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THE ṬABAQĀT-I-AKBĀRĪ

ENGLISH TRANSLATION
THE ĖTABAQĀT-I-AKBARĪ

OF

KHWAJAH NIZĂMUDDĪN AḤMAD

(A HISTORY OF INDIA FROM THE EARLY MUSALMĀN INVASIONS TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF AKBAR)

VOLUME II

TRANSLATED BY

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TABĀQAT-I-AKBARĪ.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

(VOLUME II.)

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MARCH OF HIS MAJESTY THE FOUNDER OF EMPIRE, THE DWELLER IN PARADISE, ZAHĪR-UD-DIN BĀBAR BĀDSHĀH 1 GHĀZĪ, son of ʿUmr Shaikh, son of Sultān Abu Saʿīd Mīrza, son of Mīrza Sultān Muhammad, son of Mīrza Mīrān Shāh, son of Amir Taimūr Gūrgān, may God sanctify their graves, and may He make paradise their abode!

As this narrative is specially about events that happened in Hindustān, for a description of the accidents that befell his Majesty in Māwar-un-nahar and Khurāsān and other places, the reader is referred to the history called Ākbarnāmah, one of the compositions of the possessor of all excellences, the person who knows all truths and divine knowledge, the nearest to His Imperial Majesty, the most erudite Shaikh Abul Fazl, and the Waqaiāt Bābarī, and other histories; and a beginning may be made with our subject. And as in (the history of) this dynasty, which will last for ever, His Majesty Bābar Badshāh is always known as the Dweller in Paradise (Firdūs-makānī), in this history also, he will be designated by that name.

Let it be known that when Daulat Khān and Ghāzī Khān and other great Amīrs of Sultān Ibrāhīm sent, by the hand of ʿĀlam Khān Lodī, a representation containing a prayer that the auspicious and victorious steps of His Majesty Bābar Bādshāh should turn towards India, His Majesty sent a group of celebrated Amīrs with ʿĀlam Khān, that they should go before him to the boundary of Hindustān and do what they should consider advisable. 3 They marched with

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1 There are some slight differences in the MSS., for instance, the title Ghāzī has been left out in some.

2 Bādānī also does not narrate those events, but Ferishtah, who aspires to write a complete history, devotes a considerable amount of space to them.

3 This agrees with Bādānī and the Tārīkh-i-Salāṭīn Afāghana.
all speed and conquered Siálkot, and Lahore and its dependencies, and made a report of the true state of affairs. And His Majesty under Divine favour and God's guidance, started from Kábul, the abode of peace, and on the first day pitched his victorious tents in the neighbourhood of the town of Yaqúbpūr. He determined to spend some days in traversing a short distance and stayed one or two days at each stage, waiting for Shāhzādah Muhammad Humāyūn Mirza, who had remained behind, at Kábul, for the purpose of bringing the army of Badakhshān and the neighbouring country, until the time when the fortunate prince came with a well-equipped army and waited on him. It was also a favourable accident, that on the same auspicious day Khwājah Kalān Beg, who was one of the great pillars of the royal power, coming from Ghaznin, had the honour of kissing the Bādshāh's feet.

When there was no longer any necessity for delay, His august Majesty made all haste to cover the remaining stages of the journey, and arrived on the bank of the Sind, which is celebrated as the Nilāb river; and raised the victorious standards there. At this stage an order was issued that the great Bakbshis (pay masters) should examine the army, and report the number of horsemen and foot soldiers. The total strength of the army including soldiers and traders and men of rank and ordinary men, and men of society and of war amounted to two ten thousand. Verse:

The lion doth not need an army, specially when,
He hath in his mind the hunting of a gazelle,
The Sun, without clan or troop, conquers the world,
When from the East he shews his standard high.

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1 One MS. has   i.e. in the neighbourhood of the fort of the town of Yaqūbpūr. The other historians do not give the different stages of the journey. Badānī says   i.e. Bābar Bādshāh having by successive marches reached the bank of the river Sind. This, according to the Tuzuk-i-Bābari, was the last and successful invasion. It commenced on Friday the 1st of Safar, 932 A.H. (Nov. 17th, 1525); and on the 26th, the army encamped on the bank of the Sind (Elliott, Vol. IV, p. 239).

2 According to the Tuz.-i-Bāb. (Elliott, Vol. IV, p. 239) the total number "great and small, good and bad, servants and no servants amounted to 12,000.”
At this time, news came from the Amīrs of India (i.e. those of Bābar's Amīrs who had been sent in advance) that Daulat Khaṅ of the evil destiny, and Ghāzī Khaṅ composed of wickedness having strayed from, and transgressed the path of, allegiance and submission and broken their ill-founded promises and engagements, had collected about 1 thirty thousand warlike men from the Afghāns and hillmen; and had taken possession of the town of Kalānūr, and intended to fight with the Amīrs, who were in Lahore. When the print of this news got impressed on the page of the world-conquering intellect, 2 Maumin 'Ali Tawājī was ordered with all peremptoriness that he should carry the news of the arrival of the victorious standards to the Amīrs at Lahore, and forbid them from coming out of the citadel and attempting to engage in warfare, till the time of the arrival of His Victorious Majesty. Then with great quickness, the victorious army crossed the Nilāb river, and arrived in the vicinity of Kajhkot, and the ship of his greatness having, with all celerity, crossed the Kajhkot river, it was decided that it would be most advisable that the army should march along the skirts of the hills, which would be contiguous to the boundaries of Siālkot. When the neighbourhood of the villages inhabited by the Khakhars became the place of the encampment of the great army, from that stage it advanced with great rapidity, traversing hills and forests; and the royal standards arrived by five successive marches to the neighbourhood of the 3 Jūd hills and spread their auspicious shadow over the place called

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1 The Tuz.-i-Bāb. has 30,000 or 40,000 men.

2 He is called موصم علي تواجی Maumin 'Ali Tawāchī, in the lith. edn. and موصم علي تواجی Maumin 'Ali Tawājī, in the MSS. The name does not occur in any other history, so far as I have been able to make out. According to the translation of the Tuz.-i-Bābāri in Elliot's history Saiyad Tufān and Saiyad Lachim were sent, each with spare horses, to push on to Lahore. Bādāoni after saying that Daulat Khaṅ and Ghāzī Khaṅ had collected 30,000 men suddenly jumps to the statement that Bābar Bādshāh arrived at Siālkot and destroyed that town. Ferishtah contrary to his usual custom is still more brief. He narrates the events between Bābar's crossing of the Indus and the surrender of Milwat and the subsequent humiliation of Daulat Khaṅ in seven or eight lines of the lith. edn.

3 I quote the following note about the Jūd hills from Col. Rawking's trans.
Bālnāṭh. The next day they raised the standards for marching from that place and crossed the river Behat (the old name of the Jhilam).

At that place, His Majesty was informed, that Amir Khusro Kokiltāsh who had strengthened the fortification of Sīālkot, had on the arrival of Ghāzī Khān of the broken faith, fled; and with 1 Amir Wali Qazl, who had been sent to reinforce him, had arrived under the shadow of the throne high as the sky. They became the subject of the emperor’s anger on account of this fault of theirs, but ultimately the innate benevolence of His Majesty drew the pen of forgiveness over the pages of their guilt. At this time well-informed scouts brought the news that the luckless Ghāzī Khān, and the ill-starred Daulat Khān, had, after hearing of the rising of the imperial star, depending on the strength of their army, made up their mind to give battle, and having collected forty thousand horsemen were bent on slaughter and bloodshed. Immediately farūns were issued to the victorious and far-famed 2 Amirs ordering them to delay giving battle till they could form a junction with the victory-giving standards; and the victorious army encamped on the bank of the river Chināb.

After that, in the year 932 A.H. (1525 A.D.) the town of 3Bahlolpur was included in the imperial dominions. As that town-

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1 The name is so given in all the MSS., except one in which it is written as امیر ولی فرول, which is evidently a mistake, and in the lith. edn. Neither he nor Amir Khusro Kokiltāsh is mentioned in any other history that I have seen. But their flight is apparently referred to in the Tuz.-i-Bāb. (Elliot, Vol. IV, p. 241) where Bābar says ‘when my people were on their way from Sīālkot to the camp, hungry and naked, indigent and in distress, they were fallen upon by the road, with loud shouts and plundered’ [by the Jāts and Gujars].

2 One MS. has امراء نامدار و خوانین نصرت آثار as Bābar’s nobles were not called Khāns.

3 Apparently Bahlolpur is mentioned as Dholpur by Badāoni, where he
ship is situated on the bank of the river Chináb on an elevated site. A farmín having the force of fate, was issued, that at that place an extensive fort should be erected which would be a better substitute of Siālkot, where in spite of the proximity of such a river the people drank the water of ponds, and the inhabitants of Siālkot should be removed to this delectable spot. Bābar then halted for two or three days in that auspicious locality in the enjoyment of rest and pleasure. From that place, he moved to the neighbourhood of Siālkot. Fast moving messengers were sent from there to the Amirs, with the order that they should write the particulars of the condition of the enemy in detail, and send them to the foot of the exalted throne.

At this time, a merchant having obtained the good fortune of kissing the foot of the seat of justice brought news of 1Ālam Khán, to the effect that he had had an engagement with Sultán Ibrāhīm; and the result of it was this, that both sides suffered defeat. This happened in this way, that when Ālam Khán Lodi left the court of His Majesty, in the company of the Amirs, and turned towards India, they came to Lahore with 2great speed; and rested there for a few days; and on account of the false reports which he had heard from a band of Afghāns, he insisted with great emphasis, on the Bādshāhi Amirs, who had been deputed to help him, saying, "as His Majesty, the shadow of God, has deputed you to help me, and has ordered me to conquer the kingdom of 3Iskandar and Ibrāhīm, and Ghāzi Khán has made proposals of peace to me, it is right that you should also in agreement with me, consent to this treaty of peace, and should advance towards Dehlī and Agra." The wise and prudent Amirs, who were well acquainted with the deceit of those people, did not listen to this message with the ear of agree-

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1 Called ʿAlīm Khān in the translation of the Tuzuk-i-Bābārī.
2 The Tuzuk-i-Bābārī says that he had marched forward in spite of the scorching heat of the weather . . . . . having without any consideration for those who accompanied him, gone two stages every march.
3 Two of the MSS. omit Iskandar, which of course means Sikandar Lodi.
ment, and replied: "that Ghāzi Khān, was a great hypocrite, and no faith could be placed on his words and acts. To leave this place and to join him merely on account of a little softness and flattery from him, was remote from the rules of wisdom. If he sent his brother Hāji Khān to the Bādshāh’s Court, or made him over to the servants and well-wishers of the Bādshāh as a hostage, they could take the step he proposed." The foolish ʿĀlam Khān said, "His Majesty has ordered you to act in obedience to me, and not me in obedience to you." Although he insisted on this, the Amīrs did not agree.

At this time Shīr Khān, the son of Ghāzi Khān, came to ʿĀlam Khān and strengthened the foundation of the alliance with his father. 1 Ṭāmil Khān and 2 Dilāwar Khān, who had, on account of his being a well-wisher of His Majesty, been kept for a long time in imprisonment by Ghāzi Khān, now fled and came to Lahore, and having made friends with Mahmūd Khān, son of Khān Jahān, who had also been one of the group of the well-wishers of His Majesty, separated themselves from His Majesty’s army and joined Ghāzi Khān, and all in concert advanced towards Dehlī. They combined with certain other Amīrs, such as Isma’el Khān Jilwānī and others who despairing of Sultān Ibrāhīm, were in the neighbourhood of Dehlī, and raised the standard of determination with the idea of fighting with him. When they arrived at 3 Indari, Suleimān Shaikh Zādah, governor of that town, joined them. The number of the army approached to 4 forty

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1 The readings of the MSS. and of the lith. edn. appear here to be doubtful. They have Ṣulāl Khān or Ṣulāl Khān. The second appears to me to be correct. The whole sentence is not quite clear. Why Dilāwar Khān, who had suffered long imprisonment on account of being on the side of Bābar, and Mahmūd Khān who had also been among his supporters, should have gone over to the opposite side is not very clear. Probably they were talked over by ʿĀlam Khān. They were not, however, on the side of Sultān Ibrāhīm Lodi, and, as a matter of fact, fought with him. The facts as given here agree mainly with those narrated in the Tuzuk-i-Bābar. Mahmūd Khān is there described on Mahmūd Khān Khān Jahān to whom the custody of Lahore was entrusted.

2 He was kept in imprisonment by Daulat Khān, his father, and Ghāzi Khān on account of his being a partisan of Bābar.

3 A town in the route from Lahore to Dehlī. Lahore, Sāmanah, Indari and Badāon are mentioned as towns on this route.

4 The Tuzuk-i-Bābar says it amounted to thirty to forty thousand.
thousand. They, acting in complete concert, besieged Dehli. Sultán Ibrāhīm hearing this dreadful news prepared to fight with them. After ʿĀlam Khān and his confederates had heard of Sultán Ibrāhīm’s determination, they advanced from the neighbourhood of Dehli, with the intention of encountering him; and settled among themselves that as the Afghan tribes had a great regard for their reputation, and the act of deserting their lord and benefactor, and joining with the enemy, at the time of the battle, would be a slur and disgrace to them. It was clear that if the battle took place during the day 1 the Mistress Success should not uncover her face from the veil of loyalty, and the hand of shame should hold the skirts of their secret friends, and none of them, for fear of losing his reputation, would come and join them. It was therefore proper that after the setting of the red glow of success when the veil of night would hide the face of good and evil, they should make a night attack on the army of Sultán Ibrāhīm; and thus enable their secret friends to combine with them, and then engage their enemies. In short, 2 they mounted in their encampment, which was at a distance of six kārohs from Sultán Ibrāhīm’s camp, with the object of making the night attack, and towards the end of the night, this intention of theirs was changed from the potential to the actual; and they threw the whole of Sultán Ibrāhīm’s army into disorder. Jalāl Khān and some other Amirs, who had made promises of a junction with ʿĀlam Khān, and were looking for an opportunity, joined him. Sultán Ibrāhīm with some of his own tribesmen stood ready in his pavilion, and did not till the rising of the sun, stretch out his hand to fight nor move a step in the way of flight. As the followers of ʿĀlam Khān believing

Badāoni says very briefly that ʿĀlam Khān proceeded to Dehli by order of Bābar and encountering Sultán Ibrāhīm made a night attack on his army, etc. As we have seen ʿĀlam Khān marched towards Dehli, in spite of the opposition of Bābar’s officers.

1 Very metaphorical language used to express the fact that the secret friends of ʿĀlam Khān and his confederates in Sultán Ibrāhīm’s army would be ashamed to desert it in daylight, but would be quite ready to do so under the veil of darkness.

2 According to the Tuzuk-i-Bābari, they mounted their horses at noon, and continued mounted till the second or third watch of the night, without going either back or forward, etc. etc. (Elliot, IV, p. 213).
in their own strength and in the defeat of the enemy, and greedy of pillaging and plundering the wealth and the property of the latter, had dispersed in all directions, when, at the break of day, the veil of darkness was removed, not more than a few men remained with him. Sultān Ibrāhīm seeing the small number of the enemy attacked ʿĀlam Khān, with the body of men who were with him, placing an elephant in front of his men, and with the very first onset put him to flight. ʿĀlam Khān's men, who were engaged in plundering, at once fled from the places where they were. The confederate Amīrs became scattered in all directions. ʿĀlam Khān coming into the Doāb took the way to Lahore. When he arrived at Sarhind, and heard the news of the arrival of the victorious standards of the Bādshāh, in the neighbourhood of Siālkot, and of the capture of the fort of 1 Milwat, dismay and consternation seized that wrong doer and his companions; and they all ran away in different directions. 2 Dilāwar Khān who had been among those, who were the well-wishers of His Majesty, and who had only submitted to ʿĀlam Khān, on account of the violence of the hostile party and mistakes of judgment, having heard with delight of the arrival of the lofty standards, became anxious to kiss the imperial threshold, and making forced marches with a few companions, attained to that good fortune; and the excuses for his outward union with the enemies having been heard, the rites of forgiveness and grace of the shadow of God were carried out in respect of him. 3 ʿĀlam Khān in company with Hāji Khān sought shelter in the fort of Kinkuta which is a very high fortress situated on the peak of a hill among the dependencies of Milwat. 4 By accident Nizām-ūd-din ʿAli Khālifah, who was the Vakil-us-Saltanat, separated himself from the

1 A fort in the Dūn, also called Malot.
2 The Tuzuk-i-Bābarī says “Dilāwar Khān who had always been attached to my interests and who had been detained three or four months in prison on my account, separated from the others, came on by way of Sultānpūr and Kochi and waited upon me in the neighbourhood of Milwat, three-or four days after the taking of that town.”
3 The Tuzuk-i-Bābarī says “ʿĀlim Khān and Hāji Khān having passed the river Satlet (Sutlej) at length reached Kinkūta the name of a strong castle hill between Dūn and the plain and threw themselves into it.”
4 Bābar does not give the name of the leader in the Tuzuk-i-Bābarī, but
bādshāh's army with a small body of Hazāras and Afghāns, and was roaming about at the foot of the hills. When they reached the neighbourhood of that fort, they tied the noose of their ambition on the pinnacle of its height and with very great effort and exertion stretched out their hand for warfare, so that the besieged were reduced to great straits and the fort was about to be taken. As the action took place at the close of the day the veil of night came before the life of the besieged, and the much-desired success did not shew her face; and 1 Ālam Khān turning his face from battle, with a harassed group of his adherents, came out of the fort on one side with a thousand troubles, and falling and rising, with their feet placed in the field of perplexity, and their heads in the desert of confusion. The next day they saw no way of escape and no means of safety, except by asking for protection in the world-protecting presence, where alone there was help and safety for those who had fallen down in the forest of disappointment, and where there was pardon for those who were wandering about in the wilderness of sin and guilt. Necessarily, therefore, putting their trust in the innate mercy of His Imperial Majesty, they placed their face of humility on the dust of his threshold. At the time, when he (Ālam Khān) waited on His Majesty, the Dweller in Paradise, the latter according to his usual custom conferred a robe of high honour on him. and did not at all open his miracle-speaking mouth in the way of reproof. At the time of his coming into the sublime assembly, everyone stood up, and afterwards again the assembly arranged itself.

At this time the messengers who had taken the farman for summoning the great nobles who were in Lahore, brought the news of their arrival in the neighbourhood of the victorious camp. The says “one of my detachments consisting of Afghāns and Hazārās coming up blockaded them.”

1 The reader will notice that from the beginning of the history of the Mughal dynasty our author has commenced to write in a more flowery and metaphorical strain, than he did in the previous portions of his work. Bābar in the Tuzuk-i-Bābari gives a more matter-of-fact account of what happened. Following the sentence I have quoted in the preceding note he goes on “and had nearly succeeded in taking the castle, strong as it was, being only prevented by the approach of night. These noblemen then made an attempt to leave it. but some of their horses having fallen in the gateway, they could not get out.
next day the victorious standards moved to the town of Pursarur, ¹ Mir Muhammad 'Ali Jang Jang and Khwājah Husain, the superintendent of the revenue department, with a body of brave warriors surpassed the others in attaining to the good fortune of kissing the imperial stirrups. In accordance with orders, a body of men came to inquire about the state of things with Ghāzi Khān, who was stationed in the direction of Lahore on the bank of the river Rāvi. On the ² third day they returned and informed His Majesty that the enemy having heard of the arrival of the imperial troops had fled in great haste. Couplet:

The atom with the sun does n't seek for war!
Nor does the sparrow open its claws to fight the hawk!

They had waited up to this time, because they were not sure of the arrival of the great world-conqueror. On receiving this news His Imperial Majesty, making forced marches with great rapidity, with the object of pursuing that ill-starred crew encamped in the neighbourhood of ³ Kalānūr. At this place the great Sultāns, Muhammad Sultān Mirza and 'Ādil Sultān with all the Amir s from Lahore arrived and placed the face of loyalty on the high threshold, and having offered tributes were made fortunate with kindnesses and favours in accordance with their ranks and grades. The next day they marched from Kalānūr, and jarmāns that had to be obeyed, were issued that ⁴ Amir Muhammadī Kokiltāsh and Amir Ahmadi Barwānji, and

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Some elephants that were along with them were pushed forward, and trampled upon and killed a number of horses. . . . . . . " They left the place during a dark night on foot and after incredible sufferings joined Ghāzi Khān, but not getting a friendly reception from him, waited on Bābar and tendered him their allegiance.

¹ This agrees with the Tuzuk-i-Bābarī, which however omits the word Mir before the name of Muhammad Ali Jang Jang; and the translator says in a note that these noblemen had been left with a body of troops to defend the Punjab.

² The Tuzuk-i-Bābarī says that Bujkah with his party was sent out to reconnoitre; and they returned about the end of the third watch of the night, (apparently of the same day) and reported that the enemy had fled away in consternation.

³ Kalānūr lies halfway between the Ravi and the Biyah, 17 miles west of Gurdaspur town.

⁴ Bābar says in the Tuzuk-i-Bābarī "marching before daybreak from
Amīr Qutlaq Qadam, and Amīr Wali Khāzin and most of the Amīrs should pursue the fugitives with a great army, and guard the neighbourhood of the fort of Milwat in such a way that no one should be able to come out of it, nor should the treasures and other valuables in it be lost. The real purpose of taking these precautions was to secure the arrest of Ghāzi Khān.

1 The next day His Majesty encamped in the neighbourhood of the fort of Milwat; and ordered the great Amīrs to besiege the citadel in such a way that the enemy might be reduced to great straits. The following day Ismā'īl Khān, son of ‘Ali Khān, who was the son of Daulat Khān came out, and reported that Ghāzi Khān was not in the fort, and it appeared from what he said, that Daulat Khān and ‘Ali Khān, and the whole of the rebel tribes were in it. His Majesty sent him back into the citadel with mingled promises and threats of favour and punishment. With firm determination he ordered the batteries to be advanced nearer. As on account of the prowess of the victorious army, the enemy could not plan any action, nor could they remain where they were, Daulat Khān with great meekness and humility begged for quarter, and the imperial mercy was shewn to him, and his sins were pardoned. He was, in accordance with orders, brought into the common hall of audience with two swords suspended from his shoulders. When he came near, an order was given for removing the swords, so that he might make his salutation, as it should be made. His Majesty, by way of great tenderness towards a weak man, 3 gave him a place near himself, and drew the pen of pardon over his sins. Couplet:

Kalānūr, we discovered on the road certain traces that Ghāzi Khān and the fugitives were not far off. Muhammadi and Ahmadi with several of the Bega about my person, whom I had recently at Kabul promoted to the rank of Beg were detached to pursue the fugitives without halting.”

1 This seems to contradict what was previously said about the conquest of the fort of Milwat.

2 This is explained by what Bābar says in the Tuzuk-i-Bābari: “I therefore sent Khwājah Mir Mirān to confirm him (Daulat Khān) in his resolution and to bring him out. . . . . . In order to expose the rudeness and stupidity of the old man, I directed him to take care that Daulat Khān should come out with the same two swords hung round his neck, which he had hung by his side to meet me in combat.”

3 According to the Tuzuk-i-Bābari and Ferishtah before he was allowed to
It’s mercy, the favour that the generous to a sinner shews; 
To friends, the generous show favour alone always.

A farāmān was issued that Daulat Khān and his children and dependents should have quarter, but all his property should be taken into account, and should be distributed among the soldiers of the victorious camp; and Khwājah Mīr Mirān, the judge, was appointed to guard and protect his family and children. When the fort came into the possession of His Majesty the Dweller in Paradise, 1 Αli Khān came and waited on him, and brought a quantity of gold mohurs as tribute or offering. About the end of the day, he came out of the fort, after collecting together the wives and other members of their families. Horsemen drove away the people from a distance, and conveying all of them to the house of Khwājah Mīr Mirān, made them over to him.

The next day His Majesty having ordered arrangements to be

sit down he was compelled to make obeisance by Bābar’s directing somebody to push his legs and making him bow. Ferishtah says جوزن در باب زانوژن تعلل میکرد دست بر گردنگن نباید خواهی نخواهی زانوژن. فرمودند, i.e. as in the matter of kneeling down, he made some delay he was made to kneel down whether he liked it or not by hands being put on his shoulders. The actual words which I have translated as great tenderness to a weak man are از روی کمال ذره بورویی. Badāonī’s account agrees with that of our author.

1 According to Ferishtah the evacuation of the fort was not carried out as quietly as our author says. He says جوزن علوم الناس بر قلجه هجموم جورد شروع در تاریخ نمودند و بین امرو منشور نشندند. انعصرت به جهت حفظ هنرمند انفاعان خرد بنفس نفس سوار شده; چند تیر بجان ایشان انداخته, انفاعنی تیری برفقتل یکی از مردم معتمد شیراده همبسته خلقت مثله گردیدند. و اهل و عیال انفاعان بسلامت از قلجه بر گردیدند. فردوس مکاتی بر حصار درون رفت، و از اموال و جواهر تعفیف نفسه انقدر خوشوقت نگردید, که از کتابخانه غزی خان; چه که غزی خان از علم برهه نماد داشت و شعر خرب من فهید from which it will be seen that it was with difficulty that the honour of Daulat Khān’s family was saved. The author of the Tabaqāt makes no mention of Ghāzi Khān’s library, but it appears from Ferishtah and the Tuzuk that there was such a library. Bābar says “I examined Ghāzi Khān’s library and found in it a number of valuable books,” but he goes on to say that there was also a number of theological books, but I did not, on the whole, find so many books of value, as, from their appearance I had expected. Ferishtah does not say much about the contents of the books, but he says از همه قسم کتابهای نفس سعیج خوشوقت جمع گردید.
made for guarding the fort left Amīr Sultān Juneid Bīrlās, and Amīr Muhummadi Kokiltāsh, and Amīr Ahmadī Barwānjī, and Amīr ‘Abdul ‘Azīz, and Amīr Muhammed ‘Ali Jangjang and Amīr Qutlaq Qadam, and certain other Amirs for taking charge of the treasure and the property in the fort. As it now became known that Ghāzī Khān was not in the fort, the royal standards moved off in search of him. Daulat Khān, and ‘Ali Khān, and Isma’el Khān and others of that faithless band were ordered to be imprisoned, and were ordered to be kept well guarded in the forts of Milwat and Bahera which were among the strongest of the forts in that neighbourhood. On the way ¹ Daulat Khān died. After that His Majesty the Dweller in Paradise started on a march with the object of looking and searching for Ghāzī Khān and awarding to him the ² punishment for his (evil) deeds, and having traversed a rough country, made his august encampment in the valley of the Dūn, which is a lofty hill appertaining to the Siwalik range. Here he detached ³ Tardī Beg, with a body of soldiers, with the order that he should make a complete search of the hills and forests, and should seize Ghāzī Khan, who had gone astray; but as that luckless man, had for fear of his life, gone into that hilly and wild country, and had gone away to a great distance, ⁴ he could not be captured.

After His Majesty had gone one or two stages from the Dūn, Shāh ‘Imād-ud-dīn Shīrāzī came to the foot of the victorious throne, and submitted petitions from ⁵ Durmush Khān and Maulānā Muhammad Mazhab, who were among the Amirs and learned men in the army of Sultan Ibrāhīm, containing inducements to him to come,

¹ Col. Ranking says: (Note 6, p. 438 of his translation of Bādāoni) that Ferishtah does not mention the death of Daulat Khān. As a matter of fact both he and Col. Briggs mention it (see p. 43 of Vol. II of Briggs’s translation).

² Two of the MSS. have بسازی instead of بسازی

³ Bābār says he sent Tardīka with Barrin Deo Mahirhat (in a note Māhrūn and Diu Milhas in Jaghatāi) to seize and bring Ghāzī Khān back as prisoner.

⁴ According to Ferishtah he was closely pursued and harassed, and was not allowed to rest anywhere; but he succeeded in making his escape, and joined Sultān Ibrāhīm Lodī.

⁵ The name is Durmush Khān in one MS. and in the lith. edn., بیش خان in other MSS., and ارس خان in one MS.
and 1 expressions of their support and good wishes from a distance. His Majesty granted a favourable, royal mandate on 2 one of the messengers of Shāh 'Imād-ud-dīn and sent him back to them. From this stage he sent a certain quantity of money and various articles with Amīr Bāqī Shaghāwal, who had been honoured with the government of Dībalpur, for the faqīrs, darweshes and students of Balkh. He also sent to Kabul for his sons and dependants, and all those who were waiting for him, various delicacies and rich fabrics, and presents in cash. From these stages also, scouts and Cossacks of the victorious army penetrated into the hilly country, captured many forts and places, and brought vast quantities of plunder into the victorious camp.

From that place the victorious camp moved by two stages to the neighbourhood of Sarhind; from Sarhind the victorious army arrived, by two stages, to the town of Samur and encamped on the bank of the river Ghāghar. When starting from there, the victorious standards were raised in the neighbourhood of Sāmānah and Sūnām, the scouts reported that Sultān Ibrāhīm having heard of the arrival of the imperial standards, had marched from the neighbourhood of Dehli, where he had been stationed after the defeat of Ālam Khān, and had arrived near. A wise Solomon-like farmān was issued that Amīr 5 Kitteh Beg should go to the neighbourhood of Sultān

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1 The words used are ظهار درنگ خرامی نابانه.
2 It is not clear whether Shāh 'Imād-ud-dīn waited on Bābar in person, or only sent messengers. Ferishtah says Shāh 'Imad-ud-dīn was sent by Maulānā Muhammad Mazhab, and the Khān-i-Khānān of Sultān Ibrāhīm; but he does not say what Bābar did to him or to his messenger.
3 Bābar gives the names of the different stages from Dūn, first Rūpār, where it rained incessantly, and was very cold; and many hungry and starving Hindustānis died, then Kārīl (Karnūl. Jagh.), opposite to Sirhind.
4 The name is Bānūr in one or two MSS. Bābar says he 'halted on the banks of the stream of Banūr and Sanūr...... They call it the stream of Kāgar.' Col. Ranking, according to the index of his translation of Badāoni, seems to think that the Kāgar or Ghāghar is the modern Gogra, one of the rivers that flows through Oudh, and joins the Ganges about half-way between Baxar and Patna. But this can scarcely be the river mentioned here. It is more probably the Cāgar, which flows past Ambala and disappears in the desert of Bikānīr.
5 The account of the despatch of Kitteh Beg to reconnoitre the army of
Ibrāhīm’s camp and ascertain the state of that army, as far as might be possible for him, and should return with all speed. In the same way Maumin ‘Ali Atkah was sent to reconnoitre and find out the condition of the army of Hamid Khān Khāsah-Khail of Sultān Ibrāhīm, who was advancing after collecting a force at Hisār Firoza. Both the men who had been sent returned to the camp in the 1 town of Ambālah and submitted reports about the condition of the road, and the condition of the enemy, and their advance. At the same stage Baban Afghān, who after his apostacy and revolt had returned to his allegiance, and had been granted safe conduct, was made happy with the honour of kissing the imperial seat.

When it became clear to the world-conquering imperial mind that Hamid Khān had advanced two or three stages from Hisār Firoza, he passed an order, that Shāhzādah Muhammad Humāyūn Mirza should move his steed of determination towards him; and 2 Amir Khwājah Kalān Beg and Amir Sultān Muhammad Dūldī, and Amir Wali Khāzin, and Amir ‘Abdul ‘Aziz, and Amir Muhammad ‘Ali Jangjang, and Amir Shāh Mansūr Birlās and Amir Muhīb ‘Ali son of Mir Khalīfah, and other expert and brave warriors should accompany the victorious stirrups of the mighty Shāhzādah. They traversed the distance by forced marches, and when they came to the neighbourhood of the hostile army, 3 two hundred selected and well

Sultān Ibrāhīm Lodi given in the text agrees with that given in the Tuzuk-i-Bābarī and in Bādāoni and Ferishtah. As regards the reconnaissance of Hamid Khān’s army Bābar’s account agrees with that in the text, but Bādāoni and Ferishtah omit all mention of the despatch of Maumin Atkah and say that Shāhsādah Humāyūn was sent with some Amīrs against Hamid Khān’s army and defeated it. As a matter of facts the Shāhzādah was sent after the return of Maumin Atkah.

1 Bābar says that he had marched from Ambālah on Sunday, the 13th of the first Jumāda, and had halted on the margin of a tank, when Kitteh Beg and Maumin Atkah both returned on the same day.

2 These names are not given in the translation of the Tuzuk-i-Bābarī though they are in the original. Bādāoni gives the name of Khwājah Kalān Beg, and adds other notable Amīrs. Ferishtah gives four of the names given in the text and has Jān Beg and Khuaro Beg and Hindu Beg instead of the others. There are differences in the names in the MSS. also.

3 Bābar gives an account of the battle (Tuzuk-i-Bābarī, Elliott, IV, p. 249) which is more matter of fact and less rhetorical, but agrees in the main
tried horsemen were made into an advanced guard and were sent forward.

The first detachment of the Shâhzâdah's army, which came up to the enemy's army, engaged the van guard of the latter, and commenced to slay them till the main body of the Shâhzâdah's army came up, and the hostile army also came up on the scene and the fire of battle raged high and they fought together, when suddenly a breeze of victory and triumph blew round the victorious army and the Afghâns were routed and nearly two hundred of those humiliated men were taken prisoner, and others were slain: Couplet:

Although the enemy's army might be strong,

The breeze of the Imperial Standard like a storm would blow it off.

The letter containing the news of the victory was brought by Mîrak Maghûl at the same camp at which the victorious Shâhzâdah had bade adieu (to his father) bringing with him eight elephants of gigantic size and the prisoners seized, from the Afghan army and the heads of the chiefs who had been killed in the battle, and had the good fortune of kissing the imperial feet. 2 The prisoners were, in accordance with the imperial order, made over to Ustdâd 'Ali Quli to become the aim of his cannon and muskets. 3 The Sarkar of Hisâr Firoza and its dependencies, the revenue of which amounted to one kror. together with another kror in cash, was conferred on the great Shâhzâdah as his reward.

with that given in the text. Badsoni and Ferishtah don't give any details. The former says بطرق ابلاغ رنهند ومعارضه عظيم واقع شد وشکست برحميد خان افناد و جمعي كثير بقنل واسير رنهند. The latter says گربرانيده مظلوم و منصر بمحميد خان و بعد از جنگ حمید خان را. 1 Bâbar however says that as soon as the main body of Humâyûn's army appeared, the enemy took to flight.

2 Bâbar confirms this. He says, he ordered Ustâd 'Ali Quli and the matchlockmen to shoot all the prisoners as an example.

3 This agrees exactly with what Bâbar says. Badsoni makes the revenue of Hisâr Firoza two Kros. Ferishtah says that as this was Humâyûn's first battle, he received حصار فيروزه و اقطاع جانبه. Bâbar also says that this was Humâyûn's first expedition and the first service he had seen, and it was a good omen, but he does not say that Hisâr Firoza was conferred on him on that account.
After this, the victorious army advanced two stages beyond Shāhābād, and encamped on the bank of the river Jumna. News now came in succession of the approach of Sultān Ibrāhīm, with a powerful army, with the intention of giving battle; and the imperial army had advanced two stages from Shāhābād, when Haidar Quli, a servant of Khwājah Kalān Beg, who had, in accordance with order, gone to collect information, came back and reported to His Majesty, that 1 Dāūd Khān and a body of other Amirs of Sultān Ibrāhīm had crossed the Jumna with five or six thousand horsemen, and were halting, three or four Karōks in advance of Sultān Ibrāhīm’s army. In order to destroy that body 2 Saiyad Mahdī Khwājah, and Muḥammad Sultān Mirza, and ‘Adil Sultān and Sultān Juneid Birlās and Shāh Mīr Husain, and Amir Qutlaq Qadīm, and ‘Amīr Unus ‘Alī and ‘Amīr ‘Abdullah Kitābdār, and Amir Muhammadi Barwānji, and Amir Kitteh Beg were appointed. 3 These brave warriors

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1 Bābar says that Dāūd Khān and Hāitim Khān with 6,000 or 7,000 men had been sent across the Jumna, and were encamped 3 or 4 kos in advance of Ibrāhīm’s army. Badāoni’s account is identical with that in the text. Ferishtah however increases the number of horsemen under Dāūd Khān to 27,000. This does not appear to be a mistake of the lith. edn. I have given, as Briggs in the translation gives, the same number.

2 There are some variations in these names in the MSS. and lith. edn. Bābar says he despatched Amir Taimūr Sultān with the whole of the left wing commanded by Sultān Jūneid, …….. as well as part of the centre under Yūnus ‘Alī…. …….. Badāoni does not give all the names but his account agrees generally with that in the text. Ferishtah follows Bābar generally. A very pompous and florid account of the action is given in an extract from the Tabaqāt-i-Bābari by Sheikh Zain or Zain-ud-din who was Bābar’s secretary in Elliot, Vol. IV, p. 296 et seq.

3 Bābar’s account is; “next morning about the time of early prayers they arrived close upon the enemy, who put themselves in some kind of order and marched out to meet them; but our troops no sooner came up than the enemy fled, and were followed in close pursuit, and slaughtered all the way to the limits of Ibrāhīm’s camp. The detachment took Hāitim Khān, Dāūd Khān’s eldest brother, and one of the generals, with seventy or eighty prisoners, and six or eight elephants, all of which they brought in, when they waited upon me. Several of the prisoners were put to death, to strike terror into the enemy.” Badāoni’s account is very general. According to Ferishtah there was an obstinate conflict (جنگ سخت) and Hāitim Khān fell in the battle (قنبل امد) [Page 2]
crossed the Jumna, and fell suddenly on the army of the enemy and the latter opposing them, as far as they were able, did not make any default in bravery, activity and steadfastness, but in a moment the lion-hearted heroes of the emperor's army, drove them before themselves and slew a number of them. Couplet:

When fortune befriends the king, and prosperity doth him guide,

Victory and triumph are slaves of his troops on the day of strife.

A number of them were made prisoners and the troops, thirsting for their blood, hotly pursued them, and made them run. The few that by means of a thousand artifices escaped with their lives, fled into Sultān Ibrāhīm's camp, and created great confusion and uproar there. A few of the leaders of Sultān Ibrāhīm's army and a body of the other prisoners, and ten elephants were brought to the foot of the victorious throne. A farmān was issued for the execution of the prisoners, in order to exercise the imperial punishment and to strike vengeful terror.

And as the army marched from this station the 1 right and left wings and the centre were correctly arranged in compliance with the orders, which were ever to be obeyed and were brought before the Imperial eyes; and orders were passed in accordance with the rightly-guiding intellect of the shadow of God that gun-carriages should be provided for the whole army, and eight hundred of them were made ready in the course of a single day. Ustād 'Alt Qullī was ordered, that like the 'Turkish artillery, the 2 gun-carriages were to be tied to each

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1 قول or غول, left wing; جرانغار, right wing; قول or غول, the centre of the army.

2 ارابة, or gun-carriage. Badāonī has عبرابة M. de Courteille the translator of Bābar's memoirs from the Jaghatāi has chariots wherever gun-carriages are mentioned in this passage. The translator of the Tuzuk-i-Bābārī says, that Bābar ordered that the gun-carriages should be connected together with twisted bull-hides as with chains. Ferishtah also has برسمان خام گاو استوار بسته which Col. Briggs translates, "linked together with leather ropes made of raw cow-hide." But both our author and Badāonī say, that the gun-carriages were tied together with chains as well as raw cow-hide ropes. This is very probably incorrect.
other with chains and raw cow-hide thongs, twisted into the form of a **1** whiplash; and between each pair of gun-carriages six or seven **2** sacks (filled with earth) should be placed; so that the matchlockmen, might on the day of battle, be able to shoot in safety from the shelter of the gun-carriages and the sacks (of earth). The army halted for five or six days at one station for collecting these articles and completing these arrangements.

After that, all His Majesty's well wishers thinking of plans for a battle of such a small band with such a numerous hostile army, imprinted on the pages of their minds the meaning of the merciful text of "the few prevailed over the many by the decree of God"; and it was decided **3** that they should march forward and take up a position with the town of Pânipat in their rear; and keeping the line of gun-carriages in front, make them a shelter for the troops; and the latter, both cavalry and infantry, should fight with their arrows and matchlocks from behind it. Other horsemen were also to come out from the two flanks, to fight with and attack the enemy; and if the latter should press against them with any strength, should retire behind the gun-carriages. The august arrival of the army took place at the city of Pânipat at a distance of six **karohs** from the army of the enemy on Thursday, the last day (the 30th) of Jamādi-ul-ākhīr. The number of Sultan Ibrāhīm's army was **4** one

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**1** or **2** Col. Ranking says that Pavet de Courteille, (dict. Turk-Oriental) has not got the word. [arab. تَوْبا] in the end of a whip, i.e. the lash.

**I** have translated as a sack. The word is now used to mean a nose bag. The text of Badāonī has تَوْباُ بِر خَاكَ, while one MS. omits خَاكَ and another has تَوْباُ تَغَاذِ. Bābar has Tūrās or breast-works and Ferishtāh says the gun-carriages tied together formed a حصار for the protection of the matchlockmen. Col. Ranking says تَوْباُ is incorrect, and adds sacks filled with gunpowder would form a not very comfortable shelter for riflemen. Bags filled with sand however, formed a most effective shelter during the late war.

**3** Bābar says he called together a council of war and it was settled that the city of Pânipat with its buildings should cover the flank of the army and its front should be covered by Tūrās or covered defences and cannon and the match-lockmen and infantry should be placed in the rear of the guns and Tūrās. Badāonī agrees generally with the text. Ferishtāh makes no mention of these arrangements.

**4** These numbers are apparently very rough guesses, though they are put
hundred thousand horsemen and a thousand elephants, and the number of the Imperial army was estimated at fifteen thousand cavalry and infantry. During the time the army halted at Pānpāt, small parties went to the edge of the enemy’s encampment, and fighting with large bodies of the hostile troops, defeated them. Verse:

2 To the king, whom the grace of God doth befriend,
What fear, e’en if the world should be full of malignant foes.
God’s victory gives a hanberk to his breast,
His mercy to his head, a helmet gives.

Time after time, they brought to the victorious encampment the heads of the enemies hanging from their saddle bows. Although there were repeated attacks on them from the imperial army, the enemy made no movement at all, and they did nothing, which might indicate that they were going either to advance or to retire.

At last some of the Hindustānī Amirs who had become partisans of the emperor, thought it advisable that a night attack should be made in order to put an end to this state of inaction, and this proposal met with the approval of the world-adorning intellect. In accordance therefore with an auspicious farmān Mahdi Khwājah and Muḥammad Sulaimān Mirza, and 'Ādil Sultān and Khwāsro Beg
down as perfectly accurate, while the number of Bābar’s troops is given by estimate only. Bābar gives the same number as regards Sultān Ibrāhīm’s troops, but he is careful to say that the numbers are only estimates. He does not give the number of his own troops. Badānī gives the same numbers for the two armies. Ferishtah says that Sultān Ibrāhīm did not have less than 1,00,000 men and 1,000 elephants, while Bābar did not have more than 12,000 troops.

1 This appears to be incorrect and is only an attempt to magnify the bravery of Bābar’s army. Badānī says something like this, هر روز سپاهیان بابر بادشاہ از گڑھا و کتار سپاه انگریز تانبلہ سرها می اورند. Bābar, however, only says “during the seven or eight days we remained in Pānpāt, a very small party of my men, advancing close up to their encampment and to their vastly superior force, discharged arrows upon them.” Ferishtah does not mention any of these raids.

2 I have left these lines in the order in which they are in the lithographed edition. The MS. have them in the order of lines 3rd, 4th, 1st and 2nd.

3 The following lines contain a laboured and not very successful attempt
Kokiltāsh and Shah Amir Husain, and Amir Sultān Juneid Birīs, and Amir Muhīb 'Alī Khalīsfah, and Amir Wali Khāzin, and Amir Muhammad Baḵshī, and Jān Beg, and Amir Qara Qūzī, with five or six thousand horsemen advanced on Sultan Ibrāhīm's encampment. By accident they reached it towards morning, and getting among the troops fought bravely; and some of them made great onsets on the outskirts of the encampment, and reduced a host of the men to a condition of destruction, and they all returned in safety and neither any of the imperial troops received any injury, nor were the enemy dispersed, but stood firm and steadfast.

1 In short on Friday the 8th of the honoured month of Rajab

at glozing over a totally unsuccessful attack. Badāoni of course follows suit, Bābar is, however, candid enough to say, that the detachment did not assemble properly.... marched out in confusion and did not get on well. The day dawned, yet they continued lingering near the enemy’s camp till it was broad day light, when the enemy, on their side, beat their kettledrums, got ready their elephants, and marched out upon them. Although our people did not effect any thing, yet in spite of the multitude of troops that hung upon them in their retreat, they returned safe and sound without the loss of a man. Muhammad 'Ali Jang Jang was however wounded with an arrow but not mortally. Ferishtah not having the fear of the Mughals, or rather of the descendants of Bābar, before his eyes also gives a straight forward account. He says و بنچ مزارت کس برسم شدختون بر سر اردوی پادشاه ابراهیم رنند و چوئ غنیم وافق برد کاری نه ساخته برقشند i.e., and five thousand men went to the camp of Pādshāh Ibrāhīm to make a night attack, but as the enemy became aware of it, they returned without doing anything.

1 Neither our author, nor Badāoni, nor Ferishtah mentions any of the incidents that occoured between the unsuccessful night attack and the battle of Pānīpat. Bābar, however says that he sent Humāyūn's detachment to cover the retreat of the men who had been sent to make the night attack, and to bring them back in safety; and he himself drew out the remaining army to meet the enemy. The latter however did not advance. He also says that that night there was a false alarm, and there was great confusion and dismay.

2 Badāoni gives the same date, but Ferishtah erroneously makes it the 10th. The army arrived in the neighbourhood of Pānīpat on Thursday, the 30th Jumādī-ul-akhir and next Friday when the battle took place would be the 8th and not the 10th. The name of the month is given as رجب المرجب Rajab-al-Murajjab; it is so called, because in the time of ignorance, it was held in special honour, in as much as war or fighting during this month was held to be unlawful; see Lane, s. v. رجب.
of the aforementioned year (April 18th 1526, A.D.), the hand of the angel of death, seizing the life of Sultān Ibrāhīm by the neck, brought him with his army in front of the imperial army, which held success in its grasp, and the latter mustered army stood fast and firm, in the field of bravery, like a brazen wall, dressed in garments of steel and adorned with the ornaments of victory and triumph; and raised its victorious standards. His Solomonlike Majesty stationed himself in his own splendid person in the centre, like the soul in the body, and arranged the centre and the right and left wings in beautiful order ready to fight and slay. When the two armies approached near, and looked at each other with the eye of hostility, a jarmān having the force and currency of fate was issued ¹ that Amīr Qara Qūzī and Amīr Shaikh ʿAlī, and Amīr ʿAl Abu Muḥammad Neza-bāz, and Shaikh Jāmāl from the left wing, and Wali Qızil and Bābā Qushqāh, with the whole of the body of Mughals, making themselves into two bodies, should fight from behind the enemy's army.² In front, the whole of the Amīrs commanding the right and left wings, and from the special troops those under Amīr Muḥammad Kokiltāsh and Amīr ʿUnus ʿAlī, and Amīr Shāh Mansūr Birlās and Amīr Ḥamdī Barwānji and Amīr ʿAbd-ul-lah Kitābdār should engage in the conflict. When the enemy advanced and pressed on the right wing, Amīr ʿAbd-ul-ʿĀzīz, who

1 What is meant is clear from what Bābar says, viz. that these two bodies should form tulughmah or flanking parties with instructions that in case the enemy approached sufficiently near, they should make a circuit and come round upon their rear. The names of the different amīrs is differently given in the various histories. Bābar only names Qara Qūzī and Wali Qızil among those who were placed in charge of the left and right divisions. Badāʿī places the left wing under Amīr Qarā Qurchi (evidently a mistake for Qara Qūzī; he is called Kara Kūzī in the translation of the Tuzuk-i-Bābari) and Amīr Shaikh ʿAlī with certain other amīrs and the right wing under Wali Qızil and Bābā Qushqāh. Ferishtah says the right flanking party was commanded by Qāsim Beg and the left by ʿAlī Bahādūr.

2 The meaning of the passage is not very clear but I think I have got the correct meaning. Bābar says the right division was under Huṃāyūn, etc., the left division under Muḥammad Sultān Mirza; and the right of the centre under Chīn Taimūr Sultān, etc., the left centre under Kalīfah, etc. The advance was led by Ḫusūru Gokultāsh; and ʿAbdul ʿĀzīz had the command of the reserves. There were, besides, the two flanking parties mentioned in the preceding note.
had been left in charge of the reserve, was ordered to reinforce it. 1 When those lion-hearted roamers in the wilderness of warfare received permission to fight, they made their fast steeds gallop from front and rear and right and left, so like blood drinking arrows, that the bodies of the enemies seemed to grow wings; and it appeared as if their souls, like birds, should take their flight into the other world; but as their wings and feathers were shorn by the scissors of the double-tongued swords, the probability of their fight was negatived; and the heads of the turbulent ones were made soft by heavy maces, and the mart of death became busy in the ranks of the enemy.  

Verse:

Such streams of blood in the wilds of battle flowed,
That like a flood, they carried one off one's feet,
The breeze, that came in the morning, from that place,
Brought the smell of the heart's blood to one's brain.

At last under the auspices of God's mercy, and by the help of the grace eternal, the ill-doing and evil-fated enemies were broken and routed. The majority of them were slain, and the few who, wounded and half-killed, hoped to escape by fleeing into the wilderness, became food for crows and ravens. Sultān Ibrāhīm, unrecognised, was slain with the blood-shedding sword, in the wilderness (of the battle field) with a number of his immediate adherents. At last when he was recognised his head was brought to the presence, which is the refuge of kings. Nearly five or six thousand soldiers were killed in one spot near Sultān Ibrāhīm; and altogether in the battle 2 some thou-

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1 I think the author has excelled himself in this sentence in the use of pompous language and confused metaphors, but there is very little of the actual incidents of the battle in it, or in the following sentences. Badāoni writes in a similar strain and has similar metaphors and the identical lines of verse. Ferishtah gives some account of the position of the troops, but does not say much about the actual battle. Bābar has the most connected and intelligent account of the battle. It is too long to quote here, but see Elliott, Vol. iv, p. 254 et seq.

2 All the MSS. and the lith. edn. have چندین هزار or چند, some thousands. Badāoni is still more hazy. He says آز کشتہ بنده بنشته شد, which may be translated somewhat freely as the slain lay in heaps. Ferishtah is more definite. He says و از قرار تحقيق دران روز جه در تمام معركة و جه در حیین تعاون شانزده هزار کس افغانان شربت فنا چشیدند i.e., according to careful inquiries
sands drank the sharbat of death. His Majesty brought the words “Praises to God, who has guided us to this” on the tongue of praise and thanksgiving, and raised the standard of Divine praise. And on the same day, letters announcing the victory were sent to the cities and provinces, and the army marched towards the metropolis of Dehlī; and that most auspicious of cities was illuminated by the rising of the imperial effulgence. On Friday the public prayers for greatness and empire were read in the great and renowned name of that monarch, the master of the auspicious conjunction, from the pulpits and the Jāma’ mosque.

An auspicious farman was now issued, that the Shāhzādah of all the inhabitants of the world, Muhammad Humāyūn Mirza, and Amir Khwājah Kalān, and Amir Muḥammad Kokiltāsh, and Amir Unus ‘Ali, and Amir Shāh Mansūr Birlās, and a number of others should proceed by forced marches towards Agra, to take possession of that fort and to guard the treasures in it from being appropriated either by the nobles or by the common people. His Majesty, also, following them, turned the bridle of his determination towards Agra, and made a grand entry in that city. To each one of the needy retainers of the footstool of his sovereignty, he allotted a suitable residence, and opening his hands which were generous and overflowing like the sea, scattered gems for largesse and benefactions.

during that day, either in the battle, or in the course of the pursuit, 16,000 Afghāns drank the sharbat of death. Bābar says “We reckoned that the number lying slain in different parts of the field of battle amounted to 15,000 or 16,000 men.”

1 Some of the MSS. and the lith. edn. have ماجد برزداني Divine praise, others have مجاهد برزداني Divine or religious warfare.

2 A title usually given to Taimūr, but here to Bābar.

3 Bābar says he directed Humāyūn to proceed with all speed towards Agra, and Mahdi Khwājah to set out with equal speed towards Dehlī. He also describes his own march and says that he visited the mausoleum of Nizām (or Nizām-ud-din) Auliya, circumambulated the tomb of Khwājah Qutb-ud-din, the tomb and palaces of Sultān Ghiyās-ud-din Balban, of Sultān ‘Ala-ud-din Khilji and his minaret, the Shams tank, the royal tank, the tombs and gardens of Sultān Bahlool and Sultān Sikandar, after which he returned to the camp, and went on board a boat, and drank arak.

4 These gifts and largesse are not mentioned by any other historian in such
awarded twenty lakhs to the Shâhzâdah, of the people of the world, Muhammad Humâyûn Mirza, and granted to each one of the Amirs ten lakhs, and eight lakhs, and five lakhs according to the gradations of their ranks. Verse:

Who in the field of battle, his life doth sacrifice,
With liberality thy gold on him bestow;
If there are men with hearts so brave and bold
E'en they won't fight, if they no tendance get and care.

And all bold warriors, and servants and retainers received ample rewards from the money and treasures which were seized. Every one of the chief men in the army, and Saiyads, and Shaikhs and students, and all retainers and merchants, and the tradesmen of the markets, and low and high each one received an ample allotment and a complete share. Presents were allotted to the ladies of the chaste harems, of fine jewels and rare fabrics and of precious metals, both red and white. And for all singers and musicians of the court, and all who eagerly waited for the imperial benaﬁcations, gifts were sent to Samarqand, and Khurâsân and Irâq and Kâshghar. Offerings were also sent to Mecca the revered, and Madina the sacred, and to all the auspicious tombs. To all the inhabitants of Kâbul and Khost, and Badakshân, the residents of which are distinguished for their piety and purity, each man and woman received the gift of a Shâhrukhi. For conveying and distributing these gifts trustworthy men were appointed. Of the needy attendants of the court of Solomon-like grandeur, there was not a single person, whether present or absent, who did not receive a portion of the plundered riches of Hindûstân.

As the noble and pure mind (of His Majesty) was altogether
detail, but Ferishtah has a list of them, though it is different from that in the text; according to him Humâyûn received 3,50,000 rupees, and one treasury with closed door, and Muhammad Sultan Mirzâ got 4 qabâs, and a belt and jewelled sword and two lakhs of rupees. No other amounts are mentioned. The gift of one Shâhrukhi appears, according to Ferishtah, to have been made only to each of the inhabitants of the city of Kabul, and not to those of the whole country and of Khost and Badakshân, as in the text.

1 Ferishtah makes it clear that only the merchants who accompanied the army received these gifts.
bent on improving the condition of the inhabitants of the towns, and
giving pleasure to the hearts of the men in possession of the forts,
farmāns of encouragement were sent in all directions; but owing
to their total want of docility and friendship, the unfortunate Indians
were so savage and unfriendly, that they totally refused to make
their submission, and fleeing to the forests and hills, trod the paths
of destruction; and those who held the forts, shutting the doors of
affluence on themselves, prepared the things required for guarding
them, and except the forts of Dehli and Agra, which were rendered
victorious by the noble imperial steps, all the other forts had the
foundations of hostility well-established and the basis and ground
work of estrangement firm and strong. Qāsim Sambali held the fort
of Sambal. Nizām Khān that of Biānah; 1 Hasan Khān Miwāti
had strengthened the fort of Alwar in the province of Miwāt; and
Tātār Khān Sārang Khānī that of Gwāliār; Husain Khān Lohānt
guarded Rāpri, Qutb Khān, Itāwah; 2 Ţālam Khān, Kālpī. The city
of Kanouj and all the cities on that side of the Ganges were in the
possession of the rebel Afghāns, who even in the time of Sultān
Ibrāhīm did not own allegiance to him, and who, after the rising
of the Sun of the imperial greatness, and the lowering of the Afghan
standard, had taken possession of many other provinces, and had
raised the son of Bahādur Khān on the throne, and given him the title
of Sultān Muhammad; and Nāsir Khān Lohāntī and M‘aruf Farmull,
and many other of the Afghan chieftains had sworn allegiance to
him; and were creating disturbances. It had become such a custom of
denying allegiance (to the emperor), that a slave of Sultān Ibrāhīm
of the name of Marghūb had fortified the city of Mahāwan, which
was situated within a distance of twenty Karoḫs from Agra, and
refused to make his submission.

It so happened that that year the 3 heat was so excessive in

1 Bābar calls him Rājā Hasan Khān and says that that infidel was the,
prime mover and agitator in all these confusions and insurrections.

2 Besides the names given in the text of the men who held the various forts
Bābar mentions Muhammad Zaitūn as in occupation of Dholpūr. Ferishtah
says 'Ali Khān Farmūlī was in Miwāt. He does not mention Hasan Khān or
Rājā Hasan Khān of Alwar.

3 No mention is made in the text that on account of the great heat Bābar's
Bega, as he calls them, lost heart and objected to remain in Hindūstān. Bābar,
India, that large numbers of the people of the country died of it. On account of this, His Majesty, the shadow of God, kept his victorious army in that city of peace Agra, for a time, in repose and comfort, under the shadow of the imperial kindness. When the violence of the heat of the atmosphere had abated, and the hot *simoon*-like gusts had been changed to the temperate breezes of the monsoons, and half of these soul-relieving breezes had also passed away, the renowned amirs started in all directions for the conquest of the kingdoms, cities and forts, and the gates of success became opened by the smallest attention. The standards of God's mercy were so raised above the heads of the agents of the imperial government, that all those who had fled and lay forlorn and helpless, and all those who had lost all hope and given up their hearts to despondence, were brought under the effulgence of benevolence and hope, and the shadow of the curtains of pardon and grace. Many who had gone away came again under the shadow of the imperial safety; and Firoz Khan, and Sārang Khan, and Shaikh Bāzīd, brother of Mustafa Farmūlī, and 1 Shaikh Habib and other Afghān amirs placed their faces of submission on the threshold of the court which was as lofty as the sky, and were honoured with stipends and *jaigirs*. 2 Shaikh Khuran with all the quiver-bearers or archers of the Doāb

however, expressed his determination not to relinquish a kingdom which he had acquired after undergoing so much toil and trouble, but he told the Begs that such of them as did not like to remain might go back. They, however, all agreed to remain, except Khwāja Kalān, who was allowed to go back; as he had a large retinue he was sent in charge of the presents which Bābar was sending to Kabul, etc. Bādāoni does not even mention the excessive heat. Fersihtah mentions it, and after noting all the circumstances says that as Bābar had gained many of his victories through the exertions of Khwāja Kalān, and the latter had suffered a great deal of illness and other injury in Hindustān, Bābar sent him back, and conferred the government of Kābul and *jahazī* on him. Fersihtah also says that when the Afghān amirs saw that Bābar was not going back like Taimūr, but intended to remain in India, they thought it right to submit to him.

1 His name is given as Shaikh Habil, and Shaikh Jith, and Shaikh Wajih, etc., in the different MSS. and in the lith. edn. I cannot find his name in any other history, but he may be identical with Qāzī Habib mentioned by Fersihtah.

2 According to Bādāoni he
hastened with all truth and sincerity to the sublime court, and his sincerity being acknowledged he became distinguished as one of the most powerful amirs.

When the noble mind (of the emperor) was freed from the business of distributing rewards from the overflowing treasuries, his high attention was engaged in allotting the parganas and the rich sarkārs. Each one of the provinces appertaining to his (recently) acquired kingdom was conferred on one of the renowned sultāns and the successful amirs. The province of Sambal was allotted as the fief of the noble Shāhzādah Muhammad Humayūn Mīrzā. At this time petitions of supplication came from Qāsim Sambali to the court, which is the asylum of all the peoples, that the miscreant Babān, who had fled from the imperial camp, and had gone to the neighbourhood of Sambal, had collected a force and had besieged that fort. An imperial farman was issued that Amīr Kittah Beg and Mulla Qāsim, brother of Bābā Qushqāh, the Mughal, with his brothers, and Maulānā Afaq and Shāhīkh Khuran with the quiver-bearers of the Doāb and Amīr Hindu Beg should proceed against him by forced marches. Immediately the amirs, in accordance with the

1 There is no mention of the transactions connected with Sambal in the trans. of the Tuzuk-i-Bābārī given in Elliot's history. Badānī says that Sambal was granted to Humayūn, as in the text, and the amirs seized Qāsim Sambali and sent him to the bādshāh. Ferishtah says that Babān Afgān besieged Sambal. Qāsim Sambali sent representations to Bābār, declaring his allegiance to the latter, and asking for help against Bābān. Muhammadi Kokaltāsh was sent against the latter who was defeated and fled. Qāsim made over Sambal to Muhammadi Kokaltāsh and became a partisan of Bābār; and Sambal was conferred on Humayūn. Our author, it will be seen, gives a more detailed and coherent account.

2 The actual adjective used is حرام خوار, the eater of unlawful or forbidden food, and is a term of abuse.
fārmān, proceeded to cross the Ganges, when Malik Qāsim, with his brothers, hastened before the rest of the victorious army, and reached Sambal with about one hundred and fifty followers, at the time of early prayers; and Baban also having collected a body of men came and confronted him. Malik Qāsim began a fight without delay or hesitation, and in a moment drove the enemy before him, routing them completely and making a great slaughter, and capturing some elephants and horses and other property. On the morning of the following day, when the other amīrs arrived at Sambal, Qāsim Sambali, being released from the state of siege, hastened to join the amīrs, and spread the bed of gratitude and submission, but delayed the surrender of the fort from day to day, making a (new) excuse each day. The Amīrs taking counsel about the course to be adopted by them, one day Shaikh Khuran brought Qāsim to the assembly of the amīrs, when the soldiers of the victorious army suddenly entered the fort, and sent Qāsim with his dependants to the foot of the throne, that was as grand as that of Solomon.

About the same time a force was sent to conquer Biānah, and Nizām Khān, who was there, postponed the acceptance of the orders (for the surrender of his fort) making requests the granting of which, considering his condition and status, was impossible. At this time also Rānā Sānkā, who was amongst the most powerful Rājāhs of Hindustān, issued from his own kingdom, and besieged the fort of Kandār, which was held by Hasan, son of Makan, and began making disturbance and trouble and laid the foundation of rebellion and hostility. In a short time Hasan, son of Makan, surrendered the fort on certain conditions. At this time Baiyār ordered that Amir Sultān Juneid Birlās, and ‘Ādil Sultān, and Amir Muhammadi Kokaltāsh, and Amir Shah Mansūr Birlās, and a large body of renowned Sultāns

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1 The meaning of the sentence is not very clear. I have given the translation which appeared to me to be the best.

2 He is called Rānā Sānkā, Rānā Sānkā and Rānā Sangā at different places. He was the ruler of Udaipur who had enlarged his dominion by many conquests in Malwa and had made the principal Rajput States dependant on him. His proper name was Rānā Sāngrām Sinha.

3 It is called Kandhār in the translation of the Tuzuk-i-Bābar, and according to a note to it, is a strong hill-fort a few miles to the east of Rantambhor. Badāonī calls it Khandhār. Ferishtah does not appear to have mentioned it.
and Maliks, who had taken the fort of Dhūlpūr from Muhammad Zaitūn, and placed it in charge of Amir Sultān Juneid Birlās, should proceed to attack Nizām Khān who held the fort of Biānah, and should make every effort to conquer the fort, and totally destroy Nizām Khān’s power.

After the destination of the mighty army had been determined upon, the wise amirs were directed to assemble at the foot of the throne which was like that of the Caliph, and after they had assembled, and a council had been held for inquiry and deliberation, it was ascertained that as the Luhānī rebels who mustered about fifty thousand horsemen had advanced beyond Kanauj, and were about to create a disturbance; and Rānā Sāṅkā was, after taking the fort of Kandār, bent on turbulence and hostility from another direction, and the rains, which had up to this time prevented the marching of troops, were abating, it was right and proper that the troops should march in one of the two directions. As the strength of Rānā Sāṅkā’s troops was not known, and his power, in the shape in which it afterwards became known, appeared to be remote, the members of the council represented that Rānā Sāṅkā was at a distance from this province, and his advancing near was improbable, it was right and proper that the crushing of the Lūhānīs who were very near, should be taken up in the first instance. His Majesty approved of the opinion of the amirs, and it was decided that His Majesty in his own person should march towards the East, and crush the enemies who were there. At this time His Highness the great prince Muhammad Humāyūn Mirza represented that if the world-conquering wisdom of His Majesty should decide on making over this duty to him, he had hopes that by the strength of the armies of the royal power, even the absent help of His Majesty, the shadow of God, would be sufficient for destroying these enemies. This request was thoroughly agreeable to the saintly mind of His Majesty, and it was settled that the amirs who had been nominated for the conquest of Dholpūr should proceed towards the East, following the stirrups of

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1 The MSS. as well as the lith. edn. have امراء صاحب رأى. I think is a mistake for مايتم صاحب.
2 I cannot find any mention of the assembling of such a council in any other history.
the successful Shāhzādah. Saiyad Mehdī and Ḵhwājah Muhammad and Muhammad Sultān Mirza, who had been nominated for the conquest of Itāwah, were also directed to follow the great Shāhzādah. His Highness collected these Amirs at Jaleṣar, one of the dependencies of Agra, and after staying there for a few days for the coming together of the aforementioned Sultāns marched towards the east; and after conquering all those provinces and cities made his prosperous halt at that abode of pleasure Jaunpūr.

At this time, 2 Rānā Sānkā having gathered strength marched to attack the imperial dominions at the instigation of Hasan Khān Miwātī and other wicked men of that country. Nizām Khān, the ruler of Bīnānah, becoming aware of his wickedness, sent petitions to the imperial court. As he was known to be a believer in Islām, and the fact of his not having submitted to Rānā Sānkā became known, 3 Mir Saiyid Rafī'-ud-dīn, traditionist, Safvī, who was one of the most learned men of the age, became his intercessor, and having

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1 There is no mention of this expedition in Bādāonī, but he says that Bābar, when he was marching to meet Rānā Sānkā wrote to Humāyūn to return from Jaunpūr. He does not, however, say why or when the latter went to Jaunpūr. Ferishtah is also silent about the expedition, but he says that Humāyūn, after defeating the Afghāns at Jaunpūr, returned to Agra.

2 Bābar says Rānā Sānkā was joined by Hasan Khān Miwātī. Bādāonī says that Rānā Sānkā and Hasan Khān Miwātī raised a son of Sultān Sikandar Lodi to the throne, giving him the title of Sultān Mahmūd, and advanced to Fatehpūr, otherwise called Sikri. Ferishtah gives a more detailed account. He says Rānā Sānkā had about a lakh of Rajputs under his standard and many of the Amirs of Ibrāhīm Lodi joined him, and Mahmūd Khān, son of Sultān Sikandar Lodi, went to him, with two thousand horsemen, and the Rājā of Mārwār, and Rājā Baramdeo, and Rājā Narsingh Das, and Medini Rāy, Rājā of Chandari, and Rāvaldas, son of Dāūd Singh, and the Rājā of Dangārpūr, and Rāy Chandrabhān and Mānikchand Chauhān, and Rāy Dilip with 50,000 or 60,000 Rajput horsemen, came under his command, and Hasan Khān Miwātī with 15,000 horsemen joined him; so they with about two lakhs of horsemen marched towards Agra with the object of freeing India (from Bābar’s rule).

3 He is called Saiyid Rafī’ in the translation of the Tuzuk-i-Bābārī. Bādāonī calls him میر سید رفیع الدین صفوی که از آگاه سادات بلغ و اعظم معدیان اندیار بود ت مقدس
induced him to surrender the fort of Biānah to the servants of the imperial court, brought him to have the fortune of kissing the imperial feet, and great favours were shown to him. At this time Tātār Khān Sārang Khāni who held the fort of Gwāliār, seeing that Rānā Sānkā had taken the fort of Kandār, and had arrived in the vicinity of Biānah, and some of the Rāys and Rājās and Zamindārs of Gwāliār and some Musalmans had combined together, and were preparing to capture Gwāliār, became distressed with the outcries and tumult created by them, and, agreeing to surrender Gwāliār, sent messengers to the threshold, which was the asylum of all the people of the world. His Majesty the Khāqān sent Khwāja Rahīmdād, having made him the commander of a body of Khurāsānī and Indian troops, and 1Shaikh Tunqatār with him, having promoted the latter for the excellence of his service, to take over the Government of Gwāliār, and Maulānā Afāq and Shaikh Khurān were also appointed to help and re-inforce them. When they arrived at Gwāliār the views of Tātār Khān had undergone a change, and he declined to make his submission. At this time 2Shaikh Muhammad Ghāus, some account of whom is narrated elsewhere in this book, having become a partisan and well-wisher of His Majesty 3gave information to the imperial troops, that it would

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1 This name is variously given in the different MSS. He does not appear to be mentioned by any other historian. Bābar says (vide translation of the Tuzuk-i-Bābari) he sent Rahīmdād with a party of Bakrah men and Lahoris. Badāonī says Khwāja Rahīmdād and Shaikh Khurān and a body of others were sent to Gwāliār.

2 Badāonī says that Bābar’s troops entered Gwāliār by the guidance of Shaikh Muhammad Ghāus, who was unrivalled in his time, and was the chief authority in the science of Dāwat-ul-asma, by some skilful stratagem. Ferishtāh says that, Shaikh Muhammad Ghāus who was a Darvish, and had many disciples and was in the fort, sent a man to Rahīmdād, telling him to enter the fort by a stratagem, after which it would be easy to manage Tātār Khān. Bābar (translation of the Tuzuk-i-Bābari) does not mention Shaikh Muhammad Ghāus, but says that Rahīmdād sent in a notice to Tātār Khān, that he was afraid to remain outside the fort for fear of the Kāfrs, and after much entreaty was allowed to enter with a few followers, after which he managed to get all his troops in by the Hastiapol or Elephant-gate.

3 أعلام داشت according to several MSS. and the lith edn., and根据 to other MSS.
be right, if by a stratagem a small number of men belonging to the victorious army should get into the fort, and thus achieve their object. As the above-mentioned Shaikh was perfect in the science of the invocation of the great names of God, it is evident that in the matter of the conquest of the fort, he must have invoked with one of the names of God; and it is clear that the arrow of his prayer should have reached the mark of acceptance. In any case whether it was, by the stratagem of the far-seeing intellect, and the daily increasing royal fortune, or by the prayer of that pure minded dar-vish, when the amirs sent a message to Tātār Khān, that the object of the coming of the renowned troops was the suppression of the disturbances caused by the Kāfirs, and not the taking of the fort, and as there was a fear of a night-attack (by the Kāfirs), it appeared to them, that if a large body, nay even a small number of them might get into the fort, and the remainder remain near it under its shelter, so that, when the time for action came, they might all combine and coming out of the fort, might act in concert, in extinguishing the flames of the heathens. Tātār Khān, after a great deal of entreaty, accepted this proposal and allowed Khwājah Rahīmdād to enter the fort, with a few men. The latter, after entering the fort, left a few men near the gate of the fort, who finding an opportunity during the night opened it, so that the men who were outside, entered the fort with ease and comfort, and they opening the gate during the night admitted the whole army, so that, Tātār Khān was made entirely powerless about the surrender of the fort, and it was wrested out of his possession, whether he liked it or not. So he surrendered it to Khwājah Rahīmdād, and sought the asylum of the citadel characterised by strength and the protection of the daily-increasing pomp and affluence.

1 علم دعوت اسماء الله عظم الامام دعوت اسماء الله عظم الامام are terms used to express a system of incantation which is held to be lawful by orthodox Musalmans. For a full account of it, see Hughes (Dict. of Islām) article دعوت page 72 (quoted from a note of Colonel Ranking's translation of Badāoni's Munt.-ut-Tawārikh).

2 It is clear that our author had not much faith in the efficacy of the incantation of Shaikh Muhammad Ghāaus; and it is clear that Rahīmdād owed more to the stupidity of Tātār Khān, than either to Shaikh Muhammad Ghāaus's prayers, or to Bābar's daily-increasing good luck.
Muhammad Zaitūn also being completely powerless, surrendered the fort of Dhūlpūr, and obtained the high honour of kissing the threshold, which is the nest or abode of the angels.

Verse:—The earth, by the grandeur of the world-ruler's destiny,
Became like the field of paradise and the garden of heaven.
From all sides came to him the tidings of victory,
At all places the heart heard the cries of peace!

In short, when Rānā Sānkā reached the confines of Biānah, and commenced to stretch his hand against the imperial dominions, and the violences of his inroad, and the number and multitude of his troops increased from day to day. His Majesty the King was at his capital of Agra with a small army. He had sent the rest of his victorious forces in all directions. Orders which must be obeyed were issued for summoning the great Shāhzādah Muhammad Humāyūn Mirza, from the eastern provinces, with the direction, that he should leave the Metropolis of Jaunpūr with certain amīrs and sardārs, and should himself return with all promptitude. This auspicious farmān reached the Army of the Shāhzādah, when having conquered the eastern enemies, he was in possession of the kingdom of Jaunpūr, and he became aware of the exact state of things. At this time news reached him, that 1Nasīr Khān was intending to cross

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1 The account of the attack on Nasīr Khān (Luhānī) is not very clear. In the Tuzuk-i-Bābarī Bābar says "Humāyūn, who had proceeded against the rebels of the east, having taken Jaunpūr, marched expeditiously to Ghāzīpur, for the purpose of attacking Nasīr Khān." It is added in a note that the Jaghatai here adds, "He being apprised of the danger which threatened him crossed over the Ganges, upon which Humāyūn proceeded from Ghazīpur to Khaīrabād." Badānī says شاهراده کامگار ولایت حزنده ونهار را از نصرخان نوهانی منغص گردانید; which means that, the great prince "freed the province of Harand and Bihar from Nasīr Khān Nūhānī." The readings in the lith. edition and MSS. vary. The former has نصرخانی از غاری پور را فرار می‌دود نمود و ادب فرموده خبر اباد و نهار را باکری و دارا زیب را حسن و زیر کرده. The MSS. have, with some variations, نصرخانی از غاری پور فرار نموده و او را ادب بلغ فرموده خبرند ونهار را باکری etc., as in the lith. ed. It appears to me that the reading of the lith. edition is the correct one. The prince could not very well have punished Nasīr Khān after the latter should have fled; and as between Kharand or Kharīdā and Khaīrabād, the latter, has at least the merit of being found in the Jaghatai of the Tuzuk-i-Bābarī. Ferishtah does not mention this matter.
the Ganges, and escape from Ghāzipūr. The great Shāhzādah turned
the bridle of his determination in that direction and having prevented
Nasir Khān from escaping from Ghāzipūr, severely punished him
and having pillaged and devastated Khairābād and Behar, moved
his victorious standards towards Jaunpūr. In accordance with the
imperial orders he then placed Khwājah Amīr Shah Hasān, and
Amīr Sultān Juneid bir lās in charge of the government of Jaunpūr,
and turned towards the sublime court. Knowing however, that it
was necessary and advisable to settle the matter of 'Ālam Khān¹
the governor of Kālpī, who was one of the great chiefs among the
Āfghāns, either by peace or by war, the great Shāhzādah marched
his victorious army towards Kālpī, and by the violence of the fear,
caused by his army, having brought 'Ālam Khān into the band of
the servants, of the imperial court, made him accompany his vic-
torious stirrups to serve His Imperial Maje sty and on arrival was exalted
by various imperial favours. On the same day, that model of the
noble and the great ² Khwāja Dost Khwāwind arrived from Kabul.

As the strength of the victorious army for the destruction of
Rānā Sāṅkā was under discussion, orders were issued that the artill-
ery should be amply provided and should be brought under the
eye, which turned everything it looked upon, to gold. Ustād 'Ali
Qulī, busied himself in arranging it in such a way, that he became
the recipient of great favours. On the next day great pavilions
were erected in the neighbourhood of the city of Agra for carrying
on the holy war against Rānā Sāṅkā. At this station, in-

of Nasir Khān. It appears however, that Kharid was the name of the country
on both sides of the Ganges near Sikandarpūr and thence on the left bank
down to the Ganges (see Elliot, Vol. IV, p. 283 note 2); so that Kharid may
after all be the correct reading.

¹ There is no mention of Kālpī or 'Ālam Khān in the extracts from the
Tuzuk-i-Bābari given in Elliot's history. Badāoni says briefly  بدر كالبي امدة
عالم خان حاكم انجا را چه بهذنگ وچه صلیم در سک سبب بندگان اورده.
Ferishtah also says  در کالبی امدة عالم خان حاکم کالبی ملازمت او درباغه در
زکابش باغکر امدة.

² The name is variously given as خواجه دوست خانوند, خواجه دوست نهانوند
خواجه دوست خداوند and خواجه دوست جاوید and خواجه خانوند نقشبندی in the lith. edition, and in the
MSS. He is called خواجه خانوند نقشبندی by Badāoni.
formation of the great strength of the army of the Kāfirs came in
succession; and it was known that, that 1 wicked Kāfir with an army,
more numerous than ants and locusts, had arrived near Biānah. At
this station a halt was made for collecting the troops, and Sazāwals
(officers) were appointed so that they might collect the warriors, and
might sound the drums and trumpets for the march, in the six direc-
tions; and the din of the kettledrum and the trumpet rose to the
sky. After a certain distance had been traversed, the army encamped in the neighbourhood of the town of 2 Mandhākar. On
the following day in accordance with the advice of the wise amīrs
the imperial camp was pitched in the vicinity of Kol Sikrī which has
now become celebrated as Fatehpūr, and scouts were appointed.
They first brought the news of the arrival of the enemy at the town
of Basāwar. In the same way they brought correct intelligence of
the arrival of the hostile army from stage to stage, till at last,
coming close to the victorious army, the latter encamped at a distance
of two or three Karohs.

His Imperial Majesty now summoned together the great and
powerful amīrs, and all men in positions of trust, and in fact many
of the ordinary men, and convened a council for deliberation. The
opinion of the majority was to the effect, that some of the forts
should be 3 strengthened, and His Majesty should in his own exalted
person, with the greater portion of the army retire to the Punjab,

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1 The actual words are اغور or اغور ان کافر اغور. I could not find اغور in any
dictionary; اغور is said to mean weak, timorous, corrupt. I have thought it
best to translate it by the word wicked.

2 The name is مهداءکر or مهداءکر in the lith. edn. and in the MSS. I have
not been able to find it in either Badāoni or Ferishtah.

3 And of course should be left with strong garrisons. Badāoni says
قلعہ اگرا را استحکام دادہ با جمعی سیرہ i.e. having strengthened the fort of
Agra, and leaving it in charge of a body of men; while Ferishtah says
قلام بزرگ را بامردم معین میرہ, i.e. “entrusting the great forts to trustworthy
men”, Bābar himself should retire to the Punjab. Bābar himself does not
mention this particular advice, but he says that a general consternation and
alarm prevailed among great and small. There was not a single person who
uttered a manly word, nor an individual who delivered a manly opinion, but
he adds that during the whole course of this expedition Khalifa (Nizām-ud-dīn
Ali) conducted himself admirably.
and should there wait for some supernatural favour. His Majesty
the conqueror of empires, having heard the words of everyone, after
considerable delay commenced speaking with his gem-scattering
tongue; and said; ¹ "What would the Bādshāhs of Islām, who are in
the different quarters and regions of the earth, say, and how would
they remember me. And leaving aside the words, and the satire
and the reproaches of the people of the world, to-morrow on the
field of resurrection what excuses shall I make to the intercessor of
the day of the rising of the dead, that I as a Bādshāh of Islām should
give up such a kindgom, and should abandon such a large body
of men, who had shared in the same faith with me, and had made
me the master of a kingdom, to slaughter; and that to-day I should
seek a path of retreat from before such a Kāfīr without waging a holy
war, and without gaining the smallest part of the excuse required by
the law of the prophet; and leave the inhabitants of this land to suffer
from the hands of these Kāfīrs. Alas! It is time that we should
lay our hearts on martyrdom." And he gave a shout of "Jihād."
Verse:—

As life at last needs must the body leave!
Better it is that it should with honour leave!
The end of the world is this, and nothing else!
That after death a man should leave a name behind!

From the effect of these ² soul-inflaming words, a fire fell into each
heart; and everyone opened his lips with "We have heard and
and we obey" and said ³ "Oh lodestar of our desires and aspirations
let our lives be sacrificed for thee. Whatever thou orderest, we
obey thy behests." At last to bind themselves to act with one mind

¹ Both Badāoni and Ferishta give the substance of the Emperor's
speech and quote the verses with which it ends. Bābar's own words, according
to the translation of the Tuzak-i-Bābāri, are "Noble men and Soldiers! Every
man that comes into this world is subject to dissolution.....How much better
is it to die with honour than live with infamy.....Let us then, with one
accord swear on God's holy word, that none of us will even think of turning his
face from this warfare, nor desert from the battle and slaughter that ensues
till his soul is separated from his body."

² The lith. edn. and most of the MSS. have i.e. life-burning or heart-
inflaming. One MSS. has i.e. life or soul-melting.

³ The actual words are .
and heart they brought the holy book before themselves, and by swearing on the Divine word had greater trust in one another; and relying on God's favour they arranged the centre and the wings, the right and the left, and having sought for help in gaining victory and triumph by repeated prayers placed their feet in the field of a holy war in the way of God. The lions in the forest of bravery and the heroes in the field of courage, fought with such delight and pleasure that it was more like a time of mirth than one of war. Specially the illustrious Shahzādah Muhammed Humāyūn Mirza went with unexampled bravery repeatedly into the infidel army and achieving wonderful deeds, by the help of the great and holy God, secured a victory for the bādshāh who was the asylum of Islam; and routed and broke the Kāfirs. It is certain that an unseen army helped the troops of Islām. In this battle Hasan Khān Miwātī, who had adopted the path of perverseness and had joined that infidel leader, was struck with an arrow on his face, and in spite of the fact that he had thirty thousand horsemen of his own there, they left him on the spot where he fell, and fled.

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1 It will be seen that the account in the text, of the battle itself and of previous and subsequent engagements, is very meagre. There is a somewhat detailed account of the engagements preceding the actual battle, in the translation of the extracts from the Tuzuk-i-Bābārī in Elliot, IV. pp. 266-272. As regards the actual battle Bābār, instead of writing anything himself, inserted what he calls the official dispatch announcing the victory, as composed by his secretary, Shaikh Zain. This is not given in Elliot, but is described there as a long and elaborate document in a grand style. Badāoni does not say anything about the battle. Ferishtah gives a list of the names of the men who commanded the different parts of Bābār's army. He also gives the names of the Rajput princes, who were slain; and says that Rānā Sānkā himself fled with the utmost difficulty from the field of battle.

2 There are some variations between the lith. edn. and the MSS. about this incident of Hasan Khān Miwātī. I have adopted the reading which appeared to me to be correct. Badāoni says that Hasan Khān Miwātī was struck by an arrow on the forehead, and men threw him into a well; and adds in his bigoted way that he fell into the well of hell. He also adds that long afterwards in 959 A.H. (1552 A.D.), a Miwātī raised a rebellion in Miwāt, and called himself Hasan Khān. Ferishtah says that Hasan Khān Miwātī was killed by a musket ball (بضرب تفنگ) Ahmad Yādgār in the Tārikh-i-Salātīn Afāghāna (Ell. v. p. 36-7) gives a curious account of the circumstances under which Hasan Khān was killed.
After this victory, gained with supernatural help, His Majesty the shadow of God, bowing down his head in thank-offering, raised the standard of a holy war, and sent official despatches announcing the victory to the various regions and quarters of his kingdom; and his noble mind being now completely freed from all anxiety about the conquest of the country of Hindustan, he engaged himself day after day in arranging for the administration of the government; and completely purified the country from the thorns and weeds of the men who created troubles and disturbances.

And on the date... of the year 1397 A.H. (1530 A.D.,) the

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1 The date is not given in any of the MSS. or in the lith. edn. The latter and several MSS. have در تاریخ سنة سبع و تلیس و تسعماد while the other MSS. have اطنا. The truth is that Bābār had repeated attacks of illness and it was not very easy to give a particular date. The battle with Rānā Sānkā took place on the 13th Jamādī-ul-Ākhir 933 A.H. (25 March 1526 A.D.) It is curious that no account of the events that occurred between this date and Bābār’s illness and death in 937 A.H. (1530 A.D.) is given either by our author, or by Bādānī. It appears from the Tuzuk-i-Bābārī and Ferishtah that during this interval, Bābār subdued Miwāt in 933, spent six months in internal administration and then advanced against and took Chanderi in 934; and also fought a battle with the Afghāns at Kanauj which was however not well contested; and then in 933, he went to Gwāliār, and then advanced into Behar and afterwards returned to Agra. The Tuzuk ends abruptly on the 3rd Muharram 936 A.H.

It is curious that Humāyūn’s dangerous illness, which became the immediate cause of Bābār’s death is not mentioned in the Tabaqāt or by Bādānī or Ferishtah. The way in which Bābār devoted his own life to save that of Humāyūn has been described by Elphinstone in pp. 426-7 of his history (9th edn. 1911). He does not give any authority, but his account is apparently based on that given in the concluding supplement of Bābār’s memoirs, appended to Leyden and Erskine’s memoirs of Bābār. No authority is given there also. Another account is given in the Akbarnāma (Bibliotheca Indica, Eng. trans. vol. I, pp. 275-276). It appears from that, that it was Mīr Abū Baqā, who is described as having been one of the most distinguished saints of the age, who suggested to Bābār, that in cases of illness when physicians were at a loss, the remedy was to give in alms, the most valuable thing one had, and to seek cure from God. Upon this Bābār said “I am the most valuable thing that Humāyūn possesses. Than me he has no better thing. I shall make myself a sacrifice for him. May God the Creator accept it.” His ministers attempted to dissuade him, but he persisted, and retired to his oratory and having performed such special rites as befitted the occasion, he
auspicious person of Bābar Bādshāh, the protector of the faith, was attacked by an illness, and on the 5th of Jamā‘ī-ul-‘Awwal of the aforementioned year he passed away, from the house of trouble of the earth to the sacred world. The period of the reign of this world-conquering Emperor extended over thirty-eight years, out of which he ruled over India for five years. His rule began when he was twelve years of age and, he left the world in his fiftieth year. Verse:

The sky hath ne’er an art except of tyranny;
’Tis its work, that at each moment, it makes a heart to bleed.
To the tulip it gives not the crown of nobility,
Till it tramples to death the head of a crowned King
This pleasant mansion appears so cold and bleak;
That as thou mak’st thy place warm, it sayeth rise!
The sky no habit has but of barbarity,
Faith has no place in the creed of this faithless one!

Some of the peculiar characteristics of this bādshāh, the asylum of the world, are among the strangest of deeds. Among them one is that with his 1 feet in stockings he used to run jumping along the turrets of a fort, and sometimes he jumped from one turret to another carrying two men under his arms. He had invented a style of penmanship which has been named the Khat-i-Bābāri. He sent a copy of the Qurān which he had written in this style, to Mecca. He composed beautiful verse in Persian and Turki, and he patronised wise and learned men much. He wrote a book in Turki Verse on Rhetoric and on Law according to the Hanafis which was named the Mubin, and his treatises on prosody are famous. He wrote the events of his life in Turki, and did great justice to his eloquence.

walked thrice round his Highness Jahānbānī Jinnatāshiyānī. When his prayer had been heard by God—Glory be to His name! he felt a strange effect and cried out ‘We have borne it away, We have borne it away.’ Another account which agrees mainly with the above but differs in some minor particulars, is given in Mrs. Beveridge’s “Memoirs of Babur,” Sec. III, pp. 701 and 702. The references are to Gul Badan’s Humayūnnama and the Akbarnāma.

1 The actual words are بریوزه دو پاشنه.
HUMAYUN BADSHAH.

HAZRAT KHAN SA'ID HUMAYUN BADSHAH, SON OF BABAR
BADSHAH GHAZI

As in the language of this great dynasty that king, the asylum
of the world, has been called Jinnat Ashiāni (the nestling
of paradise), this weak one also has paraphrased the illustrious name
of this successful badshah, by the same phrase.

1 In short when Babar Badshah, the dweller in paradise, passed
away in Agra, from this mortal earth, to the paradise ever-lasting, at
that time, the father of the author of this history, Muhammad Mūqīm
Harawi (i.e. of Herat) had a place among the attendants of Babar
Badshah, the dweller in paradise, and had the honour of holding the
post of superintendent of public buildings. 2 As Amir Nizam-ud-din

1 The extracts from the Tabaqāt given in Elliot, Vol. V, begins with the
accession of Humayun. I have however thought it best to make an independent
translation, instead of quoting the previous translation.

