





CSL

FOR CONSULTATION ONLY

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 BRIGGS, M.R.A.S.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE MADRAS ARMY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN ACCOUNT OF THE CONQUEST,
BY THE KINGS OF HYDRABAD,
OF THOSE PARTS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCES DENOMINATED
THE CEDED DISTRICTS AND
NORTHERN CIRCARS.

WITH COPIOUS NOTES.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,

FATERNOSTER-ROW.

1829.



CSL

Ally of Fort William

954.02
Per H
V. 4

454.02
F 30 H
V 4



CENTRAL SECRETARY

Division.

Acc. No. ~~100-10548~~

Date of Acqng. 24.5.16

Call No. 54

Procured 954.02

Date of Transfer

19182

AS = 002,691

LONDON :

Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.



CONTENTS

OF

THE FOURTH VOLUME.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF GUZERAT.

MOOZUFFUR SHAH I.

Cause of his nomination to the office of viceroy of Guzerat—the insignia of royalty are conferred on him at court—is opposed by the governor of the province at Sidpoor. The governor is killed. Moozuffur marches against Idur, and compels the Ray to pay tribute—forms a treaty with Adil Khan Farooky, ruler of Kandeish—levies tribute from the rajus of western Guzerat and Mandulgur—assumes the title of King—proceeds to Idur a second time, and levies tribute. The King of Dehly expelled from his throne by Teimoor (Tamerlane)—seeks shelter in Guzerat, but is compelled to quit it. Moozuffur Shah proceeds to Idur a third time—finds it evacuated, and occupies it with a force—marches to Somnat, which is evacuated—continues his route to Diu—the town opens its gates, but the inhabitants are put to the sword, and the Hindoo raja trod to death by an elephant. Death of Tartar Khan at Santpoor—contradictory accounts of the cause of that event. Sudden death of Dilawur Khan, ruler of Malwa. War between Moozuffur Shah and his son and successor Hooshung. Hooshung taken prisoner. Moozuffur Shah leaves his brother, Noosrut Khan, in charge of the government of Malwa. Noosrut Khan expelled from Malwa. Hooshung reinstated, and the title of Sooltan and regalia conferred on him by Moozuffur Shah. Death of Moozuffur Shah - Page 1

AHMUD SHAH I.

Ahmud, the son of Tartar Khan, ascends the throne, agreeably to the will of his grandfather. His uncles collect a force at Cambay to dispute his claim. The confederates proclaim Feroze King—they solicit aid from Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa—they disagree, and dissolve their union. Feroze retires into Baroach—he submits, and is pardoned. Ahmud Shah builds the city of Ahmudabad. The



CONTENTS.

Prince Feroze again urges his pretensions to the throne, and unites with Ray Runmul, the exiled Raja of Idur. Feroze is joined by his brother, Futteh Khan, and occupies Rungpoor. Rungpoor taken. Feroze and Ray Runmul of Idur make their escape. The King proceeds against the Raja of Jhalode. The latter is supported by Sooltan Hooshung, King of Malwa. An insurrection created by Ahmud Sheer Kutchy. The King marches against the King of Malwa, and deposes his brother, the Prince Luteef, against the insurgents under Ahmud Sheer Kutchy. Ahmud Sheer is defeated, and flies to the Raja of Giral (Joonagur). The King proceeds to that fort. The Raja becomes tributary. Military operations carried on against the Hindoo chiefs of Guzerat. The King proceeds to Kandeish and Buglana, where he hears of a formidable confederacy of the Hindoo rajas, in which Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa is connected. The King returns to Guzerat. Battle of Kaliada. — the Malwa troops are defeated. Peace concluded. Ahmud Shah levies tribute from the Ray of Champanere — besieges Mando — raises the siege, and proceeds to Sarungpoor. Battle of Sarungpoor. Pestilence in the Guzerat army. Ahmud Shah retreats — proceeds to attack Idur, which had been recovered by the Hindoos. The King constructs a fort near it to watch the garrison, to which he gives the name of Ahmudnuggur. The Ray agrees to pay tribute. The King marches to Julwara. Kanha Ray of Julwara flies to Kandeish — is supported by Nuseer Khan, and by Ahmud Shah Bahmuny, King of Bidur. The Deccanics are defeated. A second campaign. Battle of Manukpoonj. Bombay and Tanna taken by the Deccanics — recovered by the Guzerat troops. Ahmud Shah marches to Champanere. The Deccan army invades Buglana. The King counter-marches and opposes the Deccanics at Tumbole. Peace concluded. Ahmud Shah marches into Malwa to support the claims of Musaood Ghooory. Plague in Malwa. The King retreats to Guzerat. His death

Page 11

MAHOMED SHAH

Espouses the daughter of the Raja of Idur — exacts tribute from the Raja of Dongurpoor — attacks the Raja of Champanere, who obtains aid from the King of Malwa. Mahomed Shah retreats. Invasion of Guzerat by the Malwa troops. The pusillanimity of Mahomed Shah — flies to Diu — is poisoned by his queen at the instance of his officers

35

KOOTB SHAH

Is induced to oppose the King of Malwa. Battle of Surkech. The King of Malwa retires. Peace concluded. Shums Khan, the son of Feroze Khan of Nagoor, solicits the King's aid against the Rana Kombha of Chittoor. Reinforcements sent to Nagoor. The King's troops defeated. Treaty of offensive alliance against the Rana concluded between the kings of Malwa and Guzerat at Champanere. Aboo taken by the King of Guzerat — he compels the Rana to pay one thousand one hundred and seventy-six pounds weight of gold. Death of Kootb Shah

37



CONTENTS,

v

DAWOOD SHAH :

He succeeds to the throne of his nephew — ennobles persons of low birth — is deposed by his courtiers - - - Page 45

MAHMOOD SHAH I.

ENTITLED BEGURRA.

A conspiracy threatens to subvert the throne, but is suppressed by the great vigour displayed by the King — he makes two campaigns to the Deccan to assist Nizam Shah Bahmuny against the King of Malwa — marches into the province of Sorut — reduces Giral — makes an inroad through Kutch as far as the Indus — builds Moostufabad in Sorut — reduces Champanere — builds the town of Mahomedabad — constructs the city-wall of Ahmedabad — proceeds to Dowlutabad in the Deccan. Arrival of the Turkish fleet from the Red Sea at Diu — it is joined by the Guzerat fleet, and they proceed to attack the Portuguese. Battle of Choul, in which both parties suffer severely, and each claims the victory. Death of Mahmood Shah Begurra - - - - - 46

MOOZUFFUR SHAH II.

He ascends the throne without opposition — engages to assist the King of Malwa, who is expelled from his throne by the Hindoos — besieges Mando, and takes it by storm, on which occasion fifteen thousand Rajpoots lose their lives — replaces the King of Malwa on his throne. The King of Malwa defeated by Rana Sanka of Chittoor — receives aid from Moozuffur Shah, whose army besieges Chittoor. Peace concluded with the Rana. Bahadur, the King's second son, quits his father's court in disgust, and proceeds to Dehly. Death of Moozuffur Shah II. - - - - - 79

SIKUNDUR SHAH.

Moozuffur Shah is succeeded by his eldest son, Sikundur. The Prince Luteef, the King's younger brother, goes into rebellion — retires to Chittoor, where he finds protection with the Rana. The Rana defeats the King's army. The King disgusts his nobles — a plot to assassinate him — his death - - - - - 98

MAHMOOD SHAH II.

Naseer Khan, a brother of the late King, is raised to the throne, and assumes the title of Mahmood Shah II. The King's elder brother, the Prince Bahadur, arrives from Dehly, and being joined by the nobles, ascends the throne - - - - - 101

BAHADUR SHAH.

The Prince Bahadur returns from Dehly, and ascends the throne. A feeble effort is made to create an insurrection by the Prince Luteef Khan, who is severely wounded, and dies. Imad-ool-Moolk, and the



CONTENTS.

regicides of Sikundur Shah, all suffer death. Great efforts made by the Portuguese to occupy the island of Diu, in which they are repulsed. Bahadur Shah is invited to aid the King of Berar against the King of Ahmudnuggur—he proceeds to the south, and causes himself to be recognised King of Ahmudnuggur—makes war with the King of Malwa—conquers his country, and puts the King to death—provokes a war with Hoomayoon, the Great Mogul—is defeated, and loses all his dominions, with the exception of a small portion of Guzerat—is supported by the Portuguese—recovers his kingdom—is killed by the Portuguese in an affray in the harbour of Diu. Page 105

MEERAN MAHOMED SHAH FAROOKY.

In default of heirs, Meeran Mahomed Shah of Kandeish is raised to the throne—he dies suddenly - - - - - 142

MAHMOOD SHAH III.

Mahmood, the son of the Prince Luteef Khan, and who had been confined in Aseer for many years, is raised to the throne—is basely assassinated by his minion Boorhan - - - - - 144

AHMUD SHAH II.

Ahmud is raised to the throne by Etimad Khan—he imprudently betrays his hatred of his minister and benefactor—is found dead one morning in the streets - - - - - 153

MOOZUFFUR SHAH III.

Etimad Khan raises a supposititious son of Mahmood II. to the throne. The King remains a pageant in the minister's hands. The kingdom divided among the nobles into seven provinces. The rulers of each contend for supremacy. Civil war in Guzerat. Arrival of the Mirzas, the sons of Mahomed Sooltan Mirza—their extensive power—they are expelled by Chungiz Khao, governor of the southern provinces. Chungiz Khan dies. The Mirzas return from Malwa, and re-occupy their estates. Etimad Khan invites Akbur into Guzerat. The Mirzas expelled by Akbur. Their territory occupied. Moozuffur Shah abdicates the throne, and retires to Agra. Moozuffur Shah, after nine years, quits Agra, and re-ascends the throne of Guzerat—is expelled, and eventually taken prisoner, and dies - 155

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF MALWA.

SOOLTAN DILAWUR GHOORY.

The origin of his coming to Malwa explained. He receives Mahmood Toghluk of Dehly after his expulsion by Tamerlane. Mahmood returns to his capital. Dilawur assumes the title of Shah, and causes



himself to be acknowledged King of Malwa. Death of Sooltan Dilawur Ghooory - - - - - Page 167

SOOLTAN HOOSHUNG GHOORY.

