



stringing, and by cutting human beings to pieces.
“ God in his infinite goodness having been pleased
“ to confer on me the power, has also inspired me
“ with the disposition to put an end to these prac-
“ tices. It is my resolution, moreover, to restore,
“ in the daily prayers offered up for the royal
“ family, the names of all those princes, my prede-
“ cessors, who have reigned over the empire of
“ Delhi, in hopes that these prayers, being ac-
“ ceptable to God, may in some measure appease
“ his wrath, and ensure his mercy towards them.
“ It is also hereby proclaimed, that the small and
“ vexatious taxes, under the denomination of Cot-
“ wally, &c. payable to the public servants of
“ government, as perquisites of offices, by small
“ traders; that licences for the right of pasturage
“ from shepherds, on waste lands belonging to the
“ crown; fees from flower-sellers, fish-sellers, cotton-
“ cleaners, silk-sellers, and cooks; and the precarious
“ and fluctuating taxes on shopkeepers and vint-
“ ners, shall henceforward cease throughout the
“ realm; for it is better to relinquish this portion
“ of the revenue than realise it at the expense of
“ so much distress, occasioned by the discretionary
“ power necessarily vested in tax-gatherers and
“ officers of authority; nor will any tax here-
“ after be levied contrary to the written law of
“ the book. It has been customary to set aside
“ one fifth of all property taken in war for the
“ troops, and to reserve four fifths to the govern-
“ ment. It is hereby ordered, that in future four
“ fifths shall be distributed to the troops, and one
“ fifth only reserved for the crown. I will on all



“ occasions cause to be banished from the realm,
“ persons convicted of the following crimes :
“ Those who profess atheism, or who maintain
“ schools of vice. All public servants convicted
“ of corruption, as well as persons paying bribes.
“ I have myself abstained from wearing gaudy silk
“ apparel and jewels, as an example to my subjects.
“ I have considered it my duty to repair every
“ public edifice of utility, constructed by my pre-
“ decessors, such as caravansaras, musjids, wells,
“ reservoirs of water, aqueducts, canals, hospitals,
“ alms-houses, and schools, and have alienated
“ considerable portions of the revenue for their
“ support. I have also taken pains to discover
“ the surviving relations of all persons who suffered
“ from the wrath of my late lord and master, Ma-
“ homed Toghluk, and having pensioned and pro-
“ vided for them, have caused them to grant their
“ full pardon and forgiveness to that Prince, in the
“ presence of the holy and learned men of this
“ age, whose signatures and seals as witnesses are
“ affixed to the documents ; the whole of which, as
“ far as lay in my power, have been procured, and
“ put into a box, and deposited in the vault in
“ which Mahomed Toghluk is entombed. I have
“ gone and sought consolation from all the most
“ learned and holy men within my realm, and have
“ taken care of them. Whenever my soldiers have
“ been rendered inefficient for service, by wounds,
“ or by age, I have cause them to be pensioned on
“ full pay for life. Two attempts have been made
“ to poison me, but without effect.”



The following are the public works constructed during the reign of this prince : —

- 50 Dams across rivers, to promote irrigation,
- 40 Mosques,
- 30 Colleges with mosques attached,
- 20 Palaces,
- 100 Caravansaras,
- 200 Towns,
- 30 Reservoirs or lakes for irrigating lands,
- 100 Hospitals,
- 5 Mausolea,
- 100 Public baths,
- 10 Monumental pillars,
- 10 Public wells,
- 150 bridges ;

Besides numerous gardens and pleasure-houses. Lands were alienated, at the same time, for the maintenance of these public buildings, in order to keep them in thorough repair.



GHEIAS-OD-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.

GHEIAS-OD-DEEN TOGHLUK, the son of the Prince Futteh Khan, and grandson of Feroze, ascended the throne in the palace of Ferozabad, on the death of his grandfather; and, according to custom, directed the Khootba to be read, and the currency to be struck, in his own name. Mullik Feroze Ally, the son of Mullik Taj-ood-Deen, became vizier, and received the title of Khan Jehan, while one Gheias-ood-Deen received charge of the armoury; and Mullik Mofurra, with the title of Furhut-ool-Moolk, was confirmed in the office of governor of Guzerat. The King, soon after, sent an army under the Vizier and Mahomed Tahir, to expel his uncle, the Prince Mahomed, from Surmore. On the approach of the royal army this prince fled to the mountains, and there took possession of a strong post, and securing the wives and children of his adherents, waited to give the royalists battle. He was, however, driven from one position to another, till he arrived at Na-



A. H. 790.
A. D. 1388. grakote, and shut himself up in that place. That fortress being very strong, his enemies did not think proper to besiege it, but left him in quiet possession, and returned to Dehly.

The King, meanwhile, giving loose to his youthful passions, and neglecting the affairs of state, vice, luxury, and oppression arose on every side. He confined, and treated with great cruelty, his own brother Salar, and his cousin Aboo Bukr, the son of Zuffur Khan, the third son of Feroze. These princes, having reason to dread his resentment, fled the court, and, in order to secure themselves, raised troops. The leaders of this revolt consisted of Mullik Rookn-ood-Deen, the Vizier's deputy, and several other chiefs of high rank, together with the household troops. When the plot was ripe for execution, the conspirators, rushing into the palace, assassinated Mullik Moobarik Kubeer, the Ameer-ool-Omra. Gheias-ood-Deen Toghluk, thus surprised, fled with the Vizier by the Jumna gate. Mullik Rookn-ood-Deen pursued him; and the King and his minister being overtaken, were immediately put to death. This event happened on the 21st of Suffur, in the year 791. Thus ended the reign of Gheias-ood-Deen Toghluk, which continued only five months and a few days.

Suffur 21.
A. H. 791.
Feb. 18.
A. D. 1389.



ABOO BUKR TOGHLUK.

Aboo Bukr, the son of the Prince Zuffur 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.

THE conspirators having assassinated the King, raised Aboo Bukr, the grandson of the late Feroze (third son of the Prince Zuffur Khan), to the throne. Mullik Rookn-ood-Deen was appointed vizier, and took the reins of government into his own hands; but his ambition prompted him to attempt to cut off the new King, and to usurp the throne. Aboo Bukr, having timely information of his intentions, ordered him and many of the household troops, who were concerned in the conspiracy, to be put to death.

Meanwhile, the Ameer Judeeda of Samana assassinated their leader, Mullik Sooltan, the firm friend of the King, and sent his head to the Prince Mahomed at Nagrakote, whom they earnestly solicited to come and assert his rights. The Prince Mahomed, accordingly, having collected forces, advanced by the route of Jalundur to Samana, proclaimed himself king, and proceeded



with an army towards Dehly. After some re-
Zeehuj 20. pulses, he in the end proved victorious,
A. H. 792. and made Aboo Bukr prisoner, on the
Nov. 27. 20th of Zeehuj, in the year 792, after
A. D. 1389. a reign of one year and six months.



NASIR-OD-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.

NASIR-OD-DEEN MAHOMED TOGHLUK, first ascended the throne, in his father's lifetime, in the year 789, (A. D. 1387,) and we have seen how he was deposed and expelled by Baha-ood-Deen, and the other chiefs in confederacy with the Mogul officers of Guzerat and the household troops. We have also given a narrative of his transactions till he shut himself up in the fort of Nagra-kote. The Ameer Judeeda having assassinated the late king's minister, Mullik Sooltan, who was also governor of Samana, Nasir-ood-Deen Mahomed, according to their invitation, marched from Nagra-kote towards Dehly, where finding himself at the head of 20,000 horse, he advanced towards the capital, and on the 5th of Rubbee-ool-Awul, in the year 792,

Rubbee-ool-
Awul 5.
A. H. 792.
February 21.
A. D. 1390.



entered it at the head of 50,000 men, and occupied the palace of Jehan Nooma. The Prince Aboo Bukr was then in the opposite quarter of the city, called Ferozabad, and prepared for battle. On Jumad-ool- the 2d of Jumad-ool-Awul, the two parties engaged in the streets of Ferozabad. At this time Bahadur Nahir of Mewat, with a strong reinforcement, arrived, and joining Aboo Bukr, he marched out of Ferozabad next morning, and drove Nasir-ood-Deen Mahomed, with great slaughter, quite out of Dehly. The latter retreated with 2000 horse only, across the Jumna into the Dooab, and despatched his son Hoomayoon, and several omras, to Samana to recruit his army, himself remaining in the town of Jalesur, on the banks of the Ganges. Having experienced throughout these transactions that the household troops of Feroze were his worst enemies, Nasir-ood-Deen gave orders to plunder all their estates in the neighbouring country, and to slay them wherever they might be found; in consequence of which, the zemindars attacked and killed some thousands of those persons, who had possessions in other parts of the kingdom; and the very cultivators, disgusted with the government of Aboo Bukr, withheld their rents, and enlisted under the banners of his rival.