2 I have not been able to find any reference to this attempt on the part of
Amir Nizam-ud-din Khalifa to supplant Humayun, and place Mahdi Khwaja on
the throne in any other history. Badānī says Humayun came by forced marches
from Sambal و باستصارب امير خليفة کد وكيل وزیر مطلق بود بر نقحه نشست
and with the consent of Amir Khalīfa, the agent and prime minister,
ascended the throne. Fersīstah begins by giving some description of Humayun's
personal qualities and scientific attainments, and then goes on to mention his
treatment of his brothers and his march to Kalinjar. Ahmad Yādgār in the
Tārīkh-i-Salātīn-i-Afghāna (Ell. Vol. V, pp. 42-4) gives some account of Babar's
selection of Humayun to be his successor, but he does not mention Amir
Khalīfa's attempt to supplant him. I see that Elphinstone refers to this
matter (see his history 9th Edn. pp. 427-428.) His account is based on the con-
cluding supplement of the memoirs of Babar, and neither he nor the author of
the supplement knew the name of the historian, from whom the information
was obtained, though they knew the name of his father, Muhammad Mokim,
as the former calls him; while the latter gives him the name of Muhammad
Mokim Hervi (of Herat). That is of course the name of the father of the author of the
Tabaqāt-i-Akbari, so that the story is of course derived from his
work. Mrs. Beveridge in her "Memoir of Babur," Sec. III, pp. 702-708 dis-
cusses the matter with great ability and in considerable detail. I venture to
think that her conclusions are correct. She is of opinion (1) that it was not a
plot of Amir Nizam-ud-din Khalīfa at all, but that Babar himself, had pro-
ably discussed the matter with him, and had decided that his sons should have
kingdoms outside of India viz., Humayun, the territories beyond Badakhshān
further on to Samarkand; Kāmrān, Qandahār; Sulaimān, Badakhshān; if
Ali Khalifa, on whom the charge of the affairs of the empire entirely devolved, had, for some causes which happen in the business of the world, fear and suspicion of the illustrious Shāhzādah Muhammad Humāyūn Mirza; and did not wish that he should succeed to the throne, and disliking the succession of the eldest son, he did not also wish that any of the younger sons should succeed; and as Mahdi Khwāja the son-in-law of His Majesty, the Dweller in paradise, was a young man, liberal and extravagant, and was bound by ties of attachment to Amir Khalifa, the latter decided that he should raise him to the throne, and he spoke of this to people. So every one went to salute Mahdi Khwāja; and the latter having

Humāyūn could secure a footing beyond it; (Mrs. Beveridge does not say what 'Askari and Hindāl were to have), and (2) that it was not Mahdi Khwājah at all, but Muhammad Zamān Mirza who was intended by Bābar and Khalīfah to be Bābar’s successor in his Indian kingdom. Her arguments are (a) that Mahdi Khwājah was not a young man (juvān) at the time of the alleged plot, as he is described to have been in the Tabaqāt, and (b) what is of much greater importance he was not a dāmād or son-in-law of Bābar, but only a yazna or brother-in-law, being the husband of his sister Khan-Ẓāda Begum. On the other hand Muhammad Zamān Mirza was (a) a direct descendent of Taimūr being the grandson of Sultan Husain Mirza, was really the dāmād or son-in-law of Bābar, being the husband of Bābar’s daughter Māsuma, who was probably the only one of Bābar’s children who was a descendant of Taimūr, both on the paternal and the maternal side, and (c) Bābar gave him ruling status, and bestowed on him royal insignia including the umbrella-symbol of sovereignty in Shābān 935 A.H. April, 1529 A.D. This was done after the Mirza had raised objections to his being sent to Behar. The objections were overcome, but for military reasons, he was withheld from taking up that appointment, but his next appointment was to Jaunpūr, the capital of the fallen Sharqi dynasty. It was Humāyūn’s illness, which necessitated his being brought from Sambal to Agra and Bābar’s illness which upset the plan. Elphinstone remarks that it is curious that Khalīfa disappears after Humāyūn’s accession. He does not however say anything about Mahdi Khwājah’s disappearance also. On the other hand if it was Muhammad Zamān Mirza who was to have succeeded Bābar, his subsequent conduct and history lend support to the theory that it was he, who was intended to succeed Bābar in India. He rebelled against Humāyūn, but was taken prisoner and sent to Biānah and was ordered to be blinded, but his eye sight was saved and he was allowed to escape by his jailor or his servants. He escaped to Gujrāt, and was apparently treated there with much respect (see note 5, p. 125), and it was Sultan Bahādur’s refusal to surrender him that was the direct cause of Humāyūn’s invasion of Gujrāt.
become apprised of this, commenced giving himself the airs of a bādshāh.

1 It happened that one day Mr Khalifa went to see Mahdī Khwāja, and the latter was in a pavilion, and there was no one in that pavilion except Mahdī Khwāja and my father Muḥammad Muqīm and Mr Khalifa; and when the last named had sat there for a moment. His late Majesty in the severity of his illness sent for him, and he went out of Mahdī Khwāja’s pavilion. 2 Mahdī Khwāja followed him to the door of the pavilion and stood there. The author’s father, out of respect for him, remained standing behind him; and as Mahdī Khwāja was characterised by a tinge of insanity, he forgot that my father was there; after bidding farewell to Mr Khalifa he drew his hand over his beard and said “God willing! I will first have thee flayed!” Immediately after saying this, he saw my father, and becoming excited, caught hold of my father’s ear, and said “Oh Tājik!” (hemistich) “the red tongue 3 gives the green head to the wind.” My father took leave, and came out, and quickly went to Mr Khalifa, and told him, that while in spite of there being suitable and accomplished princes like Muḥammad Humāyūn Mīrza and his brothers, you have shut your eyes to the claims of the salt you have eaten, and are trying to transfer this greatness to a strange family, the result of your act cannot but be this; and he repeated what Mahdī Khwāja had said. Mr Khalifa immediately sent some one to

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1 Some of the MSS. have a sentence here which does not appear in the lith. ed., and in one of the MSS., and apparently also not in the MS. the translation of which is given in Elliot. The sentence runs thus: "در زمان استشهاد (اشتهادات) عمرض حضرت فردوس مکانی روزی عفیفی خواهد بدریت، با داشتی‌ام! بود (in one MS. و منع و تمطیل عفیفی) (عفیفی عفیفی) (کار اورده‌ام! بود which means at the time of the duration (or severity,) of the illness of His Majesty one day Mahdī Khwāja came to the court, &c. and showed great pride and hauteur (?).

2 My translation here and elsewhere differs considerably from that in the Extracts in Elliot, Vol. V. This may be due to differences in the texts from which the two translations have been made or to mistakes made by myself, or the other translator (Prof. John Dowson, M.R.A.S.).

3 This probably means that a blabbing tongue is frequently the source of its owner’s death; and contains a very distinct threat.

The translation in Elliot is “the red tongue uses its sharp point to no purpose,” the meaning or appositeness of which is not at all clear to me.
summon Muhammad Humayûn Mirza with all possible speed; and also sent orderlies to communicate this order to Mahdi Khwâja, that His Majesty had given orders that he should retire to his own house. At this time the latter was sitting down to his dinner. The orderlies coming up to him sent him to his house, whether he liked it or not. After that Mir Khalifa ordered that a proclamation should be made, that no one was to go to the house of Mahdi Khwâja, and should not pay their respects to him, and he should not also come to the Royal Presence.

As His Majesty Bâbar Bâdshâh left this fleeting world, Muhammad Humayûn Mirza arrived from \(^1\) Sambal, ascended the throne of the empire and sat on the carpet of greatness on the \(^2\) 9th of Jamîd-ul-āwwal 937 A.H. (29 January, 1530 A.D.) at Agra, by the exertions of Amir Nizâm-ud-din 'Ali Khalifa, the Prime Minister; and made Agra the envy of the \(^3\) world. The date of his accession to the throne is Khâir-ul-Muluk. The rites of offerings and gifts were duly carried out; and the Amîrs and high officers were honoured with royal favours. The ranks and offices which had been held by men in the service of this Majesty the Dweller in Paradise were confirmed to them, and the heart of each one of them was gladdened by fresh favour and innumerable kindnesses.

At this time Mirza Hindâl arrived from Badakhshân, and received various favours, and had two treasures, out of the many treasures belonging to the ancient Sultân, which had fallen into the Bâdshâh’s hands \(^4\) conferred on him; and as the gold was distributed

\(^1\) There is no mention in the Tabaqât of Humayûn’s going, or being sent to Sambal, after the defeat of Râna Sânkâ. It appears however from Ferishtah that in Rajab 936, when Bâbar became ill, he recalled Humayûn who was then besieging Kâlinjar to Agra, and appointed him his successor. Ahmad Yâdgâr however in the Târîkh-i-Salâtîn i-Afâghana (Ell. Vol. V. p. 42) says that Humayûn was sent to the Sûba of Sambal with a large force, at the time that Bâbar declared him to be his successor.

\(^2\) He was born on the 4th Zi-Qâda 916 A.H. (6th Febry. 1511 A.D. Akbarnâma Vol. 1, p. 149), so that he was about 19 years of age at the time of his accession.

\(^3\) The lith. edition has رشک ارم, the envy of paradise. The MSS. have رشک عالم, the envy of the world.

\(^4\) The meaning of the sentence is somewhat doubtful. The actual words are میرزا هندال از بدخشان رسیده، بانوام تمام و توانای نوازش پانی و دانیل دو خزانه‌های
in *Kishtis* (coffers), the date of the grant was denoted by the words *Kishti-i-zar*. In short the provinces were distributed (among the princes.) ¹ Miwāt was conferred as a *jāigir* on Mirza Hindāl; and the Punjab, and Kabul, and Qandahār became the *jāigir* of Mirza Kāmrān; and Sambal was conferred on Mirza 'Askari; ² and every one among the Amirs, was honoured with additions to his ³ *jāigir* and possessions.

After regulating the affairs of the empire, the royal standards moved towards ⁴ the fort of Kālinjar.

The Rājā of the place, however, behaved with humility and devotion; and joined the ranks of the supporters and well-wishers of the throne. As at that time, Sultan Mahmūd, son of Sultan Sikandar Lodi, had, in concert with Babān Bāizīd and (other) Afghān amirs, raised the standard of hostility, with great strength and violence, and had subdued the country of Jaumpūr, and that neighbourhood; the world-conquering standards marched from Kālinjar; for the purpose of crushing and destroying them. and

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¹ Abul Fazl says Alwar, which amounts to much the same thing. (Note quoted from the translation in Elliot.)

² 'And Badakhshān to Mirza Sulaimān' Akbarnāma Vol. I, p. 151 (note quoted from the translation in Elliot.)

³ The readings are various. The lith. ed. has *jağīr* and *jağīr* I find is a Turki word meaning province, dominion. Some of the MSS. have *jağīr* and *mulk* which would mean seifs and possessions.

⁴ As we have seen (see note 1, p. 44) Humāyūn was recalled by Bābāf from the siege of Kālinjar, when he was declared to be the latter's successor.
were marked with victory and triumph, and returned to Agra accompanied by victory, and with success and grandeur. On arrival there, a great festival was held, and every one of the amirs and the great officers of State were honoured with valuable robes, and horses, swift as the wind. They say that in this grand assembly twelve thousand persons were honoured with rewards of robes of honour, and among these two thousand persons were specially distinguished by gifts of outer garments and jewelled and gold-embroidered belts. Couplets:

The king over his foe has a powerful hand
If his troops are pleased and contented in mind;
If to his warriors, he is stingy with his gold,
Hard they find to carry their hands to the sword!

Among the strange events of that time, one was that Muhammad Zamān Mirzā, son of Bādī’-uz-zamān Mirzā, son of Sultān Husain Mirzā Bāqrā, who had formerly come from Balkh and taken shelter with the Dweller in Paradise (Bābar) tried to set up hostility. He was taken prisoner, and was sent to the fort of Bānah under the charge of Yādgār Taghāi; and orders were given for drawing

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2 The lith edn. reads دوآردہ حراز کس به پالے بیٹھنا تکھے مرصع زدوزی شرف, omitting the words انتظار انتظار بین, and the words کمر between the words تکھے and دوآردہ حراز کس, and the words پالے بیٹھنا. The translator in Elliot evidently follows the readings in the MSS. but he translates پالے بیٹھنا تکھے and کمر مرصع by “with outer garments of gold brocade with gilt-buttons.” I find means buttons, so if the word کمر is left out then the translation in Elliot would be correct.

3 The word actually used is پالے بیٹھنا تکھے. The word پالے بیٹھنا does not now appear to be much used up-country, and in Hindustānī. In Bengal a bālāposh is a wrap made up of two pieces of thin cotton or silk stuff of a bright colour sewn together with a thin layer of cotton between them. Up-country it is usually called a rezāī.

4 This word is variously given in the lith. ed. and the MSS. as ہا یکر, ہا یکر and بابا یکر. The translator in Elliot has Babakrā. Badāonī has simply Sultān Husain Mirza, Fereshtah has بابا یکر.
a pencil over his eyes and making him blind. The servants of Yādgār Beg saved the pupils of his eyes from injury by the pencil. In a short time he escaped from imprisonment, and took shelter with Sultān Bahādur Gujrāti. 1 About the same time Muhammad Sultān Mirza with his two sons Ulugh Mirza and Shāh Mirza fled to Kanauj, and commenced hostilities there. The Nestling of Paradise (Humāyūn) sent an affectionate letter to Sultān Bahādur Gujrāti, and demanded the return of Muhammad Zamān Mirza. Sultān Bahādur out of his arrogance and pride sent a 2 harsh reply, and showed insubordination and hostility. Pride and royal dignity came into motion, and a strong resolution was formed in (Humāyūn’s) inspired heart to march to Gujrat, and punish Sultān Bahādur.

The victorious standards were immediately advanced towards Gwāliār, and two months having been spent in excursions and in hunting they returned to Agra. It so happened that at this time Sultān Bahādur had besieged Chitor, with the armies of Gujrat and Malwa, and was carrying on a war with 3 Rānā Sānkā. 4 Incited

1 The lith. edn. omits the sentence about Sultān Mirza and his sons, and instead of جدبت اسپانی ماناکہ معبد انحصانت کس بجانب سلطان بهادر اصلاب بجانب سلطان بهادر خجوری. Forishtah says, Sultān Mirza collected 5,000 or 6,000 men, Mughals, Afghāns and Rajputs.

2 Col. Ranking in note 6, p 452 of his trans. of the Muntakhabāt-ut-tawārikh says that for the text of this reply, and an account of the circumstances under which it was written, a reference may be made to Bayley’s History of Gujrat, pp. 377 to 380.

3 The lith. edn. of Forishtah which I have has بہادر شاہ عالم تسمع قلمه کچھور گروہد حاکم انحصارت بھاگت بکرماجیت تایبد آورد which means Bahādur Shāh resolved to conquer Chitor; and the governor of that fort sought the protection of Rānā Bikramājit and asked for his aid. The next sentence however says that Humāyūn started from Dehli, intending to chastise Bahādur Shāh and help the Rānā, but after going as far as Gwāliār, and spending two months there returned to Agra. The Rānā being hopeless of receiving any help from Humāyūn gave a crown of jewels and other valuable presents to Bahādur Shāh and thus induced him to raise the siege.

4 The words in the original which I have translated “incited by his great bravery and pride” are از روی کمال دلبری و زیادہ سرمی. I think this phrase refers to Bahādur Shāh and not to Tātār Khān Lodi. The translator in Elliot apparently thinks otherwise, as he says of Tātār Khān Lodi “one of his chief noble and a very brave officer.”
by his great bravery and pride, he sent Tātār Khān Lūdī, who was one of his powerful Amirs, to subjugate the fort of Biānah and the neighbouring country; and the latter took possession not only of Biānah, but stretched his hand as far as Agra. Humāyūn nominated Mirza Hindāl to attack and crush him; and most of his soldiers, on hearing the news of the approach of Mirza Hindāl deserted him and dispersed. He with the three thousand men, who remained with him, advanced to oppose the imperial army, fell on the Mirza’s own troops, and after a severe fight, was slain with all his companions; and Biānah and its dependencies came again into the possession of the imperial government. Sultān Bahādur on hearing this news was much perplexed and confounded.

At this time the Nestling of Paradise (Humāyūn) making the punishment of Sultān Bahādur the special object of his lofty spirit started from Agra with a correct determination. At this time Sultān Bahādur had come a second time from Gujrat and was engaged in besieging Chitor. During the same year Mirza Kāmrān marched from Lahore to Qandahār and conquered it. The details of this brief statement are, that when Shāh Tahmāsp transferred the government of Hirāt from Aghrwar Khān and nominated Sufiān Khalīfa to it, Aghrwar Khān making Sām Mirza brother of Shāh Tahmāsp his leader, carried him to Qandahār, so that by the pretext of conquer-

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1 The translator in Elliot makes the number 300. Badāoni has 3 thousand. Col. Ranking says in a note “one” MS. has six hundred. Ferishtah makes the number ten thousand.

2 The words are بعزم درست. I wonder, whether there is a covert hit at the previous expedition, which ended in two months’ sight-seeing and hunting.

3 The translator in Elliot V. has not translated the part which refers to Kāmrān’s victory of Qandahār; but only has the words, victory of Prince Kāmrān at Qandahār, within brackets. Badāoni only refers to it briefly in the following words و هم دربت سال سلیمان از لاہور بیفندهار بیله پنچھر فنچے سام میرزا برادر شاہ شاہ جعفر سا کہ خواجہ کالن بیک را معاصر ضریفی داشت شکست داداء و این مصرع تاریخ شدہ م، زدت پادشاه کا مرام سام را. I cannot find any reference to the incident in Ferishtah. Who Aghrwar Khān and Sufiān Khalīfa were I cannot find out.

4 The actual words are بہانہ تفنق رہائد. It is clear however that he would not be able to secure an asylum for himself merely by the pretext of the conquest of Qandahār, though he would have one by actually conquering it.
ing that place, he might secure a place of asylum for himself. Kháwjájah Kalán Beg who was the governor of Qandahár, under Kámrán Mirza entrenched himself. Sám Mirza and Aghrwár Khán besieged the fort for eight months; but as Kháwjájah Kalán Beg was very brave and experienced, the Qazlbáshes were unable to achieve anything. Kámrán Mirza marched from Lahore to reinforce the Kháwjájah, and he had a battle with Sám Mirza, in the neighbourhood of Qandahár; and he gained a victory through the skill and bravery of Kháwjájah Kalán Beg. Aghrwár Khán was taken prisoner in the battle and was slain, and Sám Mirza fled to the Sháh, broken-hearted and in great distress. The following hemistich gives the date of this event. Hemistich. Bádsháh Kámrán smote (defeated) Sám.

When Sultán Bahádur became cognisant of the march of the world-conquering standards, he had a consultation. Most of his officers said that they should raise the siege. Sadr Khán who was his greatest amír said, "we are besieging the Káfírs; if at this time a Musalian bádsháh should attack us, he would be helping the Káfírs, and this would be spoken about among Musalmans up to the day of the resurrection. Better it is that we should remain where we are. For it is probable, that His Majesty would not attack us at such a time." When His Majesty the Nestling of Paradise arrived in Sárangpúr, one of the cities of Málwah, and these words reached his ears, he remained there for this reason. Sultán Bahádur, with his mind completely at rest, continued the siege, and captured the fort by force of arms, and acquired much booty. In thanksgiving for this victory he gave a great feast, and distributed the whole of the treasures he had obtained, among his soldiers. He then turned towards the Nestling of Paradise; and the latter also after he had heard of the con-

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1 The translator in Elliot and Badaoní and Ferishtah all agree generally, Badaoní merely says that Humáyún thought, that it would be a matter of reproach for him, if he would attack Bahádur Sháh at such a time, and so waited at Sárangpúr. Ferishtah says that there was an interchange of verses between Humáyún and Bahádur; and then there was a conference, of Sultán Bahádur's generals, in which the majority were in favour of raising the siege, while a minority were in favour of continuing it, as they argued that Humáyún would not attack them at such a time. Neither Badaoní nor Ferishtah mentions Sadr Khán by name.
quest of Chitor, marched towards Sultān Bahādur; and the two armies approached each other, in the neighbourhood of Mandu, one of the dependence of Mālwa. They had not yet pitched their tents, when Saiyyad 'Ali Khān and Khurāsān Khān who were the commanders of the advance guard of Sultān Bahādur’s army, being defeated by the onset of the powerful (imperial) army united with Sultān Bahādur. The Gujrāti army much discouraged, halted, and Sultān Bahādur had a conference with his amirs about the battle. Sadr Khān said that they should have a regular battle on the following day, as the troops were in great spirits, on accounts of the capture of Chitor, and they had not yet cast their eyes on the Mughal army. Rūmī Khān who was in charge of the artillery of Sultān Bahādur, said, “in a pitched battle guns and muskets do not come into action. We have collected much artillery, for none but the Qaisar of Rūm has artillery like ours. It is advisable that a trench should be excavated round the army, and battles should be fought every day. When the Mughal troops would come in front of us, they would most of them be killed by discharges from the guns and muskets.” Sultan Bahādur approved of this view, and ordered a trench to be dug round his camp, and for a period of two months the two armies faced each other; and many times, brave warriors came out, and fought for name and fame; and the Mughal soldiers came rarely in front of the guns and muskets.

1 The translator in Elliot calls it Mandisor; and he, adds in a note on the banks of a large tank.—Akbarnama Vol. I, p. 160.

2 Neither Badāoni nor Ferishtah mentions the defeat of Sultān Bahādur’s advanced guard and the subsequent council of war. The former only says در نواحي مندرس از تراب مالة با پادشاه معاربه نا مدت در ماه نمود. The latter says بهادر شاه که توبیخانه بسیار جمع نموده برد، نمونه رستمی خان که صلح اختطاب توبیخانه برد دور لشکر خندق زده و از همایشی گرد ادر کشیده با استظهاران مدت در ماه در برابر لشکریان تائی نشته هر روز جنگ می‌انداخت.

3 The Emperor of Constantinople. Rūmī Khān is said to have been a Turk of Constantinople.

4 Abul Fazl says ‘a barricade of carriages (hisār-i-āraba) with a ditch outside.’—Akbarnāma vol. 1, p. 161 (quoted from a note in the translation in Elliot). As we have seen, according to Ferishtah, see note 2 above, a ditch was dug and carts containing fireworks were placed round the camp.
The Nestling of Paradise detached troops, to make a blockade round Sultān Bahādur's army, to prevent the bringing in of grain and grass and firewood. When some days passed in this way, there was scarcity in Sultān Bahādur's camp; grain could not be obtained, and the fodder that was in the neighbourhood was exhausted. The badly armed Gujrātīs could not go to any distance for bringing fodder, for fear of the armour-piercing arrows of the Mughals. Large numbers of horses and camels and men died of want of food; and the Gujrātī army completely lost heart. When Sultān Bahādur knew that if he remained there any longer, he would be seized, he came out of the rear of his pavilion with five of his trusted nobles, one of whom was the governor of Burhānpūr, while another was Qādir Shāh, the ruler of Mālwah, and fled towards Mandu. When the soldiers knew of the flight of the Sultān, each one fled any way he could. The date of this event (942 A.H.) has been found in the words Zill-i-Bahādur, (the disgrace of Bahādur).

In short, when Humāyūn became aware of the flight of his enemy, he mounted with the object of pursuing him, and came up to Sadr Khān, who with a large body of men was retiring towards Mandu; and believing that it was Sultān Bahādur himself, attacked him. He did not have more than three or four thousand men with him; the rest of the troops being engaged in plundering. Many of the Gujrātī troops were slain; and Humāyūn continued the pursuit to the fort of Mandu. 2 Sultān Bahādur stayed in

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1 Ferishtah says بِنَمِ شَشُ مُزَارِّ كُسُمْ مَعْلُومُ نَذِرُ أَنْدَازُ جَنَّلُ دِيْدَةُ قَرَائِ شَدِّهُ اَغْزَائِ وَجُواَنَبٍ لِشَكْرٍ ظِحْرٍ رَا نَاخُتُ وَتَلاْجُ نَمَانِدَ وَنَغْدَارَندَ كَفْ غَلَبَ وَعَلِفَ بَاِبْشَانِ الرَّسَد. There is a somewhat different account in the Akbarnāma, vol. 1, pp. 302-3.

2 Ferishtah gives Mubārak Shāh Faroqi, as the name of the governor of Burhānpūr; and he says that he and Qādir Shāh and Sadr Jahan Khān were three of the five men, who fled with Sultān Bahādur. Briggs however says that Mubārak Khān, the ruler of Khandesh and Qādir Khan who afterwards became ruler of Mālwah and his own general Sadr Jahan Khān and two servants were the five men that accompanied Sultān Bahādur. It would appear, however, from what follows in the text, that if Sadr Khān or Sadr Jahan Khān was one of the five men, who fled with Sultān Bahādur, he soon got separated from him.

3 Badāoni also says that Sultān Bahādur was asleep in the fort of Mandu, when it was captured. He says محمد همایون باشکوه اورا تعاون فرمود
the fort, and the siege went on for some days. At last one night the victorious troops entered the fort. Sultan Bahadur was asleep at the time. When the noise and turmoil rose high, the Gujratis in great distress fled in all directions. Sultan Bahadur took the way to Gujrāt with five or six horsemen. Sadr Khān and Sultan 'Ālam took shelter in the fort of Songadh, which was the citadel of the fort of Mandu; and after one day they came out. Sultan 'Ālam and Sadr Khān, who was wounded, were brought before Hazrat Jinnat Āshiānī (Humāyūn); and by his order Sadr Khān was imprisoned, and Sultan 'Ālam had his 1 sinews cut off. Afterwards Sadr Khān was taken by Humāyūn into his own service.

This generally agrees with the account given in the text, but according to the latter, Sultan Bahadur fled with five or six horsemen, but Bādānī says he fled with five or six hundred, and Ferishtah says he fled with as many thousands. Col. Briggs makes it five thousand.

1 The words are پی. سلطان عالم را پی بریدند means sinewes, tendons. I suppose he was hamstrung. Both the translator of the Tabaqāt in Elliot v., and Col. Ranking have mistranslated the word پی; the former says "an order was given for cutting of the foot of Sultan 'Ālam" and the latter "they cut off his feet" does not mean foot or feet, the correct word for foot is پا. This man, Sultan 'Ālam, otherwise known as 'Ālam Khān Ludī was sent by his father to Bābār in Kābul. He afterwards joined Bābār's army of invasion. Later on he left Bābār's army, and proclaimed himself as Sultan 'Ala-ud-dīn, but finding himself unable to fight Sultan Ibrāhīm in a pitched battle, made a night attack on his army, but was defeated. He was afterwards sent by Bābār to Badakhshān, but with the aid of Afghān traders he escaped from Qila' Zafar, and came to Afghānistān, and thence to Beluchistān and finally reached Gujrāt. Sadr Khān or Sadr Jahān Khān, as Ferishtah calls him, was a very brave man. According to Ferishtah, he saved the life of Bahādūr Shāh, when he was hotly pursued by Humāyūn, at the imminent risk of his own life. Humāyūn took him into his own service.
After three days His Majesty left the fort, and advanced towards Gujrat. Sultân Bahâdur took with him all the treasure and gems, which he had in the fort of Champânîr, and went towards Ahmadâbâd. His Majesty arrived at the fort of Champânîr, and then advanced towards Ahmadâbâd. Sultân Bahâdur, unable to meet him, went from Ahmadâbâd towards Kambâyat (Kambay), and the city of Ahmadâbâd came into the possession of the Mughals, and was sacked and pillaged; and an enormous quantity of plunder was taken; and again His Majesty started very quickly in pursuit of Sultân Bahâdur. When the latter arrived at Kambâyat he quickly changed his tired horses for fresh ones, and went to the fort of Dîû. His Majesty arrived, at Kambâyat, the same day that Bahâdur left. At the close of the following day, a person came and stood on the road in the manner of a seeker for justice and stated that the people of the country in the neighbourhood intended that night, to make a night attack. His Majesty inquired of him, “What is the cause of this kindness on your part for this army?” He replied, “My son is a prisoner in this army, I wish to establish a claim upon you, and thus effect my son’s release.” His Majesty passed that night with very great watchfulness. Towards the morning five or six thousand men on foot made the attack. The troops who had already been apprised came out of the tents and assembled outside the camp; and whatever was in it was destroyed.

1 There is a footnote in Elliot, v. p. 193, to the effect that Bahâdur Shâh set fire to the town before leaving Champânîr.—Akbarnâma vol. 1, p. 169. In the translation of the Akbarnâma in the Bibliotheca Indica, the account of Humâyûn’s campaign in Gujrat is given in vol. 1 pp. 293–325. It is mentioned there, that Bahâdur Shâh ordered the city to be set on fire, but Humâyûn on his arrival ordered the flames to be extinguished.

2 Written as Dîb or Dîp in the MSS. but as Dîu in the lith. Ed. The translator in Elliot, v. has a note here, having previously burnt a hundred war gharâbs—Akbarnâma 1,164; which does not make much sense. The corresponding note in the Akbarnamah I have got is “after setting fire to a hundred war-ships (gharâb), which he had prepared against the Portuguese, lest the soldiers of the sublime army should embark on them and pursue him” which contains a lot of information of great interest.

3 An old woman, according to the Akbarnâma.

4 Bhîls and gawârs, according to the Akbarnâma.

5 This was a most senseless thing to do. According to the Akbarnâma
and plundered. When the morning dawned the Mughals surrounded the Gujratis from all directions, and slew a large number of them, Jām Firoz, who was formerly the ruler of Thathah, and having been defeated by the army of the Arghūns had come to Gujrat and given his daughter to Sultān Bahādur in marriage, and had at the time of the defeat of Sultān Bahādur been taken prisoner by his Majesty’s army, was put to death during the night by his guards, under the supposition that he might make his escape. In the same way 1 Sadr Khān Gujrātī, who had come into the service of his majesty, in the fort of Songadh was killed during this night.

The next day the victorious army marched towards the fort of Champānir and besieged it; and Ikhtiār Khān, who had charge of it, performed the duties of defending it. One day the emperor was walking round the fort, when his eye fell on a group of people, who came out of the jungle, and on seeing the army became suspicious, and again entered the jungle. The emperor ordered a body of men to pursue them; and some of them were caught. It then became known, that they were carrying grain and 2 oil, with the help of the Zamīndārs of the neighbourhood, to the fort. At this place, the hill was very 3 lofty and perpendicularly precipitous

many rare books which were Humāyūn’s real companions were lost. It appears also from the Akbarnāma, that this night attack was arranged by Malik Āhmād Lād and Rukn Dādū, who were officers of Sultān Bahādur, and leading men in Koliwāra. It appears to me that we have not got a correct account of what actually happened. It is most improbable that after receiving intimation of the intended attack the troops would assemble outside the camp, as if to see a tamāsha, and leave the camp entirely unguarded so that even Humāyūn’s tent would be plundered, and it would be found necessary by the men who guarded Jām Firoz to kill him, so that he might not escape. Evidently there was a surprise attack and a great deal of confusion.

1 It is not clear whether he was killed by Humāyūn’s troops or by the men who attacked the camp.

2 The word is روغن; it is translated in Elliot, and in the Akbarnāma as butter. I think oil is the more correct translation.

3 The adjectives used are بلند, بلند, بلند, بلند, بلند, بلند; بلند is of course high, lofty; بلند is said to mean perpendicularly precipitous, but I do not know why it should mean that; بلند is not in the dictionaries, but I suppose, it may mean, having a sharp edge like a sword, or having, or being crowned by a peak.
and crowned by a peak. The emperor in his own person went to the place, from which they were drawing the grain up; and after examining the place with great care returned. It occurred to his saintly mind, that the minds of the men in the fort would be free from all anxiety about the safety of the fort on this side, on account of the strength and inaccessibility of the hill, and they would therefore not be likely to be very vigilant and watchful there. Having prepared a large number of steel spikes, they commenced an attack on the fort during the day, and at night the emperor went to that place with three hundred men, and having fixed the steel spikes strongly, right and left, they climbed up. As the mind of the garrison was perfectly free from anxiety about this side of the fort, they remained completely ignorant of what was happening there. After thirty-nine persons had climbed up, Bairām Khan being the last among them, the emperor also in his sublime or elegant person did so. Verse:—

Bravery is just the jewel of a man!
It shows the mettle of the man!
To play with life shows the glory of a man!
For brave men to make a shield of their heads.

1 The translator in Elliot, v. makes the number 600; but all the MSS. and the lith. ed. and Firishtah have 300. No number is mentioned in the Akbarnāma, and Badāoni’s account is very brief and contains no details. He also calls the place Jānpānīr.

2 All the MSS., the lith. ed., Badāoni, and Firishtah read the name as Bīrām Khan. Col. Briggs transliterates it as Bīram Khān. Col. Ranking has Bāirām Khan in one place and Bairām Khan in others, and the translator of the Tabaqāt in Elliot v. and of the Akbarnāma have Bairām Khan.

3 The Akbarnāma says thirty-nine persons had ascended when his Majesty himself wished to climb up. Bairām Khan begged him to delay till the men ahead had got higher up; and saying this he himself stepped up. His Majesty Jaḥānbānī followed him, and was the 41st. According to the text he was the 40th.

4 These lines have not been translated in Elliot. There are different readings of the last line. One MSS. has رسد یا دلانوا سر فاراغتی; another the same, but the first word is distinctly رسد یا دلانوا سر فاراغتی; the third has سر دلانوا سیر فاراغتی; the fourth has سر دلانوا سیر ساختن; which is also what the lith. ed. has: The meaning of none of these is quite clear.
By the earliest morning, all the three hundred men got into the fort. In this place there were heaps of grain, stores of oil, and all kinds of necessaries for the garrison. When it became light, the soldiers immediately turned to the fort; and his majesty, crying Allahu-Akbar, came down to the gate of the fort, and opened it for the rest of the army; and that strong fort was taken. Iktiyār Khān took shelter in the inner citadel, which is celebrated as 1 Mūliyā, and a large number of the garrison were slain, and 2 many women and young men threw themselves down from the fort and were killed. Iktiyār Khān, receiving assurance of safety, came out; and rendered homage. As he was distinguished, among the 3 wise men of Gujrat, with excellence, he was kindly received by the emperor and became a member of the special assembly of his courtiers. The treasures, which the Sultāns of Gujrat had amassed in the course of long years, came into the emperor's possession, and he distributed the gold among the soldiery and the goods and fabrics of Rūm and Firang (Constantinople and Europe generally) and Khata (China) and other quarters of the earth, which had been collected in the treasuries of the rulers of Gujrat, were also looted.

As immense quantities of gold and chattels came into the hands of the soldiers, no one that year paid any attention to the collection of revenue in the country, and the raiyats sent a man to Sultān Bahādur with a message that as there was no gumāshtah (agent) of

1 In Jarrett, II, 256, the upper fort is called Pāwah, but according to Hill's Bombay, S. T. I., 1321 (reprint) the proper spelling is Pavanagada, wind fort, (taken from a note in the Akbarnāma).

2 زنان و جوانان. The translation in Elliot, v. is (their) "wives and children." The Akbarnāma is silent about them.

3 According to the Akbarnāma he possessed besides practical knowledge (dānish) and a knowledge of State affairs, a knowledge of sciences, especially mathematics and astronomy. He was also skilled as a poet and a composer of enigmas. That is what I find in the translation of the Akbarnāma that I have seen, vol. I, p. 312. There is however a note in Elliot, v. p. 194, in which it is said the Akbarnāma vol. I, p. 168 says Iktiyār Khān was a descendant of the Kāzis of the town of Naryād, (also written Nāriād and Nāḍiād) and was a man of great knowledge and experience. He had a high reputation as a statesman, and was an accomplished geometrician and astronomer. He was of some repute also as a poet.
the Mughals in most of the parganas, if he should send an army, they would pay the revenue that was due from them. Sultān Bahādur sent a slave of his, of the name of Imād-ul-Mulk, who was noted for his bravery. He began to collect troops and as he arrived in the neighbourhood of Ahmādābād, a large army, consisting of soldiers and zamīndārs, collected round him, so that (people) estimated their number to amount to 50,000 horsemen. They encamped in front of Ahmādābād, and began to collect the revenue.

When this news reached the emperor, after the conquest of Champānīr, he distributed a second time much gold out of the plunder of Gujrat among his soldiers, and entrusted Champānīr to Tārdī Beg, and himself turned towards Ahmādābād. He placed the advance guard in charge of Mirza 'Askarī and Mirza Yādgār Nāsir, and Mir Hindu Beg, and directed them to precede him by one march. In the neighbourhood of Mahmūdābād, which is twelve karohs from Ahmādābād, Imād-ul-mulk had a battle with Mirza 'Askarī and was defeated; and a large number was slain on either side. This infirm person has heard from his father, who was at the time the vazīr of Mirza 'Askarī, that at midday, when the air was exceedingly hot, the Gujratīs came from Ahmādābād, with great rapidity; and Mirza Yādgār Nāsir had encamped about half a

1 According to the Akbarnāma, none of Sultān Bahādur's officers was willing to accept the responsibility of collecting the revenue except Imād-ul-mulk, who undertook to do so, on condition that there should be no questioning afterwards, as to any land, or any authority that he should give to anyone, in order to carry out the work of collection. In the translation in Elliot, v. the number is given as 50,000 horse and foot and it is said in a note that according to the Akbarnāma I. 169, Mujāhid Khān of Jūnāgadh joined Imād-ul-mulk with 12,000 cavalry. In my copy of the translation of the Akbarnāma it appears that Imād-ul-mulk started with 200 horse, that when he came to Ahmādābād, he had collected 10,000 cavalry, that in a short time he had 30,000 cavalry and that Majāhid Khān, governor of Jūnāgadh, joined him with 10,000 horse. There is no mention of any foot soldiers.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, the battle took place between Nariād and Mahmūdābād (which is now a station on the B.B. and C.I. Railway) and Mirza 'Askarī was defeated, until Yādgār Nāsir Mirza, Qāsim Husain Khān and Hindu Beg arrived, when the Gujratīs were defeated. This is stated in most high-flown language, and it is added that 3,000 to 4,000 of the enemy were slain.
karoh to the right of Mirza 'Askari; and Amir Hindu Beg was at the same distance to the left of Mirza 'Askari. The Gujratis advanced with such swiftness, that the Mirza had no opportunity for arranging his troops, and so with a small number of men he went and stood in a brake of thorny trees. The Gujratis did not engage the Mirza but turned their attention to plunder, and having obtained much loot dispersed. At that time Mirza Yadgar Nasir and Mir Hindu Beg appeared with their troops in battle array. The Gujratis fled. Mirza 'Askari also came out of that thorn brake and shewed his standard and kettledrum. They pursued the Gujratis as far as Ahmadabad. More than two thousand men were slain in that battle.

In short, after the victory his Majesty 1 Jinnat Ashiani granted Ahmadabad with all its dependencies in jāgīr to Mirza 'Askari, Nahraina Pattan to Mirza Yadgar Nasir, and Broach to Mir Hindu Beg. Champānir remained with Tardi Beg, and Baroda was conferred on Qasim Husain Sultan. Khan Jahan Shirazi and other Amirs were left to reinforce them. Jinnat Ashiani then returned with success and good fortune, and arrived at Burhanpur and thence went to Mandu.

After some time, one of the Amirs of Sultan Bahadur, who was in the direction of Nausari, which is near Surat, discovered a place of strength, began to collect men and took possession of Nausari, and having brought about an understanding between 2 Rumi Khan who was at the port of Surat and 3 Khan Jahan, advanced on Broach and Qasim Husain Sultan being unable to withstand them, fled to.

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1 The Akbarnama, vol. I, p. 317 has a different distribution of the districts of Gujrat.

2 This was the common title given to Osmanli Turks, who were in high repute, as engineers and gunners, but it was not confined exclusively to them. This Rumi Khan is not the same as the Rumi Khan Khudawand Khan who left Sultan Bahadur after his defeat at Mandu, and directed the siege of Chunär for Humayun (note taken from p. 197 of Elliot v.) This Rumi Khan was the builder of the fort of Surat, and had the name of Safar. (Akbarnama, vol. I, p. 119.)

3 Apparently the Khan Jahan Shirazi, whom Humayun appointed to reinforce the different Amirs, to whom he entrusted the various districts of Gujrat.
Champānīr. In the same way, the Gujrātis commenced hostilities on all sides; and from every side came the news of a new disaster.

It so happened, that one night Mirza ‘Askari, in a state of drunkenness, in a convivial feast, said, "I am the bādshāh, and the shadow of God." Ghazanfar, who was 1 one of the foster brothers of Mirza ‘Askari and the brother of Mahdī Qāsim Khān said in a low voice 2: "thou art, but thou art very drunk." His companions laughed. The Mirza, noticing the laughter, became angry; and cast Ghazanfar into prison. After a few days, he escaped from prison, and going to Sultān Bahādur persuaded, and tempted him to advance on Ahmadābād. He said, "I know the counsels of the Mughals, who have all settled upon flight; and are only waiting for an excuse. Do you place 3 me under arrest, and march against them. If they attempt to fight, punish me." Sultān Bahādur collected forces, in concert with the Zamindārs of the province of 4 Surat, and advanced on Ahmadābād.

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1 That is the correct meaning of زکوکباقتی میثروا و برادر مهدی قاسم خان (see note 2 Akbarnāma vol. I, p. 319). In the translation of the Tabaqāt, in Elliot, v. p. 197 he is described as one of the companions of Mirza ‘Askari and fosterbrother of Kasim Khān. In the Akbarnāma he is described as a servant of Yādgār Nāsir Mirza; and he is said to have deserted with 300 horse.

2 The MSS. and the lith. edn. have two readings (1) خوش مسنتی and (2) خوش نستی. i.e. "not thyself" or "not for thyself." In the lith. ed. of Firishtah, which I have got the second reading is given; and the translator in Elliot, v. has adopted it also, translating Ghazanfar's words as "so thou art but not for thyself." I am however in favour of the first reading, as it is a good deal more witty and more suited to a convivial meeting. The similarity of sound between نستی and مسنتی gives a point to it, which the other reading has not got.

3 In Elliot, v. this passage is translated as 'He advised him to make the Mirza prisoner and march against the Mughals.' This is manifestly incorrect. It is not at all clear how Mirza ‘Askari was to be made a prisoner, before Sultān Bahādur would march against, and defeat the Mughals. It is clear that Ghazanfar was offering himself as a hostage, for the truth of his assertion that the Mughals would not fight, but would abandon Gujar.

4 The translator in Elliot v. transliterates the word here as Sūrath and says it is one of the divisions of Kathiwār and must not be confounded with the town of Surat, though the names are no doubt identical. As however it is called the ولیت سورة it cannot be confounded with the town.
At this time, Amir Hindu Beg tried to persuade Mirza 'Askari, to have the public prayer read and coin struck in his own name, and to raise the standard of sovereignty; and reported to him, that the soldiers, in hopes of preferment, would be prepared to sacrifice their lives in his service. Mirza 'Askari did not agree to this proposal, and to act in concert with him. In the end, after a great deal of talk and discussion, it was decided that Mirza 'Askari and Mirza Yādgār Nāsir, and Amir Hindu Beg and other amirs should leave Ahmadābad, and should encamp behind 'Asāwal opposite to Sarkaj. Sultan Bahādur also encamped at Sarkaj and stood ready to oppose them. By chance a cannon ball shot from the army of Mirza 'Askari threw down the pavilion of Sultan Bahādur. The latter, in great distress, summoned Ghazanfar into his presence; and was about to punish him. Ghazanfar said "postpone my punishment, till the time when the armies will be arrayed for battle," for he had received information that Mirza 'Askari would take to flight in the course of the night. When night came, the Mirza in concert with the amirs, started for Champānir leaving behind superfluous tents; and halted within ten karohs of it. Sultan Bahādur pursued them and came up to them. At this time Mirza 'Askari and the amirs, mounted their horses to give battle to Sultan Bahādur; but after making a faint show of fighting returned.

1 According to a note in p. 198, Elliot, vol. v. Asāwal was a suburb of Ahmadābād.

2 This name is variously given as Sarkaj, Sārкānж, or Sarganj and, Sarkhej. In Elliot, v. it is called Sarganj; in the translation of the Akbarnāma Sarkej. Col. Briggs writes it as Surkech. Badāoni does not mention it at this place, but mentions it, as the place where Shaikh Ahmad Khattu or Kattheu, a learned and renowned darvish who had an interview with Taimūr, and got him to release the hosts of prisoners, whom he was taking with him when returning to his own country, is buried. Col. Ranking, in his trans. of Badāoni spells the name as Surkes in the index, Sarkhez in the text, p. 357, and Sarkhej in note 4 in the same page.

3 The words in most of the MSS. and in the lith. edn. are جادراهای زبانی; one MS. has جادراهای instead of جادراهای; and in one has been crossed through and اسباب written in its place. The translator in Elliot, v, has "leaving everything superfluous behind them."
When they arrived near Champānīr, Tardi Beg laying the foundation of hostility and insurrection against them, shut himself up in the fort, and sent notice to the emperor Jinnat Ashiānī, that Mirza 'Askari had decided upon hostility, and had determined that he should betake himself to Agra; and there raise the standard of sovereignty. Before Mirza 'Askari had fled from Ahmadābād quid nuncs and adventure-seekers had written to the emperor Jinnat Ashīānī, so much about the matter as referred to the proposal made by Mir Hindu Beg to him about his becoming the bādshāh, and that although he had not accepted it, he still intended hostility towards him.

In short the emperor Jinnat Ashīānī started, in great haste from Mandū for Agra. On the way Mirza 'Askari attended on him; and informed him of the true state of affairs. In the meantime Sultān Bahādur took possession of Champānīr from Tardi Beg, by amicable settlement. At the beginning of the year, Shāh Tahlāsp advanced to Qandahār to take revenge on behalf of Sām Mirza. Khwāja Kalān Beg evacuated the fort, and went to Lahore. They say that Khwāja Kalān Beg had built a Chinese house (or a house of Chinese clay) with elegant decorations. At the time of his flight, he left it adorned with beautiful carpets, and fine ewers and other utensils. The Shāh was exceedingly pleased with it. He left Qandahār in charge of his amirs, and went to 'Irāq. After that Mirza Kāmrān advanced from Lahore towards Qandahār. The Tarkumāns being unable to withstand him, came out when the place was besieged, after receiving safe-conduct, and went away to 'Irāq; and Qandahār again came into the possession of the emperor.

In short when his Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī arrived in Agra, he stayed there for a year, and passed the time in pleasure and enjoyment. Formerly, when Sultān Bahādur was being defeated, he had sent Muhammad Zamān Mirza to Hindustan (i.e. northern

1 It is said in the Akbarnāma that when Khwāja Kalān Beg came to Lahore, Mirza Kāmrān would not for a month allow him to pay his respects to him, and said 'Why could you not have waited till I arrived!'

2 The Chinese house is not mentioned in the Akbarnāma, but it is said there that Khwāja Kalān Beg put all the wardrobes, pantries and other offices in order and sent the keys of the store houses and of the fort to the Shāh.
India), that he might create trouble there. He came, and during the time when Mirza Kāmrān had gone to Qandahār, besieged Lahore. When he heard of the return of his Majesty, the Emperor, he went back again to Gujrat.

As Shir Khān Afgān had, during the time that his Majesty Jinnat Ashrāf was in Gujrat and Mālīwah, taken possession of the provinces of Bihar and Jaunpūr, and the fortress of Chunār; and had acquired great power and strength; his Majesty considering that it was extremely necessary, that the disturbances created by him should be put down at once, turned his attention, with well equipped armies to the destruction of Shir Khān, on the 14th of the month of Safar in the year 942 A.H. (12th August 1535 A.D.]

When the world-conquering standards arrived in front of the fort of Chunār, Rūmī Khān who had left Sultān Bahādur, and had entered the service of the emperor, and had been received with favour, was appointed to conquer it. The Emperor gave him full powers, and ordered that whatever he might ask for, for the capture of the fort should be supplied to him. Rūmī Khān having reconnoitred all sides of the fort, found out that the parts of the fort which were on the side of the land, were extremely strong, and that he could not make any arrangements for the capture of the fort from that direction. For this reason, he had a large boat constructed on the river and began to erect a 2 battering ram on it, and as the

1 In a note in p. 199, Elliot, v. the translator says that according to Abul Fazl, Muhammad Zamān Mirza went to Sind, but was stopped and turned aside by Shāh Husain, son of Shāh Beg Aṛghūn. He then went, and invaded Lahore during Kāmrān's absence, but fled as soon as Kāmrān returned, and having no other resource went back to Gujrat. In the copy of the Akbārnāma, which I am referring to, it is said that Shāh Husain did not give him a place in his own territory, but pointed out Lahore to him, when Kāmrān had gone towards Qandahār, and suggested that as such a rich country was unprotected, he should go there.

2 The word used is مقابل کرب. It is translated in Elliot, v, as a scaffold; but a scaffold by itself would not be of any use whatever, and کرب is from کونچ to hit, to strike, to ram. So I think مقابل کرب was something in the shape of a battering ram, and not merely a scaffold. The readings of the passage are slightly different. The lith. edn. and several MSS. have بز بالایی ان شروع در ساخنن مقابل کرب نمود. One MS. has کشتن in place of ان; and another omits کشتن or ان.
ram rose higher, and one boat was unable to bear its weight, another boat was brought to one side of the first boat, and lashed to it, and a third boat was similarly lashed to the other side of it, and the battering ram was raised higher, and in the same way, each time, a boat was found to be unable to carry the weight, a second was brought to reinforce it, till at last the top of the ram was erected, and the battering ram was brought close to the fort; and it was taken. When the commandants of the garrison found that the matter had gone beyond their power they evacuated the fort by

1 This is called the مقبائل کوب, no distinction is made in the translation in Elliot, v. between the مقبائل کوب and the مقبائل کوب. The account given in the Akbarnāma is different. It is said there that Rūmi Khān constructed a covered way (Sābāt) upon boats and arranged a roof (Satha) with strong partitions (?) on the top of a platform of planks, and he carried such mines under the walls, that when they were fired Time and the Terrere (Zamīn wa Zamān) were shaken. The translator of the Akbarnāma says that Nizām-ud-din’s account is more detailed and more intelligible. I think however that it is defective, inasmuch as it does not explain how the fort was actually captured. The translator of the Akbarnāma says that Nizām-ud-din’s account shows how the spoilers were able to get to the walls under cover, but they would not be able to take the fort by simply getting to the walls, and the مقبائل کوب and the مقبائل کوب indicate, that the walls were battered down, but ‘Abul Fazl says (if his bombastic language means anything at all) that they were blown down by the mines. Jauhar gives a different account of the siege and capture of the fort. He says Rūmi Khān had a faithful negro slave of his, called Kelāfāt (sic). Having been cruelly flogged, the man succeeded in getting into the fort, and said that he had been unjustly flogged and had deserted. He minutely examined every part of the fort, and then escaped and reported every thing to his master. Rūmi Khān then brought his great guns to bear on the portion near the river; and appointed other officers to the different batteries round the fort. The guns, however, did not make proper impression on the fort; and seeing this he had his floating battery constructed. It was taken across the river and anchored close to the fort and then a general attack was commenced; but the besieged defended themselves, so that the floating battery was injured and 700 of the besiegers were killed, while but little impression was made on the fortress. The next morning the work of repairing the battery was commenced, but the garrison on finding that Humāyūn was determined on taking the place, and they had no prospect of being relieved, agreed to surrender on condition of their lives being spared. So that Abul Fazl’s statement about Zamīn and Zamān being shaken by the firing of Rūmi Khān’s mines may be taken for what it is worth.

2 According to Bādānī it was Jalāl Khān, son of Shir Khān, who afterwards became Salīm Shāh who was the governor or commandant of Chunār.
night, and escaped in boats by the river. 1 Rūmī Khān received various favours from the emperor. The gunners who were in the fort had their 2 hands cut off, by a noble order (Hukm-i-Ashraf), (apparently of Humāyūn).

Shir Khān Afghān was at this time waging war with the 3 ruler of Bangālah. The latter fled from him in a wounded condition, and came to the court, which was the asylum of the world. His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī started towards Bangālah by successive

1 Abul Fazl says, that the fort was made over to him, but in a few days he became, by destiny, an object of envy to the world; and passed away poisoned, (Akbarnāma Vol. I, p. 332). The meaning of this is not very clear, but according to note 3, p. 200 of the translation of the Tabaqāt in Elliot v. another version of the Akbarnāma Vol. I, p. 184 says he was made governor of the fortress, but died a few days afterwards, poisoned out of envy at his promotion. Beg Mīrak succeeded him as governor of Chunār. According to Jauhar, Rūmī Khān was not made governor, of Chunār, but he recommended that Beg Mīrak should be made governor, as the only officer who was fit for the post. His advice so incensed other aspirants, that they conspired together, and had him poisoned.

2 There is some discrepancy about the author of this barbarity. According to the text it was perpetrated by Humāyūn's order; but the Akbarnāma says that about 2,000 persons were admitted to quarter and though his Majesty had ratified Rūmī Khān's promise and had pardoned (?) them, yet Mu'ayyid Beg Dūldāi, who was one of the confidential officers, added to the order that their hands should be cut off, and represented that this was the king's command. Such was the usurpation of authority that he displayed. His Majesty Jahānbānī censured him for this. It is added in notes that Mu'ayyid Beg was a son of Sultān Muḥammad; and Dūldāi was a division of the Barlās tribe. Jauhar who is perhaps the most to be trusted, as he was with Humāyūn at the time, says that Rūmī Khān caused the hands of 300 artillery men, selected out of the men who had surrendered, to be cut off; and that Humāyūn was very angry with him on this account.

3 "Saiyyad Mahmūd Shāh (or Sultān Mahmūd). Abul Fazl calls him Nasīb Shāh, but he was dead, see Vol. IV, p. 353." I have quoted this from note 5, p. 250 of the translation of the Tabaqāt in Elliot, Vol. V; but not only Abul Fazl, but Badāoni also says, that it was Nasīb Shāh who came to Humāyūn, (see p. 487 of Col. Ranking's translation and p. 348 of the Persian text). Ferishtah however says that it was Sultān Mahmūd who came to Humāyūn and asked him for help against Shir Khān. Jauhar also says that it was Sultān Mahmūd and he came to Humāyūn when he was encamped at Muneah (Monghyr ?).
marches. Shir Khan sent his sons Jalal Khan and Khawas Khan to defend the pass of Garhi which is situated on the road to Bangal. This Garhi is a place of great strength, having on one side of it, a high hill and dense jungle of great strength. So that it was quite impossible, in any way, to pass over it, and on the other side the river Ganges is close to it. Garhi is the connecting link between Bihar and Bengal.

His Majesty appointed Jahangir Beg Maghul to attack Garhi. Hindal Mirza who had attended the victorious stirrups as far as Monghyr, was sent from that place to Agra, to put down Muhammad Sultan Mirza and Ulugh Mirza and Shah Mirza who had fled from his Majesty, and were creating disturbances in that country. As Muhammad Zamun Mirza was unable to effect anything in Gujrat, he sent emissaries to the emperor and begged for quarter, and having obtained assurances of safety started for the court. When Jahangir Beg reached Garhi Jalal Khan, the son of Shir Khan and Khawas Khan came by forced marches; and having arrived

1 Khawas Khan was not a son of Shir Khan. Badsoni calls him which Col. Ranking translates as “a well known servant of Shir Khan.”
2 Abul Fazl calls it the gate of Bengal. It is the Terriagarhi or Telliagarhi of the maps.

3 According to the Akbarnama, vol. I, pp. 334-5, Hindal who had been appointed to Tirhut and Purniyä was at his own request, permitted to depart from Colgong to his new fief, so that he should come from thence with a proper equipment to Bengal. He subsequently went towards Agra in the height of the rains, without permission, and arriving there commenced his rebellious proceedings. Jauhar says nothing about these, except that Humayun, on reaching Agra after his defeat at Chunär, pardoned him at the request of Kämran.

4 According to the Akbarnama, Muhammad Sultan Mirza returned before the march to Chunär, and Muhammad Zamun Mirza returned during the march. Abul Fazl describes in great detail the great honour which was shown to him on his arrival. According to Jauhar, prince Hindal and Yadgar (Nasir) Mirza were sent to Dehli and Agra while Humayun himself invaded Bengal. He does not say that Hindal was specially sent to put down Muhammad Sultan Mirza’s rebellion.

5 Jauhar says that Jalal Khan was entrenched in a strong position near the pass, and when Jahangir Beg was engaged in exploring a road through the hills, Jalal Khan made a sally and defeated him; so he retreated and joined the main army at Colgong.
just at the time of his arrival, defeated him. He being wounded came back to the emperor, who then set out and arrived at the foot of the gate or Garhi. Jalāl Khān and Khawās Khān being 1unable to withstand him took to flight; and the emperor passing through Garhi entered Bengal. Shīr Khān, not having the strength to meet him, went by way of Jhārkhānd to Rhotas. 2His Majesty remained in Bengal for three months; and gave the name of Jinnatābād to the city of Gaur.

In the year 743 A.H. (1536 A.D.), Mīrza Hindāl finding an opportunity, and guided by turbulent people commenced hostilities in Agra. He put 3Shaikh Bahlool who was one of the (great) Shaikhs of the age, and was distinguished in the 4science of the invocation of the names of God, and for whom his Majesty had great love. and in whom he had much faith, to death at the instigation of the men. who were engaged in the intrigue, and who 5wanted to make the breach

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1 According to Jauhar, Humāyūn had to halt for several days at Colgong on account of very heavy rain; and sent forward Hāji Muhammad Beg to procure further intelligence. The Hāji found that Shīr Khān had written to Jalāl Khān that all the treasures of Bengal had now been secured and he might evacuate the passes, and allow the Mughals to enter Bengal, where some means might be devised for surrounding and entrapping them; and he accordingly at once commenced his retreat; so that Jalāl Khān's and Shīr Khān's retreats were both parts of a preconcerted plan.

2 Abul Fazl says Humāyūn found the climate of Bengal agreeable, and sat down to enjoy himself. Jauhar is even more explicit. He says, he very unaccountably shut himself up for a considerable time in his haram, and engaged himself in every kind of indulgence and luxury.

3 The translator of the Tabaqāt in vol. v. of Elliot says that Abul Fazl (see note 9) calls Shaikh Bahlool Shaikh Phūl. In the translation of the Akbarnāma, which I have, he is called Sheikh Bahlool. It appears from what is said in the Akbarnāma, that Shaikh Bahlool was sent by Humāyūn to dissuade Hindāl from following his traitorous designs; that the latter received him with respect and listened to his words, but his evil advisers insisted on his putting the Shaikh to death.

4 See note 1, p. 33.

5 The readings of this passage are different, and none of them seems to be quite correct. The lith edn. has میرزا را نزد حضرت اشیانی نکرده ساند. It is the word that is doubtful and difficult. The MSS. have بد ساند, یک نسائی نکرده, and بکر ساند. It appears that مکروه ساند would be a correct reading.
between the Emperor and him wider, on the pretext that Shaikh Bahlol was conspiring with the Afghāns. He then had the Khutbah (public prayer) read in his own name. When this news reached the ears of his Majesty the Emperor, he entrusted the government of Bengal to Jahāṅgīr Beg leaving 5,000 selected troops with him; and himself turned towards Agra. At this time 1 Muhammad Zamān Mirza, son of Bādī’-uz-Zamān Mirza, returned in great shame from Gujrat to attend on his Majesty; and the latter pardoned his offences, and did not utter a single word (of reproach). On account of the length of the journey, and of the bad climate of Bengal, most of the troopers’ horses had died; so the army arrived in Chausa in a great state of disorder. The amirs who had been left in Jaunpūr and Chunār and Audh came and attended on his Majesty. Shīr Khān who was aware of the confusion and distress of the Mughal army, came to the neighbourhood; and the emperor halted opposite to him, and they remained in front of each other for a period of three months.

Mirza Kāmrān after his return from Qandahār, came to Lahore, and heard of the hostility of Mirza Hindāl (to Humāyūn), and of the return of the Emperor (from Bengal), and of the strength and power of Shīr Khān. He started towards Agra. When Mirza Hindāl arrived near Dehli, (he found that) Mīr 2 Fakhr ‘Ali had taken Yādgār Nāsir Mirza with him, and shut himself up in the fort of Dehli; and although he exerted himself, he was unable to take it. At this time Mirza Kāmrān arrived in the neighbourhood of Dehli, and Mirza Hindāl

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1 According to the Akbarnāma, Muhammad Zamān Mirza returned from Gujrat some time before this, while, in fact, Humāyūn was marching towards Chunār; (see note 4, page 65).

2 He is called Mīr ‘Faqr ‘Ali in the translation of the Akbarnāma. Ferishtah calls him Fakhr-ud-dīn ‘Ali Kotwāl. It appears that Yādgār Nāsir Mirza and Mīr Fakhr ‘Ali were in Kālpī when they heard of Hindāl’s rebellion, and they came to Dehli by forced marches via Gwāliār; and took measures for strengthening the fort of Dehli, and held it against Hindāl. When Kāmrān arrived there, Yādgār Nāsir Mirza continued to hold the fort; and Kāmrān was induced by Mīr Fakhr to go on to Agra, while Hindāl went away to Alwar; whence he was summoned by Humāyūn on his return to Agra, after his defeat at Chausa, at the intercession of Kāmrān, and was pardoned.
found it necessary to see him. Mir Fakhr 'Ali also came out of the fort, and saw Mirza Kāmran, and told him "Mirza Yādgār Nāsir refuses to surrender the fort of Dehli, it is best that you should go on to Agra. If that province comes into your possession, Dehli would also belong to you." Mirza Kāmran had therefore to proceed towards Agra, and in that neighbourhood Mirza Hindāl separated from him, and went away towards Alwar.

When the news of the hostility of Mirza Hindāl, and of the arrival of Mirza Kāmran at Dehli reached Jinnat Ashiānī at Chausa, it became the cause of an increase of the distress of his mind. Shir Khān sent a darvīsh of the name of Shaikh Khalil, whom he called his spiritual guide to attend on the emperor; and made proposals of

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1 The lith. edn. and most of the MSS. have ناجار باویصلقات نعود instead of ناجار خواها مخوا.

2 Several MSS. and the lith. edn. have بیست اقتاذ (or بیست اقتاذ) بدست شما ایست. This appears to me to be a better reading, and I have adopted it. It is not stated distinctly either in the Tabaqāt or in the Akbarnāma, that Kāmran had hostile intentions against Humayūn, at least at this period; but it is clear from what Mir Fakhr 'Ali told him that he, like Hindāl, wanted to take possession of Dehli, and Agra for himself. Ferishtah says distinctly that Kāmran had his eye on the bādshāhi. He says میرزا کامران نیز بعفر بادشاهم دهلی اقتاذ با 55 هزار سوار بهبانه معوانت بادشاهم لاهور کرچ بر کوچ بطي مسافت مشغول شد لیکن چون بدھی رسید و هنگال میرزا که اندیفق داشت بعد بیست او هم در صدد تسدیلب ان بلده شراحت محاشیه بتقید رسانید.

so that according to him, they were both engaged in besieging Dehli. Then when Fakhr 'Ali told them Yādgār Nāsir Mirza would not surrender Dehli, they proceeded towards Agra. In the vicinity of that city, they fell out and Hindāl went away towards Alwar; and Kāmran came to Agra, and proclaimed himself King. The Akbarnāma does not say that Kāmran proclaimed himself King. It says that Mir Faqr 'Ali induced "M. (Mirza) Kāmran to proceed to Agra and M. Hindāl not having the resolution to remain there, (whatever that may mean) went off to Alwar. M. Kāmran after he came to Agra, desired.... Dildār Āghā Begam to soothe M. Hindāl, and to recall him to obedience. That matron brought M. Hindāl from Alwar, and introduced him to M. Kāmran with his shroud (futa) round his neck."

3 It appears from Badāoni and Jauhar that he was a descendant of Shaikh Farid Ganj Shakar. He is not named in the Akbarnāma though it is said there that Shir Khān sometimes sent influential persons with proposals of peace. Badāoni and Ferishtah agree with the Tabaqāt in saying that he was sent
peace. It was determined, that he should relinquish all the country except Bengal, and he confirmed the terms by an oath on the Qurān, and agreed that the public prayer and the coin should be in the name of the Bādshāh (Humāyūn). The Emperor then became composed in his mind. On the morning of the following day, Shīr Khañ made an attack on the imperial troops 1 when they were quite unprepared for it, and had no time to put themselves in array of battle; and they were defeated. The Afghāns had forestalled the imperial troops in advancing to the 2 bridge and demolishing it. 3 and getting into boats they remained on the river, and 4 whenever they found any one belonging to the imperial army on the water, they plunged them into the sea of destruction, with their armour-piercing spears. Muhammad Zamān Mīrza was drowned. His Majesty plunged his horse into the water, was half drowned, when by the help and assistance of a 5 water-carrier he got out of the water and turned towards Agra.

by Shīr Shāh to Humāyūn, but Jauhar says that he was sent by Humāyūn to Shīr Khañ for the purpose of settling the treaty.

1 Some particulars of the attack and of the utter unpreparedness and confusion, and want of discipline in the Mughal army can be found in the Akbarnāma, and in Jauhar’s memoirs. The Akbarnāma narrates how various officers were slain in attempting to rescue Hāji Begum (daughter of Yādgār Taghāi uncle of Humāyūn’s mother), who was in her youth his chief wife and was much revered by Akbar. She could not be rescued but Shīr Khañ (or Shāh) eventually sent her to Humayün in Afgānīstān, when the latter returned from Persia. The confusion and want of discipline appear most clearly from Jauhar’s account.

2 It is not clear what bridge is meant. Humāyūn, it appears, was having a bridge of boats built, but it was not yet finished. It is not clear therefore why Shīr Khañ considered it necessary to demolish it.

3 The readings here are various. The lith. edn. has و بکشتی ها در امتداد بروی دریا یک بادشاک مرگ کرا در دیوار مشافتندن به ای اورده عرق بحرب فانا میکردن. و بکشتی بیر بکشتی بیر توییچی و بیر انداز بیر بروی دریا روان The MSS. have ساخته از امتداد بروی دریا در امتداد بروی دریا مشافتندن عرق بحرب فانا میکردن؛ and بکشتی بیر بکشتی بیر توییچی و بیر انداز بیر بروی دریا روان ساخته از امتداد بروی دریا روان ساخته از امتداد بروی دریا روان ساخته از امتداد بروی دریا روان S. There is not much to choose among these; I have adopted the reading of one of the MSS.

4 According to Ferishtah 80,000 Mughals besides Hindus were drowned.

5 The story of the water-carrier has been told by different historians; by Abul Fazl in his high-flown and bombastic language, and by Jauhar in his
Kāmrān Mirza had before this come to Agra; and 1Hindāl Mirza, was in these days, passing his time in shame, in 2 Alwar, and saw in himself the truth of the couplet:

Couplet. For very shame I cannot raise my head,
If they ask me, what I have gained from life.

When his Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī, with a few horsemen, who had accompanied him in his forced marches, and one of whom was the father of this writer, arrived at Agra Mirza Kāmrān had indeed no information of his approach. His Majesty suddenly entered the pavilion of Mirza Kāmrān, and the Mirza, having obtained the honour of kissing his feet, the two brothers had their eyes filled with tears. Mirza Hindāl also, after his sins had been forgiven, came and did homage. Muhammad Sultān Mirza and his sons also, who had for a long time, acted with hostility adopted means (for a reconciliation), and came and did service. Consultations were held. 3 Mirza

more homely style. The latter says that Humāyūn urged his horse into the stream, but in a short time the horse sank. (On seeing this event a water-carrier who had distended his leathern bag (musack) with air offered it to his Majesty, who by means of the bag swam the river. On reaching the northern bank, he asked the man his name; he said “Nizām”; the King replied “I will make your name as celebrated as that of Nizām-ud-dīn Aulia, and you shall sit on my throne. Soon after the king had remounted his throne, the water-carrier paid his respects; and his Majesty remembering his royal promise seated him for two hours upon the throne, and desired him to ask for whatever he wished. Abul Fazl says he sat on the throne for half a day.

1 But see latter part of note 2, p. 68, from which it appears, that according to the Akbarnāma he had already come to Agra from Alwar.

2 The lith. edn. has بسخانط, i.e. in security; and this is translated in Elliot, v; but clearly this reading is not correct. The MSS. have بخجالت, in shame; and the subsequent words and the couplet, which however are not translated in Elliot, v, show that this is the correct reading.

3 Abul Fazl, as usual has a hazy cloud of words, but it appears that Kāmrān proposed, in the first instance, that he should command the army (which would include his own troops, which were quite fresh), which would be sent against Shir Khān, while Humāyūn should rest in the capital; and when the emperor did not agree to this, he proposed that he should be allowed to go away to his own government. Jauhar is silent about this matter. Bādānī uses almost the same words as we have in the text, but he adds that Kāmrān, in the first instance, asked to be allowed to command the army against Shir Khān, and when Humāyūn did not agree to this, then he showed a desire to return to the
Kāmrān at this time showed a desire for returning to Lahore, and shewed that he had unlimited expectations. His Majesty agreed to all his requests, excepting (that about) his return. ¹ Khwāja Kalān Beg exerted himself to procure the return of Mirza Kāmrān. These conversations dragged on for six months. In the meanwhile Mirza Kāmrān became ill with a ² complication of diseases, and believing the words of interested persons that this disease was caused by poison, which had been administered to him, under the orders of the emperor, while yet suffering from it he turned towards Lahore. He had sent Khwāja Kalān Beg in advance. He had also agreed that he should leave the greater part of his troops at Agra, to reinforce (the imperial troops); and contrary to that agreement he took them all away with himself, and left only two thousand at Agra under the command of ³ Sikandar.

Punjab, تو قعیبی نی اندیزہ میںئا کہ رنگ تکلیف مالا یطاق داشت which Col. Ranking translates, “and urged an infinity of reasons, giving colour to the suggestion that a refusal would cause him insupportable annoyance.” Ferishta says that Kāmrān Mirza در مقام صفا و راستی نشده سر رشته نفلق از دست نمیاد و عناد و ناساز گاری بیش گرفته رخصت مراجعت لاهور را وجه دمی اعلی میساخت.

¹ It will be remembered that he was one of Bābar’s generals, who was allowed by him to go back to Kābul. He had now returned to Hindustān with Mirza Kāmrān.

² ایمراضات متضادہ lit. diseases of opposite tendencies i.e. diseases, the treatment of one of which tends to aggravate another. As to the nature of the illness, Ferishta says ناگاہ کامروان میروزا از اشتیای کاذب و ادخال متعاقب و ناگواری مکائول و مشروب بیشیش گسته مانع بسؤ الدقیقہ شد Col. Briggs has; “Kāmrān was suddenly seized with dysentery owing to too great indulgence of his appetite.” Badāoni adds to امراضات متضادہ صعب and says that it was ascertained that the disease was caused by a poison, and he was led by the words of evil-speakers to entertain suspicion against Humāyūn.

³ He is called Sikandar in the MSS. and in Badāoni, but in the lith. edn. he is called Iskandar. Probably he was the Iskandar Sultān, who had charge for Mirza Kāmrān, of some estates in Kalpī (see Akbarnāma vol. 1, p. 345); and who with Qāsim Ḥusain Sultān Uzbek and Yādgār Nūsir Mirza defeated a force which Shīr Khān had sent under his son Qutb Khān, and slew the latter. In the Akbarnāma, Mirza Kāmrān is said to have left 3,000 men under Mirza ‘Abd-ul-lah Mughal and not 2,000 under Sikandar, as in the other histories.
Mirza Haidar Dughlat Kashmiri, who had been with Mirza Kāmrān, remained with his Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī; and received favours from him. Mirza Kāmrān also took away a large number of the Agra troops with him.

On account of these dissensions, which took place, Shīr Khān became emboldened; and came to the bank of the Ganges, and sent a force across the river against Kālpī and Itāvah. Qāsin Husain Sultan Uzbek, in concert with Yādgār Nāsir Mirza, and Iskandar Sultan fought with the Afghāns in the neighbourhood of Kālpī, and slew a son of Shīr Khān, who was the commander of that army, and a large number of others, and sent his head to the service of the emperor at Agra. The latter then came towards the bank of the Ganges with the object of crushing Shīr Khān, and crossing the river opposite to Kanauj, sat down for the period of a month opposite to the enemy. At this time the number of the imperial troops

1 In several of the MSS. he is called میرزا حیدر دوغلت مشهور بکشمیری, i.e. Mirza Haidar Dughlat known or celebrated as Kashmiri. He is called in the Akbarnāma, Mirza Haidar, son of Mirza Husain Gūrgan or Kūrkān (i.e. son-in-law), who was the cousin (Khālīzāda, i.e. maternal aunt's son, his mother being the younger sister of Bābar’s mother) of his Majesty Gītī-Sītānī Firdaus Makānī (i.e. Bābar). His name has been very incorrectly given in Badāuni. In the Persian text it is said میرزا حیدر وغلت کشمیری نیز دیگری ماند from which it is not clear whether one or two persons are meant though the verb is in the singular. In the English translation he undoubtedly becomes two persons, Mirza Haidar the Mughul and Dughlat Kashmiri. According to the Akbarnāma, he only consented to remain, after Humāyūn had exhorted him with great earnestness. According to Col. Briggs Mirza Haidar Dughlat ascended the throne of Kashmir, and is the author of the most authentic history of that principality.

2 Viz. Qutb Khān.

3 According to Badāuni Humāyūn had about a lakh (1,00,000) horsemen, though one MS. has fifty thousand, and Shīr Khān did not have more than 5,000 horsemen. Ferishtah also gives a hundred thousand horsemen to Humāyūn, but he increases the number of Shīr Khān’s cavalry, to the more probable number of 30,000. According to the Akbarnāma, one engagement took place when the two armies faced each other at Bhojpūr, in the Farrukhābād district, 31 miles north-west (upstream) of Kanouj. Then the armies marched down to Kanouj, when the desertions from the imperial army commenced. The two armies entrenched themselves and daily skirmishes occurred, after which the decisive battle took place. According to Jauhar, in this battle Hindāl commanded the right flank
amounted to one hundred thousand cavalry; and the Afghan army did not amount to more than fifty thousand. Under these circumstances, Muhammad Sultan Mirza and his sons acted treacherously; and a second time fled from the emperor's army without any cause; and the force which Mirza Kamran had left behind to reinforce (the imperial troops) also fled; and this becoming the fashion, a large number of troops became dispersed, and fled to different parts of Hindustan. Then the rains came, and showers fell frequently, and the place where the army was encamped became filled with water. It was then decided, that the troops should march from that place and encamp at an elevated position, and this was done.

1 At this time Shir Khan, having arranged his army, began a battle. This occurred on the 10th of the month of Muharram in this year (947 A.H., 17th May 1540 A.D.). Most of the troops of evil destiny fled without fighting; and a small number of brave warriors went into the battle; and as matters had gone beyond control, the army of Jinnat Ashiani was routed. The emperor, who became separated from his horse in the river, came out of the water, by the

and was opposed by Jalal Khan; Askari the left, and was opposed by Khwaja Khan; while Humayun himself commanded the centre. Hindal defeated the Afghans opposed to him; but Askari was compelled to retreat. Then when the army was defeated, Humayun crossed the river on an elephant, after wounding the Muhitt, who said that the elephant would not cross the river, and whom the eunuch, who was with him suspected to be treacherous. When Humayun came near the opposite bank he was unable to climb to the top, till some of the camp colour men (?) who were on the lookout for him, tied their turbans together and threw an end of it to him, and he was then able to reach the top of the bank, after which a horse was brought to him, and he was able to ride away towards Agra. This account is partly corroborated by Abul Fazl, who says that Humayun crossed the river on an elephant, but does not say anything about the suspected treachery of the Muhitt. He also differs from Jauhar about the way in which he was pulled up to the top of the bank. He says it was Shams-ud-din who pulled him up the bank. Badani's account agree generally with that in the text. Ferishta does not say, how Humayun crossed the river.

1 That is, when Humayun's army was moving from one camping ground to another. This is stated more distinctly by Abul Fazl and Badani and Ferishta. There is a good account of the battle in the Tarikh-i-Rashidi of Haidar Dughlat (Elliot, v. pp. 130 et seq).
help of Shams-ud-din Muhammad Ghaznavi, who afterwards became the preceptor or foster-father of his Majesty, Khalifah-i-Ilahi, and was honoured with the title of Khan-i-Uzma. They say that when Shir Khan heard of the flight of his Majesty Jinnat Ashiani, he said with sorrow "I had intended that he should perish, but he has escaped."

When they arrived near (Agra), he (Humayun) did not stay there, but started towards Lahore, and in the beginning of Rabii-ul-awwal of this year, all the Chaghatai Sultans and amirs assembled at Lahore. Muhammad Sultan Mirza, and his sons, who had come to Lahore,

1 Col. Ranking says in note 5 p. 464 of his translation of Badani that "Shams-ud-din Muhammad Atka Khan (was) son of Mir Yar Muhammad (Ghaznavi) (Ain-i-Akbari Blochmann 1, p. 321)." He also says in the same note that "the word atka, atikah or atakah is a Turki word, signifying precepteur, instituteur, pere de lait (Pavet de courtelles)" and that "the wife of Shams-ud-din was appointed anakah or wet nurse to Prince Akbar at Amarkot." According to Badani, Shams-ud-din was made Azam Khani.

2 This passage occurs in the lith. edn. but not in any of the MSS. except one, where however it is written incorrectly, immediately after the sentence about the commencement of the rains. It is however given in the translation in Elliot, v.

3 Abu Fazl and Jauhar have accounts of the journey to Agra, and of the subsequent journey to Lahore, and it appears that Humayun and his attendants were attacked by the villagers at Bhangpur (according to Abu Fazl) and Bhungang (Bhangon) before they reached Agra; and some unseen person shot arrows at them, when they were at Fatehpur Sikri; and there were various acts of insubordination and insolence (according to Jauhar) by his own men in the latter part of the journey. Abu Fazl, however, does not mention the incidents which happened between Agra and Lahore, but he says that the garrison of Rohtak shut the gate of the city in Humayun's face, but in a short time they were chastised. At Lahore Kamaran proposed that he should take their families to Kabul; and placing them in safety there, return and join the others. Hindal and Yadvgar Nasir Mirza proposed, that they should conquer Bhakkar (Sind) and Gujrat, after which it would be easy to reconquer the rest of India. Mirza Haidar proposed that all the Mirzas should settle down after securing the slopes of the mountains from Sahrind to Saran (i.e. the Sarangzai country) i.e. the lower hills between the Indus and Kashmir i.e. from Sahrind in the S.E. to Rawalpindi in the N.W. and he engaged that he would be able with a small force to get possession of Kashmir in two months. Abu Fazl says that Kamaran sent his Sadr, Qazi Abdullah, to Shir Khan in order to establish friendly relations with him.
fled from there, and went towards Multan; and Mirza Hindāl and Mirza Yādgār Nāsir found it advisable to go away towards Bhakar and Thatha. Mirza Kāmrān was planning that this assemblage should disperse quickly, so that he might go away to Kābul. Hemistich;

A devotee of some thing thinks,
and a lover dreams of something else.

To be brief when it became clear to his Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī, that agreement among his brothers, and the Amirs, whose minds were given to the winds, was impossible, his auspicious mind became very sad. After much consultation, ¹Mirza Haidar was sent towards Kashmir, with a body of men, who had accepted service there; and it was decided, that Mirza Kalān Beg should also follow him. When Mirza Haidar arrived in ²Naushahar, and Khwājah Kalān Beg went to Siālkot, news came to Jinnat Ashīānī, that Shir Khān had crossed the river of Sultānpūr (the Biās), and was within thirty Karoks of Lahore. On the 1st of Rajab of the aforementioned year his Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī crossed the river of Lahore (the Ravi). Mirza Kānmān after breaking his strong and repeated oaths, that he would not diverge in any way from whatever might be agreed upon, accompanied him with a special purpose and object, as far as the neighbourhood of Bahira. Khwājah Kalān Beg, having heard this news, came by forced marches from Siālkot and joined the ³camp.

Mirza Haidar entered Kashmir, and a body of the Kashmīrs, who had hostilities among themselves, came and interviewed him, and by their help and strength, Kashmīr came into Mirza Haidar's possession, without any fighting or dispute; and on the 22nd of Rajab he became the ruler of Kashmīr, as is narrated in the section about that country.

Mirza Kāmrān and Mirza Askarī separated from his Majesty

¹ The expedition to Kashmir was made in accordance with Mirza Haidar Dughlātī's advice (see note 3, p. 74).
² The lith. edn. and several of the MSS. have نوشر. The place is called Naushahr in the translation of the Akbarnāma and also in Elliot, V; but several of the MSS. and Bādāoni and Ferishtah call it Naushara and Col. Ranking in a note says Naushahar.
³ It is not clear from the text, whose camp he joined; but it appears from the Akbarnāma, that instead of accompanying Humāyūn to Kashmīr as he had promised, he joined Kāmrān.
Jinnat Ashiānī in the neighbourhood of Bahira, and went away towards Kabul, in concert with Khwājah Kalān Beg. Jinnat Ashiānī turned towards Sind. Mirza Hindāl and Mirza Yādgār Nāsir were in attendance on him. After going some stages they showed a spirit of contrariety; and for twenty days they wandered about aimlessly after separating from his Majesty; and afterwards again, in accordance with the direction of Mir Abul Baqā they came to attend on him. On the bank of the river Indus, when there was famine in the camp, and no boats could be obtained for crossing the river, Bakhsū Lankāh sent many boats filled with grain, and received much favour. The army crossed the river and started for Bhakkar; and the town of Lūhrī became the halting ground of the auspicious camp. Mirza Hindāl crossed the river Sind, and went to the town of Pātar, as all the necessaries for the army could be obtained there with ease. The distance between Lūhrī which is near Bhakkar, and Pātar is 50 karolhs.

1 The Akbarnāma says, that Mirza Hindāl, Yādgār Nāsir Mirza and Qāsim Husain Sultan succeeded by importunity in taking his Majesty Jahān Bānī off to Sind, though his intention had been to march to Kashmīr.

2 Several of the MSS. omit the words أظهار خلاف نموذج.

3 According to the Akbarnāma, this man had left Kāmrān and joined Humāyūn. It appears also that one day, when Humāyūn and his companions were wandering about, they heard the sound of a kettledrum, and it was ascertained that the Mirzās were at a place at a distance of 3 Kos. Mir Abul Baqā was sent to them; and he spoke wise words to them and brought them back.

4 He is called Bakhsū Lankāh in some of the MSS. and in the Akbarnāma. He is not mentioned by Bādānī, though he mentions the great scarcity in the camp. Bakhsū Lankāh is described in the Akbarnāma, as a landholder and a grandee of that part of the country. The Lankāhs were a tribe akin to the Afgāns.

5 See Hunter Imp. Gaz. Ind. vol. III.

6 A township near Bhakkar now called Rohri, see Hunter Imp. Gaz. vol. XI, Rohri.

7 Col. Ranking could not find any place of this name, but it appears from the Akbarnāma vol. I, p. 363, note 2, that it is situated in Sarkār Siwastān (Sehwān), and lower down the Indus than Bhakkar. Jarrett, II, 340, where it is spelt Batur, with the variant Pātar... It is perhaps the Pir Patā of Burnes's journey to Kabul, p. 10. The best account of it is in Major General Haig's Indus Delta (1894) p. 91, note. Jauhar calls the place Pāt.
Mîr Tâhir, Sadr, went (from here) on a mission to Shâh Husain Arghûn, the ruler of Thatha; and Samandar Beg, who was a connection of his majesty took a horse and a robe of honour to Shâh Husain Arghûn, and tried to persuade him to come and wait upon his Majesty. The purport of the message which they took was that (Humâyûn's) coming to the country of Bhakkar and Thatha was out of necessity, and its object was the release (conquest) of Gujrât. Now he (Shah Husain Arghûn) should come and wait upon his Majesty, so that a consultation might be held about the conquest of Gujrât. Shâh Husain Arghûn allowed five or six months to elapse on various pretexts, and at last replied, that the country of Bhakkar was extremely unproductive; it would be better, if the camp should be moved nearer to the country of Thatha, for five or six months would elapse in further parleys; after he (Humâyûn) came nearer whatever appeared to be advisable might be carried into effect. When grain became scarce in Bhakkar, his Majesty started from there, and went to Pâtar, which was the place, where Mirza Hindâl was encamped, as he had heard that the latter intended to go away to Qandahâr.

This year, when his Majesty Jinnat Ashiânî had made the

1 It appears that Sultân Mahmûd was in charge of the fort of Lûhri under Shâh Husain Arghûn. He was called upon to deliver the fort to Humâyûn, but expressed his inability to do so, without the orders of his master; and then Mîr Tâhir was sent to Shâh Husain Arghûn.

2 The words are کہ امیر دیکھ ئی انجھشرت بود. Mîr or Amîr Tâhir and Samandar Beg or Mîr are described in the Akbarnâma, as two of Humâyûn's confidential servants.

3 It is said in a note to the translation of the Tabaqât-i-Akbari, in Elliot, v. p. 207 that Shâh Husain proposed, that Humâyûn should take possession of the country of Chûchkân between Tatta and the Ran, as a means of furthering his views on Gujrât. For this he promised to support him.—Akbarnâma, vol. I. p. 210. The translation of the Akbarnâma which I have been consulting does not quite support the statement about his promise of support. According to this (vol. I, p. 363) Shâh Husain said, he was afraid to come and pay his respects to Humâyûn, but after a time when his fears would disappear he would do so, and then Humâyûn would be able, with a little exertion, to bring Gujrât into his possession, when the other territories of Hindustân would fall into his hands.

4 The date of the marriage is not given in the text, or in the Akbarnâma;
camp of Mirza Hindal, his halting place he entered into a contract of marriage with her Majesty Mariam Makani Hamida Banu Begam, the mother of the Khalifa-il-Ikhsh (the emperor Akbar), and some days were passed in Mirza Hindal’s camp in pleasure and enjoyment. His Majesty then forbade Mirza Hindal’s going away to Qandahar, and went back to the town of Luhri.

Qaricha Khan who was the ruler of Qandahar, sent representations to Mirza Hindal, and summoned him to that place and the Mirza started on his journey to Qandahar. When his Majesty received information of this, he became astonished at the want of harmony among his brothers. 1 Mirza Yadgar Nasir also, who was encamped two kurohs from the royal encampment, and also had the river between them, intended to go away to Qandahar. When this was reported to his Majesty, he sent 3 Mir Abul Baqai in order to reassure the mind of Mirza Yadgar Nasir; and Mir Abul-baqai forbade Mirza Nasir from going to Quandahar, with various counsels, and promises. At the time of returning and crossing the river a body of men came out of the fort of Bhakkar and showered arrows on the men in the boat, and one of them hit the Mir on a fatal spot; and he

but it appears from note 1, p. 364, vol. I of the Akbarnama that, according to Gulbadan, it took place at midday on a Monday in the beginning of Jamada-l-awwal 948, and that Humayun himself took the astrolabe and calculated the auspicious moment. Neither our author, nor Abul Fazl nor Badoni nor Firishtah appears to mention it, but it appears from Jauhar’s account, that Hindal was very angry when he heard that Humayun wanted to marry Hamida and there was a quarrel between the two brothers, and that it was with great difficulty that Dildar Begam, Hindal’s mother, made it up.

1 It appears from the Akbarnama, that it was Yadgar Nasir Mirza who was always secretly in opposition, and who instigated Mirza Hindal to go away.

2 The lith. edn. has ten Karooh, كروه, but the MSS. have كروه two Karooh. It is “two miles below the royal camp” in the trans. in Elliot, v. Badoni has كروه ten Karooh.

3 One MS. has مير أبوالقاسم و مير أبوالبقا Mir Abu-l-Qasim and Mir Abu-l-Baqai.

4 He promised that when Hindustan should be conquered the Mirza should get one-third; and that when they arrived in Kabul, he should have Ghaza and Charks and Lohghar, which Babar had given to the Mirza’s mother, who was the widow of his youngest brother Nasir Mirza.—Akbarnama I, p. 365.
attained to martyrdom. 1 His Majesty showed great sorrow at his death. *Surur Kāināt*, which according to the calculation of *Abjad* comes to 2 947, is the date of the martyrdom of the Mīr.

In short, after this Mirza Yādgār Nāsir crossed the river and came to his Majesty’s camp. After much deliberation, it was settled, that Mirza Yādgār Nāsir should remain in Bhakkar; and his Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī should turn his attention to the conquest of Thatha. as during all this time, absolutely no signs of friendship and of a desire of his majesty’s welfare had been shewn by Mirza Shāh Husain. When his Majesty 4 turned toward Thatha, a large body of men separated from his army, and remained in Bhakkar. Mirza Yādgār Nāsir also remained there, and gained some strength, because during that year no calamity, celestial or terrestrial, had caused any damage to the cultivated lands of the province of Bhakkar. His Majesty now proceeded by repeated marches to the neighbourhood the fort of 5 Sehwān, and a body of troops, who were in a boat, came

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1 It was the Mīr who made the remark which led to Bābar’s devoting himself for Humāyūn’s recovery from sickness. so Humāyūn may have thought he was indebted to him for his life. It was he also who arranged about the marriage of Humāyūn and Hamīda, see Gulbadan’s memoirs p. 436 (quoted from note 1, p. 366 of Beveridgée’s trans. of the Akbarnāma).

2 This cannot be correct, if the death occurred after Humāyūn’s marriage, which, according to Gulbadan, took place in Jamādi-ul-awwal 748. It appears from a note in the Persian text of Badānī that instead of ُهَشَت, seven in the text, there is ُهَشَت, seven and eight in two MSS.

3 The words و حضرت جنت اشیانا متوجه تسخیر تهله یوشیدن کون از شاہ حسن در سند مدت do not appear in the lith. edn. but are found in all the MSS. Apparently these words had also been omitted from the MS. from which the translation in Elliot, v, was made; but the insertion of the words makes better sense of the passage.

4 According to the Akbarnāma, Humāyūn marched against Thatha in the beginning of Jamādi-ul-akhir 948 (latter half of Sept. 1553.)

5 Written سیاہوآن in the lith. edn. This is clearly incorrect. The MSS. have سیاهوآن, but the translator in Elliot, v, says in a note that the name is written Siyāhwān and Siyāhān. He also says that Humāyūn proceeded by means of boats to the fort of Sahwān, though there is nothing in the Persian, which indicates this; though it is a fact that the soldiers who attacked the men who came out of the fort were in a boat. The name of the place is سیاہوآن Siāhwān in Badānī, but Ferishtah has شهران Sihwān. According to
out of it near the fort, and attacked some men who had come out
of the fort; and the latter not being strong enough to fight with
them again entered the fort. The soldiers returned and paid their
respects to his Majesty, and explained to him that it would be
extremely simple and easy to capture the fort. His Majesty then
landed and besieged the fort. But before he could get to it, some of
the Amirs of Mirza Shâh Husain got into it, and did everything,
that was in their power, to strengthen its defences. And when Mirza
Shâh Husain received information of the march of his Majesty and of
the siege of the fort, he came by boat to the vicinity of the camp;
and the roads for bringing grain into it were closed; and the troops
were in great difficulties, so that most of the men had to live upon
the flesh of animals. The 1 siege was protracted to about seven
months, and they were unable to gain a victory. They were there-
fore compelled to send somebody to Mirza Yâdgâr Nâsir at Bhakkar,
(to say) that the conquest of the fort depended on his coming; for
unless they directed their energies to the attack on Mirza Shâh Husain,
and his defeat and destruction, the men in the fort would be released,
and would bring provisions into it, and would gain fresh strength;
and on account of their having no salt, and the dearness and scarcity
of grain, it was impossible for them to remain any longer at the foot
of the fort. If he would come from the other side (and attack) Mirza
Shâh Husain, the latter would not be able to meet them. Mirza
Yâdgâr Nâsir first sent a body of his 2 troops to reinforce Humâyûn,
but their coming was not productive of any good. A man went a
second time to summon the Mirza. A person of the name of 3 'Abdul-

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1 According to the Akbarnâma, many of the troops and even some of the
great men deserted and went and joined Yâdgâr Nâsir Mirza.

2 One MS. has after آما خوید نیامده بعدد قرستاد, but he did not come
himself. It is said in the Akbarnâma that the Mirza had in his heart become
alienated, yet he preserved appearances a little by sending out an advance camp.
But......he delayed and loitered in marching out.

3 He is called یکی از مقران, one of the intimates of (Humâyûn), by
Ghafrur who was the Mir-i-Mal (keeper of the privy purse) of his Majesty was deputed to bring him. When he went near the Mirza, he said some words to him about the distress of his Majesty’s army. Mirza Yâdghâr Nâsir and his captains saw that it was best for them to remain in Bhakkar.