Ascends his father's throne—is accused of poisoning his father—is attacked by Moozuffur Shah I. King of Guzerat—is taken prisoner, and the government placed in the hands of Noosrut Khan. The inhabitants of Malwa revolt from Noosrut Khan, who is obliged to fly. Sooltan Hooshung is released, and restored to his throne—he invades Guzerat, and supports a pretender to the crown. Ahmad Shah invades Malwa. Battle of Sarangpoor. Retreat of Ahmad Shah. Sooltan Hooshung besieges Gualiar—besieges Kalpy, and makes the governor submit to his authority—wrests Kehrla out of the hands of the Hindoo raja. Sooltan Hooshung appoints his son, Ghizny Khan, his successor, and dies - - - - - 171

GHIZNY KHAN,

SURNAMED SOOLTAN MAHOMED GHOORY,

Ascends the throne—causes the city of Mando to be called Shadiabad—becomes cruel to his brothers and children, as also to his officers—abandons himself to his pleasures—the people are disgusted. The King accuses his minister of an intention to dethrone him. The latter pleads his innocence, but resolves to cut off the King. The King is poisoned by his cup-bearer, at the instigation of the minister, Mahmood Khan Khiljy - - - - - 191

SOOLTAN MAHMOOD KHILJY:

He ascends the throne, confirming to all the nobles their estates and titles. An attempt is made to assassinate the King, which is frustrated. The Prince Ahmad Ghoory creates an insurrection. Ahmad Shah of Guzerat espouses his cause, as well as that of the princes Musood and Oomr, sons of the late King. The Princes Ahmad and Musood are cut off by poison, and Oomr is taken prisoner and beheaded. Pestilence rages in the Guzerat army, which is obliged to retreat. Sooltan Mahmood invited to Dehly—marches thither, but retreats suddenly—compels Kadir Khan of Kalpy to acknowledge fealty to him—makes war with the Rana of Chittoor—reduces one of the forts of Koombulmere—besieges Chittoor, but is foiled—is engaged in war with the King of Joonpoor. Treaty of Berich concluded. The King besieges Mundulgur—receives tribute from the Raja of Mundulgur, also from the rajas of Kota and Boondy—engages in war with the King of Guzerat. Battle of Surkech. Able retreat of Sooltan Mahmood out of Guzerat—is induced to invade the Deccan, owing to the invitation of Julal Khan Bokhary. War with the Rana renewed. Takes Ajmere. Koombulmere capitulates, but is ransomed for a large sum of money. Boondy taken by storm. The King invades the Deccan. Defeats the army of Nizam Shah Bahmany, and takes the capital. Is compelled to retreat by the arrival of the King of Guzerat. Second campaign in the Deccan also unsuccessful. The fort of Kehrla taken from the



CONTENTS.

troops of Malwa by the King of the Deccan — is restored. Treaty of Elichpoor, by which Kehrta and the Narnala hills become the boundary of the two kingdoms. Insurrection in Keechiwara — is suppressed. Death of the King — his character - Page 195

SOOLTAN CHEIAS-OOD-DEEN

Ascends the throne of his father — declares his son, Abdool Kadur, heir-apparent, and places in his hands the entire control of the government, and abandons himself to the pleasures of the haram. Internal arrangements for the seraglio, containing fifteen thousand females. His peaceable reign for thirty-three years. The King's death - 256

SOOLTAN NASIR-OOD-DEEN.

The King is accused of causing the death of his father. Distractions in Malwa. Sheer Khan governor of Chundery, Sikundur Khan of Eerich, and Mahabut Khan of Mundsoor, unite and march against the King. The rebels are defeated, and Sheer Khan and Sikundur Khan are killed in the action. The King indulges in scandalous excesses — becomes cruel to his people. The Prince Shahab-ood-Deen, the King's eldest son, is induced by the nobles to revolt — is defeated, and escapes to Dehly. The King appoints his third son, Mahmood, his successor, and dies - 240

SOOLTAN MAHMOOD II.

Ascends the throne, and secures the person of his brother Sahib Khan. Sahib Khan is released, and is proclaimed King. Mahmood retires from Mando, and meets with assistance from Medny Ray, an officer of his government. The Prince Sahib Khan is defeated, and dies. The Prince Shahab-ood-Deen dies on his road from Kandeish to Malwa, leaving a son, the Prince Musaood. The governor of Bhilsa espouses his cause, while the governor of Chundery espouses that of Sahib Khan. The King of Dehly joins the league in favour of Sahib Khan, but it is dissolved by the ability of Medny Ray, who obtains an entire supremacy in the government. Sooltan Mahmood retires to Guzerat, and obtains the aid of Moozuffur Shah. Mando taken from the Hindoos, and Sooltan Mahmood is replaced on his throne. The Guzerat army retires. Sooltan Mahmood is defeated and taken prisoner by the Hindoos, but is restored to his government. The King of Guzerat dies. Contests for the throne. Sooltan Mahmood of Malwa receives one of the pretenders at his court, where he carries on intrigues against Bahadur Shah of Guzerat. War ensues. Mando taken by the King of Guzerat. Sooltan Mahmood and his family fall into the hands of Bahadur Shah — they are sent to Champanere, and are put to death on the road thither. Extinction of the race of Kbiljy - 245

CONCLUSION OF THE HISTORY OF MALWA.

Bahadur Shah of Guzerat distributes Malwa among several chiefs. Malwa subdued by Hoomayoon. Hoomayoon is expelled from India,



and Kadir Khan, an officer of the Khilji government, occupies the country. He provokes an attack from Sheer Shah Soor, who places his minister and relative, Shooja Khan, in charge of the government. Shooja Khan dies, leaving three sons, Dowlut, Moostufa, and Bayezed. The two former are murdered by the latter, who assumes the title of Baz Bahadur. Akbur, Emperor of Dehly, attacks him. Baz Bahadur defeated, and the government of Malwa is given to Peer Mahomed Khan. Baz Bahadur attacks Peer Mahomed Khan, who is slain, and the former recovers his country. Malwa reconquered by Akbur, and Baz Bahadur expelled. He eventually enters the service of Akbur, as an officer of two thousand horse - Page 270

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF KANDEISH.

MULLIK RAJA FAROOKY.

His origin. Accidental circumstance of his being first brought to the King's notice — is raised to the rank of a noble of two thousand horse, and receives the districts of Talnere and Kuronde in jageer — compels the Raja of Buglana to pay tribute — invades the districts of Sooltanpoor and Nundoorbar, belonging to the King of Guzerat, but is obliged to retire to Talnere — concludes peace with the King of Guzerat — assigns Talnere to his youngest son, and leaves the rest of his territory to his eldest son, Nuseer Khan Farooky. Death of Mullik Raja — his pedigree derivable from Oomr Farook - - - - - 280

MULLIK NUSEER,

ENTITLED NUSEER KHAN FAROOKY.

Treacherously obtains possession of Aseer — deprives his brother of the fort of Talnere, and attacks the districts of Sooltanpoor and Nundoorbar, belonging to Guzerat — is compelled to sue for terms — builds the city of Boorhanpoor, and fortifies Aseer — gives his daughter in marriage to the heir-apparent of the Bahmuny kingdom — supports the fugitive Raja of Julwara against the King of Guzerat, and induces the King of the Deccan to do so likewise. The Guzerat King proves victorious. Nuseer Khan supports some rebellious chiefs of the Deccan in Berar against their King — he is compelled to fly from Boorhanpoor. The battle of Lulling, in which he is defeated. His death - - - - - 286

MEERAN ADIL KHAN FAROOKY

Succeeds his father, and obtains the aid of the King of Guzerat to expel the Deccan troops from Kandeish — is assassinated in Boorhanpoor - - - - - 296



CONTENTS.

MEERAN MOOBARIK KHAN FAROOKY

Ascends his father's throne, and dies after a reign of seventeen years - - - - - Page 297

MEERAN GHUNY,

COMMONLY CALLED ADIL KHAN FAROOKY I.

Ascends his father's throne—compels the neighbouring rajas to pay him tribute—refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the King of Guzerat, or to pay him tribute. A Guzerat army marches to Kandeish, and exacts the arrears due. Death of Adil Khan Farooky - 298

DAWOOD KHAN FAROOKY

Provokes a war with the King of Ahmudnuggur—solicits aid from the King of Malwa, which is granted. The King of Ahmudnuggur declines the contest, and retires. The Malwa general causes his master to be acknowledged King of Kandeish, and after exacting valuable presents from Dawood Khan retires to Malwa. Death of Dawood Khan Farooky - - - - - 300

ADIL KHAN FAROOKY II.,

ENTITLED AZIM HOOMAYOON.

Alum Khan, a relative of the late King, residing at Ahmudnuggur, is elevated to the throne. Mullik Larun, governor of Aseer, refuses to acknowledge him. Adil Khan Farooky of Talnere puts forward his claim—is supported by his grandfather, the King of Guzerat, and his title is every where acknowledged. Alum Khan, supported by the King of Ahmudnuggur, makes a second effort to ascend the throne, but is defeated. Adil Khan Farooky attends his father-in-law, Moozuffur Shah II., in the campaign in Malwa—his death - 303

MEERAN MAHOMED KHAN FAROOKY,

ENTITLED MEERAN MAHOMED SHAH,

Ascends his father's throne—assists the King of Berar to wage war with the King of Ahmudnuggur—is defeated, with the loss of all his military train, including elephants—obtains the aid of his uncle, Bahadur Shah of Guzerat—attends Bahadur Shah throughout the campaign against Ahmudnuggur. Termination of the war. Meeran Mahomed Khan assists Bahadur Shah in the campaign in Malwa—is present at his final overthrow at Mundsoor—retires to Kandeish—assists the governor of Malwa to recover that country from the Moguls. Bahadur Shah of Guzerat dies. Meeran Mahomed Khan is raised to the throne of Guzerat, under the title of Meeran Mahomed Shah—his death - - - - - 308

MEERAN MOOBARIK KHAN FAROOKY

Succeeds his elder brother on the throne—refuses to deliver up the Prince Mahmood of Guzerat, then confined in Aseer, to the nobles of



that kingdom — is compelled to do so — puts forth pretensions to the throne of Guzerat, and marches an army to Ahmudabad — is defeated — procures the cession of Sooltanpoor and Nundoorbar by the King of Guzerat. Baz Bahadur, King of Malwa, is expelled from his throne by Peer Mahomed Khan, an officer of Akbur Padshah. The Moguls pursue Baz Bahadur to Boorhanpoor, and sack the town — they retreat, and are closely pursued by Meeran Moobarik Khan and Baz Bahadur. The Moguls routed near the Nurbudda, and Peer Mahomed Khan loses his life. Death of Meeran Moobarik Khan - - - - - Page 315

MEERAN MAHOMED KHAN FAROOKY

Succeeds his father. Kandeish invaded by Chungiz Khan of Guzerat, who takes Sooltanpoor and Nundoorbar — besieges Talnere — is opposed by Meeran Mahomed Khan and Toofal Khan of Berar. The siege of Talnere relinquished, and Chungiz Khan flies to Guzerat. Meeran Mahomed Khan raises an army of thirty thousand men — invades Guzerat, and claims the throne — is defeated in the battle of Ahmudabad — is closely pursued by the Mogul Mirzas in Guzerat — they plunder Kandeish, and retire to Malwa. Meeran Mahomed Khan aids Toofal Khan of Berar against the King of Ahmudnuggur. Toofal Khan loses his territory, and eventually his life, in the struggle. Boorhanpoor sacked by the Deccan army. Meeran Mahomed Khan pays a large sum to obtain peace. Death of Meeran Mahomed Khan - - - - - 317

RAJA ALLY KHAN FAROOKY

Succeeds his brother — writes to Akbur, acknowledging his supremacy. Character of Raja Ally Khan. A body of revolted chiefs from Ahmudnuggur arrive at Boorhanpoor — they plunder the town, and are pursued by Raja Ally Khan — they return, with a force of Moguls, into Berar — are again defeated by Raja Ally Khan. The Prince Moorad Mirza, the son of Akbur, invades the Deccan — he is joined by Raja Ally Khan, who eventually loses his life at the battle of Peitun, on the Godavery - - - - - 321

BAHADUR KHAN FAROOKY

Ascends his father's throne — defies the power of Akbur. Aseer besieged, and taken by capitulation ; and Bahadur Khan, the last of the kings of Kandeish, becomes a state-prisoner in Gualiar - - 325



CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VII.