In the mean time, Mullik Survur, the contröller of the elephant stables, Mullik Nuseer-ool-Moolk, governor of Mooltan, Khowas-ool-Moolk, governor of Behar, as also Ray Survur and other rays (Hindoos), joined the Prince Mahomed with their forces, so that he collected, in a few days, another



army of 50,000 horse. In this state of affairs, he appointed Mullik Survur his vizier, with the appellation of Khwaja Jehan; Mullik Nuseer-ool-Moolk became Ameer-ool-Omra, under the title of Khowas Khan; and Ray Survur received the title of Ray Rayan, after which Mahomed advanced a second time towards Dehly. Aboo Bukr drew out his army at the village of Koondly; and the Prince Mahomed having sustained a second defeat, was compelled to retreat again to Jalesur in the Dooab.

Hoomayoon, the son of the Prince Mahomed not many days after this event, appeared before Dehly, with the troops he had raised at Samana, and made an unsuccessful attempt on the capital, and being eventually overthrown at Paniput, fled to Samana. Notwithstanding these successes on the part of Aboo Bukr, he did not dare to quit the capital, being suspicious of a faction in the city in favour of his rival. Having at length punished some of the most disaffected, he ventured to march about 40 miles towards Jalesur, where his uncle Mahomed was again collecting an army. The latter, having by this time concerted secret measures with the kotwal of Dehly, and other officers in the city, left his army with all his baggage at Jalesur, and advanced with 4000 chosen horse towards Aboo Bukr, but, avoiding an action, the Prince Mahomed made a rapid movement to the left, and passing the enemy's line, pushed forward to the capital. He there engaged the troops who guarded the walls, and having set fire to the Budaoon gate, forced his way into the city.



When he had entered the palace, he was joyfully received by the citizens, who flocked to pay him their respects. Aboo Bukr closely pursued him, and arrived at Dehly on the same day, when forcing the guards which had been placed at the gates, he attacked the palace, expelled his rival, and recovered the town. The Prince Mahomed again fled to Jalesur, having lost the greater part of his army in this expedition.

Some time elapsed without any decisive action occurring, when Moobushir Hajib, commander of the household troops (known by the appellation of Islam Khan), revolted from Aboo Bukr, and wrote to the Prince, Mahomed Khan, promising that if he would make another attempt, he would support him with the greatest part of the household troops. Aboo Bukr, hearing that his rival was again in motion, and having also discovered the disaffection of the household troops and others in his army, left Dehly and fled, with a small retinue to Bahadur Nahir of Mewat. The Prince

Rumzan. Mahomed in the month of Rumzan,
A. H. 793. entered Dehly, and ascending the
August. throne, assumed the title of Nasir-ood-
A. D. 1390. Deen Mahomed. He conferred the
office of vizier on Islam Khan, to whom he owed
his restoration. On finding himself firmly estab-
lished, he ordered all the elephants which had
been seized by the household troops of Feroze to
be taken from them, and converted to his own use.
Most of these troops, provoked at this circum-
stance, left the city that night, and hastened to join
Aboo Bukr. On the following morning, Nasir-



ood-Deen Mahomed ordered those persons of the household guard, who still remained in the city, to quit it in three days on pain of death, and never to appear there again. Notwithstanding this decree, many of them, unwilling to leave their families, concealed themselves. A search was instituted, and such as were found were put to death. Many persons, taken up on suspicion, declared they were Indians, and not foreigners, of which the household troops consisted. The King directed, that all such as could not pronounce certain words, viz. Kuhry Kuhry, or Gooṛa Gooṛy *, should be put to death; and it is said many foreigners having no connection with the household troops suffered on this occasion.

The new King, having recruited his army, deputed his son, Hoomayoon, with a considerable force to attack the ex-King, Aboo Bukr. This Prince, aided by Bahadur Nahir, attempted to surprise the Prince Hoomayoon's camp at Kotla; but Hoomayoon by his own exertions, and those of the Vizier, Islam Khan, drove Aboo Bukr, after the most strenuous efforts, from the field. The new King reached Mewat about this time; and Aboo Bukr being reduced to surrender, was sent prisoner to the fort of Meerut, where he died some years after.

* The aspirated *h*, and the *ř* pronounced as at Newcastle, and frequently at Paris, are peculiar, in the East, to the inhabitants of Hindoostan, and are not only difficult to be acquired by foreigners, if not children, but frequently altogether unattainable. This difficulty can hardly be understood but by those persons who have heard the sounds, and made the attempt to imitate them.



On the King's return to Dehly, he
A.H. 793. received advices that Furbhut-ool-Moolk,
A.D. 1390. governor of Guzerat, had rebelled.
Zuffur Khan *, the son of Wujee-ool-Moolk, was
accordingly despatched with an army to suppress
the insurrection; but for the details of this expe-
dition the reader is referred to the History of
Guzerat, which forms a part of this work.

In the year 794, Nursing Bhan and
A.H. 794. Sirvodhun, chiefs of the Rahtore Raj-
A.D. 1391. poots, and Bheer Bhan, chief of the
Byse Rajpoots, having thrown off their allegiance,
the Vizier, Islam Khan, marched with a consider-
able force against Nursing Bhan, the most power-
ful of them. He was defeated, made peace, and
attended the conqueror to Dehly; and the other
two chiefs submitted without a struggle. At this
period, the zemindars of Etawa rose in arms, and
ravaged Bilgiram and the adjacent districts. Na-
sir-ood-Deen marched against them in person, and
having chastised them, levelled the fort of Etawa
with the ground, after which, having proceeded by
the route of Kunowj to Jalesur, he built a fort
there, which he called Mahomedabad.

Advices were now received from Dehly, that
the Vizier, Islam Khan, having made preparations
to retire to Lahore and Mooltan, intended to
create a revolt in those provinces. The King

* This officer, in the subsequent reign, established his inde-
pendence in Guzerat, and, at the same time, the governors of
Malwa and Kandeish following his example, their govern-
ments became, also, independent kingdoms, and remained so
till the reign of Akbur.



hastened to the capital, and charged him with his treasonable designs. The Vizier was condemned to death on the evidence of his own nephew, Hajoo, a Hindoo, who swore falsely against him. * Khwaja Jehan, who was thought to have promoted the Vizier's fall, was advanced to his office, and Mullik Mookurrib-ool-Moolk, who makes a figure in the next reign, was at the same time appointed governor of Mahomedabad.

In the year 795, Sirvodhun Rahtore,
A.H. 795. and Bheer Bhan Byse, appeared in arms,
A.D. 1392. and Mookurrib-ool-Moolk was ordered
to march with the troops, then at Mahomedabad,
against them. The King, also in this year,
marched to Mewat, to quell some disturbances
in that place. On his return to Mahomedabad,
being taken ill of a fever, he became occasionally
delirious for some days. While in this feeble state
of body news arrived, that Bahadur Nahir had
plundered the country to the gates of Dehly:
the King, though far from recovered, hastened to
Mewat, attacked Bahadur Nahir at Kotla, and
totally defeated him, and compelled him to fly to
Jhirka. After this victory, he returned
Rubbee-oos- to Mahomedabad, in the month of Rub-
Sany, bee-oos-Sany, of the year 796, and sent
A.H. 796. his son Hoomayoon to crush Sheikha
February, Gukkur, who had rebelled and occu-
A.D. 1394.

* The Vizier must have been a converted Hindoo. He is called Moobushir, and entitled Islam, both Mahomedan terms; but it is stated, his nephew, Hajoo, was a Hindoo, which is apparent from his name; and as the Hindoos do not receive converts, it is evident Islam Khan must have been born in that faith.



pied Lahore. But before the Prince left Dehly, news was brought of his father's decease; for the King having had a relapse of his fever, expired on the 17th of Rubbee-oos-Sany at Mahomedabad. He reigned about six
Rubbee-oos-Sany 17.
A.H. 796. years and seven months; and his body
February 19. was deposited at Dehly, in the same
A.D. 1394. vault with that of his father. Nasir-ood-Deen Mahomed Toghluk was succeeded by his son Hoomayoon, who, on ascending the throne, assumed the name of Sikundur. He confirmed all his father's ministers in their offices; but being in a few days taken ill of a violent disorder, he was suddenly cut off, after a short reign of only 45 days.



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).

Hoomayoon having yielded to the power of fate, violent disputes arose among the nobles regarding the succession. They at length fixed on Mahmood, a youth, the son of the late King, Nasir-ood-Deen Mahomed, whom they placed on the throne. Khwaja Jehan retained the office of vizier; Mookurrib-ool-Moolk, having received the title of Mookurrib Khan, became Vukeel-oos-Sultanut, and was created Ameer-ool-Omra; Sâdut Khan was appointed Barbik; Sarung Khan was made governor of Depalpoor, and Dowlut Khan was nominated to the office of chief secretary.