Mirza Shâh Husain also sent an emissary to Mirza Yâdghâr Nâsir, and intending to deceive him, made promises of allegiance to him, and of giving him his daughter in marriage, and of inserting his name in the Khutba. The Mirza, owing to his great delight, was deceived by him, and became hostile to his Majesty Jinnat Ashiâni. As Mirza Shâh Husain’s mind was now freed from all anxiety about Mirza Yâdghâr Nâsir; and seeing the distress and weakness of the army of his Majesty, he came nearer, and took possession of the boats belonging to the royal camp, and it became impossible for his Majesty to remain at the foot of the fort. So he was compelled to return to Badâonî, and it is said in a note that the variants are and which agrees with the reading in the text, as correct. One MS. has after and another has, which shows that he was indiscreet in his language. Abul Fazl also says in the Akbarnâma that ‘Abdul-Ghafrur perverted his mission, and by his improper language so affected the short-sighted Mirza, that he even neglected appearances, and recalled his advance-camp. The translation in Elliot, v, has however nothing to shew that ‘Abdul-Ghafrur’s language was indiscreet.

1 The lith. edn. has. The MSS. omit the word. I think the correct reading is, i.e., in remaining at, and con.

quering Bhakkar. Apparently the translator in Elliot, v, has adopted this reading. He has translated the passage, “but the Mirza and his officers deemed it advisable to remain where they were and effect the conquest of Bakkar.”

2 One MS. has, men, emissaries, instead of, a man, an emissary.

3 Apparently the MS. from which the translation in Elliot, v, was made substituted for the translation is, “Shâh Husen had sent representatives to Mirza Yâdghâr Nâsir, and had drawn near to his camp.” is however the better reading.

4 The Akbarnâma says that he started on the 15th Zilqâda (23rd February 1542).
towards Bhakkar; and when he arrived near that place, he asked Mirza Yādgār Nāsir for a boat to cross the river. The Mirza, who was in league with the people of Thatha, sent a message to them that they should come at night and take possession of the boats; and in the morning he sent an excuse to the effect that the enemy had taken away the boats; and his Majesty had to remain there for some days for the boats. At the end, however, 1 two of the Zamīndārs of Bhakkar, came and waited upon his Majesty, and brought out some boats which had been submerged in the water, and his Majesty crossed over. When Mirza Yādgār Nāsir became aware of this fact, owing to his extreme astonishment and shame, instead of coming and having the honour of waiting on his Majesty, he 2 went by forced marches against Mirza Shāh Husain, who was quite unprepared, and fell upon a large body of the men of Thatha who had come out of their boats and slew many of them, and seizing some others returned. Mirza Shāh Husain also after this battle returned to Thatha. Mirza Yādgār Nāsir, being abashed and ashamed, waited upon his Majesty and produced the heads of the enemies before his eyes. His Majesty again pardoned his sins and never uttered a single word of reproach about what had happened.

Mirza Shāh Husain again wrote letters to Mirza Yādgār Nāsir, and entering into an agreement with him drew him to his side. He demanded of the latter the two Zamīndārs, who had supplied boats to his Majesty the King. These men receiving information of this,

1 Their names, according to the Akbarnāma, were Jandam and Hala.
2 The meaning and object of this rather senseless proceeding is not very clear. Badāonī gives an explanation. He says میرزا بائق رفع خجالت پنچ از انکھ بالازمت اید ابیغادر بر سر میرزا شاک حسن برده جمعی کثیر را از مردم تنه که عائل ازکتی براسمو بودند بقتل رسانیده و دستگیر ساخته فی الجملة فانقیا بی اخلاقیاتی خوش کرده خوار و شرسمار امده دید و سر های اعدا را افزوده از شمار بنظر در اورده تقاضاوات بهفو مقرر گشت. the purport of which is he slew a number of the men of Thatha, whom he took by surprise and presented their heads to Humāyūn in order to ingratiate himself in the eyes of the latter; and all his sins of commission and omission were pardoned. Why he wanted to ingratiate himself with Humāyūn, who was destitute of all power (except perhaps the divinity that hedges a king) and what excuses he would make to Shāh Hussain, with whom he was in league, does not appear.
came and sought an asylum in the royal camp. The Mirza sent a man to the King, and represented that there were matters of revenue of the province of Bhakkar, which had been conferred upon him, pending between him and them. His Majesty ordered that some persons should go with the Zamindârs, and after the settlement of the matter in dispute, bring them back to the royal camp. As soon, however, as Mirza Yâdgâr Nâsir's eye fell on these persons, he immediately took them away by force, from the men who accompanied them; and sent them to Mirza Shâh Husain; and again becoming hostile to him, never came again to wait upon his Majesty. The men in the royal camp who were in a condition of dire distress now begun to go over to Mirza Yâdgâr Nâsir by ones and twos, and Mun’im Khân and his brother also thought of flight. When this became known to his Majesty he ordered them to be put into prison. Mirza Yâdgâr Nâsir, now to his great disgrace, determined upon coming out to give battle to his Majesty and mounted his horse in order to do so. His Majesty also, becoming aware of this, mounted his horse for the battle. A person of the name of Hâshim Beg, in whom the Mirza placed complete confidence, kept him back from this infamous deed, and turned him back whether he liked it or not.

When it became patent to his Majesty, that as long as he remained there, his men would desert him and go over to Mirza Yâdgâr Nâsir; and the latter being utterly infamous would in the end do something disgraceful, of a necessity he started towards (the kingdom of) Mâldeo, (who was one of the powerful Zamindârs of Hindustan, and than whom at that time, there was no one among the

1 Badâoni says که آخر خانگانان شد i.e., who ultimately became Kân-i-Khânân.

2 The Akbarnâma says, that Hâshim Beg violently seized the rein of Mirza Yâdgâr Nâsir's horse and turned him back. Badâoni however couples him and Mun'im Khân together, and says و را هر دو بر خطران تدبیر خوشی مطع شدند و قباحت فهمیده از اندرها فاسد باب مانندند i.e., both saw the evil of their ways and turned back themselves, instead of one being dragged back by his bridle by Hâshim Beg, and the other being placed into confinement.

3 Two of the MSS. have instead of بغايت بيسار i.e., extremely treacherous and shameless and one has بغايت بيسار i.e., very shameless.

4 His proper name would be Malla Deva, Raja of Mârwar or Jodhpur.
Hindus who had greater influence and possessed a larger force; and who had repeatedly sent petitions expressing his allegiance, and promising help in the recovery of Hindustān\(^1\) by way of Jaisalmīr. The ruler of Jaisalmīr having sown the dust of ungenerousness on his head sent a force to oppose his Majesty on the road; and the small force, which was with him, fought with them, and routed them\(^2\) with great loss, but a number of his Majesty's followers were also wounded. He then arrived in Māldeo's country by forced marches. He sent Atka Kān to Māldeo who was in Jodhpūr: and halted for some days at that place.

\(^{3}\) When Mirza Hindāl arrived in the neighbourhood of Qandahār, Qarāchā Kān came out to welcome him; and handed the city over to him. Mirza Kāmrān, on becoming aware of this, retraced his steps and for four months laid siege to Qandahār. At last Mirza Hindāl \(^4\) in a state of great distress came out on terms of peace. Mirza

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1 Several of the MSS. have in place of براءة چیسمیں مفوجہ ولاات مالدیو گشت براءة چیسمیں مفوجہ معلی روائہ گشت i.e., the exalted camp started by way of Jaisalmīr. The Akbarnāma gives an itinerary of the army. Humāyūn proceeded to Uch on the 21st Muharram, and started towards Māldeo's country on the 13th or 14th Rabī‘-ul-awwal, and halted on the 18th at fort Dilāwar (in Bahāwalpūr), on the 20th he encamped at Hāsālpur or Wāsilpur and on the 17th Rabī‘-ul-ākhir, he encamped 12 Kos from Bīkānīr. The camp then moved on two or three stages from Phāludi which is 30 Kos from Jodhpūr. Here, becoming convinced of Māldeo's perfidy (or his inability to serve him for fear of Shīr Kān) he turned back, and from Phāludi camp moved to Sātalīr, where there was a crash with some of Māldeo's men who were quickly put to flight. Humāyūn then proceeded to Jaisalmīr where he encamped in the beginning of Jamādi-ul-awwal. The Rāi of Jaisalmīr, Rāi Lonkaran (the Noonkarn of Todd) took up an attitude of hostility, and placed guards over the water-ponds. But Humāyūn's followers defeated them; and the camp then proceeded towards Amarkot on the 10th Jamādi-ul-awwal (23rd August, 1542).

2 Two MSS. omit the words با قلب وجہ and another has با قلب وجہ which are all incorrect.

3 This paragraph has not been translated in Elliot, v.

4 Instead of میرزا هندال مضطربد شدہ بمصعل پیرور امدم Mîrza Hīndal bā Mālān, one MSS. has میرزا هندال با مال پایان امدم Qalīd Qalīdara Talsīm Nūmā
Kāmrān gave Qandahār to Mirza 'Askarī, and brought Mirza Hindāl to Ghaznīn, and after some days he transferred Ghaznīn also from him. When Mirza Hindāl knew that Mirza Kāmrān intended to act perfidiously towards him, of necessity he gave up all ideas of sovereignty and sequestered himself in Kabul. Mirza Kāmrān, being now established in Kābul and Qandahār and Ghaznīn, had the Khulbah read in his own name.

His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī waited for the return of Atka Khān on the border of Māldeo’s territory. When the latter was informed of the arrival of his Majesty, and knew that only a small number of men were with him, he became anxious, as by himself he did not possess the power of opposing Shir Khān. Shir Khān had also sent an emissary to Māldeo, and had made many promises and threats. He therefore very ungenerously decided, that if possible he would seize Humāyūn, and make him over to his enemy. The province of Nāgor and its dependencies had already come into Shir Khān’s possession. He was anxious lest Shir Khān might take offence at his conduct. He therefore sent a large force with this intention towards his Majesty. He did not allow Atka Khān to depart, so that his Majesty might remain careless about his own safety. Atka Khān however understood from his manner and behaviour, what was in Māldeo’s mind, and returned without taking leave. One of the librarians of his Majesty, who had at the time of the latter’s defeat in Hindustān gone to Māldeo, at this time sent a petition to the royal

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1 I have adopted the reading of one of the MSS. and of the lith. edn. which is میرزا هندال چون دانست که میرزا کامران در سفری است بطور که سلطنت حکم در گذشته، but the lith. edn. omits the words در گذشته. One of the other MSS. has اخیر در گذشته میرزا، and the other two have after میرزا هندال چون دانست میزی گشت از ژابلین نگیردایا which are both clearly incomplete and incorrect.

2 One MS. instead of بنام نام خواند has got incorrectly بنام خواند.

3 Māldeo had taken possession of Nāgor and Jaunpur in addition to his own kingdom of Mārwār or Jodhpūr in the unsettled times; and Shir Khān had already wrested Nāgor and its dependencies from his possession.

4 There are different readings. The lith. edn. has در این وقت عرضه بدرگاه فرماندا که مالدیو در مقام عدر است هر چند از ولایت از زود تر کچه کنده بپتر است; two MSS. have عرضه نوشته که مالدیو در مقام عدر است زود تر ازین ولایت بدر
court, stating that Māldeo was meditating treachery, and the quicker
his Majesty went to some distant place the better it would be. His
Majesty then by \(^1\) the exertions of Atka Khān, and owing to the
emphasis in the representation of the librarian, resumed the march

towards Amarkot, that very moment. Two Hindus, who had come
as spies, and had fallen into the hands (of his Majesty's followers),
were brought before him. At the time when he was interrogating
them, in order to ascertain the truth of the matter, he, by way of
punishment, ordered one of them to be put to death. They how-
ever released themselves, and seized knives and daggers from
the \(^2\) two persons who were near them, and seventeen living
creatures, including men and horses, were killed of the wounds
inflicted by them, and then they were both slain. The horse, which
his Majesty usually rode, was among those which were killed, and
as his equerries had not kept another horse for him, although they
demanded horses and camels from Tarī Beg, the latter threw the dust
of meanness on his head and made objections. His Majesty then

\(^1\) Here again the readings are different. The lith. edn. has دریں باب آٹکے خان ڈیز میالہ بسیار نموہا دم ہیں فقط از امراء, the latter part of which is manifestly incorrect; while all the MSS. have the reading I have accepted. Apparently the translator in Elliot, v, accepted some reading like that in the lith. edn. as his translation is, "Atka Khān also spoke in the strongest term upon the matter."

\(^2\) Here again there are various readings. The lith edn. has از میردا شخصی کہ باشان نرپنک بودند کارد و خنجر بدست اورندہ و هندہ جاندار از دو شخصی کہ باشان; the MSS. have از میردا و اسپس برخم اشان هلاک شندہ همراه بود کارد و خنجر بدست اورده به مرک حملہ کرد و چند کس و دو سرا سپ; another MS. has the same reading as the lith. edn. but the latter part is جاندار از اسپس و ادام هلاک سختند; another has the same reading as the lith. edn. but omits the words while another also has the same reading as the lith. edn. but substitutes for از میردا و اسپس از میردا ورہن و اسپ. The translation in Elliot, v, is, "they broke loose, and snatchig a knife and a dagger from two bystanders despatched seventeen living creatures, men, women, and horses before they were overpowered and slain." The incident is mentioned by Badāoni; but I have not been able to find it in the Akbarnāma.
mounted a camel. 1 Nadim Kuka, who was on foot, and whose mother was mounted on his horse, brought the animal to his Majesty, and placed his mother on a camel.

The road lay across loose sand, and there was no water, so his Majesty's troops suffered great privation. Every moment news came of the approach of Maldeo's army. His Majesty ordered Taimur Sultan, and Munim Khan and a number of others, that they should march in the rear, slowly and cautiously, and should fight with the enemy if they came up. When night came on, these men by accident lost the way; and towards morning the enemy's soldiers came in sight. 2 Shaikh 'Ali Beg and Darvesh Kuka and some others whose total number came up to twenty-two and among whom was Raushan Beg, son of Bāqī Jalāir, proceeded towards them. By a happy chance when they came up to the Hindus, the latter were in a narrow gorge. Shaikh 'Alt Beg with his first arrow cast the commander of the hostile army on the dust of death, and with every arrow which was shot by these men one of the leaders of the enemy was wounded. The latter were no longer able to withstand them, and such an immense army fled from such a small body of men. At the time of the flight many of them were killed, and a large number of camels fell into the hands of his Majesty's soldiers. The news of this victory reached him, and he carried out the customs of thanksgiving.

They encamped near a well which contained a little water; and the Amirs, who had lost their way at night, arrived at the time, which became the cause of greater happiness. The next day, they started again, and for three days they got no water at all. On the fourth day they arrived at a well, where, when the bucket came up to the mouth of the well, they beat a drum, so that the men who drove the 3 bullocks might stand still. This was on account of

1 He was Humāyūn's foster-brother.

2 According to the Akbarnama, this engagement took place when Humāyūn was on his way to Jaisalmir, where however he did not stop long and went on immediately to Amarkot.

3 The word, ʤe (bullock), is in the singular and there is a note to the translation of the corresponding passage in Elliot, v, where it is said that the bucket was drawn up by a bullock by means of a rope passing over a wheel
the (great) depth of the well, so that a cry would not be heard (by the bullock-driver). In short the men having become weak from extreme thirst, four or five of them threw themselves on the top of the bucket, and the rope breaking the bucket fell again into the 1 well. The men on account of their great weakness uttered cries and lamentations; and many deliberately threw themselves into the well; and in this way a large number of people perished of the thirst. They again started, and the next day when the air was intensely hot, they arrived near some water; and the horses and camels who had for some days had no water, as soon as they got to it, drank so much that most of them died.

In short after much suffering, they arrived at 2 Amarkot, which

at the top of the well. I have always found in northern India, where water has to be drawn from very deep wells, that the bucket (usually a very large one made of hides) is drawn by a pair of bullocks, by means of a rope passed over a wheel fixed on a wooden frame over the mouth of the well. According to a note in Col. Brigg's translation of Ferishta, some of the wells in the desert of Amarkot and Jaisalmar are from 100 to 600 ft. deep, and the movements of the cattle raising the water are regulated by a small kettledrum. The lith. edn. and most of the MSS. have تا کسی کہ گاہو میراند but one MS. has که انسخص کہ گاہو میراند صیرند

1 Two of the MSS. have the word تعر, depth, before the word چاہ, while the others and the lith. edn. omit it.

2 Mr. Vincent Smith in note 2, page 13, of his "Akbar, the Great Mogul," says, the correct spelling of the name of the place is 'Umarkot, which means the fort of 'Umar or Omar, a chief of the Sumra tribe. He says the place is the "head quarter of the Thar and Pārkār district of Sind. Many Persian and English authors write the name erroneously as Amarkot as if derived from the Hindi word 'Amar' meaning immortal, a frequent element in Hindu names." Mr. Smith does not give any authority for what he says. He refers to Raverty's Notes on Afghanistan, p. 607n; but it is not clear whether this reference is in support of his statement about the spelling and meaning of the name, or of his statement that the oft-repeated assertion, that Akbar revisited the place, is incorrect. I have examined Raverty's work. There is nothing about Amarkot or 'Umarkot in page 607, and neither 'Umarkot nor Omerkot is mentioned in the index. Amarkot is mentioned in page 661 but apparently it is not the Amarkot where Akbar was born. Mr. Vincent Smith also refers to Thornton's Gazetteer, S. V. Omercote. But there is nothing said there about the spelling or derivations of the name Amarkot or 'Umarkot.

The I.O. however says, "'Umarkot is said to have been founded by one Umar, a chief of the Sumra tribe, but of what date is not known." This, as far as I can find out, is the only authority for Mr. Vincent Smith's statement,
is a hundred Karohs from Thatha. The ruler of Amarkot whose name was Ṛṅā and who was adorned with generosity came to meet his Majesty and placed on the dish of presentation all that the hand of his power could compass. The soldiers were for a few days freed from toil and suffering in that city. His Majesty gave to the troops whatever he had in his treasury, and as it did not amount to much, he took certain sums from Tārdī Beg and others to eke it out. He honoured the Rāṅā and his sons, who had rendered such good service, by gifts of gold and belts and daggers. As Mīrza Shāh Husain Arghūn had slain the father of the Rāṅā, the latter collected a large force from all directions and started for Bhakkar with his Majesty, and in accordance with orders, the emperor’s family and dependants remained at Amarkot, Khwājah Mu’azzam, the brother of Mariam Makānī, was appointed to guard them. As from the perfidy which is the ancient custom of the time, those days did not pass in conformity with the wishes of his Majesty, and good fortune which was accordant with the eternal grandeur of his Majesty had not before then possessed sufficient power, the entire revolutions of the sky were endeavouring that they should remove that temporary dejection of his heart in such a way that its effect might remain on the page of the epoch till the end of the skirt of ages; that is on the day and date of Sunday, the 5th of the month of

but it appears to me to be altogether too vague. On the other hand there is the fact, that the name of the place has always been written as Omrōkūṭ in all Persian histories and never as Omrūkūṭ as it would have been written if Mr. Vincent Smith’s spelling and derivation had been correct.

1 According to the Akbarnāma he was called Rāṅā Parsād (or more correctly Rāṅā Prasād). Bādāoni says he came to meet Humāyūn with his sons.

2 The lith. edn. has وحسب الحكم در امرکوک توقف نمود in which of course some words between حكم are omitted. Some of the MSS. supply the omission, but one has کوچ و نید and another has و نید (لیس) بحسب الحكم در امرکوک توقف نمود. Bādāoni has رخت و نید بعنف و حراسه خواهه معظم گذاشت.

3 Our author, wishing to be particularly eloquent, has perpetrated this very long and involved sentence. The translator in Elliot, v, says he has greatly compressed this passage.

4 According to the Akbarnāma the birth took place on the night of
Rajab 949 A.H. (15th of October, 1542) with the happiest fortune, and at the most auspicious moment the fortunate eyes of his Majesty

Sunday, or according to our reckoning on Saturday, as it took place early on Sunday morning.

Contrary to the statements in all other histories, Jauhar, the Aftābchi or ever bearer of Humâyûn and the author of the Tazkīrat-ul-waqi'ât, says that Akbar was born not on Sunday, the 5th Rajab, but "on the night of the full moon of the month of Shâ'bân, 947, in consequence of which his Majesty was pleased to name the child the full moon of religion (Budraddyn) Muhammad Akbar." The translator of Jauhar's work, Major Charles Stewart, says in a foot note: "the author has here probably made a mistake. The birth took place in the month of Rajab, and the title was Jallaladdyn, Glory of Religion. See Price's Muhammadan History, Vol. III, page 807." Later on Jauhar says, "On the 20th of the month of Ramzūn, the prince arrived (at Humâyûn's camp), and had the honour of being first embraced by his Majesty on the 35th day of his age." Major Stewart, as a fair-minded critic, says in a foot note, "As this circumstance corroborates the date before mentioned, it is possible that Abul Fazl may have made a mistake in the Akbar Nameh, though not likely." I entirely agree with Major Stewart's conclusion that it is possible that Jauhar's statement is correct.

Mr. Vincent Smith, however, goes a great deal further, both in his 'Akbar, the Great Mogul,' and in his article in the Indian Antiquary, November, 1915, Vol. XLIV, pp. 234-44. In his book he says that Abul Fazl "deliberately rejected the truth, and gave currency to the fictitious official version"; and in his article in the Indian Antiquary he asserts that "the discrepancy in the authorities is due to deliberate falsification on one side or the other and to nothing else." And of course as Jauhar's account is "artless and transparently true" there can be no doubt whatever that Abul Fazl and the courtiers are the deliberate forgers.

It should be noted, however, that, as Mr. Smith himself says, "Jauhar's Memoir is believed to have been composed under instructions from Abul Fazl, who must have read it." If Abul Fazl was bent on falsifying the date of Akbar's birth, what was there to prevent him from expunging or altering Jauhar's statement about the correct date of the birth, and the name first given to Akbar? As far as I can find there is no answer to this very simple question.

In page 243 of the Indian Antiquary referred to, Mr. Vincent Smith sets forth six propositions, which, he says, may be considered to have been finally established. I have nothing to say about the first four of these propositions, though I would like to alter the word "false," in the second to "incorrect." As regards the fifth proposition I should like to know what prevented Jauhar from noting the substitution of the official birth day and the change in the name, when they were made.
were illuminated by the light of the countenance of an auspicious son whose charming being had its origin from the celestial fathers

The sixth proposition is very important, as it gives the motives for the changes in the birth day and name. The first and the principal one was the desire to preserve the child from the perils of witchcraft by concealing the true date of his birth. Secondary motives were the preference of Sunday over Thursday, and the wish to associate the birth day with the assumed date of the conception of Muhammad.

I will not say anything about the secondary motives as apparently much importance is not attached to them. As to the first motive, if there was such a superstition about witchcraft, Jauhar, more than any one else, would have known it. Why did he then or why was he allowed then to divulge the true date of the birth of the prince? I have never heard of such a superstition in the case of Muhammadans, and I have consulted Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Hidayat Husain, and he has told me that he has never heard of the dates of the births of Musalmans being concealed for fear of their being endangered by witchcraft.

It is curious that Mr. Vincent Smith, who must have made extensive enquiries on the subject, is unable to give a single instance of such concealment, or to quote a single Muhammadan scholar, to prove the existence of such a superstition. The weakness of his case is clearly shown by his having gone to a Hindu scholar to bolster up his argument. This scholar has quoted a Sanskrit couplet in support of his argument. The couplet mentions nine matters which should be concealed: the first of these being āyus or a man's age. The couplet does not say that a man's age should be concealed for fear of witchcraft. Certainly some of the other eight are not to be concealed for such a fear: for instance Griha Chhidram, or defects in one's household, as it is somewhat inaccurately translated, or a domestic difference or quarrel, or a skeleton in the cupboard as I would have translated it, and mantra (vedic or tantric) are not to be concealed for fear of it. I have consulted Mahāmahopādhyāya Haraprasād Sastri about this couplet, and he has told me that there is no Sāstrik injunction for the concealment of a man's age for fear of witchcraft or for any other reason, though there may be injunctions of what he called Meyeli-Sāstras, or the Sāstras as enunciated by uneducated women, in support of it.

Kavi Rāj Syāmal Dās, who is the Hindu scholar whom Mr. Smith has quoted, says "that the concealment of the date of birth is still strictly observed by well-to-do Hindus, of whom only ten per cent. of enlightened views could ever dare to lay aside this rule." I suppose I belong to the section of Hindus of enlightened views, but laying aside the case of the members of my own family, I have never heard either in the course of a residence extending over some years in my younger days in Lucknow, and later during many years of official work in different districts in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa that the date of the birth of a
and terrestrial mothers; the tongue of the condition of the age sang and talked with these words. Couplet:

Till thou placedst thy foot in this alley,
Existence had much shame from non-existence.

Tardi Beg Khān took this news to Humāyūn in the neighbourhood of Amarkot. His Majesty in accordance with a supernatural inspiration, the particulars of which would be mentioned in their appropriate place, gave the name of Jalāl-ud-din Muhammed Akbar to His Imperial Highness. He then proceeded by rapid marches towards Bhakkar, and wrote letters in which he placed very great stress on guarding the prince with great care. Then when his Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī arrived in Pargana ¹ Jūn, and halted there for some time, he sent for his family and dependants; and he illuminated his eyes by the sight of the son whose life was to be such a glorious one.

The forces, which had been collected from different directions, began to disperse during the halt at Jūn. Shaikh 'Ali, who was a brave and high-minded leader, was killed by the troops of Mirza Hindu child is ever concealed for fear of witch craft. I have just consulted a young Hindu who comes from the district of Bakerganj and is now resident in Calcutta, and he tells me that he has never heard that the date of the birth of a Hindu child is ever concealed for such a fear.

¹ The place is called Jūn in the lith. edn. and in the MSS. and also in the Akbarnama; and it appears from a note in p. 38, Vol. I of Mr. Beveridge's translation, that "Jūn, as Stewart remarks, is not marked on the maps. Abul Fazl puts it in Hājkān, Jarrett, II, 340. Apparently it was on the east bank between Tattah and Schwān." Genl. Haig says, Jūn, the chief town of a fertile and populous district, was situated on the left bank of the Rēn. It is 75 miles south-west of Amarkot, and 50 miles north-east of Tattah. A note adds that the ruins of Jūn are to be seen two miles south-east of the present Tānda Ghulām Haidar. On the other hand Badāoni (p. 842 of this Persian text) calls the place جول; and Col. Ranking in his translation says (note 1, p. 567) that Chaul or Chore is a village situated on the route between Amarkot and Jaisalmīr, eight miles north-east of the former place. Chaul cannot be correct as Humāyūn was going to Thatha or Tatta and not to Jaisalmīr.

² The reading in the lith. edn. here is بسر سردار و میر صاحب جود بسر is of course a mistake for دایر صاحب جود دا. As regards the readings in the MSS. are صاحب جورد and صاحب جود. In Elliot, v, Shaikh 'Ali is described as a brave intrepid officer.
Shāh Husain Arghūn, in one of the *parganas* of Thatha. The soldiers now began to desert from his Majesty's camp one by one, till Mun'im Khān also fled. His Majesty did not consider it advisable to remain there longer, and determined to advance towards Qandahār. At this time 1 Bairam Khān came to attend on his Majesty from the direction of 2 Gujarat. His Majesty now sent a messenger to Mirza Shāh Husain, and asked for some boats to enable him to cross the river. Mirza Shāh Husain, considering this a 3 great escape from a difficult position, sent thirty boats and three hundred camels. His Majesty then crossed the river and 4 turned towards Qandahār.

At this time 5 Mirza Shāh Husain sent a messenger to Mirza 'Askari and Mirza Kāmrān, and informed them that his Majesty had started for Qandahār. Mirza Kāmrān wrote to Mirza 'Askari that he should block the road and seize his Majesty's person. Mirza 'Askari, with base ingratitude, started by forced marches from Qandahār, at

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1 This name is written in all the MSS. and in the lith. edn. as well as in the lith. edn. of Ferishta as بیرم خان, and which should be transliterated as Bīram (or Bairam) Khān. In the Persian text of Bādāoni in the Bibliotheca Indica, he is, however, called بیرم خان which should of course be transliterated as Bairām Khān. I have adopted this spelling, as it is in use in all translations of the works of Musalman historians, and also in Elphistone's history and other English histories. A biographical sketch of Bairām Khān containing an account of his adventures after Humāyūn's defeat at Kānaūj is given in a note in p. 215 of Elliot, v.

2 It is said in the Akbarnāma that Bairām Khān went from Gujrāt to Surat and thence he hurried off to Hardwar and from there came to Humāyūn in Jūn. Hardwār was afterwards corrected in the errata to Mārwār; but Mr. Beveridge says in a note (p. 382) that it is quite possible that Bairām Khān went to Hardwār in the course of his wanderings.

3 There are different readings here. The lith. edn. and one MS. have فوزی شاه حسین ابی امر را فوزی عظیم دانسته while one MS. has instead مرا شاه حسین ابی امر را و فوزی عظیم دانسته: while the other two have فوزی which means success and also escape. I have taken the latter meaning.

4 The Akbarnāma does not distinctly say that Mirza Shāh Husain sent a notice of Humāyūn's departure for Qandahār.

5 According to the Akbarnāma Humāyūn left Jūn for Qandahār via Sūvi (Sibi) on the 7th Rabī'ul-akhir, 950 A.H. (11th July, 1543).
the time when his Majesty arrived in 1Shāl and Mastān; and sent forward 2Hawālī Uzbek to keep watch, and find out the truth about the road. As the latter had been nourished on the salt of his Majesty, he demanded a strong horse from Mirza 'Askari and came with great speed to his Majesty's camp. ¹When he reached the royal pavilion, he dismounted from his horse, and went to the tent of Bairām Khān and told the latter that Mirza 'Askari was coming to seize his Majesty. Bairām Khān went, that very moment, to wait upon the bādshāh, and gave him information from the rear of the pavilion of the approach of Mirza 'Askari. His Majesty observed "³what importance have Qandahār and Kābul got, that I should quarrel with my faithless brothers about them."

The sky is thy abode! Shame be to thee!
That for a straw thou shouldst quarrel and cast dust on thy head!

His Majesty immediately mounted his horse; and sent Khwājah Mu’azzam and Bairām Khān to the inner apartments of Mariam Makānī. They went with all haste, and having placed her Majesty

¹ The readings are various. The lith. edn. has سال Zمستان and the MSS. have سال ستان, قصبه شال و مشک, قصبه شال و مستان. Shal (Quettah) according to the Akbarnāma is 30 farsakhs (150 miles) from Qandahār. By compass Quettah is about 130 miles south east of Qandahār. Mashtang or Mastang is about 30 miles S.S.W. of Quettah and is between it and Khilāt.

² The man's name is Hawālī in the lith. edn. and in the translation in Elliot, v. In the MSS. he is called Jawānī, جوئنی چورلي, Hūlī, and Chūlī. In the Akbarnāma he is called Jai Bahādūr Uzbek. Bādānī has جوئنی چورلي و اوزبكي Chuli Bahādūr Uzbaki and as a variant جوئنی بهادر اوزبكي Juki Bahādūr Uzbaki.

³ The text is not at all clear. The lith. edn. has که وما بخصوصه قندهار و کابل چه گرا میکنند. One MS. omits the initial که, and for گرا میکنند substitutes چه گران میکنند, whilst the others have گرا میکنند, and کرایه میکنند. It is difficult to make much sense of any of the readings. I think the last reading is the best and have adopted it. The translation in Elliot, v, is, "What is the worth of Kandahār and Kabul that I should strive with my faithless brothers." The couplet is omitted in two of the MSS. Its meaning is also not quite clear. The difficulty is about the word کاملي or کاملي کاملي which begins the second line. I have adopted کاملي, Bādānī says قم چه قلم از قندهار و کابل نموده.
and the prince Akbar Shāh on horse back brought them to him. As there were very few horses at his Majesty's disposal a demand for horses was made from Tardi Beg. He, throwing the dust of meanness on his own head, objected to give any. He also did not accompany the royal party. His Majesty, intending to go to 1 Iraq, started with a few followers, taking Mariam Makānī with him, but 2 left the prince, who was only one year old, in the camp on account of the heat of the air.

Mirza 'Askari arrived in the vicinity of the camp after a little while, and learned that his Majesty had departed in safety. He appointed a number of men to take charge of the camp. On the following day, with great shamelessness, he went to the royal offices. Atka Khān took the prince to Mirza 'Askari. 3 Tardi Beg was put under arrest by order of the Mirza. Officers were appointed to make correct lists of the properties of His Imperial Majesty; and to take charge of them. Mirza 'Askari then took the prince to Qandahār; and made him over to 4 Sultān Begam, his own wife. She was never, of her own free will, wanting in showing him kindness.

His Majesty Jinnat Aslānī with 5 twentytwo followers, among whom were Bairām Khān and Khwājah Mu'azzam, and Bābā Dost Bakhshi and Khwājah Ghāzi and Haidar Muhammad Akhṭa-Begi, and Mirza Qulī and Shaikh Yusuf, and Ibrāhīm Aishak

1 Ferishtah does not say anything about Qandahār or Kabul or about the brothers but says بتعجيل تعلم مرهم مكناب را سوار كودة و شاهزادة را از بيم كرمي هوا در اردو گذاشته خود ... بجانب خراصان متروجه گشت.

2 Badāonī says that the prince was left in the charge of Atka Khān, on account of the heat and the want of water.

3 The Akbarnāma says that Mirza 'Askari had all the men (i.e., Humāyūn's followers who were left behind) arrested.

4 According to a note in the Akbarnāma this lady went, after her husband's death, to Mecca in company with Gulbadan Begam and others, in 1574.

5 Both Badāonī and Ferishtah agree that there were twenty-two followers and that they started without fixing upon any route which they were to follow: but Badāonī gives the names of Bairām Khān and Khwājah Mu'azzam among the followers; Ferishtah names only Bairām Khān.
Āqā, and Hasan 'Ali Aishak Aqāsī, started, without deciding anything about the route which they were to follow. They went a short distance when some 1 Baluchiš met them and acted as guides, and after much trouble, they reached Qila‘ Bābā Hājī. The Turks, who were there, did homage and placed whatever they had on the dish of presentation. 2 Khwaja Jalāl-ud-dīn Mahmūd, who had come on behalf of Mirza 'Askari to collect the revenue of that country, on becoming acquainted with the fact of the arrival of his Majesty, came and obtained the honour of rendering homage, and presented horses, and camels, and mules, and all necessaries which he had. The next day Hājī Muhammad Kuki who had fled from Mirza 'Askari came and did homage. As there was no place in that neighbourhood, where, on account of the ungenerous behaviour of his brothers and other relations, his Majesty could reside, he had necessarily to proceed towards Khurasān and ’Irāq.

When he entered the country of Sistān, 3 Ahmad Sultān Shāmlū who was the governor of the place, under Shāh Tahmāsp performed the duty of welcoming him. (His Majesty) stopped for some days in Sistān. Ahmad Sultān performed the duties of a host, even more than his power and capacity, and sent the ladies of his household to attend on Hazrat Mariam Makāni as serving maids; and placing all his furniture and goods at his disposal, put himself in the rank of his Majesty’s slaves. The latter only accepted what he required,

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1 According to the Akbarnāma, it was Malik Hāti Baluch, captain of banditti, who took Humāyūn to his own abode, exerted himself in his service, and became his guide from the perilous wilderness, where he had wandered, to the Garmār (i.e., the warm region).

2 He is mentioned in the Akbarnāma, where it is said that he came and accepted service under Humāyūn, when the latter sent Baba Dost-Bakhshi to him. The translator in Elliot, v, calls him Khwaja Jalālu-d-dīn, son of Mahmūd.

3 He is not mentioned by Badāoni, who only says that Humāyūn passed through Sistān, and travelled through the city of Khurāsān. Ferishtāh mentions him and his account agrees with that in the text. According to the Akbarnāma, Humāyūn went to Sistān because Mir 'Abdul Hai of Garmār represented to him, that Mirza 'Askari had sent a large force, and that if he remained in Garmār, they would probably attack him there, whereas in Sistān, which belonged to Persia, he would be protected from them. Humāyūn had already written a letter to the King of Persia.
and returned everything else by way of reward. Ahmad Sultan explained, at the time of consultations, that it would be better to travel to 'Iraq by way of Tabas Kilaki; "as that route is extremely near (shorter) and this slave (i.e. he himself) would guide him and would attend on him to 'Iraq." His Majesty said that he had heard a great deal in praise of the city of Herat. It appeared to him to be pleasanter to go along that route. Ahmad Sultan accompanied the stirrups of His Majesty towards Herat.

At that time Sultan Muhammad Mirza, the eldest son of Shah Tahmasp, was the governor of Herat. Muhammad Khan Sharf-ud-din Ughli Taklu held the rank of Ataliq of the prince. When they became aware of the near arrival of His Majesty, they very promptly sent Sultan 'Ali who was one of the Amirs of Taklu to welcome him. He arrived on the frontier of the province of Herat, and paid his respects to His Majesty and attended at his stirrups on his journey to the city of Herat. The Shahnazah of Iran, with his retinue and attendants, came to welcome His Majesty and omitted no minutiae in the duties of respect and reverence. Muhammad Khan was exalted by receiving the honour of kissing the royal feet. The city of Herat then became the seat of the exalted encampment. Muhammad Khan performed the duties of a host in such a way, that among his companions and equals no one had up to that time attained to such happiness. His Majesty was highly pleased with his charming behaviour. Muhammad Khan provided all the paraphernalia of

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1 Tabas Kilaki is a town in Khurasan, Jarret, III, 67. In the Akbarnama, the place is called Kilaki, but the translator says in a note that he has inserted Tabas in accordance with a variant, and following Nizam-ud-din (i.e. our author): The note goes on to say: "for Tabas or Tabbas, see Maclay's Khurasan, 1, 125. It lay on the road from Sistan to Qazwin (then the capital) and was a long way west of Herat."

2 According to a note in the Akbarnama, he was the eldest son of Tahmasp, and was often called Muhammad Khudabanda. He became King in 1578, but was a weak and unworthy ruler, and soon disappeared. He is called پسر برک in the text; Colonel Ranking in his translation of Badoni calls him the elder son, but Colonel Briggs and the translator in Elliot, v, correctly describe him as the eldest son of Shah Tahmasp.

3 He is apparently called Lala on the farman of Shah Tahmasp to the governor of Khurasan. Lala is apparently a form of Lalai, a major domo, tutor, &c.
sovereignty, and all that His Majesty required for the journey; so that up to the time of his meeting with Shāh Tahmāsp he had no lack of anything.

When all the palaces and gardens of Herat, which were likely to give him pleasure, had been inspected by His Majesty, he started again and turned towards 1holy Mashhad. 2Shāh Quli Sultan Istājlu, the governor of Mashhad, also tried to perform the duties of service to the extent of his power. In the same way, at each halting station, the governor of the place, by order of Shāh Tahmāsp, made offerings of everything that the hand of his spirit could reach. And also from the camp of Shāh Tahmāsp by his orders a large body of chiefs and noble and great men of 'Irāq set out to receive and welcome His Majesty; and it was settled that from Dāmaghān to the Shāh's encampment, at each halting place, one of these noblemen should perform the duties of hospitality, and the requisites for the hospitality were fixed by the orders of the Shāh. At each station, an entertainment was provided for His Majesty, till he arrived at Qazvin. The Shāh's encampment had at that time, moved to 3Bilāq Surlīq.

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1 All the MSS. except one and the lith. edn. have متوجه مشهد مقدس شندند, as I have in the text. The other MS. has متوجه مشهد و طوس شندند turned towards Mashhad and Tūs. The translator in Elliot has, "took his departure for Mashhad and Tūs."

2 He is so called in all the MSS. and in the lith. edn. and in the Akbarnāma; but the translator in Elliot, v., calls him Shāh 'Ali Sultan Istājlu. No dates are given in the text; but according to the Akbarnāma, Humāyūn reached Mashhad on the 15th Muharram, 957 (8th April, 1544). The journey is also described with much greater detail in the Akbarnāma. It appears that Humāyūn went from Herat to Jām and from that place to Mashhad, where he visited the shrine of (Imām) Rizavi. From Mashhad he went to Nishāpūr, and inspected the turquoise mines in the neighbourhood, and then went to Sabzawār, and from there to Dāmaghān (which is supposed to be the old capital of the Parthians, the Hecatompylos of the Greeks). From Dāmaghān, he went to Bistām, and thence to Bahrtamā, and then towards Samnān, and halted at Sūfiabad, and thence to Rey and on to Qazwin.

3 The name of the place cannot be made out, with certainty, from the MSS. and the lith. edn. The first name may be Bilāq, Pilaq or Nilaq. The translator in Elliot, calls it Pulsk Surlīk. In the Akbarnāma, the first name is not given at all. It is said there: "when the cavalcade reached Rey, the Shāh left Qazvin with the intention of going into summer quarters; and proceeded
His Majesty sent Bairām Khān to the Shāh. He went and brought an epistle containing congratulations on his happy arrival, and expressing great pleasure. His Majesty again started and went from stage to stage, and everywhere the inhabitants rendered service and homage.

At Bilāq Sūrlīq, His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī and Shāh Tahmāsp met each other: The latter did not omit any minutiae in the matter of respect and honour, and arranged a splendid entertainment, and performed the rites of hospitality, in a way that was befitting to the two parties. It so happened that in the course of conversation, the Shāh asked, “what was the cause of your downfall.” His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī replied, “the hostility and faithlessness of my brothers.” These words gave great pain to Bahārum Mirza, brother of Shāh Tahmāsp, and he tied the girdle of hostility, and tried to induce the Shāh to slay His Majesty. But contrary to him, the sister of Shāh Tahmāsp, 2 Sultānam, in whom the Shāh placed great confi-

towards Sultāniya and Sūrlīq. It appears elsewhere, from notes in the Akbarnāma, that Bulāq means a spring in Turki, and Bilāq means a garden, and also an underground dwelling, used to avoid the heat.

1 The Akbarnāma refers to this rather vaguely. It says: “in the intervals between these glorious seasons of fortunate conjunctions, a cloudiness of heart was created on both sides, through the instigation of sundry strife-mongers, but the turbidity did not last long, and was washed away by the waters of cleansing.” This is explained in a note by the words: “Referring to Bahārum Mirza, the Shāh’s brother and also to some disloyal servants of Humayūn. See Nizām-ud-din, Ferishta, Jauhar and also Badāonī, 1,444.” None of these authors, as far as I can make out, mention any disloyal servants of Humayūn as having had anything to do in creating this ill feeling. Ferishtah says that they were at dinner. Humayūn told Shāh Tahmāsp that the hostility of his brothers was the cause of his ruin; and Bahram Mirza Brador Shāh Tūmāsp kā darān Majāsa dast baste bad ābastādad būd od nist od āfatāh گرفته بر دست حضرت Shāh Ab Rūgha od گنج سرب خدمتگاران خدمت کرد اتکا حضرت Shāh Mottowja Ānjā Shāhī Shāh گفت Bradoran ra Čandīn Baqī Ādasht. The translator in Elliot, v. also refers to this in a note, quoting from Erskine, Vol. II, 290. It is not however quite clear, even with this explanation, why Bahārum Mirza should have been angry with Humayūn. He was well used to the performance of such menial work, and if he had any reason to be incensed with any body it was with his brother, Shāh Tahmāsp, who pointedly drew Humayūn’s attention to the way, in which he treated Bahārum Mirza.

2 She is apparently not mentioned in the Akbarnāma. She is called Sultānam, but one MS. reads Sultān Begam. Ferishtah calls her Sultānah Begam.
dence, and who had complete authority in all affairs of the kingdom, and of revenue, did everything in her power to help Humâyûn Qâzî Jahân Qazwînî, who was the minister of the Shâh, and Hakîm Nûr-ud-din Muhammad his physician, who had great power, and enjoyed great confidence, never willingly made any default in wishing for the good of His Majesty Jinnat Ashîânî. Hakîm Nûr-ud-din who was in the Shâh’s confidence openly and secretly, whenever he had an opportunity, made every endeavour in arranging the affairs of His Majesty. At this time Shâh Tahmâsp went out with a body of chiefs and noblemen to hunt with arrows, in order to gratify the mind of His Majesty. Bahârâm Mirza, who had an ancient grudge in his heart against Abul-Qâsim Khalfâ, shot an arrow towards him with the pretext of hunting. The arrow hit him in a vital part, and he died on the spot.

Shâh Tahmâsp, at the time of bidding farewell to His Majesty provided all the paraphernalia of sovereignty and appointed Shâhzádah Murâd, his son, who was then an infant at the breast, to aid His Majesty, with ten thousand men. His Majesty Jinnat Ashîânî said, “I have in my mind an intention of visiting Tabrîz and Ardabil.” The Shâh sent farmâns to the governors of those places to endeavour to perform the rites of showing him honour and respect to the extent of their power. His Majesty after visiting those places, turned towards Qandahâr; and by successive marches went on a pilgrimage to holy Masjîhad. He had brought with him the Qazî-

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1 The word which has been translated as physician is written in the lith. edn. and several MSS. as Taiyyab which may be part of the name of the hakîm.

2 The Akbarnâma says twelve thousand, but Bâyazid and Badânî (though one MS. has twelve thousand) and Ferishtah all have ten thousand. The Akbarnâma gives the names of 26 “exalted persons who were appointed to take part in the great expedition.”

3 The Akbarnâma gives an account of what he did and saw at these places.

4 I have translated this sentence as it appears, with certain minor differences, in the MSS. and the lith. edn. The translation in Elliot, v, is similar; but it appears to me, that there is some mistake. The Qazibâsh army did not go to Tabrîz and Ardabil. According to the Akbarnâma, the Persian army joined Humâyûn when he came to Sîstân, after visiting Tabrîz and Ardabil. I do not know what Afshâr the title affixed to the name of Badâgh
bāsh (Persian) Amirs, and Badāgh Khān Afshār, the tutor of the Shāhzāda was the commander of that Army. When they arrived near the forts of the Garm SR, the country came into their possession. When they arrived near Qandahār, a large body, who had sallied out of the fort, tried to the best of their power to oppose them, but were defeated. The Qazlbāsh army now encamped in front of Qandahār. His Majesty arrived there after five days. The fort was besieged; and for three months, there were battles every day, and large numbers of men were slain on either side.

Bairām Khān now went on a mission to Mirza Kāmrān at Kābul. On the way a body of the tribe of Hazāra attacked him. There was a fight and Bairām Khān was victorious. He arrived in Kābul, and had an interview with Mirza Kāmrān. He also had, interviews with Mīrza Hindāl and Mīrza Sulaimān, son of Khān Mīrza and Mīrza Yādgār Nāsir who had come from Bhakkar in a state of great distress. Mīrza Kāmrān sent the exalted cradle Khān-zāda Begāni with Bairām Khān to Qandahār, so that perhaps (by her efforts) peace might be arranged. When 7 Bairām Khān

Khān means. In the Akbarnāma, he is called Badāgh Khān Qājār. Two of the MSS. call him Badāgh Khān Afshār, while two others call him quite incorrectly Badāq Khān Chārqalām. The translator in Elliot, v, calls him simply Bidāgh Khān. Badaoni calls him Badāgh Khān Qazlbāsh Afshār. The lith. edn. of Ferishtah has Badāgh Khān Qāchār.

1 It appears from the Akbarnāma, that when they went to Garm SR Mir ’Abdul Hai of Garm SR came out of the fort of Lak (on the right bank of the Helmand) with a quiver bound round his neck and did homage. The Akbarnāma also contains an account of the siege and capture of the fort of Bast.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, on Saturday, 9th Muharram, 952 (21st March, 1545).

3 According to the Akbarnāma, he went to Kāmrān armed with a letter from Shāh Tahmāsp and also an admonitory farnān from Humāyūn himself.

4 The encounter took place at the pass of Rughnī, (which cannot be identified), and the Āb-istāda (standing or stagnant water), a salt lake 7,000 ft. above sea level, south of Ghaznī. (Akbarnāma).

5 Before going to see these Mīrzās, he first went to kiss the threshold of His Majesty, the king of kings, the infant Akbar.

6 "Elder sister of His Majesty Gītī-sitānī Firdus-makānī" (Akbarnāma) i.e. of the emperor Bābar.

7 It appears from the Akbarnāma, that Kāmrān detained Bairām Khān for a month and a half, because "he had neither the strength to resist, nor the grace
arrived at Qandahār with Khānzāda Begam into the presence of His Majesty Jinnat Ashāni, Mirzā 'Askari was still carrying on the war and bloodshed, and the Qazlbāsh army had become depressed owing to the length of the duration of the siege; and were thinking of returning, as they had been under the impression, that when His Majesty would arrive near the borders of Qandahār, the Chaughtāi tribes would come to him. As a long time elapsed, and no one came, and the news of the approach of Mirzā Kāmrān to reinforce Mirza 'Askari was bruited about, the Qazlbāsh became extremely anxious. Owing to fortunate accidents, at that very time, 3fortune became adverse to Mirza Kāmrān; and Mirza Husain Kān and Fazāel Beg, brother of Mun'im Kān, fled from him, and came to offer their services to His Majesty, the Turkmāns became somewhat hopeful. After some days, Muhammad Sultān Mirza, and Ulugh Mirza and Qāsim Husain Sultān and Shir Afgan Beg also fled (from Mirza Kāmrān) and arrived. This encouraged the hearts of the Qazlbāsh army. 2Mū'īd Beg, who was imprisoned in the fort, released himself by such artifices as he could think of; and climbed down from the citadel of Qandahār by a rope. His Majesty shewed him great to submit;" and he sent Khānzāda Begam ostensibly to persuade "'Askari who, he pretended, was not under his influence, to give up Qandahār to Humāyūn, but in reality in order that if things should go ill with him, who was holding out, and was maintaining the fort under M. Kāmrān's orders, and he should have to give up the fort, that cupola of chastity might be an intercessor for M. 'Askari, and might procure him his liberty."

1 The words بخت یا occur in one MS. only but are omitted from the others, and from the lith. edn. Apparently the words did not occur also in the MSS. used by the translator in Elliot, v, as he translates the passage "Mirza Kāmrān fell back" and in order to make this consistent with the context he translates خبر امداد صیرت کامران by the words, "the fact of Mirza Kāmrān's advance." I think however the reading I have adopted is correct, as Kāmrān did not leave Kābul at all; and could not therefore have fallen back.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, Khizir Khwāja Kān, also called Khizir Kān Sultān, husband of Gulbadan, daughter of Bābar and authoress of the Memoirs, threw himself down from the fort, and came to Humāyūn as a suppliant, even before Mū'īd Beg. The latter, according to a note in the Akbarnāma based on Bāyazīd, died shortly after the taking of Kābul, to the great joy of everybody, as he was regarded as a Satan, and the cause of Humāyūn's losing India.
favour. Another body of men also, under the leadership of Abū Hasan, nephew of Qarācha Khān, and Munawwar Beg, son of Nūr Beg, came out of the fort of Qandahār.

Mirza 'Askari, now in great distress, begged for quarter; and His Majesty, from his great generosity granted him quarter; and summoning the Qazlabāsh nobles, entered into an agreement with them, that as there were numerous persons of the Chaghtāi tribes, and their families in the fort of Qandahār, none of the Turkmāns should, for a period of three days, interfere with them; and during the three days agreed upon, the garrison of the fort came out with their families. Mirza 'Askari came to the court of His Majesty in great self-abasement. 1Not a word however was said of what had happened. The Amirs of the Chaghtāi tribe, with swords round their necks and shrouds in their hands, had the good fortune of rendering homage, and were treated with kindness. As it had been stipulated with the Qazlabāsh, that after its capture, Qandahār should belong to them, His Majesty, although he had no other territory, 2gave it up to them; and Badāgh Khan and Mirza Murād, son of Shāh Tāhmāsp, entered the fort and took possession of it. Most of the

1 According to the Akbarnāma, he was treated with a certain amount of indignity. “In accordance with the royal order, Bāīrām Khan hung the sword round M. Askari’s neck, and introduced him. …… during the assembly, they in accordance with his Majesty’s orders, presented M. Askari with an exact copy of the letter which he had written to his Balūcī followers at the time when His Majesty was proceeding to a strange land by way of the desert. The Mirza’s life was embittered and mirth became melancholy. At last out of necessity, an order was given that he should be kept under surveillance, and that he should be brought from time to time to make his obeisance, so that while his offence had, out of innate kindness, been forgiven, he might for some days take counsel with himself in bondage.”

2 According to the Akbarnāma, “thirty of them were brought forward with swords and quivers round their necks, and Muqīm Khān and Shāh Quli Sīstānī were ordered into confinement, with fetters on their legs and wooden boards on their necks.”

3 Abul Fazl appears to me to slur over the surrender of Qandahār, in accordance with the agreement with Shāh Tāhmāsp. He says, “Qandahar was in accordance with the secret workings of His Majesty’s comprehensive mind, presented to Muhammad Murād Mirza and his Majesty took up his quarters in the Cār Bāgh of His Majesty Firdus Makānī, which is on the bank of the Arghundāb, and was refreshed by its pleasant groves.”
Qazlbāsh nobles, who had come to aid (His Majesty) returned to Īrāq except Badāgh Khān, and Abul-Fateh Sultān Afshār, and Sufi Wali Sultan 1Shāmlu, no one else remained in the service of Mirza Murād.

When winter approached, the Chaghtāi tribes had no place of shelter. Therefore out of sheer necessity His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānt sent men to Badāgh Khān (with the message) that in this winter season, the soldiers required a place of shelter. That inhuman person did not say in reply any word which might be of any use. The Chaghtāi tribes were in distress. ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān and Jamīl Beg, who had come out of the fort, fled to Kābul. Mirzā ‘Askarī also finding an opportunity fled. But a large force pursued and seized him and brought him to His Majesty; and he was put into prison. The Sardārs of the Chaghtāi tribes then came together, and after a consultation decided that the fort of Qandahār should, on account of their necessity, be taken away from the Qazlbāsh; and should be returned to them, after the conquest of Kābul and Badakhshān. It so happened that on that very day 2Mirzā Murād (son of Shāh Tahmāsp) died a natural death.

The 3determination to take possession of Qandahār now became strengthened, and a large force was appointed for this service. Hāji

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1 This name is given as Qazālmū in the lith. edn.; in the MSS. it appears as Rāmhe and Mulu; in the translation in Elliot, v, it is given as Qadāmū; I do not think the name is given in the Akbarnāma. Badāonī says بغیر از بدائم خان و دو سه امرای دیگر به دختم میرا مارد نیامند. Ferishtah has Sufi Wali Sultān Shāmlu. I have accepted this in preference to Qadāmū or Qazālmū, which I have not come across anywhere else, and Rāmhe and Mulu are manifestly incorrect, while Shāmlu, as we have seen, was the suffix of the name of Ahmad Sultān, the governor of Sistān.

2 I have not been able to find out what the infant prince died of. Abul Fazl covers up the fact in very flowery language, “just then the Shāh’s son became a beholder of the gardens of mercy, and a visitor of the pools of pardon.” Badāonī and Ferishtah both say he passed away by اجمل طبيعی.

3 Abul Fazl says that Humāyūn hesitated a long time, but the oppression of the inhabitants of Qandahār by the Persians, the disobedience of his orders by the latter, the want of a shelter in the inclement winter, and finally the death of the infant prince, at last made him determine to take possession of Qandahār. Badāonī adds another reason, viz., a religious dispute arising out of the use of foul and improper language against the prophet by a fierce Tabarra (a Sunni, according to Col. Ranking) whom Yādgār Nāsir Mirzā, who had now fled from
Muhammad Khan and Baba Qushqah, with two of their servants, went to the gate of the fort ahead of all the others. The Turkmen who had concluded that His Majesty would attempt to take possession of Qandahar, had not during those few days allowed any member of the Chaghtai tribes to enter the fort. It so happened however that a string of camels carrying forage entered the town at that time. Haji Muhammad Khan seizing the opportunity entered the gate. The guards of the gate tried to prevent him. He with great bravery drew his sword and attacked them. They were unable to withstand him and fled. Another body of men followed him and entered the fort. The Qazlbash lost heart, and His Majesty mounted his horse and entered the fort with pomp. Badaq Khan came in great confusion to the presence and obtained permission to return to 'Iraq. The Chaghtais, having now obtained possession of Qandahar, were full of hope. After that they started on their march, with the determination of seizing Kabul, leaving the government of Qandahar in the hands of Bairam Khan.

Mirza Yagqar Násir and Mirza Hindal now combined together, and fled from Mirza Kāmrān; and after suffering great hardship from Hazāra tribesmen on the way, came and offered homage to His Majesty. The latter continued the march and arrived near Kabul. Mirza Jamil Beg also, who was in that neighbourhood, attended on His Majesty. Mirza Kāmrān who had a well-equipped army came out of the city to give battle. But every night, a number of men deserted from him, and went to the bādshāh. The august

Mirza Kāmrān and joined Humāyūn, slew for using such language; but according to the text he did not come and join Humāyūn, till the latter had commenced his march towards Kabul. See also note 2, p. 477, of the Akbarnāma, according to which Hindal only joined Humāyūn at Tirī, and Mirza Yagqar Nāsir did not join Humāyūn till after the latter had arrived at Kabul.

1 According to the Akbarnāma, Akbar's mother, Mariam Makānī, was left behind at Qandahar. It appears also from it that merchants from Hindustān came at this time, and bought a large number of horses from the 'Iraqis, which they sold to Humāyūn, receiving orders for the payment of their price after the conquest of India. It appears also that Dawa Beg Hazāra led Humāyūn's army to the fort of Tirī, where his clan was; and on their arrival there, the headmen made presents of horses and sheep. It was at Tirī that Khānzaḍa Begam fell ill and died. Abul Fazīl also says that a pestilence occurred in the army in the course of its march.
camp now moved forward, and halted at a distance of half a karoh from the army of Mirza Kāmrān. In the course of that night, the majority of Mirza Kāmrān’s troops fled from him and came to His Majesty’s camp:

Couplet: Alas! when fortune ‘gainst me did turn,
The heart and fortune of my friend did from me turn.

Mirza Kāmrān now became down-hearted, and sent a number of Shaikhs to His Majesty, and asked pardon. The latter pardoned his offences, on condition of his coming and doing service. Mirza Kāmrān did not agree to come, but fled to the citadel of the fort of Kābul. All his troops came into His Majesty’s encampment. The same night Mirzā Kāmrān fled towards Ghaznīn, by way of Bini Hisār. His Majesty, on becoming acquainted with the fact of his flight, ordered Mirza Hindāl to pursue him, and in his own elegant person entered the city of Kābul. When the night came, all the inhabitants of Kābul, out of their great joy, made the whole city as bright as day by the lighting of lamps.

Couplet: The night was dark, but the whiteness bright of the walls.
To the mu’azzins gave the impression of the brightest dawn.

After his entry into the fort, their highnesses the begams brought the world-prince Jalāl-ud-dīn Muhammad Akbar Mirza to His Majesty; and the latter made his eyes bright by the sight of that pupil of his eyes, and offered prayers of thanks-giving. This victory took place on the 10th Ramazān 4953 A. H. At that time,

1 The Akbarnāma says that Kāmrān sent only two men, Khwāja Khāwand Mahmūd and Khwājā ‘Abdul Khāliq, and that his object in doing so was only to make delay.

2 According to the Akbarnāmā, he fled taking with him his son Mirza Ibrāhīm and his wives.

3 Lord Roberts in his “Forty-one years in India” II, 223, says Beni Hissar was a considerable village surrounded by orchards and gardens, and only two miles south of the far-famed citadel of the Bala Hisar. The name means nose or ridge of the fortress. Note 2, p. 479 of the Akbarnāma.

4 According to the Akbarnāma, Humāyūn obtained possession of Kābul on the night of Wednesday, 12th Rāmazān, 952 (15th November, 1545); and it gives two chronograms
the Prince was of the age of four years two months and five days. Some have written that it (the victory) took place in 952; and knowledge is with God. After the victory, persons went to bring the camp and the troops that were in Qandahār. Mîrza Yâdgâr Nâsir came to Kâbul in attendance on Mariam Makānî. Great entertainments were arranged at this time and the ceremony of the circumcision of His Highness the Prince was celebrated; and the remainder of the year was passed in pleasure and enjoyment.

Mîrza Kâmrân fled to Ghaznîn, but being unable to enter the city, got amongst the Hazâras. Mîrza Ulugh Beg was appointed to govern Zamindâwar, and to crush Mîrza Kâmrân. The latter, finding it impossible to remain there, went to Bhakkar to Mîrzâ Shâh Husain Arghûn. The latter gave him his daughter in marriage, and also tried to give him help.

The next year His Majesty Jinnat Ashiânî turned towards Badakhshân. As Mîrza Sulaimân, son of Khân Mîrza, did not come and render homage, in spite of his having been summoned, the determination to march against him was confirmed. At the time of the commencement of the march, Mîrza Yâdgâr Nâsir who had repeatedly shown his hostility, again wanted to run away. When His Majesty became aware of this, he ordered him to be imprisoned, and after some days Muhammad Qâsim, in accordance with order, put

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1 Abul Fazl says, somewhat euphemistically, that Humâyûn spent the winter aloft in the citadel, in serving the Creator, and comforting His creatures.

2 It appears from the Akbarnâma, that after the occupation of Kâbul ambassadors, headed by Walad Beg, came from Shâh Tahmâsp, bringing congratulations and suitable gifts. Shâh Qâsim Taghâî (who was Mîrzâ Sulaimân’s maternal uncle) also brought a petition and gifts from the latter; but his excuses for not coming in person were not accepted, and he was directed peremptorily to attend in person. As he did not comply with this order, Humâyûn determined to invade Badakhshân in the beginning of 953 (March 1546).

3 According to the Akbarnâma, Muhammad ’Alî Taghâî, who had charge of Kâbul, was at first directed to put Mîrza Yâdgâr Nâsir to death, but he replied, “I have never killed a sparrow, how can I achieve the killing of the Mîrza.” So Muhammad Qâsim Mauji was directed to carry out the order. He accordingly “sped the arrow of death by a bow string,” which, according to a note, means that the unfortunate Mîrza was strangled.
him to death. The camp now moved beyond the Hindu Koh (Hindu Kush), and halted at 1Tirgiran, and Mirza Sulaimān also collected the army of Badakhshan, and gave battle. He was defeated at the 2first onset and fled into the Kohistan 3Dūrdast. His Majesty then started towards Tālīqān and 4Kishm. In this time, the auspicious health of His Majesty turned from the path of soundness, and day by day his illness became worse, so that people became very anxious. Except those who were near him, others did not know whether he was alive or not. Owing to this there was unrest in the army, but Qarāchā Khān kept guard over Mirza ‘Askari. The people of Badakhshan commenced hostilities in all directions. After two months His Majesty regained his health, and sent tidings of his safety to all directions; and all the disturbances having subsided, the purport of this couplet reached the ears of perception of all the people of the age.

1 The name of this place is given as شمر کران, Shahr Karān, in the lith. edn. and as شمر کران, Sar Karān and شمر کران Tar Karān in the MSS. The translator in Elliot, v, calls it Shergirān; but he says in a note that “one MSS. has Shahr Girān—great city. Abul Fazl calls it ‘Tirgirān, one of the villages of Andarūb.” Badānī does not give the name of the place. Ferishtah calls it Tīrgirān. I have adopted the name given in the Akbarnāma, and Ferishtah.

2 The actual words are در حاله اول The translator in Elliot, v, says, he was defeated in the first action. According to the Akbarnāma, the Badakhshānīs were certainly not defeated at the first onset. It was a very well-contested battle.

3 All the MSS. have Dūrdast but the lith. edn. and the translation in Elliot, v, has Durdasht. The Akbarnāma says, he went off towards the defiles of Khost by way of Nārin and Ishkamish. Neither Badānī nor Ferishtah says whither Mirza Sulaimān fled. I have no idea as to where Dūrdast or Durdasht is. It is rather far-fetched, but I wonder whether may not be a mistake for کوهستان و دره کوهستان i.e. the hilly country and valley of Khost. It may be noted that Māham, Humāyūn’s mother came from Khost, and according to Bāyazid, 26a, Humāyūn stayed there for several days in the society of his grandparents. Abul Fazl says, he remained there for several days, on account of the abundance of fruit.

4 Spelt “Kisham” in the translation in Elliot, v, but I have adopted the spelling in the Akbarnāma.

5 The Akbarnāma says, he was ill for two months; in the beginning he was unconscious for four days.
Couplet: From the safety, which the great King regained,  
The gardens bloomed as from the vernal breeze.

The royal encampment now came to the vicinity of 1Qil’a-Zafar.  
Khwaja Mu’azzam, brother of Her Highness Mariam Makání, at this  
time 2slew Khwaja Rashidi, who had come from Irāq at the stirrup  
of His Majesty, and fled to Kābul and there, in accordance with  
orders, was put into prison.

When Mirza Kāmrān at Bhakkar became acquainted with the  
fact that His Majesty had turned his attention towards Badakhshan,  
he got a body of men to join him and came by forced marches in  
the direction of Ghurband and Kābul. On the way he met some 3merchants and obtained possession of a large number of horses, so  
that all his men had two horses each. He arrived in the neighbour-  
hood of Ghaznīn, and some of the inhabitants of the place brought  
him into the fort. 4Zāhid Beg, the governor, who was in the sleep of  
negligence, was killed; and according to the orders of the Mirza the  
road to Kābul was guarded, so that the news (of these happenings)  
might not reach that place. He now became free from all anxiety  
about Ghaznīn; and marched rapidly to Kābul, and Muhammad 5Quli

1 According to the Akbarnāma, Humāyun fell ill near Shākhddin between  
Kishn and Qil’a Zafar.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, Khwaja Mu’azzam was actuated by  
religious bigotry, Khwaja Rashidi being supposed to be a Shia from the fact of his  
having come from Irāq, as mentioned in the text. Bāyazid however says  
nothing about bigotry being the motive of the murder. According to him,  
it was committed by sundry Persians in concert with Mu’azzam, and apparently  
cupidity had to do with it, for when they fled they carried off some of Shāh  
Tahmāsp’s presents from Takht-i- Sulaiman.

3 According to the Akbarnāma, they were Afghān merchants, and the  
horses were taken arbitrarily from them.

4 He was holding the fort for Hindāl; and was, according to the Akbarnāma,  
spending his time in drunkenness and negligence.

5 He is so called in one of the MSS. and in the lith. edn. In the trans.  
in Elliot, v, he is called Muhammad Kuli Taghāi but the other MSS. and  
Ferishtah call him Muhammad ‘Ali Taghāi. In the Akbarnāma, he is called  
Muhammad Taghāi. Bādāoni’s account is very brief and gives no names.  
According to the Akbarnāma, he had also been drinking and was in a state of  
stupor. In the translation in Elliot, v, the man who was in the bath, and was  
instantly put to death, is by mistake called Muhammad Khān.
Taghāi and Fazāel Beg, and the others, who were negligent in Kābul only became aware of his arrival, when he had entered the city. Muhammad Qull Taghāi, who was in the hot bath, was seized and was immediately put to death. After entering the fort, Mirza Kāmrān had 1 Fazāel Beg and Mihtar Vākīl seized and blinded. He appointed men for guarding their highnesses (the begams), and the great world-Shāhzādah.

The news of these events reached His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī in the neighbourhood of Qil‘a Zafar. He sent farmāns granting the government of 2 Badakhshān and Qanduz, which had been conferred on Mirza Hindāl, to Mirza Sulaimān; and marched rapidly towards Kābul. Mirza Kāmrān collected forces to the extent of his opportunities. Shīr Afgan joined him. A servant of Mirza Kāmrān, bearing the name of Shīr ‘Ali, came to Zuhak and Ghurband, and busied himself in blocking up the road. But His Majesty passed through 4 Ābdara to Zuhāk. Shīr ‘Ali having fought to the extent of his power was routed. The 5 army now came to safety, from the narrow defiles. 6 Shīr ‘Ali a second time attacked the men at the rear of the army. His Majesty then took up his station at 7 Deh-i-Afgānān. The next day, Shīr Afgan Beg, and all Mirza Kāmrān’s men sallied out to give

1 In the Akbarnāma, the two men who were blinded are called Mihtar Wāsil and Mihtar Wakīl. Other instances are given in it of Kāmrān’s cruelties and barbarities. No mention is made in it of what was done to Fazāel Beg.
2 According to the Akbarnāma, Badakhshān alone was restored to Mirza Sulaimān, while Hindāl was confirmed in the possession of Qanduz, Andarāb, Khost, Kahmard, and Ghori and its neighbourhood.
3 The Akbarnāma says he strongly fortified the Ābdara defile.
4 In Elliot, v, the passage has been translated as ‘Humayūn crossed the river in the valley of Zuhāk,’ but according to the Akbarnāma, Ābdara is the name of a defile.
5 There are two different readings. The lith. edn. and several MSS. have i.e. ‘and the army having in Ghurband passed out of the defiles, turned towards Kābul’. In Elliot, v, the passage has been translated as ‘Humāyūn then safely crossed the Shaki’ the word having been read as Shāki.
6 The Akbarnāma says, “he came up from the rear and fell upon the baggage and the tents.”
7 A suburb of Kābul.
battle; and a great battle was fought in the 1 Alang or meadow of Yurt Châlâk. At first Jinnat Ashiâni's men were dispersed, but at the end, through the endeavours of Mirza Hindâl, and Qarâcha Khân and Hâji Muhammad Khân, Mirzâ Kâmran's men were severely defeated; and Shîr Afgan Beg was taken prisoner. When he was brought before His Majesty he was put to death, on the recommendation of (basa'î-i) the nobles. Many of Mirzâ Kâmran's troops were slain that day; and the remainder who escaped the sword fled into the fort. Shîr 'Ali, who was a brave man, sallied out of the fort every day, and to the extent of his power, engaged in battle. On one occasion Shîr 'Ali and Hâji Muhammad Khân met each other, and Hâji Muhammad Khân was wounded.

It so happened that information was received, at this time, that a caravan which had many horses with it, had arrived at Châri Kârân.2 Shîr 'Ali persuaded Mirzâ Kâmran that he should take a body of men with him, and bring the horses into the city. The majority of Mirzâ Kâmran's soldiers went with Shîr 'Ali on this service. His Majesty Jinnat Ashiâni receiving information of this, took up a position nearer to the fort; and the path of the entrance and exit of the garrison was completely blocked. Shîr 'Ali and his followers after their return could not enter into the fort. Once Mirzâ Kâmran attempted to sally out of the fort, and take

1 There are different readings الینک (اليک) or بورت چالک. The name does not occur in the Akbarnâma in this connection, or in Badâoni or Ferishtah. But it appears from Akbarnâma, vol. I, p. 525 (note 1) that the Alang or meadow of Châlâk is mentioned by Bâbar (mem. 138), as being one Kos from Kabul. He says, it is an extensive plain but the mosquitoes annoy the horses. In Elliot, v, the battle is said to have taken place "in the lines of Yurt-Jâlâk." According to the Akbarnâma, there were desertions from Humâyûn's army, when he encamped at Châri Kârân; and some of his officers advised, that he should move his army, and encamp at Bûri and Khwâja Pushta; but Humâyûn decided that they should take possession of the enclosing lines (Shahrband). When they were marching to do so and reached Deh-i-Afghânân, Shîr Afgan came out and the battle took place.

2 According to the Akbarnâma, it was not so much the horses, as the other goods and merchandise in the caravan, that excited Kâmran's cupidity and he sent Shîr 'Ali to seize and bring these into the city, in spite of the protests of Târî Muhammed Jang Jang, who pointed out the danger of Humâyûn's preventing the detachment from re-entering the fort.
Shīr ʿAli and his followers back into it, by fighting with the besiegers; but the latter routed them by discharging guns and muskets at the time of their coming out.

1 Bāqī Saleh and Jalāl-ud-dīn Beg, who were among the trusted followers of Mīrza Kāmrān, came and rendered homage to His Majesty Jinnat Aṣḥābī. 2 Shīr ʿAli and his companions now lost all hope of entering the fort. The siege now became closer; and Mīrza Kāmrān, owing to his barbarity and cruelty, ordered that His Highness prince Akbar Shāh should several times be placed in the battlements of the fort, at a place where cannon and musket shots fell in large numbers. 3 Māhām Ānkāh sat with His Highness in her bosom, and placed herself in front and had him towards the enemy (i.e. the garrison). The great and holy God protected his chosen one.

In short a body of the residents of Kābul came out of the fort and fled. Each one went in a different direction. His Majesty Jinnat Aṣḥābī sent a force in pursuit of them and many of them were slain, and a body were taken prisoner. Mīrza Kāmrān was now in great distress.

Forces came from all directions to serve His Majesty Jinnat Aṣḥābī. Mīrza Sulaimān sent reinforcements from Badakhshān; Mīrza Ulūgh Beg came from Qandahār, and Qāsim Husain Sultān came with a band of the servants of 4 Sharūn Tughāi from Qandahār to render help. Mīrzā Kāmrān now begged for peace, and His Majesty agreed,

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1 This is in direct contradiction to the Akbarnāma, as pointed out in a note to the translation of that work. It is stated there, that it was Bāqī Saleh who persuaded Kāmrān to make the sally, and that he was killed by a bullet in the course of it; and Jalāl-ud-dīn Beg, who was one of the Mīrza's confidants, was severely wounded.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, he hurried off to Ghaznīn.

3 Akbar's foster mother. The Akbarnāma mentions various other acts of savage inhumanity perpetrated by Kāmrān, towards the wives and children of men in Humayūn's army.

4 The lith. ed. has Shar Tughāi; but most of the MSS. have Sharūn Tughāi, while one has Sharūm Tughāi. He is called Sarm Taghā in the translation in Elliot, v. The Akbarnāma gives a different list of the reinforcements. It says M. Ulūgh Beg came from Zamin Dāwar, and Qāsim Husain Shābānī from Qilāt, and Khwāja Shārī, who had remained in the Shāh's camp, and Shāh Quli Sultān who was related to Bārām Khān came from Qandahār, and a number came in from Badakhshān.
on condition of his coming to render homage; but Mirza Kāmrān
was afraid of coming in, and intended to flee. As the Amirs of the
Chaghtāi tribes did not like, that Mirza Kāmrān should be seized,
as it was against their interests, they sent a message to him that
His Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī would launch an attack on the fort within
two days, it was not advisable that he should delay any longer.
Mirza Kāmrān was aggrieved in his heart with 3 Bābūs Beg and
Qarācha Beg. He had the three 4 sons of Bābūs Beg, who were of
tender age slain with torture and had them cast down from the walls
of the fort. The people both inside and outside the fort were much
pained by this act of barbarity. He also made Sardār Beg, the
son of Qarācha Beg Khān, stand erect upon the top of the ramparts.
His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī did a great deal to comfort Qarācha
Khān. The latter went to the foot of the fort, and shouted that if
his son was killed in return for it, Mirza Kāmrān and Mirza ʼAskari
would be killed, when the fort should be taken.

Mirza Kāmrān being now despondent of all help 5 made a hole in
the wall of the fort on the side of Khwāja Khizr, and got out at a
place which had been indicated by the Amirs from the outside, and
carried his life out on one foot, (i.e., with great difficulty). His
Majesty sent Hājī Muhammad Khān with a body of men in pursuit.
When Hājī Muhammad Khān came up to him, the Mirza recognising

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1 There are different readings. The lith. edn. and several MSS. have
برد من ملازمت کرس اندیشه مورد بود
ملازمت کرس ملاحظه داشت.

2 The actual words are بیعت گرمی بازار خرید.

3 This name can be read as مایوس, or پالوس Bābūs, or Pālūs,
in the MSS. and in the lith. edn. In the translation in Elliot, v, he is called
Nāsūs. In the Akbarnāma, he is called Bābūs, without the addition of Beg;
from the index he appears to have been a servant of Kāmrān. In the case of
Qarācha Beg, he is also called, Qarācha Khān, and also Qarācha Beg Khān.

4 According to the Akbarnāma, they were respectively of seven, five and
three years of age; but according to Bāyazīd there were two sons only aged
twelve and ten years.

5 The Amirs, according to the Akbarnāma, informed him that he should
get out by the battery of Hasan Qulī Aqā. He accordingly came out by the
Dehli gate, at the place indicated, on the night of Thursday, the 7 Rabīʿ-ul-
Awwal 954 (27th April, 1547), and absconded.

8
him said in the Turki language... i.e. "I had put thy father Bābā Qushqa to death." Háji Muhammad Khān, who was always seeking for disturbances, knowingly turned back.

His Highness, the world-Sháhzádah Akbar Sháh, was honoured with the good fortune of rendering homage; and the ceremonies of thanksgiving were carried out; and many gifts were given to the poor and needy.

When Mirza Kāmrān reached the skirts of the Kábul hills, after escaping from the fort, in a condition of distress and destitution, the Hazārās came upon him, and plundered all the chattels which he had with him. At last, one of them recognising him, sent information to the headman: and the chief men among the retainers of the Mirza were taken to Zuhák and Bāmiān, where Shīr 'Ali', a servant of the Mirza, was with a few men. They halted in that neighbourhood for a week. About a hundred and fifty horsemen now gathered near him, and he turned towards Ghor. Mirza Beg Birlās, the governor of Ghorī with three thousand horsemen and a thousand

1 There are some differences as to what actually happened. The Akbar-nāma says, that "Háji Muhammad and the others let him go out of the glamour and fascination of old and disloyal (?) services as if they had not seen him." Jauhar says, that it was Hindāl who came up with Kāmrān, as he was escaping on a man's back, and that he out of brotherly compassion let him go, and supplied him with a horse. But Nizām-ud-dīn and Bādāoni agree in saying that it was Háji Muhammad Khān, who came up to Kāmrān and had the colloquy in the Turki language. The exact meaning and implication of the Turki words is not at all clear, nor the effect of them on Háji Muhammad Khān. I suppose what Nizām-ud-dīn says means that Háji Muhammad Khān deliberately turned back, because he thought that if he allowed Kāmrān to escape, there was a likelihood of further disturbances, which would probably accrue to his personal advantage. This implication is not so clear from the translation in Elliot, v, which is "Háji Muhammad was always ready for a quarrel, (but) when he heard this he returned; nor is it clear from Bādāoni's words حاجی محمد خان که کلمه سباهی که کلمه نعله بود تغافل نموده برقشت.

2 All the MSS. and the lith. edn. have the lith. edn. have lit. thirty hundred horsemen and one thousand foot soldiers, but these numbers appear to be disproportionate and incorrect. The numbers given in the translation in Elliot, v, are 150 horse and 1,000 foot. No numbers are given in the Akbar-nāma but it is said there that Kāmrān wanted to pass by Ghorī, but he was abused by one of his servants, when he turned back and fought with Mirza Beg Birlās and defeated him.
infantry, fought with him and was defeated; the Mirza obtained possession of his horses and accoutrements, and thus acquired some strength. He then went to Balkh, and had an interview with Pir Muhammad Khan. The latter went in person to Badakhshan to help the Mirza. Ghori and Baqlan now fell into the Mirza’s hands; and soldiers came from all directions to join the Mirza’s service. Pir Muhammad Khan now returned to his own country. Mirza Kâmrân now turned towards Sulaimân Mirza and Ibrâhim Mirza. They were not strong enough to meet him, and retired from Tâliqân towards Kulâb. Mirza Kâmrân’s authority was now established in some parts of Badakhshan.

Qarâcha Khan and other Amirâs, who had rendered valuable services during this time, had become proud, and had expectations from His Majesty Jinnât Ashiânî, which were beyond his power. Among these were the execution of Khwâja Ghâzi, Vazir, and the appointment of Khwâja Qâsim in his place. This request appeared to the auspicious mind of His Majesty to be improper, and he did not give a reply in accordance with it. The Amirâs now conspired together, and at the time of the early morning meal, mounted their horses, and driving before them His Majesty’s herds of horses which were in Khwâja Riwâj, marched towards Badakhshan. At day break, and after the troops had gathered together, His Majesty

1 The words are بابر محمد خان بنفس خود بمداد میرزا بدخشان آمد. The translation in Elliot, v, is “Pir Muhammad Khan followed his own inclination and came to Badakhshan, to the assistance of the Mirza.” The translation appears to me to be incorrect.

2 West of Nârin and south of Qanduz. 3 Beyond the Oxus.

4 The words in several of the MSS. are گله استبان, herds of horses. In the other MSS. and in the lith. edn. the word استبان is omitted. The translation in Elliot, v, has “the royal flocks (galah).” Abul Fazl does not mention either flocks or herds of horses, but says they seduced a large body of men from the path. In Elliot, v, it is said that the noble men mounted their horses at breakfast time. I think this gives a wrong impression of the time. They did so very early, as the context shews, before sunrise.

5 According to the Akbarnâma, Humâyûn was by no means so prompt. When His Majesty heard of this he wished to go off in pursuit, but had to wait for a favourable hour (for starting). He sent off the loyalists as they came up, one after another, and near midday when the auspicious moment had arrived he mounted the horse of victory.
mounted and pursued them. The enemies making rapid marches arrived at Ghurband, and crossing the bridge demolished it. The men who had preceded His Majesty came up to that band (the rebels), and punished them. As night came on, His Majesty returned to Kābul, so that preparations might afterwards be made for a journey to Badakhšān. That band went near Mirza Kāmrān, leaving ¹ Tamar 'Ali Shīghālī in Panjšīr, so that he might send news of His Majesty’s army to them. His Majesty ² resolving to invade Badakhšān sent farmāns to Mirza Sulaimān, and Mirza Ibrāhīm, and Mirza Hindāl. Mirza Ibrāhīm came to the neighbourhood of Panjšīr, by way of fort ³ Pariān; and receiving information of Tamar 'Ali Shīghālī, attacked and slew him; and in the Qarābāgh of Kābul, he had the honour of attending on His Majesty.

At this time Mirza Kāmrān sent Shīr 'Ali in accordance with his own request, to crush Mirza Hindāl. The latter’s troops took ⁴ Shīr 'Ali prisoner. At the time that Mirza Hindāl came to do homage to His Majesty, Shīr 'Ali was brought under custody into the latter’s presence. His Majesty out of his great generosity, treated his offences, as if they did not exist; and conferred Ghori on him. Mirza Kāmrān had gone to Tāliqān leaving Qarācha Khān and the others who had come from Kābul at Kishm. His Majesty Jinnat 'Ashiānī despatched Mirza Hindāl and ⁵ Hājī Muhammad Kuki with a force towards Kishm as an advance guard. Qarācha Khān sent news to Mirza Kāmrān, that Mirza Hindāl had only a small force with him, and the bādshāh (Humāyūn) was far away.

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¹ According to the Akbarnāma he was Qarācha Khān’s Vakīl.
² According to the Akbarnāma (I, p. 523, et seq.), there was considerable hesitation and discussion as to whether Humāyūn should at once march to Badakhšān, or should go to Qandahār, and make preparations there.
³ Pariān is a fort, of which His Majesty Sāhib Qarānī (Taimur) laid the foundation, after he had chastised the Hindus of Katur (Akbarnāma, I, p. 540).
⁴ The Akbarnāma describes the circumstances under which he was taken prisoner (I, pp. 527-8).
⁵ The name is given as Hājī Muhammad Kuki in several MSS. and in the lith. edn. and in the translation in Elliot, v; but one MS. has كک ک Kukah and another Kulābī. The Akbarnāma says that Hājī Muhammad Khān and a number of others should advance as a van-guard and that Mirza Hindāl should head them.
He should advance rapidly, so that they might combine together and defeat Mirza Hindal; and after that they might with ease fight with His Majesty. Mirza Kâmrân came with great rapidity to Kishm, and came up with Mirza Hindal and his army, on the bank of the river of Tâliqân, which they had just crossed. In the first onset they were victorious, and all the equipage of Mirza Hindal and his followers were plundered. His Majesty also arrived on the bank of the river at this time, and there was a little delay in finding out a ford. After crossing the river the van-guard of His Majesty's troops came up with Mirza Kâmrân's followers; and they took Sheikhâm Khwâja Khizri and Ismail Beg Duldai prisoners, and they were brought before His Majesty. Mirza Kâmrân returned with the intention of attacking the van-guard, but when he came up to them, the standards of His Majesty's army struck his eyes; and not having the strength to wait, he fled towards Tâliqân, and all that he had taken as booty and all that he had, was plundered (by His Majesty's troops).

The next day Tâliqân was besieged. Mirza Sulaimân came at

1 According to the Akbarnâma I, 528, note 3, the river is called the Bangi or Bungi, and is a tributary of the Khairabâd river, which again is a tributary of the Oxus. It flows south of Tâliqân.

2 The engagement took place in Jamâdi-ul-Akhir, 955 (May, 1548).

3 According to the Akbarnâma he was the Kalantar or headman of the Khwâja Khizirs. He had deserted with Qarâcha Khân. Humâyûn, according to Jauhar, ordered him to be split into nine strips. He was beaten with the stocks of muskets, etc., but he survived the beating and became Kalantar again, and lived for several years.

4 Unlike the unfortunate Kalantar, he was forgiven at the intercession of Muni'im Khân, and was made over to the latter.

5 The absence of discipline in Humâyûn's army is shown by what took place in respect of the booty. Abul Fazîl says, that a dispute arose among the attendants about the goods, and His Majesty gave order for harral, i.e. that every one should keep what came into his hands, and others had no claim to it. Bâyazîd calls it hîral and says that the result of the order was that some lost Rs. 2,000 and got one back, and that others who had not lost ten rupees got ten thousand.

6 According to the Akbarnâma, besides Mirza Sulaimân, Mirza Ibrâhim and Châkar Khân, son of Wais Qabchâq came to render help, the last named with the men of Kûlûb. It appears also that Humâyûn sent an admonitory rescript to Kâmrân and asked for his submission, but the latter refused to come in.
this time to render service. Mirza Kāmrān prayed for help from the 1Ūzbek. When he had no hope of such help, he was in great distress, and came in by the door of humility, and asked for permission to go to Mecca. His Majesty taking pity on him agreed to his prayer on the condition that he should send the rebellious amirs to the presence. 2Mirza Kāmrān prayed for (the forgiveness of) the offence of Bābüs Beg, and sent the other amirs to do service to His Majesty. They came into the presence covered with a feeling of shame and self-abasement. 3His Majesty pardoned their offences a second time. The Mirza came out of the fort and went a distance of two farsukhs; and as he had not imagined, that His Majesty, although he had the power (to destroy him) would suffer him to remain in his own condition (i.e. in safety), he became extremely ashamed that he had been treated with such kindness, and determining to come and render service to His Majesty, he came back.

When this was brought to His Majesty's notice, he became extremely happy and sent the 4Mirzas to meet and welcome him; and when he met him, shewed him very great kindness, and the paraphernalia of Mirza Kāmrān's power were arranged a second time. There was a halt of three days at that place and great feasts and festivities were arranged. After a few days, the province of 5Kūlāb was fixed

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1 i.e. Pir Muhammad Khān Uzbek.
2 All the MSS. and the lith. edn. have میرزا کامران گنابابوس بنگر دارخواست نمود. The word عفر may be inserted before گنابابوس. The translation in Elliot, v, is "Kāmrān begged forgiveness for Mānūs Beg," Mānūs Beg being the name, as we have seen before, which he gives to Bābüs Beg. It appears from the Akbarnāma that Kāmrān prayed that Bābüs Beg should be allowed to go to Mecca with him, "as he is an old servant, and I want to atone to him in this journey for what I have done to him."
3 The Akbarnāma says, they came with weapons hanging from their necks. Humāyūn ordered these to be removed and treated them with kindness and consideration.
4 i.e. Mirza 'Askari and Mirza Hindāl.
5 In the Akbarnāma, it is called Khatlān which is commonly known as Kūlāb. Qaratīgin was given to 'Askari. He had to go with Kāmrān. Khatlān and Qaratīgin are remote mountainous tracts north of the Oxus. That is why they were conferred on Kāmrān and 'Askari. Kāmrān was not satisfied, but as his offences had been pardoned, he raised no objection.
as Mirza Kāmrān’s sief. Mirza Sulaimān and Mirza Ibrāhīm remained in Kishm. The great camp then turned toward Kābul; and in the beginning of winter they arrived there; and the soldiers were ordered to busy themselves with the strengthening of the army.

At the end of that 1 year, His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī started from Kābul with the object of conquering 2 Balkh and a messenger was sent to Kūlāb to summon Mirza Kāmrān and Mirza ‘Askari. When his Majesty arrived in Badakhshān, 3 Mirza Hindāl and Mirza Sulaimān came to wait upon him; and Mirza Ibrāhīm, in accordance with the prayer of Mirza Sulaimān, remained at Kishm. Mirza Kāmrān and Mirza ‘Askari again shewed hostility; and did not come to wait on His Majesty. The latter by successive (rapid) marches arrived at the foot of the fort of Aibak and the 4 Atāliq of Pir Muhammad Khān, the ruler of Balkh with a number of trustworthy amirs shut themselves up in the fort. His Majesty besieged it, and the Uzbek in great distress surrendered it; and came out praying for quarter.

As Mirza Kāmrān had not come in, the amirs came together, and held a consultation, and said "‘God forbid that the army should march towards Balkh, and Mirza Kāmrān should make an attempt on Kābul.'" His Majesty said that as the expedition had been decided upon they should place their trust in God, and advance. He accordingly put the foot of good fortune in the stirrup and marched towards Balkh. But the amirs and most of the soldiers were anxious in their minds, owing to Mirzā Kāmrān's not coming in. When they

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1 786 A.H. (1549 A.D.).
2 According to Ferishtāh Bairām Khān had an old quarrel with the Uzbeks, and urged on this expedition.
3 There are considerable differences as to the names of the Mirzas who came, in the MSS. and in the lith. edn. Two MSS. have Mirza Sulaimān and Mirza Hindāl and Mirza Ibrāhīm; others omit one or other of them. In the translation in Elliot, v, the names are those of Mirza Ibrāhīm and Mirza Hindāl. The lith. edn. has also these names, but it appears from the next sentence that Mirza Ibrāhīm remained at Kishm.
4 Atāliq means guardian, and that is the word used in the Akbarnāma, but it is hardly the right word, as Pir Muhammad Khān was not a minor or otherwise incapable of attending to his own affairs. The name of the Atāliq was Khwāja Bāgh or Khwāja Māq. It appears that he was sent with a number of officers to defend the fort. They arrived just before Humāyūn, and had time only to secure themselves in the fort.
arrived in the neighbourhood of Balkh, Shāh Muhammad Sultān with three thousand horsemen arrived, just when the imperial army halted; and a body of men started to attack him, and there was a great battle. Kābuli brother of Muhammad Qāsim Khān Mauji was killed in this engagement, and one of the chief men among the Uzbeks was taken prisoner. The next day Pir Muhammad Khān came out of the city; and Abd-ul-'Aziz Khān son of Ubaid Khān, and the Sultān of Hisār also came to his aid. After midday the two armies met together and a battle began. His Majesty was fully armed and Mirza Sulaimān and Mirza Hindāl and Hājī Muhammad Sultān defeated the van-guard of the enemy, and compelled them to fly to the city. Pir Muhammad Khān and his companions also turned back and entered Balkh. At the time of sunset, the Chaghātāi army, which had reached the neighbourhood of the city, came back. As most of the Chaghātāi Amirs were, on account of Mirza Kāmrān’s not coming in, looking with longing hearts towards Kābul, and their families and children (who were there), they assembled together and represented to His Majesty, during the night, on the morning following which Balkh would have come into their possession, that it would not be advisable to cross the canal of Balkh. The better counsel would be that we should march towards Darra-Gaz, and fix upon a strong position for the camp. In a

1 He is called Muhammad Kāsim Khān Fauji in the translation in Elliot, v.

2 There are two different readings in the MSS. and the lith. edn. I prefer and have adopted the former. His name, according to the Akbarnāma was Tikīn Ughlān.