SECTION I.

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF BENGAL AND BEHAR, COMMONLY
CALLED POORBY.

FUKHR-OD-DEEN POORBY.

Mullik Fukhr-ood-Deen slays Kuddur Khan, the governor of Bengal,
and proclaims himself King — he is slain by Alla-ood-Deen Page 329

ALLA-OD-DEEN POORBY.

Alla-ood-Deen assassinated - - - - - 330

HAJY ELIAS,

ENTITLED SHUMS-OD-DEEN POORBY.

Hajy Elias assumes the title of Shums-ood-Deen — invades the territory
of Jajnuggur in order to procure elephants — is attacked by Feroze
Toghluks of Dehly. The King of Dehly retreats. Peace concluded.
Death of Shums-ood-Deen - - - - - 331

SIKUNDUR POORBY.

Sikundur, the son of Shums-ood-Deen, raised to the throne — is at-
tacked by Feroze Toghluks of Dehly, but purchases a peace by the
presentation of several elephants — his death - - - - - 334

CHEIAS-OD-DEEN POORBY

Reigns seven years, and dies - - - - - 335

SOOLTAN-OOS-SULLATEEN POORBY

Reigns ten years, and dies - - - - - 335

SHUMS-OD-DEEN POORBY II.

Reigns three years, and dies - - - - - 336

RAJA KANS POORBY.

Raja Kans, a zemindar of Bengal, becomes the founder of a new
dynasty — reigns seven years, and dies - - - - - 336



JEETMUL,

ENTITLED JULAL-OD-DEEN.

Jeetmul, the son of Raja Kans, voluntarily renounces the Hindoo religion, and embraces the Mahomedan faith—reigns seventeen years, and dies - - - - - Page 337

AHMUD POORBY

Succeeds to his father's throne—reigns eighteen years, and dies 338

NASIR-OD-DEEN GHOLAM POORBY

Nasir, a slave, usurps the throne; but is shortly after deposed - 338

NASSIR POORBY

Reigns for two years, and dies - - - - - 339

BARBIK POORBY

Reigns peaceably for a period of seventeen years, and dies - 339

YOOSCOF POORBY

Reigns for eight years, and dies - - - - - 339

SIKUNDUR POORBY

Is elevated to the throne, and instantly deposed - - - 340

FUTTEH POORBY

Enlists a large body of Hindoo infantry called Paiks, whom he employs as his household troops—he is murdered, after a reign of seven years - - - - - 340

THE EUNUCH SHAHZADA

Ascends the throne—requires the officers of the government to swear allegiance to him—is put to death - - - - - 341

FEROZE POORBY.

Mullik Andeel ascends the throne, under the title of Feroze Poorby 344

MAHMOOD POORBY

Surrenders his government into the hand of his slave, who puts him to death - - - - - 345

CONTENTS.

MOOZUFFUR HUBSHY

Ascends the throne—raises one Syud Shureef of Mecca to the office of minister. Syud Shureef goes to war with his Prince, who is assassinated by one of the body-guard - - Page 347

ALLA-OD-DEEN POORBY II.

Syud Shureef ascends the throne under the title of Alla-ood-Deen II. — his promptitude in restraining his soldiers from plunder—he disbands the Paik guards—his death - - - 349

NUSEEB POORBY

Succeeds his father on the throne—he affords an asylum to the princes and officers of the house of Lody, expelled from Dehly by the Moguls. The King becomes cruel and tyrannical—his death—his government usurped by his minister. Sheer Shah conquers Bengal. Hoomayoon attacks Sheer Shah, but is repulsed. Sheer Shah ascends the throne of Dehly, and nominates Mahomed Khan Afghan to the government as his lieutenant. Mahomed Khan assumes independence, under the appellation of Bahadur Afghan - - - 351

BAHADUR AFGHAN:

He reigns five years, and dies - - - 354

SOOLIMAN KIRANY.

Sooliman Kirany Afghan appointed governor by the King of Dehly—he assumes the title of King—reigns for twenty-five years, and dies - - - 354

BAYEZEEDE AFGHAN

Ascends his father's throne; but is murdered by a relation, who also suffers death - - - 355

DAWOOD KHAN

Dawood succeeds his brother Bayezeed—is attacked by Moonyim Khan, the general of Akbur Padshah of Dehly. Battle of Moonere, in which Dawood Khan is defeated, and flies to Orissa, where, after several actions, he is permitted to reside. Moonyim Khan, governor of Bengal, dies. Dawood Khan recovers Bengal; but is eventually defeated, and slain in battle - - - 356



CHAPTER VII. (CONTINUED.)

SECTION II.

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF JOONPOOR, DENOMINATED SHURKY.

KHWAJA JEHAN SHURKY

Is appointed governor of the provinces east of Dehly — proclaims his independence — compels the rulers of Bengal to pay him tribute — his death Page 359

MOOBARIK SHAH SHURKY

Assumes the regalia, and causes coin to be struck in his name as King. Mulloo Yekbal Khan invades his country. Peace concluded. The death of Moobarik Shah Shurky 361

IBRAHIM SHAH SHURKY:

His country invaded by Mulloo Yekbal Khan, attended by Mahmood Toghluk. Peace concluded. Ibrahim takes Kunowj from the King of Dehly; also takes Sumbhul, which is retaken — encourages literature in his country — proceeds to besiege Byana; but concludes a peace with the King of Dehly. Death of Ibrahim 363

MAHMOOD SHAH SHURKY

Attacks Kalpy, which is evacuated by its governor. The King of Malwa resents the injury. Peace concluded. Mahmood Shah attacks Dehly — is compelled to retreat, and loses a great portion of his baggage and elephants during the operation. War continued with Bheilole Lody, King of Dehly. Death of Mahmood Shah Shurky 367

MAHOMED SHAH SHURKY.

War continued with the King of Dehly. Mahomed Shah becomes very cruel — puts his brother Hussun Khan to death. His mother and his other brothers conspire against him. A civil war prevails. Mahomed Shah loses his life. A truce concluded with the King of Dehly for four years, and an exchange of prisoners takes place 371

HOOSSEIN SHAH SHURKY

Ascends his brother's throne — leads a vast army into Orissa — compels the Raja of Gualiar to pay him tribute — lays claim to the throne of Dehly, and engages in war with Bheilole Lody — is defeated, and quits his kingdom, which henceforth is incorporated with that of Dehly 375



CHAPTER VIII.

THE HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF MOOLTAN.

SHEIKH YOOSOOF.

Some account of the first conquest of Mooltan — reverts to the Hindoos — is again subjected to Mahomedan rule by Mahomed Ghoor. In the fallen condition of the Dehly empire, the Mooltanies elect Sheikh Yoosoof to be their governor — he is treacherously seized by Ray Sehra Lunga, an Afghan chief, who usurps the throne - - - - - Page 379

KOOTB-OD-DEEN LUNGA.

Ray Sehra, entitled Kootb-ood-Deen Lunga, ascends the throne — he expels his predecessor and son-in-law from Mooltan — his death 383

HOOSSEIN LUNGA

Succeeds his father — gives encouragement to learned men, and establishes colleges in Mooltan under their superintendence — raises troops, and invades the Punjab — takes Kotgirwur and Dhunkote. Mooltan besieged in his absence by the Prince Barbik and Tartar Khan. The besieged are repulsed. Enlists in his army a large body of Bulochies from Mikran — sends an envoy to Dehly, and makes peace — deposes an ambassador to Guzerat — abdicates his throne in favour of his son Feroze, who is assassinated. Death of Hoossein Lunga - - - - - 385

MAHMOOD LUNGA

Is elevated to the throne by the minister Jam Bayezed. The King abandons himself to low company. The minister quits the town, and employs his son to receive the King's orders. The young King attempts to murder the minister's son in court, but himself receives a wound. The minister and his son fly from the capital — they occupy Sheevur, and claim the protection of the King of Dehly. Civil war between the King and his minister — they agree to divide the empire. The King is attacked by Shah Hoossein Arghoon, who marches to Mooltan. Death of Mahmood Lunga - - - 393

HOOSSEIN LUNGA II.

Hoossein, the son of the late King, is placed on the throne. Mooltan is besieged and taken by Shah Hoossein Arghoon, and becomes a dependency of Dehly - - - - - 398



CHAPTER IX.

THE HISTORY OF SIND AND TUTTA.

MAHOMED KASIM.

Invasion of Sind by Mahomed Kasim. Deehul, called Tutta, taken. The Arabians proceed up the river Indus. Sehwan taken. Mooltan taken. Mahomed Kasim recalled — account of his singular death. Subversion of the Mahomedan power in Sind and Mooltan Page 401

NASIR-OD-DEEN KUBBACHA.

Obscure origin of Nasir-ood-Deen — his character — is made governor of Mooltan — becomes independent — extends his conquests over the Punjab, and nearly to Dehly — his power is gradually circumscribed by the Gukkurs, aided by Julal-ood-Deen Khwaruzm Shah — is attacked by Shums-ood-Deen Altmish. Oocha taken. Bhukkur besieged. He attempts to fly with his family down the Indus — perishes in a storm - - - 415

ACCOUNT OF THE DYNASTY OF SOOMUNA,

ENTITLED JAM.

Jam Afra reigns for three years, and is succeeded by his brother Chohan, who reigns fourteen years, and is succeeded by his nephew Jam Bany — attempts to throw off his allegiance from Dehly, but is attacked by Feroze Toghluk, and taken prisoner — he is carried to Dehly, but is subsequently restored to his government — is succeeded Jam Timmajy. The Soomunas embrace Mahomedism. Jam Sulah-ood-Deen ascends the throne — is succeeded by his son, Jam Nizam-ood-Deen, who is succeeded by Jam Ally Sheer — he is succeeded by his son, Giran, in whom the lineal descent becomes extinct. The people elect Jam Futteh Khan as king — he is succeeded by his brother Jam Toghluk. The chiefs raise Jam Sikundur, the son of Futteh Khan, to the throne. Jam Sungur is elected by the people. Jam Nunda is elected. Sind invaded by the troops of Shah Beg Arghoon, ruler of Kandahar. The fort of Sewly taken. Bhukkur taken. Sind overrun by the Arghoons, who quit the country. Death of Jam Nunda — is succeeded by Jam Feroze. Contests between Jam Sulah-ood-Deen and Jam Feroze. Sulah-ood-Deen is supported by an army from Guzerat. Feroze calls in the aid of the Arghoons. Sulah-ood-Deen is killed. The Guzeratties are expelled, and the Arghoons seize the country - - - 422

SHAH BEG ARGHOO

His origin — expulsion from Kandahar by Babur — invasion and occupation of Sind — his death - - - 432



SHAH HOOSSEIN ARGHOON.