The apparent weakness of the government, arising out of the King's minority and the dissensions of the nobles, encouraged the surrounding chiefs to revolt. For instance, Khwaja Jehan, the minister, having assumed the title of Mullik-oos-Shurk, founded an



independent kingdom at Joonpoor*, and even forced the King of Bengal to pay him tribute. In the opposite direction, Sarung Khan, governor of Depalpoor, collected the troops of the province of Mooltan, and the north-west divisions of the state, and advanced against the Gukkurs, who waited for him at Ajoodhun, about 24 miles from Lahore. A battle ensued, and the Gukkurs being defeated, their chief, Sheikha, took refuge among the mountains of Jummoo. Sarung Khan, after this victory, left his younger brother, Adil Khan, in Lahore, and returned himself to Depalpoor, where he established his head-quarters. In this year, the King, leaving Dehly in charge of Mookurrib Khan, marched towards Gualiar and Byana, accompanied by Sâdut Khan Barbik, and many other chiefs. Having arrived in the

A. H. 796.

A. D. 1394.

neighbourhood of Gualiar, Moobarik Khan, Mulloo Yekbal Khan, the brother of Sarung Khan, and Mullik Alla-ood-Deen Dharwala, conspired against the life of Sâdut Khan, who having timely information of the plot, slew Moobarik Khan and Alla-ood-Deen, but Mulloo Yekbal Khan escaped to Dehly. Though this conspiracy was thus checked for the time, the contentions which arose in consequence obliged Sâdut Khan to return to the capital. On his approach, Mookurrib Khan, the Ameer-ool-omra, had prepared to come out to pay his respects; but learning that Sâdut Khan had sworn vengeance against him for

* This dynasty was called Shurkeea, in contradistinction to that of Bengal, whose capital was at Luknowty, and was called Poorbeea: the terms both signify eastern.

affording protection to Mulloo Yekbal Khan, he returned to the city, and shutting the gates, prepared to make a resolute defence. The city was now besieged for three months, till the King's party, convinced that the war not only originated, but was prosecuted solely on account of Sâdut Khan, accommodated matters with Mookurrib Khan, and in the month of Mohurrim 797 the King was admitted into Dehly.

Mookurrib Khan, encouraged by this event, marched out the next day with all his force against Sâdut Khan, but was defeated with great loss. The rains having set in, and it being impossible for Sâdut Khan to keep the field, he struck his tents, and marched into Ferozabad. He then sent for Noosrut Khan, the son of the Prince Futteh Khan, the eldest son of the late Feroze Toghluk, from Mewat, and set him up in opposition to Mahmood Toghluk, under the title of Noosrut Shah. But a new faction breaking out in Mewat disconcerted his measures. The household troops of the late Feroze Toghluk had joined Sâdut Khan; but incensed at his conduct towards them, they prevailed on the keepers of the elephants to join them, and having seized the Prince Noosrut, placed him on an elephant, and advanced against Sâdut Khan, and expelled him from the city of Ferozabad. Being thus deserted by his followers, Sâdut Khan sought protection with Mookurrib Khan, by whom he was put to death.

A. H. 797. The misfortunes of the state daily increased. The omras of Ferozabad, and
A. D. 1394.



some of the provinces, espoused the cause of Noosrut Shah. Those of Dehly and other places supported the title of Mahmood Toghluk. The government fell into anarchy: civil war raged every where; and a scene was exhibited, unheard of before, of two kings in arms against each other residing in the same capital. Tartar Khan, the son of Zuffur Khan of Guzerat, and Fuzl-oolla Bulkhy, entitled Kootloogh Khan, joined the Prince Noosrut at Ferozabad. Mookurrib Khan and other chiefs espoused the cause of Mahmood Toghluk; while Bahâdur Nahir and Mulloo Yekbal Khan, with a strong body of troops, occupied the fort of Sîry*, and remained neuter, but were prepared to join either party according to circumstances. Affairs remained in this state for three years, with astonishing equality; for if one monarch's party had at any time the superiority, the balance was soon restored by the neutral chiefs.

The warfare thus continued as if it were one battle between the two cities, wherein thousands were sometimes killed in a day, and the casualties occasioned by the slain were supplied by fresh reinforcements from different parts. Some of the governors of the provinces took little share in these civil dissensions, hoping to make advantage of them, by becoming independent in the end.

A. H. 798. In the year 798, Sarung Khan, the
A. D. 1395. governor of Depalpoor, having some

* This appears to have been the name given to the citadel of Dehly.



differences with Khizr Khan, governor of Mooltan, made war against him. After several engagements with various success, victory declared for Sarung Khan, who, seizing on Mooltan, aggrandised his power, and in the following year advanced to the capital, and reduced Samana. Noosrut Shah directed Tartar Khan, then governor of Paniput, and Almas Beg, to oppose him. They engaged and defeated Sarung Khan, on the 1st of Mohurram, 799, and compelled him to fly to Mooltan.

On his arrival in that city, intelligence reached him that the Prince Peer Mahomed Jehangeer, the grandson of Teimoor, having laid a bridge of boats over the Indus, had crossed, and invested Oocha. Sarung Khan instantly despatched his deputy, Mullik Taj-ood-Deen, and the greater portion of his troops, to reinforce Mullik Ally, the governor of Oocha. Mirza Peer Mahomed Jehangeer, hearing of this movement, advanced to the Beea, and falling on the Mooltanies by surprise, just as they crossed the river, defeated and drove them into the stream, so that more were drowned, perhaps, than fell by the sword. A few of the discomfited army only made good their retreat to Mooltan. Mirza Peer Mahomed Jehangeer pursued the fugitives, arrived about the same time with them, and obliged Sarung Khan to confine himself to the fort. After a siege of six months, he was reduced, from want of provisions, to surrender at discretion, and Mirza Peer



Mahomed took possession of Mooltan; but Sarung Khan, in a few days, found means to effect his escape.

In Dehly, Mulloo Yekbal Khan, having disagreed with Mookurrib Khan, abandoned the cause of Mahmood Toghluk, and sent a message to Noosrut Shah, offering to join his party. This proposal was readily accepted: the parties met, and went to the palace of Siry, where they swore mutual friendship on the Koran, at the tomb of Khwaja Kootb-ood-Deen Bukhtyar Kaky. A quarrel now took place between Mahmood Toghluk and Mookurrib Khan; and about three days after, another rupture occurred between Mulloo Yekbal Khan and Noosrut Shah, when the former, regardless of his oath, formed a conspiracy to seize the latter. Noosrut Shah, informed of the plot, thought it advisable to quit the palace of Siry, and Mulloo Yekbal Khan, intercepting his followers in his retreat, took all his elephants, treasure, and baggage; while the unfortunate Prince, being in no condition to keep the field, fled to his vizier, Tartar Khan, at Paniput.

Mulloo Yekbal Khan, having obtained possession of Ferozabad, increased his power, and strove to expel the King, Mahmood, and his partisan Mookurrib Khan, from the old city. At length, by the mediation of some nobles, peace was concluded between the parties; but Mulloo Yekbal Khan, perfidious as he was, and regardless of the sacred oaths of the treaty, attacked Mookurrib Khan in his own house, and slew him. He also seized Mahmood



Toghluk, and deprived him of all but the name of King.

Mulloo Yekbal Khan now marched from Dehly, accompanied by the pageant King, Mahmood, against Noosrut Shah and Tartar Khan at Paniput. Tartar Khan, leaving his elephants and baggage in the fort, passed by him by forced marches, and avoiding his army, arrived before Dehly, and invested it. Mulloo Yekbal Khan, trusting to the strength of the force he left in the city, besieged Paniput, and carried it by escalade on the third day. He then hastened back to Dehly, whence Tartar Khan, having failed in his attempt, fled to his father Zuffur Khan, in Guzerat, and Mulloo Yekbal Khan entering the city, began to restore the government to some order. Meanwhile, to complete the miseries of this unhappy people, news arrived, that Teimoor Beg had crossed the Indus, with an intention to conquer Hindoostan.



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.

AMEER TEIMOOR, informed of the commotions and civil wars of India, began his expedition into that country in the eight hundredth year of Mohurum 12. the Hijra, and on the 12th of Mo-
A. H. 801. hurrum, in the following year, arrived
Sept. 12. on the banks of the Indus. He
A. D. 1398. crossed that river, and marched to the boundaries of Kole Julaly; so called since Julal-ood-Deen, King of Kabul, left Bungur, and resided at that kole (or fort). At this period, Ameer Teimoor despatched Sheik Noor-ood-Deen



to dispossess Shahab-ood-Deen Moobarik Khan, who, on the part of the King of Dehly, had advanced to the Behut, for the defence of the frontier districts. Noor-ood-Deen arrived within a few miles of Moobarik Khan, and required him to submit to his master. The latter occupied a strong post on the bank of the river, around which he had formed a fosse to insulate his position, and resolved to defend it. Noor-ood-Deen, however, found means, in the course of his approaches, to fill up the ditch, but suffered considerable loss from a sally made by the besieged during the night, which, in the end, he repulsed, and forced the assailants to take shelter within their walls. Teimoor, at this time, also advanced with his whole army, and Moobarik Khan, intimidated by his approach, privately embarked with his family and treasures in 200 boats prepared for the purpose, and proceeded down the river, being two days pursued in vain by Noor-ood-Deen, who was detached for that purpose. The Indian garrison, after the departure of their leader, surrendered at discretion.

Teimoor now marched along the river, to the conflux of the Chunab with the Ravy, where was situated the strong fort and town of Toolumba. He caused a bridge to be thrown across the river, by which his army might pass, and pitched his camp outside the town, which he laid under contribution. While the inhabitants were collecting the sum demanded, complaint was made to Teimoor of the scarcity of provisions in his camp, on which orders were issued to seize grain wherever it might



be found. The soldiers accordingly proceeded to search the town; but not being content with provisions, a general plunder ensued; and the inhabitants, in endeavouring to oppose the outrage, were massacred without mercy.

