that Krishna would put him to death, sought in all directions to seize him, but he concealed himself, and lived for eleven years in the house of Nunda, a cow-keeper, and at last obtained an opportunity of putting Raja Kuns to death, and of placing Oogur Sein, the father of Kuns, on the throne, retaining the management of the government in his own hands. At length, he caused his subjects to pay him divine honours, and obtained many proselytes. It is said, he devoted thirty-two years of his life to mirth and gaiety, in the city of Mutra, and the tales related of him are as marvellous as preposterous.

“ The neighbouring rajas, jealous of his power, resolved to attack him. Among these, Jara-sundha, the Raja of Bahar, marched with a large



“force from Patna, for that purpose ; while on the  
 “west, Kal-Yevun\*, a Mlecha† sovereign, al-  
 “though not of the Hindoo persuasion, marched  
 “into India to reduce his power. This prince is  
 “supposed to be of Arabian extraction. Krishna,  
 “unable to resist the forces of these powers, was  
 “compelled to retreat, and reached Dwarka on  
 “the sea-coast (situated 100 coss‡ from the pre-  
 “sent city of Ahmudabad), where he was be-  
 “sieged for a period of seventy-eight years, unable  
 “to force his way through his enemies, and at length  
 “he died at the age of one hundred and twenty-  
 “five ; while some assert that he is still living in  
 “concealment.” But to return to our history :  
 after the battle of Koorooket, and the death of  
 Dooryodhun, the five Pandoos reigned 36 years,  
 and then abdicated their throne, which put an end  
 to the dynasty.

From Raja Kooroo to the death of

Pundoo was a period of	-	76 years.
To that of Dooryodhun Kooroo	-	13 ditto.
To that of Yoodishteer, commonly called Dhurma, Raja Pandoo	-	36 ditto.
Total	-	<u>125 years.</u>

\* The Hindoo books speak of all the westerns as Yevun, whom the Persians call Yoonan. Alexander and his army are designated Yevun by the Hindoos, and Yoonan by the Persians ; a corruption, probably, of the word Ionian.

† The word Mlecha signifies barbarian, and was applied to all who did not adopt the rules of caste ; as the Romans termed all those “Barbari” who were not Romans.

‡ Two hundred miles. Dwarka is nearly insulated. It is situated near the most extreme point of the district of Hulwad, in Guzerat, and within the entrance of the gulf of Cutch.