Shah Hoossein ascends his father's throne— completes the subjugation of Sind— takes Mooltan, which is retaken by the inhabitants. Hoomayoon Padshah takes refuge in Sind, where he continues for two years and a half. Conduct of Shah Hoossein— promises his daughter in marriage to Yadgar Nasir Mirza, and proclaims him King. Hoomayoon quits Sind. Shah Hoossein expels Yadgar Mirza. Kamran Mirza comes to Sind— receives in marriage the daughter of Shah Hoossein. Death of Shah Hoossein Arghoon Page 435

MIRZA EESY TURKHAN

Succeeds to the government of Sind after the death of Shah Hoossein Arghoon - - - 439

MIRZA MAHOMED BAKY TURKHAN.

Contests between Mirza Mahomed Baky and Khan Baba, the sons of Mirza Eesy Turkhan. Mirza Mahomed Baky is successful 440

MIRZA JANY BEG TURKHAN.

Mirza Jany Beg, the grandson of Mirza Mahomed Baky, succeeds him— is attacked by Mirza Khan, the son of Beiram Khan Toorkman— concludes peace— gives his daughter in marriage to Mirza Eerich, the son of Mirza Khan. Mirza Jany Beg attends the Mogul army to Dehly— is enrolled among the nobles. Sind attached to Dehly 441

CHAPTER X.

THE HISTORY OF KASHMEER.

Some account of the situation, the climate, and the productions of Kashmeer, from the histories of Mirza Heidur Doghlat and from the Zufur Nama - - - 444

SHUMS-OOD-DEEN.

Shah Meer, a Mahomedan of the Hunefy persuasion, becomes minister to Raja Sena Dew of Kashmeer— he usurps the government. The Raja dies. The minister marries his widow, and proclaims himself King under the title of Shums-ood-Deen— revises the laws— fixes the assessment on land at seventeen per cent, on the gross produce— resists the attacks of the Tartars of Kashghar— abdicates the throne - - - 451

JUMSHEED,

The elder son of Shums-ood-Deen, ascends the throne— his younger brother, Ally Sheer, puts in his claim to a share in the government.



CONTENTS.

xix

Civil war, in which Jumsheed, the elder brother, is expelled, and shortly after dies - - - Page 455

ALLA-OD-DEEN.

Ally Sheer is proclaimed King, under the appellation of Alla-ood-Deen. A severe famine prevails. He seizes several bramins, who endeavour to quit the kingdom. A new law enacted, by which a wife who has been false to her husband forfeits all claim on his estate. The town of Bukhshypoor built. The King dies - - - 457

SHAHAB-OD-DEEN.

Siamook succeeds his brother, under the title of Shahab-ood-Deen — he marches an army into the Punjab, and invades Sind — on his return, he invades Pishawur — is met in the Punjab by the Raja of Nagrakote — returns to Kashmeer — builds the towns of Lutchmy-nuggur and Shahabpoor — his sons rebel against him, and are expelled the kingdom. The King relents, and sends for his eldest son, Hussun, from Dehly ; but dies before his arrival - - - 458

KOOTB-OD-DEEN.

Hindal succeeds his brother, and assumes the title of Kootb-ood-Deen — engages in war with the Raja of Lohkote. The Prince Hussun, the eldest son of the late king, joins the Raja ; but they are both betrayed into the King's hands. The Raja of Lohkote suffers death. The Prince Hussun Khan is imprisoned. The King's death - - - 460

SIKUNDUR BOOTSHIKUN,

OR,

ALEXANDER THE ICONOCLAST.

Subverts the Hindoo religion in Kashmeer, compelling all those bramins who refuse to embrace the Mahomedan faith to quit the country — encourages Mahomedan literature — prohibits the sale of vinous liquors, and exempts all manufactures from export duties - - - 462

ALLY SHAH

Succeeds his father on the throne — resolves to travel in foreign countries, and places his brothers, Shady and Mahomed, in charge of the government — is dissuaded from his intention, and endeavours to re-assume the throne — is opposed by his brothers, whom he defeats — is subsequently attacked, and overpowered by Shady Khan. Death of Ally Shah - - - 467

ZEIN-OD-ABID-DEEN.

The King's character — rivalry of his three sons — civil contentions prevail throughout his reign — his death - - - 469



CONTENTS.

HEIDUR.

Hajj Khan ascends the throne, under the title of Heidur — becomes disreputable from his propensity to keep low company, and to indulge in vile pursuits — falls from the terrace of his palace, and is killed

Page 475

HUSSUN

Ascends the throne — his title disputed by his uncle, Beiram Khan, who is taken prisoner, and suffers death. Mullik Taj Bhut minister — gives great offence to the people. Jehangeer Makry, an officer of rank, is induced to quit the court. Death of the King

- 477

MAHOMED

Is raised to the throne of his father at the age of seven years. Civil war ensues between a body of Syuds at the head of the government and the citizens of Serinuggur. The Syuds defeated and expelled the kingdom. Futteh Khan, the King's cousin, sets up his claim to the throne, and succeeds in usurping the crown. Arrival of Shah Kasim Anwar Noorbukhsh. Establishes a religious persecution. Hindoo temples destroyed. The tribe of Chuk become converts. Futteh Khan divides his kingdom into three parts; giving to Mullik Atchy and Shunkur Zeina two portions. The King Mahomed makes his escape to Hindoostan, and returning with his army recovers his empire — is expelled again by Futteh Khan. Mahomed regains his throne. Futteh Khan dies in India. His son, Iskundur, sets up his claim to the crown, but is defeated. Mahomed deposed by his minister, Mullik Atchy. Ibrahim is raised to the government. Nazook, the son of Ibrahim, is made an instrument of an intrigue to dethrone his father. He marches with an army from Dehly for that purpose. Battle of Sullah. Nazook on the throne. Mahomed restored for the fourth time. Kamran Mirza enters Kashmeer; but is eventually expelled with heavy loss. The Tartar forces from Kashghar, under Mirza Heidur Dughlat, invade Kashmeer. The Tartars ravage the country for three months, till at length they are attacked, and a great battle is fought. Peace concluded, and the Tartars return to Kashghar. Two comets are seen in Kashmeer. A severe famine. Death of the King

- 481

IBRAHIM

Is acknowledged King — is expelled the throne — dies

- 496

NAZOOK

Ascends his father's throne. The dissensions between the race of Chuk and Makry continue. Abdal Makry invites Hoomayoon Padshah to invade Kashmeer — accompanies Mirza Heidur Dughlat with a force — subverts the government of the Chuks. Abdal Makry dies, leaving Mirza Heidur Dughlat at the head of the state. Atchy Chuk procures the aid of Sheer Shah, King of Dehly. The Hindoostan troops



CONTENTS.

XXI

defeated. Mirza Heidur removes the seat of government from Serinuggur to Indrakote—invades little Thibet—eventually conquers both great and little Thibet on the north, and the districts of Pugly and Rajoory on the south. Mirza Heidur is killed in an endeavour to suppress an insurrection. An oligarchy succeeds, which, for form's sake, acknowledges Nazook as King. Shortly after which he is deposed - - - - - Page 497

IBRAHIM II.

The brother of Nazook, is raised to the throne by Dowlut Chuk. The party of Ghazy Khan obtains an ascendancy, and Ibrahim is deposed - - - - - 505

ISMAEL.

On the ascendancy of Ghazy Khan's party, the Prince Ismael, the brother of Ibrahim, is elevated to the throne. His death - 507

HUBEEB.

On the death of Ismael, his son, Hubeeb, is raised to the throne. Severe struggle for supremacy among the race of Chuk, in which Dowlut Chuk prevails. Invasion by Shah Abool Maly from Hindoostan—is defeated. Hubeeb is deposed by Ghazy Khan Chuk - 508

GHAZY SHAH CHUK.

After his accession a dreadful disease breaks out on the King. Civil war throughout Kashmeer. The sons of Ghazy Khan wage war against Thibet. Ghazy Khan abdicates the throne in favour of his brother Hoossein Khan - - - - - 513

HOOSSEIN SHAH CHUK

Ascends the throne of his brother. Remarkable mode of distributing his property adopted by the late king. Hoossein Khan causes his nephew, Ahmud, to be blinded. Death of the ex-king. Hoossein Shah receives an embassy from Akbur, and sends his daughter to Agra to marry that emperor. The Kashmeer princess is sent back to her father. This insult tends to break the King's heart. His abdication and death - - - - - 515

ALLY SHAH CHUK

Succeeds his brother on the throne. An impostor, called Shah Arif, enters Kashmeer. The King gives him his daughter in marriage. The impostor exposed and expelled from the country. An embassy from Dehly. Death of Ally Chuk - - - - - 521



YOOSOOF SHAH CHUK

Succeeds his father on the throne — attacks and slays his uncle, Abdal Khan — is eventually driven from his country by Gowhur Chuk — proceeds to India — obtains the aid of Akbur Padshah — returns to Kashmir — defeats Gowhur Chuk, and deprives him of sight. A new insurrection created, which is suppressed. Ambassadors arrive from Akbur. The King's two sons return with them to the Dehly court. Akbur arrives at Lahore, and proposes to visit Kashmir. Yoosoof Shah wishes to meet and escort him, but is prevented by his chiefs. Akbur causes Kashmir to be invaded. Peace concluded. A second invasion. The Kashmir prince makes considerable resistance. Final conquest of Kashmir by Akbur - Page 524

CHAPTER XI.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MAHOMEDANS IN MALABAR - 531

CONCLUSION. An Account of India in general - - 542

COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY of the Minor Kingdoms which eventually fell into the Power of the Great Mogul - - - 555

APPENDIX.

No. I. An Alphabetical List of the Proper Names, Titles, and Oriental Words, which occur in the Work, with Explanations attached 561

No. II. An Alphabetical List of Names of Counties, Mountains, Rivers, and Towns, which occur throughout the Work - - 609



HISTORY

OF THE

MAHOMEDAN POWER IN INDIA.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF GUZERAT.

MOOZUFFUR SHAH I.