A. H. 801.

A. D. 1397.

To have besieged the fort of Toolumba would only have retarded the progress of Teimoor. He therefore marched, on the following day, to a town called Shahnawaz, where finding more grain than sufficient for his whole army, he caused what could not be carried away to be burnt. At this place, the brother of the chief of the Gukkurs, who had attempted to defend the place with 2000 men, lost his life. Teimoor proceeded on the third day from Shahnawaz, and crossing the Beea, entered a rich and plentiful country. The following is an account of the proceedings of the Prince Mirza Peer Mahomed Jehangeer. After having, as has been already mentioned, taken Mooltan, the rains came on, and destroyed so great a part of his cavalry in the field, that he was under the necessity of withdrawing his army into the city of Mooltan. There he was reduced to much distress by the inhabitants of the country, who closely invested the place, and withheld supplies, so that his cavalry, unable to act or to procure forage, diminished daily. Such was the situation of the Prince when his grandfather invaded India. Teimoor immediately reinforced Mirza Peer Mahomed Jehangeer with a detachment of 30,000 select horse, and soon after joined him with the rest of his army. The Prince complained bitterly of the



conduct of the governor of Bhutnere, who had been the chief source of his distresses. To punish him, Teimoor selected 10,000 of his best horse, and marched against him. When the Moguls reached Ajoodhun, Teimoor was shown the tomb of Sheikh Fureed-ood-Deen Shukr-Gunj; in respect to whose memory he spared the few inhabitants who remained in the place, the greater part having fled to Dehly and Bhutnere.

Teimoor continued his route to Bhutnere, crossing the river at Ajoodhun, and encamped at Chalkole, from which place, in one day, he marched with his cavalry, 50 coss * to Bhutnere. Upon his arrival, the people of Depalpoor and other adjacent places crowded into the town in such numbers, that half of them were driven out, and obliged to take shelter under the walls. They were there attacked on the day of Teimoor's arrival, and some thousands of them were slain. Row Khiljy†, the governor of the place, seeing the enemy so few in number, drew out the garrison, and formed without the town in order of battle. The Moguls, however, upon the first onset,

* The coss varies from one to four miles, but taking it at the smallest computation, the march is of extraordinary length. The Tartars, like the Cossacks, were all mounted.

† I have consulted several original works, and the translations made by D'Herbelot, Des Guignes, and Petit de la Croix, of the histories of Teimoor, but have been unable to satisfy myself of the true reading of this name. All my MSS. of Ferishta, who copied from Shureef-ood-Deen Ally (Teimoor's secretary), have something like Row Khiljy; and the translators above referred to, as well as Colonel Dow, have some name, which, if written in the Persian character, would read like it; but it is, probably, not correct.



drove them back, while Teimoor, in person, pressed so hard upon the rear of the fugitives, that he got possession of the gates, before they could be shut. He then drove the enemy from street to street, and thus became, in a few hours, master of the whole of the town, except the citadel; to reduce which, he ordered it to be undermined.

The garrison now proposed to capitulate; and the governor having had an interview with Teimoor, presented him with 300 Arabian horses, and with many of the curiosities of Hindoostan. Teimoor, in return, presented him with a dress of honour, and sent Sooliman Shah and Ameer Alla-dad to take possession of the gates, commanding them to slay all those who had taken refuge in the place, and who had been before active against his grandson, Mirza Peer Mahomed. The rest, of the prisoners after being plundered, were ordered to be dismissed. In consequence of this order, 500 persons, in a few minutes, were put to death by the Moguls. Both the Mahomedans and Hindoos, who remained within the fort, struck with horror, and dreading a similar fate, set fire to the place in despair, killed their wives and children, and sought nothing but revenge and death. The scene was awful; and the unfortunate inhabitants, in the end, were cut off to a man, though not before some thousands of the Moguls had fallen by their hands. This conduct so much exasperated Teimoor (the firebrand of the universe), that he caused every soul in Bhutnere to be massacred, and the city to be reduced to ashes.

Teimoor then marched to Soorsutty, and put



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Ray

the inhabitants of that place also to the sword, giving the town up to pillage. Advancing to Futtehabad, he continued his ravages through that district, and the adjacent towns of Rajpoor, Ahroony, and Toohana. From thence he detached Hukeem Eraky towards Sumana, with 5000 horse, while he himself scoured the country, and cut off a body of Juts, who had lived for some years by plunder. His army, in the mean time, being now divided under different chiefs, carried fire and sword through the provinces of Mooltan and Lahore; but when they advanced near the capital, he ordered a general rendezvous at Keithul, within 10 miles of Sumana.

Here Teimoor joined his army, and having regulated the order of his march, advanced towards Dehly. When he reached Paniput, he directed his soldiers to put on their armour; and that he might be the better supplied with forage, crossed the Jumna, into the Dooab, and took the fort of Lony by assault, putting the garrison to the sword. The Mogul army continued its route along the river, and encamped opposite to the city of Dehly, posting guards at the fords leading into the Dooab from the capital. Teimoor then detached Sooliman Khan and Jehan Khan to scour the country to the south and south-east of the city, whilst he himself, on the day of his arrival, with 700 horse only, crossed the river to reconnoitre Dehly. The King of Dehly, and his minister, Mulloo Yekbal Khan, seeing so few troops in the retinue of Teimoor, sallied out with 5000 horse



and foot, and 27 elephants. A skirmish took place, in which the Dehly troops were repulsed; and Mahmood Seif Beg, a Dehly officer of rank who led the attack, was taken prisoner. Teimoor ordered him to be instantly beheaded; and after having made the observations which he wished, repassed the river, and joined his army. On the next morning, he moved his position more to the eastward. On this occasion it was reported to him, that there were above 100,000 prisoners in his camp, who had been taken since he crossed the Indus; that they had on the day before expressed great joy when they saw him attacked, which rendered it extremely probable, that on a day of battle they would join their countrymen against him. Teimoor having ascertained that most of them were idolaters, gave orders to put all above the age of fifteen to the sword; so that upon that day nearly 100,000 men were massacred in cold blood.

Jumad-ool-awul 5. On the 5th of Jumad-ool-awul, Teimoor forded the river without opposition, Jan. 13. and encamped on the plain of Ferozabad, one of the suburbs of Dehly, where he entrenched himself. He caused numbers of buffaloes to be picketed in the ditch, with their heads fronting the enemy, placing, at the same time, strong parties of troops at proper distances behind them.

Jumad-ool-awul 7. Though the astrologers pronounced the seventh an unlucky day, Teimoor Jan. 15. marched out of his lines, and drew up



his army in order of battle. Mahmood Toghluk, and Mulloo Yekbal Khan, with the Dehly troops, and 120 elephants, covered with armour, marched forth to oppose the Moguls. But at the first charge, most of the elephants' drivers were dismounted; and these unwieldy animals, deprived of their guides, fled to the rear, and communicated confusion to their own ranks. The veteran troops of Teimoor, who had already conquered half the world, availed themselves of this advantage, and the Indians were, in a short time, totally routed, without making one brave effort to save their country, their lives, or their property. The conqueror pursued them with great slaughter to the very gates of Dehly, near to which he fixed his head quarters. The consternation of the fugitives was so great, that, not trusting to their walls, Mahmood Toghluk and his minister deserted the capital during the night, the former flying to Guzerat, the latter taking the route of Birun. Teimoor, gaining intelligence of their escape, detached parties after them; one of which came up with Mulloo Yekbal Khan, killed a great number of his retinue, and took his two infant sons, (Self-ood-Deen and Khooda-dad) prisoners. Teimoor received the submission of all the chief men of the city, who crowded to his camp, and were promised protection, on condition of paying a contribution. On the Friday following, Teimoor caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, and the usual titles to be read in his name in all the mosques.



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On the 16th of the same month, Jumad-ool-
awul 16.
A.H. 801. having placed guards at the gates, he
Jan. 14. appointed the chiefs and magistrates
A.D. 1398. of the city to regulate the contri-
bution, according to the wealth and
rank of the inhabitants. Information was in the
mean time brought that several nobles, and some
rich merchants, had shut themselves up in their
houses, with their dependents, and refused to
pay their share of the ransom. This induced
Teimoor to send troops into the city, at the in-
stance of the magistrates, to enforce their autho-
rity; a step eventually productive of the most
fatal consequences. The arrival of the Mogul
soldiers created confusion; plundering ensued,
which could not be restrained by the officers, and
they durst not acquaint Teimoor with the state
of affairs.