3 There are some differences in the readings, but they all mean very much the same thing. All the MSS. and the lith. edn. have سلطان حصار, but the translation in Elliot, v., has سلطان حصار Sultān of Hisār (sic.), though according to a note in it, one of the MSS. used by the translator, also has سلطان. The Akbarnāma, however, says distinctly, that ‘Abdul ‘Aziz Khān was in the centre of the Uzbek army, Pir Muhammad Khān on the right, and Sultān-Hisār on the left. I have therefore adopted سلطان.

4 According to the Akbarnāma, this and the resolution not to attack Balkh were against Humāyūn’s own opinion, and the men, who advised the return, were actuated either by treachery or fear.

5 It is called Daragaz here in the Akbarnāma, but elsewhere, vol. I, p. 218, it is called Dara-Gaz and it is explained in a footnote in that page, that
short time 1 the men of Balkh and Hisar would come and do homage," and they urged this with such vehemence, that His Majesty 2 was compelled, against his wishes to start (in that direction).

As Darra Gaz was in the direction of Kabul, friends as well as foes who did not know anything about the conference, imagined that it was a retreat, and the Uzbeks became emboldened and started in pursuit, and Mirza Sulaiman and Husain Quli Sultan, the seal-bearer, who were engaged in protecting the rear of the army, engaged the van-guard of the Uzbeks and were defeated; and the soldiers who were anxious to return to Kabul, each started in the direction which he wished; and further control was beyond (His Majesty’s) power. About 3 thirty thousand of the enemies came up. In this battle 4 His Majesty in his own elegant person attacked the enemy; and unhorsed a man who was in front of them all, with a wound of his spear, and by the strength of his own arm he came out of that post. Mirza Hindal and Tardi Beg Khan, and Mun’im Beg Khan and a number of other amirs came out, fighting, into safety. Signs of bravery were also displayed in this battle by 5 Sháh Badagha Khan and Taulak Khan Quchin.

the name, according to Erskine, means "the valley of Gaz or Manna, which lies on the Dehas or Balkháb, south of Balkh;" while according to Sir H. Rawlinson the name means "the valley of the Tamarisk." It is called Darra Gaz in the translation in Elliot, v, as I have also called it.

1 The Akbarnâma says that it was thought if they moved their camp to Darra Gaz, the Aimaq and other soldiers would join them, and they would also get correct information about Kâmrân. They urged that if they finally determined to return to Kabul, it was not proper that they should now trouble themselves about Balkh. They might come back later, and take Balkh and the whole of Transoxiana.

2 There are variations in the readings. Two of the MSS. have نایگار کرک ورمسند; other MSS. have بارگی کرک. The lith. edn. has نایگار کرک. In the translation in Elliot, v, the number is given as "about a thousand of the enemy." The Akbarnâma does not give any number.

3 According to the Akbarnâma, Humayun who was riding a golden or dun-coloured horse was wounded by an arrow and fell from his horse. Haidar Muhammad Akhta presented him with his own horse and he was brought to a place of safety.

5 According to the Akbarnâma, he and others were taken prisoner by the
His Majesty arrived in safety in Kabul and he 2 passed the remainder of the year there.

Mirza Kāmrān had remained in Kūlāb. 8 Chākar ‘Ali Beg Kūlābī became hostile to him and with a large army raided the neighbourhood of Kūlāb. Mirza Kāmrān sent Mirza ‘Askari to fight with him. The latter, however, sustained a defeat; and going a second time by order of his brother (i.e. Kāmrān) to fight with him, returned in the same way as before. Mirza Sulaimān and Mirza Ibrāhīm marched against him from Kishm and Qandūz; and Mirza Kāmrān being unable to meet them came near Rūstāq. A body of Uzbeks at this time attacked him, and carried off most of his horses. 4 Mirza Uzbeks, but they were released and sent back when Humāyūn sent back the Atāliq and other prisoners taken at Aibak.

1 The Akbarnāma gives the different stages of the journey. Humāyūn and his companions at first lost their way, but joined the right path at the top of the pass of the Four Springs; and then came on, by (hurband and Khwāja Siyārān and Qarābāgh, to Ma’mūra, where the young prince Akbar went and met him.

2 In arranging “his kingdom and . . . . . . in the conduct of things spiritual and temporal”—Akbar nāma.

3 According to the Akbar nāma, it was Kāmrān who behaved badly towards Chākar Beg and drove him out of Kūlāb. It appears also, that a great many things happened before Chākar Beg attacked Kūlāb. Kāmrān left ‘Askari at Kūlāb and went off to fight M. Sulaimān. The latter retired from Tāliqān to Qil'a Zafar; and Kāmrān advancing towards that place, he and M. Ibrāhīm retired to the defiles of Badakhshān. Kāmrān then attacked Hindāl and laid siege to Qandūz. A large body of Uzbeks joined him, but Hindāl managed to separate them from him, by allowing a forged letter purporting to be written by Kāmrān to fall into their hands. It was after they had withdrawn from the siege of Qandūz, that news came, that Chākar Beg was besieging Kūlāb and had defeated ‘Askari. After Kāmrān had compelled Chākar Beg to retire, he and ‘Askari went off to put down Sulaimān. When they halted at Rūstāq a large body of Uzbeks attacked them, and carried off their horses and baggage. Mirzas Hindāl and Sulaimān wanted to take advantage of this favourable opportunity, and Kāmrān not thinking it safe to remain in Badakhshān went off to Khost, in order that he might, by way of Zuhāk and Bāmiān, reach the Hazāra country.

4 The Akbar nāma says, that Kāmrān sent a letter to Humāyūn telling him that he was coming to apologise for his past offences and to make his submission. Humāyūn believed him, but he was persuaded by those who were loyal to him to advance with an army to meet Kāmrān. He advanced
Kāmrān, in great distress, wished to get into the Hazāra country, by way of Zūhāk and Bāmiān.

When his Majesty became aware of these things, he sent a large body of amirs and soldiers to Zūhāk and Bāmiān, in order to guard that country. Qarācha Khān and Qāsim Husain Sultān, and a member of other treacherous amirs, who were in the service of his Majesty, sent a messenger to Mirza Kāmrān, (to suggest) that he should come by way of Qibchāq, so that when the battle took place, they would all come to his service. When Mirza Kāmrān appeared, Qarācha Khān and his friends throwing the dust of disloyalty on their heads, separated from His Majesty, and joining Mirza Kāmrān, prepared for battle. Although only a small number of men remained with His Majesty, he placed his feet of firmness, on account of his splendid bravery, and a great battle occurred. ¹ Pir Muhammad Akhtabegi, and Ahmad, son of Mirza Qulī, were slain in this battle. Mirza Qulī was wounded and fell off his horse. His Majesty in his own person exerted himself to such an extent, that he received a sabre-wound on his head, and the horse he was riding was also wounded. He kept the enemies at a distance from him, by shooting arrows, and getting out in safety went away towards Zūhāq and Bāmiān. A body of men who had gone off by that route joined him. Mirza Kāmrān took possession of Kābul a second time.

His Majesty, with ² Hāji Muhammad Khān and a number of others who were with him, went towards Badakhshān. He sent Shāh Badāgh and Tūlak Qūchin and Majnūn Qāqshāl and a number of others, who were altogether ten in number, to Kābul ³ to collect

in that direction in the middle of 957 (June-July, 1550). Qarācha Khān and his friends went on intriguing with Kāmrān, and they persuaded Humāyūn to break up his army into small bodies in the valley of Qibchāq. Here Kāmrān, in accordance with information they secretly sent to him, met him and a battle took place.

¹ He is called Pir Muhammad Akhtā in the Akbarnāma. Mirza Qulī is called Imām Qulī by Bāyazīd, who also says that he and his son, who was also killed, both belonged to the bodyguard. The son is called Dost Muhammad in the Akbarnāma.

² Four names of the men, who accompanied Humāyūn, are given in the Akbarnāma, but that of Hāji Muhammad Khān is not among them.

³ In the translation in Elliot, v, these men are said to have been sent
information (بخاری)، but none of them returned, to do him service, except Tūlak Qūchīn. His Majesty was surprised at the treachery of his servants, and halted in the neighbourhood of 1 Andarāb. When Sulaimān Mīrzā, and Ibrāhīm Mīrzā and Mīrzā Hindāl received information of his arrival, they came with their troops to attend on him. After 2 forty days His Majesty turned towards Kābul. Between 3 'Aqba and Ushtargrām, Mīrzā Kāmrān and Qarācha Khalīn with the army of Kābul came and confronted him, and the two armies were arrayed for battle. At this time Khwāja 'Abd-us-Samad Mansūr fled from Kāmrān’s army, and came into
to reconnoitre in the direction of Kābul; but in the translation of the Akbarnāma by Beveridge, they are said to have been sent towards Kābul to serve as a rearguard and also to keep a look-out.

1 The Akbarnāma gives the names of the various stations on the journey to Andarāb; Yekka Aulang and Kharmad; then crossing the river Bangi Humāyūn reached the village of Auliya Khanjān, where Mīrzā Hindāl joined him. He then encamped at Andarāb, where Sulaimān and Ibrāhīm also joined him. The Akbarnāma also says that there was considerable discussion, as to the course Humāyūn was to pursue. Hāji Muhammad Khalīn proposed a march to Qandahār, others proposed a direct march on Kābul, but Humāyūn determined to march to Badakhshān.

2 It is not clear what Humāyūn did during this interval. The Akbarnāma only says that Humāyūn proposed that his followers should take an oath that they would accompany him with one heart and will. Hāji Muhammad Khalīn said, if they were to take an oath, he should also take an oath, that he would listen to, and carry into effect what they should represent to him. Hindāl protested against this, but Humāyūn was willing to take the oath. So they made confirmatory oaths and agreements. On the other hand Kāmrān was arranging his affairs, and organising his army. He gave the fief of Jūl Shāhī (now known as Jalalābād) to 'Askari, Ghaznī to Qarācha Khān, and Ghurband to Yāsīn Daulat. He imprisoned Khwāja Sultan 'Ali, Humāyūn’s diwān; and then after collecting soldiers and Zamīndārs from the Hāzāra and others, set out with a full equipment against Humāyūn.

3 There are some variations in the readings. The lith. edn. has در عقبه ما بين انهرم; two MSS. have در ما بين عقبه اشير غرام while one has اسمرام for اسمرام and another has عقبه عرفه for عقبه عرفه. In the translation in Elliot, v, the sentence is, “In the mountains he was met by Mīrzā Kāmrān, Karācha Khān and the forces of Kābul” but in the Akbarnāma we find that “when the grand army came near Ushtar Grām.” According to the Akbarnāma, there was a good deal of negotiation before the battle began, but were broken off by the obstinacy of Qarācha Khān.
His Majesty's service; and received much favour. Kāmrān Mirza, being powerless now, was routed, and fled in great distress to the foot of the hill of 1Mandrūd. The base ungrateful (harām namak) Qarācha Khān was seized, when he was in flight; and a man was bringing him to His Majesty; but on the way Qambar ‘Ali 2Sahārī, whose brother had been put to death by his order in Qandahār, met him; and knowing it to be a great opportunity, slew him. In this battle Mirza ‘Askārī fell into the hands of His Majesty's soldiers. His Majesty triumphant, and victorious, entered Kābul, and a year was spent there in peace and quietness.

Another time, a body of troops seeking adventure, fled and went to Mirza Kāmrān. About 3 one thousand five hundred horsemen collected near him; and Ḥājī Muhammad Khan went off to Ghaznīn, without obtaining His Majesty's permission. The latter was therefore compelled to march towards the Lamghānāt, in order to crush Mirza Kāmrān. He being unable to meet them fled towards Sindh with the help of the 4Afghāns of the Mahmand Khalil, and Dāudzai

1 The name in several MSS. is مندراو, Mandrawar. The lith. edn. has مندور. In Elliot, v, the name is given as Mandrūd; and it is said in a note, "by the pass of Bābdāj towards the Afghān country. Erskine, vol. ii, p. 393." In Beveridge's Akbarnāma "Kāmrān is said to have fled to Afghanistan (i.e. the country to the east of Kābul by the pass of Bādpāj (the windy pass))." It appears however further on, that he was plundered by the Afghāns, and disguising himself as a Qalandar, he went to Malik Muhammad of Mandraur, one of the leading men of the Lamghānāt.

2 The lith. edn., the translation in Elliot, v, and one MS. call him Bahārī but other MSS. and the Akbarnāma have Sahārī. In a note in Beveridge's Akbarnāma, it is said that the text has Sahārī, but there is the variant Bahārī, and this is the word in Nizām-ud-din. Sahārī however appears to be right. There was a Sarkār of that name in the Agra division.

3 The number is given as 15,000 in Elliot, v, which appears to be incorrect.

4 In Elliot, v, the translation is "in concert with the Afghāns of Mahmand, the Khail of Dāudzai and the chiefs of Lamghān," the word خليل being read as خیل, as in fact it is in the lith. edn.; but all the MSS. and the Akbarnāma has خليل. It appears from the Akbarnāma, that about this time, Humāyūn sent "Khwāja Jalāl-ud-din Mahmūd and the chaste Bibi Fātimā," to Badakhshān to ask for the hand of Kānām, Mirzā Sulaimān's daughter, for himself! Abul Fazi says that the envoys were received by Sulaimān with distinction; and nothing was neglected that could do them honour, but Bāyazīd tells a different
tribes, and the Maliks of the Lamghān country. His Majesty occupied himself for a considerable time in hunting in the Lamghān country; and then returned to Kābul. Mirza Kāmrān came again among the Afghāns; and his Majesty again marched to put him down. A farmān was sent to Bairām Khān, the governor of Qandahār, that he should by all means come to Ghaznīn, and seize Hāji Muhammad Khān. The latter sent a messenger to Mirza Kāmrān (to say) that he should come to Ghaznīn, “as this slave was his obedient servant and the province of Ghaznīn belonged to him.” Mirza Kāmrān then started from Peshāwar for Ghaznīn by way of Bangash and Gurdez. But before he could arrive, Bairām Khān had reached Ghaznīn. Hāji Muhammad Khān had therefore to go to him, and in company with him to come to Kābul. Mirza Kāmrān heard the news of Hāji Muhammad Khān’s departure for Kābul, and returned to Peshawar. His Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī then returned to Kābul from the Lamghān country. But a few days before he arrived in Kābul, Hāji Muhammad Khān fled from Kābul and went to Ghaznīn, and His Majesty sent Bairām Khān from Kābul with a number of Amirs, in order to crush him. Hāji Muhammad Khān came a second time with Bairām Khān to the court, and was treated with favour.

1 Khwāja Jalāl-ud-dīn Mahmūd took Mirza ‘Askari to Badakhshān in accordance with orders, and made him over to Mirza Sulaimān, so that the latter might send him to Mecca, by way of Balkh. He was sent to that place; and the days of his life came to an end in the course of this journey, in the country of Rūm (Turkey).

story, about their treatment by Sulaimān’s wife, Khurram Begam. The envoys were sent back with letters full of apology and submission, but they were told, that the marriage would take place after the return of Humāyūn’s begam and nobles, and after his daughter should become older. Mirza ‘Askari was sent with Jalāl-ud-dīn to Sulaimān with an order to the latter, that he should be sent to the Hijāz by way of Balkh. He set off on the long journey, and died between Syria and Mecca in the year 965 A.H. Ferishtah gives 961 as the year of his death. If 965 is the correct date ‘Askari survived all his brothers.

1 See the latter part of the preceding note. Nizām-ud-dīn does not mention the principal object of Jalāl-ud-dīn’s embassy. The translation of this passage in Elliot, v, pp. 233–4 appears to be incorrect. It is said there that Mirza
The 1 Afghāns, keeping Mirza Kāmrān among themselves, tried to collect troops. His Majesty was therefore obliged, again to take measures for crushing him. Hājī Muhammad with his brother was put to death during this 2 expedition for their numerous crimes. On this occasion Mirza Kāmrān in concert with the Afghāns made 3 a surprise night attack on His Majesty’s camp; and Mirza Hindāl attained to martyrdom, in the course of the night; seek the 4 date of his martyrdom from Shabkhān. Mirza Kāmrān returned discomfited without achieving anything. The servants and paraphernalia of Mirza Hindāl were conferred by His Majesty on the world-Shāhzāda Jalāl-ud-dīn Muhammad Akbar Mirza; and Ghaznīn and its dependencies were fixed as his fief.

The Afghāns could not protect Mirza Kāmrān after His Majesty had marched forward to attack them. He therefore became hopeless of help from all; and fled to Hindustan and went to Salīm Khān Afghān. All his family and adherents were pillaged by the Afghāns. His Majesty went back to Kābul. After a few days, in the course of which the soldiers had some rest, 5 he marched into Hindustan by

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1 Askarī, under the orders of Khuwaja Jalāl-ud-dīn Mahmūd, had been carried to Badakhshān, etc.

2 That is, the tribes living in the country to the east of Kābul.

3 For details of the incidents which occurred in the course of this expedition and the trial and execution of Hājī Muhammad and his brother Shāh Muhammad see Beveridge’s Abkarnāma, vol. I, p. 576 et seq.

4 According to the Abkarnāma, there were two night attacks; one, on the advance-guard under Haidar Muhammad Ākhtābegī, on the bank of the Sīh Āh, which is between the Surkhāb and Gandāmak. Haidar Muhammad made a gallant fight, and though many things were plundered, the Mirza failed, and had to return disconcerted. The other, in the course of which Hindāl was slain, took place on the night of Sunday, 21st Zilqāda, 958 (20th November, 1551).

5 Some of the MSS. do not give the chronogram. One has تاریخ شهادت و تاريخ شهادت از شهیخ بطلب. The lith. edn. has و تاريخ شهادت بطلب. In the translation in Elliot, v, the passage is “the date of his death is found in the word, Shāhādat ash ba talab Shud.” It appears from the Abkarnāma that the chronogram is the word Shabkhān, which according to abjad comes to 952 (1551). The translation in Elliot, v, is incorrect.

5 The march from Kābul is said by Badāni to have commenced in Zihijjah 981 and the date of the crossing of the Indus is given in the translation of the Tabaqāt in Elliot, v. as 5th Safar 982 (29th December, 1554).
way of Bangash and Gurdez. All the turbulent people of those parts received condign punishment. His Majesty crossed the river Indus between Dinkot and Nilāb. Mirza Kāmrān, being pained in his heart by the bad treatment he had received at the hands of Sālim Khān, the ruler of Hindustan, had fled to the hilly country of 1Sivālik; and with great exertions brought himself to the country of Sultān Ādam Gakkhar. The latter, keeping him under guard, sent a representation of the fact to the court. His Majesty conferred favours on him, and sent an order to him, for bringing the Mirza. 2Mun‘īm Khān went to the abode of Sultān Ādam, and brought 3Mirza Kāmrān to render homage to His Majesty, in the neighbourhood of Parhāla. His Majesty again acting on the saying, “Pardon is the power of the most powerful,” from his great natural generosity excused all Mirza Kāmrān’s offences. But the troops and the Amirs and tribemen of the Chaghtāi, who had suffered various kinds of distress and tribulation on account of the hostility of Mirza Kāmrān, combined together and came to His Majesty, (and represented that) the permanence of the honour and the credit of their families and of the Chaghtāi clans was bound up in the death of Mirza Kāmrān; for the breaking of agreements by the latter had been repeatedly seen by everybody. Therefore His Majesty was forced to give his consent to blinding him; 'Ali Dost Bārbegi and Saiyyad Muḥammad Pakna and Ghulām 'Ali Shash-angusht deprived the eyes of the Mirza of their sight, with

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1 All the MSS. have Sivālik, but the lith. edn. and the translation in Elliot, v, have Siālkot. I cannot find either Sivālik or Siālkot, in this connection, in any other history.

2 There is a slight variation here. All the MSS. except one have منعم خان بمنزل سلطان ادم رفته میرزا کامران را در نواحی میرزا کامران but the remaining MS. and the lith. edn. have the word بانفاق between رفته and رفته کامران.

3 The Akbarnāma says that Humāyūn was very unwilling that Kāmrān should be executed, but his officers who had witnessed the various bloodshed and strife caused by this insolent shedder of blood were again firm in their request; they took legal opinions which were attested by law officers, and they brought a paper signed by the great of realm and religion, and laid it before His Majesty. These documents, His Majesty sent to M. Kāmrān, who having read the record of his deeds, and the punishment (proposed), returned this message, that those who to-day had put their seals for his death, were the men who had brought him to this pass.
a lancet. The date of this occurrence has been found in the word, nishhtar (a lancet). After this event, Mirzâ Kâmrân having obtained permission to go on a pilgrimage to the Hijâz, started on the journey with all the necessaries for it, according to his wishes. He arrived at Mecca; and there he made over the deposit of life (to the Giver).

His Majesty arrived at the foot of the fort of Rhotas, and determined to conquer Kashmir. At this time, it was brought to his notice, that (there was) a Zamindâr of the name of Birânâ in the hilly country, who on account of the strength of his position, had not up to that time submitted to any of the Sultân. "God forbid that he should guard (shut up) the way of coming out, and we should not obtain possession of Kashmir; and our position would also become difficult." His Majesty on account of his high spirit did not pay any attention to these words, and started. At this time the news of the approach of Salim Khân Afghan from the direction of Hindustân to the Punjab came, and became the cause of confusion in the army. At the time of starting (on the expedition to Kashmir) the Amirs and the soldiers, who had not been willing to go to Kashmir, at once started towards Kâbul. When His Majesty came to know that no one was willing to go on this expedition, he returned towards Kâbul. He crossed the

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1 This sentence occurs only in the lith. edn. and in one MS. but not in the other MSS. In the translation in Elliot, v., it has been incorrectly translated. The date of this event has been anticipated a little, "the word نشتر (lancet) having been read as بیشتر (before), as indeed it is printed in the lith. edn. According to the Akbarnâma, the chronogram was the work of Khwâja Muhammad Mûman of Farânkûd (a village near Samarqand). Nishhtar by the rule of abjad comes to 960, Kâmrân having been blinded at the end of that year (Nov.-Dec. 1553).

2 Four years after, in 964 A.H. 5th October 1557 A.D. See Erskine, vol. II, p. 419. In Beveridge's Akbarnâma, the date is given as 11th Zilhihjah 964.

3 He does not appear to be mentioned in any other history. The Akbarnâma only says his officers said, "Perhaps the Kashmiri affair will be a long one, and if so, and the black-hearted Afghâns secure the passes, what will be the end of it?"

4 The Akbarnâma says that when Humâyûn was encamped on the Indus, Kâmrân asked for and obtained permission to go to Mecca.
river Indus, and ordered the building of the Fort of ¹ Bikrām. All the soldiers, by very great exertions, completed the work within a short time. ² Iskandar Khan Uzbek was appointed to have charge of the Fort.

His Majesty then came to Kābul, and the World-prince Jalāl-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Mirza was sent to Ghaznīn; and Khwāja Jalāl-ud-din Mahmūd and a number of other nobles, were sent there with the victorious stirrups. After a time the news of the death of Salīm Khān, and of dissensions among the Afghāns came from Hindustān. As malicious persons had brought to His Majesty's notice, that Bairām Khan had hostile intentions, His Majesty started on an expedition to Qandahār. Bairām Khān came to welcome him, and performed the rites of sincerity and loyalty. At the time of return, Mun‘īm Khān was nominated for the government of Qandahār. He however pointed out, that as the invasion of Hindustan was in the (imperial) mind, a change among the governors would be the cause of dissension among the soldiery. It would be more befitting the prosperity of the state, if action should be taken after the conquest of Hindustān, as it should then appear to be best. So the government of Qandahār remained in charge of Bairām Khān; and Zamindāwar became the fief of Bahādur Khān, brother of 'Ali Quli Khān Sistānī.

The great camp now returned to Kābul, and engaged in preparations for the invasion of Hindustān. It so happened that His Majesty rode out one day for seeing the scenery and hunting. He said that as the expedition to India, was in his mind, at the time, the name of the three men who may come into sight should be asked, and should be treated as an ³ augury of the result.

¹ Bikrām was the old name of Peshāwar. The fort was not built, but only rebuilt; the Akbarnāma says the evil Afghāns had destroyed it.

² He is called Iskandar Khān in the lith. edn. and in most of the MSS. but he is called Sikandar Khān Uzbek in both the Akbarnāma and in the translation of the Tabaqāt in Elliot, v. The Akbarnāma says, that the Afghāns made a great attack on the fort, but Sikandar Khān defended it manfully, and they were repulsed.

³ As has been pointed out in a note on p. 236 of Elliot v, the same story was told by Khondamīr, who died twenty years before this. See Elliot, v, p. 118.
The first man whom they met, they asked his name. He said “my name is Daulat Khwāja.” His Majesty took this to be good news; and when they went a little further on the way, a second villager came up; they asked his name. He said his name was Murād Khwāja. His Majesty said how nice it would be, if the name of the third man should be Sa’adat Khwāja. When they went a little further on the way, a man appeared in view. He said his name was Sa’adat Khwāja. All of them were much astonished at this wonderful occurrence, and became very hopeful about the conquest of Hindustan.

In the mouth of Zi-l-hijjah 961 (November 1554) His Majesty placed the foot of good fortune in the stirrup of prosperity, and commenced the conquest of Hindustan. When he halted at Peshāwar1 Bairām Khān, the governor of Qandahār, arrived to render service in compliance with orders. The august standards then passed over the river Indus. Bairām Khān and Khizr Khwāja Khān and Tardi Beg Khān and Iskandar Sultān, and a number of other Amirs went forward as an advance guard. Tātār Khān Kāshi who was the governor of Rhotas fled, as he had not the courage to remain in the fort, in spite of its being a place of great strength. Ādam Gakkhar, although he had formerly done some service, owing to his misfortune, did not come to render homage. His Majesty now turned to Lahore, by successive marches, and the Afghāns, who were there, having received intelligence of the auspicious army fled. Couplet.

1 It appears from the Akbarnāma, that Bairām Khān came from Kabul, where he had remained for settling some royal matters, and for arranging his equipment. It appears also, that Humāyūn went from Jalālābād down the river on a raft, and encamped at Bīkrām (Peshawar) in the end of Muharram 962 (near the end of December, 1554). Bairām Khān arrived on the 5th Safar (31st Dec., 1554) and he is said to have brought the news of the flight of Tātār Khān Kāshi (?). The Akbarnāma says, that while Humāyūn himself marched towards Lahore, he sent a troop under Bairām Khān, Tardi Beg Khān and others against Nasīb Khān Panj-bhuīya, who was stationed at Harhāna (Harīāna). The nobles of that country however came forward to welcome them; but Nasīb Khān himself made a small resistance, and then fled. Another troop was sent against Shahbāz Khān, who had collected a number of Afghāns in Dībālpūr. There was a sharp action, and the Afghāns were defeated. This last expedition is also mentioned in the text.
The auspicious standard, victorious, was yet afar.
When everywhere the noise of victory arose.

His Majesty entered the city of Lahore without any contest; and the nobles belonging to the advance guard started towards Jâlandhar and Sarhind; and the parganas of the Punjab and Sarhind and Hisâr all came into the possession of the Amir of the Chaâhtâi tribes without any battle.

At this time a body of Afghâns, under the leadership of Shahbâz Khân and Nasir Khân Afghân were collected together in Dibâlpûr. His Majesty, on receiving information of this, sent Mir Abul Ma‘âli, and ‘Ali Qulî Sistâni to crush them. A battle took place and the Afghâns were defeated and their property, and families and retainers were seized and plundered. Iskandur Afghân, who was in possession of Dehli, sent an army of thirty thousand men under the command of Tâtâr Khân and Haibat Khân to defeat the Amîrs who were in Sarhind. The Chaâhtâi Amîrs, assembled at Jâlandhar, determined to give battle, in spite of the fact that the enemy were in large numbers, and they were few; and marching forward they crossed the 2 Satlej. The Afghân army came to know of their having done so, at the end of the day; and advanced to give battle. The Chaâhtâi Amîrs also set their hearts on a battle, in spite of the strength of the enemy. 3 The two armies met together at the time

1 This name is written as Habîb Khân and Haibat Khân in the MSS. and in the lith. edn.

2 The Akbarnâma mentions several instances of discussions among Humâyûn’s nobles. The crossing of the Satlej at Mâchiwâra was the subject of one of these. Tardi Muhammad (Tardi Beg ?) Khân and many other officers thought, that they should not cross the river then, but wait till the end of the rains, but others at once proceeded to do so, and those who had wanted to wait had also to do so.

3 The Akbarnâma says, that the battle took place at Bijana (?) but a note shows that the translator could not make out what and where Bijana was. The translation of the passage, about the battle in Elliot, v, appears to me to be incorrect. It is said there, that the Afghâns began the battle with their archers, but as it was getting dark the arrows took little effect on the Mughals, but the Afghâns, being greatly annoyed by the fire (atashi), threw themselves into a neighbouring village. All the MSS. and the Lith. edn. and Akbarnâma say, that it was the Mughals who were shooting their arrows, and
of sunset, and the battle having commenced, the Mughals began to discharge their arrows. Owing however to the darkness of the night, the Mughal archers could not be seen. The Afghāns, owing to extreme distress, threw fire into a village which was near. As most houses in Indian villages are thatched with grass, the fire burst into flames, the battle became more visible with the light, and the archers, having come forth by the light of the conflagration, were able to do their work with calmness and composure. Couplet

Those who the snare did lay, were caught in it themselves,
Those who the well did dig, into it they fell themselves.

The enemy, who in the illumination caused by the fire, became (easy) aim for the arrows, had no strength left, and fled and there was a great 1 victory, and elephants and horses and much equipage came into the possession of the Mughal army.

When the glad news of the victory reached Lahore. His Majesty became very happy, and conferred many favours on the Amirs, and the whole of the Panjāb and Sarhind and Hisār Firoza came into his possession, and some of the parganas of Dehli also came into the possession of the Mughals. When Sikandar Afghān received the news of the defeat of his army, (he sent) eighty thousand horsemen and elephants of mountainous size, and many batteries to revenge it, and they arrived at Sarhind; and dug a trench and erected fortifications round the camp. The Amirs of the Chaghātāi clans strengthened the fortifications of Sarhind, and performed feats of bravery, as far as was possible for them. They sent petitions to Lahore, and begged for the victorious advent of His Majesty. 2 The splendid standards then started for Sarhind

not the Afghāns; and it is not clear from the account in Elliot, v, what the fire was and where it came from.

1 The Akbarnāma also says, that Humāyūn heard of the advance of the Afghāns, and knew that he could not possibly arrive at the battle-field in time, he offered prayers for a victory; and when the report of the battle arrived, it was found that the victory had been gained, on the very day that Humāyūn had prayed for it.

2 The Akbarnāma says, that Humāyūn was suffering from colic at the time, so he sent Akbar, but as he recovered quickly he joined the prince before the latter had gone far from Lahore, leaving certain officers there to carry on the government. They arrived at Sarhind on the 7th Rajab, 29th May, 1555.
accompanied with triumph and victory. When they approached near, the Amīrs of the advance guard went forward to welcome them, and to render homage. The army was now arrayed in line of battle, and with great spirit and courage they confronted the enemy, who were four times their number. After some days, in the course of which active and brave warriors from both sides had performed deeds of valour, one day, when it was the turn of the world-prince Jalāl-ud-dīn Muhammad Akbar Mirza to command the advance guard, a regular drawn battle took place. From one side Bairām Khān, Khān-Khānān and from another side Sikandar Khān and Abdullah Khān Uzbek and Shāh Ab-ul-maʿālī and 'Ali Quli Khān and Bahādur Khān launched attacks on the enemy, and every one of the Khāns gave instances of such bravery and valour, as was beyond human power; and the Divine kindness helping the warriors of the army, the Afghān army which was nearly one hundred thousand in number was defeated by a few men. Sikandar having fled, the victorious army pursued the enemy and slew a large number of them; and having obtained much booty, came victorious and

In the translation in Elliot, v, it is said that Humāyūn sent prince Akbar. None of the MSS. or the Lith. edn. says this, though, as noted above, the Akbarnāma says, that Akbar was sent at first, but Humāyūn joined him before he had gone far.

1 The Akbarnāma says that Humāyūn carried on this warfare for forty days; but the translator has pointed out in a note that as Humāyūn arrived at Sarhind on the 7th Rajab, and the battle took place on the 2nd Sh'abān (22nd June, 1555), it was less than 30 days. Ferishtah says the battle took place on the last day of Rajab.

2 The Akbarnāma says that the day on which the battle took place was the Naubat-i-tarraddud of the servants of the prince, which has been translated, as their watch day. I would translate it as the turn of their exertions. The text has Naubat-i-qarawālī and Badānī has Naubat-i-yesk, which both mean the turn of the command of the advance guard. Ferishtah also has Naubat-i-qarawālī but Col. Briggs has translated it "while the prince Akbar was visiting the pickets of the camp."

3 Our author and Ferishtah are totally silent about what the Afghāns did. The Akbarnāma says that Kālpāhar, brother of Sikandar, came out and fought. Badānī says و انفانیل نیز حسب الا مكان داد مردانگی و شجاعت داندند اما با طالع برگشت بس نیامند i.e. "the Afghāns also behaved with bravery and valour, as far as they could; but with an adverse fortune were found wanting."
triumphant to attend on his Majesty, and performed the rites of congratulations. The secretary, in accordance with orders, wrote letters announcing the victory, graced with the glorious name of the great world-prince, by the excellent arrangements of whose servants the victory had been gained; and despatched them in all directions.

Sikandar Khan Uzbek started towards Dehli, and the great camp marched towards the capital by way of Sāmāna. A number of the Afghāns who were in Dehli, escaped narrowly with their lives. Sikandar Khan then entered the city. 1 Mir Ab-ul-ma’ālī was sent towards Lahore in order to crush Sikandar, who had fled to the hilly country of Siwālik.

In the 2 month of Ramazān His Majesty arrived in Dehli; and for a second time the public prayer and the coin of the realm, in most of the territories of Hindustan were adorned with his illustrious name. Those who in accompanying his victorious stirrups had suffered much hardship, received great favours and every one of them 3 became the governor of a province; and the remainder of the year was passed in 4 pleasure and enjoyment.

1 According to the Akbarnāma, Badāoni and Forishtah, he was placed in charge of the government of the whole of the Punjab.

2 The Akbarnāma says, that he marched from Sāmāna on receiving a report from Sikandar Khan Uzbek that he had taken possession of Dehli, the enemy not having withstood him and fled; and that he arrived at Salimgarh which is on the north of Dehli and on the bank of the Jamna on Thursday the 1st Ramazān, 20th July, 1555, and on the 4th of the month he entered Dehli. It appears that Humāyūn abstained from all animal food during the campaign, and when he entered Dehli, he ordered that a piece of the flesh of the Nilgao which Akbar had killed with his sword, when hunting on the march, should be dried and kept in order, so that when after the Ramazān he should be disposed to eat animal food, he might make his first meal from this flesh.

3 “Bairām Khan was presented with Sahirind and several other paraganas. Tardi Beg Khan was sent to Mewat; Sikandar Khan to Agra; ‘Ali Quli Khan to Sambāl; and Haidar Muhammad Khan Akhtābegī to Biana.” Akbarnāma, Vol. I, page 635. Badāoni says that Shah Abul-ma’ālī was appointed to Hisār Firoza, but he had not gone there, when Qarā Khan Gung was sent to Agra; ‘Ali Quli Khan to Meerut and Sambāl; Qambar Diwānī to Badaūn; and Haidar Muhammad Khan Akhtābegī to Bīāna.

4 “His Majesty stayed in the fort of Dehli and was continually engaged in pleasing God, and he watered the rose garden of sovereignty with the stream of justice.” Akbarnama, Vol. I, page 635.
Sháh Abul Ma'áli who had been sent to crush Sikandar did not behave properly with the amirs who had been sent to help him, and interfered in their fiefs; and had even misappropriated the funds of the royal treasury; and Sikandar day by day became stronger. When this news reached His Majesty, he appointed Bairām Khán to put down Sikandar, having exalted him with the dignity of the guardianship of the world-prince; and directed him to accompany his stirrups. Order was also passed that Sháh Abul Ma'áli should come to Hisdr Firoza and the neighbouring territory.

At this time a man of the name of Qambar Diwānā, having got a number of men to join him, commenced to plunder and destroy between the Doab and Sambal. Men with little foresight, who were anxious for adventures, collected together from all directions near him. 'Ali Quli Khán Sheibání was nominated to put him down. Qambar shut himself up in the fort of Badaūn and for some days kept up a struggle. At last the fort was captured, and Qambar was taken prisoner, and was put to death, and his head was sent to the court.

It was one of the wonderful events of the time, that on the 7th Rabī'-ul-awwal, near the time of sunset His Majesty, Jinnat Ashiānī, coming on the roof (or balcony) of the 2 library, stood there

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1 He is called 'Ali Quli Khán Sistānī in the translation in Elliot, v, and in the lithographed edition of Ferishtah. But the Akbarnāma has 'Ali Quli Khán Sheibání and Bādānī has both Sistānī and Sheibání, and it is said in the index that probably both the names referred to the same person. The name appears to be Sistānī in one MS. and in the lith. edn. and Sheibání in another MS. The other MSS. omit the passage و علي قلي خان شیبانی به دفع اونامرد شد واو در قلعه بدرون متخصن گشت. Both the Akbarnāma and Bādānī described Qambar Diwānā's adventures at much greater length than our author, and they say that Humāyūn was much displeased with 'Ali Quli Khán for having put him to death. It should be noted that Bādānī in one place says that Qambar Diwānā was appointed governor of Badaūn; but this is not mentioned in the subsequent detailed account of Qambar's adventures.

2 Bādānī says that the library was in the fort of Dinpanā. There are slight variations about the details of the occurrence. Bādānī agrees with our author, that it was when Humāyūn was rising again, having sat down, that his foot slipped; but he adds that Humāyūn's عسا خطا كردم i.e. his stick slipped. On the other hand, the Akbarnāma says, that when he wished to sit down his "blessed foot caught in the skirt of his robe, * * * and his good staff slipped
for a moment; and at the time of his coming down, the muazzin commenced the call to prayer. His Majesty sat down with reverence on the second step. At the time of standing up, his auspicious foot shook, and he fell off from the stair and came down on the ground. Those who were present were in great distress, and they carried His Majesty, who had become unconscious, inside the palace. After a time he felt slightly better and spoke; and the physicians made great exertions in the treatment of the case; but it was of no avail. The next day when he became extremely weak, and his case was beyond all treatment ¹ Nazr Shaikh Jūlī was sent towards the Punjab to attend on the prince, and give him notice of what had happened. On the 15th of the month of Rabi‘-ul-Āwwal in the year 963 at the time of sunset His Majesty said "I accept the Divine summons;" and passed into the gardens of paradise. It is a wonderful accident that the following hemistich gives the date of the occurrence. ² Hemistich: Humayūn King fell from palace roof.

The period of the terrestrial reign of His Majesty extended

and he lost his feet and fell upon his head." The date of the accident is given as the 7th Rabi‘-ul-Āwwal in all the MSS. and in the lith. ed. and in Badāoni; but it is given as 8th Rabi‘-ul-Āwwal in the translation in Elliot. v, and the translator says in a note that the Tārikh-i-Salāṭīn-Afghānā gives the date 7th Zil Hijh, 995 h. Abul Fazl does not give the date of the month, but says that it was at the close of Friday, Rabi‘-ul-Āwwal, 963. It is said in a long note in the translation of the Akbarnāma that the date was the 11th Rabi‘-ul-Āwwal, but it is admitted that there is a good deal of discrepancy about the dates of Humayūn’s fall and death.

¹ He is called Nazr Shaikh Jūlī in the MSS. and in Badāoni; but in the lith. ed. he is called Nazr Shaikh Jūnī and in the translation in Elliot, v. Shaikh Jūlī; and in the Akbarnāma Nazr Shaikh Cūlī. It is said in a note to the Akbarnāma that Bayāzīd calls him Nazr Shaikh Cūlī Turkistānī, that he was made Mir-i-‘Adl by Akbar; and that his name was Nazr and he got the title of Cūlī because he accompanied Humayūn in the desert.

² This chronogram (according to the Akbarnāma) was made by Maulānā Qāsim Kāhī; but it comes to 962 and not 963 which is the correct date. The Akbarnāma has other chronograms by Mir ‘Abdul Hai and Maulānā Mas‘ūd of Hisār, both of which give the correct date. Another chronogram by Hijrī and mentioned in a note of the Akbarnāma deserves to be recorded. It is حيد زائن which has been translated; "Alas! for the king, the saint, the sage."
to five and twenty years and a fraction; and his auspicious age to 51 years. His angelic personality was adorned with all human perfections. He was superior to all the Sultāns of the world in courage and bravery. For his benefactions and offerings the whole of Hindustan was not sufficient. In the sciences of astronomy and mathematics he was without a rival. He wrote beautiful verse. Learned, erudite and great men were always in the company of this leader of men; they were always in attendance on him from the early part of the night till the morning. The highest kind of politeness was practised in his courts and assemblies. At all times there were learned discussions in his court, which was like paradise. Men of excellence in learning and arts obtained much renown during his reign. His kindliness was so great, that Mīrzā Kāmān and the Chaghātāi nobles who had repeatedly shown hostility towards him

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1 This appreciation of Humāyūn's character and qualities contains many superlatives, but does not show him as a man of outstanding ability. In fact the history of his life and reign shows that he was a man of weak and vacillating character, but at the same time he was amiable and generous. Abul Fazl devotes a considerable space to a description of some of his remarkable inventions and regulations; (Chap. LXI of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma). Based on the story of his having met three men of the names of Murād Khwājah, Daulāt Khwājah and Saʿādat Khwājah, he divided his entourage into three categories of Ahl-i-Murād, -Daulat and -Saʿādat. He also divided the days of the week, giving two days to each class. He had three golden arrows which were assigned to the leaders of the three classes. Another of his inventions was the distribution of arrows into 12 classes, each order of men being assigned to an arrow; the 12th arrow which was of the finest gold was reserved for the quivers of Humāyūn and Akbar; the others were for the various classes from the royal kinsmen down to the door-keepers, etc. Then he divided the departments of State into four classes after the four elements: each department was under a minister. The military department was the department of fire; the wardrobe, kitchen and stable were in the air department. Another of his inventions was the construction of four barges, which were connected together with platforms and had houses on them, on the Jumna. He also had an arrangement of shops and the bazar on boats on the river, also a garden on the river, a moveable bridge, a moveable palace, a wonderful cap, a tent with 12 partitions, and a carpet of mirth, and the fashion of wearing clothes of the colour of the planet of the day. As the translator remarks it is characteristic of Abul Fazl that he has given no description of the moveable bridge, which was probably the only useful invention.
were, on being arrested, pardoned for all their offences. In all circumstances he was in a state of ceremonial purity; and he never took the name of the great God without ceremonial ablation. One day he called Mird 'Abdul Hai, the judge, by the name of 'Abdul. When he had finished his ablation, he said to the Mird: "You will hold me excused, for I had not performed my ablation; and Hai is one of the names of God; therefore I did not take your full name." His personality of angelic attribute was the receptacle of all physical and mental perfections. May the mercy of God be on him in abundance!

In short ¹ Nazr Shaikh Jülü who had started for the Punjab when His Majesty's condition was extremely weak, attained to the happiness of attending on his Highness the world-prince at Kalānūr; and described the strange (and sad) event. Immediately at his heels, the news of His Majesty's death was brought. The Amirs who were in attendance on the victorious stirrups of the prince, and in particular Bairām Khān, Khān Khānān, after performing the mourning ceremony agreed upon His Majesty's accession. So on the 2nd of Rabi'-us-sāni a great festal assembly was arranged in the town of Kalānūr; and His Majesty placed his foot on the carpet of sovereignty and made the earth and all its denizens safe from all calamity.

Couplet:—He came before God's glorious seat,
Dragging sovereignty's skirt at his feet.

As a description of the power and domination of Shir Khān Afghān and Salim Khān and all the Afghāns over the country of Hindustan has priority to the period of the sovereignty of the Khalifā-i-Ilāhi (the vicegerent of God, Akbar); and the historian cannot escape narrating it, therefore of necessity the bridle of the

¹ According to the Akbarnama a swift courier preceded Nazr Shaikh Jülü; and informed Akbar and Bairām Khān of Humāyūn's accident, when they were near Hariāna pursuing Sikandar Sūr. They then turned back to Kalānūr, where Nazr Shaikh arrived. The Akbarnama goes on to say that Akbar was inexpressibly grieved; and that "Bairām Khān, Atka Khān and Māham Anaga failed to comfort him; but at length * * * he conveyed himself to the asylum of patience, and employed himself in alms-giving and in other good work, which may benefit those who have travelled to the abiding world."
pen is being turned for that description. After the completion of the accounts of that body, the auspicious events of His Majesty's reign will be described.

A NARRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF SHIR KHĀN.

On the tongues, and in the mouths (of men), Shir Khān is mentioned as Shir Shāh. His name was Farīd, and his father's name 1 Hasan. Hasan was of the tribe of Sūr Afghāns. At the time when Sultān Bahīlāl attained to sovereignty, he summoned a large number of Afghāns from the country of Rūh, which is the abode of the Afghāns. Rūh signifies a hill (or hilly country), and especially that, which begins in respect of length, from Sawād and Bajaur, (and ends) at the town of Swā, one of the dependencies of Bhākkār, and in respect of its breadth from Hasan Ābdāl to Kābul. Qandahār is situated within the boundaries of this hill. At that time, the father of Hasan Sūr, who bore the name of 'Ībrāhīm 

1 Abul Fazīl says he was a horse dealer, and his native country was Shamlā, a village in Nārnāul; but neither Nizām-ud-dīn nor 'Abbās Khān in the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī (Elliot, Vol. IV) nor Niramat-ul-lah in the Makhzan-i-Afghānī (translated by Dorn) nor Khāfī Khān in the Muntakhbāb-ul-lubāb says so. The last named in fact does not name Ibrāhīm Khān at all, but says that Hasan Khān came from Rūh to Hindustan. 'Abbās Khān's account appears to me the most complete. He says that Ibrāhīm and Hasan first entered the service of Muḥabbat Khān Sūr, to whom Sultān Bahīlāl had granted Jāgīrs in Hariāna and Bahkāla, etc., in the Punjab; and they settled in the pargana of Bajwāra. Afterwards Ibrāhīm Khān entered the service of Jamāl Khān Sārang Khānī of Hisār Fīroza, who granted him several villages in the pargana of Nārnāul; and Hasan Khān that of Masnad-i-'Ali 'Umar Khān Sarwānī, who had the title of Khan-i-'Azam. When 'Umar Khān was appointed to the government of Lahore, he gave Hasan Khān several villages in pargana Shāhābād as Jāgīr. It is said that Farīd when he was a little boy wanted to serve 'Umar Khān. Hasan at first refused to take him to 'Umar Khān; but at Farīd's mother's request he did so. 'Umar Khān said, "Farīd is very young yet;" but he gave him Balhu, a hamlet in the village of Mahāwali. Farīd was delighted. After Ibrāhīm Khān's death, Hasan Khān asked for permission to go to Nārnāul to conciliate with his family; but 'Umar Khān recommended him to Jamāl Khān, who conferred his father's Jāgīr on him with several other villages. After Bahīlāl's death Sultān Sikandar made Jamāl Khān Subahdār of Jaunpūr; and Jamāl Khān granted the parganas of Sāhāsārām, Hājipur and Tānda to Hasan Khān to maintain five hundred horse. Abul Fazīl's account is entirely different.
came to Hindustan, and entered the service of one of the Amir's of Sultān Bahlool. He remained for sometime in Hisār Firoza; and some days (a short time) in pargana Nārnaul. When Bahlool's reign terminated, and the term of the sovereignty of his son Sikandar came, Jamāl Khān, who was a great Amir of the latter, became the governor of Jaunpūr. Hasan, the father of Farīd, spent his life in his service; and he showed him kindness and granted the parganas of Sāhsarām and Khawāspūr Tāndah, which were the dependencies of Ruhtās as his Jāgīr, and the command of five hundred horsemen.

Hasan had 1 eight sons. Farīd and Nizām were of one mother, and their mother was of Afghān descent. The others were sons of slave-girl mothers. Hasan did not have much affection for Farīd's mother; and in comparison to the other sons he did not give much attention to Farīd. 2 The latter therefore, being aggrieved with his father's service, and foregoing the happiness of it, went to serve Jamāl Khān. Hasan sent a letter to Jamāl Khān, begging him to send Farīd to him, after comforting and encouraging the latter. He also represented that he wished that Farīd should read 3 something, and should cultivate good manners and morals. Although Jamāl Khān insisted on Farīd's going to his father, from which he said, all his happiness would spring, he did not agree. He said "Jaunpūr is a city in comparison to Sāhsarām, and there are more learned men here. I shall occupy myself with studies here." He remained there for some time, and read something; he studied the 4 Kāfīa (a treatise on grammar) with commentaries

1 'Abbas Khān says Farīd and Nizām were born of one Afghān mother, 'Ali and Yusuf of another, Khurram and Shādī of a third, and Sulaimān and Ahmad of a fourth. The mothers of the other sons besides Farīd and Nizām were slave-girls. Farīd was born in the reign of Sultan Bahlool; and according to the Tārīkh-i-Khānjāhan Lodi, at Hisar Firoza.

2 Abul Fazl says that Farīd pained his own father by his arrogance and evil disposition.

3 According to the translation of 'Abbās Khān's Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī in Elliot, IV, Hasan Khān wrote to Jamāl Khān that he wished Farīd to be instructed in religion and polite learning.

4 According to the Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī, "He studied thoroughly the Kāfīa with the commentaries of Qāzī Shahāb-ūd-dīn, and the biographies of most
and other books. He also read the Gulistān, the Bustān and the Sikandarnāma, which the people of Hindustan used to read in those days; and he acquired knowledge from books on travels and histories.

After two or three years, when Hasan came to Jaunpūr, their relatives intervened; and brought Farid to wait on his father, and removed the ill-feeling.

Hasan then entrusted the management (dāroghgī) of the Jāigir to Farid, and sent him there. At the time of taking leave Farid told his father, "Every affair in the world and specially the work of a chief is founded on justice. If you send me to the Jāigir I shall never transgress the rules of equity, and your servants are chiefly your relations and kindred. If any of them transgresses the path of justice I shall not wink at their transgressions." Having said such things he went to the Jāigir. Having arrived there he behaved with great judgment and ability, and held the balance evenly among his relatives. The headmen of some of the villages who were of the kings of ancient times. He had got by heart the Sikandarnāma, the Gulistān, the Bostan, etc., and was also reading the works of philosophers." I am quoting from the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī, but the Makhdūm-i-Afghānī generally agrees.

1 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says, their relatives spoke in very eulogistic terms of Farid’s qualities and attainments, and at their request Hasan agreed to entrust the management of his two parganas to Farid, and the latter agreed to manage them, though he was sure that as soon as Hasan Khān saw the face of the slave-girl, he would do whatever she would tell him.

2 The conversation between the father and the son is given in a somewhat different form, but much to the same effect in the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī.

3 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī gives portions of his addresses to the soldiers and to the cultivators, and an account of the measures he adopted for improving the condition of the peasants by fixing their tenures, and the rents, and cesses, which were (1) Jāribāna (fees for measuring the land) and (2) Muhasṣilāna (fees for the tax collectors and measurers), payable by them. He directed that leniency should be shown to the cultivators at the time of the measuring their lands, but the rent and dues should be collected punctually and with strictness.

4 These measures are described in greater detail in the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī. The way the refractory tenants were treated was drastic enough. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says he plundered their villages bringing away the women and children, cattle and property. To the soldiery he made over all the property and quadrupeds which came into his possession; but the women and children
turbulent and refractory did not come and wait on him. Farid, preparing to punish them, consulted with his retainers. They all said, "The troops are with your father." Farid then ordered that two hundred horses should be made ready; and he also borrowed a horse from the headman of each village; and he summoned all men of the class of soldiers who lived in that neighbourhood and had no horses. He gave them help with some money and clothes, and encouraging them with promises mounted them on the borrowed horses, and attacked the refractory tenants. He pillaged their houses and took them and their families prisoners. 1 After that he collected a large force and marched against some of the turbulent men, who lived in the neighbourhood of his pargonas, and relying on their strength and power and wealth, and the complete protection afforded to them by the jungle, did not in the least care for him, and caused trouble to (the people of) his villages and parganas. He halted near their villages, and building a fort (entrenchment) round his camp, cut down their jungle day after day, till he reached their fort; and erecting battering-rams conquered them; and slew a large number of them and took others prisoners. He acted in such a way, that after that all the turbulent men of the neighbourhood became submissive and obedient; and paid their rents. His parganas became rich and populous and he became powerful and wealthy.

After a time, when Hasan came to the Jāigir, and saw the prosperity of the parganas, and the way in which Farid had managed and superintended everything, he was delighted and praised him. They said that Hasan had a slave-girl by whom he had three sons, and the peasantry he kept himself in confinement and they were not released till the recalcitrant head men had paid what was due from them and had given security for their appearance.

1 These measures are also described with somewhat greater detail in the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī. The chastisement in this case was very severe, even barbarous. Farid refused to accept their submission, and after capturing the villages "put all the rebels to death, and making all their women and children prisoners, ordered his men to sell them or keep them as slaves."

2 It is م، three, in all the MSS and in the lith. ed. The name of the third son appears to be م، Muda, but is not very legible. As we have seen, however, the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says that Hasan had eight sons, two by his Afghān wife, and two by each of the three slave-girls. All the histories agree
Sulaimān and Ahmad and Mudā. Hasan was very much under the influence of this slave-girl. ¹ (She) one day told him, “You promised to me that when my sons grew up, you would give them the management (Dāroghgi) of the parganas. Now that they have reached the age of majority you should fulfil your promise.” Hasan delayed doing anything, so that he might not displease Farid, who was his legitimate and eldest son. But Farid understanding what was going on, withdrew his hand from the management of the parganas. Hasan then made over the management to Sulaimān and Ahmad; and made his excuses to Farid. He said “You have acquired much knowledge and experience. Your brothers should also become efficient. Of course in the end, you will take my place.”

In short when the government of the parganas was settled with Sulaimān and Ahmad, Fārid lost all hope; and relinquishing the happiness of serving his father went to ² Agra. There he entered the service of Daulāt Khān who was one of the great amirs of Sultān Ibrāhīm. He was in his service for a long time, and made him highly pleased and satisfied with his work. One day Daulāt Khān in saying that he had eight sons, so that the word ḍw, three must be incorrect. The Makhzān-i-Afghānī does not appear to say anywhere how many sons Hasan had, and how many uterine brothers Sulaimān had. In the present context, only Sulaimān and Sulaiman’s mother are referred to. Ferishtāh gives this slave-girl only two sons. It would also appear that the management of the parganas was made over to Sulaimān and Ahmad; and there is no mention of a third son.

¹ The Tarikh-i-Sher Shāhī gives a very prolix account of this incident; the constant appeals of the slave-girl, the hesitation of Hasan Khān, and his final yielding to her, the remonstrances of his kinsmen, his sorrowful admission to them that he was an old man, and Sulaimān and his mother did not give him a moment’s peace are all narrated in great detail. The supersession of Fārid by Sulaimān and Ahmad at the instigation of the slave-girl reads very like the supersession of Rāma by Bharata at the instigation of Kaikeyi. Of course the fine touches about the grief and death of Dassaratha and the loyalty of Bharata and Lakṣimana and Sītā are all absent.

² According to the Tarikh-i-Sher Shāhī he went to Agra via Kanhpūr (Cawnpore); and there he picked up two companions, Shaikh Ism‘ael and Ibrāhīm. When Farid became emperor, Shaikh Ism‘ael got the title of Shuja‘at Khān and the government of Mandū; and Ibrāhīm got the title of Sarmast Khān.
said to Farīd, “Tell me every aim and object that you may have in view, so that I may give effect to them.” Farīd said, “My father is old and he is under the influence of the magic and incantation of the Hindi slave-girl. From the violence of the influence of that slave-girl, the parganas and jāigir of my father, and his troops are being ruined, and are in great distress. If those parganas are conferred on us, two brothers, one brother would always remain in the service of the Sultān, with five hundred horse-men, and the other would be serving our father by managing the parganas and the retainers.”

One day Daulat Khān represented this (to the Sultān). The Sultān said, “He is a bad man who complains against his own father.” Daulat Khān repeated this to Farīd, and wishing to please him said, “I shall again represent this to the Sultān at a suitable time; and shall get your matter properly settled.” He increased his daily allowance, and comforting him kept him with himself. Farīd remained with him, on account of his great courtesy and his kindness and generosity, up to the time of his father’s death.

Daulat reported the news of the death of Hasan to Sultān Ibrāhim; and got his parganas converted into a jāigir for Farīd and his brother; and Farīd went to the jāigir, taking with him the jurmān for the government of Sāhsarām and Khawāspūr Tāndah, and occupied himself with attending to the affairs of the retainers and the raiyats. Sulaimān could not contend with Farīd and fled to Muhammad Khān Sūr who was the governor of pargana Jaund;

1 In the translation of the Tāriḵ-i-Sher Shāhī in Elliot IV, page 322, she is called a Hindu slave-girl. I do not think she was a Hindu. In the text she is called كنیز هندیه which I have translated as “Hindi slave-girl,” i.e. a Muhammadan slave-girl of Indian birth and descent, as contradistinguished from Farīd’s mother, who was of pure Afgān descent.

2 What follows agrees in the main particulars with the Tāriḵ-i-Sher Shāhī, in Elliot IV; and with Dorn’s translation of Ni’mat-ul-lah’s history of the Afgāns.

3 It is stated in the Tāriḵ-i-Sher-Shāhī, that on Hasan’s death Sulaimān put his father’s turban on his own head, (Dorn calls it the father’s sash); to indicate that the jāigir now belonged to him; but Nizām, Farīd’s brother came, and reproved him; and took the turban off from his head.

4 In the translation of the Tāriḵ-i-Sher Shāhī, in Elliot IV, the pargana is called Chaundh; and Dorn calls it Chund; but all the MSS. and the Lith. Ed.
and had one thousand five hundred horse-men. Muhammad Khan said to Sulaiman, "We hear that His Majesty Babar Badshah has entered Hindustan; and there will be war-fare. If Sultan Ibrahim gains the victory, I shall take you to him, and recommend you to him for service." Sulaiman showing his impatience said, "I cannot wait all this time. My mother and my family are wandering about in great distress." Muhammad Khan then sent a man to Farid and advised peace among the brothers. Farid said, "Whatever was Sulaiman's share of the inheritance during the life-time of our father, I even now agree to his having it; but I cannot agree to a division of the government (of the jāigir), for two swords cannot be put into one scabbard, and two rulers cannot have comfort in one city." As Sulaiman wanted a share in the government, he did not agree. Muhammad Khan comforted Sulaiman, and said, "You rest content, I shall take the government by force from Farid and make it over to you." Farid receiving information of this, bethought himself about his position; and waited for the issue of the contest between Babar Badshah and Sultan Ibrahim.

When he heard the news of the death of Sultan Ibrahim, and of the victory of the Badshah, he went to take service under Bihār Khan, son of Dariya Khan Lohani, who had given himself the title of Sultan Muhammad in the province of Behar; and had raised the standard of sovereignty; and entered his service. One day Sultan have جوند Jaund. Ferishtah calls Muhammad Khan Sur the governor of Jaunpur; and Col. Briggs call him "a distant relative" (of Sulaiman) "the governor of Joonpoor." The Tārikh-i-Sher Shahī gives in some detail what Muhammad Khan told Sulaiman and the message he sent to Farid and the reply of the latter. The place is called Caund in the translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. I, page 327; but it is said in a note that "the text has Jūna. Chund or Cand is correct. (See Beames, J.A.S.B. for 1895 page 81.) It was in Sarkār Rohtas." I may say that there is not much difference between جوند as it is written in the text, and جوند, as it is said to be in the text of the Akbarnāma. I have examined the J.A.S.B. for 1895 page 81 but there is no mention of Beames or of Caund or Cand there. On the other hand Jaund is mentioned, right enough, in the Ain-i-Akbarī as one of the parganas of Sarkār Rhotās.

1 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shahī says, Farid was very assiduous in his work, and "gained Bihār Khan's favour, * * * he had access to him in public and in private, and became one of his most intimate friends. In consequence of his
Muhammad went out to hunt. Suddenly a tiger appeared, Farid confronted the animal, and slew it with a blow of his sword. Sultān Muhammad showed him great favour; and conferred the title of Shir Khān on him. Gradually Shir Khān acquired great distinction in the service of the Sultān, and had complete access to his person. The Sultān appointed him to be the Vakīl (agent) of his son Jalāl Khān, who was very young, and made him also his Atāliq (guardian).

After a long time, Shir Khān went to his jāigīr, taking leave from the Sultān; and it so happened, that he remained absent longer than the stipulated period. One day Sultān Muhammad complained about Shir Khān and said in his court, "He has broken his promise, and does not come." Muhammad Khān, governor of Jaund represented to him "He is waiting for the coming of 1 Sultān Mahmūd, son of Sultān Sikandar;" and having turned the mind of Sultān Muhammad from him, said, "this is how he can be brought back. His brother, by name Sulaimān, who during their father's life-time was his deputy, has fled from him; and has been staying with me for a long time. If the jāigīr be conferred on him, Shir Khān will come at once." Sultān Muhammad, mindful of the rights of Shir Khān's services, did not consent to the transfer of the jāigīr, when Shir Khān had not been guilty of any visible offence. He said to Muhammad Khān, "You should remove all causes of quarrel and disturbance by dividing the parganas, forming the jāigīr of Shir Khān, among the brothers, in such a way as might be fit and proper."

When Muhammad Khān went to 2 Jaund, which was his jāigīr, he sent a slave of his of the name of 3 Shādī to Shir Khān, with the excellent arrangements he became celebrated throughout the country of Behar." Dorn calls Bihār Khān, Behār Khān Paikhān.

1 "To whom many of the nobles and the Afghāns had given in their adhesion." Tārīkh-i-Shér Shāhī.

2 Here Ferishtah has 8 bājāgar khūd gānjbūd jūndūr ʿAmīd i.e. "coming to his Jāigīr in the direction of Jaunpur."

3 In the "Tārīkh-i-Shēr Shāhī" in Elliot IV, he is called "Shādī Khān" a "confidential servant of Muhammad Khān; and Shir Khān is called Farīd Khān, as if Muhammad Khān ignored the title of Shir Khān, conferred on him by Bihār Khān or Sultān Muhammad. It is also said there, that he was to take Tānda and Mālī from Shir Khān, and make them over to Sulaimān and Ahmad.
message, "Your brothers Sulaimān and Ahmad have been with me for a long time; ¹ they have no share (of the jāigir); it is right that you should give them a share." Shir Khān said in reply, "This jāigir is not the country of Rūh, that it might be the property of anybody. This is the country of Hindustān, where to whomsoever the Bādshāh confers a jāigir, to him it belongs. Up to this day, this has been the custom of the Sultāns, that whatever has been heritable property has been divided amongst the sons according to the Shara' (the law of Islām), but they conferred government and chieftainship to the person, who was found to be the fittest for it.

Couplet: None by inheritance an estate acquires;
Till he his hand on his sword doth strike.

I hold Sāhsārām and Khawāspur Tandah by the order of Sultān Ibrāhīm." When Shādī went to Muhammad Khān, and told him all that had happened, he became very angry; and ordered that Shādī should go with all his retainers, taking Sulaimān with them, and wresting Khawāspur Tandah from Shir Khān, make it over to Sulaimān; and if Shir Khān came forward to oppose him, he should fight with and defeat him, and take both the parganas from him, and make them over to Sulaimān; and leave a large force behind to reinforce the latter. It so happened, that at that time,

¹ There are some variations here. The Lith. Ed. has:، حصة ورسد ايشانوا ورد ورسد بره ناردند لائق است ك حصة ورسد ايشانوا برسانى؛ the MSS. have:، حصة ورسد ايشانوا سر جرانى لائق حصة جاگیر ايشانى حدوانى كني.

² Here also there are different readings. The Lith. Ed., and two of the MSS. have: وراست را نست ك ملك كسي باشد ولايت. The other MSS. have: وراست را نست ك ملك كسي باشد ولايت. The reply given by Shir Khān as quoted in the text agrees generally with that in the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī. But there Shir-Khān is said to have added that his brother Sulaimān had appropriated the goods and the money, which their father had left. "Hitherto out of my regard for my relationship to you, I have said nothing; but whenever he may quit you I shall re-claim my share of my patrimonial inheritance from him."

³ The actual words are: مال ميت, which literally means, "property of the dead," i.e., of deceased ancestors.

⁴ Dorn says incorrectly that Shādī made his report to the Sultān, who became so angry, that he detached his whole army under Shādī against Shir Khān.
there was a slave of Shīr Khān of the name of 1 Sikkah, who was the father of Khawās Khān, and who was the dārogha (officer-in-charge) of Khawāspūr Tāndah. When Shīr Khān heard the news of the approach of Shādī and Sulaimān, he wrote to Sikkah, that he should leave no stone unturned in opposing and defeating (them). When Shādī and Sulaimān arrived before Khawāspūr, Malik Sikkah gave battle and was slain; and Shīr Khān's army was defeated; and came to Sāhsrām.

Shīr Khān not having the power to oppose Shādī determined to go somewhere else. Some people told him that he should go to Sultān Muhammad. Shīr Khān knew, that as Muhammad Khān was one of his great Amirs, he would not for his (i.e. Shīr Khān's) sake give him any displeasure. He then determined to enter the service of 2 Sultān Junaid Birlās, who had the government of Kara Mānikpūr, on behalf of his Majesty Bābar Bādshāh. He had a consultation with his brother Nizām, who also was of the same opinion. He sent communications to Sultān Junaid; and having obtained engagements and stipulations came to him. He presented valuable tributes, and obtained a well-equipped force from Sultān Junaid to reinforce (his own troops). As Muhammad Khān did not have the strength to oppose him, he fled and took shelter among the Rohtās hills. Both his own parganas and pargana Jaund and other parganas in that neighbourhood came into his possession. He sent back the troops, (who had come to help him, after gratifying their hearts, with various services and gifts of money) to Sultān Junaid with suitable gifts and presents. He summoned back his tribesmen and adherents, who had fled to the hills, and collected a large force. He also sent a message to Muhammad Khān, saying "My object was to take revenge on my brothers. I consider

1 He is called Sūkha in the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī. Dorn calls him Sūkha Khāzī Khair.

2 According to the Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī, it was his brother Nizām Khān who suggested that Shīr Khān should approach Sultān Junaid Birlās. The account given in the Akbarnāma of the early career of Shīr Khān differs widely from the text. It says "Farid pained his father by his arrogance and evil disposition * * * for a time he was in the service of Tāj Khān Lodi, and for a while he was in Oudh in the service of Qāsim Hūsain Uzbek. For a long time he was the servant of Sultān Junaid Birlās."
you to be in the position of an uncle of mine. Please come back from the narrow places of the hills, and take possession of your parganas. My own parganas and what I have got of the Khālsā lands of Sultān Ibrāhīm are sufficient for me.” Muhammad Khān came and took up his former position; and he became greatly indebted to Shir Khān for his kindness.

When Shir Khān’s mind was completely at rest, he left his brother Nizām in his Jāigir; and went himself to attend on Sultān Junaid Birlās in Kara. It so happened, that at that time, Sultān Junaid Birlās went to Agra to attend on His Majesty Firdus Makānī Bābar Bādshāh. He took Shir Khān with him; and the latter having tendered his services to His Majesty, became included in the band of his well-wishers. In the march to Chanderi he accompanied the victorious stirrups. When he had remained for a time in the Mughal army, and saw their modes and methods and customs and practices, he said, one day, to his friends: “It is easy to drive the Mughals out of Hindustān.” They said, “What proof have you for saying this?” He said, “The Bādshāh himself rarely inquires into matters in dispute; and is occupied with hunting;

1 The Khālsā lands are described in the translation of the “Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī,” as lands which paid revenue to the Sultān; i.e., did not belong to any Jāigir or fief granted to any Amir.

2 The message to Muhammad Khān, as given of the translation of Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī concludes thus: “Let us put away our former envy and hatred, and in place of it, let us plant the young tree of love and kindness in our hearts, that it may bring forth the fruit of friendship; and this may be the means of collecting our friends, and so of attaining high station and dignity.” It appears to me, that Shir Khān was already having visions of his high destiny.

3 The author of the “Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī” narrates the same story, on the authority of his uncle, Shaikh Muhammad. He says that the conversation took place between Shaikh Ibrāhīm Sarwānī and Shir Khān at the battle of Chanderi; or rather perhaps before it actually took place. Shir Khān was perfectly convinced of his ability to drive the Mughals out, if fortune befriended him; but people generally considered that what he said was impossible boasting, which all people were laughing at.

4 The readings differ very much; and the meaning is not quite clear.

One MS. and the Lith. Ed. have "و باميد وزرا ميگداردرد و باميد". One MS. adds after "باميد باميد" while the other MSS. have a reading which is quite different and which is quite intelligible. This reading is که بادشاه ايشان خود بعملات کمتر
and leaves matters of importance to his vazïrs; and the latter act according to bribes, and do not carry out their right duties to the Empire. The fault of the Afghans is this, that they do not agree among themselves; but if I have the opportunity, I shall combine and unite them all together, and remove all dissensions from amongst them." His friends laughed at this claim of his, which, at that time, appeared to be beyond the bounds of possibility; and joked with him.

1 One day, in the majlis of His Majesty Firdus Makâni, at the time of their taking their meals, a dish containing a fish was placed before Shir Khan. Finding himself unable to eat it, he pulled out his dagger and having cut the fish up into little pieces, began to eat it with his spoon. His Majesty became aware of this, and said to Mir Khalifa, "This Afghân has done a wonderful thing." As he also knew what he had done to Muhammad Khan, he pointed out his intelligence and dexterity. Shir Khan saw the conversation between the Bâdshâh and Mir Khalifa; and understood this much, that they regarded him with fear; and

فإذا نشرت، شير خان يعلم أنهم يشاركون في اتخاذ القرارات، ويتركون مسائل الأهمية للوزراء، وهم لا ي�行ان نند الإرادة بحريفيات، والسبب أن أفغانًا يختلفون فيما بينهم، ولكن إذا كان لدي الفرصة، سأجمعهم جميعًا ويتم إزالة كل الخلافات بينهم." سмеى الأصدقاء نجاح هذا التعبير، الذي لاحظه ذلك الوقت، كان من أبعد الحدود التي يمكن الوصول إليها؛ وهم قذفت أعارضه.

1 هذه القصة تكلفة من قبل الكاتب "تارikh-i-Sher Shahi" و"

2 المفرد "باقاشق" تعني علبة طعام، والعديد من النسخة ماز-platform.png

3 هناك اختلافات قليلة في النسخة.

4 الكلمة "عذر" في النسخة الثالثة، أما النسخة الثانية فقد كانت "عذر"، شذى. "تارikh-i-Sher Shahi" يقول، "بابار قال إلى خاليل، "العيان على شير خان، هو رجل ذكاء، والعلامات الملكية تظهر على ميلود تتاب ؛ فور أن نرى هذا الرجل، أمرتني بالاتباع. " سلطان جنید بيرلرس كان هو.

Sultân Junâid Birlâs had however
this, in addition to certain suspicions which he had, induced him that very night to leave the army of the Bādshāh, and to go to his own Jāigīr. He also wrote to Sultān Junaid Birlās; “I was informed that Muhammad Khān had said to Sultān Muham- mad ‘Shīr Khān has gone to the Mughals. Troops should be sent to attack his parganas.’ And as I knew that I would not quickly get permission to leave, and I had very little time, I returned very quickly to my jāigīr. I do not however consider myself, to be outside the band of your well-wishers.”

In short, when Shīr Khān became hopeless and suspicious about the Mughals, he after consultation with his brother again went to Sultān Muhammad. The latter received him with favour; and appointed him to be the Ātālīq (guardian) of his son Jalāl Khān. As fate would have it, Sultān Muhammad died at that time. Jalāl recommended Shīr Khān to the minister; and Shīr Khān had also made a valuable present to him, so he said that Shīr Khān was not to blame; and Bābār was silent.

There are slight verbal differences in the MSS. and the Lith. Ed., I have adopted the reading which appeared to me to be the best, but even that appears to be slightly defective.

The “Tārikh-i-Shēr Shāh” says, that Bābār missed Shīr Khān, and sent a man in search of him; but he had already fled. Bābār then told Khalīfa, that he should have arrested the man; “He is about to do something, God only knows what.” According to the Akbarnāmā (Vol. I, page 327 of Mr. Beveridge’s translation) this incident and the flight of Shīr Khān from Bābār’s army took place before the death of Shīr Khān’s father; and after that Shīr Khān collected a band of vagabonds and rascals, and began to give trouble by practising theft, robbery and murder. In connection with this, a reference is made to a statement by Sher Shāh to Mallu Khān, as recorded in the “Waqīyat-i-muṣhtāki,” in which he stated, that he was associated for some time in his youth, with a party of thieves and highwaymen; but the author of the “Tārikh-i-Dauḍi” says, that Shīr Shāh was probably chaffing Mallu Khān, who was a great simpleton.

According to the “Tārikh-Shēr Shāh,” the letter was accompanied with a handsome present.

Abūl Fazl in the Akbarnāma does not say anything about Shīr Khān’s going to Muhammad Shāh, and the latter’s appointing him to be the Ātālīq of Jalāl Khān. He says that after the death of Muhammād Shāh, whom he calls the governor of Behar, “Shīr Khān and his vagabonds made a raid, and got hold of much property.”
Khān who was young took his place. The 1 mother of Jalāl Khān who was called Dudu took charge of the affairs of the State, and passed orders in concert with Shīr Khān; and about that time she also died, and the government of the country of Behar devolved directly on Shīr Khān. One of the amirs of Bengal, who was named Makhīdūm 'Ālam, and held the government of Hājīpūr, came to be on friendly terms with Shīr Khān. The Sultān of Bengal became displeased with him, and sent Qutb Khān, who was one of his great amirs, for conquering the country of Behar; and completely uprooting Makhīdūm 'Ālam. Although Shīr Khān knocked on the door of peace, and used soft words it was of no use. At last, in concert with (other) Afghānīs he set his heart on death, and determined to fight. When the two armies met, there was a great battle; and Qutb Khān was slain. Shīr Khān was victorious; and the elephants, and the treasures, and other paraphernalia of the Bengal (army) fell into his hands; and became the cause of an increase of his strength and power. On this account the Lūhānīs, owing to their envy and jealousy, became hostile to Shīr Khān, and as the latter had become very powerful, they, as they were in reality much displeased with him, determined to kill him; and they consulted Jalāl Khān, who was himself a Lūhānī, in this matter. But a number of their adherents separated from the others and warned Shīr Khān of their machinations. The latter went away to a distance and 2 said to Jalāl Khān. "Your amirs, on account of their envy of me, are hostile to me. If you do not exert yourself in remedying this, I should of necessity have to separate myself from your service." Jalāl Khān said, "I am in no way outside of (or opposed to) whatever may be your advice." Shīr Khan said,

1 There is a great deal of difference in the readings in the MSS. and the Lith. Ed. A large clause is omitted in the latter. I have adopted the reading which appeared to me to be the most correct.

2 According to the "Tārīkh-i-Sher Shahī," Shīr Khān had consultations with the Lūhānīs, who were friendly to him, before writing to Jalāl Khān. What appears to have been a conversation between Shīr Khān and Jalāl Khān, according to the text, was according to the "Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī" a correspondence by letters, sent through their Vakīls or agents. It will be noticed, that according to the text also, Shīr Khān had gone away to a distance from the Lūhānīs.
"These men should be divided into two parties, one for the collection of the revenue of the parganas, and the other should be sent against your enemy, i.e., the ruler of Bengal."

At last Jalāl Khān and the Lūhānis finding that they were powerless to crush Shir Khān, agreed that they should make over the country of Behar to the ruler of Bengal; and should themselves become his servants. The Lūhānis also persuaded Jalāl Khān, that he should leave Shir Khān there in front of (i.e. to oppose) the Mughals; and he should himself go and enter the service of the ruler of Bengal. The latter sent troops (under) Ibrāhīm Khān, the son of Qutb Khān to reinforce the army sent to attack Shir Khān. The latter shut himself up in the mud fort which he had built round his army; and every day sent out detachments to give battle; and routed the enemy’s army; till at last Ibrāhīm Khān had to ask for further help from his master. When Shir Khān learned, that more troops were coming to the enemy, he encouraged his own men, and made them ready for a pitched battle. At dawn he made his men ready, and came out of the fort. The Bengal army having arranged its infantry, cavalry,

1 This shows, that Jalāl Khān was all along siding with the Lūhānis, who were hostile to Shir Khān. This is clear also from the “Tārīḵ-i-Sher Shāhī” and Nia’matullah. Abul Fazl does not mention any of these things, and gives an altogether confused and incorrect account.

2 The “Tārīḵ-i-Sher Shāhī” says, that Jalāl Khān continued to be hypocritical to the end. His parting words to Shir Khān were, "Do you remain to oppose the Mughals; and also administer the affairs of the kingdom. I will go to attack the king of Bengal." Shir Khān assented, and Jalāl Khān bestowing a horse and a dress of honour upon him, sent him off at once.

3 The “Tārīḵ-i-Sher Shāhī” makes it clear, that Shir Khān determined that the pitched battle should take place, before the reinforcements should reach Ibrāhīm Khān. It gives, in some detail, Shir Khān’s discussions with his lieutenants, and the messages interchanged by him and Ibrāhīm Khān before the battle.

4 The account of the battle, as given in the “Tārīḵ-i-Sher Shāhī,” agrees mainly with that in the text; but the Bengal army is shown in somewhat better light. After Shir Khān’s men had come out of ambush, and attacked them, "The Bengalis rallied and stood their ground; and the two armies became closely engaged * * * Ibrāhīm Khān exerted himself much, and repeatedly exhorted his men to turn and exert themselves." On the other hand, Dorn describes them as cowards, * * * their hands and feet relaxed,
artillery and elephants in line, confronted him. Şhîr Khân had a part of his men in front of the enemy; but he concealed a body of picked men behind a height; and settled, that when the troops in front of the enemy should have discharged a flight of arrows, they should turn round, when the horsemen of the Bengal army should, in order to pursue them come out of the line of the artillery, and gallop about. They acted exactly as he had intended. At that time, the troops that were concealed made a sudden onset, and brought out the 1breath from the fortune of the Bengalis (i.e. completely crushed them). Ibrâhîm Khân turned back, and was slain. Jalâl Khân, with great struggles, escaped half dead, and went to Bengal. All the paraphernalia, and the elephants, and the artillery of the Bengalis came into Şhîr Khân's hands, and the country of Behar became entirely free (from his enemies); and he acquired all the means of sovereignty.

They say that at that time, a man of the name of Tâj Khân was employed as the governor of the fort of Chunâr, under Sultân Ibrâhîm Lûdî; and he had a wife of the name of 2Lâd Mulk, who had no child, but for whom he had great affection and love. The sons of Tâj Khân by his other wives, out of great envy and malice, and they turned to flight. Ibrâhîm Khân (whom he incorrectly calls Ibrâhîm Shâh) exhorted them to turn back, but it was of no avail. Abul Fazl makes no mention of the battle, unless his statement that Şhîr Khân fought a battle at Surajgarh, which is the boundary of the territories of the ruler of Bengal, and gained a victory, refers to it.

1 The actual words are دمار از روزگار بنگالیان براورد which means, as I have stated in the text, completely crushed the Bengalis; but I do not know, how the words came to have that meaning. دمار I find means among other things, necessaries of life, and breath.

2 There are slight variations in the readings; پشت داده، پشت گردانیده، و پشت بدرگاه کرده.

3 She is so called in the translations of the Akbarnâma and by Dorn; but in the translation of the “Tārīkh-i-Sher Shâhî,” she is called Lâd Malika. She is described in the Akbarnâma, as adorned with beauty and charm; and in the “Tārīkh-i-Sher Shâhî,” as a clever woman, who by the liberality and benevolence of her conduct, had ingratiated herself with Tâj Khân's troops. On the other hand it appears that on account of Tâj Khân’s affection for her, he did not give a fitting maintenance to his sons and their mothers; and they did not receive even a sufficiency of daily food.
wanted to encompass her death. It so happened that one night, a son of Tāj Khān, who was the eldest, struck her with a sword. The wound was not severe; but there was a tumult, to the effect that they had killed Lād Mulk. Tāj Khan came to the place, with a naked sword in his hand, and attempted to slay his son. When the latter knew, that he could not escape from his father, he determined to slay the latter; and the sword of that unfortunate one was effective, and Tāj Khān was slain.

As Tāj Khān’s sons were unable to manage and govern the fort, and the country, and the troops, Shīr Khān, who was in the neighbourhood on becoming acquainted with the circumstances, made proposals through 1 Mir Ahmad Turkmān; and after the coming and going of messengers, it was settled that Shīr Khān should enter into a nikāh marriage with Lād Mulk; and take possession of the fort of Chunār. He then married her and took possession of the fort with all the 2 treasures in it.

Couplets:—

\[\text{3 When the hour of success is close at hand,}
\text{One’s heart’s desire itself to a man doth come}
\text{From a hyacinth, the eye its light doth get,}
\text{When sight was unattainable from afar.}\]

While these things were going on, Sultān Mahmūd, son of Sultan Sikandar Lūdī, had sought an asylum with Rānā Sānkā, to

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1 According to the “Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī,” Tāj Khān had three Turkmān brothers, Mir Ahmad, Mir Is’hāq and Mir Dād as his lieutenants. They were “experienced, talented and wise men. As they perceived that Tāj Khān was completely under the control, of his wife, they of course ingratiated themselves with her and promised and swore to Lād Malika, that they would not oppose her and would be faithful to her.”

2 The words are خرائی و دنایی The latter word of course means (treasures) buried in the ground. The negotiations about handing the fort over to Shīr Khān, and about the marriage, between the three brothers through Mir Dād, who was sent to Shīr Khān, and the presents made to Shīr Khān after the marriage, are described with considerable detail in the “Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī.”

3 The meaning of the verses is not quite clear. زیجان according to the dictionary, is a hyacinth, the leaves of the sweet basil, and several other things; but I do not know, that any of them gives light to the eye, or improves one’s eye-sight.
save himself from the assaults of the armies of Firdūs Makānī, His Majesty Bābar Bādshah; and had in concert with the Rānā, and Hasan Khān Miwātī, and other Zamindārs had attacked Firdūs Makānī; and fought a battle in the neighbourhood of the town of Khānwah, and had been defeated, as has been mentioned in the proper place. In short, Sultān Mahmūd passed his days and nights in the neighbourhood of the fort of Chitur.

It so happened, that most of the great amīrs (who supported) the Lūdis, who had collected together in the country of Patna, sent a messenger to Sultān Mahmūd, and summoned him. The latter came to Patna and by the exertions of the amīrs, again set on the carpet of sovereignty. From Patnā he came with a large army to the province of Behar. As Shir Khān saw that the Afghāns had no other alternative except to submit to Sultān Mahmūd, he having no remedy, went and attended on him, and made his submission, and rendered homage. The amīrs of Sultān Mahmūd divided the province of Behar among themselves; and left only a small portion to Shir Khān, and made excuses to him to the effect that when they would wrest the province of Jaunpūr from the possession of the Mughals the province of Behar should belong permanently to him. Shir Khān obtained a deed of agreement from Sultān Mahmūd about this; and after a time, having obtained permission to go to his jāīgīr, to prepare and arrange his troops, came to Sahsārām. Sultān Mahmūd advanced towards Jaunpūr to wage war against the

1 This the battle of Sikri.
2 This agrees with the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī, which says, “Sultān Mahmūd and the Rānā Sāngā being defeated fled to Chitor. Sultān Mahmūd remained for a season in that neighbourhood.”
3 This is referred to in the Akbarnāma, which says, “On the 3rd Jumād al-awwal (934) news came that Mahmūd, a son of Sikandar, had taken Behar and was raising the head of rebellion.”
4 Both the text and the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī state distinctly, that Shir Khān made his submission to Sultān Mahmūd, entirely against his wishes, as he found, as the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says, it impossible to offer any resistance, as the Sultān had so considerable a force, and he himself was not held in sufficient repute among the Afghāns, to admit of such an attempt.
5 It is called a farān in the text. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says, Shir Khān obtained a farān for the kingdom of Behar from the king i.e. from Sultān Mahmūd.
Mughals, and sent some one to summon Shir Khān. The latter wrote in reply, that he would muster his troops and arrive presently. ¹ Sultān Mahmūd's amirs told him, "Shir Khān is a deceitful and treacherous man; it is better that we should go to his jāigīr, and take him with us."

Sultān Mahmūd then turned towards Sahsārām with his army. Shir Khān went forward to meet him, and carried out the r° of hospitality and homage. Sultān Mahmūd remained there for two days, and then turned towards Jaunpūr. ² The amirs of Hazrat Fardū's Makkānī (the emperor Bābār) who were there, being unable to meet them, went away (fled); and Jaunpūr and the surrounding country came in to the possession of the Afghāns and they advanced as far as the province of ³ Lucknow, and took possession of it. At this time

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¹ This agrees generally with the "Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhi;" but it is stated there, that Sultān Mahmūd's amirs said, that Shir Khān was in confederacy with the Mughals; and was merely finessing and making pretences. It appears also from what Shir Khān told his friends, as narrated there, that he had not meant to join Sultān Mahmūd, but was compelled to do so, when the latter came to Sahsārām.

² The "Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhi" says, "when they approached Jaunpūr, the Mughals, who were there, abandoned the place and fled. Sultān Mahmūd delayed some days in Jaunpūr; but sent on his army in advance, and occupied Lucknow and other districts." As noted already the Tabaqāt is entirely silent about these incidents in the history of Bābār. Abūl Fazl is also silent. Except for the brief reference to Mahmūd, the son of Sikandar, i.e. Mahmūd Shāh (see note 3, p. 157), there is no reference to these incidents. I find references to Mahmud K. s. Sikandar in the index of Beveridge's translation of the Akbar-nāma in pp. 270 and 271. The reference in p. 270, I have already mentioned in this note and in note 3, p. 157; but I cannot find any mention of him in p. 271, unless the rebels, whom Bābār sent from his station on the bank of the Sarjū or Gogra, to put down, (as quoted from the Memoirs, Ers. 419 in note 5) were the Afghāns under Sultān Mahmūd. This is confirmed by the fact, that according to P. de C. II, 456, Bābār is said to have marched towards Sirwār which is said to have got its name from the river Sarwa (apparently a variant of Sarayū or Sarjū) to repulse Baban and Bāyazīd.

³ One MS. has نا ولايت لکھنوتی امیدہ while the others have نا ولايت لکھنوتی مانکھر امیدہ, while the Lhith. Ed. has نا ولايت لکھنوتی در امیدہ. All these readings are incorrect. The Afghāns advanced as far as the neighbourhood of Lucknow, as the 'Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhi' says (see note 2 above).
Hazrat Firdus Makānī was in the neighbourhood of Kālinjar. When the violence and the invasion of the Afghāns were reported to him, he turned the bridle of his determination for crushing and destroying them. Sultan Mahmūd, with 1 Banban and Bāyāzīd, amirs of the Afghāns, came up and confronted him. As Shīr Khān was angry at their being chiefs and leaders, and wanted himself to be great or big (i.e. a leader), and 2 also saw the power of the Mughals with correct insight, he sent a secret message to Mir Hindu Beg, who was one of the great amirs and the commander of the Mughal army, (to the effect) that as he knew himself to have been nurtured by Firdus Makānī, he would, at the time of the battle, be the cause of the rout of the Afghāns; and on the day of battle, he would by some pretext, desert with his own army. On the day of battle, when the two armies were arrayed in lines, he acted in accordance with what he had said; and turning back with his own troops fled; and his flight became the cause of the rout of the army of the enemy; and the officers of state of 3 Jinnat Ashfandī were marked with triumph and

1 I cannot find anything about Banban. His name is transliterated as Bībān in the Akbarnāma, and as Bābīn in the “Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī.” I prefer Banban, which may be an affectionate diminutive of Bābā. Bāyāzīd was the younger brother of Mustafa, husband of Fath Malika, daughter of Miān Muhammad Kālāpāhār Parnīlī, a sister’s son to Sultan Bahlool. When Miān Mustafa died, Fath Malika, who was very able as well as wealthy, and who had educated Bāyāzīd, told him “Do you look to the soldiery, I will provide money.” He collected a very large force, and greatly distinguished himself, gaining several victories over the troops of the emperor Bābar. He had a very ignominious death, however. In the battle, in which Sultan Mahmūd was finally defeated, he had drunk more wine than he could bear, and had got drunk and careless, and was slain. (See the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī, Elliot, Vol. IV, p. 354, and also p. 350).

2 There is a good deal of difference in the readings. Two MSs. have غلبه مغلانرا، while the others have غلبه کار غلبه برای عین مشاهده مینمود و از روش کار غلبه برای عین مشاهده مینمود, and the Lith. Ed has غلبه کار غلبه برای عین مشاهده مینمود. The Lith. Ed is manifestly incorrect. I do not see what the words and mean in this place. Some sense can be made if a, and is inserted after کار; but I think it will be best to leave out these words.

3 It is curious how we suddenly jump from Firdūs Makānī (Bābar) to Jinnat Ashfandī (Humāyūn) in the course of a few lines. The transition is equally, if not still more abrupt, in the “Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī;" where immediately
victory. Sultān Mahmūd went to the country of Patna, and retired into seclusion; and gave up fighting, till he died in the country of Orissa, in the year 949 A.H.