Cause of his nomination to the office of viceroy of Guzerat — the insignia of royalty are conferred on him at court — is opposed by the governor of the province at Sidpoor. — The governor is killed. — Moozuffur marches against Idur, and compels the Ray to pay tribute — forms a treaty with Adil Khan Farooky, ruler of Kandeish — levies tribute from the rajas of western Guzerat and Mundulgur — assumes the title of King — proceeds to Idur a second time, and levies tribute. — The King of Dehly expelled from his throne by Teimoor (Tamerlane) — seeks shelter in Guzerat, but is compelled to quit it. — Moozuffur Shah proceeds to Idur a third time — finds it evacuated, and occupies it with a force — marches to Somnat, which is evacuated — continues his route to Diu — the town opens its gates, but the inhabitants are put to the sword, and the Hindoo raja trod to death by an elephant. — Death of Tartar Khan at Suntpoor — contradictory accounts of the cause of that event. — Sudden death of Dilawur Khan,



MOOZUFFUR SHAH I.

ruler of Malwa. — War between Moozuffur Shah and his son and successor Hooshung. — Hooshung taken prisoner. — Moozuffur Shah leaves his brother, Noosrut Khan, in charge of the government of Malwa. — Noosrut Khan expelled from Malwa. — Hooshung reinstated, and the title of Sooltan and regalia conferred on him by Moozuffur Shah. — Death of Moozuffur Shah.

IN the reign of Feroze Toghluk of Dehly, Furhut-ool-Moolk was nominated to the government of Guzerat, in which office he was confirmed by that monarch's successor, Gheias-ood-Deen Mahomed Toghluk II. Removed at a great distance from the capital, Furhut-ool-Moolk became desirous of establishing his independence; and in order to gain popularity for the furtherance of that object, he encouraged the Hindoo religion, and thus rather promoted than suppressed the worship of idols.

In the year 793, the learned and orthodox Mahomedans of Guzerat, fearing lest this conduct should be the means of eventually superseding the true faith in those parts, addressed petitions to the throne, pointing out the probable political views of Furhut-ool-Moolk, as well as the danger to the true faith, if he were permitted to retain his government. On receipt of these addresses Mahomed Toghluk II. convened a meeting of the holy men at Dehly, and in conjunction with them appointed Zuffur*, the son of Wujee-ool-Moolk, one of the most respectable noblemen of the court, to the office of viceroy of

* Proselytes are usually the most zealous of all sectarians. Zuffur Khan was born a Hindoo prince, but became a convert.



Rubbee-ooos-

Sany 1.

A. H. 793.

March 6.

A. D. 1391.

Guzerat; and on the 1st day of Rubbee-ooos-Sany of the same year he received the title of Moozuffur Khan, and was honoured with a dress of instalment. To add to his dignity, also, he was presented with a white canopy, and scarlet pavilion, such as are exclusively used by kings.

Moozuffur Khan was born at Dehly on the 25th of the month of Mohurram, in the year 743 (30th of June, A.D. 1342). His family had been elevated from menial stations in the household of the kings of Dehly*; but the subject of the present history ranked among the most accomplished noblemen of the empire. It was on this account he received the honour of being appointed viceroy of Guzerat; and after making the necessary preparations for his journey, he left Dehly in the beginning of the year 794; about which period, the wife of his son, Tartar Khan, was delivered of a son named Ahmud, of whom particular mention will be made hereafter.

On the arrival of Moozuffur Khan at Nagoor, many complaints against Furhut-ool-Moolk reached him from the inhabitants of Cambay, and other places, representing his oppression in the shape of accumulated taxes and imposts. Upon this he

* The author of the Mirut-Iskundry says, that Zuffur Khan was the wine-distiller at the court of Feroze Toghluk; that he was subsequently ennobled, as well as his brother, who received the title of Shums Khan; but that Tartar Khan, the son of Zuffur Khan, was detained at court about the King's person when his father was appointed viceroy of Guzerat.

E



CSL

MOOZUFFUR SHAH I.

wrote to that officer, informing him of his approach as governor, and recommending him to repair to court, with the balances of revenue so long withheld from the crown. Furhut-ool-Moolk returned an answer sufficiently indicative of his determination not to yield his authority quietly; and instantly collecting a force, composed chiefly of Hindoos, marched to oppose Moozuffur Khan. The new governor advanced to Yessavul, and having ascertained that his rival's army consisted of from ten to twelve thousand men, which he had collected with the intention of disputing his advance, he deputed an officer to him at Nehrwalla (since called Puttun), warning him against opposing the legal authority, as in that case he must be considered, and would be treated, as a rebel.

Furhut-ool-Moolk not only insulted this officer, but returned an insolent answer to Moozuffur Khan, who at length being compelled to raise an army, in order to support his commission, he enlisted a body of four thousand cavalry, with which he made rapid marches to Nehrwalla. Furhut-ool-Moolk with ten thousand of his troops, to whom he made liberal donations, marched as far as Sid-poor*, situated within twenty-four miles of Puttun, where the armies met. An engagement ensued, in which the rebels were routed, and Furhut-ool-Moolk lost his life; after which Moozuffur Khan continued his march to Nehrwalla.

* The author of the *Mirut-Iskundry* states, he built a town on the spot where the battle took place, which he called Jeet-poor, "the Town of Victory;" probably the Chitpoor of our maps.



A. H. 796.
A. D. 1393. In the year 796, the Ray of Idur having refused to pay the customary tribute, Moozuffur Khan marched to enforce it. Several skirmishes ensued, in which the new governor was generally victorious, until he arrived before the town of Idur, which he closely invested. The siege being protracted, the garrison became so distressed for provisions, that it is said they consumed cats and dogs, not before these animals had begun to feed on each other. The Ray at length sent out his son to prostrate himself before Moozuffur Khan, and to beg the lives of the inhabitants; a boon which was granted on condition of the payment of a quantity of jewels, and a large sum in specie.

Moozuffur Khan intended to have marched thence immediately to the city of Somnat, situated near the island of Diu; but he received information that Mullik Raja, entitled Adil Khan, not content with occupying that portion of the territory of Kandeish which lies contiguous to Talnere and Kuronde, had now extended his rapacity towards certain districts belonging to Guzerat, such as Sooltanpoor and Nundoorbar.

Moozuffur Khan accordingly deemed it proper, in the first instance, to turn his arms towards Kandeish; but Adil Khan retreated to Talnere, and sent a person to negotiate with Moozuffur Khan, and so completely succeeded in appeasing him, that a treaty of alliance was formed in consequence. On the return of Moozuffur Khan to Guzerat, he learnt that in the western Puttun district the Ray of Jehrend, an idolater, refused allegiance to the

Mahomedan authority. To this place Moozuffur Khan accordingly marched, and exacted tribute. He then proceeded to Somnat, where having destroyed all the Hindoo temples which he found standing, he built mosques in their stead; and leaving learned men for the propagation of the faith, and his own officers to govern the country, returned to Puttun in the year 798.

During the government of Furhut-ool-Moolk, the Rajpoots of Mundulgur acquired such strength as to expel the Mahomedans from their territories, refusing, also, to pay the usual tribute to the state. Moozuffur Khan accordingly moved in that direction. He besieged Mundulgur with battering rams and catapults, and caused subterraneous passages to be dug, in order to enter the fort by that means; but all his endeavours would have proved futile had it not been for a pestilence which broke out in the town, and which induced the besieged ray, whose name was Doorga *, to send out deputies to treat for a surrender. These persons came with shrouds on their shoulders and swords suspended from their necks; at the same time, several women and children exposed themselves almost naked on the works, begging for mercy. The Khan agreed, at length, to raise the siege, on the payment of a large sum in gold and jewels. From Mundulgur Moozuffur Khan marched to Ajmeer, to pay his devotions at the shrine of Khwaja Moyin-ood-

* Mundulgur was a dependency of the Rana of Chittoor. Ferishta, like the Portuguese and other historians, sometimes (as in this instance) mistakes a lieutenant for a principal.



Deen Hussun Sunjurry, from whence he went towards Guzerat. On reaching Julwara, he destroyed the temples; and after exacting heavy contributions, and establishing his authority, he returned to Puttun. It is related in the Tareekh-i-Alfy, that after his return from Julwara, in the year 799, Moozuffur Khan caused himself to be proclaimed King, under the title of Moozuffur Shah, and directed coin to be struck in his name.

A. H. 799.
A. D. 1396.

In the Dehly histories we are informed, that Tartar Khan, the son of Moozuffur Shah, became prime minister to Gheias-ood-Deen Mahomed Toghluk II. of Dehly, and that he afterwards raised a force and rebelled. Mulloo Yekbal Khan, an officer of that government, was sent to oppose him, and proceeded to Paniput, where Tartar Khan was encamped. The latter, by a forced march, avoided a battle and reached Dehly; but being unsuccessful in his attempt on that city he was obliged to relinquish his plans, and to fly precipitately to his father in Guzerat. Moozuffur Shah was induced, in consequence, in the year

A. H. 800.
A. D. 1397.

800, to take the field in person, in support of his son; but hearing that Mirza Peer Mahomed Jehangeer, the grandson of Ameer Teimoor, had already advanced into Hindoostan, and occupied Mooltan, he suspended his intentions for the present; and we find

A. H. 801.
A. D. 1398.

him, in the year 801, engaged in another attack on Ray Runmul, Raja of Idur. The Ray was obliged, as on the former occasion, to purchase forbearance by the payment of



tribute; and as the court of Dehly was now in a state of the utmost confusion, and many rivals were contending for the crown, Moozuffur Khan and Tartar Khan declined at present making any attempt in that quarter, but returned quietly to

Puttun. In the year 803, Mahomed

A. H. 803.

A. D. 1401.

Toghluk, who had now been driven from his throne, fled to Guzerat; but Moozuffur Shah, conceiving it impolitic to allow him to remain in his dominions, obliged him to quit them, and he took refuge in Malwa.

Moozuffur Shah, in the same year, again marched to levy the tribute of Idur; but the Raja fled, on his approach, to Beesulnuggur, leaving the King to occupy Idur with his own troops. In

A. H. 804.

A. D. 1402.

the following year, 804, he marched to Somnat, and after a bloody action, in which the Mahomedans were victorious, the Ray fled to Diu. Moozuffur Shah having arrived before Diu laid siege to it, but it opened its gates without offering resistance. The garrison was, however, nearly all cut to pieces, while the Ray, with the rest of the members of his court, were trod to death by elephants. One large temple in the town was rased to the ground, and a mosque built on its site; after which, leaving his own troops in the place, Moozuffur Shah returned to Puttun.

One author relates that in the year 807 Moozuffur Shah projected the reduction of Dehly, and the placing of his son Tartar Khan on the throne; that he actually conferred on him the titles of Gheias-ood-Dowla-

A. H. 807.

A. D. 1404.



ood-Deen Mahomed Shah; and that to this end he marched his army as far as the town of Suntpoor, where Tartar Khan, being taken dangerously ill, died.* Other historians state, with more probability, that Tartar Khan, taking advantage of the age and infirmities of his father, seized and imprisoned him in the town of Yessavul, since called Ahmudabad; that he dignified his uncle Shums Khan with the title of Noosrut Khan, and causing himself to be proclaimed King, coined money under the name of Mahomed Shah Guzeratty, and then collecting an army, marched towards Dehly, for the purpose of assuming the title of King of Hindoostan; he, however, only reached the town of Suntpoor, when Moozuffur Shah procured a letter to be written to his own brother Shums Khan, entitled Noosrut Khan, pointing out the wickedness of Tartar Khan, in having deposed him, and the futility of his enterprise on the throne of Dehly. He concluded his letter by instigating his brother to put Tartar Khan, the usurper, to death, and to return to Yessavul. In consequence of this, Noosrut Khan is said to have poisoned his nephew that very night at supper, and on the following day marched back and replaced his brother on the throne.