Teimoor, according to his custom after success,
was then busy in his camp celebrating a grand
festival on account of his victory, so that it was
five days before he received any intelligence of
the proceedings in the town. The first intimation
he obtained was from the city being in flames; for
the Hindoos, according to custom, seeing their
females disgraced, and their wealth seized by the
soldiery, shut the gates, set fire to their houses, mur-
dered their wives and children, and rushed out on
their enemies. This led to a general massacre, some
streets were rendered impassable, by the heaps of
dead; and the gates being forced, the whole Mogul
army gained admittance, and a scene of horror



ensued easier to be imagined than described. The desperate courage of the Dehlyans was at length cooled in their own blood, and throwing down their weapons, they at last submitted themselves like sheep to slaughter; in some instances, permitting one man to drive a hundred of them, prisoners, before him. The city yielded an enormous booty. The historians have gone into some details of the amount of the silver, the gold, and the jewels, captured on this occasion, particularly rubies and diamonds; but their account so far exceeds all belief, that I have refrained from mentioning it. Nizam-ood-Deen Ahmud, however, relates these circumstances differently in his history. He states, that the persons appointed to realise the contribution on the part of Teimoor having used great violence, by torture and other means, to obtain money, the citizens rose and killed some of the Moguls. This being reported to Teimoor, he ordered a general pillage. This is the first instance on record of the Moguls having plundered Dehly.

Teimoor now entered the city, and seized for himself 120 elephants, 12 rhinoceroses, and a number of curious animals that had been collected by Feroze Toghluk. The fine mosque built by that Prince, on the stones of which he had inscribed the history of his reign, was so much admired by Teimoor, that he carried the same architects and masons from Dehly to Samarkand to build one on a similar plan. After having halted 15 days at Dehly, Teimoor commenced his retreat, to



his own country, and marched out to Ferozabad, whither Bahâdur Nahir of Mewat sent him two white parrots as curiosities, with professions of submission. Teimoor sent Syud Shums-ood-Deen Toormoozy to invite him to the presence; and Khizr Khan, who had been concealed in the hills of Mewat, also came with him, and was graciously received.

From Ferozabad, Teimoor marched to Paniput, from whence he detached Ameer Shah Mullik to besiege Meerut, a strong fort, situated about 60 miles from Dehly. When Ameer Shah Mullik had reconnoitred its strength, and found the garrison determined to defend it, he reported its condition; and he, moreover, stated, that the garrison had reproached him from the walls, by saying he could succeed no better than Toormooshreen Khan, the Mogul general who had formerly failed in an attempt to take the place. Teimoor immediately marched in person against Meerut, and without delay began to construct mines, and carry on his approaches under ground, advancing at the rate of 15 yards every 24 hours. Khwaja Elias Ajoodhuny, the son of Mowlana Ahmud Tahnesury, and Mullik Suffy Kubeer, defended the place with great resolution; but the Moguls, having filled up the ditch, placed their scaling-ladders and fastened their hook-ropes to the wall, in spite of all opposition, and without waiting for a breach by means of the mines stormed the place, and put every soul to the sword.



The mines, however, being finished, the King ordered them to be fired, and the walls were thrown down. *

Teimoor continued his march to the skirts of the mountains of Sewalik, marking his way with fire and sword. He then crossed the Ganges, and subdued the country as far as where the river issues from the mountains. On his return from thence, he repassed the river and marched through the hills, where he was opposed by an Indian zemindar, whom he defeated and plundered. He then continued his route, taking several small forts on his way till he arrived at Jummoogur, the raja of which place being wounded and taken prisoner, was compelled to embrace the faith. Jusrut, the brother of Sheikha Gukkur, who had fled after being defeated by Teimoor, had been reproved by his brother for opposing the Moguls, which being represented to Teimoor, Sheikha was admitted to his presence, and became a favourite. But when Teimoor marched on to Dehly, Sheikha took advantage of his absence, and got possession of Lahore, and when the King reached Jummo, he refused to submit to his authority. Ameer

* Teimoor made use of mines in several sieges, also, in Asia Minor: they were constructed according to the usual mode of the ancients. Galleries were carried under the part of the wall to be breached, which was supported by wooden frames, while the excavation was in progress; when, after having formed a sufficiently large cavity, the wooden frames were set on fire, and being no longer capable of supporting the wall, it fell in, and caused the breach.



A. H. 801. Teimoor accordingly detached part of his
A. D. 1397. army to besiege Lahore, which was taken
in a few days. Sheikha was brought
prisoner to the King, who ordered him to be
instantly beheaded. While at Jummoo, Teimoor
appointed Khizr Khan viceroy of Mooltan, Lahore,
and Depalpoor, and returned to Samarkand by the
route of Kabul.

The city of Dehly remained in a state of anarchy
for the space of two months after the departure of
Teimoor, during which time famine and pestilence
prevailed. It was then taken possession of by the
Prince Noosrut Shah with only 2000 horse from
Meerut, where he was joined by Adil Khan with
his own troops and four elephants. Shahab-Khan
and Mullik Almas from Mewat, with their troops
and 10 elephants, joined him soon after. Noosrut
Shah now sent Shahab-Khan, with his troops,
towards Birun, against Mulloo Yekbal-Khan, who
had taken up his residence in that town; but Shahab-
Khan, being attacked in the night, on his march,
by the zemindars in the interest of Mulloo Yekbal
Khan, was slain, and Mulloo Yekbal Khan, following
up his advantage, took all the baggage of Shahab
Khan's army. This success raising the reputation
of Mulloo Yekbal Khan, in a few days he thought
himself in a condition to make an attempt on the
capital. At his approach, Noosrut Shah retired to
Meerut; and Mulloo Yekbal Khan resumed the
administration of affairs in the ruined city. The
inhabitants, who had fled, now began to return to
their homes; and Dehly, in a short time, put on



the appearance of populousness, especially that quarter called the New City.

Mulloo Yekbal Khan, soon after, obtained possession of the country between the two rivers; which, with a small district round the city, was all that remained dependent on the capital. The governors of provinces no longer acknowledged allegiance to the throne, having established their independence during the late civil war. Guzerat was held by Moozuffur Khan; Malwa by Dilawur Khan; Kunowj, Oude, Kurra, and Joonpoor, by Khwaja Jehan, commonly called Shah Shurk; Lahore, Depalpoor, and Mooltan, by Khizr Khan; Samana by Ghalib Khan; Byana by Shums Khan Ahdy; Kalpy and Mahoba by Mahomed Khan, the son of Mullikzada Feroze; all of whom styled themselves Kings.

In the month of Jumad-ool-Awul, 803, Mulloo Yekbal Khan marched with an army from Dehly towards Byana, defeated Shums Khan, and was joined by his troops. He then proceeded to Kutehr, and after having levied contributions in the territory of Nursing Ray, he returned to Dehly. Intelligence was there brought him of the death of Khwaja Jehan, at Joonpoor, and also that his adopted son, Mullik Wasil, had assumed the title of Moobarik Shah, and had succeeded to the government. Mulloo Yekbal Khan having become reconciled to Shums Khan, governor of Byana, and having gained over Moobarik, the son of Bahâdur Nahir Méwatty, to his interest,

Jumad-ool-Awul

A. H. 803.

December,

A. D. 1400.



marched the same year, in conjunction with these chiefs, against Mullik Wasil. When he reached the village of Puttyaly, on the Ganges, the Ray of Serinugur, (the ancient name for Bilgaram, which was at that time a principality,) together with the zemindars of that tract, opposed him, but were defeated with great slaughter. After this victory, Mulloo Yekbal Khan marched to Kunowj, intending to proceed to Joonpoor and Luknowty. On his route, however, he was opposed by Mullik Wasil, in his attempt to cross the Ganges, with such vigour, that, after repeated efforts for two months, he was forced to abandon the undertaking, and to return to Dehly. During this campaign, Mulloo Yekbal Khan, entertaining suspicions of Shums Khan and Moobarik Khan, assassinated them both on their way back to their own governments.

In the year 804, the ex-King, Mahmood Toghluk, offended with the behaviour of Moozuffur Shah of Guzerat, to whose court he had retired, left him and went to Malwa. Soon after, by the invitation of Mulloo Yekbal Khan, he returned to Dehly, where he was content to receive a pension, fearing that any interference on his part, in the affairs of the government might prove fatal to him. Advices were now received of the death of Mullik Wasil, who styled himself Moobarik Shah, Shurky of Joonpoor. Yekbal Khan, accordingly, accompanied by the King Mahmood, marched towards Kunowj, where Ibrahim Shah Shurky, brother of Moobarik Shah,



who had succeeded to the throne, advanced with the troops of Joonpoor to oppose him.

While the armies were encamped near each other, Mahmood Toghluk, dissatisfied with his situation, and imagining that Ibrahim Shah would acknowledge him King, and abdicate the throne of the Shurky provinces in his favour, left the camp while on a hunting excursion, and repaired to the army of Ibrahim Shah. When that Prince discovered the expectations of his guest, he even withheld from him the necessaries of life, and intimated to him to quit the camp. Mahmood returned in great distress to Kunowj, and was left by Mulloo Yekbal Khan in the government of that city, having previously expelled the governor, who occupied it on the part of Ibrahim Shah. Ibrahim Shah Shurky did not resent this insult, but permitted Mahmood Toghluk to occupy Kunowj, and himself returned to Joonpoor, while Mulloo Yekbal Khan retreated to Dehly.