His Majesty after the victory turned towards Agra; and sent Amir Hindu Beg to Shīr Khān (with an order) that he should surrender the fort of Chunār. Shīr Khān acted deceitfully, and made excuses about giving up the fort. Mir Hindu Beg therefore returned to the presence. When this news reached Jinnat Ashfānī, he determined to conquer Chunār in his own elegant person; and sent a number of amirs to precede him. They, on arrival, took measures for besieging (the fort). Shīr Khān sent a petition to Hazrat Jinnat Ashfānī to say, that he had attained to the rank of a ruler, by the help and favour of Hazrat Firdus Makānī, Bābar Badshah; and in the war with Sultān Mahmūd and Babān and Bāyazid was the cause of the victory of His Majesty. If Chunār was left in his possession he would send Qutb Khān, his son with an army, to do His Majesty’s service, and would perform the duties of homage and allegiance. As (information of) the power and violence of Sultān Bahādur Gujrātī had reached the ears of greatness and ability, gentleness appeared at this time to be fit and proper. Shīr Khān sent his son, Qutb Khān, with ‘Īsā Khān Hijāb, who held the position of his vaizīr, to do service; and Jinnat Ashfānī returned, and occupied himself with

after stating, that the Afghāns had taken possession of the territory of Lucknow, it goes on to say, “on hearing this intelligence, the emperor Humāyūn set off from Agra for Lucknow.” A more detailed account of the skirmishes, and Shīr Khān’s secret message, and the final general engagement is given in the “Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī.” The battle took place in 944 A.H. (1537 A.D.).

1 The name of the place is not very distinctly written in the MSS. or printed in the Lith. Ed., but it must be Patna. The “Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī” says, “He fled into the kingdom of Behar;” and further on, that “He abdicated his royalty, and went and settled himself in the province of Patna.”

2 Some of the MSS. and the Lith. Ed. have سباهی کوری or سباهی گرمی, others have سلطنت.

3 This is the date in all the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed., and also in the Tārikh-i-Shir Shāhī; and it appears from a note in that work, that the Tārikh-i-Dādī gives the same date; but the Tārikh-i-Khān Jahān Lūdī has 944 A.H.

4 The words are حبله و عذر اورد, but the latter word may be read as غذر by just moving the dot a little.

5 (?). Does this refer to Bābar or to Humāyūn.
attending to the matter of Sultán Bahádúr. Qutb Khán, son of Shír Khán, attended the victorious stirrups as far as Gujrat; and from there he fled and went to his father.

During this time, Shír Khán taking advantage of the respite, cleansed the country of Behar (of his enemies); and 1 collecting a large force acquired great strength and splendour. When Hazrat Jinnat Asháání, returning from the journey to Gujrat, arrived at Agra, and the news of the power and violence of Shír Khán reached his noble hearing, he knew that it was most important, that the latter should be crushed. The world-conquering standards moved towards Chunár. Shír Khán, leaving Gházi Súr with a body of troops to defend the fort, himself went towards the 2 hilly country of Bahrkunda. When six months passed in the siege of the fort, Rúmí Khán, who was the superintendent of the Bádsháhi artillery, constructed battering rams on the river (i.e. on boats lashed together on the river); and put the besieged into great straits; and the fortress

1 All this has already been narrated in the history of Humayún. The Tárikh-i-Sher Sháhi describes how Shír Khán got his army together. His methods were always very drastic. “He began to patronise all Afgáns. Many of them, who had assumed the garb of religious mendicants on account of their misfortune, he relieved and enlisted as soldiers; and some who refused to submit, and preferred a life of mendicancy, he put to death; and declared that he would kill every Afgán who refused to be a soldier. He was also very careful of his Afgáns in action, that their lives might not be uselessly sacrificed.” The Tárikh-i-Sher Sháhi goes on to say, how the great Afgán nobles joined him, after which he assumed the title of Hazrat ‘Alí. It also describes, how he got Bbí Fath Malika (the daughter of Mián Kálá Pahár Farmúlí, sister’s son to Sultán Bahló), who was exceedingly wealthy to come to him.

2 According to the Tárikh-i-Sher Sháhi when Humayún sent his army to besiege Chunár, before invading Gujrat, Shír Khán left the fort in charge of his son Jalál Khán, who afterwards succeeded him as Salím Sháh and another Jalál Khán son of Jalá; and himself retired to the “hills of Nahrkunda (var. Bahrkunda);” and when he again advanced to besiege it, after returning from Gujrat, Shír Khán left Gházi Súr (as in the text) and Bulákí (who was the commandant of the fort) in it, and himself went to the “fortress of Bahrkunda.” According to Ferishtah, on this second occasion Shír Khán خرّد بجانب كرمستان جهار كنّد رنت. Col. Briggs apparently mixes the two sieges up, and says “Jalál Khán who commanded there, left the defence to Ghazy Khán Soor, and retired to the hills of Jharkund, from whence he returned and annoyed the besiegers.”
came into the possession of the great officers of the daily-increasing
greatness, by amicable arrangement, as has been already narrated.

Hazrat Jinnat Asfi (then) left Dost Beg in the fort, and
turned towards Shir Khan. During the time, that Jinnat Asfi was
occupied with the siege of Chunar, Shir Khan had sent his son,
Jalal Khan, and Khawas Khan, and the greater part of his troops to
conquer Bengal; and had brought it into his possession. When
Jinnat Asfi reached Garhi, which is the boundary of Bengal, he
sent Jahangir Quli Beg and other amirs forward. Jalal Khan, who
was at Garhi fought with and defeated them. Jinnat Asfi sent
an army a second time, and himself advanced to the neighbourhood;
and Garhi was taken; and Jalal Khan went to his father. When
Jinnat Asfi had passed through Garhi, Shir Khan evacuated the
city of Gaur, and went towards Jharkand. He sent a message to
the Rajah of fort Rohtas, that as the Mughals were coming behind
him, would he give a place for his family in the fort, and by much
persuasion and cajolry made him agree. He arranged a thousand

1 The Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi says that when Jalal Khan, Khawas Khan and
the troops "entered Bengal, Sultun Mahmud, unable to oppose them, retired to
the fort of Gaur." Jalal Khan and his troops made themselves masters of the
surrounding country, and besieged the fortress, before which daily skirmishes
took place.

2 The object of this is not quite clear unless it was to take possession
of Rohtas. The Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi contains an account of the negotiations
between Humayun and Shir Khan, which were nearly concluded on the
basis of Shir Khan surrendering Behar and being allowed to retain Bengal,
but were broken off by the former, when Sultun Mahmud of Bengal went to
the presence and made an appeal to him (Humayun), and he then again
commenced his march against Shir Khan. The latter then sent off the
forces with him "to Rohtas, and he himself with a few horsemen, in order
that he might not be traced, set off from that place towards Gaur secretly.
From thence he proceeded, unknown to anyone to the hills, and lay hid there,
and sent spies into the camp of the Emperor, in order to discover his inten-
tions." This explains Shir Khan's movements, but it appears that it took
place after he had taken possession of Rohtas, and not before as would appear
from the text.

3 The story of the capture of Rohtas given in the text is denied by the
authors of the Tarikh-i Sher Shahi and of the Makhzan-i-Afghani, who both
say that the fort was acquired by negotiation with the Rajah, through his Naib
Churaman Brabman. Presents were given to the latter, and also to the Rajah;
dolis, and in each doli he had one selected Afghān soldier with his arms, and sent them up to the fort. He had women in a few of the dolis, which were in front. When the darbāns or guards of the fort commenced to examine the dolis, Shir Khān sent a message, that he could not allow the secluded ones (i.e. the women of his family) to be seen by anybody, as it would be a great insult to him. The Rājā then forbade the searching of the dolis. When all the dolis had passed into the fort, the Afghāns took up their arms, and advanced towards the house of the Rājā; and others went to the gate. Shir Khān, who was ready with his troops also came to the gate; and the fort of Rohtās, which for its strength had no equal in Hindustan, came into his hand with the greatest ease; and leaving his family and dependants there, he had his mind completely at rest.

Couplet: By trickery, you can a difficult feat achieve;

In time, a tree breaks out in blossoms bright.

Hazrat Jinnat Aṣḥābī halted for three months in the city of Gaur, which in ancient books is denominated as Lakhnauti; and passed the time in pleasure and enjoyment. During this period, news came that Mirza Hindāl had raised the standard of hostility in Agra and 1 Miwāt; and had put Shaikh 2 Bahlol to death; and Mirza Kāmran had come to Agra to put down this revolt.

His Majesty then left Jahāngir Qult Beg with five thousand selected horsemen in Gaur; and started (towards Agra). The army had become disorganised on account of excessive rains, and 3 mud and mire; and most of the horses of the troopers having died from fatigue, there was great disorder and unpreparedness in the army.

and the latter was threatened that if he did not give the fort peacefully, it would be the worse for him; and finally the Rājā's guards were forcibly turned out of the fort. On the other hand the author of the Tārikh-i-Khān Jahān Lūdī and Ahmad Yādgār repeat the doli story. The former says, there were 1,200 dolis with two armed Afghāns in each; the latter, that there were 300 with two soldiers in each, and four Rohilla bearers.

1 Miwāt is left out in some of the MSS., but is to be found in one MS., and in the Lith. Ed., and in Ferishtah, who copies the Tabaqāt almost word for word.

2 Var. Bhūl.

3 The actual words are گل ولای is mud or mire; and گل ولای is viscous mud.
1 Shir Khān, knowing it to be a great opportunity, came with an army more numerous than ants and locusts, and obstructed his passage, and sat down in the neighbourhood of Chausa, erecting an entrenchment round his army; and after exchange of messages, he sent a person of the name of 2 Shaikh Khalil, whom he esteemed as his religious preceptor, to attend on Jinnat Ashfānī with the message; 

"I shall leave the country of Behār as far as Garhī, in the possession of the officers of his Majesty; and shall have the public prayers and the coin in his Majesty's august name." As the question of peace was thus settled, the imperial troops became free from anxiety, compared with other days; and erected a 3 bridge over the river of Chausa. Early in the morning of Saturday in the 4 year 946 A.H., Shir Khān

1 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī gives long accounts of the march of Humāyūn's army towards Gaur, and the negotiations that went on between him and Shir Khān, and the various obstacles that the latter put in his way, and also of Humāyūn's march on his return from Gaur, and the negotiations which went on, culminating in the embassy of Shaikh Khalil. This gentleman "descendant of Shaikh Farīd Shakarganj," after advising Shir Khān to accede to Humāyūn's terms, in a public interview, afterwards, after receiving very valuable presents, including, it may be mentioned in passing, money and rich clothes and manufactures of Malda and of Bengal in enormous quantities, from Shir Khān, advised the latter, in a private interview, to fight with Humāyūn; and told him, that there was complete disorder in the Mughal army, that there were no horses or cattle in it, and that Humāyūn's own brothers were in rebellion against him. Truly an honourable envoy and a holy man: 

2 See the preceding notes. As mentioned there, the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says, he was sent by Humāyūn to Shir Khān, while, according to our author, he was Shir Khān's religious preceptor and the latter sent him. 

3 Humāyūn found this bridge broken when he attempted to cross the river by it.

4 The date and month are not given in any of the MSS., or in the Lith. Ed., or in Ferishtāh. The date according to the Akbarnāma was the 9th Safar 946 (7th June, 1539); but the date assigned by Ni'amat-ul-lah (author of the Makbzan-i-Afghānī) is Muharram 946. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī gives an account of the encounter, from which it would appear that Humāyūn was very brave, but at the same time entirely worthless as a general. The account is "the Emperor ordered out his army to resist the attack, saying that after a short delay, and having performed his ablutions, he also would follow. The Emperor was a lion (in valour), and in the excess of his gallantry and daring. 

* * * * So from the pride of youth and confidence in the multitude of his forces and followers, who had no equals for intrepidity and gallantry,
began the battle with a well-arrayed army and elephants of the size of hills; and the imperial troops had no time to place themselves in order and were defeated. Jinnat Aşfānī rode his horse into the river, and accidentally becoming separated from it, came out by the help of a water-carrier; and in the greatest confusion turned towards Agra.

Verse: All the year, gems do not rise from stone;
    Sometimes the earth hath peace, and sometimes war;
    All the year doth not success, one crown;
    Now there is bridal feast, and now destruction dire.

Shir KHān turned back and went into Bengal; and repeatedly fighting with Jahāngīr Qūlī Beg and the troops that were with him, made them food for the sword; and assuming the title of Shir Shāh, had the public prayer and coin in his own name. The next year, with great strength and splendour, he turned towards Agra. At this

he despised the forces of Shir Shāh who were all Afgāns; and did not even inspect his forces, nor paid regard to what is necessary in an engagement; nor did he take into consideration the disorganization which the climate of Bengal had produced in his army.” It goes on to say, on the authority of Masnad ’Ali Haibbat KHān who was at Shir KHān’s side, that “when the Emperor Humāyūn’s queen with other noble ladies and a crowd of women came out from behind the parda * * * Shir KHān at once alighted off his horse, and showed them every respect, and consoled them. * * * * Later on he sent the heralds to proclaim throughout the army, that no person should make captive of, or keep a Mughal woman, child or female slave in his tent one night, but should bring them all to the queen’s encampment.” His order was implicitly obeyed, and before night the heralds brought all the wives and families of the Mughals to the queen’s encampment; and assigned rations to each person. Ahmad Yādgār, author of the Tārikh-i-Salātīn Afgānāna (MS., p. 234) says there were no less than 4,000 Mughal women. What a contrast to the treatment of Belgian and French women by the Germans!

1 The Tārikh-i-Shir Shāhī says that Shir KHān hesitated to assume the title of Shāh, till he was exhorted to do so, by Masnad ’Ali ’Iss Khān, ’Āzam Humāyūn Sharwānī and other Afgān chiefs. Then he ascended the throne at a moment which the astrologers said was auspicious. There was great rejoicing, and the young men of the Afgān army came in crowds from every tribe and danced as is the custom of the Afgāns. He also took the additional title of Shāh ’Ālam. The Wāqiāt-i-Mushtaqī gives the same title; but it would appear from his coins that it was Sultān-ul-’Ādil. Thomas, Chron. of the Pāthān kings, p. 395.
time, when strangers should have been treated as relations and friends, Mirza Kāmrān separated himself from the service of Jinnat Aṣḥānī; and went off to Lahore and the Chaghtāi Amīrs laid the foundation of hostility, as has been narrated. In spite of these circumstances, Jinnat Aṣḥānī went forward (to meet the enemy) from Agra; and hastened to Kanauf; and crossed the river. At this place the army of Jinnat Aṣḥānī amounted to fifty thousand horsemen. On the 2nd day of Muharram in the year 947 (17th May, 1540), the imperial army, marching, intended to encamp at a new halting place, when Shīr Khān commenced an attack and the Mughal troops were routed without making any fight. Jinnat Aṣḥānī rode

1 There is some variation in the readings. One MS. has استقبال كردا بنیاد مخالفت نابند. The other MSS. and the Lith. Ed. omit the words استقبال كردا and the Lith. Ed. has امرأى جغتى instead of جغتى. Ferishtāh gives a reason for this hostility. He says امرأى جغتى بدان سبب که بادشا ه تریت ترکمان روانض میشابند و در عرث ایشان میکوشند تفاعل کرده لنیاد بنیاد مخالفت نابند, which means, that the Chaghtāi Amīrs for the reason that the Emperor favours the Turkmān Rawāfīz (Shīsā) and endeavours to confer honours on them, laid the foundation of hostility. I cannot find this reason given in any other history.

2 The meaning is not very clear. Ferishtāh has the identical words; but Col. Briggs omits them in his translation. What is meant, is probably explained in the following sentences of the translation of the Akbarnāma. ‘At length he (Shīr Khān) deceitfully and fraudulently left a body of infantry and inefficient men together with his artillery, in face of the enemy while he himself marched two stages to the rear and then encamped. The royal army, which had all along been careless, did not understand the craft of that trickster, so they followed and encamped.’ Shīr Khān apparently attacked Humāyūn when his army was in confusion on their new halting ground. Abul Fazl says the royal troops had not time to buckle their saddles or to close their cuirasses. Ferishtāh also says لشکر مغل بن جنگ هریسم پانئه i.e., the Mughal army was defeated without any fight. On the other hand the Afghān historians say, there was a fairly well-contested battle. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says that Shīr Khān’s right under his son Jalāl Khān was defeated, but his centre and left were victorious; and the Mughal army was ultimately surrounded and defeated. Nia’mat-ul-lah, Makbzan-i-Afghānī, also says so.

3 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says that ‘Shīr Khān sent the greater part of his army under Kutb Khān Bunat and Khawās Khān and others to pursue Humāyūn as far as Multan.’ It also says that Shīr Khān ordered the Baluch
his horse in to the river; and coming out with the greatest trouble, turned towards Lahore. Shīr Khān pursuing him went to Lahore; and he started towards Sind; and Mirza Kāmrān hastened to Kābul, as has been mentioned in the proper place.

Shīr Khān pursuing him advanced as far as Khushāb; and Isma'īl Khān and Ghāzi Khān and Fath Khān Baluch, and Wadāi who were chiefs of Baluch tribes came and saw him. Shīr Khān after examining the hilly country of I Nandna and the country round the Bālnāth hills, laid the foundation of a fort; at the place where the fort of Rhotās now stands. He then returned to Hindustan, leaving Khawās Khān and Haibāt Khān, with a large army. When he arrived at Agra, he heard that 2 Khizr Khān Turk who was the governor of Bengal under him, had married the daughter of Sultān Mahmūd Bangālī, and was behaving in his 3 sitting and rising up, in the manner and ways of Sultāns. Shīr Khān, considering it advisable to apply a remedy to the thing before it actually happened, started on the journey to Bengal. Khizr Khān hastened forward to meet him, and was put into prison. Shīr Khān then divided the country of Bengal into fiefs, which he granted to certain persons and made them chiefs of groups. He also appointed Qāzī Fazilat, who was one of the learned men of the district of I Kara, and was possessed of great honesty and truth, and on the tongues, and in the mouths

chefs to brand their horses, which shows that he attended to things which others might consider to be trifles.

1 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhi says, that Sārang Ghakkar did not come and wait upon Shīr Khān. He therefore marched through the Ghakkar country and laid it waste; and built the fort of Rhotās on the Kābul road to keep the Ghakkars in check. He also seized the daughter of Sārang Ghakkar, and bestowed her on Khawās Khān.

2 All the MSS. and the Lith Ed. call him Khizr Khān Turk. Ferishtah calls him Khizr Sharwānī and the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhi Khizr Khān Bairak; and Dorn in his translation of the Makbāz-i-Afghānī calls him Khizr Khān Surk which is of course incorrect.

3 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhi says, he sat on the Toki which means an upper place. In the great mosque at Pandua in the district of Maldah, there is a large raised platform on which the Sultāns and their entourage sat. I cannot remember what it was called; but it was not called a Toki.

4 One MS. has ولایت مانکبور و کرہ i.e., of the country of Mānīkpūr and Kara. The alias of Qāzī Fazilat according to Ferishtah was Qāzī Faāih.
of men was called Qāzī Fazīhat, to be the 1 judge of the province; and left the peace and disturbance of the country in his jurisdiction and power; and returning went to Agra.

In the year 949, he marched out with the intention of conquering the country of Mālwhah. When he arrived at Gwāliār, 2 Shujā’ Khān, one of his amirs, was already besieging the fort. 3 Abul Qāsim Beg, who was in the fort from before (the time of) Jinnat Ashānī, came and saw Shir Khān; and surrendered the fort. When he reached Mālwhah, 4 Mallu Khān, the governor, who was one of the servants of the Khilji Sultāns came in peaceably, and without being summoned arrived by forced marches, and saw Shir Shāh. But after a few days, owing to a fear which found its way into his heart, he fled. Shir Shāh then made Hāji Khān governor of Mālwhah; and bestowed on Shujā’ Khān a jāīgīr in the sarkār of Sewās; and leaving him there turned to Ranthambhor. Just after this, Mallu Khān returned, and having fought with Hāji Khān and Shujā’ Khān was

1 The word in the MSS. and in the Lith. Ed. is میسر, judge. Ferishtah has میسر also. Col. Briggs says he was appointed to control the different feudatories. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says he was appointed amīr (manager) of Bengal. Dorn says he was appointed Trustee of Shir Shāh’s Bengal possessions.

2 He is called Shujā’ Khān in all the MSS. and in the Lith. Ed.; but he is called Shuja’at Khān in the translation of the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī, and by Ferishtah.

3 Abul Fazī calls him Mīr Abul Qasīm, and says he was obliged to surrender for want of provisions. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says that Shuja’at Khān wrote to Shir Shāh while he was still in Agra, that Muhammad Kāsim, as he is called in the translation, had consented to surrender Gwāliār, on certain conditions.

4 The account about Mallu Khān agrees generally with that given in Ferishtah. In fact the latter copies from the Tabaqāt here as elsewhere. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī gives a somewhat different account. It says, that Mallu Khān, like other governors in the kingdom of Mandū, had become independent and assumed the title of Kādīr Shāh, and ruled in the city of Shadmābād, i.e., in the fort of Mandū and of Ujjain Sārangpur and the fort of Ranthambhor. When Shir Shāh came to Sārangpur, Mallu Khān came and offered his submission. Shir Shāh bestowed on him the sarkār of Kālpī, but he was unable to do what Shir Shāh required of him; and he fled to the kingdom of Gujrat. Shujā’ Khān had been appointed governor of Mālwhah, but he was deprived of it, on account of his having negligently allowed Mallu Khān to escape.
defeated. As the victory took place in the name of Shuja’ Khan, Shir Khan summoned Haji Khan to his presence and granted the government of Malwah on Shuja’ Khan. When Shir Khan reached the neighbourhood of Ranthambhor, he sent emissaries with clever tongues, and obtained possession of the fort from the officers of Sultan Mahmud by peaceful means. They say, when the news of the flight of Mallu Khan reached Shir Khan the latter at once composed and recited a hemisticch, and Shaikh ‘Abdul Hai, son of Shaikh Jamal Kambu, at once said the second hemisticch. As the lines are not without beauty, they are being given here:—

Couplet: You see how Mallu the tricky slave behaved to me! Did not the prophet say no good in stupid slave?

In short he stayed in Agra for a week, and attended to the affairs of the State. He then sent an order to Haibat Khan that he should recover Multan from the possession of the Baluchis; and Haibat Khan advanced against them, fought with Fateh Khan Baluch, defeated him and took possession of Multan. When news of this reached Shir Khan, he showed favour to him; and conferred on him the title of A’zam Humayun.

Puran Mal, the son of Raja Sahladi Purabiya, who belonged to

1 This is not clear. The Tarih-i-Sher Shahi makes it clear. It says that Shuja’ Khan first defeated Nasiir Khan, who had 6,000 horse and 200 elephants at Nilgarh, though he had only 2,000 horse, and that he was wounded by three men who wanted to seize him alive, but managed to escape; that Mallu Khan besieged Haji Khan in the fort of Mandu; and that Shuja’ Khan, although he had not recovered from his wounds, went and attacked him, and defeated him; and Mallu Khan again fled to Gujrat.

2 According to the Tarih-i-Sher Shahi, Shir Shah before sending the order to Haibat Khan, to recover Multan from the Baluchis marched towards Bengal and Behar, but he fell ill on the way at Behar and Patna (Dorn) of fever and ague, and returned to Agra, and marched against Puran Mal. According to the Tarih-i-Daulat, Shir Shah remained in Agra for two years, going intermittently to Dehli, before going towards Bengal.

3 The word (Mallu Khan) has been incorrectly written as بالچان (Baluchan) in all MSS. and in the Lith. Ed.; but Ferishtah who has copied the whole sentence has got the correct word بالچان. The account of Haibat Khan’s operations against the Baluchis is given in much greater detail in the Tarih-i-Sher Shahi and by Dorn.

4 This sentence is rather involved in the original. It begins with “In the year 950 A.H.” I have considered it necessary to slightly re-arrange it.
the tribe of Gehlot Rajputs, had raised the standard of power and violence in the fort of Rāisīn; and had taken possession of most of the parganas in its neighbourhood; and had taken two thousand Hindu and Musulman women into his harem, and had included them in a band of dancing women.

In the year 950 A.H. (1543 A.D.) Shīr Khān’s spirit of determination having come into motion, he determined on the conquest of Rāisīn. When the period of the siege was prolonged, proposals of peace were made, and terms were agreed upon with Pūran Mal to the effect, that no injury would be done to his life or property; and that he should surrender the fort. He then came out of the fort, with his family and adherents, and four thousand Rajputs of note, and took up a station. The learned men of the age, and especially Amir Saiyad Rāf’-ud-dīn Safvi gave a legal opinion to the effect that Pūran Mal should, in spite of the agreement with him, be slain. After this Shīr Khān sent all his soldiers and elephants, of the size of mountains, arrayed for battle against Pūran Mal’s encampment; and the army surrounded it from all sides. The Rajputs then, making up their minds to die, performed such feats, that the stories of Rustam became like stories of children’s games. Like moths they

1 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says, that Pūran Mal had enslaved the families of the Musalmans in Chanderi; and had made dancing girls of their daughters. And when Shīr Shāh fell ill on his way to Bengal, he was filled with remorse, that he was going to Bengal instead of first chastising Pūran Mal. Ahmad Yādgār says that the Musulman women were chiefly captured from the families of the Saiyads of Bilgrām. Pūran Mal is of course a corrupt form of Purna Malla, but what Salhadi represents, I cannot make out, unless it is Salya Deva.

2 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī gives a detailed account of the siege, and various incidents connected with it; a fight between 1,500 Afghāns and an equal number of Rajputs, in which the former were victorious. Shīr Shāh had ordered that the Afghāns should not fight with the Rajputs, although the latter came out of the fort and challenged them, so these 1,500 horsemen fought with the Rajputs, in spite of Shīr Shāh’s order prohibiting them to do so; then the battering of the fort from mortars, which were fashioned out of the brass pots and pans in the camp, by Shīr Shāh’s order; and finally the evacuation. It appears also that Shīr Shāh only ordered the attack on Pūran Mal’s encampment, after he had been adjured by the widows of Chanderi to avenge the wrongs which they had suffered.
threw themselves on swords and arrows and the tusks of elephants and killed themselves. They also killed their wives and children and burnt them; and became totally extinct.

Shir Khan then turned back, and went to Agra; and, remaining there for some months, he attended afresh to the improvement of the army. He then turned to the conquest of the country of Marwar. At each stage, he erected strong fortifications and made entrenchments round his troops, and marched with great care and caution. When they arrived on land covered with sand, and were unable to erect fortifications, he with great judgment and proper thought ordered that sacks should be filled with sand, and should be placed on one another, and in this way, an entrenchment would be made. He first attacked Maldeo, who was the ruler of the country of Nagor and Jodhpur, and was honoured among the Rajas of Hindustan for the large number of his soldiers and retainers. At this time, about fifty thousand horsemen were collected under the shadow of his standard. Shir Khan confronted Maldeo for a month in the neighbourhood of Ajmir. At last by writing letters to himself, purporting to come from the nobles of Maldeo, he managed in such a way, that the letters fell into the hands of Rai Maldeo, and very great

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1 The Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi says, that before starting from Agra, Shir Shah consulted his chiefs and nobles in what direction he should march. They advised him to undertake an expedition to the Dekhin, where certain slaves had rebelled against their masters, and had followed the heresy of the people of the dissent, (Shia). He agreed with them, but he said he would first destroy the infidels who were in possession of the country of Dehli and Malwa. "First I will root out the infidel Maldeo, who was the servant of the ruler of Ajmir and Nagor; but had slain him, and taken possession of those kingdoms." According to the Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi, the army was beyond all calculation and enumeration.

2 The Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi says that this was suggested by Mahmud Khan, grandson of Shir Shah. It is said in a note to the translation (Elliot, IV, p. 405) that one copy reads "son," but he was grandson, being, according to the Makhan-i-Afghani, a son of 'Adil Khan. Dorn (p. 128) calls him nephew. The Tarikh-i-Khan Jahangir makes out, that he was a grand child by a daughter, and only seven years old, when he suggested this sagacious advice. Of course bags or sacks of sand or earth had been used for a similar purpose by Babar.

3 Variant of Sans. ॠष्ठेश, Malla Deva.

4 There is a great deal of difference in the readings. The Lith. Ed. omits
fear and anxiety found their way into the latter's mind, and he fled to the fort of Jodhpur. A chief of the name of Gonhā, who was one of the great Amirs of Rāi Māldeo, and other Rajput Sardārs told him that this was the result of the fraud and deception of Shīr Khān. Rāi Māldeo would not be comforted, and could not determine on a battle. At last Gonhā and other Amirs, resolving on a battle, twenty thousand horsemen separated from Māldeo and hastened to engage with Shīr Shāh in a desperate and sanguinary conflict. They determined to make a night attack, but having lost their way only five or six thousands came upon Shīr Shāh's army just before dawn; when the two armies met, a fierce conflict took place, and they fought with swords and daggers. The Rajputs dismounted from their horses, and tied their skirts together. Shīr Shāh and his army surrounded them and slew Gonhā and the other Rajputs. They say that in that battle eleven thousand Rajputs were killed, and a large number of the Afghāns were also slain.

2 After this victory, which did not do any credit to his army,

the words, مقاابله داشت اخراززان امرای رائی مالدیو in the preceding sentence, and the words from انتاد امرای کبار رائی مالدیو to غونه نام گفت که این مکر شیر خان است قابده before که از امرای تکرد; two have after هرچند گوته نام کبیل او بلعه جودهپرفت another has instead of که از امرای کبار رائی مالدیو بوتینا و غونه نام گفت که از امرای کبار رائی مالدیو بودند. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says, "Jaya Chandel and Goha and others came and attacked Shīr Shāh." Ferishtah says, that "seeing Maldeo's great army Shīr Shāh repented of this coming to attack him; but as the country was not the hereditary dominion of Māldeo, but he had conquered it from other Rājās, they came to Shīr Shāh, and told him that they had up to that time borne the yoke of Māldeo's rule, but now that he had come they would desert him, and come over to his side; and they also wrote accordingly to Shīr Shāh, according to his dictation." Col. Brigg's translation does not bring out the fact that the Rājās came to Shīr Shāh. On the other hand, according to him, the stratagem suggested itself to the latter's mind.

1 He is called Gohā in the translation of the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī. One of the MSS. associates the name of Jītā with his. The former is called Jaya Chandel in the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī. Dorn calls the two, "Jeeta and Koopa." Ferishtah calls him کونهیا (Konhā).

2 According to the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī, after the engagement with Māldeo's chiefs, Shīr Shāh marched towards Chitor; but while he was still twelve kos
Shir Shāh turned back and came to Ranthambhor. As he had given that fort to 'Adil Khān, his eldest son, the latter took leave for a few days, so that he might visit the fort, and arrange matters there, and then follow him.

Shir Khān marched from there towards Kāлинjar, which was the strongest fort in Hindustan. The 'Rājā of Kāлинjar took up a hostile attitude, and shut himself up in the fort. Shir Khān surrounded it from all sides, busied himself in constructing mines and battering rams and covered passages. When the covered passages reached the fort, Shir Khān attacked it from all sides; and he ordered shells filled with gun-powder to be thrown against the fort from a place, where he was himself standing. It so happened, that one shell struck the wall of the fort; and falling back, broke and fell among other shells; and flames burst out. Shir Khān with Shaikh Khalil from there, the Rājā sent him the keys of the fort. He made Chitor over to Miān Ahmad Sarwānī, younger brother of Khawās Khān and Husain Khān Khilji; and then marched towards Kachwārā. Here 'Adil Khān took leave to go to Rantambhor; and Shir Shāh himself marched towards Kāлинjar. On the way he heard, that 'Ālam Khān Miāni had created a disturbance in the Doāb. He turned in that direction, but when he had gone two marches, news came that Bhagwant, the slave of Khawās Khān and governor of Sarhind, had defeated and slain 'Ālam Khān. Shir Shāh then again turned towards Kāлинjar.

1 He is called Kirat Sing (ਕਿਰਤ ਸਿੰਗ) in the Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī, and Kirt Rai by Dorn.

2 The Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī does not mention this but says that Shir Shāh raised mounds against it, and in a short time, the mounds rose so high, that they overtopped the fort; and the Afghāns shot the people in the streets and houses with their arrows. The cause of this tedious mode of attacking the fort, was this, that Kirat Sing had a pāṭar (slave-girl or dancing-girl); and Shir Shāh had heard great praises of her, and wanted to take her alive; and he feared that if he stormed the fort, Kirat Sing would make jauhar and burn the girl. Dorn has a slightly different account. He says, that scaffolds and battering-rams and mine-pipes were erected, and Kālining was bombarded, and all its houses were demolished, but it was not stormed on account of the beauty and dexterity in dancing, of a lady of the Rājā’s harem.

3 There are differences about these names. The first is Khalil in two of the MSS. and the Lith. Ed., and in Dorn and in Ferishtah; but Halil in the Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī and Jalil in some of the MSS. The second is called Shaikh Nizām in both the Tārīkh-i-Sher Shāhī and in Dorn; but Ferishtah follows the
and Mulla Nizām Dānishmand and Daria Khān Sarwānī were burnt. Shir Shāh was carried in this condition to a 1 bastion. Every moment, that he could draw a breath, and had any consciousness, he directed the soldiers to fight by calling out to them, and sent those who were near him to give stringent directions to carry on the siege; and at the close of the day, having heard of the capture of the fort, 2 gave up the deposit of life (to the Giver). He spent fifteen years as a leader and Amir; and he ruled Hindustan for five years.

3 Shir Khān was renowned for intelligence, wisdom and political insight. He left behind many pleasing remains. From Bengal and Sonārgāon to the river Sind, which is known as the Nilāb river, which is a distance of one thousand and five hundred karohs at Tabaqāt, in calling him Mulla Nizām Dānishmand. These two were learned men and priests, who accompanied Shir Shāh. According to our author followed by Ferishtah, all four were burnt to death; but the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī says, that Shir Shāh alone was partially burnt; and a young princess, who was standing by, was burnt to death. Dorn says, Shir Shāh was half-burnt, and was carried to his tent in a palantin; where Shaikh Khalil and Shaikh Nizām came to enquire about his health. He also says that 15 others were killed by the explosion.

1 The word is مرحل and مرحل in some of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed.; the other MSS. do not say anything about his being taken anywhere. Ferishtah says he was carried to a مرحل. The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī and Dorn say he was carried to his tent.

2 No date is given by our author. According to the Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī, and Dorn the accident occurred on Friday the 9th Rabi’-ul-Āwwal 952 A.H. (May 1545). According to the former the death took place on the following day; while the latter says he died at midnight on a Tuesday, i.e., after lingering for four days. Ferishtah gives the 12th Rabi’-ul-Āwwal as the date of the death. Abul Fazl’s account of the death is unique. He says “on the 10th Muharram (both date and month are wrong) 952 (or 5th March 1545) he was consumed by flames of fire, which had spontaneously arisen out of the smoke-sighs of the oppressed.”

3 The Tārikh-i-Sher Shāhī contains a detailed account of Shir Shah’s personal qualities; and his methods of administration. It also mentions the roads he made, but it says the second road extended from Agra to Burhānpūr, and there were other roads, viz., one from Agra to Jodhpūr and Chitor and one from Lahore to Multan. The credit of establishing dak-chaukis belonged to Sikandar Ludi. Dorn does not give any account of Shir Shah’s methods of administration, or his public works. Ferishtah, as usual, copies a great deal from the Tabaqāt, almost verbatim.
(intervals of) each karoh, he built a sarāi and in each of these, he dug a well and built a mosque, of burnt bricks and mortar; and appointed a reader (of the Quran), and an Imām (preacher), and he had fixed stipends for them. At one door of the Sarāi he had ordered that there should be water and cooked and uncooked food for Mussalmans, and at the other door for Hindus, and these were always ready. At each Sarāi he had two post horses, which in the language of India are known as Dākhāukī, so that every day the news from Nīlāb reached him, (even) if he was in the territory of Bengal.

Along this road on both sides he had planted rows of fruit trees, such as the 1 mango and khīrī, etc.; so that people could come and go under their shade. In the same way from Agra to Mandū; and on this also at each Karoh, a sarāi, and a mosque were built. And the safety of the roads was such, that if an old woman had a basket filled with gold, she could sleep for nights in the desert, and had no need for a watchman.

They say that when he looked at himself in a mirror, he said, "Alas! I have arrived at sovereignty at the time of evening prayer" (i.e. in my old age); and expressed his sorrow. He composed witty verses with Indian idioms. He had this couplet engraved on his seal ring;

2 Couplet;

Oh God! may the King forever live!
May Shīr Shāh, the son of Hasan Sūr stand forever!

At all times he devoted himself to the service of the people, and preparations for the army, and sympathetic treatment of the raiyats; and always remained firm on the path of justice and righteousness.

Couplet;

After death, each man that has left a name behind,
Is one, who during life to success attained.

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1 The names of both kinds of fruit trees planted along the roads for shade are from Hindi. अनाजी, of course, is a corruption of the Sanskrit अनाज, mango; कोरू is probably from the Sanskrit कोर. It is the Minusops Kanki, which is found in Behar, and further up country; but not, as far as I know, in Bengal. I do not know its English name.

2 The meaning of the words اللہ شہ is not very clear.
The words *Ze Atish Murd* (from fire he died) give the date of his death.

At the time, when Shir Khán died, his son Jalal Khán was in the town of Rewá, one of the dependencies of Panna: and Ādil Khán, his eldest son, who was the heir apparent, was in the fort of Ranthambhor. The amirs saw that Ādil Khán would not be able to come soon; and the existence (appointment) of a ruler was necessary. A messenger was sent to summon Jalal Khán. The latter arrived in five days; and by the exertions of Isa Khán Hījāb, and other amirs, he ascended the throne at the foot of the fort of Kālinjar on the 15th of the month of Rabi'-ul-Āwwal in the year 952 (25th May 1545 A.D.). He assumed the title of Islām Shāh, but on the tongues of the people of Hindustān, he was mentioned as Salim Shāh, and on those of the Mughal soldiers as Salim Khán.

In short, when Salim Khán stood in the place of his father, he sent a representation to Ādil Khán, who was his elder brother, and

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1 His original name was 'Abd-ul-Jalīl.

2 There is a great diversity in the names of the town and of the province. The MSS. have بَيْنَ تِمْهَةٍ and بَيْنَ دِيوانٍ، and as the name of the town and تَمْهَةٍ as that of the province. The Lith. Ed. has بَيْنَ دَيوانٍ and تَمْهَةٍ. The Tarikh-i-Dāudi (trans. Elliot IV) has Rewan and Bhata. Dorn does not appear to mention explicitly where Jalal Khán was, but he is said to have been at a place about fifty miles from Kālinjar; while Ādil Khán was at Ranthambhor about 200 miles off. Ferishtah (Lith. Ed.) has بَيْنَ دِيوانٍ in the province of پَيْنَ تِمْهَة. Col. Briggs has Reewah near Punna. I am inclined to think that Rewa and Panna are correct.

3 Dorn in his translation of the Makbzan-i-Afghāni gives an account of a conference attended by 'Isa Khán who bore the title of Hījāb, and was the Tāmbūldār (bearer of the betel case) of Shir Shāh, an office of great importance, Said Khán Gukboor, Jamāl Khán and Shaikh Muhammad Gukboor “all men of the first influence,” and it was decided that Jalal Khán should succeed Shir Shāh; but they at the same time gave a letter to Mahmūd Khán, son of Ādil Khán, who was present, to take it with all haste to his father. In this letter Ādil Khán was asked to come as quickly as possible, to anticipate Jalal Khán. This was however only a pretext to remove Mahmūd Khán from the camp, before he could learn the truth.

4 The Tarikh-i-Khán Jahān Lodi says the 19th, but all others concur in saying the 15th. Abul Fazl however says, that Jalal Khán succeeded his father 8 days after the latter’s death.

5 He appears to have been quite sincere in sending this, but it appears from
told him; "As you were at a distance, and I was near I have, in order to put down all disturbances, attended to the protection of the army up to the time of your arrival; and I have no other alternative but to serve and obey you." He then started from Kālinjar and turned towards Agra. When he arrived in the neighbourhood of the town of Kora, 1 Khawās Khān arrived from his jāigir, and rendered him service, and having arranged a grand festival of accession, placed Salīm Khān afresh on the throne. After this Salīm Khān, in the way of worldly convention, wrote another letter to 'Ādil Khān, and expressing his affection, requested an interview. 'Ādil Khān wrote to the amīrs of Salīm Khān, who were Qutb Khān 2 Nāīb, 'Isa Khān Nīāzi, Khawās Khān, and Jalāl Khān Jalū, (and enquired) "What do you think advisable about my coming or staying behind." He also wrote to Salīm Khān "If these four persons come, and give me assurance (of safety), I can agree to an interview. Salīm Khān sent all the four men to 'Ādil Khān; and they assured him by word and engagement; and it was settled, that he should have permission to go away at the

the Makhzan-i-Afghāni (Dorn), that he strongly protested against his accession in supersession of his elder brother 'Ādil Khān's claims. The Tārikh-i-Dūdī says, "Islam Shah, being a monarch of a vindictive disposition, wrote to 'Ādil Shāh in this way."

1 There are great differences in the name of the town. It is written as كوره and كوره in the MSS., and as كوره in the Lith. Ed. The Tārikh-i-Dūdī does not give any name, but says when 'Islem Shāh was on the road, Khawās Khān came from his jāigir. Ferishtah calls the place كوره. Is it Kara?

2 Dorn gives in some detail the purport of the replies of Khawās Khān, 'Isa Khān (who is called Hijāb) and Jalāl Khān Jalū. He says that 'Ādil Khān asked that Khawās Khān, Qutb Khān Sūr, and Jalāl Khān Jalū should be sent to him, with a safe conduct for himself, and these were accordingly sent; but before going the last named, viz., Jalāl Khān Jalū frankly told 'Islem Khān, that "as he did not intend to abide by the terms of the agreement, it would be much better if he should not send them at all; but advance the sublime banners under pretence of hunting." Apparently, even he could not advocate a thoroughly straight-forward course, so the advance of the army should be made under pretence of hunting. He however, distinctly told 'Islem Khān that the "first moment they (i.e., the amīrs) perceive some doubt about it (i.e., about the agreement being faithfully observed) they will abandon the party, and employ their full influence to establish and strengthen his interests."
first interview, and a jaîgir should be given to him, at any place in Hindustân, which he might ask for. Ādil Khān then came with the amîrs to meet Salim Khān. When they arrived at 1 Fathepur Sikri, Salim Khān went forward to meet and welcome him at Singârpūr, where a place for the meeting had according to the orders of Salim Khān been arranged and decorated; and both showed marks of affection and fraternal feeling. After sitting together for a moment they turned towards Agra.

As Salim Khān had thought of 2 acting treacherously towards his brother, he had decided that not more than two men should be allowed to enter the fort of Agra with Ādil Khān; but at the gate his (Ādil Khān’s) men 3 could not be stopped; and a large number of them entered. The intention and plan of Salim Khān having been frustrated, he had of necessity to show a 4 gentle behaviour. He said, “I have till now looked after the 5 Afghans, who were without a leader; now I make them over to you,” and he placed him (Ādil Khān) on the throne, and commenced flattering him. As Ādil Khān was fond of pleasure and freedom from care, and knew the deceit and trickery of Salim Khān, he did not accept Salim Khān’s offer, but got up and seated Salim Khān on the throne. He first made his obeisance and offered congratulations to him on his accession, and then each of the amîrs went through the ceremony

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1 Dorn calls this place Khanwa as we have seen before was another name of Fathepur Sikri, or some place near it. Dorn also calls the place of the meeting Shikārpūr but our author and the Tarîq-i Dâudi calls it Singârpūr. Ferishtah apparently says, that the interview took place at Fathepur Sikri.

2 The Maxûzan-i-Afghân says, the assassination of both him and his son. (See note 2. p. 481, Ell. IV—translation of the Tarîq-i-Dâudi.)

3 All the MSS. (except one which has معن سّدده) and the Lith. Ed. and Ferishtah have ضمجر سّدده. The meaning is much the same. Ahmad Yâdgâr says five or six thousand of Ādil Khān’s men armed with swords found their way into the fort in defiance of all attempts to exclude them, (note 1, p. 482, Ell., Vol. IV).

4 Dorn describes in great detail Salîm Khân’s behaviour at the interview at Singârpūr, and also at Agra, after his treacherous plan had failed.

5 The words are اعلامان بي سر. The translator of the Tarîq-i-Dâudi (Ell. IV, p. 482) has translated it as “Afghans who are very unruly.” I think this is incorrect. بي سر “is without a head” or “a leader.”
of offering his service and allegiance, and went and stood at the place fixed for him.

At this very time, Qutb Khan and Isa Khan and Khawas Khan represented that the promise and engagement which had been made between them and 'Adil Khan was this, that at the first interview 'Adil Khan should be permitted to depart, and Biana with its dependencies should be allotted to him. Salim Khan issued a firman to the effect that this might be done; and he allowed 'Adil Khan to go to Biana and sent Isa Khan and Khawas Khan with him. After two months he sent Ghashi Mahali, who was one of his confidential adherents (with the order), that he should seize and imprison 'Adil Khan. He also sent golden fetters by his hands. 'Adil Khan having heard this news, went to Khawas Khan, who was in Miwot; and informed him of this breach of faith on the part of Salim Khan, and asked for his advice. Khawas Khan was much incensed, and he sent for Ghashi Mahali, and put the same fetters on his legs. He then raised the standard of hostility, and wrote letters to the amirs

1 The actual words are تاکر و ایکار is the wave-offering, so frequently mentioned in the Old Testament. It consists in pronouncing a benediction, and waving over the head of the individual some offering, which is instantly given away in charity or devotion. ایکار is the act of devoting one's self to the service of the person to whom it is offered.

2 Col. Briggs says, that "'Adil Khan had selected Biana for his estate;" but this is not mentioned either in the Tarikh-i-Daud, or by our author or in Ferishtah (Lith. Ed.). They all say that the amirs begged that it might be allotted to him. The Makhzani-i-Afghani says, it had been fixed upon as his jagir.

3 The Makhzani-i-Afghani says, that alim Khan sent 'Adil Khan the message, "That it would afford an indelible proof of his submission and loyalty, if he for some days would allow himself to be put in chains, and repair to the court, where His Majesty would take off the fetters again, and after many favours would allow him to depart again for Bayana." The translator of the Tarikh-i-Daud from which I am quoting this, says "such nonsense would not be tolerable even in Aesop's Fables or Little Red Riding Hood." To use more up-to-date language, it has quite a Gilbertian air about it. The word which has been translated as chins or fetters is given in the MSS. and in the Lith. Ed. as جوله or روپه. Ferishtah has روپ

4 There are some variations in the readings here. Several MSS. and the Lith. Ed. have باب مرتی با مرتی با مرتی, but the others have
who were with Salim Khān, and took secret steps to make them combine with him. He then marched towards Agra with a large army. Qutb Khān and 'Isa Khān, who had also been parties to the promises and agreement, were also angry with Salim Khān; and wrote persuading 'Adn Khān to come to them; and it was so settled that the latter should arrive in Agra, while yet a part of the night should be left; so that the men might without any shame separate themselves from Salim Khān and come to him. It so happened, however, that when 'Ādīl Khān and Khawās Khān arrived at Fatehpur Sikri, they went to Shaikh Salim, who was one of the great Shaikhs of that age. It was the Shab-i-barāt, and Khawās Khān was delayed on account of the performance of the Namāz (prayers) that was fixed for that night; so that it was the time of the early morning meal, when they reached the neighbourhood of Agra.

Salim Khān, becoming aware of the manner of their coming, said in great distress to Qutb Khān and other amirs, "If I have acted

The word in the MSS. and in the Lith. Ed. is which probably means persuasions. Ferishtah has which is better.

2 This is another instance of the Afghāns being ashamed to do a thing in broad day light, which they did not have any scruple in doing under cover of the darkness of night. We saw one instance of it when the Afghāns, who had no hesitation about deserting Ibrāhīm Lodi in the battle between him and 'Ālam Khān and his confederates, in the darkness of night, were ashamed to do so openly in day light. About this, the translator of the Tāriskh-i-Dāudī (Ell. V. p. 483) says in a note, that "This ridiculous false modesty of the traitors is represented by Āhmād Yādgār, as being felt or professed only by the instigators themselves. He reasonably concluded that such notions were foreign to the sentiments of obtuse artisans and phlegmatic shop-boys, and could only be entertained by sensitive or delicate Jāigīrdārs." I think, however, that the sentiment was felt by Afghāns in general, and that the "obtuse artisans and the phlegmatic shop-boys" could not act without being led by the Jāigīrdārs.
towards 'Ādil Khān with bad faith, why did not Khawās Khān and 'Isa Khān write something to me, so that I should have turned away from my intention. Qutb Khān seeing Salīm Khān's distress said, "There is no fear, things have not gone beyond remedy, and I engage myself to put down this disturbance." Salīm Khān gave permission to Qutb Khān and the other amīrs, who were in a way united with 'Ādil Khān to go to the latter. It was his (Salīm Khān's) intention, that after sending these men to a distance from him, he should fly towards the fort of Chunār to get hold of the treasure there, and after again equipping and furnishing his army, engage in battle and warfare. 'Isa Khān Ḥūjjāb dissuaded him from carrying out this intention, and said: "If you have no faith in other men, the ten thousand men who have been your special servants from the time when you were Shāhzādah deserve to be trusted by you. It is surprising, that possessing all this power and splendour, you do not place any reliance on your God-given greatness, and determine to fly without fighting (your enemies). Although the amīrs may have secret hostility to you, it is entirely outside all prudence and caution, to send them yourself to the enemy. It is fit and proper that placing yourself at the head of all the troops, you should stand firmly in the field of battle, for no one will go over to the enemy before your face."

Salīm Khān feeling emboldened, decided on staying where he was; and sending for Qutb Khān and the other amīrs, whom he had previously given permission to go, said: "I shall not with my own hands make you over to the enemy. They will perhaps treat you ill."

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1 All the MSS. and the Lith. Ed. say which means literally, if from my side, in respect of 'Ādil Khān something like distress or confusion has happened. This is not at all clear. Ferishtah has the same language but substitutes for which means, any bad faith has occurred; which is much clearer.

2 This 'Isa Khān Ḥūjja, Ḥājīb or Tāmbuldar (betel carrier, one of the highest officers in the royal establishment,) is of course different from 'Isa Khān Niazī, who was one of the leaders of the rebels, or rather one of the partisans of 'Ādil Khān.

3 The translator of the Tārikh-i-Dāudi has 5,000 instead of 10,000. Ferishtah has ten thousand Afghāns, Farmulis, etc.

4 All the MSS. except one, and the Lith. Ed. have One MS. substitutes بيعت for سبت.
After that he became prepared for a battle and coming out stood (ready for battle). The men who were in league with 'Adil Khān, seeing Salīm Khān on the battle field refrained from going over, and joined the (latter's) army: and the battle took place in front of the city of Agra. Heavenly aid being propitious to Salīm Khān defeat fell on 'Adil Khān, and Khawās Khān and the latter's army. Khawās Khān and 'Isa Khān went into Miwāt; and 'Adil Khān went unaccompanied and alone towards Patna; and no one knew anything more about him.

After this, Salīm Khān sent an army in pursuit of Khawās Khān and 'Isa Khān Niāzi. They had a battle in Firozpur, Miwāt, and Salīm Khān's army was defeated, but after that Khawās Khān and 'Isa Khān Niāzi, being unable to continue the struggle, went towards the Kumāūn hills. Salīm Khān appointed Qutb Khān Naib and a large force to attack them; and he, posting himself in the skirts of

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1 Most of the MSS. and the Lith. Ed. have but one MS. has 
2 There is considerable difference in the MSS. and the Lith. Ed., also in Salīm Khān's army was defeated, but after that Khawās Khān and 'Isa Khān Niāzi, being unable to continue the struggle, went towards the Kumāūn hills. Ferishtah has 
3 There is much variation about the name of the place. The MSS. have which can only be deciphered by guess. The Lith. Ed. has Thatha. The Tarikh-i-Daudī (trans.) has Bhata and a note says "The original reads like Pāta." Ahmad Yādgār says Pāya. Dorn says Patna. The Makhzan-i-Afghānī says "crossing the Jumna he arrived at Chandwir, and thence fled through the jungle tract into the country of Thatta." The Tarikh-i-khān Jahān Lodi has Pāta; Briggs has Patna. Ferishtah in the Lith. Ed. has i.e. 'Adil Khān went alone to Patna, and (there he) disappeared, I do not know where Bhata is, or whether there is such a place, so the alternative appears to be between Thatha and Patna. The details given in the Makhzan-i-Afghānī would incline one to adopt Thatha; but 'Adil Khān was more acquainted with Behar and Patna, and I have accepted the latter.

4 Most of the MSS. have; but the Lith. Ed. and Ferishtah have . The place where the battle took place is called in the translation of the Tarikh-i-Daudī "Firozpur (Jharka) near Mewat."

5 This agrees with Ferishtah, but according to the translation of the Tarikh-i-Daudī (Ell. IV. P. 484) it was Khawās Khān who "for a long time devastated
the hills, constantly attacked and plundered and devastated the country.

At this time Salim Khan went towards Chunar. On the way he put Jalal Khan Jalu, and his brother Khudadad, to death on account of their having combined with 'Adil Khan. When he arrived at Chunar, he took out the treasure from there, and sent it to Gwalior. He then returned and took up his residence in Agra. As Qutb Khan had a share in summoning 'Adil Khan, and in initiating the disturbance, he on account of the suspicion and fear which he had in his mind, fled from the skirts of the Kumain hills, and went to A'zam Humayun Niazi at Lahore; and Salim Khan sent an order to A'zam Humayun, to send Qutb Khan to him. A'zam Humayun complied with the order. Salim Khan imprisoned Qutb Khan, and sent him with some other prisoners, such as Shahbaz Khan Nuhani, who was the husband of his (Salim Khan's) sister and Barmzid Kur and some others, being fourteen persons in the aggregate, to Gwalior. He then sent for Shuja' Khan, governor of Malwa, and A'zam Humayun. The former came and saw Salim Khan, and the latter wrote excuses (for not coming). Shuja' Khan obtained permission, and went back to Malwa.

After that Salim Khan again moved towards Rohtas and Chunar, to bring the treasure from there. Sa'id Khan, brother of A'zam Humayun, who had always remained with him, fled from the territory of Islam Shah in their (i.e., the Kumaun Hills') vicinity." Dorn says that "Kutb Khan and other Omras were commissioned to build a citadel in a proper place between the Doab, and reside there in order to prevent Khuvaz Khan from molesting those provinces; or if occasion offered to fight him."

1 According to the Tarih-i-Daudi, Salim Khan before going to Chunar "became mistrustful of all his father's nobles and took measure to overthrow them." * * * "he placed his own nephew Muhammad Khan, the son of 'Adil Khan, under surveillance and ruined first Kutb Khan Suri then Barmazid Suri, Jalal Khan Suri and Zain Khan Niazi; * * * he put many others to death, amongst whom were Khawas Khan, who bore the title of Masnad-i Ali, who was implicated on some frivolous pretext, * * * and continued for a long time to disturb the whole of his subjects; but towards the end of his reign he behaved towards the people with liberality and generosity."

2 His name was Haibat Khan Niazi.

3 All the MSS., and the Lith. Ed. have Barmzid Kur or Gur; but I suppose he is identical with Barmzid Suri mentioned in the Tarih-i-Daudi.
way, and went to Lahore. Salim Khān also turned back from the road, and came to Agra; and gave orders for the mustering of the troops; and then started for Dehli. Shuja’ Khān heard this news; and with a few persons among his particular friends, came by rapid marches, and presented himself before Salim Khān, and was treated with kindness. After staying for a few days at Dehli, Salim Khān after organising his army started for Lahore. Ā’zam Humāyūn and the hostile amirs, combining with Khawās Khān and the army of the Punjāb, hastened forward to meet him; and the two armies met together in the vicinity of the town of Ambala. They say that when Salim Khān came close to the Niāzī army, and took up a position, he himself, with a few of his immediate attendants, went to reconnoitre it, and stood on an embankment. When his eye fell on the hostile army, ¹ he, while standing there, said “it does not consist with my self-respect that after seeing the rebel army, I should take up a position in front of it.” Then he ordered the troops to be arranged in order of battle, and to engage the enemy.

During the night preceding the day of battle Ā’zam Humāyūn and his brothers had a ² conference with Khawās Khān about the appointment of a ruler (in place of Salim Khān). Khawās Khān intended that the sovereignty should be allotted to ‘Ādil Khān, who was the eldest son of Shīr Khān; but the Niāzīs said:

Couplet; ³None, by inheritance, can kingdom grasp,
Till he, with both his hands, the sword doth smite.

¹ The meaning is not very clear. The following quotation from the translation of the Tārikh-i-Dāūdī will make it clearer, “News was brought that the Niāzī troops had advanced within a very short distance of the royal camp. Islam Shāh said, The Afghāns have no sense: He made an enclosure with all his wheeled carriages like a fortress, into which he caused the whole of his army to enter, and went in person to reconnoitre the Niāzīs from an elevated position. When he beheld the foe he said, “I shall be disgraced if I do not fight the rebel troops, and ordered the chains with which the carriages were fastened together to be removed.”

² The conference was held in Khawās Khān’s tent, according to the Tārikh-i-Dāūdī. As Salim Khān had not yet been defeated, it was rather premature to fix upon another in his place, though if the two parties to the conference had not quarrelled, it is not improbable that they should have defeated him.

³ Two of the MSS. have only the first line of the couplet, but the others,
Khāwas Khān was pained to learn their intention, and when the armies were arranged in lines, and the two armies faced each other, he fled under some pretext without engaging in the fight. The Niāzīs did everything in their power, and did not make any default in the battle; but as the result of base ingratitude (harām nimaki) cannot be anything but misfortune and disgrace, their army was routed and Salīm Khān was victorious.

Couplet; To him, whom fortune doth befriend,
Who's there that over him can dominate

Sa‘id Khān, brother of Ā’zam Humāyūn with ten of his companions, as he was fully armed, and no one would recognise him,

the Lith. Ed. and Ferishtah all have both lines. Apparently the Niāzīs wanted the sovereignty for one of themselves.

1 According to the Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī he "secretly sent a verbal message to one of the confidential servants of Islam Shāh, requesting him to inform the king, that although His Majesty looked on him (Khawās Khān) as an unfaithful servant, yet that his heart had always inclined towards Sher Shāh’s family and offspring, and that although he had sided with ‘Ādil Khān, who were the Niāzīs that he should be guilty of disloyalty to his benefactor on their account, and for the sake of their alliance? That his wish to be of service, should with the consent of the Almighty, be made manifest on the day of battle.” In the description of the battle, most of the MSS., and the Lith. Ed. and Ferishtah say that خواص خان بي جند هزمت نمود. One MS., substitutes فرائر for هزمت. In the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī, it is said that Khawās Khān started from his post, but attacked no one, and succeeded in making his way into the open country.

2 As usual, to fight against the constituted ruler is base ingratitude, although the ruler in no way deserves gratitude, but is on the other hand a cruel and faithless tyrant.

3 The passage is as I have got it, with some slight variations, in several of the MSS., and in Ferishtah, but the other MSS., have سعيد خان برادر أعظم همایون باه کس، معلی که نفر شد، خواهند که درمیان مردمی که مبارکان نفی میدانند خود را سلیم خان رسانیده کاراو را بسازند: فیلبانی خدادر شد نیزه بر. I consider this reading incorrect. حواله نمود لهذا ازمریان فوج بروند. رنه. I consider this reading incorrect. حواله نمود لهذا ازمریان فوج بروند. رنه. The meaning of راست in the reading I have adopted is not clear. In the Lith. Ed. of Ferishtah, the word فر در the word substituted for خدادر. This would mean that Sa‘id Khān escaped to the right, but even that is not very clear. The translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī gives a different version of the incident. It says "Sa‘id Khān.............was shortly afterwards recognised by one of
wanted to get to Salim Khan, on the pretext of congratulating him, and slay him; but a Mahout recognised him and struck him with a spear; but he escaped, coming out of the circle of elephants, and Salim Khan’s special troops with a severe wound. In short the Niazis fled towards Dinkot, which is near Roh, and Salim Khan pursued them as far as the fort of Rohtas. He then appointed Khwaja Wais Sarwani with a large army to attack them, and returned to Agra; and from there went to Gwalior.

1 At this time, Shuja’ Khan went one day to the top of the fort of Gwalior to see Salim Khan. A man of the name of Usman, whose hand Shuja’ Khan had at one time cut off, stood in ambush, on his path and sought for an opportunity. He at once sprang upon Shuja’ Khan, and wounded him. The latter went to his house in the wounded state, and suspecting that the act had been done at the instigation of Salim Khan, fled from Gwalior, and went to Mālwah. Salim Khan pursued him as far as Mandū. Shuja’ Khan retired to Banswāla. Salim Khan left ’Isa Khān Sūr with 20,000 horsemen at Ujjain and returned. These events happened in the year 954 A.H. (1547 A.D.).

Khwaja Wais, who had been appointed against Azam Humayun, fought with him in the neighbourhood of Dinkot, and was defeated; and Azam Humayun pursued him as far as Sarhind. When this news reached Salim Khan, he got together an immense army, and sent it to crush the Niazis. Azam Humayun turned back and went again to Dinkot; and when Salim Khan’s army arrived in the

the elephant-drivers, who gave the alarm, and was slain by a thrust of Sa’id’s spear.”

1 The Tarikh-i-Daudi (Ell. IV, pp. 489 and 492) gives a more detailed and circumstantial account of the whole incident.

2 Two of the MSS., have, instead of زخمی بر شجاع خان انداخت, which the other MSS., and the Lith. Ed. and Firishtah have, شمشیری بر شجاع خان زد. بانسوارہ Banswāda in Firishtah.

3 The place is called Banswāra in the Tarikh-i-Daudi, and Banswāda in Firishtah.

4 The number is 22,000 in the translation of the Tarikh-i-Daudi.

5 It appears from a note in the translation of the Tarikh-i-Daudi that Firishtah, the Tarikh-i-Khan Jahān and the Makbzan-i-Afghāni all give this date.

6 The place is called Mānkot in the translation of the Tarikh-i-Daudi,
neighbourhood of that place, another battle was fought at Mouza 1 Sambla in its vicinity; and the party of the rebels were routed; and the 2 children and the mother of Ā'zam Humāyūn were taken prisoners, and were sent to the presence of Salīm Khān. The Niāzīs now took shelter with the Gakkhars, and retired to the hilly country adjacent to Kashmir. Salīm Khān came with a large army into the Punjab to put down the rebellion of the Niāzīs, and carried on warfare with the Gakkhars for a period of two years. 3 During this time a man, on one occasion, came upon Salīm Khān, on the top of the fort of Mānkot, with a naked sword in his hand and attacked him. He, however, with great agility and dexterity, defeated and slew the man. He recognised the sword to be one which he had himself given to Iqbal Khān. As the Gakkhars were now completely defeated and beaten, and had no more strength left in them, Ā'zam Humāyūn retired into Kashmir. The rulers of that country, out of regard for Salīm Khān, obstructed him on the road, and there was a severe fight; and Ā'zam Humāyūn, Sa'id Khān and Shāhbāz though Dinkot was given as the name of the place to which the Niāzīs had fled, Ferishtah calls the place دروک in both places.

1 The name appears to be Sambla, سمنیب in all the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. and Ferishtah. It is called Sambhal in the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dauḍi.

2 The following note about them is quoted from the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dauḍi: The "Makhzan-i-Afgānī tells us that the unfortunate females on the establishment of Ā'zam Humāyūn, Sa'id Khān and 'Isa Khān Niāzī were ignominiously exposed once a week during two years in the common hall of audience, and the three chiefs were proclaimed aloud as rebels. In the end, they were assassinated."

3 There is a circumstantial account of this attempted assassination of Salīm Khān in pp. 495-6, of the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dauḍi (Ell. IV.). It appears that the man was instigated by certain nobles, towards whom Salīm Khān had behaved harshly, and had given no money to them, and to the army for three years. He, however, acted with great bravery when he was attacked: and he ordered the assassin to be immediately put to death, because he did not want him to be the cause of the ruin of many people, whom he was sure to accuse falsely, of havinginstigated him to act in that way. Iqbal Khān had been a common foot-soldier, whom Salīm Khān had raised to high rank and great wealth. Salīm Khān punished him by ordering him to take his own place again.
Khan were slain; and the ruler of Kashmir sent their heads to Salim Khan. 1 The latter being now freed from all anxiety returned (to the capital).

At this time, Mirza Kamaran fled from Jinnat Ashiani, and came for shelter to Salim Khan. The latter treated him with pride and hauteur, and did not behave towards him in the way he should have done; so Mirza Kamaran fled from him, and retired to the Siwalik hills, and from there went to the Gakkhar country. These incidents have been mentioned in detail among the events (of the reign) of Jinnat Ashiani. In short Salim Khan, having arrived at Delhi, halted there for a few days. In the meantime, news came that Jinnat Ashiani had arrived on the bank of the Nilab river. They say that at that moment, Salim Khan was being bled by having leeches applied to his neck. 4 He at once mounted and started.

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1 The Tarikh-i-Daudи says, that before Salim Khan left the Punjab, and before indeed the attempt on his life was made, all the Zamindars along the foot of the hills and the Rajs of Sewalik submitted to him and he built the fort of Mankot, or rather five forts which he called respectively Shigarh, Islamgarh, Rashidgarh, Firozgarh, and the fifth which retained the original name of Mankot or Mangar.

2 According to the Tarikh-i-Daudи, Kamaran appears to have come to Salim Khan, while the latter was still in the Gakkhar country, and that although they meant him no good, by the advice of certain nobles, he “continued to treat him with fitting distinction, nevertheless the Mirza fled from his presence into the Siwalik hills, and from thence went into the Ghakkars.”

3 The actual words are چند روز. The Tarikh-i-Daudи however says that he stayed in Delhi for some months, and it appears from a note in the translation, (Ell. Vol. IV, p. 498), that according to the Tarikh-i-Khan Jahān, it was on this occasion, that he set about building the fort of Salimgarh, on the banks of the Jumna opposite Dinpanah, which had been erected by Humayun. That emperor however, on his restoration, changed the name of Salimgarh into Nurgarh. It appears however from another note (Ell. Vol. IV, p. 499) that Ahmad Yadgar says plainly that “Islam Shah remained two years at Lahore and that when the rumours of Humayun’s approach had died away, he came to Delhi, where he built Islamgarh opposite to Dinpanah, in the middle of the waters of the Jumna, so that no fort should be so strong in all Hindustan, for it looks as if it was cut out of one stone.”

4 The Tarikh-i-Daudи says “Salim Khan, at that moment, heard an Afghan musician singing, ‘when the whole universe is inimical to me. If you befriend me why should I be afraid?’ and taking it to be the best omen of success, he
On the first day he made a march of three karohs. As he had the artillery, he arranged it in order, and took it with him, and as at that time oxen for the gun carriages were not available in the neighbouring places, and he wanted to march with great quickness, he ordered that 1 men should drag the gun carriages instead of the oxen; and each cannon was dragged along by one or two thousands of men; and they marched towards Lahore, with great rapidity. Jinnat Ashâni had however before this gone back, as has been mentioned, in its own place. Salim Khân also returned from Lahore and took up his station at 2 Gwâliâr. It so happened, that one day he was hunting in the neighbourhood of 3 Antri, when a body of turbulent men, instigated by some people, stood on the road, by which he would have to pass, intending treachery; but by chance he returned by a different road; and the assassins were unable to carry out their nefarious purpose. When the truth of the matter reached Salim Khân’s ears, he caused 4 Bahâ-ud-dîn, Mahmûd and Mudârâ, who were the ringleaders in the conspiracy, to be punished.

paid no attention to the selection of an auspicious moment, nor did he consult the astrologers.”

1 The Târîkh-i-Dâudi (Ell. Vol. IV, p. 499) says he had 300,000 men employed in pulling the gun carriages.......1500 of whom were provided with mattocks for the purpose of entrenching the camp. Each gun was pulled by 2,000 men, on foot, and it is said in a note at the foot of the page, ‘the Mâkhzan-i-Afghânî says that there were 60 large guns; that each gun was drawn by one thousand men; and that he marched twelve kos a day, the artillery always reaching the ground before anything else came up.’ The Târîkh-i-Khân Jahân says, there were 80,000 draught-men, and that each gun required from 1,000 to 2,000 men.

2 This is not the well-known place of that name in central India, but is a hill, on the right hand towards the south, amongst the hills, as you go to Kangra and Nagarkot (See Trn. of the Târîkh-i-Dâudi, Ell. Vol. IV. p. 494.).

3 The name of the place is written in the MSS., as اسربی and انتروی، but in the Târîkh-i-Dâudi, Dorn’s history of the Afghans and Ferishtah it is انتروی Antri.

4 There is no dispute about the first two names, but the third name is given in several of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed., as Mudârâ. Ferishtah (Lith. Ed.) has Mudâr. Col. Briggs does not give any names, and his account of the whole incident is very different from what is given in the Lith. Ed. of Ferishtah. The name of the third man is given in the translation of the Târîkh-i-Dâudi as Madâka. Dorn does not give any names.
Salim Khan continued to stay in Gwâliâr, and he imprisoned and slew every one of his amîrs, whom he suspected to be too powerful and turbulent; till in the beginning of the year 1961 A.H. (1554 A.D.) an imposthume appeared in his private part, and he suffered great pain, and his blood became vitiated, and he passed away. He reigned for a period of 9 nine years. He caused another sarâi to be built in each of the sarâis of Shîr Khan from the Nilâb to Bengal; and he caused 4 cooked food to be prepared for jaqîrs in each sarâî. In the same year Sultan Mahmûd Gujârâti and 5 Nizâm-ul-mulk Bahri died. They have found the date of these events in the words زوال خسروان, i.e., death or ruin of monarchs.

6 Among the strange events, which occurred in the reign of Salim

1 The year is given in figures in two of the MSS., as 962; while it is given as 961 in the others. The Lith. Ed., and the Lith Ed. of Ferishtah both have 960. The Târikh-i-Dâudi has 961, and it is said in a note (p. 505, Ell Vol. IV) that the Makbûzan-i-Afghânî and the Târikh-i-Khan Jahân both have 26th Zi-l-Hijjah 961 A.H. (November 1554 A.D.); and the chronogram زوال خسروان gives the year 961.

2 The Târikh-i-Dâudi says, “He was confined to his bed by a painful retention of urine and a disease of the bladder. People say that he was afflicted by an imposthume in his privy parts. He never mentioned this circumstance to any one; and cauterised it with his own hand but by doing this he injured his health and brought in great suffering and weakness.” According to Dorn a boil broke out on the king, from which the inflammation spread through all his limbs. The Muntakhab-ul-lubâb says دنبل بسيار در نشگاگه سلم شه بر آمد و دیگر عارضات بدی علواه ان کرد. Col. Briggs says he died of a fistula.

3 The Makbûzan-i-Afghânî is more definite, and says he reigned for 8 years 9 months and 7 days.

4 Ferishtah says ودر هر سرا طعام پذه و حام به طریق شیر شاه جهت مسافران خواه فقیر خواه عفیي موجود کرده بود.

5 He is so called in all the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. of Ferishtah also. In the trns. of the Târikh-i-Dâudi he is called Nizâm-ul-mulk of the Dekhin. Dorn calls him Nizâm-ul-mulk Bahri sovereign prince in the Deccan.

6 The chronogram is ascribed to Shaikh Tahir Deccani. Ferishtah says his father was the author of the chronogram; but both he and Col. Briggs incorrectly say that the numerical value of it is 960.

7 The following passage occurs before this paragraph in one MS. only, but not in any of the others, nor in the Lith. Ed., گویند که پیام بانی که دخترعم و
Khan, were the incidents connected with 1 Shaikh 'Alai; and these, briefly stated, are as follow. The father of Shaikh 'Alai was named Shaikh Hasan; and he was engaged, in the manner of Shaikhs, in the teaching of 2 students under the supervision of Shaikh Salim in the town of Bi'anah. When he departed for the world of permanence, Shaikh 'Alai, who was the most spiritual of his sons, and had attri-

1. From Bibi Bai, the wife of Salim Khan, who was very fond of, one day she represented to him: "As your regard and sincerity is of wider compass than the sun, and I want that a mark of your sincerity may be left on the surface of the world, so that the people of the world may speak about it to the skirts of the resurrection; and that is this, that as you have one wife you may be pleased to order that all your amirs also should not have more than one wife. If they have they should not take * * * * * ." Salim Khan ordered that all his amirs should not have more than one wife each.

2. The actual word is علماء which means seekers, most probably of spiritual knowledge. An ordinary student is a طالب العلم a seeker of learning or knowledge.
butes of wisdom and excellence, took up his father's position and occupied himself in imparting spiritual knowledge to the seekers after such knowledge. It so happened, that Shaikh 'Abd-ul-lah Niazi Afghan, who was a renowned disciple of Shaikh Salim Chishti, returned from a journey to Mecca, having adopted the practices of Mahdism; according to which, Saiyad Muhammad Jaunpuri is the promised Mahdi, and took up his residence in Biannah. As Shaikh 'Alai was pleased with his manner, he became fascinated with his society. He abandoned the ways and practices of his ancestors; and called upon the people to adopt the practices of Mahdism. He took up his residence, according to the customs of that sect, outside the city, in proximity to the abode of Shaikh 'Abd-ul-lah; and with a large body of his friends and companions, who had turned to him, lived placing entire reliance on God, and altogether untrammeled by any ties. Every day at the time of prayer he explained the holy Qur'an in such a way, that all, who were present at his assemblies, did not again take up their avocations, and leaving their families and children, entered the circle of the Mahdists; or having repented of all sins and forbidden practices, became disciples of Mr Saiyad Muhammad. If any of them still engaged in agriculture or tillage or in trade, he expended a tenth part of his income in the service of Almighty God. Many of them lived in this way, that father separated from son, brother from brother, and wife from husband; and all followed the path of poverty and content; and all, young and old, shared equally in the gifts and offerings which came to him (i.e., Saiyad Muhammad). If nothing came, they passed two or three days in fasting; and never revealed the fact. And they passed their time in uttering the name of God with every inspiration and respiration. They always carried swords and shields, and all kinds of weapons, and going into cities and bazars, wherever they saw anything, that was contrary to the law of the prophet, at first they forbade these things, with gentleness and courtesy. If this did not succeed, they made people give up the forbidden practices, using force or violence for the purpose. Among the officers in charge of the cities, those who were on their side,

1 The words are يَبَس انفَاس which mean uttering the word "Allah" with each inspiration, and the word "hu" with each respiration.
attempted to help them; and those, who did not accept their views did not possess the power to oppose them.

When Shaikh 'Abd-ul-lah saw that he (Shaikh 'Alāī) had got the common people as well as the well-to-do on his side, he directed him to undertake a journey to the Hijāz. Shaikh 'Alāī in the circumstances and condition in which he was, with 1 six hundred or seven hundred householders, began that journey. When he arrived at Khawaspūr, which is situated within the boundaries of 2 Judhpūr, the celebrated Khawās Khān came to welcome him, and became one of his disciples. 3 But at last he became angry with him on account of the order to do lawful things and the prohibition of forbidden things. Then at the time, when Salīm Khān commenced his rule in Agra, Shaikh 'Alāī, on account of certain matters, which became the cause of his return, came back to Biānah. Then being summoned by Salīm Khān, he attended in his court, but did not show himself, to be bound by the rules of courtesy shown to kings. He merely made the salutation, permitted by the Shara' to Salīm Khān, and the latter said the alaik-us-salām (lit. "to thee also be peace," the return salutation, made by one Musalman to another, who has saluted him), with displeasure. This made those, who were attached to Salīm Khān, very angry. Mullah 'Abd-ul-lah Sultānpūrī, celebrated as Makhdūm-ul-mulk, disagreeing with Shaikh

1 The Tārikh-i-Dāudi says he started on the pilgrimage accompanied by six or seven thousand followers; but all the MSS., as well as the Lith. Ed. have six or seven hundred. Ferishtah has which Col. Briggs translates as 370 followers. Farishtah says that Shaikh 'Abd-ul-lah directed Shaikh 'Alāī to undertake the pilgrimage, as he feared that there would otherwise probably be disturbances.

2 Most of the MSS., and the Lith. Ed., and the Tārikh-i-Dāudi have Judhpūr; but one MS. has, by mistake, Jaunpūr.

3 This is explained by Ferishtah thus اما د اندک نوستی فساد مذهبه صدویہ بخاطر آورده از ایشال بر گشت؛ و شیع علیائی این معنی رافہمہ، بدان بهانہ کہ درامر معروف ونپی متکر براجی اطاعت نمی کند، اظہار رنجش از خواص خان کردہ از خواصبد مرا براہمدہ فیض عربیہ، سفر حجاج نمودہ، جانب بیانہ بر گشت. but in a short time he perceived the disturbances (which would be the consequence) of the Mahdist faith, and turned from them; and Shaikh 'Alāī understanding this, showed his displeasure with Khawās Khān on the pretext, that he did not properly obey the directions about self-evident duty and forbidden things; came out of Khawaspūr, and cancelling his resolution of a journey to the Hijāz returned towards Biānah.
'Alāi, gave a *fatwah* (legal opinion or Judgment) for the latter's death. Salīm Khān ordered 1 Mir Saiyyad Rafi'-ud-dīn, and Mullah Jalāl Bhalim Dānishmand and Mullah Abu-l-Fath Thānessarī, and other learned men of that period, to attend; and an enquiry into the matter was entrusted to them. In these assemblies for disputation 2 Shaikh 'Alāi by the strength of his intellect defeated every one of them. Sometimes he explained the meaning of the Qurān in such a way, that it had great effect on Salīm Khān. The latter said to him "Oh Shaikh give up this claim, so that I may appoint you to be the censor over all my dominion; and what up to the present time you have described as religious duties, without my order, from this time you may call them so with my permission. Shaikh 'Alāi did not accept this proposal; then Salīm Khān in contravention of the judgment of Mullah 'Abd-ul-lah, gave an order for his banishment; and sent him towards 3 Hindia. Bihār Khān Sarwānī, who had from before the time of Salīm Khan, been the governor of the place turned towards him with all his troops, and came into the circle of his followers and disciples. Makhdūm-ul-mulk impressed this on the mind of Salīm Khān, in the most forcible manner, and summoned Shaikh 'Alāi from that distant place. This time also Salīm Khān summoned the learned men, and bound them to enquire more into this matter. Makhdūm-ul-mulk told Salīm Khān, "This man claims to be the Mahdi, and the Mahdi will be the Bādshāh of the whole

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1 These names are variously given in the MSS., and the Lith. Ed. The name of the first is given as in the text in one of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed.; two MSS. call him Mir Saiyyad Rafī', while another calls him Mir Saiyyad Rafī'-ud-dīn Aljī. Firishtah calls him Mīrzā Rafī'-ud-dīn Anjū, but Col. Briggs makes him Meer and not Mirza. The second name is given as in the text in all the MSS., and the Lith. Ed.; but Firishtah (Lith. Ed.) makes him Mullah Jalāl Lahīm Dānishmand; Col. Briggs omits Lahīm. As regards the third name two of the MSS., and the Lith. Ed., call him Tānessari, while the others and Firishtah have Thanessarī.

2 Firishtah (Lith. Ed.) says just the opposite. शिखु उलाई बरु हेंच-कंदम गालब नमी शद, बलके मगलब गश्ने एजोब-एजाम आम. i.e. Shaikh 'Alāi did not vanquish any one of them, but was defeated, and was unable to reply.

3 Firishtah calls it तोसबा हेन्दिया, the town of Hindia. Hindia, is in Hooshangabād, Central Provinces. Imp. Gaz. S. V. Handia, and Jarrett, II. 207, where it is spelt Hindiyah.
world. All your troops have turned to him,¹ and even relations, having separated from each other, have accepted his religion. There is a possibility of danger to the State." Salīm Ḳhān did not listen to Makhdūm-ul-mulk's words, but again sent 'Alāi to ²Shaikh Badh Tabib Dānihmand in Behar, (whose disciple Shīr Khān used to be, and whose shoes he used to place before his feet), so that he might act in accordance with his fatwah (judgment). Salīm Ḳhān then turned towards the Punjab and occupied himself with the erection of the fort of Mānkot. When Shaikh 'Alāi went to Behar, Shaikh Badh wrote a judgment, concurring with that of Makhdūm-ul-mulk; and gave it to the messenger of Salīm Ḳhān. While these things were happening, Shaikh 'Alāi was attacked by the pestilence, which was then prevalent and there was a wound in his neck into which a wick of the thickness of a finger could be passed; and the privations of the journey being added to that, he had no strength to say anything, when he was brought before Salīm Ḳhān. The latter said to him in his ear "you secretly say in my ear 'I am not a ³Mahdist', and go free." Shaikh 'Alāi did not listen to his words; and Salīm Ḳhān, becoming hopeless, ordered him to be scourged, and on the third stroke, he gave up his life to the keeper of all souls. These incidents

¹ This passage is not at all clear in the MSS. and in the Lith. Ed. Two MSS. have چنانچه خویشان آزمده و در آمد گر چسته; another has آزمده و در آمد گر چسته; another is not very legible, being slightly worm-eaten. The translation, I have given in the text, is the best as far as the various versions go. Ferishtah who generally copies the Tabaqāt, in many places almost verbatim has a slightly different reading here, which I should prefer to those in the MSS., and the Lith. Ed. It is, چنانچه خویشان تو نیز در خفیه بمذهب او در آمد گر چسته یا. i.e. even your relations have secretly accepted his religion. The translator of the Tārīkh-i-Dāudi (Ell. IV. p. 503) has a translation of what Makhdūm-ul-mulk told Salīm Shāh; but it omits this particular clause.

² All the MSS., and the Lith. Ed., call this man گونه به ده, and he is called Shaikh Badh, in the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dāudi. Ferishtah however calls him گونه بز, and Col. Briggs transforms him into Shaikh Burey.

³ There are some variations in the readings. Most of the MSS., have تر تنها در پهان, secretly; one has تنها, alone. The reading in the Lith. Ed., is تنها در پهن. The last two words are incorrect. Some
happened in the year 1955 A.H. (1548 A.D.); and ذاکر اللہ, Zakir-i-Allah is its chronogram.

A narration of the circumstances of Sultān Muhammād 'Adalī.

When Salīm Khān passed away, his son Firūz Khān, who was in his 2nd or 3rd year, ascended the throne in the fort of Gwāliār, with the concurrence of the amīrs. But the period of three days had not yet passed, when Mubāriz Khān, son of Nizām Khān Sūr, who was the nephew of Shīr Khān, and the uncle of the son of Salīm Khān, and also the brother of the latter's wife, slew him, his own sister's son; and with the consent of the Vazīrs and Amīrs placed himself on the throne of greatness and sovereignty. It has been reported traditionally, that Salīm Khān, before he lay on his death bed, said repeatedly to his wife, who bore the name of Bībī Bāī, "If you love your son Firūz Khān, give me permission to remove your brother Mubāriz Khān; for he is a thorn in your path. If you love your brother, wash your hands of the life of your son, for he has much danger from Mubāriz Khān," His wife replied, "My brother Mubāriz Khān passes his life in pleasures, and occupies his time with music and songs. He has not the means nor the desire ."

of the MSS., have من مهدی نیستم but others and Ferishtah have من مهدوی نیستم. I prefer this last reading.

1 All the MSS., and the Lith. Ed., and Ferishtah have خمس و خمسین و تسامه (i.e. 955); but the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dāudi has 956 A.H. (1549 A.D.), and gives the chronogram of Zikr-ul-Allah. Dorn does not, as far as I can make out, make any mention of Shaikh 'Alāi; but he mentions "A derveeesh by name Khwaja Hossain of the Pat'henian Afhāns, as infringing the Mohomedan Law..................Islam Shah ordered him to be bastinadoed, and finally threatened him, in case of his further infringing the law, that he would burn him to death. To this the Derveesh replied 'Burn me if thou dost not burn thyself' and withdrew. That very morning a boil broke out on the king ..................and he died in great agony." This is not narrated in any of the other histories that I have seen.

2 Several MSS., have ۶۰ دوازده, one has دوازده. The Lith. Ed., and Ferishtah have دوازده.
sovereignty." Although Salim Khân spoke very harshly to her in this matter it had no effect. Till at last on the third day after the death of Salim Khân, Mubâriz Khân entered the palace of Firûz Khân, and attempted to murder him. Although his sister made lamentation, and interceded for the life of her son, and said "Spare this child of mine. I shall take him away elsewhere, and he will never bear the title of Bâdshâh," the hard-hearted Mubâriz Khân had no pity, and shutting the eye of reason on the purport of the couplet;

Ah! mercy! for the rule of the entire earth

Deserveth not, that a drop of blood should stain the ground cruelly and heartlessly killed that poor helpless child. He had the public prayers read in his name by the title of Sultân Muhammad 'Ädil; but the common people called him 'Ädali, and Andhli.

As he had heard from tales and histories of the gifts of gold, and prodigality and benefactions of Sultân Muhammad Tughlaq, thinking of following his example, in the beginning of his reign he sometimes opened the doors of his treasury and gave rewards to the people; and thus drew them towards himself. (He used to shoot arrows; and every arrow that he shot was made of gold and the price of which was not less than 500 tankas; and into every house

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1 There is some variation in the readings here. Several MSS., and the Lith. Ed., and the Lith. Ed., of Ferishtah have ملامت بسير ميكرد; other MSS., have, instead of these words, مبالغه مينمود i.e. spoke with great urgency.

2 Several MSS., omit the words بعد از فوت سليم خان مبارز خان در معمل فنرذ خان or some of them.

3 Two of the MSS., omit this about the golden arrow. Dorn says, "He used to cast arrows, the points of which were worth 500 tankas, in every direction, and to give the possessor of the house into which they happened to fall down, 500 tankas on his bringing them back." Ferishtah's version is كله باشي كه ييكان اويک توله طلا تود در اناثي سواري وخبره در خانه كمن نيهدة ببر طرف مي انداخت وان در خانه هر كسي كه مي افتاد يا بدست آن كه درمي آمد ده عدد روپيه داده كن كله باشي را مي كوردند which means, "he used to shoot in every direction arrows, the heads of which were made of one tala of gold, from his bow, when he was out riding, etc. They (his servants?) used to bring the arrow by paying 10 rupees to the men into whose houses they fell, or to whose hands they got." Ferishtah goes on to say that in this way he dissipated all the treasures of Shir Shah and Salim Shah in a short time. The word which I have translated as arrow is either كله باشي or كله باشي. I cannot find it in
into which an arrow fell, they (i.e. I suppose his servants) gave 500 tankas to the owner of the house, and brought that arrow back.

At this time the office of vazir in his house (i.e. under him) was held by 1Shamshir Khan, slave of Shir Khan, who was the younger brother of the renowned Khawas Khan, and Daulat Khan, Nuhani, Neo-Muslim, who had been educated by the Nuhans. And 2Himun. Bagal (grocer), and inhabitant of 3Rewari a dependency of Miwatt, who in those days, had placed his steps higher than the superintendentship of bazars, and the work of soldiering, and had risen high in the confidence of 'Adali, and become one of those who were nearest to him. A month had not yet passed, since the accession of 'Adali, when in various directions and provinces of India, 4there were chiefs of groups or tribes; and on hearing the news of the death of Salim Khan and of the murder of Firuz Khan and of the absence of all system in 'Adali's acts, disturbances woke up from sleep in various places, as will be mentioned each in its proper place.

5One day 'Adali held public court in the hall of audience in the fort of Gawallar, and all the renowned amirs were in attendance on him. He was making a distribution of jaiqirs or fiefs. 'Adali gave order, that the province of Kanouj, which had long been the jaiqir of Shah Muhammad Farmuli, should be taken from him, and con-

any dictionary, and Maulvis whom I have asked say that they have never seen the word.

1 He is so called in all the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. I cannot find his name in any other history, except in Dorn, where he is called Shams Khan.

2 He is called Himun, in all the MSS., and Dorn calls him Heemoon. In the translation of the Akbarnama he is called Himu, and in the translation of the Tarikh-i-Daudi Himu. The Lith. Ed. of the Tabaqat and Firishtah (Lith. Ed.) have Heemoon, and Col. Briggs has Hamoo.

3 In the Gurgaon district, now a Railway junction.

4 The meaning of the words ملوك طوابع شدن is not at all clear; but they occur in two of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. Two of the MSS., in the place of ملوك طوابع شدن, and on using خبر فوت سليم خان وقتل فيروز خان وعدد النظام امور عدلية, فننها جا بجا از خراب بيدار شد; هنانه هري بمعال خرد مذكره خواهد شد have simply got در اطراف و جوانب فننها بر خراست.

5 Two of the MSS., omit the words from تقسيم روژی در دیوانخانه to جاگپورکند.
ferred on Sarmast Khan Sarwâni. In the course of conversation, Sikandar Khan, son of the above mentioned Shâh Muhammad, who was a powerful young warrior, said harshly in the public hall; "Now-a-days, we have come to such a pass, that our jâigirs are taken from us, and made over to these dog-selling Sarwânîs." Words rose high in the altercation. His father, Shâh Muhammad Farmûlî, who was ill at the time, forbade his using these harsh and rough expressions. Sikandar said to his father, "Shîr Khan once put you into an iron cage, and had a design on your life; but at last Salîm Khan interceded for you, and became the cause of your escape from that imminent danger. At the present time, the members of the tribe of Sûr are bent on your destruction, and you do not understand it. They will not let you live. For what reason shall we suffer these indignities from them?" During this turmoil Sarmast Khan Sarwâni, who was very tall in stature, and of very bulky size, laid his hand on the arm of Sikandar, in the way of deceit and flattery, and said "Oh son! for what reason is all this harshness?" His intention was, that by this pretext, he should make Sikandar a prisoner. The latter understanding his purpose laid his hand on his dagger, and inflicted such a severe wound, that receiving the cup from the hand of the angel of death, he fell down senseless. Sikandar also attacked some others, killing some and wounding others. 'Adalî got up in that great tumult, and fled into his haram. Sikandar pursued him, and 'Adalî fastening

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1 This name is given, as in the text, in all the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. but one MS. has after the name كه قبيله دار بودنه which I suppose means who had (or was the head of) a tribe. In Dorn the name is given as 'Sermust Khan Surrabunny.' Ferishtah calls him سرمست خان شرواني, which Col. Briggs transforms into 'Surmust Khan Surrabunny.'

2 The reading in several of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed., is, with minor variations, كه بیک جریه از دست اجل حزنه بهوش افتادند. The difficulty is in the word رفتن. If it is changed to رفتن or of the translation would be what I have given in the text. The other MSS., simplify the matter by substituting the clause بقتل رسید بیک جریه از دست اجل حزنه بهوش افتاد i.e. reached his death or died. Ferishtah who closely follows our author has که در ساعت همچو مسئله از پا در آمد جان بعق تسليم کرد i.e. at that moment, like intoxicated men, he fell down, and surrendered his life to the Just One.
the chain of the door from inside, escaped by means of a hundred stratagems. Most of the amirs of 'Adalī threw away their swords, and ¹ lost their way in flight. Sikandar, like a mad man, wherever he went, struck and killed and felled down. This state of things went on for one or two gharis.