About this period Dilawur Khan, the
A. H. 810. ruler of Malwa, died, and it was gene-
A. D. 1407. rally believed that his son Hooshung,
who succeeded him, had poisoned him. A close

* The author of the Moontukhib-oot-Towareekh states, that Moozuffur Shah abdicated his throne in favour of his son Tartar Khan, but afterwards repented of having done so, and caused him to be poisoned.



alliance having subsisted between Moozuffur Shah and Dilawur Khan, the former marched with a force to D'har to avenge his untimely death, where he was opposed by Hooshung, who, after a severe action, was taken prisoner. Moozuffur Shah left his brother Shums Khan, entitled Noosrut Khan, in the government of Malwa. On the return of the army to Guzerat, Hooshung was delivered over to the Prince Ahmud, grandson of Moozuffur, and son of Tartar Khan, to be retained by him in a hill-fort. Hooshung had the address to gain the esteem of the young prince, his keeper, and sometime afterwards, when Noosrut Khan was obliged to fly from Malwa, the Prince Ahmud was prevailed on to write petitions in favour of Hooshung, which were graciously received at court, and he was permitted to accompany Hooshung, and reinstate him in his authority. At the same time he was directed to confer on him, in the name of Moozuffur Shah, the title of Sooltan, and the white canopy and scarlet pavilion.

On the return of the Prince Ahmud to Guzerat, Moozuffur Shah was taken dangerously ill, and seeing his own end fast approaching, nominated his grandson to succeed him on the throne of Guzerat.* He shortly afterwards died, on the 6th day of Rubbee-oos-Sany, in the year 814, in the seventy-first year of his age, after a reign of nearly twenty years.

* The author of the Moontukhib-oot-Towareekh states, that the King placed his grandson, Ahmud, on the throne during his lifetime, and that he survived that measure five months and sixteen days.



AHMUD SHAH I.

Ahmud, the son of Tartar Khan, ascends the throne, agreeably to the will of his grandfather. — His uncles collect a force at Cambay to dispute his claim. — The confederates proclaim Feroze King — they solicit aid from Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa — they disagree, and dissolve their union. — Feroze retires into Baroach — he submits, and is pardoned. — Ahmud Shah builds the city of Ahmudabad. — The Prince Feroze again urges his pretensions to the throne, and unites with Ray Runmul, the exiled Raja of Idur. — Feroze is joined by his brother, Futteh Khan, and occupies Rungpoor. — Rungpoor taken. — Feroze and Ray Runmul of Idur make their escape. — The King proceeds against the Raja of Jhalode. — The latter is supported by Sooltan Hooshung, King of Malwa. — An insurrection created by Ahmud Sheer Kutchy. — The King marches against the King of Malwa, and deposes his brother, the Prince Luteef, against the insurgents under Ahmud Sheer Kutchy. — Ahmud Sheer is defeated, and flies to the Raja of Giral (Joonagur). — The King proceeds to that fort. — The Raja becomes tributary. — Military operations carried on against the Hindoo chiefs of Guzerat. — The King proceeds to Kandeish and Buglana, where he hears of a formidable confederacy of the Hindoo rajas, in which Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa is connected. — The King returns to Guzerat. — Battle of Kaliada — the Malwa troops are defeated. — Peace concluded. — Ahmud Shah levies tribute from the Ray of Champanere — besieges Mando — raises the siege, and proceeds to Sarungpoor. — Battle of Sarungpoor. — Pestilence in the Guzerat army. — Ahmud Shah retreats — proceeds to attack Idur, which had been recovered by the Hindoos. — The King constructs a fort near it to watch the garrison, to which he gives the name of Ahmudnuggur. — The Ray agrees to pay tribute. — The King marches to Julwara. — Kanha Ray of Julwara flies to Kandeish — is supported by Nuseer Khan,



and by Ahmud Shah Bahmany, King of Bidur. — The Deccanics are defeated. — A second campaign. — Battle of Manukpoonj. — Bombay and Tanna taken by the Deccanics — recovered by the Guzerat troops. — Ahmud Shah marches to Champanere. — The Deccan army invades Buglana. — The King countermarches and opposes the Deccanics at Tumbole. — Peace concluded. — Ahmud Shah marches into Malwa to support the claims of Musaood Ghoozy. — Plague in Malwa. — The King retreats to Guzerat. — His death.

AHMUD SHAH was born at Dehly, A.H. 793 (A.D. 1390), and ascended the throne at the early age of twenty-one. During the year

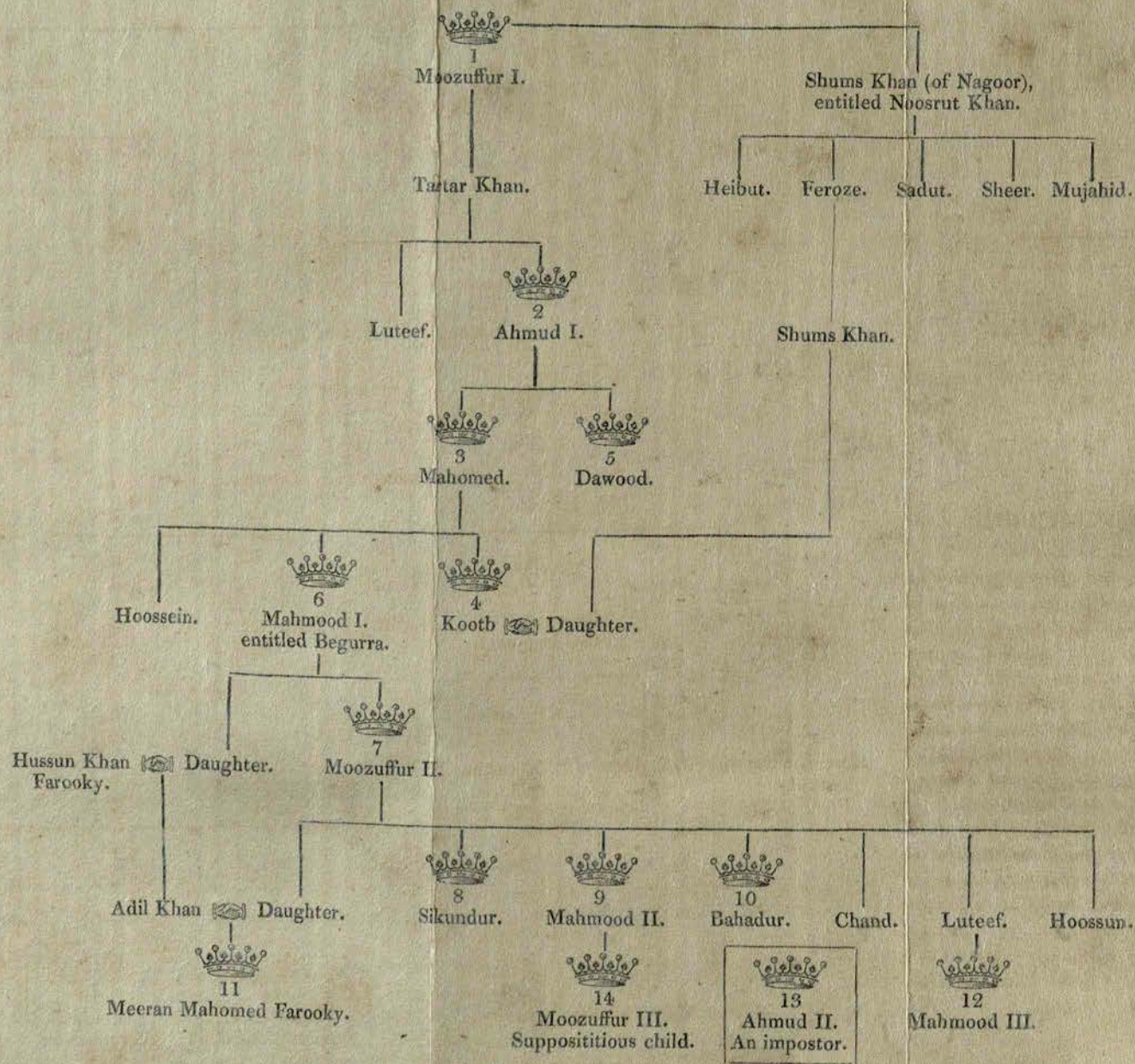
A. H. 815.
A. D. 1412.

815, Feroze * Khan, the eldest of the sons of the late Moozuffur Shah, hearing of the accession of his nephew Ahmud Shah, collected together some of the discontented nobles, such as Hissam-ool-Moolk, Mullik Sheer, Mullik Kureem, Mullik Khoosrow, Jeevundas, and Vinaikdas Kuhtry †, and through their means raised a force and marched to Cambay, where they formed a junction with Ameer Mahmood Toork and the Prince Heibut Khan, who had also formed an army at that spot. Upon this intelligence being made known to the other brothers, the Princes Sadut Khan and Sheer Khan also joined; and

* The authors of the Moontukhib-oot-Towareekh and Mirut-Iskundry distinctly state, that Feroze was the *nephew* of Moozuffur Shah, and son of his brother Shums Khan Dundany, and that he afterwards fell in action against the Rana of Chittoor.

† The mention of these Hindoo names at this period proves that this class of people had now been associated in the offices of the government; a measure to which the Moslems were long averse.

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF GUZERAT.





a council being held, it was resolved to march, in the first instance, with their army (consisting of between seven thousand and eight thousand men) to Baroach, where they encamped on the Nerbudda. Feroze Khan was proclaimed king, and assumed the white canopy and scarlet pavilion. He invited Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa to march to his assistance; but the latter required a promise from him that in case of success the confederates should pay him one hundred thousand tunkas * for every march that his army made.

Ahmud Shah, however, took timely precautions for the security of his crown. In the first place, he sent deputations to his uncles, and at the same time caused a small force to advance and keep the confederates in check; but this detachment was attacked and defeated by Raja Vinaikdas. Dissensions, however, shortly after arising among the pretenders, an affray ensued, in which Vinaikdas lost his life, and many of the troops went over to the King's army, so that Feroze Khan was obliged to break up his camp on the Nerbudda, and to take post in the fort of Baroach.

Ahmud Shah, respecting the ties of blood which

* The tunka of this part of India differs from one half to two thirds of a rupee; so that the sum would be in the one case 50,000, in the other 66,666 rupees. This practice of paying a certain sum for each march seems to be of ancient date, and it prevailed till a very late period. On the occasion of the defeat of Shooja-ood-Dowla, Nabob of Luknow, by the British troops at the battle of Buxar, in 1764, he called on Mulhar Row, the grandfather of the present Holkar, to aid him, and agreed to pay his army at the rate of a lack of rupees for each march, and half a lack for every halting-day during the campaign.



subsisted between him and the pretender, sent people into Baroach, urging Feroze Khan and his brothers to desist from further hostility, and they, finding themselves daily deserted by their troops, and that their finances were much reduced, submitted to the King's clemency. Ahmud Shah received them kindly, and restored them to the respective estates which they had held under the late king. Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa, however, who had not yet effected a junction with the army of the insurgents, was employed in devastating the eastern provinces of Guzerat; and Ahmud Shah sent Imad-ool-Moolk to expel him, an object which was not effected without difficulty.