In the year 805, Mulloo Yekbal Khan
A. H. 805.
A. D. 1402. marched against Gualiar, which had fallen into the hands of Nursing Ray during the invasion of Teimoor, and which had lately on Nursing Ray's death descended to his son, Brahma Dew. The fort being strong, he found he could effect nothing against it at that time, except plundering the districts around. He accordingly returned to Dehly, from whence, however, he again came back with a view of reducing the place. Brahma Dew sallied out of the garrison, and made an unsuccessful attack on Mulloo Yekbal Khan;



but the latter was eventually obliged to raise the siege, and content himself with devastating the country, and returned to Dehly.

In the year 807, Mulloo Yekbal Khan
A. H. 807. marched the army to Etawa, where the
A. D. 1404. Rajas of Serinugur, Gualiar, and Jalwur
had formed a confederacy, and united their forces.
They were attacked and defeated by Yekbal Khan,
who consented to their retreat being unmolested,
only on condition of their paying a large sum into
his coffers. After this victory, in violation of every
tie of gratitude, and of common justice, he marched
against the King, Mahmood Toghluk, then residing
at Kunowj. Mahmood shut himself up in the city;
and Mulloo Yekbal Khan, unable to reduce it,
raised the siege, and marched towards Samana, in
the month of Mohurram, 808. Beiram
Mohurram, Khan, a descendant of one of the
A. H. 808. June, Toorky slaves of Feroze Toghluk, had
A. D. 1405. long occupied Samana. On the ap-
proach of Mulloo Yekbal Khan, he fled to the hills,
closely pursued by his enemy. On this occasion,
Syud Alum-ood-Deen, grandson of the famous
Syud Julal Bokhary, came to mediate between
the contending parties. He succeeded in reconciling
them; after which they united their forces,
and marched towards Mooltan, against Khizr
Khan. At Toolumba, they were opposed by Ray
Dawood *, Kumal Khan Mye, and Ray Hubboo,

* I am unable to discover how this admixture of Hindoo and Mahomedan names comes to take place.



the son of Ray Ratty, chiefs in the northern provinces, who were defeated, and taken prisoners. On arriving near Ajoodhun, Khizr Khan opposed Mulloo Yekbal Khan, with the troops of Mooltan, Punjab, and Depalpoor; and on the 19th of Jumad-ool-Awul the two armies engaged, and Mulloo Yekbal Khan was slain.

When Dowlut Khan Lody, and Yekhtyar Khan, who commanded in Dehly, were informed of this event, they invited Mahmood Toghluk, from Kunowj, who came with a small retinue and re-ascended the throne. He laid aside any further efforts to reduce Mooltan, and sent Dowlut Khan Lody, with an army against Beiram Khan of Samana. The King himself returned, in the mean time, to Kunowj; but Ibrahim Shah Shurky marched to recover that place, and after some skirmishes, compelled Mahmood to retreat to Dehly. Mahmood Toghluk's imbecile conduct lost him the affections of his troops, and they accordingly, with one consent, dispersed. Ibrahim Shah Shurky, on receiving intelligence of this circumstance, crossed the Ganges, and marched towards Dehly with great expedition. When he reached the banks of the Jumna, he heard that Moozuffur Shah of Guzerat had defeated and taken prisoner Alp Khan, commonly called Sooltan Hooshung, and having occupied the country of Malwa, was then on his march towards Joonpoor. In consequence of this intelligence, Ibrahim Shah Shurky was induced to retreat to secure his own capital.



Rajab, In the month of Rajab, 810, Dowlut
A. H. 810. Khan Lody and Beiram Khan engaged
each other near Samana. Beiram Khan
Dec. was defeated, and surrendered himself
A. D. 1407. to Dowlut Khan Lody; but nearly at the same
time that part of the country fell into the hands of
Khizr Khan.

Zeekada, In the month of Zeekada, of the
A. H. 810. same year, Mahmood Toghluk marched
April, against Mullik Meer Zeea, who, on the
A. D. 1408. part of Ibrahim Shah Shurky, was go-
vernour of Birun. Mullik Meer Zeea opposed him
without the walls, but was defeated, and compelled
to retire within the works. The King's troops
followed the fugitives so closely, that they entered
the place together, and Mullik Meer Zeea fell in
the assault. From Birun the King marched to
Sumbhul; but Tartar Khan fled at his approach,
and went to Kunowj. The King, leaving Assud
Khan Lody at Sumbhul, returned to
A. H. 811. Dehly. In the year 811, Mahmood
A. D. 1408. Toghluk marched against Kowam Khan,

who occupied Hissar Feroza, on the part of Khizr
Khan. The King, after levying contributions, re-
turned; but Khizr Khan, on hearing what had
occurred, marched, by the route of Rohtuk, against
Dehly. Mahmood, deficient both in sense and
courage, allowed himself to be patiently besieged
in that part of the city known by the name of
Ferozabad. Khizr Khan, however, being in want
of forage and grain, was soon obliged to raise the
siege, and retire to Futtehpoor, but in the be-



ginning of the year 814 he returned by
A. H. 814. the route of Rohtuk to Futtehpoor.
A. D. 1411.

This place was then in possession of two of Mahmood Toghluk's officers, Mullik Idrees and Moobariz Khan, who declined hostilities, and submitted. Khizr Khan, having plundered the town of Narnoul, again advanced to Dehly. On this occasion, Mahmood shut himself up in the old citadel of Siry, to which Khizr Khan laid siege. Yekhtyar Khan, who commanded in Ferozabad, seeing the desperate condition of the King's affairs, joined Khizr Khan, and admitted him into the fort. Having united their troops, they occupied all the Dehly possessions in the Dooab, and prevented supplies from reaching the capital. A great draught had occasioned, at this time, a scarcity of grain and forage, both in the Dooab and in the vicinity of Dehly, insomuch that Khizr Khan was a second time forced to raise the siege, and retire to Futtehpoor. Mahmood Toghluk, being delivered from this imminent danger, took the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Kyetuhl, where he

615 # Zeekada, contracted a fever, and died in the
A. H. 814. month of Zeekada. With him fell the
February, kingdom of Dehly from the race of
A. D. 1412. Toorks, the adopted slaves of the Emperor Shahab-ood-Deen Ghoomy, who were of the second dynasty of the Mahomedan princes of India.

The disastrous and inglorious reign of Mahmood Toghluk continued, from first to last, 20 years and two months.

The nobles, soon after his death, elected, in his



stead, Dowlut Khan Lody, an Afghan by birth, originally a private secretary, who, after passing through various offices, was raised by Mahmood Toghluk, and attained the title of Azeez-i-Moomalikh. Dowlut Khan Lody ascended the throne in the month of Mohurram, A. H. 815. April, 816, and began his reign, as usual, by striking the currency in his own name.

Two chiefs of power and reputation, Mullik Idrees and Moobariz Khan, who had been in the interest of Khizr Khan, abandoned that chief, and joined Dowlut Khan Lody. A few days after his accession, he marched towards Kutehr; and was met by Nursing Ray, and other zemindars of those districts, who acknowledged his title. On his arrival at the town of Bisowly, Mohabut Khan of Budaoon also came to meet him, and pay him obedience. Advices at this time arrived, that Ibrahim Shah Shurky was besieging Kalpy, then held by Kadur Khan, the son of Mahomed Khan; but as Dowlut Khan Lody had not sufficient force to march to his relief, he returned to Dehly to recruit his army. Meanwhile Khizr Khan, who had been preparing to invade the capital, advanced

in the month of Zeehuj, with 60,000 horse, and a third time invested the citadel of Siry, to which Dowlut Khan had retired. After a siege of four months, Khizr Khan obliged Dowlut Khan Lody, on the 15th of Rubbee-ool-Awul, in the year A. H. 817. June 4. A. D. 1416. died, after a nominal reign of one year and three months.



SYUD KHIZR KHAN:

His origin — assumes the reins of government, but disclaims the title of king — forms a new ministry — causes the Khootba, 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 Doab. — 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.

BOTH the authors of the *Tubkat Mahmood Shahy* and of the *Towareekh Moobarik Shahy* trace the family of Khizr Khan to that of the prophet, and they accordingly style him Syud. His father, Mullik Sooliman, a person of respectability, was the adopted son of Mullik Murdan Dowlut, a noble of distinction, and governor of the province of Mooltan, in the reign of Feroze Toghluk. Mullik Murdan Dowlut, at his death, was succeeded in his government by

A. H. 817.

A. D. 1414.



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FOURTH DYNASTY OF THE KINGS OF DEHLY,
ENTITLED SADAT.



1

Syud Khizr Khan.



2

Syud Moobarik.



3

Syud Mahomed.



4

Syud Alla-ood-Deen.



his own son, Mullik Sheikh, and on his death, Mullik Sooliman, who professed to be a Syud, was appointed viceroy of Mooltan, an office which descended to his son, Khizr Khan. When Khizr Khan was defeated, as we have already observed, by Sarung Khan, and driven from his country, he waited on Teimoor, after the conquest of Dehly, gained his favour, and was reinstated in his former government, to which Teimoor added Punjab and Depalpoor. This accession of power enabled him, eventually, to pave his way to the throne.