About this time, Ibrāhīm Khān Sūr, who was the husband of 'Adalī’s sister, drew his sword and smote Sikandar, and others also attacked him; and Sikandar received the reward of his blood-guilt; and Daulat Khān Nūhānī finished Shāh Muhammad Farmūlī, with one blow of his sword. It so happened, that on that same day, when ² these events happened, ³ Tāj Khān Karānī, brother of Sulaimān and 'Imad Karānī absenting himself from the audience hall of 'Adalī, had come out of the fort of Gwāliā. When he had met Shāh Muhammad Farmūlī on the way, and they had asked each other how matters were getting on. Tāj Khān had told him (Shāh Muhammad), “I am drawing away my foot from this place. Do you come also and join me. ⁴ Affairs are taking quite a different turn here.” Shāh Muhammad had not taken his advice, and had gone to 'Adali; and then what we have seen had befallen him.

⁵ Tāj Khān flying from Gwāliā took the way to Bangāla.

¹ Two of the MSS., and the Lith. Ed., have راز فورار کم (کم or کدرند) which is not very clear; but which may be translated as I have translated it in the text. Other MSS., and Firishtah (who, as usual, copies our author rather closely) have راز فورار پیش گرفتن, i.e. took the way of flight, or fled.

² Some of the MSS., have the word منعقد between the words معرفة and شدت بود.

³ These, according to Firishtah, were از عهدہ امراء سلم شاہ کرانی، کرانی کریانی and کرانی کریانی, Karani and Karrani and Karzani in the MSS. In the Lith. Ed. it is کرانی کریانی Karwani. Firishtah has کرانی Karani. In the translation of the Tarikh-i-Daudī it is printed as Kirani. Dorn has Kerrani and Col. Briggs Kirrany.

⁴ There are different readings here. Several MSS., have کار گجر گونه شدہ است. The Lith. Ed. has کار گجر گونه. Other MSS., have کار گجر گونه نو گجر است. Firishtah leaves out this clause.

⁵ The translation of the history of 'Adali’s reign in the Tarikh-i-Daudī begins here.
'Adalī sent an army in pursuit of him and also himself started in pursuit. 1 He overtook him in the neighbourhood of Chhabrā Mau, which is at a distance of forty karohs from Agra, and of thirty from Kanouj. Tāj Khān gave battle, and being defeated, went towards Chunār. 3 On the way, he seized some of the officers of the Khālsa lands of 'Adalī, and took from them whatever he could, in money and in kind, and also seized one halqa of elephants, which amount to one hundred in number; and having joined with 'Imād and Sulāiman and Khwājah Iliyās, who were his brothers, and who held the government of some parqanas on the banks of the Ganges, and Khawāspūr Tānda, again took up a position of hostility. 'Adalī then started from Gwāliār for Chunār, and despatched an army against the Karāniāns; and the two sides met on the bank of the river. At this time, Hīmūn Baqāl one day said to 'Adalī "if you send one halqa (i.e. one hundred) elephants with me, I shall cross the river, and attacking the Karāniāns completely rout them. 'Adalī did so, and Hīmūn attacked the Karāniāns and defeated them.

At this juncture, 4 Ibrahim Khān, son of Ghāzī Khān Sūr, who had married a sister of 'Adalī, and was a descendant of one of the uncles of Shīr Khān, fled from Chunār, when his wife warned him, that 'Adalī intended to imprison him; and went to his father

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1 Dorn's account is different. He says "'Adali made preparation to pursue him in person. But Heemoon, promising the Shah, that if a small force and some elephants should be placed under his command he would do away with the Kerranians, 'Adali charged him with the pursuit. Heemoon soon encountered the fugitives; and an action took place, in which the Kerranians were discomfited and Heemoon carried the day."

2 The name of the place is written as جنر، Jabra Mau, جنر، Jhabra Mau, جنر، Chara Mau and جنر، Chhabra Mau in the different MSS. The translator of the Tārikh-i-Dāudi (Ell. IV. p. 506) calls it Chhabra Mau. Ferishta D. Ed., has جنر، Chhabra Mau and Col. Briggs bas Chibra Mou.

3 There are various differences in the readings in the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. The clause about the capture of the elephants is omitted in several MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. I have adopted the reading, which appeared to me to be the most correct, and which agrees generally with that in the translation of the Tārikh-i-Dāudi in Ell. Vol. IV.

4 The account of the rising of Ibrahim Khān agrees generally with that given by Dorn, who however calls 'Isa Khan a Lohāni and not a Niāzi, and with that in Ferishta, which is rather shorter than that in the text.
Ghāzī Khān, who held the government of Biānah and Hindwān. 'Adalī despatched 'Isa Khān Niāzī in pursuit of him. The parties met each other in the neighbourhood of Kālpī, and a battle ensued; and 'Isa Khān Niāzī was defeated, and Ibrāhīm Khān was victorious. The latter then started towards the capital Dehli; and had the Khutba (public prayer) read (in his own name); and going from there to Agra, took possession of most of the territories. When 'Adalī saw that Ibrāhīm Khān had taken possession of the central part of the country, he withdrew his hand from the Karāniāns, and set forth to attack Ibrāhīm Khān. When he arrived on the bank of the Jūn (Jumna), Ibrāhīm Khān sent an emissary to him, with this message; "If 1 Ray Hasan Jilwānī and Bahadur Khān Sarwānī, who bore the title of 'Āzam Humāyūn and some of the other great nobles should come to me, I shall, after making terms and conditions with them come to you." 'Adalī sent these men to him. 2 Ibrāhīm Khān, making them all join him, decided on further hostilities with 'Adalī. The latter, becoming acquainted with this state of things, knew that he was unable to withstand them, and returned towards Chunār. Ibrāhīm Khān assumed the title of Sultān Ibrāhīm, and raised the standard of sovereignty.

At this time, Ahmad Khān Sūr, who was also one of the descendants of one of the uncles of Shīr Khān and who had married the second sister of 'Adalī, and was among the leading amirs of the Punjab, with the help and assistance of 3 Tātār Khān Kāsī and Hafībat Khān and Nasīb Khān 4 who had been great amirs of Salmīn.

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1 There are some differences in the two names in the MSS., etc. The first is called Hasan (or Husain) Jilwānī or Halwānī or Halwāī; the second is Bahādur or Bahār or Pār Khān Sarwānī or Sharwānī.

2 This agrees generally with the accounts given by Dorn and Ferishta. The latter says that 'Adali gave up all idea of holding Dehli and Agra; and retired to Chunār.

3 These names occur only in two of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. The name of the first is Tātār Khān Kāsī in one MS., while in the other it is given as Tātār Khāzin Kālbī, while in the Lith. Ed., it is Tātār Khān Kānsī. There is no variation in the other names. These names are also given in the translation of Nia'mat-ul-lah's history by Dorn, where they are given as Tātār Kāsī, Habeeb Kaker, and Naseeb Khān.

4 Several MSS. leave out the words امیر کبار ہلیم خان بودن.
Khān, assumed the title of Sūltān Sikandar, and raised the standard of disturbance and revolt. He advanced against Ibrāhīm Khān, and the two parties met in the neighbourhood of the village of Farah, which is at a distance of ten karohs from Agra. The army of Sikandar did not even amount to ten thousand horsemen, and Ibrāhīm Khān had an army of seventy thousand cavalry; and they say that he had granted 1 pavilions of state and standards and kettle drums to two hundred persons. Sikandar, adopting a course of peace and gentleness, represented that the Punjab might be left with him. Ibrāhīm Khān, placing his trust on the greatness of his retinue and army, was very proud, and paying no attention to the softness and flatteries of Sikandar, arrayed his army for battle. In the end however, the result was in accordance with the saying, "The few prevail over the many." Sikandar was victorious and Ibrāhīm vanquished. The latter fled to Sambal; and the former, crowned with success, took possession of Agra and Delhi.

1 There is some difference in the readings here. One MS., has سرا برد مخلو مام، while another, and the Lith. Ed. have السرا برد مخلو داده برد كردن. I cannot make out what سرا برد مخلو means. In Dorn, in the corresponding passage, we have velvet tents and kettle drums. I think السرا برد مخلو was a mistake for مخلو السرا برد which would mean pavilions of velvet. Ferishtah (Lith. Ed.) has a reading which appears to me to be totally incorrect. It has وما هذا دوست امبر داشت که اکثر صاحب السرا برد و تحمل و علم و دخاط بوندن. The words السرا برد و تحمل are absolutely meaningless. Col. Briggs however translated from a more correct copy. He says "and some notion of the splendour of his train may be formed when it is stated that no less than two hundred officers occupied tents lined with velvet, and having the privilege of beating the nobut." The last word is explained in a note to mean, a "musical band, composed of nine instruments, confined to kings, but conferred by them on governors, to be used only in their governments, and in the absence of any of the royal family." If the passage in Col. Brigg's copy at all resembled that in the Lith. Ed., in my use, then his translation is a very free one; but it shows that the pavilions are also described in it to have been of velvet. I have however, retained السرا برد مخلو as is not to be found in any MSS.

2 The Arabic phrase is correctly given in only one MS.; it is incorrectly given in another and in the Lith. Ed.; while the other MSS., omit it. Ferishtah says Sikandar gained a victory by adopting the ruse, which had been successful
About this time, news came that His Majesty Jinnat Ašhiānī (Hūmāyūn) had come into Hindustan from Kabul, and had taken possession of Lahore. Sikandar with a well-equipped army turned towards Lahore. Ibrāhīm, who had retired to Sambal, collected a new army, and advanced towards Kālpī. It so happened, that at this time, 'Adalī sent Hīmūn Baqāl, who had become his vazīr, with a large army and five hundred elephants of the size of mountains and artillery, towards Agra and Dehli. When Hīmūn arrived in the vicinity of Kālpī, he considered it most important to crush Ibrāhīm, and advanced quickly to meet him. There was a great battle, and Hīmūn was victorious. Ibrāhīm fled to his father at Biānah. Hīmūn pursued him and besieged Biānah; and the siege was prolonged for a period of three months. In the meanwhile, Muhammad Khān Sūr, the ruler of Bengal, had raised the standard of hostility; and had with the armies of that country advanced to seize Jaunpur and Kālpī and Agra. 'Adalī therefore summoned Hīmūn, and the latter raising the siege (of Biānah) started. When he arrived at a place called 1 Mandākar, which is at a distance of six karohs from Agra, Ibrāhīm came from behind and gave battle. He was however defeated; and went again to his father. From there he went to the country of 2 Patna, and having fought with Rājā Rām Chand, Rāja of the place, was taken prisoner. 3 The Rājā however, with great

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1 The name of the place is given as Mandākōr in two of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. The other MSS., leave out a few lines here. Dorn calls the place Mundagur, and Ferishtah (Lith. Ed.) has Mānd Akhār, while in the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dāudi, in Ell. Vol. IV, it is called Marhākhār.

2 Several MSS., and the Lith. Ed., have 3 which appears to be Thatha; but Dorn and the translation of the Tārīkh i-Dāudi, and Ferishtah all have 3 Patna.

3 The translator of the Tārīkh-i-Dāudi, referring to this, says in a foot note, "this deference, the reason for which is not very evident, is also vouched for by
respect, placed him on the throne; and himself behaving in the manner of a servant attended on him. Ibrāhīm remained there 1 till a body of men of the tribe of Māsīn, who had their residence within the boundaries of Raśīn, and who had enmity with Baz Bahādur, the ruler of Mālwa, summoned him, with the object that they might make him their chief for carrying on their struggle with Baz Bahādur. Ibrāhīm joined them. Raṇī 2 Durgāwati, ruler, of the country of Garha, also marched from her capital to help Ibrāhīm. Baz Bahādur however sent emissaries to her and kept her back from this enterprise; and the Raṇī returned to her own place. Ibrāhīm also did not consider it advisable to remain there, and went towards Orissa, which is beyond Bangāla; and remained there, till in the year 3 975 A.H. (1568 A.D.) when Sulaimān Karānī took possession

the Makhzan-i Afghānī, and the Tārikh-i Khān Jahān.” Dorn says that the Rāja did this “both from generosity and policy.”

1 This is the translation of the reading as it occurs in two of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. The readings in the other MSS., are defective. These MSS. have محمد خان سور حاکم بنگال علم مخالفت برداشتہ با لشکری بسیار متوجه جنوبی و کالیپ و اگر کر چو جماعتہ میانہ باز بهادر حاکم مارنگ پور نوع داشتند ابراهیم را از پہنے طلب نمودہ برس باز بهادر رفتنہ. Dorn says, in the corresponding passage, “he was called off by the Afghāns of Miāna, and departed accordingly for Mālwa.” The translation of the Tārikh-i Dāudī leaves out all mention of Ibrāhīm’s going to Mālwa; but says he (i.e. Ibrāhīm) remained there (i.e. at Patna) for a long time and then went to Orissa.” Ferishtah has بعد از جنگ گا افغانیہ بیدانہ را کہ در حدود رابعیس می بہو ند باز بهادر کہ حاکم مالاہہ برد نرمو افاقت و ایشان کسان نرد رامچندر فرسناد و پاپشہ ابراهیم را پیش خود برد ند و بر خوشی جماعتہ قزم میانی میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ میانہ Mīāna of Dorn have become the Afghāns of Biānah in the Lith. Ed. of Ferishtah; but Col. Briggs has “Meeana.”

2 Durgāwati is of course the same as Sanskrit दुर्गावतिः, Dūrgāvati. Her territory is called Karha in the two MSS., in which she is mentioned and in the Lith. Ed. She is not mentioned in the other MSS., or in the translation of the Tārikh-i Dāudī or by Dorn. She is mentioned by Ferishtah who calls her territory Karha, which I have adopted. Karha of course is very indefinite. It means a fort, and is usually appended to some name, as Shīrgarh, Salimgarh, etc. It appears however, that the correct name of the country is Gadah Katinka as will appear later in the history of the reign of Akbar.

3 All the MSS., (except one which gives the correct date خمس و بیسو.
of Orissa, he came to the latter, relying on his promises and engagement, and was treacherously put to death by him.

In short Ḥīmūn, with great power and strength, came to 'Adalī; and the latter and 1 Muhammad Khān Kuria met each other at a place called 2 Chappar Ghatta, which is fifteen karohs from Kālpī, where a severe battle took place; and Muhammad Khān Kuria was slain; and 'Adalī was crowned with triumph and victory. After that, the latter went towards Chunār; and sent Ḥīmūn to Agra and Dehli, to oppose the army of His Majesty Khalifa-i-Ilāhī (the emperor Akbār).

3 Sikandar Khān Uzbek and Qiyā Khān Gung, and the other nobles who were in Agra abandoned the place; and turned towards Dehli. Ḥīmūn also advanced to Dehli, and fought a battle with Tārdī Beg Khān and defeated him. But at Pānipat he was slain by the officers of the daily increasing power, as will be narrated in the proper place. 'Adalī was at this time in the neighbourhood of Chunār, where Muhammad Khān Kuria’s son, who bore the name of Khizr Khān, having had his name inserted in the public prayer and in

1 All the MSS., and the Lith. Ed., and Ferishtah (Lith. Ed.) call him Muhammad Khān Kūria. He is however called Muhammad Khān Gooria by Dorn, and Muhammad Khān Gauria in the translation of the Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī. Col. Briggs calls him Muhammad Shāh Soor of Bengal. In the Akbarnāma he is called Muhammad Khān without any further addition.

2 The place appears to be the Chībur Kīt before the MSS., and Lith. Ed. and in the Lith. Ed. of Ferishtah; but Dorn, the translator of the Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī, Col. Briggs and the translator of the Akbarnāma all have Chappar Ghatta, with slight modifications in the spelling.

3 The names are given as .toBe Khān  Kūrit in two of the MSS. The other MSS., do not give any names, but only say امرایگی در امرمة 镌 "the amirs who were in Agra." The Lith. Ed. has Sīkandar Khān Uzbek and Qābā Khān Gunk. Dorn has Sīkandar Khān Uzbek and Kōbad Khān Gunk. Sīkandar Khān Uzbek is mentioned in the Akbarnāma, but not the other man. Badānī has استندر خان و قبائخان گنف; but he says the former alone was in Agra, while the latter came from Itawāh to Dehli. Ferishtah does not name them, but only says, the amirs who were in Agra retired to Dehli.
the coin of the realm, and giving himself the title of Sultân Bahâdur, came, and attacked him, to avenge the death of his father; and 'Adalî fought with him, and was slain, and the rule of the Afghâns was ended; and the star of the grandeur and greatness of Hazrat Khalifa-i-Illâh shone over the empire of Hindustan. The period of his (i.e. 'Adalî’s) rule extended over nearly three ¹ years.

² A comprehensive narration of the sublime circumstances, and the great victories of the servants of His Majesty, of the holy rank and the heavenly station, the centre of the circle of beneficence, the Polestar of the sky of the Khilâfat, the fortunate sovereign, the just and auspicious emperor, the emblem of the Divine power, the lord of the heavenly help, the exalter of the throne of greatness and grandeur, the founder of the palace of fortune and power, the conferor of sublimity to the carpet of reality and convention,

Ab-ul-Fath Jalâl-ud-dîn Muhammad Akbar, Bâdshâh Ghâzî,

may God sanctify the days of his reign and prolong the shadow of his justice and benevolence.

¹ Only one of the MSS. here adds و الله أعلم, which means "and God knows." Forishtah has a chapter about the reign of Sikandar Shah Sûr, and the decline of the Afghân power. Two of the MSS., differ greatly from the others and from the Lith. Ed. These after the words قرب مسه سال بود have: جلوس ابو الفتح جلال الدين محمد أكبر بادشاه غازي خلد الله ملكه ابداً. انحصرت از دهلی با رکن السلطنته بیوم خان بکوه سبوا لک بغیت دفع سکندر طعیش شدة بودن. جون ولکانور رسیدند خبر رسید که حاضر جنت آشیانی بعالم بقا خرایمده اند و در کلا نور بتاريخ نهم روز جمعه دوم شهر ربيع الاول سنه ۹۴۲ بطالع جوزا دریان قصدہ جلوس واقع شد. سال اول از جلوس انحصرت است که این سال را تاریخ نوز سلطنتی کی روز دوشنبه است هفتم شهرویلی مذكور است از جهت سوانحی که در این سال روزی داده سرکشی نمودن شاہ ابو الیعالي است and then as in the other MSS.

² This long and elaborate heading occurs in several MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. In the other MSS., there is a much shorter heading جلوس ابو الفتح جلال
1 Although that asylum of all wisdom and excellence, the man, who knows all physical and spiritual truths, who is near to the threshold of sovereignty, the trusted confidant of the imperial State, the most erudite Shaikh Abul Fazl has written a description of the wonderful events of the reign of the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, from the time of his auspicious birth, to this day, which is in the thirty eighth year of the Ilahi era, corresponding with the year, one thousand and two Hijri, partially and entirely in his highly-entitled book called the Akbar-nama, with his elegantly-writing pen, yet as this servant of the threshold, Nizam-ud-din Ahmad Mutasaddi, has described the histories of all the Sultans, who have raised the standard of sovereignty in the realm of Hindustan, it is obligatory on him to write an account of the events (of the reign) of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi; consequently taking a drop from that immense ocean, he satisfies his thirsty soul. And although it is fit that a description of the events of his (Majesty’s) reign should be the prefatory beginning of all books, not to speak of this one, yet as he has had a chronological arrangement before his eyes, he makes the narration of the auspicious events of His Majesty’s reign, the end of the section about the Sultans of the court of Dehli, which is the centre of Hindustan.

Let it not remain unobserved, that in the history of His Majesty Jinnat Ashiani, we have reached to this point, that the mighty prince, i.e. His Majesty Khalifa-i-Ilahi was deputed from Dehli to the Siwalik hills, with the pillar of the state, Bairam Khan, in order to crush and put down Sikandar Khan Afghan. When His Majesty reached the neighbourhood of parchana Kalanur, one of the dependencies of Lahore, the dreadful news of the passing away of His Majesty Jinnat Ashiani arrived from behind. His Majesty felt much pain and tribulation, on hearing the terrible news of the strange occurrence.

Bairam Khan, the commander-in-chief, in concurrence with the amirs and the great officers of the army, placed His Majesty on the throne of empire, at midday on Friday the second of the month of

1 The translation of this part, in Elliot, V, is somewhat free; and the verses at the end have not been translated.
\(^1\) Rabī’-ul-ākhir in the year 963 A.H., when \(^2\) Orion was on the ascendant, in front of the town of Kalānūr, and proclaimed the glad tidings of justice and beneficence, to the World and all the people; and having carried out the ceremony of felicitation on the occasion, sent farmaṁs of peace and good-will to all parts of India.

Verse:

He on the throne appeared, resplendent as the Sun!
The sky its loins did gird in his service high!
He shone on high, like the glorious Sun!
And scattered fortune great, over all the world!
All the great did him felicitation give!
And by that, they themselves did exalt!
Offerings they made, that did the throne befit!
They scattered them over the triumphant prince!

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE ḨULĀH ERA.

Let it not remain concealed that the Ḩulāh year is the name of the solar and correct year; and its beginning has been fixed from the Nauroz (New Year’s day). The beginning of this auspicious year (or era) is Monday, the 27th Rabī’-ul-ākhir of the year 963 A.H. (10th March 1556 A.D.).

Among the events, which occurred soon after the accession was the rebellion of \(^3\) Ab-ul-Ma’āli; and the details of it are these. Shāh Ab-ul-Ma’āli was the name of a young Saiyad-zādah, belonging to the family of the Saiyads of \(^4\) Tarmuz. He was distinguished for

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\(^1\) The month is given as Rabī’-ul-āwwal in several of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed., but one MS., has Rabī’-ul-ākhir, which is the correct month. This is pointed out in a foot-note in p. 247 Vol. V, of Elliot’s history. Badānī has Rabī’-ul-āwwal also, but the translator refers to the foot-note in Elliot, V. Forishtah has the correct month, Rabī’-us-sānī. One MS., in addition to the day, date, month and year of the Hijri era has روژ سعد ازهر ماه جلابی.

\(^2\) There are two readings here, ببطاالع جوزا and ببطالع جوزا. 

\(^3\) Badānī gives some account of the misdeeds of this man. Abul Fazl does not say anything clearly, but it appears from his account that Ab-ul-Ma’āli presumed on the favour which Humāyūn had shown him; and behaved arrogantly towards the young prince.

\(^4\) In Kāshghar.
personal beauty and elegance and intelligence and understanding. 1 Jinnat Ashānī had felt a special regard for him. Owing to his great vanity and pride, he had wicked thoughts in his mind, and marks of bad fortune began to appear in him. The Khān Khānān, considering it proper, that Shāh Ab-ul-Ma'āli should be destroyed, arrested him, and wanted to put him to death; but His Majesty. Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, in whose nature a love for all was innate, did not agree to the execution of a Saiyad-zādah, when the punishment would be 2 in excess of his crime, in the first year of his reign; and making him over to 3 Gulgaz Kotwāl, sent him to Lahore. 4 Shāh Ab-ul-Ma'ālī escaped from custody and Pahlān ashamed of his fault, slew himself.

As the extermination of Sikandar Afghān was under consideration, the servants of His Majesty did not attend to measures for his (Shāh Ab-ul-Ma'āli's) capture. They first of all, sent a body of experienced soldiers against Sikandar. The imperial troops came up with the Afghāns, in the neighbourhood of the hilly country of Siwalik; and after fighting with them, gained a victory and were honoured with marks of imperial favour. 5 As Sikandar had taken shelter in the defiles of the hills and jungles, the victorious standards passed three months in that neighbourhood in seeing the country and

1 According to Badānī, Humāyūn had honoured him by calling him his son.

2 In the trans. of Elliot, V, this clause has been translated “before any crime had been proved against him.” The words in the MSS., are بنش اِز کلا; the first word may be read either as بنش, i.e. in excess of, or پش, before. I think بنش is the better reading.

3 The name is written as کل گر in the MSS., and as گل گر in the Lith. Ed. in the trans. in Elliot, V, it is printed as Kal-guz. Badānī has گر کل, and in, the trans. the name is printed as Gul-Gaz. Ferishtah has in the Lith. Ed. پهلوان گل گر, and Col. Briggs has Peihlwan Goolzar. The translator of the Akbarāna (Mr. Beveridge) thinks that Gul Gaz may mean the rose-eyed.

4 Badānī (Vol. II, p. 10) says, that after his escape, Ab-ul-Ma'ālī escaped to Kamāl Khān Gakhkar, and Kamāl Khān then separated from him and he went to Dihālpūr, but was arrested and sent to Bairām Khān; and was afterwards ordered to be sent to Mecca.

5 The Akbarāna says, the emperor went as far as Damhari in Kangra, now known as Nūrpūr—after Nūr Jahān, and also as Pāthānīya or Pathānkot.
in hunting, and made endeavours to destroy him. ¹ Rājā Rām Chand, Rājā of Nagarkot, who was among the renowned Rāfās of the Siwalik hills, came to kiss the threshold, and His Majesty left the place, on account of excessive rains; and remained for five months, in the neighbourhood of Jālandhar.

In the very week, in which His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī passed on the final journey, Tardi Beg Khān, one of the most renowned amīrs, who had been in attendance on him, and who, on account of the trust imposed in him, was distinguished above all the amīrs, gave orders for the insertion of the renowned name of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi in the public prayers. He also took over into his own charge, in conjunction with ² Khwāja Sultan ‘Ali vazīr and Mir Munshi, who was also the Mir ‘Arz, and the Mir Māl, the affairs of Dehli and Miwāt, and other parganas, which had at that time come into the imperial possession. He also sent Mirza Ab-ul-Qāsim, son of Mirza Kāmrān, with the ³ equipages of his late Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī, and the elephants required for service, to the court of His Majesty. At the time, when His Majesty, Jinnat Ashiānī had started towards Hindustan, he had made over the government of Kābul and Ghaznīn to Mun‘īm Khān, who was one of the great amīrs, and had also made him the guardian (Ataliq) of ⁴ Shāhzāda Mirza Muham-

¹ Dharam Chand, according to Abul Fazl, and Ferishtah. Badāoni has Rām Chand.

² He combined a number of great offices in his person, viz. vazīr or prime minister, Mir Munshi or principal secretary of state, Mir ‘Arz, or secretary in charge of petitions, and Mir Māl or revenue secretary.

³ The actual words are اسباب کارخانهی حضرت جنت اشیانی و فیلیان کار آمدنی which have been translated in Elliot. V, p. 249, “as the effects and establishments and war elephants of the late emperor.” The corresponding words in Badāoni are اسباب کارخانهی شهنشاهی و فیلیان جید, which have been translated, as “the imperial work-shops, and some picked elephants.” Ferishtah does not appear to have mentioned the kārkhānās and the elephants. It does not appear to me to be likely that either the imperial effects and establishments or the imperial work-shops should have been sent to the Siwalik hills. Badāoni differs from our author, as he says that the kārkhānās and the elephants were sent with Mirza Ab-ul-Qāsim, in company with Khwāja Sultan ‘Ali, Vazīr Khān, and Mir Munshi Ashraf Khān.

⁴ Son of Humayūn and step-brother of Akbar. The “concealed ones behind the veil of chastity” were the ladies of the imperial harem.
mad Hakīm, and had left all the concealed ones behind the veil of chastity there. The city of Qandahār with all its dependencies had, at the same time been allotted to Khān Khānān Bairām Khān as his fief. The government of the country of Badakhshān had also, with the help and favour of His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī, belonged to Mirza Sulaimān, son of Khān Mirza, son of Sultān Mahmūd Mirza, son of Sultān Abu Sa'id Gurgān.

When the news of the death of Jinnat Ashiānī reached Mirza Sulaimān, the latter in his ill considered avarice, with his son Mīrza Ibrāhīm, started for Kābul. Mun'im Khān shut himself up in the fort, and sent a representation, containing an account of the occurrence, to the court, which was the asylum of the world. His Majesty, Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī had, before the arrival of Mun'in Khān's representation, sent 1 Muhammad Quli Khān Birlās, and Shams-ud-din Muhammad Khān Atka, and Khīzr Khān Hazara and Khwāja Jalāl-ud-din Mahmūd and a number of others among the trusted amīrs to Kābul, in order to bring their Highnesses the pavilions of chastity. On receipt of the news of the siege of Kābul a fārmān having the currency of fate, was issued that the above named noblemen should proceed with all haste and should release Kābul (from the siege). When the amīrs crossed the Nilāb river, and Mirza Sulaimān saw that he would not be successful, by carrying on the war, he sent a message to Mun'im Khān, by the interposition of Qāzī Khān Badakhshī, who was one of the most learned men of the age, and one of his trusted amīrs, that if he (Mun'im Khān) would insert his name, in the public prayers, he would return. 2 Mun'im Khān, also on account of the length of the time of the siege agreed; that if once the name of Mirza Sulaimān also be read after the high titles of His Majesty Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, there would be no harm.

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1 Badāoni gives the names of Muhammad Quli Khan Birlās, and Atka Khān and Khīzr Khān Hazāra. Ferishtah does not say that these noblemen were sent to bring the Begams. He says they were sent to help Mun'im Khān.

2 The reading in most of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed., is (with slight variations and mistakes) منعم خان نيز بجهت اطالت مدت معاصرة قبل نمود. One MS., however has منعم خان ديد كه مردم قلعة بجهت اطالت مدت معاصرة در معنی أنيد قبل نمود.
When this intelligence reached the ears of Mirza Sulaimān, he at that very moment, started and turned towards Badakhshān.

And also at the beginning of the exalted reign, ‘Ali Quli Khān received the honourable distinction of the title of Khān-i-Zamān, and proceeded towards the sarkār of Sambal, with the object of putting down Shādī Khān Afghān, who was one of the amīrs of Sultān Muhammad ‘Adali. When he arrived, with that object, near the bank of the 1 Rahab, he sent forward some of his men (officers) with two or three thousand horsemen, so that they might cross the river, and keep watch over the enemy. The detachment crossed the river, without consideration and caution, and Shādī Khān taking advantage of such an opportunity, at once attacked them and 2 most of the detachment were slain in the battle, and a number of them were drowned in the river. When the Khān Zamān received this news, he, in consultation with the amīrs who were with him, such as 3 Mahdi Qāsim Khān and Bābā Sa‘īd Qāchāk and Muhammad Amin Diwāna, wanted to cross the river, and give to the enemy the reward of their deeds. But at this time, letters came from Tardi Beg Khān, and other nobles who were in Dehli, (to the effect) that Himūn vakīl (agent) of Muhammad Khān ‘Adali had arrived in the neighbourhood of Dehli, with a large army and many elephants, ready to give battle; and it behoved them to come back with all haste. The Khān Zamān, and all the well-wishers of the State turned their bridles, without any delay towards Dehli. But 4 the Khān Zamān had not

1 Written as Rahah, Rahat, by Ferishtah. According to Badāonī, Khān Zamān’s i.e. serviceable troops amounted to only two or three thousand horsemen.

2 Ferishtah says that i.e. out of three thousand men more than two or three hundred did not escape with their lives.

3 The translator in Elliot, V, has left out the names. The names do not occur in Badāonī, who only says that i.e. Khān Zamān was making preparations for crushing him; or in Ferishtah, who at once goes on to say that, “Himūn Baqqāl had taken possession of Agra, and had turned towards Dehli, so Tardi Beg summoned Khān Zamān and other nobles to return immediately.”

4 Badāonī says which has been translated “but Khān Zamān, remaining on the same
yet arrived at Dehli, when the defeat of Tardi Beg Khān occurred. As an account of the events connected with Hīmūn has been already given, in the history of Sultān Muhammad ‘Adalī, it is not repeated here.

In short, when Hīmūn reached the neighbourhood of Agra, Sikandar Khān Uzbek, who was the governor of the place, found it necessary to abandon it; and joined Tardi Beg Khān. ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek, and Lal Sultān Badakhshī, and ‘Ali Quli 1 Indrānī, and Mirak Khān Kūlābī, and Haidar Muhammad Akhtābegi and 2 Mirza Quli Beg Jūlī all joined Tardi Beg Khān in Dehli. Maulānā Pir Muhammad Sarwānī, who had come from Bairām Khān, on a mission to Tardi Beg Khān also 3 joined the victorious army. When Hīmūn arrived in the neighbourhood of Dehli, the great amirs came out of the city, and took up their stand on the field of battle; and the enemy having also advanced on the other side, the two armies met. Sikandar Khān and ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek and Lal Sultān Badakhshī, who were stationed on the right wing, dispersed and broke the hostile army by repeated assaults. When Hīmūn saw his troops discomfited, he with the men who were with him, attacked the centre of the Mughal army, placing some infuriated elephants in front of them. Tardi Beg Khān, being unable to withstand the assault, turned back from the field. But 4 Hīmūn,

side of the river Jumna, was not able to form a junction with them,” (i.e. with Tardi Beg and the other amirs who had joined him).

1 There is considerable doubt about this word. One MS., has Māzandarānī, but all the others have Indrānī, as I have got it in the text. In the translation in Elliot, V, it is Andarābī. I cannot exactly identify the name, either in Badāoni or in Ferishtah.

2 This passage, according to all the MSS., is as I have translated it in the text. In the Lith. Ed., the words are و مرزا قلی بیگ خان جمع امدند و مرزا قلی بیگ خان جمع امدند and omitting the words جولی همه در دهلي نرد تردی بیگ جولی همه در دهلي نرد تردی بیگ between خان and خان. The translation in Elliot, V, is apparently from some MS., which agrees with the reading in the Lith. Ed.

3 The translation in Elliot, V, is incomplete as the words نیز با عساقر منصوره همراه گشت have not been translated; but a new sentence has been added viz. “These all brought re-inforcements with them.”

4 This sentence appears to me to be incorrectly translated in Elliot, V, p. 251, where it is said, “but although Hīmūn had thus, by his tactics and
suspecting this to be deceit and trickery, on the part of Tardī Beg Khān, did not advance in pursuit of him. The troops that had defeated the left wing of Hīmūn’s army, when they returned with a large quantity of booty, and heard that Tardī Beg Khān had placed a stain of disgrace on the forehead of his honour, and had fled, also themselves trod the path of those who had already fled. Hīmūn now acquired great power in Dehli. Tardī Beg Khān and the other amirs turned to the presence, which was the asylum of the world. The Khān Zamān, on hearing this news, turned from the road, and joined them in the town of Sarhind.

At this time, the servants of His Majesty were in the town of Jālandhar, engaged in putting down the disturbance created by Sikandar. When the news of the defeat of the nobles reached the august hearing, Khwāja Khizr Khān, who belonged to the line of the Mughal Sultāns, and had the honour and distinction of having married Gulbadan Begam, the aunt of His Majesty, was left to carry on the war with Sikandar; and the standards were raised on a march to Dehli. When they halted in the vicinity of the town of Sarhind, the defeated amirs came to render service. The Khān Khānān, on whose sound and wise judgment the regulation and arrangement of all State affairs depended, saw that the destruction of Tardī Beg Khān was desirable, and sent for him to his own place; and had him put to death.

artifice, prevailed over Tardī Beg Khān, he did not think of pursuing him.” Hīmūn did not gain the victory by tactics and artifice. He gained it by a furious attack with his elephants; and he did not pursue the defeated Mughals, because he was afraid, that Tardī Beg Khān’s retreat was a ruse or faint to draw him along. This is also clear from Badā‘oni’s account و از ترس خدعت و باز گشت مغول تعاون نکرد, which has been translated “but he turned back for fear of treachery and did not pursue the Mughal.” Even this translation is not quite accurate. I would translate it “and from fear of a deceitful return of the Mughals, did not pursue.”

1 Badā‘oni gives a circumstantial account of the execution. He says that the Khān Khānān (Bairām Khān) who was at variance with Tardī Beg Khān, but still called him Tūgān, or elder brother, held that the defeat was due to his treachery, and after taking the evidence of Khān Zamān and several others, impressed his own view on the emperor’s mind; and obtained from the latter a sort of permission for the execution. He then invited Tardī Beg Khān.
Couplet; Even him whose back in battle thou hast seen,
    Kill him, if the foe in battle did him not slay.

He also imprisoned Khwaja Sultan 'Ali, and the Mir Munshi
who were also suspected of the guilt of treachery, and were among
those who had fled; together with Khanjar Beg, a relation of Tardi
Beg Khan. When the great standards, having turned round
within the boundaries of Sarai were fixed, 'Ali Quli Khan and
Sikandar Khan and 'Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek, and 'Ali Quli Khan
Indrani and Lal Sultan Badakhshi and Haidar Muhammad Akhta
begi and Mirza Quli Julti and Muhammad Khan Jalair and Masum
and gave a signal to some men, who put the poor man to death. It is not
clear how this was done. Badoini says Kadar-o-ram samaytand. I wonder whether
they clubbed or stabbed him. Apart from the barbarous way, in which the
execution was carried out, it appears to me that according to Badoini, Tardi
Beg Khan was executed for his treachery (نفاق). There is no evidence, as far
as I can see, of any treachery; but there certainly was, as Nizam-ud-din says, of
great cowardice. The account given by Ferishtah is slightly different. He says
the amirs, who had been defeated and fled, came to the royal camp at
Naushahra; and Bairam Khan Turkman, whom Akbar had given the title of
Khan Baha, and whom he had vested with plenary powers, وقتيك بادشا بيشكار
 زمنه بيرديل رسموه و بي مضغ در حضور خوار دیان سرا بیرده گردید "at a
time, when the Badsah had gone to hunt, summoned (him) to his own abode,
and without any words, in his own presence inside the pavilion had him
beheaded.

1 خنجر بیگ خوش تردی بیگ خان is translated in Elliot, V, p. 251 as "the Khanjar-Beg of Tardi Khan." From which it would
seem, that the Khanjar-Beg was some kind of an attendant, and not
a relation of Tardi Beg Khan. In the translation of Badoini, وصایح
بی نامده خواجہ سلطان علی و میر منشی را نیر مقید ساختند has been
translated as "and in the morning, when Khwaja Sultan 'Ali and Mir Munshi
did not come to Diwan * * * he had them imprisoned." It appears
to me that this is incorrect. The correct translation is 'And in the morning
he did not come to the Diwan, but had Khwaja Sultan 'Ali and the Mir Munshi
imprisoned.

2 The meaning of the sentence is not clear. In Elliot, V, the translation is
"when the royal tents were pitched." It appears however from Badoini,
vol. II, p. 15 that the battle took place in موضع گرمدنده که حالادراجها سرائی است
مشهور i.e. in the village or place called Kharmanda, where there is now a
celebrated sarai. This is apparently the sarai referred to in the text.
Khan Qaṣṣāl and Husain Quli Beg and Muhammad Sādiq Parwan-chi and Shāh Quli Mahram and Mir Muhammad Qasim Naishāpūrī and Saiyad Muhammad Bārha and Auzan Bahādur, the last six being the servants of the Khān Khānān were ordered that they should go in front, as a vanguard, and the Khān Khānān himself followed them.

Himūn, who was sounding the trumpet of pride in Dehli, and had given himself the title of 1Rājā Bikramājīt, having collected an immense army and 2fifteen hundred elephants hastened to oppose them. As he had sent his artillery ahead of him, a body of the imperial troops, acting with great bravery siezed it, when it arrived in the town of Pānīpat, by smiting the men with their swords.

Couplet; When a dog makes its way in a lion-infested wood,
Towards itself, it shortens the path of death!

3 In the early morning of Friday 4(2nd) of the honoured month of Muharram in the year 964 A.H. (5th November 1556) the news of

1 Corruption of राजा विक्रमादित्य, Rājā Vikramāditya. Two of the MSS., have here व एक बकरुबाजित राजा बोद के अक्टूर बाद हेंद हेंड दृष्ट चुर। छोटे छोटे छोटे रायत बैं जोर। रायत बैं शेड तो जोर। रायत बैं शेड तो जोर।

2 Alī augments the number to “nearly three thousands, a number that for many long years, had not been gathered together in India,” and adds that more than a thousand were captured. Abul Fazl and Badāoni say that 1500 were captured. (Quoted from a foot-note in Elliot, V, p. 252.)

3 No date is given in any of the MSS., or in the Lith. Ed. In the translation in Elliot, V, the date 2nd is inserted within brackets. Badāoni gives the 10th Muharram as the date. Ferishtah has 2nd.

4 Two of the MSS. insert before this जोर बैं छोटे छोटे छोटे रायत बैं शेड तो जोर. (one MS. has ब्रामर बाकी एक रायत बैं शेड तो जोर. (one MSS. has ब्रामर बाकी एक रायत बैं शेड तो जोर. (one MS. has ब्रामर बाकी एक रायत बैं शेड तो जोर.
his approach was received from the scouts; and the powerful amirs put the troops in line of battle, and devoted their energy to the destruction of the enemy. Husain Quli Beg, and Muhammad Sadiq Parwanchi, and Shab Quli Mahram, and Mir Muhammad Qasim Naishapuri and Lal Sultan Badakhsh and other renowned warriors harassed and disorganised the ranks of the enemy by bold assaults. Himun, with his elephants, repeatedly threw himself on the imperial army; and by successive assaults produced some confusion and disorder in the left wing. But afterwards by the exertions of the bold archers, and by onsloughts with swords and spears, that flashed like lightning, some stability was restored in the imperial forces. Himun threw himself on the centre, which on account of the prowess and bravery of the Khan Zamun had stood firm, and drove all the elephants in that direction. The victorious

had with him, after giving them hopes of increase of salaries (or according to one MS. promotion in rank); so that they might, riding on them do their duties in offering their lives; and himself mounting on an elephant, which was called the 'wind', turned his face of malice against the victorious army. It appears from Badon, that the Faujdars referred to in this passage were (chiefly) Amirs Afghan Shadi Khul Maswani, i.e. Afghan Amirs, whose leader was Shadi Khan Maswani.

1 Badon goes further, and says, تذبذب و تزولن تمام در برانگار و جوانگار انداخت which has been translated, "threw both right and left wings into great confusion." One MS. of the Tabaqat has في الجمله خلا تزولن در جوانگار و برانگار راه یافت.

2 There is a remarkable difference between the quiet, dispassionate language of our author, and the intolerant and abusive bigotry of Badon, in their remarks about Himun. I quote the following specimen from Badon; و هیمون درند حالت سر برته جوون دیوانته سک گردیده فریدت بده و بستال میکرد و انزویپکه تعلیم افته بود میخواند. ناگذاش تیر اجل که هی مسری دانف ان تنواند برد به بخش احول اورسید چنانچه از کاسه سرتپنی مغر او کذش. This has been translated as, "and Himun, in these circumstances, with his head bare like one bitten by a mad dog kept shouting his battle cry 'give and take' and also repeating a charm which he had learnt. Suddenly, the arrow of death, which no shield can ward off struck his squinting eye, so that his brain passed clean out from the cup of his head." This translation is accurate; but I am doubtful about the meaning of فریدت بده و بستال; and the translation of the last clause appears to me to be incorrect. It should be "passed through the cup of his head, which was empty of brains."
army showered arrows on him. By chance an arrow struck Himūn in the eye, and passed through the back of his head. The men, who were exerting themselves in this neighbourhood, seeing him in that condition, held back their hands from further fighting, and dispersed. The war-seeking braves engaged in the pursuit of that ill-fated band; and threw most of them on the dust of destruction. 1 The elephant on which Himūn was riding as its driver was killed, and Himūn was lying wounded in the jaukhandī (howda), wandered about towards the jungle. By chance Shāh Qūlī Maharam found that elephant, and made his own driver mount it. The latter saw that a man was lying wounded in the howda. He informed Shāh Qūlī of the matter; and it was then ascertained, that the wounded man was Himūn himself. Shāh Qūlī Khān, considering this to be the most valuable of all booty, took that elephant, with several others, that had been captured in the battle-field, to the presence which was the asylum of the world, and brought it under the noble 2 eyes. The Khān

1 This is the version with slight variations in several MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. It is also the version of the MS., from which the account in Elliot, V., was translated. On the other hand, one MS. has instead of the passage from اتفاقاً شاه قلی مجموع بر فیلی رسید که همیون بود، the following زخمی اتفاقاً بود فیلی که همیون بود; the following رسید که همیون برون سوار بود، خواست که این فیل را بغنیمت جدا ساخته، فیلبانرا بکشید؛ فیل بنان گفت که مرا مکش که همیون برون فیل سوار است but after that, this MS., follows the others from سر در جنگل زد میگشت to سر در جنگل زد میگشت; so that this MS., makes rather a jumble. The first part of the version however agrees with that of Badāoni, and in the Akbarnāma. Badāoni says و شاه قلی خان مجموع بر فیل همیون رسید و فیلبان گفت مرا نکشید، همیون بر فیل می سوار است; و او را بدان حال در معسكر آوردند, which has been translated, ‘Shāh Qūlī Khān Mahram happened to meet with Himun's elephant, and the elephant driver said to him, 'Do not kill me. Himun is riding upon my elephant.' So they brought him as he was to the camp.’

2 One MS. here has جنگل. جنگل جمیعت همیون از هم پاشید افواج نصرت نشان تعاقب و بین این نت بود (ابراهیم و جهاد) ایشان باک ساخته غازیم بیعصاب; و نگردند از انجمال قربی فیل و بانصد فیل بود که بدست سیاه منصره اتفاق. روزی که لکه هزاری را در قصبه بانی بی اتفاق معادن اتفاقی اعلام نصرت انجام را از موضع کورنده از توابع کنان به پنج کوهی بانی بی اتفاق نژول اتفاقی هنوز چادرها بر پا نشده بود، که خبر رسید که لکه پیش به بندس پیوسته، اش قتل و جلال.
Khānān Bairam Khān slew Hīmūn with his own hand. Sikandar Khān Uzbek in accordance with orders, went as far as Dehli in pursuit of the fugitives, and sent a large number of them to hell. The next day, the victorious standards started from Pānīpat; and which means, "when Hīmūn’s army became dispersed, the victorious troops pursued them as they fled; and purified the earth from the stain of their existence; and took immense quantities of booty, among which were one thousand and five hundred elephants, which came into the possession of the victorious army. On the day on which the advance-guard commenced the fight, in the town of Pānīpat, the victorious standards (i.e. Akbar and the troops with him) came from the village of Karounda, one of the dependencies of Karnāl; and halted as a distance of five karobs from Panipat. The tents had not yet been pitched, when news came that the troops in front had met the enemy, and the fire of battle and slaughter had flamed up. Immediately on hearing this news, the world-conquering monarch, having firmly determined to fight, started. When he arrived in the neighbourhood of Pānīpat, the breeze of victory and triumph began to blow; and from the warriors, who came up one after another, the news of the victory became confirmed; and following them, Shāh Quli having found out and seized the wretched Hīmūn, brought him before the noble eyes." This passage does not appear to have been in any of the MSS., used by the translator in Elliot, V.

1 It is stated in a note in p. 253 of Elliot, Vol. V, that Badaoni, Abul Fazl and Faizi all state that Bairam Khān killed Hīmūn, after having failed to induce the emperor to do so. This is followed, by what purports to be a quotation from Badaoni and references also are given to the Akbarnama, the Tārīkh-i-Alī, and the Akbarnama of Faizi Sarhindī. Badaoni, however, does not say that Bairam Khān asked Akbar to slay Hīmūn, with his own hand. He says خیام کتک و جماعتی باشندگان گفتندکه جوی عزاویه اول است شیخ گما. So that, it was not Bairam Khān, but Shaikh Gadāl Kambu and others who asked Akbar to slay Hīmūn with his own hand. Abul Fazl, in the Akbarnama, however says that Bairam Khān himself begged Akbar to slay Hīmūn "or as he calls him the stock of sedition," with his own sacred hand. Nizam-ud-din does not say anything about any body asking Akbar to slay Hīmūn with his own hand.

2 It is rather unusual with our author to use such language.
did not halt anywhere between that place and Dehli. Crowds of the great and common people and the low and high of that city hastened to welcome them; and carried out the ceremonies of making offerings and sacrifices. The army halted there for one month. Within that time, it came to the sublime ear, that all the children and adherents of Hīmūn, with their treasures had assembled together in Mīwāt. In accordance with orders which are obeyed by all the world, Māulāna Pir Muḥammad Sarwānī went to Mīwāt, and seized all those people; and having taken possession of beautiful articles, as booty for the special treasury, ¹ was exalted with the honour of being allowed to kiss the earth before the throne.

A NARRATIVE OF EVENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE ĪLĀḤĪ ERA.

This year commenced on Tuesday the 9th Jamādi-ul-āwwal 964 A.H. (10th March 1557). As news came, that ² Khizr Khwāja Khān had been defeated by Iskandar Khān Afghān, and had retired to Lahore, His Majesty Khaḥīfa-i-Īlāḥī raised his standard for a march to Lahore to redress this defeat. When the army reached Jālandhar, Sikandar withdrew towards the hilly country of Siwalik. The lofty standard reached ³ Desūhah in pursuit of him, and from

¹ This passage has been translated in Elliot, V, as "and conducted them to the foot of the throne," which appears to me to be incorrect. It is said in a foot-note that Alfi adds that many Afghāns were killed; and that Mewāt was annexed to the imperial dominions.

² "Governor of Lahore. T. Alfi" (quoted from a foot note in Elliot, V, page 254). As to his ancestry and his relationship to the emperor, and the circumstances under which he was placed in charge of the operations against Sikandar Khān Afghan see p. 215 ante. He is called Khizr Khān by Badāonī. The latter says that Khizr Khān was defeated, in the neighbourhood of Chamīyārī (or Jamīyārī) 20 karohs from Lahore. The Akbarnāma says, that Khizr Khwāja Khān, on coming up to the town of Camyārī, detached 2,000 picked men, and sent them on in advance; and that it was this detachment that was defeated. Khizr Khwāja Khān, however, returned to Lahore.

³ The name is written as Desūhah in all the MSS., and as Desūhah in the Lith. Ed. It is printed as Disāva in Elliot, V. The Akbarnāma has Desūhah; and it is said in a foot note that it is "in Sārkār Bot Jālandhar Duab, has a brick-fort. Jar. II 316." Badaonī has Desūhah. I have adopted Desūhah as it may be easily miswritten as Desūhah.
that place came to 1 Damhari. As it was then ascertained, that Sikandar had taken the path of flight, and did not intend to fight, a body of renowned amirs was sent in pursuit of him and His Majesty also himself 2 followed them. When the amirs, marching rapidly, arrived near Sikandar's camp, the latter shut himself up, in the fort of Mānkot. The imperial army also, in close pursuit of him, encamped at the foot of the fort, and surrounding it from all sides, devoted themselves to the task of capturing 3 it.

About this time the news of the approach of Her Highness Mariam Makāni, the mother of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi, with other ladies of the pavilion of chastity, from Kābul towards Hindustan arrived; and became the cause of the delight of His Majesty's heart. Muhammad Quli Birlās, and Shams-ud-din Muhammad Khān Atkah, and all the renowned nobles who had gone to Kābul to help Mun'īm Khān, and to put down the disturbance created by Mirza Sulaimān, and had also attended on the 4 Bīlqīs of the age, 5 returned towards Hindustān. When Her Highness, the chaste lady, arrived within one stage of the camp His Majesty, leaving the Khān-i-Khānān in charge, went forward to welcome them; and made their Highnesses glad and happy by the sight of himself.

In short, when after the period of the siege had been prolonged, Sikandar Afghān, behaving with great humility, sent a representation, that one of the trusted nobles of the court might be sent inside the fort, that he might submit his requests to His Majesty. The latter deputed Atkah Khān on this duty. When the latter went inside the fort, Sikandar behaved with all humility, and said "I have acted with great presumption and rudeness. I have not the face to appear in the presence of His Majesty. If for a time, I may, in

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1 See note No. 11, p. 125, and also note 5, p. 210, from which it will be seen that Damhari is in Kāngrā, and is now known as Nūrpūr, after Nūr Jāhān, and also as Pathāniya or Pathānkont.

2 Several MSS. have instead of متعاقب روا نه شدند متعاقب متوجه گردیدند. زوز بروز میرچه ما بیش کرده کار بر اهل قلما تلگ ساختند, which means, "and advancing the batteries day by day, made things very difficult for the besieged." This passage apparently also occurred in the MS., from which the translation in Elliot, V, was made.

4 Bīlqīs was the Queen of Sheba; see Alqurān XXVII-20-45.

5 The MSS., and the Lith. Ed., here have معاودت نموده بودند, but معاودت نموده بودند نموده appears to me to be more correct.
accordance with His Majesty's order, go to Bengal, on condition that I shall not withdraw my head from the yoke of allegiance, and shall send my son to attend on His Majesty, it would be an act of favour to this slave." On his return, Atkah Khán in conjunction with Pir Muhammad Khán impressed these requests on the mind of the Khán Khánán, and in such a way brought them to the notice of His 1 Majesty, that they came within the bounds of acceptance. Sikandar sent his son, who was named 'Abd-ur-Rahmân with Ghâzi Khán Sûr, and some furious elephants and other presents, and surrendered the fort to the well-wishers of His Majesty on the 27th Ramazân 964 A.H. (25th July, 1557). The sublime standards then moved from that place towards Lahore, on the 2nd Shawwâl of the same year.

2 Before this, at the time when the victorious army was

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1 One MS. has in the margin ميدانندانماسم، which means "and His Majesty, who knew better the taste of forgiveness than of revenge (accepted) their request."

2 The whole of the passage of which this paragraph is a translation occurs (with slight variations) in two of the MSS.; but is not to be found in the others or in the Lith. Ed. It was in some of the MSS., from which the translation in Elliot, Vol. V, was made; but it is stated in a foot-note to that translation (p. 256), that it was omitted in one MS., but was given in the Târikh-i-Alî; and the version given there agrees with that in the text. Abul Fazl also mentions the incident, but the elephant called Bakhsâh is stated by him to have been named Lagnâ. In the translation in Elliot, V, it is said that Bairâm Khán sent a person to the emperor to enquire what fault he had committed to have been subjected to this mark of royal displeasure. And it is said in a foot-note that according to the Akbarnâma, Bairâm Khán made this communication through Mâham Ánka. According to the translation of the Akbarnâma in the Bibl. Ind., the message was sent to Mâham Ánka (or Ánaga) through one of Bairâm Khán's confidential servants, as in the text, and not to Akbar through Mâham Ánka. I see that Col. Briggs also says that Bairâm Khán sent Mâhim Atka (as he calls her) to the king, but on referring to the Lith. Ed., of Ferishtah, I find that it is also stated there; and it also appears that Mâham Ánka did not report the matter to Akbar, but only forwarded it. Both the Akbarnâma and Ferishtah say, that as Bairâm Khán continued to suspect that Atka Khán had maligned him to the king, Atka Khán went to his house at Lahore, and tried to remove the suspicion against him from the Khán Khánán's mind, by taking an oath on the Qurân.
encamped at the foot of the fort of Mānkot, His Majesty for the
diversion of his mind, had arranged a fight between two elephants,
one of which was named Fatūhā, and the other Bakhshā. By
accident, these elephants fighting with each other, came close to the
tent, in which the Khān Khānān happened to be. It so happened
that the latter was suffering at that time from some imposthumes in
the lower part of his body. It came into his mind that perhaps
this had happened at a sign from His Majesty; and the people, who
were round and before him, tried to strengthen this suspicion. He
sent a message to Māham Ānka, to enquire what fault had been
imputed to him by the people, who tried to create trouble, that such
acts of unkindness should have been shown to him by His Majesty.
Afterwards, when the capital city of Lahore became the halting
station of the sublime standards, the Khān-i-Khānān again referred
to this matter, and summoning Shams-ud-dīn Muhammad Atkah told
him "I know that these unkindnesses which have appeared from
His Majesty are the result of your unkindness towards me." Atkah
Khān, hearing these words, became extremely agitated; and taking
all his sons with him, went to the house of the Khān-i-Khānān; and
taking an oath on the holy book, removed the suspicion from the
latter's mind.

After four months and fourteen days, the victorious standards
marched from the capital city of Lahore in the direction of Dehli.
When they halted in front of Jālandhar, the marriage of the Khān
Khānān with the sublime cradle ¹ Salīmā Sultan Begam, daughter of
Mirzā Nūr-ud-dīn Muhammad, who was a cousin (sister's son خرائیزاده)
of His Majesty's Jinnat Aṣhīānī (Hūmāyūn), and whom His late
Majesty, in the days of his rule, had betrothed to him, took place
in accordance with the (Emperor's) orders. The Khān Khānān
arranged a royal feast, and prayed that His Majesty would honour
it with his presence, and the latter made the assembly an object of
envy to paradise by his presence, and brimful of delight and pleasure.

¹ The lady is called in the translation in Elliot, V, Sultan Begam; but
Abul Fazl and Feriṣṭah call her Salīmā Sultan Begam as in the text. Col. Briggs
calls her Salīmā Sultana Begum. مهد عليا, which I have translated literally, is
an euphemism for a young matron of high rank, or as in this case, a young
bride of high rank.
AKBAR BĀDSHĀH.

The Khān Khānān opened his hand with lavishness, and made the people happy and prosperous. In the beginning of the third year of the Ilāhī era, the standard of determination was raised for a march towards Dehli.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year was 1 Wednesday the 20th Jamādi-ul-āwwal 965 A.H. (10th March 1558). On the 25th Jamīd-us-sānī His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, arrived in state in Dehli, and engaging himself in studying the circumstances of the raiyats and the soldiery, scattered the marks of justice and generosity around the horizon. The Khān Khānān, during that time, came twice a week, in company with the nobles of the empire, and the pillars of state, into the sublime audience hall; and affairs were arranged, in accordance with His Majesty’s orders.

Among the events of that time, was the story of the 3 infatuation of Khān Zamān, and the details of this brief statement are, that the son of a camel-driver named Shāhām Beg, who had beauty and elegance of person, and was adorned with fascinating manners and behaviour, was enlisted among the body-guards of His late Majesty Jinnat Aṣhiānī. When His Majesty departed from this world, Shāhām Beg was admitted into the body-guard of Khalifa-i-Ilāhī. As Khān Zamān had cast his eyes on him, he sent men secretly to him, and having allured him, summoned him. Shāhām Beg fled from the sublime presence, and arrived near Khān Zamān. As

1 In the translation in Elliot, V, the day is Tuesday, but the MSS., and the Lith. Ed., have جهار شلیه. The translation of the Akbarnāma has Friday.
2 The Akbarnāma says, that after the New Year’s rejoicings, Akbar advanced towards Dehli, hunting along the route. When he crossed the Sutlej, news came that Hājī Khān was still contending with the forces sent against him. So reinforcements were sent under Nāsir-ul-mulk. The emperor then paid a visit to Sarhind, where the remains of Humāyūn were lying in state. In the mean time, Hājī Khān’s troops dispersed, on hearing of the reinforcements. These facts are not mentioned by our author.
3 The Persian word is عاشقی, love or amour. The passage relating to this matter has not been translated in Elliot, V; but some account is given by Badāoni and in the Akbarnāma. The former gives a detailed account; and frequently breaks out into verse.
the latter had habits of excessive drinking, he sometimes stood before
that young man, and addressed him as my Bādshah! my Bādshah! and
saluted him and behaved with him, in the wicked manner of
Transoxiana. When an account of these evil practices was submitted
to His Majesty, a farrān was issued to Khān Zamān, that he should
send Shāham at once to the court. If he made any delay in doing
so, he would deserve severe punishment. Farrāns were also issued
to the 1 amīrs, who had jāigirs near his, to the effect that if he
delayed in sending Shāham, they should attack him; and bring
home to him, the reward of his recusancy. When Khān Zamān
received information of this, he took the cotton of neglect out of his
ear, and took steps to extinguish the fire of the imperial wrath. He
sent a trusted servant of the name of Burj ‘Ali, to the court, that he
might perhaps be able to put matters right. Burj ‘Ali first went
to the house of 2 Pir Muhammad Khān, and delivered Khān Zamān’s
message to him. Some of his words became the cause of Pir Muham-
mad Khān’s anger, and the latter ordered that he should be beaten
with sticks, so that he should be very near the point of death;
and then should be thrown from a bastion of the fort and killed.
The 3 gossip and cackle of women said, “now this man has become
expressive of his name.” Khān Zamān, on hearing this, determined

1 The Akbar-nāma says that in order to check Khān Zamān’s evil deeds,
Akbar ordered that some “brave men should be settled in his neighbourhood,
so that he might be removed from his unique position and absolute power;
and yet not have the veil of his honour rent. For this reason, the town of
Sandila (in Oude) was given in fief to Sultān Husain Khān Jalāir.” But Khān
Zamān had already given it to Ismael Khān, a relation of his own. There was a
fight between Sultān Husain Khān and Ismael Khān, and the latter was
defeated. Khān Zamān wanted to go and attack Sultān Husain Khān, but was
persuaded by his friends not to do so.

2 Who had the title of Nāsir ul-mulk, and who according to the Akbar-
nāma, “was all-powerful, and political and financial affairs were committed to
his weighty judgment.” His method of dealing with the unfortunate Burj
‘Ali was however arbitrary and violent.

3 All the MSS., have کفحه زمان، which I have translated as gossip and
cackle of women. The man was called برج علي، Burj ‘Ali, and the fact of his
being cast down from a برج or bastion, became the subject of a pun. In
the Lith. Ed., instead of کفرحه زمان، فرحه زمان، فرحه زمان، we have کفرحه زمان، which would
to separate himself from Shâham Beg; and sending for him said; "There is no alternative, except that we should, for some days, be apart from each other." After His Majesty pardons my offences, I shall petition him for pardoning yours," and bade him farewell. During the time that Shâham Beg was with Khân Zamân, the latter had entered into a nikâh marriage with a prostitute of the name of Arâm Jân. It so happened that Shâham Beg fell in love with Arâm Jân. Shâham Beg kept that woman for a time; and after that, gave her away to 'Abd-ur-Rahmân Beg, son of Mûid Beg, on account of an intimacy that existed between them. In these days, when after leaving Khân Zamân he was wandering about, he came accidentally to the neighbourhood of Sarwarpûr, which was the jâigir of 'Abd-ur-Rahmân Beg; and on account of the ancient relation between them, went to his house. Then being with her, the chain of love, which Shâham Beg had with Arâm Jân, again came into motion; and he begged 'Abd-ur-Rahmân to give Arâm Jân back to him again. 'Abd-ur-Rahmân was high-spirited enough to refuse to hand over his nikâh wife to him. As Shâham Beg's disposition had become very domineering, he ordered 'Abd-ur-Rahmân Beg to be tied up, and seized Arâm Jân. When this news reached Mûid Beg, he collected a number of men and attacked Shâham Beg. The followers of the latter opposed him and fought with him. By mean the gossip and cackle of the age. The Akbarnâma and Badàoni both ascribe the pun or joke to Pir Muhammad Khân. The Akbarnâma says "This fellow is now an illustration of his own name (Burj, a tower)." Badaoni says و از قسادت قلب بقیه‌های کفت که حال ایس مردک مظهر اسم خود گردید which has been translated as "with hardness of heart laughingly said this little fellow has become a victim to his name." Ferishtah (Lith. Ed.) however calls the man, فرجعی، Furi 'Ali, and Col. Briggs has "Furokh Ally."

1 The name is written as سربور پور, Sarwarpûr, in two of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed., and as سربور پور Sarhûpûr in the other MSS. In the translation of the Akbarnâma, it is called Sarharpûr; and a foot-note says it is a pargana in the Faizâbâd district of Oudh. Badaoni calls it سربور پور که هروده کروشی جنوب است i.e., "Sarhûpûr which is 18 karohs from Jaunpûr." According to the Akbarnâma and Badaoni, Shâham Beg did not come to the place by accident. According to the former, he had the same sort of relations with 'Abdur Rahmân as with Khân Zamân; and so he came to him. According to the latter Khân Zamân told him to go there.
chance, Shāham Beg was wounded and died. 'Abd-ur-Rahmān Beg, obtaining his freedom, turned his face to the door, which was the asylum of the world. When this news reached Khān Zamān, he put on a dress of mourning; and pursued 'Abd-ur-Rahmān Beg by forced marches. But when he arrived on the bank of the river Ganges, he learned that 'Abd-ur-Rahmān Beg had crossed the river one day before that. He returned sobbing and weeping.

In this year 2 Musāhib Beg, son of Khwāja Kīlān Beg, who had

1 As I have said in a previous note, Badaūnī has more details about Shāham Beg. He says موت بیگ برادر خرداد عبد الرحمن بیگ ازروی غریبه جمعید بیم رسیده، قصد بالاخره که شاهین بیگ برآم چان بیان بولد نمود و شاهین بیگ بمداعه به خواست که چنین شد دران حال حاضر مستی نبود بمخلص او رسد و بنابر در فکر خویش. Mr. Lowe has translated this, “Muuyyid Beg, the younger brother of Abdur Rahmān Beg assembled a body of men, and attacked the balcony where Shāhim Beg and Arām Jān were together. Shāhim Beg rose to drive them back, and a fray ensued, in which insane affair an arrow reached a mortal part of Shāhim Beg and he died.” In a foot note he says the English word balcony, formerly pronounced bālōnīya, is derived from the Persian bālākhāna. I do not presume to question Mr. Lowe’s derivation of balcony, though the concise Oxford Dictionary gives a quite different derivation; but bālākhāna does not mean a balcony, either in this passage or generally. It means “a house of more than one storey, and the upper storeys of such a house.” It has the second meaning in the passage under discussion. I also think that Mr. Lowe has incorrectly translated دران حال حاضر مستی بیگ, by the words “in which insane affair.” The proper translation is “in that condition of drunkenness.” As to the Chronogram, there is a difference between Mr. Lowe and Mr. Beveridge (see note II, p. 129, of his trans. of the Akbarnāma, Vol. II). I cannot offer any solution of the difficulty, but I do not think that Mr. Beveridge’s theory that “seh, three in Badaūnī’s text is a mistake for sitta, six” is at all tenable.

2 There is no mention of any of Musāhib Beg’s evil deeds. In the translation in Elliot, V, it is said that he was put to death “because he had shown great ill-feeling and malice towards the Khān” (i.e. the Khān Khānān), but the text of none of the MSS., says so. In the Akbarnāma it is said, that Humāyūn used to call him Musāhib-i-munāfiq (the hypocritical companion), and that he had been associate of Shah ‘Abul Ma’āli, and of ‘Ali Quli Khān i.e. Khān Zamān. Badaūnī so far as I can see, does not mention him at all. Ferishtah says نظر بر حقیق سوابق ابا اجداد خرود کرد بر برم خان ترکمان که صاحب سی هزار سوار بر برف این سوار نمی کرد و باوجود نصیب املا متنه نمی شد which I should translate as “mindful of the ancient services of his
been one of the great amirs of their Majesties Firdus Makânî (Bâbar), and Jinnat Ashiânî (Humâyûn), and was notorious for his innate turbulence, and was uncontrolled in hypocrisy and malevolence, was put to death by order of Bairâm Khân, Khân Khânân.

Another of the events of this year was this, that one day His ancestors, he did not behave in conformity with the wishes of Birâm (Bairâm) Khân Turkman, who had become a commander of thirty thousand horsemen, and inspite of advice, did not at all become careful.” This would show that his offence consisted in not being sufficiently deferential towards the all powerful Bairâm Khân. Of course, Col. Briggs’ translation is quite different from mine. He says “unmindful of the obligations he owed to Bairâm Khân, began to treat him with disrespect.” He was put to death in a most arbitrary and violent manner. According to the Akbarnâma, “Bairâm Khân imprisoned him and then sent him off to Mecca.” It is not clear, whether he went there; but the next sentence says “he had come out of his lodging and was proceeding on his way, when his business was settled, and his foot went down to extinction. Násir-ul-mulk was the cause of this. By skilful management, he brought Bairâm Khân to have two pieces of paper, on one of which was written ‘death,’ and on the other ‘release.’ These were to be spread out, and whichever of them should come out, and should fall face upwards, should be regarded as the Divine command, and should be acted upon accordingly. Fate favoured his design, and immediately persons were sent and he was brought to punishment.”

What a travesty of justice. According to Ferishtah however, this gave great offence to the Chaghtâi nobles, and to Akbar himself; but he was apparently powerless; and went away to Agra. Immediately after this Bairâm Khân was displeased with Násir-ul-mulk himself, and sent him first to a fort, and then banished him to Gujrat and eventually to Mecca.

This incident is mentioned in the Akbarnâma. It occurs in two of the MSS., and in the Lith. Ed.; but not in the other MSS. It was however in the MS., from which the translation in Elliot, V, was made. According to the Akbarnâma, “Akbar apparently to show his courage and skill, mounted Lakhna which was an exhibitor of terrific rage, at a time when it was at the height of its ferocity, evil nature, and man-killing, and made it engage with an elephant like itself, so that the proudest were surprised. The elephant Lakhna on which H.M. was riding was victorious, and was madly pursuing the other, when suddenly its foot * * * fell in to a deep ditch.” I have made this quotation to explain why Lakhna was chasing the other elephant. According to the translation of the Akbarnâma by Mr. Beveridge, the rope round the elephant’s neck “is called in Hindi Kalâwa”; a foot note however says that the word is really Persian. According to a foot note in page 256 “the rope is called Kawâna,” in another translation of the Akbarnâma. The driver rests his fee or rather his toes on this rope.
Majesty was riding an elephant called Lakhna. That elephant was racing in pursuit of another; on the way it came upon a deep pit, and its legs went in to it. His Majesty fell off the neck of the animal, and his auspicious foot was caught in the rope, which is tied round the necks of elephants. The other man, who was seated on the elephant behind him, fell off; but His Majesty caught the rope with his hand, and remained suspended. A number of men came up, and extricated his feet from the rope; and the elephant extricated itself by its own strength. Afterwards His Majesty again mounted the elephant, and rode on it, to the palace. After six months, he went to Agra in a boat, and on the 17th Muharram 966 A. H. corresponding with the 3rd year of the Ilāhī era, the city of Agra became the envy of the world by the grandeur of His Majesty's victorious steps.

And among the events of this year were the rising and fall of Maulāna Pir Muhammad Sharwānī. It happened in this way. Pir Muhammad Khān was the fully empowered agent (vakil-i-mutlaq) of the Khān Khānān, and all matters of government were entrusted to him. Things came to such a pass that he became the asylum and protector of all the great officers and nobles of the State; and among the nobles and the common people, few of those who went to the door of his house obtained an audience. About this time,¹ his health turned from the path of equability (i.e. he became ill); and for a few days he did not go out of his house. The Khān Khānān went to his house to make the customary enquiry about his health. One of his ² slaves, who was the door-keeper, came forward and said, “After your prayers reach (him), your honour may go inside.” The Khān Khānān was angry on hearing these words. When information of this reached Pir Mahmammad, he came running out of the house

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¹ This passage has been translated in Elliot, V., “His temper now became so arrogant and perverted, that for some days he would not come out of his house,” which I consider to be incorrect.

² There is some difference in the readings. One MS., and the Lith. Ed., have simply يكي از غلامان اور دربان, i.e., “one of his slaves,” One MS. adds غلامان قلماق دربان, i.e., “gate-keeper,” after غلامان; while another has غلامان قلماق دربان, i.e., “one of his slaves, a Qalmāq gate-keeper,” while another has غلامان قلماق دربان where the last word is manifestly a mistake.
and commenced making apologies. The Khān Khānān said, "Your door-keeper did not allow me to enter." He (Pir Muhammad) said, "Pardon (me), he did not recognise you." The Khān Khānān said, "What do you consider my status, when you say that he did not recognise me." Inspite of all this, when the Khān Khānān went inside the house, (they) i.e. Pir Muhammad Khān's servants did not allow the Khān Khānān's servants to go inside with him; but Tāhir Muhammad, his chief attendant, with some trouble, got himself admitted. The Khān Khānān sat for a moment; and then came out. He then considered how he should manage the business of Pir Muhammad Khān. After two or three days he sent Khwāja Amin-ud-dīn Mahmūd, who in the end became Khwāja-i-Jahān, and Mir 'Abd-ul-lah Bakhshi and Khwāja Muhammad Husain Bakhshi with some other servants of his own, to Pir Muhammad Khān and gave him this message, 1 "You were like other students, and came to Qandahār as a Fāqīr and a disappointed man. As I discovered sincerity in you, and some good services were also performed by you, I raised you to the rank of a Khān and a Sultan. As your spirit has no room for this high rank; and you are such that many great disturbances raised their heads through you; on account of this it is advisable that I take away from you, for some time, the paraphernalia of your pride and pomp, till that time when your disposition comes back to its (original) condition. It is best, that

1 The message is somewhat differently translated in Elliot, V, p. 258. I do not object to it, but it appears to me that the sentence و بعضی خدمات مرزیه از تو بظهر آمد has been incorrectly translated as "and (I) remembered some old services." It appears to me also, that it is hardly correct to say, 'I think it advisable to deprive you for a time of royal distinction and dignity.' The message is also somewhat different in the translation of the Akbarnāma. Pir Muhammad Khān or Nāsir-ul-Mulk was extremely arbitrary, violent and cruel in his treatment of Burj 'Ali and Muṣāhib Beg; but he must have possessed great ability and independence of character. This latter quality is indicated briefly by our author, when he says در ساعت اسباب خانی و سلطانی را سپرده همچنانه مال پیر محمد بود شد. Abul Fazl is more explicit. In the the translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. II, p. 131, it is said "as soon as Pir Muhammad Khān heard this message, he being a man of independent mind, made over with an open brow, the paraphernalia of office, and with a blithe heart accepted retirement."
you should make over your standard and kettle drum and all apparatus of your pomp and pride." Pir Muhammad immediately made over the insignia of the rank of Khan and Sultân, and again became as he had formerly been, Mulla Pir Muhammad.

Hemistich; When a man doth not know, he loseth his way.

After some days, the Maulâna was taken, by order of the Khan Khânân to the fort of Biânah. From that place he was sent to 1 Mecca. He went to Gujràt, and remained there. After the overthrow of Bairâm Khan, he returned and again joined the court, which was the asylum of the world. When the post of the vakîl of the Khan Khânân was transferred from Pir Muhammad Khan, it was entrusted to 2 Hâji Muhammad Sistâni, who was also a servant of the Khan Khânân. At the same time, the position of the chief justice of the dominions was, with the approval of the Khan Khânân, entrusted to Shaikh Gadâî, son of Shaikh Jamâl Kambu Dehlavi, who had been on friendly terms with the Khan Khânân, during the time of their wanderings in Gujràt. The pomp and grandeur of Shaikh Gadâî rose to such a height, that he had precedence over the great ones of Hindustan and Khurâsân.

About the same time, that leader of great men 3 Mir ' Abd-ul-

1 All turbulent and troublesome people, who could not be summarily disposed of, were ordered to be sent to Mecca. In this case, the order was apparently not carried out.

2 According to the Akbarnâma, "although Hâji Muhammad Khan was the nominal holder of the office, the real vakîl was Shaikh Gadâî, who was the Sadr. In all political and financial matters, Bairâm Khan did nothing without consulting him, and the latter, being unhinged by the man-throwing wine of the world, did not consider the poor and weak. Arrogance, which casts down old families; what then must happen to newly made ones?--was assumed by him, and was the cause of his own fall, and of that of his patron."

3 According to Bâdûnî, "he was one of the great Sâfi Saiyyads of Qazwin, and he came from 'Irâq to India, in the year 963. His son Mir Ghiyâs-ud-din was made an amîr with the title of Naqib Khan, and was a very miracle of knowledge in manners and customs, chronology, biography, and all subjects of conversation, one of the wonders of the day." Abul Fazîl says that "Mir 'Abdul Latîf was distinguished for science, eloquence, trustworthiness, and other noble qualities. From his lack of bigotry and his broadmindedness, he was called in India a Shi'a, and in Persia a Sunni. In fact he was journeying on towards the serene city of universal tolerance, and so the zealots of each sect used to censure him."
latif Qazwini was honoured with the position of tutor of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilah; and the latter sometimes read certain 1 Ghazls (odes) in the mystic language with him.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE FORTE OF GWALIAR.

This fort is celebrated for its elevation and strength. It had always been the seat, (مو،أ،ِـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُـُ~

After Salim Khan’s (Islam Shah's) time it was in the possession of his slave 2 Bahil, under the orders of Sultan Muhammad 'Adali. When the capital city of Agra became the seat of the Khalifa’s throne Habib ‘Ali Sultan and Maqsud ‘Ali Kur and Qiyā Khan were appointed to the charge of conquering it. 3 After they had besieged it for some days, the garrison, being in great straits, surrendered it.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 4TH YEAR OF THE ILAHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was Friday, the 2nd Jamid-ul-akhir 966 A.H. (10th March 1559 A.D.). During this year the Khan

1 "Probably the Diwan-i-Hafiz, for Blochmann says ‘at that time Akbar knew not how to read and write, but shortly afterwards, he was able to repeat some odes of Hafiz’ Ain-i-Akbari 448," note quoted from the translation of Badaooni, Vol. II, p. 24.

2 This man’s name is variously given. The MSS. have بهيل. Bahil; the lith. ed. has سبيل, Sambal. In the translation, in Elliot, V, it is Suhail. In the text of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnama, he is called Bhil Khan, but a note says "so spelt by Blochmann, the text has Bahabal. Badaooni Persian text has سبيل خان, which is transliterated as Buhail Khan in the translation. Ferishtah has سبيل خان and Col. Briggs Soheel Khan. He is also called Suhail in the trans. of the Tarikh-i-Afli.

3 According to the Akbarnama (Beveridge's trans. Vol. II, p. 88) "Rajah Ram Sah, whose ancestors had been the masters of the fort, besieged it with a host of Rajputs, and had brought the garrison into straits. Qiyā Khan marched from Agra to Gwalior and Ram Sah left the fort and came to give him battle. He fought bravely, but Qiyā Khan stood firm, and as he sought victory from the world-conquering genius of the Shah-in-Shah, he defeated the enemy, and sent many to the world of annihilation. Thereafter he undertook the siege of Gwalior. " It is added in a foot note. "It was not taken till 966 A.H. See text p. 77 and Badaooni Lowe 23". I do not quite understand this note, and the references given appear to be incorrect.
Zamān was appointed to conquer Jaunpūr, which had for years been the capital of the Sharqī Sultāns, and had been during that time in the possession of the Afghāns. The Khān Zamān marched with a large force to that country, and fought battles, and by the imperial auspiciousness, 1 became the recipient of great victories; and brought that country into the (imperial) possession.

During this year also Habīb Ali Khān was sent to attack Ranthambhor. During the time of the rule of Shīr Khān Afghān, this fort was in the possession of Ḥāji Khān, one of his slaves. At the present time, Ḥāji Khān had sold the fort to Ṛāī Sarjan, a relation of Rāī Udai Singh, who in that neighbourhood was celebrated for his wealth and the number of his followers. He in the course of time took possession of the parganas in the neighbourhood, and became very powerful. Habīb Ali Khān and a number of other servants of the imperial force went to the foot of the fort, and for a time besieged it; and when a long time elapsed, they plundered and ravaged the country round about the fort; ³ and went away to their own jaigirs.

An account of the coming of Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus from the country of Gujrāt to Agra.

As an account of ⁴ Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus has been inserted

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1 This was after his misconduct with Shāhām Bēg. According to the Akbarnāma, he took Jaunpūr from Ibrāhīm Sūr, and a large tract of country came in to his possession. Badāonī describes his battles. See Trans. Vol. II., p. 18.

2 He is described in the Akbarnāma “as a servant of Rānā Udai Singh, who was powerful in that neighbourhood.” According to Badāonī it was, Sangrām Khān a slave of ‘Adali’ who sold Ranthambhor to Rāī Sarjan Hādā.

3 As Abul-Fazl says, “there happened just at this time the disruption of Bairām Khān, and prudent men thought other matters more necessary, and so did not proceed with the siege.” Badāonī uses somewhat similar language to that in the text.

4 He was the younger brother of Shaikh Bahlūl; who had been in the service of Humāyūn, and had been treated by him with great respect; and who was put to death by Hindāl. From fear of being ill-treated by the Afghāns Shaikh Ghaus had retired to Gujrāt. Our author does not say anything about his character. Abul Fazl says that both Bahlūl and he “were void of excellencies or learning, they at various times lived in mountain hermitages, and
in this book, in the history of the Shaikhs of the period, it will not be repeated here. In short, however, in the year 966 A.H. the Shaikh came to Agra, with his disciples, and a large body of followers; and was honoured with imperial favours. But as there was some ill-feeling between him and Shaikh Gadāi, and the latter had complete possession of the Khān Khānān’s mind, he did not get as much attention from the Khān Khānān, as he had hoped for; and for this reason, he went away to Gwalīār, which was his place of abode, with a pained mind. He remained there to the end of his life, engaged in the performance of the duties of a Shaikh. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī granted a stipend of one kror on him.

And about this time, when the capital city of Agra was the abode of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, Bāhadur Khān, the brother of Khān Zamān, turned his face for the purpose of conquering it, towards the country of Mālwa, which had formerly been the seat of the Sultāns of the Khalj dynasty; and where in these days, Bāz Bahādur, the son of 1 Shuja’ Khān Afghān held the rule. He went as far as the town of 2 Sīrī; when the affairs of Bairām Khān, Khān Khānān, fell into confusion; and he returned, in compliance with the Khān Khānān’s orders.

practised incantations with the Divine names. They made this the proofs of their renown and credibility, and obtaining by help of easily deceived simpletons, the society of princes and amirs, they put saintship to sale, and acquired lands and villages by fraud.” Badāoni is less explicit, but as it appears from his account, that the Shaikh wrote a treatise, in which, describing the circumstances of his own exaltation, (i.e. ascent to heaven), he says that he had an interview with God who assigned to him superiority over Muhammad, there can be very little doubt that he was a charlatan.

1 More properly Shuja’at Khān, but also called Shujawal Khān. In the translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. II., p. 136, he is called Sujāwal Khān. He is called Suzāwal Khān سرائول خان by Badāoni Vol. II, p. 35; and Shujāwal by Blochmann, 428. Sujāwal and Shujawal appear to be totally incorrect, and I think Shuja’at Khān is the correct name.

2 Abul-fazl also has Sīrī; but some MSS., have Sīpīrī. Beveridge says in a footnote, “Sīrī, now Shāhpūr, is in old Delhi.” He thinks the text is certainly wrong, and suggests Seopuri, a town in Gwalīār and Seorhā in Bundelkhand. Badāoni has Sīpīrī, and a footnote in the translation says that it was about half way on the road.
A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 5TH YEAR OF THE ĪLĀḤI ERA.

The beginning of this year was Saturday, the 16th Jamāḍi-ul-āḵhīr 967 A.H. (10th March 1560 A.D.). ¹ As the administration of the affairs of the empire rested on the wise counsels of Bairām Khān, envious and wicked people were always endeavouring to place a different appearance on all things, so that they might themselves acquire all power and authority. At every opportunity, they said to His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Īlāḥī, words which might produce disfavour in his mind (towards Bairām Khān); specially Adham Khān, who on account of his being the son of ²Māham Ānka, had precedence over all, who were specially favoured, and always in concert with his mother followed the path of envy. But as the purity of the faith and the perfect sincerity of the Khān Khānān were patent to the bright intellect of His Majesty, if, accidentally, any words about him reached the latter's ears, they did not meet with any acceptance.

Hemistich: What can the foe achieve, if the friend is kind?

Until on the 20th Jamāḍi-us-sānī 967 A.H., His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Īlāḥī crossed the river Jamna, with the object of hunting; and the Khān Khānān remained in Agra for attending to affairs of State. When His Majesty reached the neighbourhood of the town of Sikandra, which was half-way to Dehli, ³( at this time, Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān Nīshāpūrī was the governor of Dehli, and Her Highness

¹ Our author attributes the fall of Bairām Khān to the machinations of his enemies. On the other hand Abul-fazl says, it was entirely due to his own overweening idea of his own ability, and his listening to a crowd of flatterers, who led him on the path of destruction, and made him commit shameful deeds. Badāonī says something about the misrepresentations of Bairām Khān's enemies, but he also points out that Akbar felt that he had no power, that he had no privy purse, and that his servants were poor, and had but poor fiefs, while those of Bairām Khān enjoyed ease and luxury.

² Akbar's wet-nurse, who exercised great influence over him, and in the direction of public affairs. She attended on him, from the cradle till after his accession; and when he grew up she was the chief of his harem. See the long note about her in p. 261, Elliot, Vol. V.

³ There is some variation in the readings; the parenthetical sentence does not occur in several MSS., and in the Lith. Ed. I have inserted it from the other MSS., though the clause کہ دران ایام در دہلی بود, appears to be somewhat tautological.
Mariam Makānī, the saintly mother of His Majesty was in that city; Māham Ānka thought in her mind, that there was no better course, than that she should persuade His Majesty and take him to Dehli; and in concert with Shahāb-ud-dīn Āḥmad Khān who was in those days in Dehli, they might attempt to do whatever might be proper.

Verse; When a difficulty comes to a man of sense,
From which his affairs come to a stand;
He makes the wisdom of another his own wisdom’s friend;
So that it may assist in solving it.

For this reason they represented to His Majesty, that Her Highness, Mariam Makānī was suffering, in these days, from illness and infirmity, and she was constantly remembering him. This produced a great yearning in the saintly mind, and he started for Dehli. Shahāb-ud-dīn Āḥmad Khān hastened to meet and welcome him; and obtained the honour of rendering homage.

1 In the translation in Elliot, Vol. V, a clause is inserted here, "who was related to Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān" and in a foot-note it is added, that "this sentence is found only in the MS. in the East India Library."

2 The Akbarnāma says, that instead of Māham Ānka and her confederates intriguing against Bairām Khān, it was Akbar himself "who spoke to Māham Anaga, who was a marvel of sense, resource and loyalty, Adham Khān, M. Sharfu-l-dīn Hussain etc., that he would assume sovereignty, and would inflict suitable punishment on Bairām Khān, and his assemblage of flatterers, so that they should awake from their sleep of neglect, and long mourn over their misconduct."

Badāoni on the other hand writes as a partisan of Bairām Khān. He agrees with our author in saying that Māham Ānka represented to Akbar, that the queen Dowager had fallen suddenly ill * * * and Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān came to meet him, and he and Māham Ānka made mountains of mole hills, and prejudiced the emperor’s mind against the Khān Khānān."

3 Akbar arrived in Dehli on the 28th Jamādī-ul-akhir, 27th March 1560 A.D. (Akbarnāma, Vol. II, p. 142.) The hunting expedition lasted for eight days, from the 20th to the 28th; and Akbar was at Kūl (Aligarh), Jalesar and Sikandra. At the last named place, Māham Ānka explained their plan to Muhammad Bāqi Buglānī, father-in-law of Adham Khān; but he revealed it to Bairām Khān, who however, did not put any credence in it. The Akbarnāma also says, "that Akbar proceeded towards Kūl, hunting as he went; and as Her Highness Miriam Mahānī (sic) was in Dehli," and was in somewhat weak health he made this his motive and went there; so that according to it, the story of
Māham Ānka, in concert with Shahāb-ud-dīn Āhmad Khān, availed of the opportunity; and spoke words, which became the cause of a change in His Majesty’s mind; they explained to him, that as long as Bairām Khān would remain, he would not allow His Majesty any authority in the affairs of the empire; and also that in reality the imperial power was in his hands; and in this way they produced exasperation in the exalted mind. In the end, they represented, “The Khān Khānān would know, that your coming to Dehli was due to our representation, and would suspect us of this offence; and we have no power of withstanding his hostility, it would be kindness to us, if your Majesty would grant us the honour of your permission to go to Mecca; so that going there, instead of rendering you personal service, we may occupy ourselves in offering prayers for you from a distance.” As His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi, had great affection for Māham Ānka, on account of her assiduous attention and service, he did not agree to be separated from her; and he assured her, that he would ask the Khān Khānān to excuse her fault. At the same time, he sent a message to the Khān Khānān to this effect “As I have come all this distance without consulting you, my attendants are afraid (of your displeasure). It would be better if you will give them comfort, so that with composed minds, they may continue to perform their services.” At the same time, Shahāb-ud-dīn Āhmad Khān, acting with caution and farsightedness commenced to strengthen the fort; and to take other precautionary measures. He also took charge of all affairs of the State; and in concert with Māham Ānka, published the fact of the change of the emperor’s disposition towards the Khān Khānān.

After His Majesty’s message reached the Khān Khānān, he sent Khwāja Amin-ud-dīn Mahmūd, and Hāji Muhammad Sīstānī, and the illness of queen mother was not a fake. Badāoni agrees generally with our author.

1 This sentence is incorrectly translated in Elliot, V, p. 262, in the following words, “Now you must make yourself quite at ease about them, so that you may continue to serve me with a tranquil mind.”

2 Some of the MSS., have أوازة رفع خاطر انعفرات رأ

3 These names agree with those given in the Akbarnāma; but Badāoni calls the first-named, Khwāja Aminā but it appears from a foot-note in the translation,
Tarsun Beg, in whose charge all affairs had been placed by him, to the court, which was the asylum of the world; and represented, that "the sincerity and the desire for the grandeur of this slave towards the servants of the court are of such extent that it is impossible that any act should be done by him which would be contrary to the wishes of the saintly mind. As regards the people who are engaged in serving and attending on you, excepting favour and kindness to them what is proper (for this slave)." As stories which had effect on the mind, and words which had impressed it, in respect of the Khan Khanan had reached the exalted ears, the words of his emissaries did not reach the place of acceptance; and they did not also receive permission to return. As the report, of the change of His Majesty's disposition, towards the Khan Khanan was widely published, all men separated themselves from him; and turned their faces towards the court, which was the asylum of the world.

Couplet; Be not surprised at time's revolutions great, for the sky,
Of such stories doth remember thousands of thousands!

Before every one else. 1 Qiyâ Khan Gang was exalted by receiving the honour of kissing the royal carpet. Shahâb-ud-din

that the full name of the man was Khwâja Amin-ud-din Mahmûd, as in the text, and that he came from Harit, and was a financier and calligraphist; and the prefix of the name of the second man, Hâji, is printed in the translation as Hajji.