The King, who had always professed himself extremely partial to the air and situation of the town of Yessavul, situated on the banks of the Saburmuttery, in the latter end of this year (being 815) laid the foundation of a new city, which he caused to be called Ahmudabad; and the town of Yessavul formed one of the mohullas or parishes in the suburbs of that city, which afterwards became the capital of the kings of Guzerat. The houses of Ahmudabad are in general built of brick and mortar, and the roofs tiled. There are three hundred and sixty different mohullas, each mohulla having a wall surrounding it. The principal streets are sufficiently wide to admit of ten carriages abreast. It is hardly necessary to add that this is, on the whole, the handsomest city in Hindoostan, and perhaps in the world. Feroze Khan, in the latter end of this year, having again set up his pretensions to the crown, was joined by



Rookn Khan, the governor of Mahrassa*, with a considerable force, and he even promised to reinstate Raja Runmul in his possessions at Idur, on condition of his joining his standard with five or six thousand horse, and a number of foot. In the mean time, Ahmud Shah having collected a large force, marched to Mahrassa, where the rebels had taken post. Futteh Khan, the younger brother of the pretender, was sent in advance against him, but he treacherously deserted with his whole party to Feroze Khan, who having left Mullik Budr and Rookn Khan to defend Mahrassa, marched with Ray Runmul to Rungpoor, a town situated at the distance of ten miles. Meanwhile Ahmud Shah employed persons to induce Rookn Khan and Mullik Budr to abandon the cause of the pretender; but finding his remonstrances of no avail, the King quitted Mahrassa, and invested Rungpoor. On the following day, Rookn Khan, Mullik Budr, Zungy Khan, and Seif Khan, made a sally on the King's troops, but were repulsed.

Ahmud Shah continued during the siege to send messengers to the fort, dissuading his uncle, in vain, from further resistance; till at length Mullik Budr and Zungy Khan, having stated that they were empowered to enter into negotiations with certain officers of the royal army whom they named, and who were sent for that purpose; on approaching the fort-gate near the ditch, a party sallied and succeeded

* Ferishta always spells this word *مولجاس* and I have felt myself bound to follow his orthography: Mowrasa, I believe, is more correct.



in taking some of the King's deputies prisoners. Notwithstanding this act of treachery, Rungpoor was carried by storm two days afterwards, and both Rookn Khan and Mullik Budr fell in the assault, while Feroze Khan and Ray Runmul fled for refuge to the hills.

These circumstances are otherwise related by different historians; but I have selected the authorities which I consider best entitled to credit. It is said that soon after Ray Runmul and Feroze Khan had some disagreement, and the former seized the horses, elephants, and other effects of the latter; and in order to gain favour with the King he sent them to him. Feroze Khan fled to Nagoor, where he was put to death by the governor.

In the following year, Ahmud Shah
A. H. 816. proceeded to attack the Raja of Julwara.
A. D. 1413. The latter solicited the assistance of Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa, who accordingly marched and plundered some of the eastern provinces of Guzerat; in which direction Ahmud Shah no sooner moved, than his attention was distracted by commotions in another quarter. Ahmud Sheer Kutchy*, and Sheer Mullik, the son of Sheikh Mullik Adum of Bhukkur, officers of the late court, taking advantage of the King's absence, committed depredations on Guzerat; and though Ahmud Shah had actually marched towards Malwa, he was compelled, on arriving in the district of Champanere, to make two detachments from his

* An inhabitant of Kutch or Cutch.



army: the one under the command of Mullik Imad-ool-Moolk Samarkandy, to attack Sooltan Hooshung, and the other under the command of his younger brother, the Prince Luteef Khan, whom he appointed, under Nizam-ool-Moolk, to attack Ahmud Sheer Kutchy and Sheer Mullik.

Sooltan Hooshung, too well acquainted with the troops of Guzerat in the time of Moozuffur Shah, fled on the approach of the detachment, without halting till he arrived at the fort of D'har; while the other detachment under the Prince Luteef Khan defeated and pursued the rebels so closely as to take all their baggage. The author from whom I write states, that Sheer Mullik having escaped, found refuge with the Raja of Giral. *

Ahmud Shah having a great curiosity to see the hill-fort of Giral pursued the rebel in that direction; and as none of the former rajas had yet bent their necks to the Mahomedan yoke, he took advantage of the circumstance of the Raja having afforded an asylum to Sheer Mullik to make it a plea for invading his country. On his arrival at the hills in its vicinity, the King was opposed by the Hindoo prince, who, unaccustomed to the brunt of Mahomedan warfare, was defeated, and pursued to the fortress of Giral, now called Joonagur. After a short time, the Raja, having consented to pay an annual tribute, made a large offering on the spot. Ahmud Shah left officers to collect the stipulated amount, and returned to Ahmudabad; on the road to which place he destroyed the temple of Soma-

* Properly Girnar.

poor, wherein were found many valuable jewels, and other property.

A. H. 817.
A. D. 1414. In the year 817, Mullik Tohfa, one of the officers of the King's government, was ennobled by the title of Taj-ool-Moolk, and received a special commission to destroy all idolatrous temples, and establish the Mahomedan authority throughout Guzerat; a duty which he executed with such diligence, that the names of Mawass and Girass* were hereafter unheard of in the whole kingdom.

A. H. 819.
A. D. 1416. In the year 819, Ahmud Shah marched against Nagoor; on the road to which place he plundered the country, and destroyed the temples. After his arrival there, he attacked the fort, and carried it by storm; but hearing that Khizr Khan, who had at this time assumed the government of Dehly, was on his march towards it, he retreated, and passing along the confines of Malwa, returned towards Ahmudabad.

A. H. 821.
A. D. 1418. In the year 821, the King learned that Mullik Nuseer of Aseer and Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa had united and committed depredations on the districts of Sooltanpoor and Nundoorbar. He in consequence marched in that direction; whence he proceeded to the fort of

* The Mawassy and Girassy chiefs appear to have been much like the zemindars of Hindoostan, and the poligars of the south. They only acknowledged Mahomedan supremacy when it was enforced by the presence of troops; and they have, till within the latest period, felt themselves bound in honour to withhold tribute till a body of soldiers appeared against them, even under the British government.



Tumbole*, and compelled the Raja to pay a considerable sum of money.

The rains having set in, Ahmud Shah was desirous of retiring to his capital, but he obtained information which induced him to prepare for war in another quarter. During his absence in Buglana, the rajas of Idur, Champanere, Mundulgur, and Nadoot, had written petitions to Sooltan Hooshung, inviting him to the invasion of Guzerat. This intelligence was confirmed by a letter which the King received about the same time from his cousin Feroze Khan, the son of his uncle Shums Khan, which was brought in nine days from Nagoor to Nundoorbar; in which he stated positively, that Sooltan Hooshung, taking advantage of the King's absence, contemplated the conquest of Guzerat; that he had made overtures to him for that purpose, setting forth, that he had been invited by frequent applications from the zemindars to invade the kingdom, and that he had now absolutely commenced his march. Feroze Khan† also adds, "The King of Malwa, calcu-

* Tumbole, a small hill-fort in the district of Buglana. This district, from its local position, naturally belongs to Kandeish; but it had, from a very early period, rajas independent of that province.

† In the early part of this reign, Feroze Khan, who is designated the son of Moozuffur Shah, sets up pretensions to the throne. He is defeated, but escapes, and no other mention is made of him. Here we have a Feroze Khan, the son of Shums Khan, the King's uncle, who holds the government of Nagoor. It appears to me probable they are one and the same person, especially from the remarkable concluding sentence of his letter to Ahmud Shah. Feroze, therefore, instead of being



“lating on my not being on good terms with your Majesty, proposes to add the district of Nehrwala to my estates.” The movements of Sooltan Hooshung confirmed this information; so that the King, notwithstanding the rains, crossed the Nerbudda, and encamped his army on the banks of the Mehndry; from whence, having selected a small force, he made rapid marches towards Ahmudabad, and thence to Mhowrasso. The Raja of Sorut* having heard of the projected invasion by Sooltan Hooshung, refused to pay the usual tribute. Mullik Nuseer, also, taking advantage of the moment, attacked his brother Mullik Iftikhar in the fort of Talnere, with whom he had previously consented to divide the province of Kandeish, and to whose aid Sooltan Hooshung had detached his son Ghizny Khan. These confederates now invaded the district of Sooltanpoor.

Such was the state of affairs when Ahmud Shah returned to Guzerat. He therefore deputed Mahmood Toork to levy the tribute from the Raja of Sorut, and Mahomed Toork and Mokhlis-ool-Moolk to disperse the forces of Mullik Nuseer and Ghizny Khan. These officers succeeded in effecting the object on which they were employed; but the King reserved the punishment of Sooltan Hooshung of Malwa till the following year, when he marched

the son of Moozuffur Shah, appears to me to be the son of Shums Khan, entitled Noozrut Khan, the brother of Moozuffur Shah, of whom mention has already been made in his reign.

* The western peninsula of Guzerat is called Sorut or Sowrashttra; but this province must not be confounded with the city and district of Surat, on the sea-coast.



in person against that prince, leaving Nizam-ool-Moolk in charge of the affairs of his government, with orders to attack the Raja of Mundulgur.

Having thus provided for his absence, Ahmud Shah marched by the route of Mahrassa into Malwa, and found Sooltan Hooshung with a large army posted in a strong position, with his rear thrown back on the village of Kaliada, having a number of low prickly hedges partly protecting his front. Ahmud Shah, after reconnoitring his position, made immediate dispositions to attack the enemy. Mahomed Toork commanded the right wing, and Mullik Fureed, the son of Imad-ool-Moolk, the left. The action commenced by the Guzeratties skirmishing, in order to draw the enemy from his strong position, a manceuvre which only partially succeeded, till one of the Guzerat elephants becoming furious, charged the enemy's line, broke through it, and opened a passage to the cavalry. On this occasion, Ghizny Khan, Prince of Malwa, received an arrow-wound which obliged him to fall back with his elephants; and this circumstance having caused some confusion, was taken advantage of by Mullik Fureed, who galloping round the village fell upon the rear of the Malwites, and completed the defeat. Sooltan Hooshung fled to Mando, and the Guzerat troops pursued the flying enemy till within a few miles of that place. The rainy season having set in, Ahmud Shah returned to Guzerat, and rewarded in the most liberal manner all those officers who had distinguished themselves in the late action.