As the author of the Towareekh Moobarik Shahy has produced two distinct and (what he calls) strong proofs of Khizr Khan being really a descendant of the Prophet, it seems proper here to notice them, in order that his pretensions to that honour may be examined. The first reason given is, "that on one occasion, when Khizr Khan's father, Mullik Sooliman, brought an ewer and basin, in common with the other servants of Mullik Murdan Dowlut, at a feast given by him to Syud Julal Bokhary, the latter, on perceiving it, said to his host, 'Why do you employ this fine Syud youth in so humble an office?' Such an observation from the mouth of that venerable, holy man (says the author) ought to satisfy us that the youth was really a Syud." The second proof adduced is, "that Khizr Khan possessed the qualities of charity, courage, mercy, benevolence, virtue, abstinence, truth, and kindness, in a degree which rendered him like the Prophet himself." These are the evidences which the author of the Towareekh Moobarik Shahy has produced

to prove the noble origin of Khizr Khan. Suffice it for us to know, that after his accession, Khizr Khan conferred honours upon Mullik Tohfa, entitled Taj-ool-Moolk, and made him vizier, and conferred dignities on Abd-ool-Raheem, the adopted son of his father, Mullik Sooliman. He also gave him the government of Futtehpoor and Mooktan, together with the title of Mullik Alla-ool-Moolk. But while he distributed his favours among his own officers, he refrained from assuming royal titles, and gave out that he held the government for Teimoor, in whose name he caused the coin to be struck, and the Khootba to be read. After the death of Teimoor, the Khootba was read in the name of his successor, Shahrokh Mirza; to whom he sometimes even sent tribute at his capital of Samarkand.*

In the first year of his government, Khizr Khan deputed Mullik Tohfa with an army towards Kuttehr, which place he reduced. Nursing Ray was driven to the mountains; but upon paying a ransom, was again put in possession of his country. Mohabut Khan, governor of Budaoon, at the same time came to meet Mullik Tohfa, and professed allegiance. The Vizier now marched towards Gunpoor, Kampilla, and Chundwar, to levy the revenue which had been due for some years; and after recovering Jalesur out of the hands of the

* It is not difficult to imagine the causes which induced Khizr Khan to refrain from calling himself king. By this measure, he disarmed the jealousy which the nobles of the late regal government would have felt towards him, and which might have prevented them from submitting to his authority.



Rajpoots of Chundwar, he marched to Etawa, and having reduced it, returned to Dehly.

Jumad-ool-Awul, the year 817, a band of Toorks, the adherents of Beiram Khan, assassinated July, A. D. 1414. Mullik Ladho, governor of Surhind, and took possession of his country, Khizr Khan sent Zeeruk Khan and Mullik Dawood with an army against them. On their approach, the Toorks crossed the Sutlooj, and retreated to the hills. Zeeruk Khan pursued them; but as the mountains, which are a continuation of those of Nagrakote, were then in possession of independent zemindars, who assisted the Toorks, he effected nothing against them, and in the end was obliged to withdraw his troops.

A. H. 819. In the year 819, Ahmud Shah, King of Guzerat, advanced to Bagore. Khizr Khan led an army to oppose him; and the King of Guzerat withdrew in the direction of Malwa. When Khizr Khan reached Jalwur*, Elias Khan, governor of the new city, (to which the name of "Bride of the Universe," had been given by Alla-ood-Deen Khiljy, who built it,) came out to meet him. Khizr Khan proceeded from thence to Gualiar, where he levied tribute from the Raja, and then proceeded to Dehly by the route of Byana, where he exacted, as a fee, a considerable sum from Kurreem-ool-Moolk, brother of the late Shums Khan Ahdy, to whose estates he had lately succeeded.

* I have some doubt as to the true name: it is differently written in my various MSS.



In the year 820, Mullik Toghan, chief
A. H. 820. of those Toorks who had assassinated
A. D. 1417. Mullik Ladho, besieged Surhind with
a considerable army. Zeeruk Khan, governor of
Samana, being again ordered against him, Toghan
retreated to the hills; but Zeeruk Khan overtook
him at the village of Pail, compelled him to pay a
heavy fine, and to give up his son as a hostage for
his future conduct, as well as to expel the murderers
of Mullik Ladho from his camp. After these
arrangements, Mullik Toghan was allowed to re-
tain possession of Jalendur; and Zeeruk Khan
having returned to Samana, sent both the hostage
and the amount realised from Mullik Toghan to
the presence.

In the year 821, Khizr Khan having
A. H. 821. sent his minister against Nursing Ray,
A. D. 1418. the Raja of Kutehr, he plundered and
laid waste that district, and proceeding to Buda-
oon, crossed the river at Etawa, on which place
he imposed a contribution, and returned to Dehly.
Khizr Khan subsequently marched in person to
Kutehr, and on his route he attacked and de-
feated a formidable band of plunderers at Kole;
he then crossed the Ganges, and having laid waste
the country of Sumbhul and Kutehr, returned to
his capital. After remaining at Dehly only a
few days, he moved towards Budaoon. Mohabut
Khan, governor of Budaoon, alarmed at his ap-
proach, shut himself up in the fort, to which the
King laid siege for six months. In the course of
the operations, Khizr Khan discovered that Kowam
Khan, Yekhtyar Khan Lody, and several of the



old friends of the late King, Mahmood Toghluk, had formed a conspiracy against his life. This circumstance induced him to raise the siege of Budacon, and to retire to Dehly, where

Jumad-ool-
Awul 20. on the 20th of Jumad-ool-Awul, 822,
A. H. 822. having assembled the conspirators, he
July 18. caused the household troops to fall upon
A. D. 1419. them, and put them to death.

About this time, also, the King understood that an impostor had appeared near Machiwara, assuming the name of Sarung Khan, and had collected a body of insurgents, though it was well known that Sarung Khan died during the time of Teimoor's invasion. To suppress this insurrection, Khizr Khan ordered Mullik Sooltan Shah Lody, entitled Islam Khan, at that time governor of Surhind, against the impostor, who being defeated fled to the hills, pursued by the joint forces of Mullik Toghan, governor of Jalendur, Zeeruk Khan, governor of Samana, and Mullik Kheir-ood-Deen, governor of Dooab. The impostor's army shortly after deserted him, each man withdrawing privately to his own home, and the Dehly forces, also separating, returned to their respective stations. In the following year the impostor appeared again, and joined Mullik Toghan, who had again gone into rebellion. Mullik Toghan, however, on discovering that his colleague possessed a large quantity of jewels, caused him to be assassinated; and marching to Surhind, he ravaged the country of Munsoorpoor and Pail on his route. The Dehly army, having attacked the insurgents, under

Toghan, gave them a total defeat, and drove them entirely out of the kingdom.

In the year 824, Khizr Khan marched
A. H. 824. towards Mewat, taking and destroying
A. D. 1421. the fort of Kotla. In this year, also,
the Vizier dying, that office was conferred on
his son, Mullik Sikundur Tohfa. From Kotla,
Khizr Khan marched towards Gualiar, where he
raised contributions and returned to Etawa, exact-
ing tribute from the son of Soomur Ray. Khizr

Khan, falling sick during this campaign,
Jumad-ool- returned to Dehly, where he died on
Awul 17. the 17th of Jumad-ool-Awul, 824, after
A. H. 824. a reign of seven years and a few
May 20. months.
A. D. 1421.

Khizr Khan was esteemed a just, a generous,
and a benevolent prince, for the age in which he
lived, on which account his death was much
lamented by his subjects; and as a token of their
respect for his memory the inhabitants of Dehly,
by common consent, wore black for three days. *

After this the nobles †, having assembled, con-
sented to elevate Moobarik, the son of Khizr Khan,
to the throne.

* It is worthy of remark, that the Mahomedans assume
black garments as the garb of grief.

† The circumstance of Khizr Khan not having assumed the
title of King, and the fact of the nobles assembling to elect his
son Moobarik to the throne, at once bespeak the power to
which aristocracy had attained over despotism, and proves by
how precarious a tenure the prince held his throne.



SYUD MOOBARIK

Succeeds his father. — Insurrection in Punjab suppressed. — The minister appointed governor. — Surwur-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.

WHEN Khizr Khan perceived, from the nature of his disorder, all hopes of recovery were at an end, he nominated his eldest son to succeed him. Accordingly, three days after his death, Moobarik ascended the throne, and assumed the title of Moiz-ood-Deen, Abool Futteh Moobarik. He raised his cousin, Mullik Budr, to high honours, and nominated Mullik Rujub to the government of Depalpoor and Punjab.



A. H. 824.
May, received advices that Jusrut, the brother
A. D. 1421. of Sheikha Gukkur, (who had the preceding year defeated and made captive Ally Shah, King of Kashmeer*, on his return from an expedition against Tutta,) presuming on his success, had come to the resolution to attempt the throne of Dehly. For this purpose Jusrut Gukkur invited Mullik Toghan, who had fled to the mountains, to join him, and he appointed him Ameer-ool-Omra, or general-in-chief of his troops. Their first operations were directed against Punjab; and having seized Lahore, they secured the person of Zeeruk Khan, governor of Jalendur, which they also took, and subsequently besieged Islam Khan in the fort of Surhind.