1 The name agrees with that given in the Akbarnâma; but Badonî has قیام خان کلک in the printed text, and Qiyam Khan Kang in the translation. Abul fazl gives greater details, of course tinged with his enmity to Bairâm Khan, of the intrigues that took place. According to him when Bairâm Khan heard, that his emissaries had not received a favourable reply, and had not also been allowed to leave the court, he at first thought of going to Agra, to put matters right (i.e. I suppose with a high hand). Then he thought of going "weeping and wailing and burning and melting to the entrance porch of the court of honour." On the other hand those who were round Akbar did not want him to grant an interview to the fallen minister. One party wanted Akbar to go to Lahore, and even to Kâbul, to evade having an interview, while another declared for war. Akbar joined the latter party, and forbade Bairâm Khan to come to Agra. The latter was not prepared to act contrary to the order, though Wali Beg and Shaikh Gadài tried to persuade him to do so. It seemed better
Ahmad Khan, in consultation with Mäham Änka, gave every one who came to the threshold, which was as lofty as the sky, hopes of rank and jāigir commensurate with his circumstances. As the Khan Khânän had always, in the secret recesses of his heart, had an inclination for lonely contemplation, and for a pilgrimage to the sacred places, he informed those amirs and Khâns, who had not separated from him, of what was in his mind; and took leave of the service of the lofty-columned threshold. He sent Bahâdur Khan, whom he had recalled from Mâlwa, with these men (i.e. the men who were still on his side) to the emperor; and himself started from Agra, and turned his face towards Nâgor, with the intention of going on a pilgrimage to the sacred places. When he reached Biâna, he released 1 Muham-

to him that he should "act hostility under the guise of friendship." He thought of joining Bahâdur Khan, and conquering Mâlwa; and then prepare for further steps. He also thought of going to the country of the Afghâns and collecting a force there. Sometimes he spoke of asceticism, and spending the remainder of his days in holy places; but he "spoke of pilgrimage (Haj), but inwardly thought of crookedness (ka'aj). He sent Iskandar Afghân's (i.e., Sikandar Sür's) son who was named, Abûr Rahmân to Ghâzi Khân Tanur, in order to stir up strife in the imperial territories. He "hastened towards Alwar in order to take his family and proceed towards the Punjâb." Akbar now sent a farmân to Bairâm Khan, in which he admonished him, and told him to go on pilgrimage; and promised that on his doing so, he would be rewarded for his former services; but it had no effect, and Bairâm Khan went all the faster in the wrong path. He went to Alwar, and then to Biânah, where he released Shâh Abul Ma'âli and Muhammad Amîn Diwâna, telling them to resort to the sublime court, but knowing full well that they would have more opportunity for sedition. The royal standards now advanced from Dehli, and stationed themselves at Nâgor, in order to prevent Bârirn Khân from planting his foot there. At one stage of the march from Dehli, Akbar sent Mir 'Abdul Latif of Qazwîn to admonish and guide Bairâm Khan; and though the latter "ostensibly accepted the admonition, in his heart he retrograded." Akbar then sent Adham Khan and others with a large body to Nâgor, to inflict punishment on him, or to arrange for his leaving the imperial domains. On hearing of the approach of the army Bairâm Khan's followers deserted him; and he felt convinced that he would have to submit. So he sent a petition full of supplication and also the insignia of his office. But soon after this he turned away towards the Punjab, and declared himself a rebel. Badînî's account does not differ materially from the text.

1 According to the Akbarnâma he released Shâh Abul Ma'âli also; and his real object was that they should create disturbances. See the preceding note.
mad Amin Diwāna, who was imprisoned, and sent him to the court. When the news of the departure of the Khān Khānān from the metropolis of Agra to 1 Alwar arrived, Shāhab-ud-din Ahmād Khān and Māham Anka informed the emperor, behind the back of Bairām Khān, that the latter had gone away from Agra, with the object of conquered the Punjab. The emperor sent Mir Abdūl-latif to the Khān Khānān, with this message; "As your good intentions and the sincerity of your faith was known to me, I left the affairs of the empire in the grasp of your authority; and occupied myself with matters that gave pleasure and diversion to the mind. At the present moment I wish to undertake the management of the affairs of the State, it is right and proper that you, a true and sincere (servant) should turn your face of aspiration towards Mecca, the revered, which had always been present before your eyes; and from the parganas of Hindustan, as much as you may desire, would be fixed as your jāgīr; so that your agents may send to you the collections from them." When Mir 'Abdūl-latīf came to the Khān Khānān, the latter heard all these words, with the ear of acceptance; and started from Miwāt towards Nāgor; and told all the 2āmīrs who were with him to leave him; and no one among the great men except Walt Beg Zul Qadr, and his sons Husain Qūli Beg and Isma'el Qūli Beg, who were his relations, and Shāh Qūli Mahram, and Husain Khān, nephew (sister's son) and son-in-law of Mahdi Qāsim Khān remained with and accompanied him. When he arrived at Nāgor, he divested himself of his standard and kettle drum, and

1 The MSS. have نور, Alwar, but the lith. ed. has نوگر, Nāgor. In the translation in Elliot, V, the departure from Agra is mentioned, but it is not said whether the journey ended at Alwar or at Nāgor. I have taken Alwar as the correct reading, because it appears a few lines further on that the Khān Khānān started from Nāgor after his interview with Mir 'Abdūl-latīf; and that at the time of the interview he was in Miwāt, of which Alwar was the chief town.

2 There is a difference as to this word. Some of the MSS. have میر, Mir, while other have امر, Umra, pl. of Amir. The lith. ed., has امر عا میرza, which is clearly incorrect, because there is no mention of any Mirzā as being with him. If Mir is accepted then Mir 'Abdūl-latīf would be meant, but I have adopted امر, Umra, because the next sentence shows that everyone left him except the few that are named there.
all the paraphernalia of his rank as amīr, and sent them with Husain Qūlí Beg to the sublime threshold.

At this time, His Majesty the Khalīfat-i-llāhī started from 1 Dehli with the object of going to the Punjab; and had arrived in the pargana of Jhajhar, when Husain Qūlí Beg 2 came and rendered homage. 3 Among the persons present, Shāh Abūl Maʿālī wanted that he should salute the emperor while still seated on his horse. This caused annoyance to the noble mind; and the man was arrested and placed in charge of Shāhāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān. The coming of Husain Qūlí Beg, and the fact of his bringing the appurtenances of (Bairām Khān's) rank gave pleasure (to the emperor). At this time Pir Muhammad Khān Sharwānī, whom the Khān Khānān, had banished, and (had ordered to be) sent to Mecca, the honoured, and who had been waiting in Gujrat, for the proper season, on hearing of the confusion in the affairs of the Khān Khānān, came with the greatest speed to the sublime threshold; and was exalted with (the gift of) royal favours; and was distinguished with the 4 title of Nāsir-ul-Mulk, and was favoured with a standard and kettle drum, and sent with a force after the Khān Khānān, so that he might make the

1 The march from Dehli commenced on the 22nd Rajab (18th April), and the emperor arrived at Jhajhar on the 26th Rajab (22nd April). Jhajhar is in the district of Rohtak. Jarrett, II, 286, and Imp. Gaz.

2 The reading in several MSS., and in the lith. ed., is درائص منزل. This was also apparently the reading in the MSS, from which the translation in Elliot, V, was made, because it is said there, "Among the persons present there (with the Beg)." The other MSS., leave out درائص, and have شاه ابوبالمعالي سواره خواست. This is not correct, and درائص also appears to me to be incorrect. Badāonī, in the corresponding passage has درائص منزل, "at this halting place." I think منزل in the text is a mistake for درائص.

3 Abul Fazl says that Shāh Abūl Maʿālī offered kornish from horse back. Mr. Beveridge says in a footnote that "it was not possible for anybody to offer a kornish from horse back." He thinks also that Dowson, the translator of the extracts from the Tabaqāt and Lowe, the translator of Badāonī are both wrong in translating درائشین, by overtaking; and that it should be translated by saluting or embracing. I agree with him, though I think saluting is more correct than embracing; but I do not see why it is more difficult to offer kornish from horseback than to embrace from that position. Both the kornish and the embrace would be an extremely mutilated affair from horseback.

4 He appears to have had this title before his banishment.
latter depart towards Mecca immediately. After Pir Muhammad Kham had started towards the Khan Khanan, the sublime standard returned to Dehli; and a farmān summoning Mun'im Khan, who was in Kabul, was issued.

As 1 Rāi Māldeo, Rājā of Jodhpūr, with great power and strength, was blocking the road to Gujrat and he had a quarrel with Bairām Khan, the latter was delayed to avoid him. He left Nāgor and arrived in Bikānir. Rāi Kalyān Mal, and his son Rāi Singh, who were among the zamindārs of that neighbourhood, behaved towards him with loyal footsteps and carried out the rites of hospitality. After that the Khan Khanan rested there, from the fatigues of the journey; but hearing the news of the appointment of Pir Muhammad Khan to pursue him, 2 he became terribly despondent and grieved in heart. At this time a number of men, who wanted to create a disturbance, finding a fit opportunity, became ring-leaders in the intrigue, and leading the Khan Khanan astray, determined on hostility. The Khan Khanan then turned his face towards the Punjab; and when he arrived at the fort of 3 Tabarhinda, which was the fief of 4 Shīr Muhammad Diwāna, who was an old servant of his,

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1 The correct Sanskrit form of the name is राय सख्नेव, and of those of the Bikānir chiefs राय कल्याण सख, and राय सिंह. Abul fazīl calls the last named Ray Ray Singh, and says, that at the time when he (Abul fazīl) wrote his history, he was one of the devoted servants of the court, and was ranked among the great officers. His father and he were Ṛāhors of Bikānir.

2 It is clear that according to our author the Khān Khanān only assumed a hostile attitude, when he had no other alternative, and when he was led astray by mischief makers. Abul fazīl of course says, that all Akbar's advice and admonition only served "to increase his disaffection" * * *, and that "he by his own endeavours hastened down the precipice of dishonour." Badāoni agrees with our author, but says distinctly that those round Akbar poisoned his ears against the Khān Khanān.

3 In Sarhind. According to the Labb-ut-Tawārikh, it is now known as Bithandah, the Bhatandah of Jarrett, II, 295. Though in Sarkar Sarhind it lay a long way to the south, and its site is now in the Sirsa district of the Punjab. See note I, p. 166, Vol. II of the translation of the Akbarnāma. It was a place of great importance in the Afghān times.

4 Abul fazīl calls him "one of his special intimates." But it is said in a footnote that he was Bairām's adopted son, Blochmann, 316 and 524. Badāoni calls him the پسر خوانده of the Khān Khanān which has been translated by
and had received many favours at his hand, out of the trust which he resposed on him, he left his son ¹ Mirza Khān, who was then in his third year, and who, to-day is honoured with the title of Khān Khānān and Sipahsālār, and the other members of his family, and his goods and chattels there; and advanced further. ² Shīr Muḥammad took possession of all the goods and chattels, and treated the family and attendants of the Khān with much contumely. The Khān Khānān was in pargana Dibalpur, when this news reached him; ³ and he sent Khwāja Muzaffar 'Ali Turbati his own Diwān, who in the end became Muzaffar Khān, with Darvēsh Muḥammad Uzbek, so that he might expostulate with and soothe him. Shīr Muḥammad, however, seized Muzaffar 'Ali, and sent him in custody to the threshold, which was the asylum of Sultān. The Khān in confusion and anxiety started for Jālandhār.

Lowe, not quite correctly, I think as the reputed son. Adopted son, or more literally “one who had been called (or had received the name of) a son” is a more correct translation.

¹ He is called خلف صدوق, which I suppose means true or legitimate son. Badānī also calls him the جلف صدوق of the Khān Khānān, which Lowe translates as lawful heir. He is named Mirza or Mirza Khān in all the MSS., and in the lith. ed. and apparently also in the MSS., from which the translation in Elliot, V, was made, as he is there called “his son Mirza Khān.” It appears from the Akbarnāma (trans. Vol. II, 204) that after he had entered Akbar’s service he received the title of Mirza Khān. Badānī calls him عبد الرحمن Mīrzā Abd-ur-Rahīm. Abul fāzīl has “his son Abd-ur-Rahīm.”

² Badānī, like our author, simply narrates the fact. He however, goes a little further, and says that Shīr Muḥammad had been bitten by a dog and had gone mad. On the other hand, Abul fāzīl defends him, and says he paid more regard to his real benefactor (i.e. Akbar) and separated from Bairām Khān. He says Shīr Muḥammad sent Bairām Khān’s family to the court.

³ The above is a translation of the readings in all the MSS., and the lith. ed. It also agrees with the translation in Elliot, V, pp. 265-6, (of course with verbal differences); and also with Badaānī; but Abul fāzīl gives a different account. According to him, it was “Darvēsh Muḥammad Uzbek who imprisoned Muzaffar ‘Ali, who had come to fetch him, and sent him to court, and himself bound on the girdle of loyalty.” It is added in a footnote that it appears from Bāyazīd’s Memoirs, that Muzaffar ‘Ali was kept confined in Darvēsh Muḥammad’s house in Dehli, and that he was released by Akbar on the representation of Afzal Khān (Khwāja Sultan ‘Ali), and Mun‘īm Khān. Muzaffar is there called Bairām’s Diwān, as he is in the Tabaqāt.
When the news of the departure of the Khan Khânân towards the Punjab reached the exalted hearing, (the emperor) deputed Shams-ud-din Muhammad Khan Atka with his son Yusuf Muhammad Khan and 1 Hasan Khan, a relative of Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan, and many other amirs towards the Punjab. When the victorious army arrived in the 2 town of Dikdâr, and from thence at pargana 3 Konâwar, it blocked the Khan Khânân’s path. The latter saw that there was no alternative but to fight, and had to arrange his troops for a battle, and face the imperial army.

1 He is called Husain Khan in the translation in Elliot, V, but all the MSS., and the lith. ed. call him Hasan Khan. The Akbarnâma gives the names of some of the other amirs, who were sent against Bairam Khan. Among these, there is “Mir Latif Hasan Khan, a relation (Khvessh, perhaps son-in-law) of Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan and a number of others.” This Mir Latif Hasan Khan seems to be identical with the Hasan Khan of the text. By the way it appears to me that Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan, appears, in the sentence of the translation of the Akbarnâma quoted above, to have been by mistake divided into two persons. It appears from the Akbarnâma that Akbar sent an army with the amirs mentioned, and also wanted to go himself in person after making certain arrangements for carrying on the administration in Dehli.

2 Abul fazl calls it, “pargana Dikdâr, which is near the pargana of Jâlandhar, and lies between the Sutlej and the Biâh”; and it is added in a footnote that Dikdâr is not in the list of Bet Jâlandhar mahals given in Jarrett, II, 326, but it may be identical with Dakh (Tiefenthaler, I, 103) or Dakhra or Dikha in a MS., of the Ain in Mr. Beveridge’s possession, or the Dardâk (of the Khulâsat-ut-tawârikh), which is also a pargana of Bet Jâlandhar, Jarrett, II, 100 and 316. It is called Duqdâr in the translation in Elliot, V. Badaöni has دکه‌دار Dik’hdâr.

3 So written in the MSS., and in the lith. ed. It is Konâ in the translation in Elliot, V.; and it is said in a footnote, “Badaöni (p. 48) calls it Kanûr. Abul fazl Konajûr. Faizi says Konâchûr, one of the villages of pargana Rahn.” The above note in not quite correct. Badâöni, Persian text, has کنور پہلور, Kanûr Phillaur, and the translation of the Akbarnâma by Beveridge has “Gûnâcûr which appertains to Dikdâr”; and in a footnote it is said, that Badâöni his Phillaur, (which again is not accurate as Badâöni has Kanûr Phillaur), which is a well-known place S.S.E. of Jâlandhar. References are also made to Tiefenthaler, and Jarrett, and the Iqbâlnâma, and Ferishtah, and Khaﬁ Khân and the Darbâr-i-Akbari and to Blochmann, but not to the Tabaqât. It may be mentioned also that the Iqbâlnâma has کونار جوز which is very close to the کونار of the Tabaqât.
There was a sharp \(^1\) fight between the parties; and in the end, the Ḫān Ḫānān’s troops were routed, and he retired to the hilly country of the Siwalik. \(^2\) Wali Beg with his son Isma’el Qūlī Beg, who to-day is included in the rank of the *Umara*, and Ahmad Beg and Ya’qūb Beg Hamadānī, and all his brothers were seized; and booty, of which no account is possible, fell in to the hands of the victorious army. This victory took place in the 5th year of the Ilāhī era, corresponding with 967 A.H.

After Shams-ud-dīn Muhammad Khān Atka had advanced towards the Punjab, His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī left Khawāja 'Abdul Majīd Harwī (i.e. of Hirāt), who was in the band of *Vazīrs* in charge of the government of Dehli, after conferring on him the honour of the (title of) \(^3\) Āsaf Khān; and himself, with pomp and splendour, turned towards the Punjab on the 2nd of Zi-l-Qāda in the year 967 A.H. He left Husain Qūlī Beg, son of Wali Beg Zu-l-Qadr, as a matter of policy in charge of Āsaf Khān; and ordered that he should be treated with humanity, and measures should be taken that no harm should happen to him. When His Majesty reached the town of \(^4\) Ludiāna, Mun’im Khān, who had

\(^1\) There is an account of the battle in the Akbarnāma, which extends over nearly two pages of the translation. The royal troops were at first put to flight, but Atka Khān rallied them, and in the end, they were victorious. The battle took place in the early part of Zilhijjah (23rd August). It appears from a note that the 23rd August was the first Zilhijjah, but apparently Abul fazl was not quite sure of the date.

\(^2\) He is called Wali Beg Zu-l Qadr in the trans. in Elliot, V. It appears from the Akbarnāma, that he was wounded and was lying hidden in a sugarcane field.

\(^3\) Āsaf was the *vazīr* of Sulaimān (Solomon), and celebrated for his wisdom. Āsaf Khān was brought up in Herāt; and in Qandahār, entered ‘Askari’s service; and afterwards joined Humāyūn’s. The Akbarnāma says, that Husain Qūlī Beg was left in charge of Adham Khān; but Badāonī agrees with our author in saying, that he was left in charge of Āsaf Khān.

\(^4\) Two MSS. have بقصبه لرديانه, i.e. in the town of Ludiāna; but two others have بکتر دریای لرديانه, i.e. on the bank of the river of Ludiāna; while the lith. ed. has بلودیانه, i.e. at Ludiāna. But the trans. in Elliot, V, has Jālandhar. Badāonī has Ludiāna. The Akbarnāma has Sahrind. “The meeting was on Monday, the 18th Zi-l-bijja (the 10th September).” The Akbarnāma gives the names of a number of the amīrs, who came from Kabul.
in compliance with orders started from Kābul, arrived with Muqīm Kān, the nephew (sister's son) of Tārī Beg Kān, and other amīrs, and was exalted with the honour of kissing the dust (of the threshold). Mun'īm Kān received the distinction of the appointment of Vakil (agent or prime minister), and the title of Kān Kānān; and the other amīrs also were honoured with favours and benefactions, corresponding to their respective conditions. At the same place 1 the news of the victory, which had been achieved by Shams-ud-din Muhammad Kān, arrived; and the men, who had been taken prisoners in the battle, brought under His Majesty's eyes in custody and with their hands tied to their necks, and were put in to prison. Among these men, Wali Beg, who had serious wounds, died in prison. His head was cut off and sent to Dehli.

The sublime standard now 2 moved in pursuit of the Kān Kānān towards the Siwalik; and when they arrived in the neighbourhood of 3 Talwāra, which is one of the Siwalik hills, and the residence of Rāja Gobind Chand, and where the Kān Kānān had fortified himself, a number of renowned great men advanced before the others in to the hilly country; and fought with the men who had sallied out with the determination to fight; and cast most of them on the dust of destruction. Sultān Husain Jalāir attained to martyrdom in this battle. As they cut off his head and took it to the Kān Kānān, the latter wept with great

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1 According to the Akbarnāma Shams-ud-din Muhammad Atka Kān and other loyalists also came, at the same time as the news of the victory, and rendered homage. Shams-ud-din Muhammad Atka Kān received the title of A'azam Kān.

2 Akbar left the army under the command of Mun'im Kān, and went to Lahore, where he arrived on the 26th Zi-l-hijja 967 (17th September, 1560); and he rejoined the army, and marched with it towards the hills, on the 10th Muharram 968 (1st October 1560).

3 Talwāra is rather minutely described by Badaoni as, جاى است منبع پس محکم در کوه چوشمالي بر کنار اب بیله, which may be translated as 'a lofty place, very strong, in the Koshmali hills, on the banks of the river Bišh. The Rāja of Talwāra is called Gobind Chand by Badaoni, as he is in the text; but Abulfazl has Ganes. The Khulāsāt-ut-Tawārīkh, according to a note in the Akbarnāma, II, 178, has "Gones, zamindār of Dānapūr who lived at Talwāra." I suppose Gones is a mistake in transliteration. I cannot understand, how Ganes and Gones can be distinguished in Persian.
grief, and said, "My life is not of sufficient worth, that on account of me, such men should be slain." And he instantly, in great sorrow and grief, sent Jamāl Khān, one of his slaves, to the court; and represented, that he felt very great shame and sorrow for his actions, although they had not been within his control. If the favour and graciousness of His Majesty were extended to this slave, and a veil of oblivion thrown over the evil deeds of this wretch, and he be pardoned, he would place his face of hope on the threshold, which is the asylum of Sultāns, and would have his head exalted by having the honour of rendering homage conferred on him. When the purport of this petition reached the sublime hearing, and the rights due to Khān Khānān's ancient services appeared on the field of the righteous mind, a noble order was issued, that Maulāna 'Abd-ul-lah Sultānpūri, who had the honour of bearing the title of Makhdūm-ul-Mulk, should with some others, who were attendants of the threshold, go to the Khān Khānān, and should comfort his heart with royal promises, and bring him to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. When they returned and arrived near the camp, by the exalted order and direction (of the Emperor), all the amirs and Khāns went forward to receive the Khān Khānān, and brought him to the camp, with the greatest respect. The

1 بتقویب من has been incorrectly translated in Elliot, V, p. 267 as "in my defence."

2 There are some variations in the readings. One MS. has the reading 1 have adopted. This is also the reading adopted by the translator in Elliot, V; though it leaves a certain hiatus in the sense, as there is nothing to show that the emperor's orders were carried out; and that the Khān Khānān complied with it. Another MS., and the lith. ed. has اوردن instead of اوردن. This also does not make complete sense. The two other MSS., differ materially from those already referred to. In these instead of سر افراز شیم, there is سر افراز ای, and then after و نزد خانخانائی فرستادند, there is مقرر

According to the Akbarnāma, the Maulāna could not persuade Bairam Khān to come to the court, but it was only after Mun'im Khān and others were sent at his request, that he could be induced to come in, and he rendered homage at a place called Hājipūr, near the Dāman-i-Koh. According to Badāoni the Khān Khānān had to be brought almost by force. He says تا آنکه منمم خلی

با مددی چند بل تعاشی دران جا رفته و خانخانائی را گرفته با اورون.
Khān Khānān placed the face of humility on the ground of favour; and asked for the pardon of his offences. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī favoured him with royal kindness, and distinguished him with a special robe of honour; and after two days, granted him permission to go to the sacred places.

The Emperor then sent the victorious camp to Dehli; and himself went toward Hisār Firozā, hunting as he went. The Khān Khānān with his family and attendants, took the road to Gujrat; and started on his journey, and when he reached the town of Pattan Gujrat, he stayed there for a few days and spent most of his time in sight-seeing. One day he went to a large reservoir or lake, which is situated in front of Pattan, and is famous as Sahas (ra) Ling, (Shasra in the Hindi language means a thousand and they call a temple a Ling). As there are one thousand temples round this reservoir, it has become famous by this name. In short the Khān Khānān having gone there, was seated in a boat and was engaged in sight-seeing. When he got out of the boat, and turned towards his residence, a Nuhānī Afgān, of the name of Mubārak Khān, whose father had been killed by the Mughals, in one of the battles, thinking of revenge, came to see the Khān; and at the time of shaking hands slew him with his dagger, and Muhammad Bairām

1 The Akbarnāma says, Akbar “rose up, and bestowed on Bairām Khān a glorious robe, which he was wearing over his own breast.” Badāonī says “a special dress of honour and a horse.”

2 This is Anahilpura, or Nahrwala Pattan. The Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I, part I, p. 179 says “the remains of the Sahasralinga lake at Anahilpura show that it must have been a work of surprising size and richness, well deserving its name of Mahāsarah or great lake. The lake was made by Siddha Rāja Jai Sinha, who belonged to the Solānki or Chāluksya dynasty, and reigned from 1094 to 1143 A.D.

3 See the last note. Of course Linga means the phallic emblem of Siva, and not temple, as explained in the parenthetical sentence in the text.

4 Badāonī says کہ در ابتدائی فتنہ هندوستان خانگانی حکم پر کتل پدر او در ضمودہ برد, i.e. at the (time of the) beginning of the conquest of Hindustan, the Khān Khānān had ordered his father to be slain.

5 The Akbarnāma and Badāonī give details of the way, in which the murder was committed. According to Badāonī, Bairām was killed at the time of the evening prayer; but Ferishtah says, he spent the night in a boat,
became a martyr. "Muhammad Bairam" is the chronogram of the martyrdom of this virtuous man. A number of the riff-raff of the place plundered his encampment; but Muhammad Amin Diwana and Baba Zanbūr and others among his household servants took Mirza 'Abd-ur-Rahim, his intelligent son, whose age had just reached the fourth year, and who has now been honoured with the title of Khan Khānān, out of this fatal spot, to the town of Ahmadābād. Taking him from that place, they brought him with the face of hope to the threshold, which is the asylum of the world. He entered the service of His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī; and was exalted with the imperial favour. 1 Day by day owing to the valuable services which were rendered by him, he became acceptable to the affectionate eye (of the emperor). His affairs gradually improved till he reached the title of Khan Khānānī. These matters are mentioned in their proper places.

In short after Bairãm Khan had gone towards Gujrāt, His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī turned towards Hisar Firozā, with the object of hunting; and the army was ordered to march towards Dehli by the right hand road. Having hunted with certain leashes of leopards, which in the Hindi language are called Cheetahs, he made a grand entrance into Dehli, on the 4th of Rabi'-ul-āwwal 968 (9th Nov. 1560), and spent a few days there in pleasure and enjoyment. On the 2nd Rabi'-us-sāni, he turned the bridle of determination towards Agra, the seat of the Khilāfat, and arrived there, by boat, on the 12th of the same month.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE SIXTH YEAR OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Sunday, the 24th Jamādi-ul-ākhir 968 A.H. (10th March 1561). The marriage of Muhammad moving about the lake, with a band of musicians; and he was assassinated in the morning, when he left the boat. The date is given as Friday, the 14th Jamādi-ul-āwwal, 968 (31st January 1561).

1 There are slight variations, in the readings of this passage; the MSS. have or after بودة, while the lith. ed. omits it. Then one MS. and the lith. ed. have after میرسید, while the others do not have it.

2 There is a long note about this marriage in the translation of the
Bāqi Khān, the son of Māham Ānka, 1 an account of the proximity of which chaste lady (to the emperor) has been described in previous pages, took place. His Majesty, at her request, went to her house, and arranged a royal feast, and for some days occupied himself in pleasure and enjoyment.

2 An account of the sending of Adham Khān to Sārangpūr, and of the conquest of Mālwa.

In the time of Shīr Khān Sūr this country belonged to Shujā’ Khān, who belonged to Shīr Khān’s own tribe. After his death, it came in to the possession of his son Bāz Bahādur. At this time 3 it came to the exalted hearing, that Bāz Bahādur, the ruler of Mālwa, always occupied himself with unlawful and vicious 4 practices, and had no care of his 5 kingdom. For this reason the arms of tyrants and oppressors had become long on Faqirs and on the poor; and most of the Raiyats and the greater part of the people were stricken almost to death, by the hand of his tyranny. The honour of empire demanded, that the country of Mālwa should come into the possession of the servants of the powerful

Akbarnāma, Vol. II, p. 204; but as it does not elucidate anything mentioned in the text, I do not see the necessity of any further reference to it. It is also based a great deal on suppositions and surmises. Two of the MSS. omit the passage about the marriage. In the other two the words are

1 This passage appears to me to have been incorrectly translated in Elliot, V, p. 269, where it has been rendered as “with a lady, whose family connections have been explained in another place.”

2 In the translation in Elliot, V, this heading is omitted.

3 Only one MS. inserts after اکثر بلاد هند در تصرف خلیفه الی امدم. درین ولا The other MSS. and the lith. ed., have درین ولا بمسامع علیه, while one MS. omits درین ولا بمسامع, and begins with بمسامع.

4 Most of the MSS. have پارکت ک ملا می, but one has بلوازم منامی, and the lith. ed. has بلوازم ملا می.

5 Two MSS. add ورعبت ملک, but the others and the lith. ed. do not have these words. The two MSS., mentioned first omit the whole sentence from پچان رسیدة انده, to واز ارینجیت. Of the MSS. which have this sentence, one has مسکینان, فقر و شکستگان و مسکینان, while the other omits مسکینان, while the lith. ed. has فقر و بیکسای.
state, and become the resting place of peace and safety. For this reason, Adham Khan, and Pir Muhammad Khan, and Sadiq Khan, and Qiyâ Khan Gang, and Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek, and Shâh Muhammad Khan Qandahârî and other amîrs were appointed to go and conquer that country; and turning their faces of puisance in its direction, they started stage by stage. When they arrived within ten Karohs of Sârangpûr, which is the centre of that country, Bâz Bahâdur, who was in that city, awoke from the sleep of negligence and came to a place two Karohs from Sârangpûr; and entrenched himself in a fortification which he built there.

Bâz Bahâdur was unrivalled, in his time, in the art of music and in various kinds of Hindi tunes. The greater part of his time was spent in the society of prostitutes and dancing women; and in all kinds of vice.

When the victorious army arrived within ten Karohs of Sârangpûr, Adham Khan sent Muhammad Sâdiq Khan and Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek and Qiyâ Khan Gang, and Shâh Muhammad Khan, and a few other amîrs, as an advance guard, that they might go round the fort, which Bâz Bahâdur had erected round his army, and making a reconnaissance, devise a plan, so that he might come out of the entrenchment. The victorious army came in large numbers round Bâz Bahâdur’s entrenchment. The latter arranged his troops, and came forth to give battle. But the Afghân amîrs, who were pained in their hearts with him fled. Bâz Bahâdur also escaped by

1 It appears from the Akbâr-ul-Akhyûr B.M. MS. 129 A, that Sârangpûr derives its name from one Shaikh Sârang, an officer of Sultan Firoz Shâh.

2 The words are توب توب, in the lith. ed.; but the only two MSS., which have the words, have توب توب.

3 The accounts of the battle as given by Abul fazl and Badaoni are somewhat different from that in the text. The former does not say that Bâz Bahâdur erected any fort, or entrenched himself. He only says that Bâz Bahâdur “took post three kos beyond it. The armies faced one another at the distance of two or three kos.” This went for some days and there were daily encounters, till the imperial troops were victorious; and Bâz Bahadur hastened off towards Khândesh and Burhânpûr. Badaoni says, “on the 12th Rajab-ul-murajjab Bâz Bahâdur advanced with elephants and numerous followers within 7 cases of Sârangpûr, to oppose Adham Khan. He gave battle and was defeated, and his retinue, and servants
flight, and ¹ Rūpmati, his beloved wife, who composed verses in his name, with other members of his seraglio, and treasure fell into the hands (of the commander of the imperial army). At the time of the rout the eunuch of Bāz Bahādur wounded Rūpmati with his sword; so that she might not fall into the hands of strangers. When Adham Khān summoned her, she, to preserve her honour, took poison and killed herself.

Adham Khān wrote an account of the victory, and sent it to the court. He kept the whole of the seraglio, and dancing and singing women of Bāz Bahādur near himself, and sent only some of the elephants with Sādiq Khān to the court. ² The fact of his keeping the seraglio and other booty caused annoyance to the noble mind, and the interests of the empire demanded that he should himself proceed towards Mālwa. For this reason, on the ³ 21st Sha'bān 968 A.H. (8th May 1561), he left the metropolis of Agra, in the direction of Mālwa. When he arrived in the neighbourhood of the

and wives were all taken prisoners.” Bādāonī then goes on to say, that large numbers of prisoners were slaughtered, by order of Adham Khān and Pir Muhammad Khān in cold blood. He appears to have been present at the battle, in attendance on his friend Mīr ʿAli Fīdūz.

¹ Her exact status is not very clear. She is called وهرم دوستدار او i.e. “a beloved member of his seraglio”; it is also not clear, whether Bāz Bahādur composed verses in her name, or she composed them in his. The words in the text are كه بنام او شعر گفت, which would mean, that she composed the verses in his name. In Elliot, V, the translation is “who used to recite poetry.” But Abul Fazl says that “Rūpmati was renowned throughout the world for her beauty and charm. Bāz Bahādur was deeply attached to her and used to pour out his heart in Hindi poems descriptive of his love.” Bādāonī, as far as I can find, says nothing about her.

² According to the Akbarnāma, Adham Khān’s mind became deranged by the victory; he kept the greater part of the spoils, and parcelled out Mālwa to the different amirs, and behaved almost in a seditious manner.

³ The Akbarnāma gives Sunday the 11th Sha'bān 968 (27th April, 1561) as the date of Akbar’s departure for Mālwa. Bādāonī has بیست و بیکم in the Persian text, but in the translation the date is incorrectly given as the first of Sha'bān. In the same sentence, Akbar’s return to Agra is described in the Persian text by the words بیای نخست امتدند. In the English, this has been rendered as “came back to the foot of the throne.” I think the “seat of the throne” would have been more appropriate.
fort of 1 Gāgraun, which is celebrated among the forts of Mālwa for its elevation and strength, an order which had to be obeyed by all the world was issued, for the conquest of the fort. The commandant (kotwal) of that fort, with great humility, hastened to the threshold which is the asylum of the world; and presented the keys of the fort as tribute. This submission on his part pleased His Majesty. The latter then travelled rapidly all night, and 2 arrived in the morning in the precincts of Sārangpūr. AdhamKhān, who had started from Sārangpūr for the capture of the fort of Gāgraun, was honoured with the favour of being allowed to kiss the dust (near the emperor’s foot) at a distance of three Karohs from 3 the former place; and was distinguished by the grant of royal favours. The emperor mounted again at that place, and in the city, the residence of AdhamKhān was elevated to the sublime regions by his sacred sojourn. AdhamKhān, having passed before the (emperor’s) eyes what he had obtained in the shape of booty, wanted to keep some back; but 4 MāhamĀnka, who was his mother, spoke to him; so that he presented whatever he had before His Majesty’s eyes. The emperor, having passed some days in pleasure and enjoyments,

1 In the Rājputāna state of Jhālawār (see Imp. Gaz.,Jarrett, II, 200, and Rājputāna Gazetteer, II, 208, note quoted from the trans. of the Akbarnāma, II, 218).

2 The Akbarnāma says, the journey from Agra to Sārangpūr was made in 16 days; and Akbar arrived in the neighbourhood of the latter place on the 27th Sha‘bān (13th May). If he did not leave Agra till the 21st Sha‘bān, as our author and Bādāoni say, then the arrival of Sārangpūr would take place later than the date mentioned in the Akbarnāma, i.e. on the 23rd May.

3 Two of the MSS. are very defective, and describe Akbar’s expedition to Mālwa, in two or three lines. The other MSS. and the lith. ed. say distinctly, that the meeting between Akbar and AdhamKhān took place درسة كروهي مارتنگير, i.e. “at a distance of three Karohs from Sārangpūr.” In the translation in Elliot, V, p. 271, it is said, that “Adham Khān had left Sārangpūr in order to besiege Gāgrūn, so he met the emperor at three kos distance from that place” which means I suppose that the meeting was at a distance of three kos from Gāgraun. The Tārikh-i-Alfi and the Akbarnāma both say, that Adham Khān was utterly confounded on seeing the emperor, who had outstripped the messengers sent by MāhamĀnka to warn him.

4 This sentence is not in the lith. ed., but has been inserted from the MSS. It does not appear in the translation in Elliot, V.
turned the bridle of his determination towards the metropolis of Agra. Pir Muhammad Khan Shirwani and other amirs, who were scattered about different places in the country of Malwa, came to Sargangpur; and rendered homage; and being honoured with the gift of dresses of honour and horses were permitted to go back to their respective fiefs.

When His Majesty reached the neighbourhood of the town of Narwar, a tiger, for fear of which, the gall-bladders of lions turned to water, came out of the jungle. His Majesty, alone, in his august person, turned his face towards that ferocious beast; and with one blow of his sword cast her down on the ground; and other brave men killed her cubs, with their swords and arrows.

1 Muhammad Asghar, Mir Munshi, who was one of the Arab-shahi Saiyads, and was distinguished for his calligraphy and his style, and had the title of Mir Munshi in the service of His Majesty Jinnat Ashiani, received the title of Ashraf Khan. On the 29th of Ramazan 968 A.H., the pavilions of honour were pitched in the metropolis of Agra.

When Adali Afghah was killed by the son of Muhammad Khan Bangali, who had been one of the amirs of Salim Khan Afghan, his son, who bore the name of Shir Khan; having acquired a place on the carpet of government, in the fort of Chunar, turned his face with a large force to the conquest of Jaunpur. When

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1 It is not quite clear why he received the title at this particular time. There is a short paragraph in the Akbarnama about the fact. It appears also from the Akbarnama, that he fled at the time of the affair of Tardi Beg Khan and undertook the journey to the Hijaz. He returned to the court after the downfall of Bairam Khan, and was one of the amirs, who were sent to assure Bairam Khan by promises, and to bring him to do homage. In the Akbarnama, he is called Ashraf Khan, when he was sent on this mission. See Beveridge’s trans. of the Akbarnama, Vol. II, pp. 178 and 179.

2 There is again a difference of 10 days between the text and the Akbarnama, according to which the arrival of the emperor at Agra took place on the 19th Ramazan 968 (4th June 1561). Badanii has 29th Ramazan.

3 Most of the MSS. have بر, or بر; the lith. ed. has بر; only one MS. has بر, which is the correct reading. The translator in Elliot, V, “has by the sons”. He was killed according to one account in 964 A.H., and according to another in 968 A.H.
the Khan Zamân sent a petition (reporting this) to the sublime threshold, the amîrs who held ḫāḡîrîs in those parts were deputed to reinforce the Khan Zamân. Ibrâhîm Khan Uzbek and Majnûn Khan Qâqshâl, and Shâham Khan Jalâîr, and Kamâl Khan Gakhar and a number of other attendants of the threshold joined ۱Ali Quli Khan. ۲The Afghâns crossed the river and gave battle. The Khan Zamân fought bravely and scattered the Afghân army, and routed it; and sent a report of the fact of his having gained the victory to the high threshold.

As from certain actions of the Khan Zamân people had a suspicion of his insubordination and rebellion, the sublime standards came in to motion towards Jaunpûr, at the end of this year, by way of a journey of pleasure and hunting. When they halted in the neighbourhood of Kâlphī, ‘Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek who held ۳Kâlphī as his jâḡîr petitioned that his residence might be honoured by the pleasure-giving advent by the servants of His Majesty. His prayer fell in the place of acceptance; and his abode was made the envy of paradise. ‘Abd-ul-lâh Khan stood in the place of service, and offered tributes, and was exalted by their acceptance.

When the town of ۴Karra became the place of the august

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1 i.e., of course, Khan Zamân. One MS. has اِزَانْطَرَفَ, after خَانِغُنْطَرَفَ before خَانِغْتَرَفَ; but the other MSS., and the lith. ed. do not have these words.

2 According to the Akbarnâmâ (Beveridge’s trans., Vol. II, p. 215), the Afghân army consisted of nearly 20,000 cavalry, 50,000 infantry and 500 elephants. A description of the battle is given in pp. 215 and 216. Akbar’s men were at first victorious, but Shîr Khan came up with a body of brave men and fought valiantly. He drove the victors into the city lanes *. * *. Meanwhile Khan Zamân took the lead with a number of determined men and retrieved the defeat. This victory took place before Akbar’s expedition to Mâlwa. After the victory, Ali Quli Khan increased the stock of his infatuation. He did not send to the court the spoils of the victory. Akbar however considered the correction of Adham Khan the more urgent of the two matters, and it was only after his return from Mâlwa, that he marched toward Jaunpûr. He started from Agra on the 4th Zilqâda 968 (17th July 1561) leaving the metropolis in charge of Muḥî ud-dîn Ahmad Khan Farâkhâdî.

3 Kâlphî is situated on the bank of the Jumna, on the route between Agra and Jaunpûr.

4 Karra is on the Ganges.
arrival, ‘Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zamân, and his brother Bahâdur Khan, came by forced marches from Jaunpûr, which was their jâgîr, and had the honour of kissing the emperor’s feet. As signs of their sincerity and loyalty were apparent, they were exalted by gifts of horses and robes of honour and were permitted to return to their jâgîrs. (The royal camp) then turned back, and on the 17th Zî-hijja of the 6th year of the Ilâhî era corresponding with the year 969 A.H. (29th August 1561) the august arrival at Agra took place.

Shams-ud-din Muhammad Khan Atka who bore the title of Khan A’zma, and had the government of the Punjab entrusted to him, came at this time to the metropolis of Agra; and was honoured by being permitted to kiss the dust (of the threshold). The 1 affairs of the empire were placed in his charge. About the same time 2 Adham Khan came to the metropolis from Mîlwa, in compliance with orders, which had to be obeyed by the world; and was distinguished by the honnor of rendering service.

On the 8th Jamâdi-ul-âwwal of the year 969 A.H. (14th January 1562), His Majesty started, with the intention of making a pilgrimage to the resplendent grave of the Qutb-ul-auliyâ (the Polestar of Saints) 3 Khwâja M’ûin-ud-din Chishtî, may his tomb be sanctified!

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1 According to the Akbarnâma, this caused much vexation to Mâham Anka, and Mun’im Khân, Khân Khânân, who had up to this time been vakil. The former on account of her intelligence, experience and services considered herself to be the permanent prime minister. Shams-ud-din Muhammad was a native of Chiâzmi, and began life as a common soldier under Kâmrân. He assisted Humâyûn out of the river after the battle of Kanouj; and accompanied the emperor in his exile; and his wife was one of the nurses of Akbar.

2 He was directed to make over charge to Pir Muhammad Khan. According to the Akbarnâma, “Mâham Anaga’s heart which was distressed by the separation from her honoured son, was thereby comforted; while Pir Muhammad Khan was relieved of the burden of a colleague, and realised his hopes, and the people generally of Mîlwa were freed from injustice, and gained peace and tranquillity. Adham Khan too was restrained from folly, and thus guarded against destruction.”

3 Abul Fazl gives an account of the Khwâja in chapter XXXVIII, of the Akbarnâma, Vol. II of the translation, p. 238, and there are other accounts in the Sâfîna-ul-auliyâ of Dârâ Shikoh, his sister Jahânârâ Begam’s life of the same, B.M. MS., O.R. 250, the long biography at the end of Ferishtah’s history, the Khâzina-ul-Asliya, and Dorn’s history of the Afghâns, Part. II, Book 3, p. 2.
When he arrived in the town of Sambar, Raja Behari Mal, who was one of the renowned Rajas of that country, came with his son, Bhagwan Das, and entered the imperial service, with great loyalty and sincere devotion; and was honoured with various favours and royal benefactions; and his daughter, who was veiled in chastity, was ennobled by a marriage with His Majesty, and was enlisted in the rank of honoured consorts. The victorious standards then advanced to Ajmir; and rendered the inhabitants of that holy place happy by gifts and alms and devotional offerings and stipends and grants. Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain, who had a jagir in Sarkar Ajmir, came in, and rendered homage, and was exalted by imperial benefactions. His Majesty appointed Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain, with some of the amirs of that subah, to capture the fort of Mirtha, which is situated at a distance of twenty karohs from Ajmir, and was in the possession of Jai Mal; and himself, with good fortune and happiness, travelled by forced marches over one hundred and twenty karohs in the course of a day and night, and arrived in Agra.


1 The name of the place is, Biannah, in one MS., which is manifestly incorrect. In the other MSS., it is Sanjar, Sambhar, and Sambhar. The lith. ed. has Sanjar, Sambhar. In the trans. in Eliot, V, it is Sambhar. Badson has Sambhar, and he fixes the place by saying i.e. "which is a celebrated salt-mine." Ferishtah calls the place Sambhar; and the Raja Behari Mal he calls Raja Puran Mal. Col. Briggs has changed Sambhar into Sumthur. According to the Akbarnama, the first meeting between Akbar and Raja Behari Mal (and some of his relations) took place at Sanganir (which according to a footnote is a town in Jaipur seven miles S. W. of the capital); and the marriage took place at Sambhar. Raja Behari or Behar or Pahari Mal was a Kachwaha Rajput, and was the first Rajput chief who joined Akbar's service and formed an alliance with him. He had four brothers, Puran, Rupsi, Askaran and Jagmal. He had three sons in Akbar's service, Bhagwan Das, Jagannath and Salhadi. The first was a most distinguished officer, and on one occasion saved the emperor's life. His son the celebrated Raja Mansingh was equally distinguished and attained to the highest rank.

2 Jai Mal was the commandant on behalf of Rai Mal Deo. Mirtha, Maithra or Mirta is in Jodhpur, R. G. II, 261.

3 The Akbarnama says, that Akbar traversed the long distance from
AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS OF THE 7TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on 1 Tuesday, the 7th Rajab 969 A.H. (10th March 1562). In the beginning of this year, Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain, in concert with Shah Bidāgh Khan, and his son 'Abdul-Matlab Khan, and Muhammad Husain Shaikh, and certain other amirs besieged the fort of 2 Mirtha. Various endeavours were made by the two sides; and in the end, a settlement took place to the effect, that the garrison should leave behind all their goods and effects, and should go out with their horses and accoutrements. When the victorious troops rose from before them, Jai Mal with his men went out. 3 But Deo Dās Rajput, out of pride and spirit which in reality is sheer ignorance, set fire to every thing that was in the fort; and coming out with a body of Rajputs passed in front of the imperial troops. Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain and the amirs Rantambhor (?) to Agra in less than three days, and arrived at the capital on Friday the 8th Jamādi-ul-ākhir.

1 According to the Akbarnama, the year began on Wednesday, the 5th Rajab 969 (11th March 1562). This is not said in so many words, but it is mentioned as the day on which the Sun entered the house of Aries. It was also the birthday of the emperor.

2 There is a fairly detailed account of the siege, in the Akbarnama, from which it appears, that the garrison made sallies; and batteries were erected, and mines driven by the besiegers. At length a mine was exploded, and the tower crumbled down, and the garrison had to surrender. Badāonī is very brief.

3 The whole of this passage, about Deo Dās, does not appear in two of the MSS. and in Lith. Ed.; but it appears in the other two MSS. There are slight differences between the two MSS., in which the passage occurs. The passage also occurred in the MSS., from which the translation in Elliot, V, was made. According to the Akbarnama, Jaimal and other Rajputs informed Sharf-ud-din, of what Deo Dās had done and they joined in the pursuit of Deo Dās and in the engagement. Deo Dās was cut to pieces, as in the text; but it is also stated that according to some, he left the battle field wounded; and some ten or twelve years afterwards, a person appeared in a Jogī's dress, and assumed this name. Badāonī also mentions Deo Dās, but with his usual bigotry he says خروذ نيز باتش ابدي رفتد و درست كرس از راجپتان نمي و به کمن زنند which has been translated "he himself went into eternal fire, and two hundred of his renowned Rajputs went to hell". Ferishtah also mentions the matter; but he increases the number of Rajputs who fell to two hundred and fifty.
pursued; and came up to him; and he also turned round and attacked them, and a large number of the troops reached the grade of martyrdom, and about two hundred of the renowned Rajputs fell in this engagement. Deo Dās fell off his horse, and a body of men coming up to him, cut him to pieces. The fort of Mīrtha then came to the possession of the well-wishers (of the emperor).

At the same time, Pīr Muhammad Khān, who after the coming (re-call) of Adham Khān, held the government of Mālwa, 1 collected the troops of his province, with the determination to conquer Asīr and Burhānpūr. He besieged 2 Bijāgarh, which is one of the great forts of that country, took it by force, and having put all the troops there to the sword, went to the country of Asīr, which is commonly known as Khāndesh. He crossed the Narbada, and totally devastated most of the towns and villages of that country by slaughter and pillage. 3 He then reached Burhānpūr, and having

1 It appears from the Akbarnāma, that before Pīr Muhammad Khān started on this expedition, he fought a battle with Bāz Bahādur, and defeated him. Badāoni does not mention this, nor does Ferishtah, though he says that Pīr Muhammad Khān عشره ماله را يكتب ار خار تعرض متعلقان بار بهادر مسافات می. i.e. he completely purified the field of Mālwa, from the thorns of the strife of the adherents of Bāz Bahādur.

2 "Now in ruins." See I.G. "This of course is not the Bijāgarh of Warren Hasting's time." Note quoted from P. 256, Vol. II, of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma. The name of Bijāgarh is changed in the lith. ed., of Ferishtah which I have, into Bijanagar, though Col. Briggs has "Beejygur."

3 The account in the Akbarnāma is somewhat different. There is not much said about the wholesale slaughter and rapine carried on by Pīr Muhammad Khān. There is a fairly detailed description of the siege of Burhānpūr. After that fort was taken, Pīr Muhammad Khān, returned to Bijāgarh. There he heard, that Bāz Bahādur had taken shelter with the ruler of Khāndesh. He then made a rapid march, with only one thousand brave men, towards Burhānpūr. Then they suddenly saw the dust of the enemy's army at a distance. His advanced guard defeated it; and they reached Burhānpūr and looted it. When they were loaded with booty; and a number of them had got separated, news came that Bāz Bahādur was close at hand, with the army of Khāndesh. Pīr Muhammad Khān set his heart upon fighting, but his companions did not agree; and after a little fighting, they did not stand firm. One of them forced Pīr Muhammad Khān from the battle
seized that city by storm, gave orders for a general slaughter. He summoned many of the learned men and Saiyads to his own presence and ordered them to be beheaded. The governors of Asir and Burhanpur, and Baz Bahadur, who had fled from Malwa, and was wandering about in that neighbourhood, combined together, with all the zamindars of that country; and came in a large body and attacked Pir Muhammad Khan. The latter being unable to meet them, turned towards Mandu. When he and his followers arrived on the bank of the Narbada, he and all the amirs at once plunged into the water. It so happened that a string of camels came upon Pir Muhammad Khan; and collided with his horse. He became separated from it, and fell into the water; and got the reward of his deeds.

Couplet:—Shed not unrighteous blood, when thou hast power;
For from its retribution, thou wilt ne’er escape.

The other \(^1\) amirs, who had gone to Malwa, saw that it was beyond their power to hold it; and turned their faces to the threshold which is the asylum of the world. Baz Bahadur pursued them, and recovered possession of the country. The amirs, who had abandoned it without orders, remained in prison for a time. Afterwards ‘Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek was appointed to retrieve this disaster; and \(^2\) Mu’in-ud-din Khan Faranghudi and other Khans, field, and in attempting to cross the Narbada, his horse was kicked by a mule or a camel, a string of which was crossing also, and he was drowned. Although Abul Fazl does not dilate on the ruthless cruelty of the man, he also says that his death was a retribution, either of the oppression, which he had committed in this expedition, or of his conduct in Tardi Beg Khan’s matter, or for some other deeds, known to the knower of secrets. It is said in a note that “A.F. could not be expected to suggest that Pir Muhammad’s death was due to his having plotted against Bairam, but the author of the Darbar-i-Akbari remarks “now all Bairam’s opponents Shams-ud-din, Mahaam Anaga, Adham Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan all perished, within a year of Bairam’s fall.” Badshoni is still more emphatic about Pir Muhammad Khan’s ultimate fate. He says از رازاب بانش وقت وادين مين وضيع حقن و اسران بال خورد كرذ i.e. he went by way of water to fire, and the sighs of orphans and the weak and the captives did their work.

\(^1\) The Akbarnama mentions Qiyah Khan Kang, Shah Muhammad Qilatii and Habib ‘Ali Khan as among the amirs who abandoned their posts in Malwa.

\(^2\) “He was among the viziers of the diwan-i-biyutat * * * was raised to the rank of a Khan, and sent with ‘Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek in order that
were nominated to reinforce him. At the end of the year 969 A.H. when 'Abd-ul-lāh Khān Uzbek with the other amīrs reached the neighbourhood of Mālwa, Bāz Bahādur not having the strength to meet them fled, and some active warriors pursued him, and slew a large number of his men. Bāz Bahādur remained for a time under the protection of Rānā Udaya Singh, who was among the great Rājās of the country of Mārwār; and then passed a long time in Gujrat; and finally brought his face of supplication to the threshold which is the asylum of the world, and there sought shelter from the disasters of the times. 'Abd-ul-lāh Khān took up his abode in the city of Mandū; and the other amīrs went to their respective jāgīrs. Mū'īn Khān, after arranging and regulating the affairs of the province, brought his face to the threshold which resembles the heavens.

As the chain of union and friendship between His Majesty Jinnat Ashrānī (Humāyūn) and Shāh Tahmāsp Safvi had been very strong, after the death of the former, when the seat of sovereignty and the throne of government was adorned with the munificent person of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, Shāh Tahmāsp wanted that the ancient friendship should receive new strength. He therefore sent Saiyyad Beg, son of Mā'sūm Beg who was the cousin (عمزادة, uncle's son) of the Shāh, and whom in the language of

he might regulate the province, and inquire into the position of the jāgīrdāns and define the exchequer lands." Akbarnāma, Beveridge's Trans., Vol. II, p. 260.

1 The account that follows agrees generally with those given by Abu Fazl and Bādāoni. But the latter says that Bāz Bāhādur was imprisoned for some time after he came to Akbar's court. He also says that 'Abd-ul-lāh Khān Uzbek made his headquarters at Hāndiya (and not at Mandū). Firishtah's account is very brief, and is finished in less than two lines.

2 There is some doubt as to the relationship between the Shāh and Saiyyad Beg. According to the text, they were cousins. Saiyyad Beg is also called the cousin of the Shāh in the translation of the Akbarnāma, which also says that his father Mā'sūm Beg was the Shāh's vakil or prime minister. Bādāoni is silent about the relationship. Firishtah says that Mā'sūm Beg was از قرابانی قربیه و وکیل مطلق الیکه i.e. one of the near relatives, and minister, with full powers, of the Shāh. The presents are described in the Akbarnāma as "fiery Arab courser and swift steeds from 'Irāq and Turkey, delicate cloths and wonderful curiosities."
kindness he had given the title of Amu Ughli, as an ambassador, with many gifts and presents to the threshold, which is the asylum of the world. When he arrived before the metropolis of Agra, some great Khān’s were sent to meet and welcome him; and they brought him with all honour. 1 Seven lakhs of tangas were given to him as a reward. He remained for two months in the metropolis, and after having been honoured with a horse and a special robe of honour, received leave to return, with presents consisting of the curiosities of Hindustān.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS OF THE 8TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year corresponded with 2 Wednesday, the 18th Rajab 970 A.H. (13th March 1563 A.D.). The incident which occurred at the beginning of this year, was this that Adham Khān Kokaltāsh, son of Māham Ānka, who on account of his nearness (to the emperor) had no equal, owing to the pride of his youth and the insolence of his rank and riches, made at the instigation of Shahāb-ud-dīm Ahmad Khān and Mun’im Khān, Khān Khānān, and some others an attempt on the life of the Khān-i-Ā’zam, who was the vakil-us-saltanat (prime minister), and 3 slew him in the audience hall itself. And as he had great hauteur and pride and entire confidence in the favour of the emperor, remained standing at the door of the harem. The emperor came out of the harem with his sword in his hand, and he (Adham Khān) was immediately punished

1 According to the Akbarnāmā fourteen lakhs of dāms equal to seven hundred Persian tomans were sent to him for his maintenance. Badāōnī agrees with our author, and says he had a reward of seven lakh tankas; but Feristah has قرب بدر لقبه روبه كه بنجهرار تومان عراق باشد i.e. nearly two lakhs of rupees, which are equal to five thousand tomāns of ‘Iraq.

2 Thursday the 15th Rajab 970 (10th March 1563) is given as the date of the beginning of this year, in the translation of the Akbarnāmā (Vol. II, p. 281).

3 The murder actually took place on the 12th Ramażān 969 A.H., i.e. before the beginning of the 8th year of the Ilāhī era. The account given by Badāōnī agrees, on the whole, with that in the Tabaqāt. The Akbarnāmā gives a more circumstantial account, from which it appears that wounds were actually inflicted by Khushnam Uzbek and Khuda Bardī. (Vol. II, of the translation, p. 268, et seq.)
by being 1 thrown down from the terrace of the harem with his hands and feet tied. This happened in the early morning of Monday the 12th Ramazān 970. The people who had abetted this disturbance, sequestered themselves for fear of punishment. Among these 2 Mun'im Khān, and Muhammad Qāsim Khān, Mir-i-bahar, (which may be translated as) the admiral, or the commander of the boats crossed the river Jumna and destroyed the bridge by which they had crossed. Shahāb-ūd-din Ahmad Khān Nishapūrī, also sequestered himself. His Majesty the emperor greatly exerted himself in comforting the hearts of Māham Ānka, and of the sons of Khān A'zam, and showing his regard and esteem for them. Māham Ānka became ill from agony and grief for her son. After forty days, she drew the baggage of her existence to the caravansarai of the hereafter. Her death took place in the month of Shawwāl of that year.

On the 2nd day (after the murder of the Khān A'zam) Ashraf Khān, Mir Munshi was ordered, that he should reassure the minds

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1 According to the Akbarnāma, he was not killed by the first fall. Apparently he was thrown in such a way that he was only half killed; so he was ordered to be dragged up again by the hair of his head, and thrown down in such a way that “his neck was broken and his brains destroyed.” A most barbarous way of inflicting a well-deserved punishment, which does not redound to the credit of the emperor's humanity. Mr. Beveridge says in a note, that apparently Akbar's idea was to carry out the Muhammadan principle of retaliation. Adham had stepped up to a place, where he had no business to be; so his punishment was the being thrust back again. But he was being punished, not for trespass into the precincts of the harem, but for the murder of the Khān-i-A'zam. Aurangzib inflicted a similar punishment, on his daughter's lover. In Akbar's case, at least, it appears to me, that the punishment was inflicted in a fit of rage.

2 The Akbarnāma only says, that Mun'im Khān Khān and Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khān fled before His Majesty's wrath and disappeared. The account given by Bādāoni is more circumstantial, and somewhat different. According to it Mun'im Khān and Muhammad Qāsim Khān passed the ford of Pūyah in a boat, and went towards Ropar and Bajwārah, and continued their flight towards Kabul, where Mun'im Khān's son Ghānī Khān was governor. Then when they were in the pargana Sarūt in the Doab, they were seized by the governor of the pargana, and were sent to Agra, where Mun'im Khān was restored to his office.
of Mun'īm Kāhān and Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Kāhān and Qāsim Kāhān, and bring them back to the (imperial) service. 1 Mun'īm Kāhān had got the idea imprinted on his mind, that after the deaths of Adham Kāhān and of the Kāhān-i-Ā'zam, none but he would have any power in the affairs of State; but this did not actually happen. 2 As fancies and fears of having been implicated in the disturbance had got into the mind of Mun'īm Kāhān, inspite of the fact, that he had been (again) honoured with the title of Kāhān Kāhānān, and the position of prime minister, and of agent or guardian (اتباعی), he having got an opportunity, one night, started in company with Qāsim Kāhān, the admiral, from Agra for Kabul. When they arrived in pargana Sarut, which is in the Doab, and was the jāgīr of Mir Mahmūd Munshi, a Sistānī of the name of Qāsim 'Ali, one of the servants of Mir Mahmūd, and the divisional officer of that pargana, perceived from the confusion of their behaviour that they were fleeing from the (royal) threshold. And with a number of the common people of the town, who were with him, he attacked them, seized them, and sent them to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī closed his eyes on their offences, and again put them in charge of affairs, as they had been before.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE 3 KAHKAR TRIBE AND OF THE CONQUEST OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The whole of the country, extending from the bank of the river Sind, which is known as the Nilāb, to the skirts of the hilly region of the Siwālīk, and as far as the boundary of Kashmir has always been in the possession of the Kakhārs, though other tribes such as the 4 Khattries, the Januhas, the Jaries, the Bhūkiāls and the

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1 This sentence does not occur in the lith. ed. and in several of the MSS.; it does not also occur in the translation in Elliot Vol. V.

2 This agrees with Badāoni, see note 2, p. 264; only he does not say distinctly that Mun'īm Kāhān and Qāsim Kāhān fled twice; and that it was in the second flight, that they went towards Kabul, and were seized and sent back to the court.

3 They are sometimes, called Gakhars, and sometimes Kakhkars.

4 These names are rather puzzling. They are variously written in the MSS., and in the lith. ed. They are printed as Khari, Jānūba, Jatriya, Bhūkiāl and Jat in the translation in Elliot V. The last two names in the text have
Jats, the Marias and the Munkràls have also lived in that country, but they have been subject to the Kahkars. From the beginning of the reign of His Majesty Firdūs Makàni, Bābar Bādshah onwards, these tribes have never excused themselves from exerting with loyalty and devotion to this exalted dynasty; but had ever enlisted themselves in the rank of those, who were willing to sacrifice their lives for it; specially Sārang Sultān, who was in advance of every one else in the race of loyalty and devotion, till the time when Shīr Khān Afghān acquired great power in the whole of Hindustan; and wanted to draw them also under the yoke of his dominion; but in no way could this intention of his be carried into effect. After much trouble, Sārang Sultān was seized and (Shīr Shāh) ordered that he should be flayed alive, and his son Kamāl Khān imprisoned in the fort of Gwāliār. After Sultān Sārang, his brother Ādam became the chief of this tribe. He also continued to be loyal to this dynasty; and opposed the Afghāns. When Shīr Khān passed

been omitted, and no attempt has been made to identify them. I have consulted Maclagan's "Tribes of the Punjab", but I have not been quite successful. The first name is Khattrī. This tribe is well known, even now in the Punjab, though some of them now attempt to make themselves out to be Kshatriyas. I find that Khari is said in Maclagan to be a mistake for Khattril but the last name is not found there. The second is either the Janahas, a Rajput sect, an offshoot of the Bhättis; or the Janwas, Muhammadan Jats, immigrants from Sirsa, but found in Sialkot. As regards the third, there is a reference to the passage in the text, in Maclagan, but it is also said there, that in the Wa’qīāt-i-Jahāngīrī, they are said to be of the same stock, and connected with the Gakhars, and occupying the country between Rohtas and Hatya, to which they give their name of Būgiāl. The Jats are well known, and their origin and position have been subjects of much discussion. The Marias may be either the Mairals of Ludhiana, the Marulas of Montgomery or the Maryāls of Multān. I have not been able to find out anything about the Munkràls.

1 This is also mentioned in the Akbarnāma (Trans., Vol. II, p. 298). Sultān Sārang waged brave war with Shīr Khān, but at last he and his son, Kamāl Khān were made prisoners. Sārang was put to death and Kamāl Khān was imprisoned in Gwāliār fort.

2 I do not think that this is the famous fort of this name in central India; but it is a hill fort, on the right hand towards the south amongst the hills, as you go towards Kangra and Nagarkot, where Salīm Shāh lived towards the end of his reign. See note, 2, p. 189 ante, and also the trans. of the Tārīkh-i-Dāūdī (Elliot. Vol. IV, p. 494).
away, and his son Salīm Khān became the ruler of Hindustan, he also, according to the custom of his father plundered and ravaged the greater part of the Kahkar country, and made a very great endeavour to destroy and ruin this tribe.  

1 On one occasion, in order to punish the prisoners in Gwālīār he ordered that all of them should be put into a room, and the room should be filled with gunpowder to which fire should be applied. This was done. All those prisoners were blown in to the air, and their limbs were torn to pieces. But Kamāl Khān remained safe in a corner of the room, under the protection of God. When this fact reached the ear of Salīm Khān, he released Kamāl Khān from imprisonment, and administered an oath to him, that he should no longer continue to oppose the government; and showing 2 favour to him appointed him to conquer the country of the Kahkars, in concert with the governor of the Punjab.

After the country of Hindustān was adorned with the caliphate of his sublime Majesty, Kamāl Khān, in accordance with the custom of his ancestors, placed the yoke of royalty on his neck, and coming to render service, became the recipient of royal favour; and 3 parganas Hanswah and Fathpūr etc., appertaining to the sarkār of Karra Mānikpūr were granted to him as jāgīr. He remained there till the time when Shīr Khān, son of Salīm Khān came and attacked 'Ali Qulī, the Khān Zamān, in order to conquer that country. Kamāl Khān, who had in accordance with the emperor's orders, been appointed to reinforce 'Ali Qulī, the Khān Zamān, showed such courage and bravery in the war, that a world-obeyed order was issued, that every object which he should submit would fall in the place of acceptance. Kamāl Khān feeling the love of his father-land, prayed for a grant of his father's territory. A

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1 This is also mentioned, with some variations, in the Akbarnāma.

2 This is not mentioned in the Akbarnāma, which says, on the other hand, that after this, "Sultān Ādam, his uncle, was in full possession of the country, while Kamāl Khān passed his days in frustration."

3 It is said in the translation in Elliot, Vol. V, p. 279 that the parganas of Hanswa, Fathpūr and Karra Mānikpūr were granted to him as a jāgīr. This appears to me to be incorrect. Karra Mānikpūr was a sarkār and not a pargana; and the whole of it was not granted to Kamāl Khān, but only certain parganas appertaining to it.
sublime *farmān* was issued, that of the Kahkar country, which had formerly been in the possession of Sultān Sārang, and was now in that of Ādam Khān, one half should belong to Kamāl Khān and the other half to Ādam Khān.

*Farmāns* were accordingly issued to the amīrs of the Punjab, viz., 1 Mir Muhammad Khān, who was known as Khān-i-Kalān, and Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān, and others; to the effect, that if Ādam Khān make any objection in this matter, the whole of that country should be taken out of his power, and be made over to Kamal Khān, so that the punishment of his disobedience should be placed on the skirts of Ādam Khān’s fate. As the above named amīrs notified Ādam with the purport of the *farmān*, he and his son, Lashkārī turning their heads from it, did not agree. The imperial troops entered the Kahkar country, and made endeavours to subdue it. Ādam and his son came forward to resist and oppose them: and fought much. At last the Kahkars were routed, and Ādam Khān became a captive. His son Lashkārī escaped towards Kashmīr, and after a time he also was seized. The whole of the country of the Kahkars came into the possession of the servants of the emperor. They made it over to Kamāl Khān, and making Ādam and his son over to him, each one went back to his jāgīr. Kamāl Khān ordered Lashkārī to be put to death, and kept Ādam in custody till he also died a natural death.

1 Mir Muhammad Khān and Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān were respectively the eldest and youngest brothers of Shams-ud-din Muhammad Khān, who was the foster-father of Akbar, and was therefore known as Atka Khān, and also as Khān-i-Ā’zam. The account given in the text agrees generally with that given in the Akbarnamā, only the names of all the amīrs to whom the *farmāns* were issued are not given there. Badāsoni’s account is rather brief. Ferishtah’s account is slightly different. He says کمال خان در جنگ خان زبان با نفرات اثر شجاعت بپهلو رسانیدت بنیای سبب حکم شدکه اموال پنجاب دفع سلطان ادم کیکر که به موبدین پادشاه ابل نشده بود نموده کمال خان کیکر را قایم مقام او سازد. from which it will be seen, that there is no mention there of the *farmān*, giving half the country to Adam Kahkar, and half to Kamāl Khān; and the reason for the war against the former is that he did not submit to Humāyūn. Col. Briggs says “At this time Ādam Gukkar, disturbing the peace of the Punjab, the officers of that country were ordered to reduce him, and to place Kamāl Gakkar at the head of the tribe.”
AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEPARTURE OF MUN’IM KHĀN FOR KABUL.

When Mun’im Khān¹ turned towards (i.e. came to) the threshold which is the asylum of the world, he ² appointed Haidār Muḥammad Khān ³ Akhtā Begī to be the governor of Kabul. When however, Mun’im Khān received the news of the latter’s bad behaviour towards the people of Kabul, he dismissed him; and appointed his own son Ghānī Khān in his place. He also sent his nephew (brother’s son) Abul Fath Beg, son of Fazā’il Beg, who was with him to Kabul; so that he might help Ghānī Khān in arranging the affairs of the place. ⁴ After sometime the people of Kabul and Māḥ Chūchak Begam, mother of Mirza Muḥammad Hakīm, being grieved to the heart from Ghānī Khān’s disagreeable manners and conduct, drove the latter out of Kabul; and having put Fazā’il Beg and Abul Fath Beg to death took charge themselves of the affairs of Kabul in concert with Shāh Wali Atka.

Many unworthy acts were perpetrated by Ghānī Khān. Among these, one was that he seized Tulak Khān Quchhin who was among the ancient servants of this dynasty, without any reason what-

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¹ After the fall of Bairām Khān in the 5th year of the reign.
² This agrees with Badānī, who however says that owing to Haidār Muḥammad’s bad disposition Mun’im Khān superseded him and appointed Ghānī Khān; but the Akbarnāma says, that Mun’im Khān “made over Kabul to his son Ghānī Khān and in order to help him and instruct him, he left Haidār Muḥammad Akhtā Begī.” It goes on to say that owing to the incapacity and childishness of both of them, things fell into disorder.
³ This means “The Superintendent of geldings.”
⁴ There is a great deal of variation in the readings. There is no mention of the whole of the matter of Tulak Khān in two of the MSS., and in the lith. ed., which leave out the whole passage from عادل خان خطاب كود to و از غني خان. The other two MSS. give the passage with certain slight differences. I have translated the passage as it occurs in these; but apparently the passage beginning with “many unworthy acts” should be inserted before the sentence about the driving out of Ghānī Khān from Kabul; and so it is in the translation in Elliot, V. which runs “After a time Māḥ Chūchak Begam and the people of Kabul were greatly distressed by the proceedings of Ghānī Khān,” etc. (see p. 280 et. seq. of Elliot, Vol. V.). Badānī gives a consecutive narrative of these incidents in pp. 56-57 of the Persian text, (Vol. II.). The Akbarnāma has a somewhat more detailed account. See pp. 284-5 of Beveridge’s translation, Vol. II.
ever, and kept him in prison. After some time people intervened, and procured the release of Tulak Khan. The latter then went to a place called Māmā Khātūn, which was his ḥāqir, and waited for an opportunity. It so happened that a caravan from Balkh had arrived at Chārikarān. Ghānī Khān went alone to meet the caravan. Tulak Khān gathered together a number of his servants and relations, arrived there at midnight by forced marches, and seized Ghānī Khān, and putting him in chains again returned to the village of Māmā Khātūn. He treated Ghānī Khān with great contumely, and kept him in prison.

Couplet; Why dost thou try the heart of an ant to pain? Each draught that thou dost make it drink, thou’lt drink.

In the end, people intervened, and procured the release of Ghānī Khān, taking promises and agreement from him, that he would not again be on terms of hostility with Tulak Khān. But Ghānī Khān, before even he arrived at Kabul, broke his agreements, and with a large body of men attacked Tulak Khān. The latter having received information of this betook himself to the threshold which is the asylum of the world. Ghānī Khān pursued him a part of the way and then turned back.

After some time one day Ghānī Khān went out of Kabul, for a stroll in the melon fields. The mother of Mirza Muhammed Hākim, in concert with Shāh Wali Atka and 1 Fazāil Beg and his son Abul Fath Beg got into the fort, and shut the gates in the face of Ghānī Khān. When the latter came to the neighbourhood of the fort and found the gates closed, he knew that the people had turned against him; and having no other alternative he left Kabul behind, and turned his face to the sublime threshold. The mother of the Mirza taking charge of the affairs of Kabul, entrusted their management to Mirza Fazāil Beg, whom Kāmrān Mirza had caused to be blinded, and his son Abul Fath as his deputy occupied himself with the work of management. As however, at the time of distributing the villages, he kept the best ḥāqir for himself, and the bad ones for the Mirza and all his retainers, Shāh Wali Atka and Wali Muhammed Asp and

1 But see ante, p. 269, where it is said that they were both put to death.
others being unable to stand \(^1\) this tyranny in the distribution made by him, made up in concert with the mother of the Mirza, their plans for getting rid of him. \(^2\) By accident one night, Abul Fath Beg came in a state of intoxication to the door of his house, and in a sleep fell down. Miram Beg receiving news of this, came and attacked him; and with one blow of his sword despatched him. His father Fazail Beg wanted to get into the Hazara with the \(^3\) gold and the retainers which he had; but some of the servants of the Mirza pursued him and beheaded him. After that, Shāh Wali Beg Atka, in concert with the mother of the Mirza, assumed the title of 'Ādil Shāh.

When intelligence of these incidents reached the emperor's ear, he honoured Mun'im Khān with the post of the governor of Kabul, and of the guardian of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm, and appointed Muhammad Qulī Khān Birlās, and \(^4\) Husain Khān.

\(^1\) The actual words are تاب ستمن شریکی او یاورد. I am not quite sure of the meaning of the expression ستمن شریکی. The same words are used by Badāoni, in the Persian text Vol. II, p. 57. ستمن شریکی جایگزینی خوب را بیا خود گرفته‌اند. There is a note of interrogation after ستمن شریکی which shows that the meaning of the word was not understood. In the translation the phrase "by combined tyranny" is used.

\(^2\) According to the Akbarnāma, Wali Atka, 'Ali Muhammad Asp, etc. conspired against him, and called him out of his house, and had a drinking party in a tent, which they had erected in the courtyard of the Chihl Situn Dwān Khānā. He prepared several times to leave; but they prevented his doing so by drunken flatteries: and when sleep overpowered him, they drew their swords and slew him.

\(^3\) There is a slight difference here between the two MSS. One has پازر و سپاهی and the other پازر و سپاهی. They again differ as to the title which Shāh Wali Beg Atka assumed. One says he took the title of 'Ādil Khān while according to the other, he called himself 'Ādil Shāh. The translation in Elliot V. Badāoni, and Abul Fazl all agree in saying that he assumed the title of 'Ādil Shāh. Abul Fazl goes on to say that in his "folly, he gave Haidar Qāsim Kohbar the post of Khān Khānān and Khwāja Khās Malik, the eunuch the title of Iktiār Khān \(^*\) \(^*\) \(^*\) in a short time, the Begam suspected him of aiming at rebellion, and sent him to the abode of annihilation." But that was of course, after she had defeated, Mun'im Khān, as mentioned in the text.

\(^4\) He is called Hasan Khān both by Abul Fazl and Badāoni. The former also calls Taimūr Uzbek, Khan Ikka.
brother of Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān, and Tāmūr Uzbek and other men, to reinforce and help him. The mother of the Mirza, collecting all her troops, and taking the Mirza, who had at that time reached the age of ten years, with her, came to 1Jalālābād which had formerly been named Ju-i-Shāhī, with the intention of giving battle; and waited there for the arrival of Mun‘im Khān. The latter on his side, coming with great rapidity, gave 2battle, and in the first onset was routed, and having lost all his troops and retainers came back in great distress to the sublime threshold. The mother of the Mirza went back to Kabul after the victory, and on the suspicion that Shāh Wali Beg intended to act treacherously towards her, had him put to death: and appointed Haidar Qasim Kohbar to be the agent of the Mirza.

In the course of this year the incident connected with Mirza Shārf-ud-dīn Husain occurred. The particulars of this matter are; Mirza Shārf-ud-dīn Husain was the son of Khwāja M‘ūn, son of Khwāja 3Khāwind Mahmūd, son of Khwāja’ Abd-ul-lah famous as Khwājgān Khwāja (Khwāja of all Khwājas, i. e. the great Khwāja). The last named was the son of Khwāja Nāsir-ud-dīn’ Abd-ul-lah Ahrār. Mirza Shārf-ud-dīn Husain, having entered the service of the emperor, was promoted to the rank of an amīr-ul-umra; and received Nāgor as his jāgīr or sīef. There also he performed feats of bravery. His father coming from 4Kāshgār became the recipient of royal

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1 In the translation in Elliot V, the old name of Jalālābād is given as Jusāl. It is also Jusāl in the lith. ed.; but it is clearly written as Ju-i-Shāhī, in one of the MSS.

2 An account of the battle is given in the Akbarnāma, from which it appears that there was great mismanagement.

3 This name is given as خواجه جاوید محمود, in the lith. ed., and as Khwāja Jāwīd Mahmūd in the tr. in Elliot, V.; but all the MSS. have it as I have given it in the text. In the translation of the Akbarnāma, it is said that they belonged to “the noble line of the Naqsh Bandī Khwājas of Kāshgār.”

4 The lith. ed. and one of the MSS., and the translation in Elliot, Vol. V, and Badāoni say that he came from Mecca; but the other MSS. and the Akbarnāma say that he came from Kāshgār. The Akbarnāma says that “when the Khwāja heard that the reputation of his son Shārf-ud-dīn Husain had risen very high he, this year, made the intention of pilgrimage (Haj), a means of visiting the (Ka‘abā) of the sacred threshold (Akbar’s
favours. As fate would have it, after sometime Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain, without any cause or known reason, at the instigation of envious persons, became suspicious, and fled towards Nāgor. The emperor honoured Husain Qūlt Beg, son of Wali Beg Zulqadr, a relation of Khān Khānān Bairām Khān, who had by reason of excellent services been included in the group of amīrs, and had become entitled to further favours, with the title of Khān, and conferred on him the jāgir of Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain. He also sent great amīrs such as, Muhammad Sādiq Khān, Muhammad Qūlt Tuqbāī, Muzaffar Maghūl and Mīrāk Bahādūr to assist him. An order to be obeyed by all the world was also issued, that the amīrs named should pursue the Mirza and seize him; and if he showed himself to be ashamed of his evil deeds, should re-assure him, and bring him to the court; otherwise, they should endeavour to deal retribution to him for his acts, and should carry out his death and destruction. When Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain received the news of the approach of Husain Qūlt Khān and the other amīrs, he left Tarkhān Diwānā, in whom he placed confidence, at Ajmir, and retired in the direction of Nāgor. The imperial troops besieged Ajmir. After two or three days Tarkhān Diwānā begged for safety, and surrendered the fort to the well-wishers of the threshold. The amīrs then hastened towards Jālor in pursuit of Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain. It so happened, that when the latter arrived at Jālor, Shāh Abūl-maʿāli, who had returned from Mecca the revered, and was proceeding to the court, met him; and made an agreement with him to create further disturbance; and with this object, arranged that Abūl-Maʿāli

court), and proceeded towards India. (See Vol. II, of Beveridge’s translation p. 302). It also appears from the latter part of the long note number 6 p. 301 that “Mʿūn went off to Mecca after his son’s flight, but died at Cambay, and his body was lost when the ship Fatahī founderd.”

1 The nature of Sharf-ud-din Husain’s offence is not at all clear. It appears that the amīrs who were sent against him had orders to bring him back to the court, if he was ashamed of his evil deeds; but otherwise they were to effect his destruction.

2 The MSS. and the lith. ed. have Nāgor, but in the translation in Elliot, Vol. V, the name is changed to Jālor, and it is said in a note that both MSS. have Nāgor, but Abūl Fazl says, towards Jālor, which he had got into his power, and the context shows him to be right.
should go and attack the family and retainers of Husain Quli Khan, whom the latter had left at Hajipur; and from there should go to Kabul and bring Mirza Muhammad Hakim to Hindustan; while Sharif-ud-din Husain, on this side, would arrange to create as much disturbance as should be in his power.

Verse: When two wicked men congregate together.

And try to find fault with the affairs of the world;
Wash thou thy hands of all hope for their good.
For in the wilds of wickedness they will roam.

When Abul-Ma‘ali, taking a number of Mirza Sharif-ud-din Husain’s retainers with him, arrived in the neighbourhood of Hajipur, he learnt that Ahmad Beg and Iskandar Beg, relations of Husain Quli Khan, had come to the place to destroy him. He therefore turned away, and marched towards Narnaul. He appeared suddenly before the fort of Narnaul, and seizing 1 Mir Gesu the commandant, took the money which had come into the treasury there; and distributed it among the men he had with him. Husain Quli Khan on hearing this news, sent his brother Ismail Quli Beg and Muhammad Sadiq Khan in pursuit of Abul-Ma‘ali. When they arrived in the neighbourhood of Hajipur, and learnt that Abul-Ma‘ali had proceeded towards Narnaul, they went in pursuit of him, taking Ahmad Beg and Iskandar Beg with them. When they arrived within twelve karohs of Narnaul, they met a brother of Abul-Ma‘ali, who bore the name of 2 Khan Zada, whom people called Shahi-Laundan, who had come from his jagir, and was going to meet his brother, and seized him and kept him in imprisonment. Abul-Ma‘ali fled from Narnaul, and turned towards the Punjab. Ahmad Beg and Iskandar Beg separated themselves from the imperial troops, and hastened by forced marches in pursuit of him.

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1 The name is transliterated as Mir Kisu in the translation of the Tabaqat in Elliot V, and as Mir Gesu in the translation of the Akbarnama, and in that of the Muntakhab-ut-tawarikh.

2 He is called “Khan Zada Muhammad, commonly called Shahi-Laundan” in Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnama. It is also explained, in a note in it, that Shahi-Laundan apparently means a king of the vagabonds; but Lawand or Lawand also means a sailor, and is said to be a corruption of Levantine.
A number of their retainers, who had formerly been in the service of Mirza Sharif-ud-din Husain, made an agreement among themselves, and confirmed it by oaths, that when they should meet with Abul-Ma‘āli, they would desert from Ahmad Beg and Iskandar Beg and join him. One of the leaders of the name of Dana Qūlī separated himself from the others, and proceeding with great haste went to Abul-Ma‘āli, and gave him the good news of the conspiracy. He, as soon as he heard this, withdrew into a jungle which was close to the road, and when Ahmad Beg and Iskandar Beg arrived in front of the place, he came out of the ambush and attacked them. Their retainers, who had conspired together, drew their swords and turned against their masters; and their other followers seeing what had happened, fled; and left them and went away. They fought bravely and after much exertion and many struggles attained to martyrdom.

His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi, was engaged in hunting in (the neighbourhood of) the town of Mathura, when this news reached the sublime ears. He appointed Shāh Bīdāgh Khān, Tātār Khān, Rūmī Khān and others to pursue Abul-Ma‘āli, and directed that wherever they might overtake him, they would inflict on him the punishment for his evil deeds, and would not sit down till they had fully settled this matter. The sublime standards then marched from Mathura and made the metropolis of Dehli the envy of paradise by the arrival of His Majesty. Among the strange events of the time was this, that at the time when Sharif-ud-din Husain fled from the court and went towards Nāgor, he directed one of the slaves of his father, who was named Kuka Fūlād, that he should conceal himself at various times, and by any means that might be in his power, try to do an injury to His Majesty. That wretched man, in order to commit this villainy, always wandered about in the imperial camp, and waited for an opportunity. It so happened, that when His Majesty was returning from hunting, and was passing through

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1 There is no mention here of what happened later to Abul-Ma‘āli, but it appears from the Akbarnāma, that he went to pargana Jhanjhūn, and then to Hisār Firoza, but the officers in charge of both places offered stout opposition, and he then went off towards Kabul.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, this happened on Wednesday, the 28th
the bazar of Dehli, when he arrived near the college of Māham Ānka, the wicked fellow shot an arrow, aiming at His Majesty. As however Divine mercy was always guarding the Emperor, the wound was not serious, but only grazed the skin. The well-wishers (of the Emperor) immediately sent that ill-fated one to hell with blows of swords and dagger. His Majesty pulled out the arrow, and rode on to the palace. He remained under treatment for the wound for some days, and on the 6th of Jamādi-us-sānī he mounted the royal litter and started in the direction of the metropolis of Agra; and on the 16th of the same month in the year 971 A.H. corresponding with the eighth year of the Ilāhī era, the august arrival at Agra took place.

THE EVENTS OF THE 9TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Wednesday the 29th Rajab of the year 971 A.H. When Abul-Ma'ali after slaying Āhmad Beg, knew that the imperial troops were coming in pursuit of him, he became much dismayed, and abandoning the straight roads, fled towards Kabul. When he arrived near the frontier of Kabul, he sent a representation to Māh Chuchak Begam, in which he expressed the sincerity of his devotion, and the truth of his loyalty, to his late Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī (Humāyūn); and began with the couplet,

I have not come to this door in search of honour and pomp,

I have come here, for shelter from evil fortune!

Māh Chuchak Begam, on becoming acquainted with the purport of the representation, wrote the following hemistich in reply:

Jumāda-ul-āwwal, when Akbar was returning from a visit to the shrine of Shaikh Nizām-ud-dīn Āuliya.

1 Contrary to this, however, the Akbarnāma says, that the arrow "struck H.M.'s right shoulders, and penetrated about the length of a span" (?). The Akbarnāma also says that Akbar's attendants wished to examine the would-be assassin; but the emperor directed that he should be immediately put to death, lest a number of loyalists should fall under suspicion.

2 The Akbarnāma gives the names of the physicians, Khizr Khwāja Khān and Hakīm Ain-ul-mulk. It says they healed the wound by dry-bandaging (Khushk-band), and each day administered a fresh faīla; and the emperor was cured in a week.

3 The word which has been translated as royal litter is singhāsan, or more correctly in Sanskrit sinhasana, which means literally a lion-seat, and ordinarily
Show grace! and come! for this house is thine own!

She summoned him with all honour, and 1 gave her daughter in marriage to him. Abul-Ma'ali having obtained full power, took the management of all the affairs in the house of Mirza Muhammad Hakim into his own hands. A number of people, who had before this been vexed with Mah Chuchack Begam, on account of the bad treatment they had received at her hand, such as Shükün, son of Qarācha Khan, and Shādmān and others, having joined with Abul-Ma'ali, impressed on him, that as long as the Begam was alive, his affairs would never prosper. Abul-Ma'ali considering this advice to be good, 2 slew that helpless woman, with the dagger of injustice. He took Mirza Muhammad Hakim, who was of tender years, into his own charge; and began to manage all the affairs of the country. He seized Haidar Qasim Kohbar, who was the minister (vakil) of the Mirza, and put him to death; and he imprisoned Muhammad Qasim his brother. Tardi Muhammad Khan and Bāqī Muhammad Khan Qāqshāl and Husain Khan, and a number of other servants of the Begam then combined together, and started with the object of attacking Abul-Ma'ali, and avenging the murder of the Begam. 3 'Abdi Sarmast gave information of this to Abul Ma'ali, and the latter, with a body of men who were united with him, armed and equipped themselves, and prepared to fight with them. The men

1 The Akbarnāma says that Mah Chuchak Begam took counsel with her confidential advisers; and these short-sighted and self-interested men represented to her, that "Shah Abul Ma'ali was sprung from the great Saiyyads of Termiz, and that the rulers of Mughalistan and the princes of Kāshghār had formed alliances with those families." They advised her that she should treat him with all kindness, and so exalt him that he should seem to be a favourite, and that she should give him her daughter in marriage, so that he might look upon this family as his own.

2 The Akbarnāma gives a circumstantial account, and it appears that the Begam was stabbed by Abul-Ma'ali, who broke down the door of the room in which she had shut herself up

3 This name is given as 'Abdi Sarmast in all the MSS. and in the lith. ed.; and also in the translation of the extracts from the Tabaqāt in Elliot, Vol. V. It is however printed as 'Idi Sarmast in Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma.
who were opposed to Abul-Ma’āli entered the fort by the road on the right; and he advanced to put them down. Many were slain on either side. At last, Abul-Ma’āli made a great effort, and turned his enemies out of the fort; and they became separated, and each went away in a different direction.

Muhammad Qāsim, who had been put in prison, escaped; and went to 1 Mīrzā Sulaimān in Badakhshān, informed him of what had happened, and incited him to march to Kabul. Mīrzā Muhammad Hakīm also sent an emissary of his own to him, and begged for his presence (at Kabul). Mīrzā Sulaimān on becoming fully acquainted with all that had happened, collected the army of Badakhshān,2 and in company with his honoured wife, Khurram Begam, turned his face towards Kabul. Abul-Ma’āli also assembled the army of Kabul, and taking Mīrzā Muhammad Hakīm with him, marched to the bank of the Ghurband river. The two armies, now being arranged in order of battle, the fire of slaughter rose in flames. A body of the Kabul army, which was posted at the right hand of Abul-Ma’āli, being defeated by the Badakhshān army, turned back. Abul Ma’āli, leaving Mīrzā Muhammad Hakīm opposite to Mīrzā Sulaimān, went himself to reinforce the troops that had been defeated. Mīrzā Muhammad Hakīm’s servants, taking advantage of

1 It appears to me rather curious that no representation was made to Akbar about Abul Ma’āli’s proceedings in Kabul; nor did he or any of his officers do anything to avenge the murder of the Begam, or to put down Abul Ma’āli or to drive him out of Kabul. Whenever we find any reference to Akbar we find, that he is employed in hunting. Abul Fazl, whether he considered that any explanation of this was necessary or not, does as a matter of fact give it, when he says that “the inspired soul of H.M. the Shāh-in-Shāh, and his true interest in miscellaneous matters, such as hunting, etc., is to acquaint himself with the condition of the people, without the intermediary of interested persons and hypocrites, and to take proper measure for the protection of mankind.”

2 In Elliot, V. this passage is translated as “with the approval of his wife Khurram Begam marched against Kabul.” It appears, however, from both the Akbarnāma and Badānī that Mīrzā Sulaimān came to Kabul accompanied by his wife. She is, however, named Haram Begam, in the translation of the Akbarnāma, and in the text of Badānī she is described as كه بولی نعمت, i.e. “who is known as Wali Na’amat”; but it appears from a note in page 61 of the translation that her name was Khurram Begam.
this great opportunity, took him across the river; and conveyed him to Mirza Sulaimān. The remainder of the Kabul army having seen this, became dispersed, and each one went into a corner. Abul-
Ma‘āli, when he returned to his original place, found no trace of
either Mirza Muhammad Hakim or of his army, and in a state of
great confusion fled. The Badakhshānis pursued him, and coming up
to him in the village of Chārikārān, seized him and took him to
Mirza Sulaimān. The latter with great rejoicing then came to Kabul,
taking Mirza Muhammad Hakim with him. After two or three
days, he sent Abul-Ma‘āli, with his hands and neck tied up, to
Muhammad Hakim; and the latter ordered that he should be put to
death, as a punishment for his crimes, by his 1 tongue being pulled
out from his palate. This happened on the night of the 17th
Ramzān 970 A.H. After this Mirza Sulaimān sent for his daugh-
ter from Badakhshān, and gave her in marriage to Mirza Muham-
mad. He made over 2 most of the districts (of Kabul) in jāgīr
to his own men and having appointed Umaid 'Ali, who was in his con-
fidence, to be the vakil (minister) of the Mirza, himself went back
to Badakhshān.

And it was during this year, that 3 Khwāja Muzaffar 'Ali Turbati,

1 I have translated the words describing the way in which he was put to
death, وینان اور از حلاق کشیده, literally; but in Elliot V. and the translation
of the Akbarnāma and Badāoni he is said to have been strangled to death.
The words in the Persian text of Badāoni are محمد حکیم اور ازا حلاق کشیدن
فرومود

2 The Akbarnāma says more definitely “ he gave three-fourths of Kabul
in fiefs to his own men, and he picked out the (best) lands for them. One
inferior share he allotted to M. Hakim and the Kabulis. He thought that this
kind of arrangement was a means of keeping Kabul in subjection.” Badāoni
says nothing about this unfair allotment of fiefs.