After the rains, the King having caused the



fortress of Soangur to be repaired, proceeded in person to Idur, from whence he detached a force into Malwa to lay waste that country. On the following year an envoy arrived from A. H. 822. Sooltan Hooshung, and a peace was A. D. 1419. concluded between the Malwa and Guzerat sovereigns; but the latter resolved to punish the Ray of Champanere, one of the confederates, who had originally invited Sooltan Hooshung to the invasion of Guzerat. He therefore marched and invested that place, and the Ray consented to pay an annual tribute.

Notwithstanding the recent treaty which had been formed, such was the restless character of Sooltan Hooshung, that in the course of two years Ahmud Shah was again compelled to take the field against him. He marched a force directly to Mando, without meeting opposition; and having encamped opposite the Sarungpoor gate of the fort, he commenced the siege by regular approaches.

Sooltan Hooshung, confident in the strength of the fortress, left Mando, and taking six thousand horse with him, went to Jajnuggur*, where he intended to obtain some elephants, in order to make a stand in the field against Ahmud Shah. For this reason he left the place in charge of a confidential officer, and returned at the expiration of six months, during which time the siege continued; but it is most extraordinary, that he marched out and came back

* A city situated on the Mahanuda river, which empties itself into the sea in the province of Orissa. The forests of which have always been famous for wild elephants.



without the besiegers being aware he had left the garrison. The first intimation which Ahmud Shah received of the circumstance was on the return of Sooltan Hooshung, which was announced by flags being hoisted on the bastions, accompanied with the sound of drums and trumpets.

Ahmud Shah, ashamed and vexed, raised the siege, and vented his rage in plundering the country. In this warfare he was frequently opposed by the Malwites, but the Guzeratties were, in general, victorious. The following is an extract from the Tareekh Alfy of Moolla Ahmud, which appears to give a clear and more probable account of the whole campaign, and the cause of its commencement:—

“In the year 825,” says Moolla
A. H. 825. Ahmud, “Sooltan Hooshung having
A. D. 1422. “assumed the dress of a horse-mer-
“chant, went to Jainuggur in order to procure
“elephants. Ahmud Shah of Guzerat having
“heard that he had left his kingdom, and that
“his officers had divided it among themselves,
“took advantage of this state of affairs to invade
“Malwa. In the first place, he reduced the fort
“of Meheswur, and thence marched to Man-
“do, detaching, at the same time, small bodies of
“cavalry to plunder the country. He continued
“the siege of Mando but a short period, when the
“rains setting in, he proceeded to Oojein, leaving
“detachments in the several districts of Malwa, to
“assist in collecting the revenues of the khurreef
“or autumnal crop. Meanwhile, he ordered bat-



“tering rams and engines to be brought from Gu-
“zerat, for the purpose of besieging Mando; which
“having arrived under Mullik Mokurrib from
“Ahmudabad, he renewed the siege, detaching
“Mullik Mokurrib to secure the approach by the
“Tarapoor gate.*

“At this period intelligence was received that
“Sooltan Hooshung was on his return to Malwa;
“Ahmud Shah therefore raised the siege of Mando,
“and calling in his different detachments, marched
“with the whole army towards Sarungpoor. Sool-
“tan Hooshung, having timely intimation of Ah-
“mud Shah’s movement, made rapid marches, and
“reached Sarungpoor before him. Whence he de-
“puted messengers to Ahmud Shah, to endeavour
“to detain him by negotiation, till he should have
“time to repair the ditch and the boundary hedge †
“of Sarungpoor.

“Ahmud Shah, however, marched on; but he
“had no sooner reached the place than Sooltan
“Hooshung made a night-attack on his camp,
“though his ambassador was still with him. The
“Guzeratties being surprised, were many of them
“cut to pieces, and Ahmud Shah made his escape
“with difficulty, attended by only one domestic.
“When he had got clear of the camp he halted, and
“ordered his attendant to go and bring him in-

* The southern entrance.

† It is usual to form strong hedges either of the cactus or
aloe around fortified towns, at the distance of two or three hun-
dred yards, to prevent the enemy bringing their approaches
closer to the works; which answer all the purposes of an abatis.



“ formation how the Malwites were engaged. The
“ messenger returned, and reported that they were
“ chiefly employed in plunder. On which, collect-
“ ing his scattered army during the night, he
“ was enabled to muster one thousand horse. With
“ this small body, he anxiously waited on the
“ confines of the camp till daybreak, when he
“ attacked it. The Malwa troops, fatigued with
“ the former night’s work, had, for the most part,
“ given themselves up to sleep, while some few
“ were still engaged in plundering; they conse-
“ quently made but feeble resistance, and the
“ slaughter among them was severe. Ahmud Shah
“ not only recovered on this occasion all the ele-
“ phants he had formerly lost, but he acquired
“ seven other large ones, which had been brought
“ from Jajnuggur.

“ Sooltan Hooshung fled to the fort of Sarung-
“ poor, to which Ahmud Shah laid siege; but he
“ was obliged, in consequence of an epidemic that
“ raged in the camp, to abandon his purpose, and
“ commence his retreat; in which he was closely
“ pursued by Sooltan Hooshung, who hung upon
“ his flanks, and harassed him on the line of march.
“ At length Ahmud Shah halting, brought on a
“ general action, in which Sooltan Hooshung was
“ defeated with the loss of four thousand nine
“ hundred men; which enabled Ahmud Shah,
“ though not without much difficulty, to bring off
“ his army; and, in consideration of what his troops
“ had suffered during this campaign, he abstained
“ from any foreign attacks for some years.”

19182





In the year 829, he marched to retake
A. H. 829. Idur. On the banks of the river Hat-
A. D. 1426. mutty *, in the vicinity of Idur, he con-
structed a fort, which he called Ahmudnuggur, and
then returned to his capital. On this occasion the
Raja Poonja Ray made some defence; but being
defeated, fled to the hills of Beesulnuggur.

In the year 830, the King was induced
A. H. 830. to return to the country of Idur, having
A. D. 1427. heard that Poonja Ray had collected a
force in that neighbourhood. The two armies
meeting, a severe conflict ensued, in which the
Ray's army was defeated, and himself killed; when
Ahmud Shah ordered a detachment to lay waste
the country of Beesulnuggur. Meanwhile the son
of Poonja Ray promised to pay into the treasury
of Guzerat an annual tribute of three lacks of
tunkas of silver. From Idur the King marched
Suffur 6. into the district of Gilwara. In the
A. H. 832. year 832 he marched again to Idur;
Nov. 14. and on the sixth of Suffur carried by
A. D. 1428. storm one of the principal forts in that
province, wherein he built a magnificent mosque.
In the following year, Kanha Ray, the Raja of
Jhalode, perceiving the system which Ahmud Shah
pursued towards the Hindoos, fled with his family
and property to Aseer, and presented Nuseer
Khan, the Prince of Kandeish, with two elephants,
which he had succeeded in bringing away with

* Ferishta writes Hatmutty; it should evidently be Sabur-
mutty, the same river that flows through Ahmudabad.



him when he escaped from a detachment sent in pursuit by Ahmud Shah.

The Ray having thus secured the interest of Nuseer Khan (who was connected with Sooltan Ahmud Shah Bahmuny), that chief prevailed on the King of the Deccan to furnish a small body of troops to accompany the Ray, in order to recover his country. Instead of marching towards Jhalode, however, the Raja plundered the districts of Sooltanpoor and Nundoorbar, on which Ahmud Shah sent a force under Mullik Mokurrib, with his son the Prince Mahomed Khan, to punish the invaders. The armies met near Sooltanpoor: the Deccany troops were defeated, and the few who escaped fled to Dowlutabad.

This intelligence reaching the ears of Ahmud Shah Bahmuny, he appointed his son Alla-ood-Deen, accompanied by a force commanded by Khan Jehan and Kuddur Khan, to retrieve the character of the Deccany arms. This force assembled under the walls of Dowlutabad, where it was joined by the Raja of Jhalode and by Nuseer Khan Farooky of Aseer, whose daughter was married to the Prince Alla-ood-Deen. It moved several marches in the direction of the Guzerat troops, and encountered them on the top of the Manukpoonj pass, where an action ensued, in which the two commanders-in-chief, Mullik Mokurrib of Guzerat and Kuddur Khan of Deccan, were personally opposed to each other. The latter being unhorsed was killed in the fall; but the Deccanies, who were retreating, rallied, and forming into a solid body, made a desperate charge on the Guzeratties. They were, however,



so steadily opposed that they fell back, and became subsequently completely routed. The Prince of the Deccan fled to Dowlutabad, and the Raja of Jhalode and Nuseer Khan took refuge in the hills of Kandeish; after which the Prince Mahomed Khan returned to Ahmudabad.

In the same year, Kootb Khan, the governor of Mahim*, dying, Sooltan Ahmud Shah Bahmuny thought this a favourable opportunity to obtain possession of that island, which he effected without loss. Ahmud Shah instantly deputed his youngest son, Zuffur Khan, with a force commanded by Mullik Iftikhar Khan, to retake it. For this purpose, orders were sent to Diu, Gogo, and Cambay, to collect shipping; and a fleet was formed, consisting of seventeen sail, on which part of the army embarked, while the remainder marched to Tanna by land, which had now also fallen into the hands of the Deccanics.

In the first place, Tanna was invested by Mullik Iftikhar, and the fleet anchoring off the port, all communication was cut off both by sea and land. The officer commanding the garrison made two or

* Bombay. This island seems, at this time, to have consisted of two parts; the one denominated Mahim, from the village of that name in the N. E. corner, and the other Mumby from an idol to which a temple is still dedicated, and is known by the appellation of Mumbydevy, or the Goddess Mumby, which by Europeans has been corrupted into *Bombay*. The separation of the two islands would be again complete, if the dam called Breach Kandy were removed, which keeps out the sea on the west face of the island. Colonel Tod is of opinion, that Mumbydevy is also a corruption from Mama Devy, "Mater Dea," the Divine Mother, or Alma Mater.



three vigorous sallies ; but being always repulsed with loss, and finding himself incapable of making any effectual defence, and despairing of succour, he fell back on Mahim. The fort of Tanna capitulated next day, and Mullik Iftikhar marched on to the attack of Mahim. On his arrival, he found that Mullik-oot-Toojar, the Deccany general, had formed a very strong wattled breast-work on that face of the island by which the Guzeratties must necessarily approach ; and though this barrier proved a very serious obstacle, it was by no means insuperable. The Guzerat troops stormed and carried the stockade with great gallantry, but not without considerable loss. They now found themselves opposed to the whole of the Deccan line. A severe action ensued, which was undecided at night-fall ; on which occasion, the heroes on both sides lay down on the variegated carpet, deeply tinged with each other's blood. During the night, Mullik-oot-Toojar retreated to the contiguous island* ; which being closely blockaded by the fleet and by the troops which were also landed, he escaped to the continent, where he effected a junction with a body of Deccanies, consisting of ten thousand horse and sixty elephants, under the command of Khwaja Jehan, accompanied by the Bahmuny Prince Mahomed Khan. This force had been sent in consequence of Mullik-oot-Toojar's requisition for reinforcements, even before the attack on Mahim.

With this army the Deccany prince marched to

* That part of the present island then separate, and called Mumbydevy.