Syud Moobarik, in spite of the rainy season, which was then at its height, marched from Dehly; but on his approaching Surhind he found Jusrut Gukkur had raised the siege and retreated to Lodhana. Here Zeeruk Khan contrived to effect his escape, and joined the King. The Dehly army now advanced towards Lodhana, where they perceived Jusrut Gukkur encamped on the opposite bank. He had secured all the boats on the river, a circumstance which obliged the King to halt at Shuval 11.
A. H. 824. Kubboolpoor till the stream became
October 8. fordable. On the 11th of Shuval, Mullik Sikundur (the Vizier), Zeeruk Khan,
A. D. 1421. Mahmood Hussun, Mullik Kaloo, and

* The kings of Kashmeer are the only Mahomedan monarchs of India who are unconnected with the Dehly empire: their history forms a separate chapter in this work.



other chiefs, forded the river; and the King himself following with the main body of the army, Jusrut Gukkur and his troops were thrown into confusion, and eventually put to flight. The King's forces pursued the enemy closely, slaying vast numbers, and capturing all their baggage.

After this defeat, Jusrut, having crossed the Chunab, took refuge in the mountains, and Ray Bheem, Raja of Jummo, directing the King's army to Beesul, a strong fort into which Jusrut Gukkur had thrown himself, the latter again fled; but his followers were pursued with great slaughter. Mean-

while, in the month of Mohurram,
A. H. 825.

January, A. H. 825, the King, having marched to
A. D. 1422. Lahore, ordered the ruined palaces and

fortifications to be repaired, and appointing Mahmood Hussun governor, returned to Dehly. He had scarcely reached his capital when Jusrut, collecting his scattered forces, took the field again, and invested Lahore for five months; but failing in his attempt, he raised the siege, retired to Kallanore, and attacked Ray Bheem, Raja of Jummo, for having betrayed his retreat to the King. On this occasion, Jusrut Gukkur, being unsuccessful, retired to the banks of the Beea, in order to refresh and to recruit his army. Meanwhile, Mullik Sikundur, the Vizier, having been sent to reinforce Lahore, was joined by Mullik Rujub, governor of Depalpoor, and by Islam Khan, governor of Surhind. With these troops the Vizier marched against Jusrut, and compelled him to recross the Ravy and Chunab, and to take shelter again among the mountains. The Vizier



marched along the Ravy to Kallanore; and being joined on the frontiers of Jummo by Ray Bheem, that Prince acted as guide to the Dehly troops, so that many of the Gukkurs, who were concealed, were discovered, and put to the sword; after which the Vizier returned to Lahore.

These successes induced the King to appoint the Vizier, Mullik Sikundur Tohfa, viceroy of Lahore, and to recall Mahmood Hussun. In the

year 826, the King deprived Mullik
A. H. 826. Sikundur of the office of vizier, and con-
A. D. 1422. ferred it on Survur-ool-Moolk, whom
he sent with an army against the Hindoos of Kutehr, in order to compel them to pay the usual tribute. The King, at this time, effected an accommodation with Mohabut Khan, governor of Budaoon, and intrusted him with a commission against the tribe of Rahtore Rajpoots, whose country was plundered, and some of whom were made prisoners. The Raja of Etawa, alarmed at these measures, withdrew suddenly from the royal camp. Moobarik pursued, and besieged the Raja in Etawa; but at length terms were concluded with him, and the Raja's son was delivered as a hostage for his father's future good conduct into the King's hands, after which he returned to Dehly.

Mahmood Hussun, about this time, was appointed Bukhshy of the forces, which office in those days was styled *Arizy*. Jusrut Gukkur, unsubdued by his misfortunes, again appeared in the field; and having defeated and slain Ray Bheem of Jummo, raised an army of nearly 12,000 Gukkurs with which he again made war on the kingdom



of Dehly. He ravaged the countries of Lahore and Depalpoor, and acquired considerable booty : Mullik Sikundur Tohfa, the governor, advanced against him ; but rather than risk a battle, Jusrut retired with his spoils to the hills, where he continued to recruit his army for another campaign. Meanwhile Jusrut Gukkur formed an alliance with Ameer Sheikh Ally, a Mogul chieftain in the service of Sharokh Mirza, governor of Kabul ; and prevailed on him to make an incursion into the territories of Seestan, Bhukkur, and Tatta, by way of creating a diversion, in order that, by drawing off the King's forces from the capital, for the defence of Sind, his own views on Dehly might be facilitated. Mullik Alla-ool-Moolk, governor of Mooltan, dying about the same time that the news of Ameer Sheikh Ally's incursion was received, the King detached Mullik Mahmood Hussun with the army to Mooltan. Sooltan Hooshung, King of Malwa, also in the same year invested Gualiar, so that the King was obliged to send all his troops to his frontiers. The King marched in person into Malwa, levying contributions, on his route, from Ameer Khan, the son of Wahid Khan, governor of Byana.

Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa secured the usual fords of the Chumbul ; but the King, having discovered others, crossed the river, and attacking Sooltan Hooshung in his camp, defeated his army, took many prisoners, and a part of his baggage. The prisoners, being chiefly Mahomedans, were released ; and Sooltan Hooshung, thinking it advisable to compound matters by paying a sum of



money to the King of Dehly, was permitted to withdraw without molestation towards Dhar. The King of Dehly remained for some time in the vicinity of Gualiar to levy contributions upon the neighbouring Hindoo chiefs, and returned in the month of Rujub, 827, to his capital.

Rujub,
A. H. 827.
June,
A. D. 1423.

Next year the King moved towards Kutehr, and was met by Nursing Ray, who came to the banks of the Ganges to pay his respects; but as he had not settled the revenues of his territory for three years, he was detained in camp for a few days, till his accounts were adjusted, and then released. The King, having crossed the Ganges, reduced some factious tributary chiefs, and returned to Dehly; but not remaining there many days, he marched towards Mewat, from whence he expelled some insurgents, and ravaging their country, returned to his capital; when having permitted his officers to retire to their estates with their troops, he abandoned himself to dissipation. The Mewatties, rendered desperate by the King's conduct towards them, took revenge on the neighbouring districts.

In the year 829, therefore, the King, collecting troops, marched to punish them. On his approach, Julloo and Kudroo*, the grandsons of Bahadur Nahir Mewatty, retreated to the hills of Alwur, and defended the passes with much obstinacy; but being eventually reduced to great distress, they surrendered, and were imprisoned.

* These are familiar appellations for Julal and Kuddur, to which the title of Khan was usually affixed.



A. H. 830.
A. D. 1426.

The repeated attacks on the Mewatties did not render them peaceable. The King, after a lapse of four months, was again obliged to send troops against them, who carried fire and sword through their whole country. The King now proceeded as far as Byana, where he found that Ameer Khan, the governor, was dead; and that his brother Mahomed Khan, assuming independence, had shut himself up in the town. The King laid siege to Byana for sixteen days, but on the desertion of part of the garrison, Mahomed Khan surrendered at discretion, and with a rope about his neck was led into the royal presence. The King delivered over the charge of the city to Mokbil Khan, and sent Mahomed Khan and his family to Dehly. After which, making Mullik Kheir-ood-Deen Tohfa governor of Seekry (known now by the name of Futtehpoor), the King marched to Gualiar, and received the tribute from the Raja. At this time Mullik Mahmood Hussun was recalled from Mooltan, and placed in charge of Hissar Feroza, while Mullik Rujub Nadiry succeeded to the charge of Mooltan.

Meanwhile Mahomed Khan of Byana effected his escape with his family to Mewat, and collecting a considerable force, recovered the city of Byana, in the absence of the King's governor, Mokbil Khan, who had gone on an expedition to Mahawun. Mullik Moobariz was now appointed to Byana, with orders to expel Mahomed Khan. The latter retiring into the fort, Mullik Moobariz took possession of the country, but after a few days' siege, Mahomed Khan, intrusting the defence of the



place to some trusty followers, escaped, and joined Ibrahim Shah Shurky of Joonpoor, who was then advancing with an army against Kalpy.

Kadir Khan, the ruler of Kalpy, on this occasion, sent expresses to Dehly for succours, and the King took the field in person. On reaching Atraaly, he detached Mullik Mahmood Hussun, with 10,000 horse, to intercept Mokhlis Khan, the brother of Ibrahim Shah Shurky, who was on his march to reduce Etawa. This detachment, encountering Mokhlis Khan, compelled him to fall back on his brother, and Mullik Mahmood Hussun rejoined the Dehly army. Ibrahim Shah Shurky, meanwhile, advanced along the banks of the Kaly-Nye* to Boorhanabad, from thence to the village of Rabery, while the King, Moobarik, moved by Atraaly to Malykota. The two armies marched parallel to each other till they arrived on the banks of the river. The King of Dehly, having crossed the Jumna near Chundwara, encamped within ten miles of the enemy. Both armies remained in their trenches for the space of 22 days, during which time slight skirmishes only took place. Ibrahim Shah Shurky, however, upon the

Jumad-oos-Sany 7. 7th of Jumad-oos-Sany, marched out of his camp, and offered battle. The

March 21. King of Dehly declined exposing his own person, but put his troops under the command of his vizier, Survur-ool-Moolk, who, with Syud Salim, Syud-oos-Sadat, was directed to engage the enemy. The action commenced with great fury at noon, and night only parted the

* Caly-Nudee of Arrowsmith.

and Syud
Mokhlis Khan
Tammir