3 Certain facts connected with the life and fortunes of the Khwāja are
given in pages 303-6 of Vol. II of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma.
Badāoni apparently disliked the man and his appointment. He says according
to Lowe’s translation “ in the year 971 Khwāja Muzaffar ‘Ali Turbati received
the title of Khān, and was made minister of finance, (the Persian text however,
says vakil-i-kul shud); and they found Zālim (oppressor) to give the date.” He
also says that day by day a rivalry in matters general and particular went on
between the Rājā (Todar Mal) and him; and a certain wit adapted an old verse
in the following manner:

A dog of a Rājā is better than Muzaffar Khān;
Although a dog is a hundred times better than a Rājā.
who was one of the old servants of Khān Khānān Bairām Khān was raised to the position of minister of finance (vazārat-i-diwan 'Ala) and was honoured with the title of Khān.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE 1 CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF CHUNĀR.

This was in the possession of a slave of 'Adali of the name of Fattu. He sent a petition, expressing his intention of surrendering the fort; and His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī sent Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus and Āsaf Khān. They went and took peaceful possession of the fort; which they placed in charge of Husain 'Ali Khān Turkmān. It so happened, however, that at this time, Ghāzi Khān Sūr, who had been one of the great nobles of 'Adali, and had afterwards, for a time, been in the service of the emperor, at this time, when the government of Karra was entrusted to Āsaf Khān, fled and went into the country of Panna, and collecting a large force, commenced to create a disturbance. As Āsaf Khān was sent to the district of Karra, Ghāzi Khān, with a large body of men came and opposed him, but was defeated and was killed in the battle. Āsaf Khān acquired great power and splendour after this victory.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CONQUEST OF THE COUNTRY OF GARHA, AND OF THE (HEROIC) DEATH OF RĀNI DŪRGĀVATĪ.

As the country of 2 Garha Katinka was close to (the place of the government of) Āsaf Khān, a desire to conquer that country entered his head. The capital of that country is the fort of Chauragarh; and it is an extensive territory having seventy thousand cultivated villages. The ruler of this country at that time was a woman named Rāni Dūrgāvati. She had a complete share of beauty and grace. When Āsaf Khān received information about the truth of that country, the conquest of it appeared to be easy in the eye of his spirit and energy. With 3 five thousand horsemen and a large

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1 According to the Akbarnāma the fort was surrendered by Fattu. (The Iqbālnāma says his real name and title were Fateh Khān Masnad 'Ali.)

2 For an account of the country of Garha Katinka see page 323 et. seq. of Vol. II of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma.

3 There is a great discrepancy. Some of the MSS. and the lith. ed. have fifty thousands, other MSS. have five. The translation in Elliot V, mentions
number of foot soldiers, he turned his face with courage and mettle to the conquest of that country. The Rānī also collected her troops, and with 1 seven hundred elephants and twenty thousand infantry and cavalry hastened forward to oppose him. There was much exertion and struggle. As it was fated, however, 2 an arrow struck the Rānī, and her troops were defeated. She had a fear that she might fall alive into the hands of the enemy, and therefore ordered the driver of her elephant, and he slew her by stabbing her with a dagger. After the victory Āsaf Kān marched towards the fort of Chauragarh. The Rānī's son, who was in the fort, came out to give battle and was killed; and the fort was captured.

the difference in a note, but has adopted fifty thousand. Abul Fazl has ten thousand cavalry. Badāoni gives no number. I have accepted five thousand as being nearer the mark than fifty.

1 There is a discrepancy about these numbers also. In the translation in Elliot V, the word 'innumerable' appears after the word 'infantry'; but it is said in a note that the word innumerable is omitted in two of the MSS. Abul-Fazl does not give the numbers of the Rānī's elephants and troops, but he gives a graphic and detailed account of the battle, or rather series of actions, which took place. Badāoni has twenty thousand horse and foot and seven hundred powerful elephants. Firishtah, contrary to all the earlier historians, gives her 1,500 elephants and 8,000 cavalry and infantry.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, she was first struck by an arrow on her right temple. She drew it out, though the point remained in the wound, and flung it from her. Then another arrow struck her neck. She then asked Adhār, who was her minister, and who was riding on the elephant to kill her with his dagger. He said he could not do such a thing. Then she drew out her own dagger, and "herself inflicted the blow and died in virile fashion." It appears from a note in page 330 of Vol. II of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma that the Central Provinces Gazeteer says, in one place (p. 225) that the battle took place near Sāngraur-garh, 26 miles north-west (?) of Jabalpur; but in another place (p. 283), that it took place near Mandla. The note goes on to say that the mention of the Gaur river, which belongs to the Mandla district, and is a tributary of the Narbada, makes this probable. But it appears from another note in the same page, that the Rānī "was killed about twelve miles from Jabalpur. Her tomb is still to be seen in a narrow defile between two hills, and a pair of large round stones, which stand near, are, according to popular belief, her royal drums turned to stone, which in the dead of night are still heard, resounding through the woods and calling the spirits of her warriors from their thousand graves round her." Sleeman's Rambles, Constable's edition, I, 230.
The immense hoard of treasures buried in it fell into Āsaf Khān's hands, and the proud and haughty head of the latter, after the achievement of these great feats, and the acquisition of such wealth, reached to the highest heaven. He then seated himself in great state on the carpet of government at Garha.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MARCH OF THE ROYAL STANDARDS TOWARDS ¹ NARWAR.

On the ² 12th of the sacred month of Zi-qāda in the year 971 A.H., corresponding with the 9th year of the Ilāhī era, the auspicious camp came into motion from the metropolis of Agra, with the ³ object of hunting elephants; and the banks of the river Chambal became the place of the pitching of the victorious tents. On account of very heavy rain and the inundation of the river, and the violence of its waters, there was a halt of ten or twelve days at that place. At the time of crossing the river, the special elephant of the emperor, which had the name of Lakhna, was drowned. When the neighbourhood of the town of Narwar became the august halting place, in those jungles which were the abode and asylum of elephants, the shadow of the royal favour was cast on the hunting of those animals, and the emperor stayed there for some days, in carrying out those pursuits. And in arranging and planning this kind of hunting which is the most arduous, he brought many curious ⁴ inventions into practice, and captured a large number of elephants.

¹ A town in Gwāliār.
² All the MSS. and the translation in Elliot V, and Badānī give this date, but the Akbarnāma (Beveridge's translation, vol. II. p. 341) gives Saturday, the 21st Zi-qāda, 2nd July, 1564, as the date on which Akbar set out on this journey.
³ According to the Akbarnāma, the elephant-hunt was only a screen to cover Akbar's real object, which was to enquire into the conduct of 'Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek, the governor of Mālwa, "who was uplifting the head of rebellion in that province." Badānī says, 'Abd-ul-lah Khan had committed some defalcations. According to Firishtah he had captured a number of elephants and had not sent them to the emperor.
⁴ Some of these are mentioned in the Akbarnāma. See Beveridge's translation, Vol. II, p. 242, et seq. They resemble the modern kheddah operations, and the use of ropes and tame elephants, but no stockades appear to have been erected.
When that neighbourhood became denuded of elephants, the bridle of determination was turned in the direction of Mālwa, and the town of 1 Rabud became the halting place of the victorious standards, and owing to the heavy rain, a halt of two days was made opposite to that town. The emperor marched from that place in the direction of 2 Sārangpūr. Owing to the very heavy rain, and the many streams and water courses, and the muddy state of the ground, the victorious troops pursued their way with great difficulty and labour. When the emperor arrived in the town of Sārangpūr, Muhammad Qāsim Khān Naishāpūrī, who was the governor of the place, came out to welcome him, and presented various offerings as tribute. The next day the standards of determination moved forward, and when they arrived in the neighbourhood of Mandū, 'Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek, the governor of the place, having heard of the progress of the sublime standards, became much alarmed, as he had done certain things which might be contrary to the wishes of the emperor, took to flight, and sending forward his family started towards Gujrāt.

When this news reached the august ears of the emperor 3 he sent Muqīm Khān, who was one of the great amīrs, to 'Abd-ul-lah Khān, so that he might bring the latter back by a way which

1 The name of the town is so written in the MSS. In the lith. ed. the part of the sentence in which the name occurs is omitted. In Elliot V, the name is given as Rewar, and a note says "a very doubtful name." In the Akbarnāma (Beveridge’s translation Vol. II. p. 344) the place is called Ranad, and (a note says Ranod, Jarrett, II. 202) Neither Badānī nor Ferishtah mentions this place. The former says, that Akbar after taking many elephants, passed by Sārangpūr into the country of Mandū. The latter says جربده در صومسم برست بايغلغار روانه مندرو شد

2 The name is said to be derived from one Shaikh Sārang, who was originally an officer of Sultān Firoz Shāh.

3 The Akbarnāma does not say that Muqīm Khān was sent to persuade 'Abd-ul-lah Khān and bring him back. It says that a number of officers among whom Muqīm Khān was one, were sent "in advance, in order that, by marching rapidly, they might head that devious one." Badānī does not say that Muqīm Khān was sent to him, but he agrees with our author in saying that Muqīm Khān went to him, and offered conciliatory measures seasoned with good advice. Ferishtah does not say anything about Muqīm Khān’s mission.
might be for his benefit. Although Muqīm Khān spoke words of truth and soundness, it was of no avail.

Couplet: Whoever doth not lend his ears to his well-wisher's words,
Must twixt his teeth he bite the finger of remorse.

‘Abd-ul-lah Khān knew that Muqīm Khān was guarding him with vain words and pretexts, till the imperial troops would come up and block his way, so he left Muqīm Khān there, and continued his flight. Muqīm Khān then returned without attaining his object; and stated the truth about the matter to the august ears. The royal hatred and wrath then came into action, and a farrān, to be obeyed by the world was issued to the effect that a number of commanders should block ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān's way and should not allow him to escape; and the emperor himself also followed them with great rapidity. When he arrived in the neighbourhood of an 1 orchard, which belonged to Mandū, news came that the advance guard of warriors had come up to ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān, and had lit up the fire of battle. On hearing this intelligence the victorious standards moved with greater rapidity. As, however, some of the most important men on the side of ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān had fallen, and he received news of the approach of the sublime standards, he left his wives and soldiers at the mercy of the enemy; and fled in the most ignominious way. The imperial troops pursued him to the country of 2 ‘Ali, which is on the border of Gujarāt,

1 All the MSS. have باغی, which would of course mean an orchard. The translation, in Elliot, V, says briefly “on reaching Mandū.” It appears however from Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma “that there was a village of the name of Bāgh (note, in Gwāliar, I. G. I, 414) where Akbar received intelligence of the engagement between his advance guards and 'Abd-ul-lah Khān’s men.” The fact that the word باغی is followed by the words مسجد muestra shows that the village Bāgh is referred to. I may mention here that, there is what appears to be a curious mistake in the translation of Badāoni Vol. II, p. 67, where the sentence عبد الله خان بهراول اندرک چندی کردن has been translated as “'Abdullah Khān for a short time made a stand at Harāswal,” instead of “'Abd-ul-lah Khān had a skirmish with the advance guard”; the word هر اول i.e. advance guard being converted into the name of a place.

2 The name of the country is given as ‘Ali Mohān in one MS. ‘Ali is ‘Ali Rājspur of I. G. and apparently the Ali Mohān of Jarrett, II, 251. It is a
and separated him from all his wives and elephants. 'Abd-ul-lah Khān went to Chengiz Khān in Gujrat. The latter was a slave of Sultān Mahmūd Gujratī, who had after the latter's death become the ruler of the country.

The imperial troops, which had seized the horses and elephants and the ladies of the harem of 'Abd-ul-lah Khān, then returned; and in the neighbourhood of the province of 'Ali were exalted with the honour of kissing the dust (before the emperor's feet), and had many royal favours conferred on them. The august standards moved from that place, and on the last day of Zi-hijjah 971 A.H., they arrived in the city of Mandū. The Zamindārs of the neighbourhood, brought their face of allegiance to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world, were distinguished with the honour of being allowed to kiss the dust. Mīrān Mubārak Shāh, who was the hereditary ruler of Khān-desh, sent valuable presents, with a written representation to the imperial court, by the hand of his emissaries. After a few days, the ambassadors received permission to leave, and an august farrān was sent to Mīrān Mubārak Shāh, that he should send one of his daughters, whom he may consider to be deserving of doing service to the emperor to the court. 2 'Itmād Khān was sent with the ambassadors. When Mīrān heard this good news, he expressed his great joy and pride, and sent his daughter, with all fitting paraphernalia and retinue, to the threshold which was the asylum of the world, and considered it a very great honour.

At the time when the emperor was at Mandū, a servant of 'Abd-ul-lah Khān of the name of Khān Qulī, who was at Handia, and Muqarrab Khān one of the amirs of the Deccan, came in obedience to an august farrān, with such followers as they possessed, and had the good fortune of receiving the honour of kissing the


1 According to the Akbarnāma it was Mīrān Mubārak Shāh, who represented that his daughter might be included among the ladies of H.M.'s Seraglio.

2 He was an eunuch who was one of the confidential servants of the court. His original name appears to have been Phūl Malik.
dust (of the emperor’s feet). Muqīm Khān, who in the course of this expedition, had performed brave feats, received the title of Shuja’at Khān.

In the month Muharram 972 A.H. (August, 1568), the august standards moved from the town of Mandū, and the auspicious army encamped opposite to the town of 1 Nālcha. Qarā Bahādur Khān was then appointed to be the governor of Mandū, and an august order was issued, that those of the imperial servants who were at Mandū, should continue in service under Qarā Bahādur Khān and should remain in the sūbā free from all anxiety. After two days, starting from that place, the bridle of determination was turned in the direction of Agra. When the emperor arrived at Ujjain, there was a halt of four days there on account of heavy rain; and from that place he arrived at Sārangpūr by four stages; and 2 from Sārangpūr, he arrived in pargana Khirār in the course of a week; and there opposite to that place the august standards were halted. When from that place, they arrived by successive marches near the boundary of Sipri, the scouts employed to bring information about hunting brought intelligence of a herd of elephants, and represented that there was a 3 mast elephant of enormous size in it. The emperor mounted immediately, and went out hunting, and capturing all those elephants, arrived by successive

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1 The name of the town is written as Nālja in the MSS, in which the passage occurs, and also in the Persian text of Bādāoni; but in the translations in Elliot, V, and of the Akbarnāma and Bādāoni it is printed as Nālcha, or Nālca. A note in Elliot, V, says that it was “five or six miles N. of Mandū”; while a note in the translation of Bādāoni says that it was “a town in the territory of Dhār in Mālwa, on the route from Mhow to Mandū.”

2 There is some difficulty about this passage. It occurs in only two of the MSS. In one the words are و از مانکبور در یکفته ببرگنه کوهوار رسیده ظاهر ان محل نزرول رااب اعیا گوردید. This makes good sense, and I have adopted it. The other MS. has و ازانجا بچه‌هار مزل در سارنگپور در یکفته ببرگنه کپیرار رسیده ظاهر. This does not make good sense. The translation in Elliot, V, is nearly the same as mine.

3 “Mast is not always used in the modern sense of ‘savage’ or ‘rutting.’ It often merely means young and full-blooded. See Akbar’s classification, in Blochmann, 124” (note quoted from Bev. trans. of the Akbarnāma, Vol. II., p. 353).
marches, by way of Narwar and Gwāliār, at the metropolis of Agra, on the 3rd of the month of Rabī’-ul-āwwal of the aforementioned year (972 A.H.).

During this year two imperial pearls from one shell in the form of twins, one of whom was named Hasan and the other Husain, made their joyous appearance and by their auspicious advent, made the world bright and fragrant. After a month, both of them folded up the bed of life, and wandered away to the other world.

At the time, when the emperor returned from Mandū, and was occupied with pleasure and enjoyment at the capital, he used to go often on pleasure trips to 1 Kerānī, which among the places in the neighbourhood of the capital city of Agra, was distinguished for the sweetness of its water and the delicacy of its air. As the open place there was fit for the erection of elegant buildings, a farrān was issued for the planning and construction of grand palaces; and within a short time, beautiful mansions and elegant structures were completed; and a great city was built, which received the name of 2 Nagar-chain.

3 An account of the circumstances of Khwāja Mu’azzam, maternal uncle of the emperor.

He was a son of 7 Ali Akbar, a descendant of his holiness Shaikh-ul-Islām, Zinda-fil Āhmad Jān; on whom be the mercy of God!

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1 The name of this village is given very differently in different histories. In the MSS. it is written as Kekranī and Kerānī; and it is also written Kerānī in the lith. ed. In Beveridge’s trans. of the Akbarnāma it is Kakrālī, Vol. II, p. 358. It is called Kākranī in the trans., in Elliot V. and according to a note it is written as Kagrānī in one MS. Badāoni has کهکارلی in the Persian text p. 70, and G’hrawali in the English trans.

2 The name is composed of two Hindi words, meaning city and rest. There is a note in page 357 Vol. II of Bev.’s trans. of the Akbarnāma, which in reference to Nagar-chain, says, “See Badāoni, Lowe, 69. He remarks that the place had wholly disappeared. See Blochmann, 298a. See Fanthome’s “A forgotten city,” J.A.S.B. for 1904. He identifies Nagar-chain with the village of Kakrāl within the boundaries of Qabūlpūr, seven miles due south of Agra. I have however not been able to find the remarks attributed to Lowe, in the place cited.

3 This account agrees generally with that in the Akbarnāma, which however is more lengthy and detailed, extending over about three and half pages
During the reign of His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī he had on many occasions committed evil deeds. His Majesty, on account of his desire to please the heart of the mighty prince (Akbar), shut his eyes to them, and excused them. At last, as he was of a frantic temperament an order was issued for his banishment. He then went to Gujrāt. From there he went to the revered city of Mecca, and after remaining there for some time, again returned to the service of His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī. Afterwards when the term of rule came to the emperor of the world, and the management of affairs was entrusted to the wise direction of Bairām Khān, Khān Khānān, he knowing the audacity and puerility of the Khwāja, and in accordance with the purport of the couplet:

Do not to the malevolent kindness show;
Do not do good to scorpions and to snakes;

banished him again. After that he remained for some time in Gujrāt; but later turned a hopeful face to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. This time Bairām Khān showed him some consideration, and treated him with a certain amount of favour. About this time, the affairs of Bairām Khān were ruined, in the way which has already been described. The emperor, however, continued to shower royal favours on the Khwāja, and settled certain estates on him as his jagīr. But as fickleness and instability were fixed and ingrained in his disposition and creed, he committed perverse act, as if without intending to do so. Among these there was the following. There was a woman of the name of Bibi Fātimā, who had been in service in the harem of the late emperor Jinnat Ashiānī. Khwāja Mu'azzam had married her daughter Zuhra Āgha. After some time, he without any reason determined to put that helpless woman to death. When her mother came to know this, she hastened to the emperor’s presence, and informed him of the truth of the matter in the shape of a complaint. It so happened, that at this time the emperor was about to go out hunting. He informed her, that in order to effect her daughter’s

of Beveridge’s translation (Vol. II, pp. 334–337); and in Badāoni, which is much shorter, extending over about a dozen lines (p. 71 of Vol. II, of the Persian text, and p. 71 also of Vol. II, of the translation).
release, he would cross the river by way of the Khwāja’s house, and would give him some advice. He also sent Tāhir Muhammad Khān, the Mir-i-Farāghat, and Rustam Khān, one after another that they might give the Khwāja notice of his arrival. When Tāhir Muhammad Khān reached his house, the Khwāja in a great rage slew the innocent woman. When the emperor arrived there, Khwāja Mu‘azzam having committed this barbarous act, was adjudged to punishment; and in accordance to orders, which were obeyed by the world, the men who were in attendance, subjected him to kicks, and blows with cudgels, and casting him in a boat, took him on the river, and soosed him several times in the water. Afterwards he was sent to the fort of Gwāliār, and was imprisoned there; and he died during his imprisonment.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMING OF MIRZA SULAIMĀN FOR THE THIRD TIME TO KABUL.

It has been mentioned before, that Mirza Sulaimān came to Kabul, at the request of Mirza Muhammad Hakım, and after putting down Shāh Abul Ma‘āli, at the time of his return, allotted the greater part of the country in fiefs to his own servants in lieu of their salaries. As this caused great annoyance to Mirza Muhammad Hakım and his men, they drove the Badakhshanis out of Kabul. Mirza Sulaimān then in order to avenge this insult turned towards Kabul with a large army. Mirza Muhammad Hakım left Bāqi Qāqshāl, with a body of trustworthy men of his own in Kabul, and retired towards Jalālabād and Parshawar. When Mirza Sulai-

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1 In explanation of this, I quote the following note from p. 336 of Vol. II, of Beveridge’s trans. of the Akbarnāma. “In Akbar’s time the Jumna flowed, as it were, through the middle of Agra, many of the nobles and others having their houses on the east bank. This was evidently the case of Khwāja Mu‘azzam. There was a bridge of boats across the Jumna, and probably Akbar usually went by it. This time, he went by boat, in order to land near the Khwāja’s residence.”

2 What the duties of Mir-i-Farāghat were, I have not been able to find out. The name of Rustam Khān is given as Dastam Khān in the translation of the Akbarnāma.

3 There are different readings in the MSS., and the lith. ed., viz. لشکر پیکران and لشکر گرائی.

4 The MSS., and the lith. ed. and the trans. in Elliot, Vol. V., have Par-
mān arrived on the bank of the river Bārān, and heard that Mirza Muhammad Hakīm had gone away in the direction of Jalālābād he abandoned the road to Kabul and turned towards Jalālābād. Mirza Muhammad Hakīm passing by Parshāwar, arrived on the bank of the Nilāb; and from that place sent a representation containing an account of the whole affair to the threshold which is the asylum of the world. When Mirza Sulaimān knew, that Mirza Muhammad Hakīm had sent a petition to the court which is guarded by soldiers innumerable as the stars, he turned back from Parshāwar, but left a retainer of his of the name of Qambar, with three hundred men at Jalālābād; and turned towards Kabul. When Mirza Muhammad Hakīm’s petition reached the court, an order which had to be obeyed by the world was issued, that the amīrs, who were feudatories in the Punjab, such as Muhammad Quli Khan Bīrlās, and Khan Kalān and Qutb-ud-dīn Muhammad Khan and Kamāl Khan Kakhar, and other victorious troops should proceed to the assistance of the Mirza. The great amīrs in compliance with the farmaṇ came with large forces, and joined the Mirza on the bank of the Nilāb river. They then marched towards Kabul to recover it; and when they arrived in the neighbourhood of Jalālābād, the Mirza sent men to Qambar, who by order of Mirza Sulaimān was guarding the place, and summoned him to make submission and allegiance; but that ill-fated

shāwar but Beveridge’s trans. of the Akbarnāma has Peshāwar. The brief statement of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm’s retreat from Kabul to Jalālābād in the text agrees with that in the Akbarnāma; but Badāoni gives a longer and more detailed account of his journey, with the adventures, that occurred in the course of it.

1 That is the name in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. and in the trans. of the Akbarnāma, but in the trans. in Elliot, V., it is called the river Mārān. Badāoni does not mention either Bārān or Mārān.

2 That is how the passage is given in one MS. and in the lith. ed. but another MS., has راه کابل گذاشته از راه متوجه جلالاباد گشت, the additional words in this MS., have apparently no meaning. The translation in Elliot, V., is silent about Mirza Sulaimān’s movements.

3 Both the MSS. and the lith. ed. have این را فرمیان, which I have translated as the Mirza sent men. The translation in Elliot, V., p. 293, is that “they sent Mirza Kasān,” which appears to me to be a rather curious mistake.
man turned his head from obedience; and the imperial troops turned
their attention to the capture of the fort and having done so, in the
course of an hour, put to the sword of vengeance Qambar 'Ali, and
the whole of the three hundred men who were in the fort.

Couplets: Thou playest with thy destruction dire,
When thou, a sparrow, dost play the hawk.
The shard that with the rock doth fight,
Is turned to dust by a single blow.

They allowed two men out of the garrison to escape, so that
they may carry the news to Mirza Suleimān; and they sent the
head of Qambar with the good news of the victory to Bāqī Qāqshāl
at Kabul.

When the news of the victory of Jalālābād, and of the arrival
of the imperial troops, reached the ears of Mirza Suleimān he turned
his face in great discomfiture towards Badaḵshān. And Mirza
Muhammad Hakīm in conjunction with the great nobles, returned
to Kabul, and sat firmly on the carpet of government. The amirs
then all returned to their jāgīrs as they had been directed by the
imperial jarmān; but 1 Khān Kalān who had been appointed to
the post of atāliq or guardian of the Mirza, remained at Kabul.
It happened then that the latter married his sister, who had formerly
been married to Shāh Abul Ma‘āli, to Khwāja Hasan Naqshbandi,
a descendant of his holiness Khwāja Bahā-ud-din, may the great
God sanctify his soul! by a nīka ceremony, 2 without asking for the
approval of Khān Kalān. When Khwāja Hasan was strengthened
by such an alliance, he took the management of the affairs in the
household of the Mirza into his own hands, and took no account
whatever of Khān Kalān. The latter on account of the sharpness
of his temper could not bear this, and leaving Kabul without the

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1 According to Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. II., p. 364,
"the Khān Kalān foolishly resolved to take upon himself the office of the
Mirza’s vakil and stayed in Kabul," from which it would appear, that he was
not appointed to the post of atāliq as mentioned in the text.

2 One MS. has بی استحصار, another has بی استحصار without any prefix. The lith. ed. has only
استحصار, of the Akbarnāma has “without reference to Khān Kalān.” The trans. in Elliot, V., has “without consulting
Khān Kalān.” Badāoni has بی استحصار خان کلان.
permission of the Mirza came to Lahore and submitted a representation of the facts to the emperor.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS OF THE TENTH YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Sunday the 9th Sha’bān 972 A.H. (11th March 1565). In the beginning of this year a wish to hunt elephants, entered the noble mind, and an order to be obeyed by the world was issued that scouts should go forward, and should bring the news wherever they might see any elephants, and the emperor himself started in state, on the 1st of the month of Rajab 972 A.H. towards Narwar and Garha. When the party encamped in the neighbourhood of Narwar, the scouts came and reported, that there were some herds of elephants roaming about in the neighbouring jungles. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi mounted alone and entered the jungle and returned after driving the whole of the elephants into a stockade. The next day he was proceeding to the victorious army, when the scouts met him on the way, and brought news, that within eight karohs there were many elephants roaming about in a forest. The emperor turned back from the road, and came up to the elephants, and the imperial troops surrounded all of them, drove them towards the fort of Panānū, and at

1 One MS. has حقائق حال را عرضدشت نمود, while another is more grandiloquent, and has حقائق حال را بپایه سربر سیامینی عرضدشت نمود. The lith. ed. omits this clause, and ends with بلاهور رسید.

2 The readings are somewhat different. One MS. has جانب گره و نور, another has جانب نور و گره پرایه دهول پور. The translation in Elliot, V., has “for Narwar and Garha by way of Dholpur.” Badāoni’s Persian text has بجانب نور و گره; but the English Trans. has “went towards Narwar and Karah.” The Akbarnāma has Narwar and Karhara; and about the latter place a note says “Qu. Karara in Gawliar, north of Jhansi, but probably it is the Karhara of Jarrett, 289, the zamindāri of which, is said to be included under Ratan Gadh.”

3 The word in the MSS., and in the lith. ed. is صحراء, which of course means a desert, but it is hardly likely that elephants would be roaming about in a desert. The trans. in Elliot, V., has, however, got “desert.”

4 The name of the fort is written as above in the MSS., and in the lith. ed. In the trans. in Elliot, V., it is printed as Pānwa. The trans. of the Akbarnāma has Bayāmwan, and a note says Bapānwa in text. See Jarrett, II, 188.
midnight put them into it; three hundred and fifty elephants were captured that day. From that place the emperor started towards the victorious encampment, which was within the boundaries of Garha and made a halt of about twenty days at that station. As it was the time of hot winds, and the season of the blowing of contrary winds, most of the inmates of the camp became ill and debilitated. The camp then marched from that place, and an order, which had to be obeyed by all the world, was issued that the imperial troops should enter into the jungle, and as long as each of the chief men should not catch an elephant, he should not come into the sublime presence. After that Gwāliār became the halting place of the exalted standards, and after a few days when signs of good health made their appearance, (the emperor) marched from that place in the direction of the metropolis of Agra.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE FORT OF AGRA.

During this year, a noble order was issued that in place of the citadel in the fort of Agra, which was built of bricks and at this time had become old and ruinous, a fort should be built of dressed stone; and in accordance with the order, the foundations were laid, and the fort was completed in the course of four years. It has, to-day no rival in the whole of the inhabited world. The width of its walls is ten yards and the walls are built of stone.

1 The meaning of this order, when the men in the camp were in bad health, is not at all clear; but the text of two of the MSS. is exactly as I have translated it. The lith. ed. however omits the sentence, and has after اکثر اهل ارامدو إرمان مقدم بدار الخلافت اگر نهصد فورودند ضعیف و بیمارشد. The translation in Elliot, V. is also to the same effect. In the translation of the Akbarnāma we find that "he left some of the followers to capture the remaining elephants," (Vol. II. p. 371.), which perhaps explains the meaning of the order. Badāoni’s account of the elephant-hunt is very brief, being comprised in only four lines of the Persian text. He however says that Akbar himself suffered from an attack of fever for a few days. The Akbarnāma only says that "H. M.’s constitution became somewhat affected by the climate and long marches."

2 Badāoni says در مدت پنچ سال بانیانم رسید, i.e., “it was completed in five years” Persian Text. Vol. II, p. 74); while the Akbarnāma extends the period to eight years (Bew. Trans. Vol. II, p. 373).

3 One MS. has دوباره (mistake for دوباره, twelve (yards). Badāoni has ten yards. The Akbarnāma has three bādshāhi yards.
placed in mortar, and are faced on both sides with dressed stone which has been highly polished. The height of the fort is more than forty yards, and a moat has been dug round it, both sides of which have been built of stone and mortar. The breadth of the moat is twenty yards and its depth ten yards. Water comes into it from the river Jumna. Nearly 1 three Krors of tankas were spent in the construction of this great edifice. The date of the foundation of its gate was found in the words, 2 bināi Dar-i-bihisht (the foundation or building of the gate of paradise).

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INSURRECTION AND HOSTILITY OF 'ALI QULI KHĀN, KHĀN ZAMĀN, AND IBRĀHĪM AND ISKANDAR.

As before this, 'Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek had done certain improper acts, as has been already mentioned, His Majesty the Emperor formed in his mind a somewhat bad opinion of the Uzbek tribe. At the time, when the august standards came into motion in the direction of Narwar, with the object of elephant-hunting, an order to be obeyed by the world was issued, that Ashraf Khān, Mir Munshi, should go to Iskandar Khān, and encouraging and re-assuring him by promises of royal favour bring him to the royal threshold. When Ashraf Khān arrived in the neighbourhood of Audh, which was the jāgīr of Iskandar Khān, the latter went out to meet him, and brought him with all honour to his own house, and expressing his submission to the royal mandate, showed outwardly that he was preparing to turn his face with hope, to the threshold which was the asylum of the world. But after a few days, he said

1 According to Badāoni the money was raised by خرچب خمیرت نقسم نموده مصالتان از امیری جایگزین دور تحصیل کرند. The English translation Vol. II. page 74, appears to me to be slightly incorrect. It runs as follows “he ordered a tax of three sers of corn on every jarib of land, in the district, and appointed collectors and officers (tawāchī, a Turki word meaning haut commissaire) from the amirs who held jāgīr to collect it.” I would substitute “country”; for “district” and for the latter part “appointed collectors and officers to collect it from the amirs who held jāgīr.”

2 According to Badāoni, this chronogram which amounts to 974, was the work of Shaikh Faizi.
to Ashraf Khān, that as Ibrāhīm Khān was much older than himself, and was in that neighbourhood it would be better if they went to him, and uniting him with themselves, all went together to the presence. On this understanding, they went to the town of Sarwār, which was the jagīr of Ibrāhīm Khān. When Iskandar Khān and Ibrāhīm Khān met together, they came to the conclusion, that it was proper, that they should have conference with 'Ali Quli Khān Zamān, who also belonged to their tribe, and was the emperor's representative in those parts.

To carry out their object they went to Jaunpūr, which was the jagīr of Khān Zamān, with the concurrence of Ashraf Khān. After they had met, the opinions of all of them were for hostility and faithlessness to the salt. They kept Ashraf Khān under guard as a criminal; and having taken the path of sin and guilt, Ibrāhīm Khān and Iskandar Khān turned their faces with hostility towards Lucknow: and Khān Zamān marched with his brother towards Karra and Mānikpūr; and commenced a disturbance and rebellion. Shahām Khān Jalāir, Shāh Bidāgh Khān, Amir Khān, Muhammad Amin Diwāna, Sultan Quli Khālīdār, and all the other jagirdārs of that neighbourhood, and Shāh Tahir Badakhshi and his brother Shāh Khālīl-ul-lah, and other amīrs combined together, and went and stood in the path of the rebels, and began a conflict and warfare with them. Both parties attacked each other. Muhammad Amin

1 The Persian words are بس از ما کلان است. The translation in Elliot. V., is, "is, a much greater man than I." I think however that کلین here means senior in age, and not higher in rank. This is clear from Badāoni, who says, نسبال برگن‌تر از همه است, which may be translated as "in years, is senior to all." The trans. of the Akbarnāma also has, "Ibrāhīm Khān is our grey beard (Ag. Seqāl)."

2 The name is given as Sarwar, in the MSS. and Sarawar, in the lith. ed. It is Sarāwar in the translation in Elliot, V.: Sarāwar in Badāoni, and Surharpur in both the translations of Badāoni, Vol. II, p. 76, and of the Akbarnāma. Vol. II. p. 376. Surharpur is a pargana in the Fyzabad district of Oudh.

3 Both the Akbarnāma and Badāoni say that there was a fight between the parties near Nimkhār. The Akbarnāma says "a hot engagement took place between them, i.e., the loyal amirs and Sikandar Khān and Ibrahīm Khān near the town of Nimkhār. Muhammad Amin Diwāna attacked the
fell off his horse and was captured by the enemies. Shaham Khan and Shah Bidagh exerted themselves bravely; but as the hostile troops were double the number of their own, they turned their backs and entering the fort of Nimkhar shut themselves up in it. They sent a report of the true state of things to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. Khan Zamun and his brother Bahadar Khan, having become emboldened, stretched the hand of oppression to plunder the parganas in that neighbourhood. Majnun Khan Qaqshal who was the jagirdar of those parts, entered the fort of Manikpur, and shut himself up in it. He sent word to Asaf Khan (Khwaja 'Abd-ul-majid), who held the government of Gadha, informing him of what had happened, and summoned him to his side. Asaf Khan left a body of men for the defence of the country of Gadha, and himself came to (the town of Gadha) which was his jagir, and opened his hand for distributing the treasures of Chauragarh, which had come into his hands and thus encouraged and comforted his soldiers. He also sent a large amount to Majnun Khan. 2 The latter and Ashraf Khan then made a firm stand; and sat down in front of the enemy; and sent a representation about the true state of things to the august threshold.

rebels' centre, and levelled many with the dust. But during the attack, his horse stumbled, and he was thrown to the ground. The wretches crowded round him, and made him prisoner." As regards Nimkhar, a note says, it is a town in the Sitapur district of Oudh, on the left bank of the Gumti. Jarrett 276 and Oudh Gazetteer. Nimkhar is the corruption of the word Naimisharanya, a sacred place mentioned in the Mahabhara. Nimkhar is even now a place of pilgrimage. Badoni's account is briefer, and is slightly different, namely امرای انعدد ...... در نواحی نم کهار بجگنج ازیشخ دان ممهم شدن و محمد امین دیوانه دران معرکه دستکر گشته.

1 The Akbarnama is less definite, and contents itself with saying that "as the faithless to their salt were superior in number," etc.

2 One MS. inserts before this مصرع که زیر باشد کلید کار مشکل. which can be translated as "Hemistich; for gold is the key of all difficult tasks."

3 It is not very clear what they did. The trans. in Elliot, V., is that "they went forth to confront the rebels." The Akbarnama says, that Majnun Khan, after being emboldened by Asaf Khan's help, frequently sent out brave men from the fort, to contend with 'Ali Quli Khan's forces. Badoni, like our author says, در مقابل خان زمان نشستند, i.e. they sat down in front of Khan Zamun.
When the centre of the circle of the Khilafat (i.e. the capital) became the halting place of the victorious standards, and the petitions of the amirs arrived in (rapid) succession, the determination to avenge was confirmed, and a farman having the force of destiny was issued, that Mun‘im Khān, Khān Khānān should advance with a body of imperial troops as a vanguard: and crossing the river (Ganges) at Kanouj, attempt to put down the enemy; and the emperor himself, after waiting for a few days in order to organise and arrange the affairs of the victorious army, crossed the river Jumna in the month of Shawwāl of the afore-mentioned year, and turned his face of vengeance for the destruction of the rebels and of the disturbers of the peace. When the victorious standards halted in front of Kanouj, Mun‘im Khān, Khān Khānān, hastened to receive (the emperor); and brought with him Qiyā Khān Gung who had joined the enemies, and prayed for the pardon of his offences. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi, pardoned his offences, and confirmed him in his former rank and position. A halt of ten days was made for crossing the river.

2 When the royal pavilions were pitched on the opposite bank of the river, it was reported to His Majesty that the short-sighted

3 Iskandar Khān was sitting down at Lucknow. Immediately on hearing this news, His Majesty, with a body of loyal and devoted warriors, started by forced marches in the middle of the night, leaving the camp in charge of Khwaja Jahān, and Muzaffar Khān, and Mu‘in Khān; and never taking any rest during that night and the next two days, came upon Iskandar at Lucknow, in the morning.

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1 According to the Akbarnāma, the emperor “made over the government of Agra to Tarsūn Khān, and on Thursday, the 23rd Shawwāl (972 A. H.), 24th May 1565 he crossed the Jumna.

2 All the MSS., and lith. ed. have, with slight variations; but the translation in Elliot, V., (p. 297) is “when the water subsided.” I do not know whether the reading from which the translation was made was different, or the translation is incorrect. It is not likely that the river would be in flood or the waters would subside in that season (the latter part of May, see note 1, above).

3 The epithet in the original is Ḫāmī bi ‘alāmāt which has been translated in Elliot V. as “heedless of what was to happen.”
Iskandar, receiving the information, came out of Lucknow in great confusion and fled. As the horses in the imperial troops were completely exhausted, Iskandar carried off his life in safety and reached Khān Zamān and Bahādur Khān. The latter also, in great trepidation, decamped from before Majnūn Khān, and Āsaf Khān; and went away to Jaunpūr. They again started from there, and sending their adherents in advance crossed the river at the ford of Narhan and encamped on the other side of the river.

The emperor sent Yusuf Muhammad Khān in advance from Lucknow; and himself followed him. When he reached the neighbourhood of Jaunpūr, Āsaf Khān and Majnūn Khān came and were exalted by being allowed the honour of kissing the (emperor's) carpet. Āsaf Khān offered superb presents; and was honoured by a glance of acceptance. The next day, he brought the troops, which he had collected together, by means of the treasures of Gadha, and the number of which amounted to five thousand horsemen, who were well-equipped, into an extensive open space, and showed them to His Majesty; and was distinguished by his praise, and honoured with royal favours. Then on Friday the 12th of Zi-hijjah of the afore-mentioned year, the palaces inside the citadel of Jaunpūr became the object

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1 There are some variations in the readings. Two of the MSS., have اسکندر خان بسلامت بدر رفته; while the lith. ed. has اسکندر خان بسلامت برد. I have adopted the last reading. The translation in Elliot, V., is "and went off unmolested to Khān Zamān and Bahādur Khān."

2 Badāoni says از اب نرمن گذشت, but it appears that Narhan is the name of a ford, and as will appear later, in the text, it is one of the fords of the river Ganges. This appears also from the index of Lowe's translation of the 2nd volume of Badāoni, (p. 478). On the other hand, according to a note in p. 379 of the 2nd volume of Bev.'s translation of the Akbarnāma Narhan is in Champaran, Jarrett, II, 158, N. This cannot be correct, for the Ganges nowhere flows through, or even touches the district, of Champaran. There is a place called Narhan in the south of the Darbhanga district, and probably the ford was situated here. This is all the more probable from the proximity of the place to Chausa and Buxar, as will appear from Bev.'s translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. II, pp. 385-8.

3 Badāoni has the same date, Friday the 12th Zil Hijja; but in the translation of the Akbarnāma the date is given as Friday, the 14th Zil Hijja (13th July).
of the envy of the celestial regions, by the auspicious advent (of the emperor). An august jarmān was issued, that Āsaf Khān, with a body of great amirs, should cross the river Ganges by the ford of Narhan, by which 'Ali Quli Khān Zamān had also crossed it with his followers, and should halt in front of the enemy and wait for orders, which have the force and currency of fate, and should carry them out, when they should be issued. Āsaf Khān complied with the orders, and halted with the victorious troops on the bank of the river.

As there was great friendship and a strong attachment between 'Ali Quli Khān Zamān and Sulaimān 1 Karrānī Afghān, the ruler of Bengal, the empire-adorning intellect considered it advisable, that a wise ambassador should be sent to Sulaimān, who should forbid him to render any help to 'Ali Quli Khān. For this reason, Hājī Muhammad Khān Sīstānī, who was noted for the sanity of his judgment, was appointed to the mission. When he reached the fort of Rhotās, some of the Afghān sardārs who were in communication with Ali Quli Khān, seized him, and sent him to the latter. But as the foundation of friendship between him and 'Ali Quli Khān was strong, the latter, considering his advent, a matter of great advantage to himself, showed him much respect and honour; and knowing that he would be a means for the submission of petitions for the forgiveness of his offences. wished to send his own mother with him to the imperial threshold, to intercede for him; the result of which, God willing, will ere long come under the tongue of my pen.

As during this time, the Rājā of Orissa, which is situated near the boundary of the country of Bangāla, had great power, and whose hand of acquisition reached to all places in those parts, the emperor sent 2 Hasan Khān Khazānchi, and Mahāpātar, who was supreme in

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1 The name is written in the MSS., and in the lith ed. as سلیمان کرائی. In Elliott, V., it is transliterated as Sulaimān Kīrānī. It is printed in the Persian text of Badānī as it is written in the MSS., of the Tabaqat. In the English translation of Badānī, add in that of the Akbarnāma, the name is printed as Sulaimān Kararānī; and it is said in a note in the former, that he is called also Karānī and Karzānī; and that he reigned in Bengal from 971 to 981 or 1563 to 1573 A.D.

2 Khazānchi means treasurer. There is a note in p. 381 of Beveridge’s trans-
that age, in the art of Hindu music, on a mission to him, and gave him promises of royal favours; and having brought him in to the group of the well-wishers of the threshold, persuade him, that if Sulaimān Afghan tried to help 'Ali Quli Khān, he (the Rājā) carrying out his duties as a servant of the emperor, should put Sulaimān into such difficulties, that the desire to help 'Ali Quli Khān should not again enter into his thoughts. After the Rājā had kept Hasan Khān and Mahāpātar for three or four months, with all honour and respect, he sent to the threshold a few great elephants with other valuable presents, with them. This Orissa is an extensive country, the capital of which is the city of Jagannāth, and Jagannāth is an idol from which, this city is named and for which it is celebrated.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FLIGHT OF ĀSAF KHĀN TO THE COUNTRY OF GADHA.

After Āsaf Khān had come to the threshold, and mustered his troops in the royal presence, 1 Muzaffar Khān becoming hostile to lation of the Akbarnāma which is as follows; "Blochmann 611 N. Mu’tamad Khān says he knew the Oriya language, so probably he came from Orissa. He was formerly in the service of Bahādur Shāh of Gujrat." The index number of this note is at the end of the sentence, "The two went together to Orissa." It is therefore difficult to say, to whom the note refers, whether to Hasan Khān Khazānchi or to Mahāpātar; but I suppose it refers to the former. As regards Mahāpātar, he is described by Bādāoni as, میاپاتر بادور شام که از بار بافتنگان شوماتا و اسلام شام بود و در فن موسيقی و شعر هندی بنی عدلی بود which has been rendered in the English translation as "Mahāpātra bādfarosh (who had been one of the favoured courtiers of Shīr Shāh and Islām Shāh, and was without a rival in the science of Music, and Hindu poetry)." In notes to the translation, it is said that Mahāpātra is a Sanskrit word from Mahā equal to great, and Pātra equal to vessel; and bādfarosh means, seller of wind. This is quite correct, but pātra means various other things besides a vessel, such as a bridegroom, a minister, and generally a personage. Mahāpātra is even now a caste name in Orissa. Mahāpātra received the Persian title of bādfarosh or bard. According to Bādāoni, Hasan Khān and Mahāpātar returned from Orissa after Akbar had gone back to Agra.

1 Apparently the court of Akbar was a hot-bed of corruption and intrigue. This man, Muzaffar Khān, Ali Turbati, who was made finance minister, then prime-minister, and afterwards governor of Bengal, is charged by Bādāoni with شریفی علم و حرص This is translated "violence of nature and avarice"; though ظالم
him, persuaded the people that they should talk about him, in connection with the treasures of Chaurūgarh; and he himself also grieved his heart with words containing insinuations. On this account, he became anxious and agitated in his mind, till such time, when the emperor made him a commander of the forces and sent him to confront ‘Ali Quli Khan. Then finding an opportunity, at midnight, he in concert with his brother Vazir Khān fled with a body of his retainers and started towards Gadha. The great amirs received information of his flight on the following day. They at once sent a representation of the circumstances to the threshold. When the news reached the royal ears, Mun‘im Khān was sent as the commander of the army in place of Āsaf Khān; and Shuja‘at Khān was ordered to pursue him with a body of the imperial troops, and to mete out to him the punishment of his (evil) deeds. In accordance with the order, Shuja‘at Khān hastened in pursuit of him; and when he arrived in the town of Mānikpur, he was informed that Āsaf Khān had gone away to Karra; and intended to go away from there to the country of Gadha Katinka. Shuja‘at Khān got into boats to cross over to the other side of the river; and Āsaf Khān hearing this turned back, and had come to the bank of the river, when Shuja‘at Khān’s boats arrived. Brave deeds were done by both sides; and Āsaf Khān did not allow Shuja‘at Khān to land. As night had come on Shuja‘at Khān turned back; and came back to the bank from which he had crossed over. Āsaf Khān, taking advantage of the opportunity, fled with all his troops. The next morning Shuja‘at Khān again crossed the river; and started in pursuit. After he had gone a part of the way, he knew that it was not within the bounds of possibility to overtake Āsaf Khān; so he was compelled to turn back, and prepared for the honour of rendering homage (to the emperor) at Jaunpūr.

does not mean nature but greed. In the Akbarnāma, Muzaffar Khān is not specially named, but it appears that Āsaf Khān sent bribes to the royal clerks, but this had no success. Of course Āsaf Khān had misappropriated much of the treasures of Chauragarh, so there was corruption and intrigue everywhere.

1 He is called Shuja‘ Khān in one of the MSS., but in the other MSS., in the lith. ed., in Elliot, V., in the Akbarnāma, and in Badāoni he is called Shuja‘at Khān, as in the text.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE MISSION OF 1 QULIJ KHAN TO THE FORT OF RHTAS.

This fort is situated within the boundaries of Bihar and in its height and strength is distinguished and unrivalled among all the fortresses of India. 2 The plateau which is enclosed in the fort is more than fourteen karohs in length, and three karohs in width, and the height from the ground to the pinnacles half a karohs. From the time of Shir Khan Afgahn it was in the possession of the Afghans. At the time when Sulaiman Karrani became the ruler of Bengal, Fath Khan Tibati having gained possession of the fort, refused to lower his head in allegiance to him. In the year 972 A.H. Sulaiman, having collected his forces, and hoping for help from 'Ali Quli Khan, came to attack him and besieged the fort. When the royal standards marched to those parts, with the object of destroying Khan Zamân, Fath Khan considering this a matter of great advantage to him, sent his brother Hasan Khan, with handsome presents to the royal threshold; and represented that the fort of Rhtas belonged to the servants of His Majesty, and as soon as the victorious standards would cast the shadow of their advent over Jaunpur, he would bring the keys of the fort, and would deliver them. When the news of the march of the emperor reached the ears of Sulaiman, who was engaged in besieging the fort, he abandoned the siege. Fath Khan being relieved, collected as much provision as

1 This name is variously written in the MSS., as قلیج Qulij, قلیج Qulij and قلیج Qulih. In the lith. ed. it is قلیج Qulij. In Elliot, V. it is printed as Kulij Khan but in Badarni Persian Text and English translation as well as in the Akbarnama it is قلیج خان, Qulij Khan.

2 The dimensions of the fort agree with those given by Badarni; except that there is an absurd mistake about the height which is said in the Persian text, to be 9, and in the English trans., as five cores, but it is said in a note, that half-a-cos given in the Tabaqat is nearer the mark. It is also said in a note that the dimensions are of the plateau, on which the fort was built, and not of the fort itself. This is not correct. The dimensions are those of the fort, and not of the plateau, which is a great deal more extensive, as it extends over the whole of the southern part of the Sasseram and Bhabua subdivisions of the Shahabad or Arrah district, and is known as the Kaymore plateau.
the fort would hold; and repenting of having sent his brother to the royal threshold, wrote to him that by every trick and pretext that he could think of, he should return to the fort,\(^1\) for he (Fath Khan) had freed himself from all anxiety about provisioning the fort.

During the time, when Jaunpūr had become the halting place of His august Majesty, Hasan Khan submitted a petition, that some one might be sent with him, so that going back he might make over the keys of the fort to that person. An order, to be obeyed by all the world, was accordingly issued, that Qulij Khan should accompany Hasan Khan, and bring Fath Khan with the keys to the royal threshold. When Qulij Khan arrived, Fath Khan outwardly expressed his submission and kept him for a few days; but in the end Qulij Khan became aware of his duplicity; and returned, without gaining his object, to the threshold.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF 'ALI QULI KHAN KHĀN ZAMAN, AND ALL THE REBELS.

At the time, when 'Ali Quli Khan sat down opposite to the imperial forces at the ford of Narhan, he sent his brother Bahādur Khan, in company with Sikandar Khan to the country of Sarwār, so that they might, going by that road raise the dust of rebellion and disturbance, in that country. When this news reached the august hearing, an order to be obeyed by all the world, was issued that the great amirs such as Shāh Bidāgh Khan and his son 'Abd-

\(^1\) Only one MS. adds after this \(\text{ف عن تقديم مكن} \), i.e., "and make no mistake or default."

\(^2\) The name is written as Sarādar, Sardār in all the MSS. as well as in the lith. ed. The translator in Elliot, V., p. 301 has Sarwār, and he says, in a note, that it is so written in the MSS., and in Badāoni, but the MSS. I have seen, and Badāoni, as noted below have Sardār. It is also given as Sardār in the Persian text of Badāoni and Sardār in the English translation, but there is a note, in the latter, the Tabaqāt-i-Akbari has Sarwār; and Elliot has identified it with Sarharpur (V. 301). Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma has Sarwār. Sardār is apparently a mistake for Sarwār which is probably identical with Sarharpur or Surharpur which according to one account is a pargana in the Faizabad district of Oudh, and according to another a district and town about 18 kos from Jaunpūr.

\(^3\) Most of the names are given in the order in the text, in the MSS., and in the
ul-Matlab Khan, and Qiyā Khan, and Sa'id Khan and Hasan Khan and Jumla Khan, and Muhammad Amin Diwāna, and Beg Nurin Khan, and Muhammad Bāqi Khan and Fattu Afghān, and Muhammed Ma'sūm Khan should march under the leadership of 1 Mir Mu'izz-ul-mulk, who was one of the Saiyyads of Mashhad, and was noted and famous for his bravery, against Sikandar and Bahadur, and should fight with them and put them down.

It was stated before this, that the Khān Khānān having been appointed in place of Āsaf Khan in the command of the army went to oppose Khān Zamān at the ford of Narhan. As relations of affection and friendship were strong 2, between the two, at this time in accordance with their former relations, the doors of correspondence were opened from both sides; and it was decided that Khān Zamān should have an interview with Khān Khānān; and the terms of peace should be determined in their presence. As these conversations were prolonged to four or five months, there was delay in carrying on the war. It was therefore ordered that Khwāja Jahān and Darbār 3

1 Badāonī was against the Mir, and says which has been translated as “on the stature of whose capacity the dress of commander-in-chief sat badly and unbecomingly,” and ends by saying, i.e., when suddenly news came from Sardār (or Sarwār), of the flight (or rout) of the general Mir Mu'izz-ul-mulk. The Mir was however, a Shīa of the Shi'as, and therefore Badāonī could not bear him. Besides, it appears that there were dissensions among the leaders in the imperial army.

2 But in spite of this, neither party apparently fully trusted the other. Abul Fazl says that Khān Zamān was suspicious of certain “devoted heroes,” who “would lie in wait and finish off the scoundrel” i.e., himself; and so he proposed that the terms of peace should be settled by letters and messengers; and it was at last decided that the two should meet each other, with three attendants, in boats in the middle of the river.

3 The MSS. have Dariyā Khan but in the translation in Elliot, V., and in Badāonī the name is Darbār Khan. In the translation of the Akbarnāma neither Darbār Khan nor Dariyā Khan is mentioned in this connec-
Khan should go to the army and should enquire whether the suspension of hostility was due to prudence and loyalty, and should report the truth of the matter. Otherwise, they should insist on the imperial troops crossing the river, and placing the rewards of the rebels in the skirts of their destiny. When Khwaja Jahân and Darbar Khan arrived in the camp, Khan Zamân considered their advent, a matter of great benefit to himself; and after felicitating them on their arrival, brought the proposal of peace to their notice also. After the interchange of messengers and letters, Khan Zamân sent a message to Khan Khânân, that they should meet, each with four or five men in boats. Khan Zamân and Ibrahim Khan on one side and Khan Khânân and Khwaja Jahân and Darbar Khan with certain others on the other side seated in boats met together on the river. After much discussion, it was decided, that Khan Khânân and Khwaja Jahân should take the mother of 'Ali Quli Khan, and Ibrahim Khan, who stood in the place of an uncle to him, to the royal threshold; and petition for the pardon of his offences; and after their crimes should have been pardoned, he and his brother and Iskandar should come to the court. It was also decided that Khan Zamân should send the well-known elephants, that he had, with his mother. After these decisions had been arrived at Khan Zamân obtained permission, and went to his camp. Khan Khânân and Khwaja Jahân wrote an account of the matter, and sent it to the threshold with Darbar Khan. The next day, 'Ali Quli Khan sent his mother and Ibrahim Khan, with some useful elephants, with 1 Mir Hadi, his Sadr (judge) and Nizam Aqâ, who was one of his confidants. Khan Khânân and Khwaja Jahân took them, with the elephants with them, and came to the royal threshold.

At this very time the news came of the battle between Mu'izz-ul-mulk and the other amirs with Bahadur Khan and Sikandar Khan. The particulars of this event are as follows; Iskandar Khan and

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1 These names are given as in the text, in the MSS., and in the lith. ed., and in the trans. in Elliot, V.; but in Beveridge's translation of the Akbar-nama, there is only one name and it is given as Mir Hadi Nizam Agâ, apparently as that of one man.
Bahādur Khān had taken leave of Khān Zamān and had come towards sarkar Sarwār; and laid the foundation of disturbance and rebellion. When the news of the arrival of the victorious army reached them, they halted at the place which they had reached; and sent men to Mir Mu’izz-ul-mulk, and sent a humble message to him, to the effect, that they did not at all intend to fight with the imperial troops, and that they proposed that he should intervene, and should obtain pardon for their offences from the threshold, which was as lofty as the sky; and that they should also send to the threshold, as a tribute, the elephants which they had in their possession; and after their offences should have been pardoned, they would themselves come and render service. Mir Mu’izz-ul-mulk sent a reply, that it was not possible, that their offences should be purified except by the sword. Bahādur Khān again sent a man to Mir Mu’izz-ul-mulk, and prayed that he should be allowed to come and have an interview, so that all necessary matters might be discussed. Mir Mu’izz-ul-mulk accepted this suggestion, and went with some persons to the outskirts of the camp and Bahādur Khān also came there; and broached proposals of peace. Mir Mu’izz-ul-mulk, however, did not utter a single word except about war. Bahādur Khān at last returned, despairing of an amicable settlement; and making up his mind for war, prepared for a battle.

At this time Lashkar Khān, the Mir Bakhshi (the chief pay master) and 1 Rājā Todar Mal arrived from the royal threshold, and joined the army. (They had instructions), 2 that if they thought

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1 A short biography of Rājā Todar Mal is given in a note in page 303 of Elliot, V. Badāoni was apparently very bitter against him.

2 Both Abul Fazl and Badāoni agree with our author in saying that the decision as to peace and war really rested on these two men. Abul Fazl also says, that as soon as they arrived, they "sent a message to the rebels, that if their protestations of devotion, etc., were genuine they should honestly proceed to court. But their hearts and tongues were not in accord." Badāoni says that Rājā Todar Mal was just as keen about the war as Mir Mu’izz-ul-mulk. He says میر معزالملک خود اتش برد ، باز راجه تودرمل حكم روزن نفت بیدا کرد و ان اتش را نبر نز ساخت، i.e., “Mir Mu’izz-ul-mulk was himself fire, and again Rājā Todar Mal produced the effect of oil of naphtha, and made that fire burn all the fiercer,” So it would seem that our author was not quite fair in attributing all the blame for the defeat to Mir Mu’izz-ul-mulk.
that it would be advisable, to carry on the war, they should join with the victorious troops, and completely destroy and crush the enemy; otherwise they should give assurances of safety to Iskandar Khān and Bahādur Khān, and bring them to the royal threshold. When the latter received information of their arrival, they again knocked at the door of peace, and prayed, that as Khān Zamān had sent his mother and Ibrāhīm Khān to the royal presence, they should wait for the arrival of a reply. But as Mīr Mu‘izz-ul-mulk was extremely keen about the war, he did not lend a favourable ear to their words, and in the end, put the stain of defeat on himself.

Quatrain; When the enemy, with humility enters your door;
You should not then, from him, for vengeance seek.
When the offender, for pardon comes to thee,
If thou pardonest not, thou wouldst the offender be.

In short, Mīr Mu‘izz-ul-mulk busied himself in arranging the troop, and placing the vanguard under Muhammad Amin Diwāna and 1Salim Khān and ‘Abd-ul-matlab Khān and Beg Nurin Khān and other experienced warriors, himself took up the position in the centre. On the other side Sikandar was appointed to the vanguard, and Bahādur stood in the centre. In these positions, the two armies facing each other, engaged in severe strife and slaughter. The advance guard of the royal army attacked the vanguard of Bahādur’s army, where Sikandar was posted; drove the latter from

1 Two of the MSS., omit the name of Salīm Khān and one substitutes Sulaimān and ‘Abd-ul-latīf Khān for Salīm Khān and ‘Abd-ul-matlab Khān. In Elliot, V., p. 304, these names are given as in the text, but Beg Nūrin Khān is changed into Beg Mūrin Khān. In the Akbarnāma quite a large number of names are given as those of the commanders of the different divisions of the imperial army, while the rebel army is said to have been divided into three divisions under Bahadur Khan, Iskandar Khān and Muhammad Yār, the last of whom is described there as brother’s son of Sikandar (sic). It is stated in a note however, that Bayāzīd calls him his sister’s son and the T. A. says he was Sikandar’s son-in-law. According to Badāonī Mīr Mu‘izz-ul-mulk placed himself in the centre and the amīrs named in the text as those placed at the vanguard are, with the addition of Kākar Ali Khān said to have been kept by him near himself; while other amīrs were placed at the head of the right and left wings. The leaders of the rebel army are said by Badāonī to have been the same as those in the text.
his place, and Muhammad Yār, his son-in-law was killed. Sikandar being unable to carry on the struggle, with the men he had, turned his back to the field and plunging into the Siah river, 1 which was behind his position, got out of it; but most of his soldiers were drowned; and the rest who came out became food for the sword. The victorious troops became dispersed in all directions for plunder and booty. Mir Mu‘izz-ul-mulk 2 remained stationed at his post with a few followers. Bahādur Khān, who had not up to this time moved from his position, now finding a good opportunity, attacked him, and drove him from his position. Among the amirs Muhammad Bāqī Khān and others, stood aloof, on the pretext of protecting their property; and some others, owing to their enmity and treachery, fixed the attribute of faithlessness to their salt, on themselves. Shāh Bīdāgh Khān, who saw this, hastened to the field, and did brave deeds; but in the midst of his great efforts, he fell off his horse. His son 'Abd-ul-matlab Khān went up to him, and tried to rescue him; but at this time some of the enemies made a strong effort, and seized Shāh Bīdāgh Khān, while 'Abd-ul-matlab Khān got out by a heroic effort. Mir Mu‘izz-ul-mulk feeling helpless turned his back on the battle field. Rājā Todar Māl and Lashkar Khān, who had stood aside as a reserve, remained at their post, that day till the evening, making brave efforts; but as the centre was broken, their endeavours produced no result. The next day, they all collected together, and turned towards Shīrgarh and Kanouj; and submitted a report of the occurrence to the royal threshold.

1 It is said in a note to Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. II, p. 391, that “apparently the piece of water was a lake or morass. Sikandar struggled out of the mud and water but many of his followers were drowned or slain.” Bādāonī according to the Bib. Ind. edition makes Sikandar cross the river Siyāh (the Sye). The language of Bādāonī’s text is almost identical with that of our author.

2 The accounts of the battle given in the Akbarnāma and by Bādāonī agree mainly with that in the text, but they both emphasize the fact, that Mir Mu‘izz-ul-mulk and the troops under him showed no fight at all. Bādāonī says که خیلی از جوانان خرسنا حسین خان خویش مهدی قاسم خان و بانی محمد خان و دیگران از سرداری میر مهرملک و حکومت را جهاد تو درململ مول بودند... تردد انچنانکه میادی بود تو درندی, from which it appears that the malcontent amirs were dissatisfied with the leadership of both Mir Mu‘izz-ul-mulk and Rājā Todar Māl.
It has been mentioned before, that the Khan Khanan brought
the mother of Khan Zamân, and Ibrahim Khan, with Mir Hadi,
Sadr and Nizam Aqâ to the imperial threshold. (He) placed Ibrahim
Khan, with bare head, and with a sword and shroud hanging from
his neck, in the place of intercession, and submitted that the great
services of the Khan Zamân and of his brother to the august dy-
nasty were known to every one; and many great acts of service had
been done by them. If at this time, as decreed by destiny, an
offence has been committed by them, the royal favour and grace were
too wide, that casting a glance on their offences, such useful servants
should be destroyed; specially when they had turned their faces with
complete hope to the august threshold, making this aged slave the
means of praying for the pardon of their sins. His Majesty, the
Khalifa-i-Ilahi, out of the great kindness which he felt towards
Khan Khanan, ordered that he forgave them their offences on
account of the kindness which he felt towards him; but it was not
known whether these people would remain firm on the path of alle-
giance. The Khan Khanan submitted again, and enquired what was
the order about their jagirs. His Majesty ordered that as he had
pardoned their offences, what objection could there be about their
jagirs. But it was advisable, that as long as the victorious standards
should remain in those parts, they should not cross the river. When
he would go to the capital, their Vakils should go there and get revised
farmâns for their jagirs; and in accordance with those farmâns they
should take possession of those jagirs. The Khan Khanan raising
(lit. rubbing.) his congratulatory head to the sky sent the good news
of the pardon, to the mother of the Khan Zamân, and in accordance
with the august order the sword and the shroud were removed from
Ibrahim Khan’s neck. The Khan Zamân’s mother immediately sent
men to Bahâdur and Sikandar, and gave to their hoping ears the glad
tidings of the pardon; and sent them a message, that they should
forthwith send to the royal threshold the famous elephants which
they had with them. Bahâdur and Iskandar, on hearing this happy
news, were extremely pleased and delighted; and sent the elephants
called Koh-pârâ (a piece of a hill or mountain) and Saf-shikan (rank
or line breaker) etc., and other presents.

About this time the petition of Râjá Todar Mal and Lashkar
Khan about the battle and the treachery of some of the amirs, with
the particulars which have already been mentioned arrived. His
Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, as he had already pardoned their offences
declared that as he had already, at the intercession of the Khan
Khanan forgiven their offences it was desirable that the great amirs
should turn their faces to the imperial threshold, so that he might
keep his promise. At that very time, Mir Mui'zz-ul-mulk and Raja
Todar Mal and Lashkar Khan came to the royal presence. The men
who had been guilty of treachery were punished by being forbidden
to make their Kurnish (salute to the emperor).

After that His Majesty went by three stages from Jaunpur to the
city of Benares, with the object of seeing the fort of Chunar, which
was famous for its elevation and strength. After spending a few
days there, he arrived at the fort of Chunar. He inspected it, from
all sides and gave orders for new construction, and for strengthening
the fortifications. At this time it came to his august hearing, that
many elephants roamed about in the neighbouring jungle. He
started with the intention of hunting them, taking some of his
personal attendants with him; and at a distance of ten karohs he
came upon a herd of elephants, and drove ten of them into a
stockade. After that he returned to the fort and from there, by
successive marches, he joined the auspicious camp.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RAPID MARCH OF HIS MAJESTY AGAINST
KHAN ZAMAN.

It has been mentioned before this, that the favour of restoring
the jagirs of Khan Zamani, and his taking possession of them were
conditional on his not crossing the river before receiving orders for
doing so. But he crossed the river, at the time of the march of the
standards towards Chunar and came to Muhammadabad, one of the
dependencies of Mudah 1; and sent a body of men to take possession

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1 The name is so written in two of the MSS. In the others the clause
is omitted. In the lith. ed. is printed as بردة. In Elliot V.
Muhammadabad is said to be one of the dependencies of Jaunpur. In the
Akbarnama Muhammadabad is mentioned, but there is no mention of the place
of which it was a dependency. In the Persian text or Badshoni, we have
امام‌آباد که از توایع قصبه موایست. In a note in the English translation, there
of Ghāzipūr and Jaunpūr. At the time when His Majesty arrived in the camp, it was reported to him that ‘Ali Quli Khān had been guilty of an act of such audacity. His Majesty spoke to the Khān Khānān in anger, and said “The sublime standards have not yet marched from these parts, and ‘Ali Quli Khān has transgressed the conditions.” The Khān Khānān hung down his head in shame, and did not open his mouth in reply. After this His Majesty ordered that Ashraf Khān, the Mīr Munshi should go to Jaunpūr, and seize the mother of ‘Ali Quli Khān, who in accordance with orders should be there, and should keep her under guard in the fort. He should seize every one of the rebels who might be there. Khwāja Jahān and Muzaffar Khān were left in the camp, with directions to bring it along stage by stage, and the emperor himself, with a large body of the victorious troops, started by forced marches to capture ‘Ali Quli Khān. Ja’far Khān the son of Qazāq Khān Turkmān, who had at this time come to the imperial threshold from ‘Irāq, went rapidly to the gate of the fort of Ghāzipūr and wanted to make a bold attack on it; but ‘Ali Quli Khān’s men, who were in the fort, received warning of it, and threw themselves into the river Ganges from the bastions, and went away to Muhammadābad. ‘Ali Quli is “or Mhow (properly Mahu) about latitude 26° N., 79° E.” This appears to me to be too far west. There is a Mow, about half way between Azimgarh and Ballia about 26° N, and between 83° and 84° E. (see map in Elphinstone’s History Edn. 1911), which may be the correct place.

1 He is described as the Mīr Munshi in the MSS. and in the lith. Ed. and also in Badāoni; but he is erroneously called the Mīr Bahshi in Elliot V, P. 306.

2 Badāoni also says that the camp was left in charge of these men, but he does not say anything about their being directed to take it along. In the Akbarnāma, the name of Rājā Bhagwant Das is added to those, who were left with the army to follow slowly, and stage by stage. It appears from the Akbarnāma, that Akbar left the camp on the night of Saturday the 11th Rajab, 2nd February 1566.

3 The name of Ja’far Khān’s father is written as Qazāq Khān in one MS., and Qazāq Khān in another. The Lith. ed. has Qazāq Khān in the translation in Elliot V. In the Akbarnāma Ja’far Khān Taklū and Qāsim Khān are said to have been sent to Ghāzipūr, but the names of their fathers are not given. Badāoni does not mention that any body was sent to Ghāzipūr.
Khān, who was at the latter place, receiving information of this mishap took to flight in very great confusion. When he arrived on the bank of the 1 river Saru, his boats, which were loaded with his goods and chattels, fell into the hands of the well-wishers of the emperor; and a body of men were ordered that they should cross the river, and should not sit down till they should have seized ʿAlī Quli. The auspicious troops, following the bank of the river, traversed all those jungles; and then learnt, that ʿAlī Quli Khān had withdrawn through those jungles towards the Siwalik hills.

At this time intelligence came, that Bahādur Khān had gone to Jaunpūr, and had released his mother from confinement; and having seized 2 Ashraf Khān was determined to make a bold attack on the victorious camp. His Majesty the emperor on hearing this news gave up the pursuit of Khān Zamān and returned towards Jaunpūr. The troops who had gone in pursuit of Khān Zamān came back, and joined the august camp. Sikandar and Bahādur Khān, having heard the news of the return of the victorious standards, turned their faces in flight, towards the ford of Narhan, and crossed the river Ganges.

In the month of Rajab, this year, when the emperor was encamped in state near the ḫargāna 3 of Nizāmābād, the ceremony of the weighing of the emperor, which was performed every year, was celebrated. The description of this august ceremony is in this wise. His Majesty the emperor was weighed every year, on the day of his auspicious birth, twice every year according to the solar and lunar

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1 The name is given in the MSS. as سردار or دربای سردار or ʿاب. The lith. ed. has ʿاب سردار. In Elliot V. it is called river Sarwār (Sarū). Badāoni has سردار in the Persian text, and river Sarwār, in the Eng. Trans. In Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma it also called Sarwār, and a note says "This seems to be the Sargū or Gogra." The correct Sanskrit name of the river is Sarayū, and it is commonly called the Sarju or Gagra.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, after releasing ʿAlī Quli Khān's mother and seizing Ashraf Khān they plundered and ill-used the people of Jaunpūr, although they had many connections there. They also plundered Benares; and then went to Madna Benares which is known as Zamāniya.

3 In the Akbarnāma it is called the town of Nizāmābād and a note says "in Jaunpūr, Jarrett 284." Badāoni however has در گروه پرگنگ نامه which is printed in the text, and adds در جنوب.
dates, in the presence of the pillars of the State, and the great men of the empire, against gold and silver ¹ and other things; and the whole of these things were distributed to the poor and needy.

When His Majesty marched from Nizamābād, and made Jaunpūr, an object of the increased envy of paradise, he directed, that a pleasant site should be selected for a great palace, and solid foundations should be laid for it. He also ordered that the amīrs should, according to their status, build mansions and houses; and it was decided, that as long as there should be left any vestige of ‘Ali Quli Khan and his brother, the city of Jaunpūr should continue to be the seat of the throne, and the imperial troops should remain engaged in their pursuit; so that as long as the punishment of their evil deeds should not be placed in the skirts of their destiny, the troops should have no rest. ‘Ali Quli Khan who had fled to the valleys at the the foot of the Siwalik hills came to the bank of the river Ganges, on hearing this news; and sent ² Mirza Mirak Razavi who was a confidant of his, to the imperial threshold, and sent this message to the Khan Khānān;

Couplet: Except thy threshold, no asylum is there, in the world for me,
Exept thy door for my head there is no place of repose.

He went, with the mother of Khan Zamān, to Khan Khānān and gave the latter his master’s message. Khan Khānān then, in concert with ³ Mir Abd-ul-latif, and Mulla ‘Abd-ul-lah Makhdum-ul-

¹ The actual words are ودجر کانات which has been translated in Elliot V “and other things.” The articles against which the emperor was weighed are not mentioned in Beveridge’s trans. of the Akbarnama. Badāoni (Persian text) has طلا و نقره و سایر اجناس; which has been translated, not quite accurately, as I think, as gold, silver and other precious things. The weighing is an old Hindu custom. On the whole subject, see Blochmann, Aini, 18.

² He is incorrectly called Mirza Mubārak Rizwi in Elliot V., p. 308; and it is also incorrectly said in a note that “this was the title he afterwards acquired. He was at this time called Mirza Mirak. Badāoni Vol. II, p. 84”’. What Badāoni says (p. 84 Vol. II, of the Persian text) is میرزا مربک که آخر رضوی خان شد and in p. 85 of the English translation “Mirza Mirak who afterwards became Razavi Khan.”

³ The same names are given by Badāoni, but he adds the title of Qazwīni,
mulk, who was the Shaikh-ul-Islām of India, and Shaikh 'Abd-un Nabi, Sadr, standing in the place of intercession, prayed, a second time for pardon for the offences of Khān Zamān. His Majesty, out of his innate kindness, drew the pen of forgiveness over his crimes, and said with his inspired tongue,

Verse: If the offender knew this truth, that every moment,
What joy I have in pardoning a guilty one;
He always would with deliberation offend;
And would, with excuses, to me his offences bring.

Their 1 offences having been pardoned, an exalted order was passed that 2 Khwāja Jahān, Mir Murtaza Sharifi, and the Makhdūm-ul-mulk should go to Khān Zamān, make him repent of his offences, and give him the joyful news of the pardon. When these men arrived in the neighbourhood of Khān Zamān's camp, the latter went forward to meet them, and took them, with all honour to his own residence. He kept them there for some time, and treated them with all respect and courtesy; and then having performed the ceremony of repentance and oath-taking in the manner in which it had been ordered, he bade the honoured guests farewell. When the enemies showed repentance 3 for their evil deeds, and placed their heads on the line of obedience, the sublime standards returned from Jaunpūr, in the early part of the eleventh year, corresponding with the year 973 A.H.; and turned towards the metropolis.

to the name of Mir 'Abd-ul-latīf. In the translation of the Akbarnāma the names of the intercessors are given as Mir Murtaza Sharifi, Mulla 'Abd-ul-la Sultānpūrī and Shaikh 'Abd-un-Nabi, Sadr.

1 Only one MS. inserts here از عفو لذتی است که در انقلام نیست, i.e., there is a pleasure in forgiving, which there is not in revenge.

2 The names given in the trans. of the Akbarnāma are again different. They are Mir Murtaza, Maulana 'Abd-ul-lah and Mu'in Khān Farakhudi.

3 This passage occurs in only two of the MSS., and in the lith. ed.; but it is different in all of them. One MS. has از اعمال ناشایسته, while another has از دمایم افعال ناشایسته, while the lith. ed. has از افعال ناشایسته. I have not thought it necessary to change the reading in the latter.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE ELEVENTH YEAR OF THE ĪLĀḤI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Monday, the 20th Sha'bān 973 A.H. His Majesty arrived in the capital city of Agra in the beginning of that year; and on Friday, the 7th Ramzān of that year, that beautiful city was made the envy of the upper paradise. After spending some days in pleasure and enjoyment, he went to Nagarchain, where splendid buildings were being erected. There the occupation of Chaugān (polo) acquired a predominance over other forms of pleasure, and the emperor spent most of his time in it. As the pleasure of the amusement had made such a conquest over his noble disposition, he arranged for fire (illuminated) balls for dark nights; and busily occupied himself in this game. From the sparks, which flew out of the balls when they were hit, a light appeared from which the position of the ball was ascertained. This was a special invention of His Majesty. It sometimes happened that the ball flew into the air, and one of the adversaries caught it in the air and passed it between the posts; and this passing was considered equivalent to a goal. And sometimes it happened that the other party coming to oppose them did not permit the man (hitting the ball) to pass through the posts and the two parties then struggled together and there was wrestling between them; it was indeed a wonderful spectacle.

About this time Muhammad Yusuf Khān, son of Ā'zam Khān

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1 It may be noted, that Badāoni consistently ignores the Ilāhi era.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, the year began on Monday the 18th Sha'bān 973, 10th March 1566, when the sun entered the sign of Aries. It will be seen that the day of the week agrees with that in the text, but the date is different.

3 According to the two MSS., in which the passage occurs and the lith. ed. and Badāoni and the Akbarnāma Friday, the 7th Ramzān are the day and date of the emperor's arrival in Agra; but in Elliot V., they are given as Friday, the 8th Ramzān.

4 The passage about the game of Chaugān has not been translated in Elliot V. The accounts of the game are somewhat shorter than in the text in both the Akbarnāma and in Badāoni; but the latter mentions سک باری و جانئر برائی, i.e., coursing and hawk-flying among Akbar's other amusements.

5 According to the Akbarnāma, he died on the 5th Ziqāda, 24th, May 1566, after five days' illness.
Atka (foster-father), who was the *kokaltāsh* (foster-brother) of His
Majesty, and was distinguished among all those, who were intimate
with him, both in proximity and in rank, and was noted for libera-
ility and bravery, died in the prime of life from continual drinking.

Couplet; In this many-hued garden, no tree doth grow,
That from the blows of the axe man remains upright.

His Majesty was deeply grieved, and adorned the obsequial
assembly with his gracious presence; and granted valuable robes of
honour to all the *amīrs* and *Khāns*.

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEPARTURE OF MAHDI QĀSIM KHĀN TO
GARHA, AND OF THE FLIGHT OF ĀSAF KHĀN TOWARDS KHĀN
ZAMĀN.**

At this time, when the noble mind of His Majesty had acquired
complete repose, after the successful termination of the matters of
ʿAli Quli Khān, Khān Zamān, and other rebels, he sent Mahdi Qāsim
Khān, who was one of the old nobles of this family, at the head of
three or four thousand soldiers, to the country of Garha, so that he
might attend to the affairs of that country, and also seize Āsaif Khān.
But before he could arrive, the latter abandoned the fort of Chaurag-
ghar, and withdrew into the jungles. He also sent a petition to the
threshold expressive of his great humility and repentance, and asked
for permission to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Mahdi Qāsim Khān
penetrated into the country of Garha and brought it all under his
control; and then started in pursuit of Āsaif Khān. The latter wrote
letters to Khān Zamān, and determined to go to him. Khān Zamān
wrote to him in reply, and asked him to come. He was deceived;
and went with his brother Vazīr Khān to Khān Zamān at Jaunpūr.
But in their first interview, he seeing the latter’s haughtiness, was
truly sorry for having come.

Couplet; Many fly from one danger to another;
Many jump from a snake, to a boa great.

Mahdi Qāsim Khān, despairing of overtaking him, returned to
Garha; and gave the men, who had been sent to reinforce him, per-
mission to return, and sent them back to the imperial threshold.

Khān Zamān sent Āsaif Khān with Bahādur Khān to conquer
certain countries which were held by the Afghāns; and kept Vazīr
Khān near himself; and employed men to keep a watch over him. The latter sent a man to Āsaf Khān to inform him, that he would run away from the the place at a certain time; and asked him to separate himself from Khān Zamān, in any way that he could manage. Āsaf Khān, on one of those nights, left all his goods and chattels at that place, parted company with Bahādur Khān, and took the road to Kara Mānikpūr. In the course of that night he rapidly traversed a distance of thirty karohs. Bahādur Khān rushed after him and overtook him between Jaunpūr and Mānikpūr; and there was a sharp fight between them. In the end Āsaf Khān was defeated, and taken prisoner. Bahādur Khān started back, throwing him on the chaughhandi on an elephant. Vazīr Khān who had, in the meantime, escaped from Khān Zamān, heard on the way, that his brother had been taken prisoner, and came out to Bahādur Khān. The latter's men had dispersed in search of loot, and he seeing that he was unable to fight with Vazīr Khān, gave orders that Āsaf Khān should be put to death, in the chaughhandi in which he was. He was struck with swords, and three of his fingers were cut off, and there was a wound on his nose also. Vazīr Khān, however, hastened to him, and rescued him from being murdered; and the two brothers arrived at Kara. Bahādur Khān returned without accomplishing his object. Vazīr Khān then turned towards the imperial threshold; and, through the intervention of Muzaffer Khān, received the honour of kissing the ground, in the neighbourhood of Lahore, at a time when His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhi, having gone in pursuit of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm, was engaged in Qamargha-hunting, as will be mentioned in its own place. His and his brother's offences were pardoned, and a fārmān expressing favour and assurance of safety was issued to Āsaf Khān.

1 One MS. adds here, i.e., that he might send him afterwards.


3 Bādāoni, Persian text, has exactly the same words as the text, but the Eng. trans. says "the two brothers made for Garha."

4 A Turki word denoting a great battue. De Courteille merely calls it lieu de chasse.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMING OF MIRZA SULAIMĀN TO ATTACK KABUL FOR THE FOURTH TIME.

It has been recorded in former pages, that Mirza Sulaimān had invaded Kabul, and the imperial troops had been appointed to aid Mirza Muhammad Hakīm, and had advanced with great force against him; and he, being unable to oppose them, had returned without success to Badakhshān. The great amīrs had then, with the permission of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm, returned to India. When Mirza Sulaimān received news of the return of the amīrs, he collected the army of Badakhshān, and with his wife (mankuha) ¹ Khurram Begam invaded Kabul. Mirza Muhammad Hakīm left the fort of Kabul in charge of Ma'sūm Kuka, in whom he had great trust, and who was noted for his great courage; and himself went with Khwāja Hasan Naqshbandi to Shakardara and Ghurband. Mirza Sulaimān came to Kabul and besieged it. But when he found that he would not be able to take it, he devised a plan, and sent his wife Khurram Begam to the neighbourhood of Ghurband, so that she might, by showing her sincerity and attachment towards the Mirza, bring the latter into the snare of deception; and the times sang this song on these circumstances, in respect of Mirza Sulaimān.

Verse; Thou hast with thyself a calculation made;
May it not be that thou a wrong game hast played!
Draw back thy rein from this mistaken aim;
For none the phoenix has caught in his snare!

In accordance with this agreement, Khurram Begam left Mirza Sulaimān, in the neighbourhood of Kabul; and started herself towards Ghurband. She sent some persons to Mirza Muhammad

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¹ She is called Harram Begam in Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma. Badāonī calls her ولی نعمت بیغم, Wali Na’mat Begam.

² One MS. has شکر دره غور بند, but another and the lith. ید have شکر دره غور بند. In Elliot, V., the passage is translated ‘Into the valley of Ghoreband,’ the word شکر being evidently omitted. The translation of the Akbarnāma has Shakardara and Ghurband, (Shakardara, according to a note, being north of Kabul). Badāonī (Persian text simply says بغر بند رفت; but in the English translation we have “went to the river Ghoreband.” (and a note says to the north of Kabul).
Hakím, and informed him, that as she held him to be dearer to her than her own life, and looked upon him as a son, more specially at this time, when the relation had been made firmer and stronger by an alliance, she wanted that they should meet together, and make the foundations of friendship and co-operation, stronger by promises and engagements; (and she assured him) that this was in fact the purpose of their coming to Kabul on this occasion.

The Mirza on hearing these words, was led astray, and made up his mind to have an interview with Khurram Begam, in the village of Qarābāgh, which is situated at a distance of ten karohs from Kabul; but he first sent some men to Khurram Begam, that they might obtain promises from her, and satisfy themselves (about the Mirza’s safety). Khurram Begam expressed great anxiety and desire for an interview with the Mirza; and said, with strong oaths, that she had no deceitful or treacherous designs; and in fact her object was to strengthen the foundations of friendship and attachment.

The Mirza’s men having heard her words obtained permission to return. They had not however gone very far, when that foolish woman, with great quickness, sent men to Mirza Sulaimān, (and informed him) that Mirza Muhammad Hakím was coming the next day to meet her at Qarābāgh; and it was advisable that he (Mirza Sulaimān) should immediately come there, and should be there in ambush, waiting for an opportunity. Mirza Sulaimān left Muhammad Quli Shughāli, who was one of his trusted amīrs, and was noted for his bravery, with one thousand men for the protection of his daughters, who were in his camp in the neighbourhood of Kabul; and with his remaining troops, he made a forced march in the course of the night, and reaching the neighbourhood of Qarābāgh, lay in ambush and waited for an opportunity.

The Mirza’s men, who had returned from Khurram Begam impressed on his mind the purport of her promises and engagements, and persuaded him to go and meet her. Khwāja Hasan Naqshbandi also exerted himself in this matter. But Bāqī Qāqāshāl, who was not in favour of the Mirza’s going, said that the woman intended deceit and treachery.

Couplet: One should to the words of the wise give ear,
As one should choose pearls and jewels rare.
But as the Mirza had determined to have an interview with Khurram Begam, he did not listen to Bāqī Qaşshāl’s objections. And he started with a few of his trusted adherents towards Qarābāgh. When they arrived near the place, where the meeting was to take place, they accidentally met some of Mirza Sulaimān’s soldiers, who had got separated from him, in the course of the night, and they impressed on their minds, the facts of Mirza Sulaimān’s having come there with a large body of his troops, and of his lying in ambush. The Mirza, immediately hearing this news, turned back and fled. When Mirza Sulaimān heard, that Mirza Muhammad Hakim had turned back he at once started in pursuit, and overtaking some of the Mirza’s men in the pass of Sanjad Dara (defile), made them prisoner. He also plundered all the goods and chattels of the Mirza, which had remained behind. Bāqī Qaşshāl and his brothers guarded the Mirza’s rear, and slew the Badakhšhis with their swords and arrows. They conveyed the Mirza out of the whirlpool of destruction by their brave and manly exertions. When Mirza Sulaimān knew, that Mirza Muhammad Hakim had escaped he waited where he was. Mirza Muhammad Hakim, in a state of dejection, went towards Badakhšān, and did not in fact know where he was going.

1 Their conduct appears to be inexplicable. Badāoni’s version does not differ very much. He says چندی از سباغان میرزا میرزا محمد بیوم میرزا محمد حکیم کوچیدن حکیم دو چار شده ای پی خبر را هم گويد, i.e., some of Mirza Sulaimān’s men met Mirza Muhammad Hakim’s men, and told them the news. The Akbdarnāma gives a more probable account. It says “On the way one of the Kabulis who had come with the Badakhšhis in M. Sulaimān’s rapid march, separated himself from them; and found M. Hakīm’s people. He told them that M. Sulaimān was lying in ambush behind a certain ridge, with a chosen body of men, and was watching for his opportunity.”

2 The whole of this passage from here to the end of the paragraph is omitted from the lith. ed.; but has been taken from the MSS. It was also omitted from the MSS., from which the translation in Elliot, V. was made; for there, after saying that the Mirza’s baggage was plundered, it is said “And they stopped in the pass. The Mirza himself along with Muhammad Hakim reached Ghorband. From there they went to Jalālābād, and afterwards to the banks of the Indus.” This is of course, as will appear from a comparison with the text, and the Akbdarnāma, and Badāoni, altogether incorrect.

3 One of the MSS. has here در کوئن سنجیدة که رسیدة بود, while the other omits it.
He travelled during the whole of that day, and when he reached one of the valleys of Ghurband, he passed the night there. The next day when they arrived near the kotal of the 1 Hindu koh, Khwāja Hasan wished to take the Mirza to Pir Muhammad Khān, at Balkh, and ask for aid from him. Bāqi Qāqshāl said, 'let us take the Mirza to the sublime threshold.' Khwāja Hasan went with his men to Balkh; and Bāqi Qāqshāl came to Ghurband, and from there, by way of Panjhar to Jalālbād, and from there to the bank of the Nilāb (Indus). They crossed the river, and having written a petition sent it, by the hand of emissaries to the imperial threshold.

The emissaries of Mirza Muhammad Hakim were honoured by being allowed to kiss the threshold at the time when Nagarchain was the halting place of the victorious army, and presented his petition, which contained an account of the confusion of his affairs. The news of the disturbances, which had taken place in Kabul, had however already before their arrival reached the august ears; and His Majesty appointed 3 Faridūn, who was Mirza Muhammad Hakim's maternal uncle, and had been a servant of the sublime threshold, to help the Mirza, and put his affairs in order. When the Mirza's petition came, (the emperor) sent a large sum of money, with many articles of Hindustan, and a horse and saddle by the hand of Khush Khabar Khān, who was one of the court messengers, and sent an order, that if there was any necessity for assistance, the amirs of the Punjab would be sent to give it. When Khush Khabar Khān arrived near the Mirza's camp, the latter went forward to receive the farmān, and showed his sincerity and fealty. But after the arrival

1 It is so called in the MSS. and in the Akbarnāma, but Badāoni calls it Hindoksh, and it is said in a note to the translation Vol. II, p. 90 "Means 'Hindu slayer', and is so called because slaves brought thither from India died from the intensity of the cold. See Ibn Batuta p. 97."

2 This agrees with Badāoni. Panjhar according to a note to the translation, is the same as Panjar. The Akbarnama says they crossed over to Jalālbād by the way of Isa and Bahra. There is a note to Bahra, which says that Badāoni has Panjhar, and probably this is the correct reading. Apparently Mr. Beveridge did not know that Panjhar was also mentioned in the Tabaqāt.

3 He is called Faridūn in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., and also in the translation of the Akbarnāma; but in the translation in Elliot, V., and also in Badāoni he is called Faridūn Khān.
of Khush Khabar Khan, Faridun commenced to lead the Mirza astray; and explained to him that the conquest of Lahore would be easy. After the intention to act with hostility had been confirmed, he tried to induce the Mirza to seize Khush Khabar Khan. But although the Mirza had been led astray by his foolish persuasions, still he was too loyal to agree to the detention of Khush Khabar Khan, and sending for him in secret, gave him permission to leave. A writer of the name of Sultan Ali who had fled from the threshold, and Hasan Khan, brother of Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan, who lived in Kabul, joined with Faridun in the matter of stirring up disturbance and enmity. At their instigation the Mirza turned the bridle of hostility and rebellion towards Lahore. When he arrived in the neighbourhood of Bhera, he stretched forth his hand for plunder and rapine. The amirs of the Punjab, such as Mir Muhammad Khan-i-Kalân and Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan and Sharif Muhammad Khan, on hearing this news, all assembled in Lahore, and engaged in the duty of defending the fort, and sent a petition containing accounts of the rebellion and other crimes of Mirza Muhammad Hakim to the imperial threshold. Mirza Muhammad Hakim arrived in Lahore by successive marches; and encamped in the garden of Mahdi Qasim Khan, which was situated in front of the city. He came several times to the foot of the citadel, with his troops arrayed in line of battle. The Punjab Amirs, with shots from their cannon and matchlocks, did not permit them to achieve anything. At last when they heard of the approach of the victorious standards, towards the Punjab, they did not have the power to wait any longer and fled.

Couplets; When thou hast not strength to move one from his place,

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1 One MS. inserts after که از درگاه تعمین شانته بود رسیده، فرودون, but it does not occur in the other MSS. and in the lith. ed.; and appears to be tautological and unnecessary.

2 He was the elder brother of Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan, and also of course of Hasan Khan, who was one of the rebels. The third name is in the MSS., as I have given it in the text, but the lith. ed., has Sharif Khan; and in Elliot, V., it is Sharif Muhammad; the Akbarnama has Sharif Khan. Badshoni names only Mir Muhammad Khan, and groups the others into “all the Aitka amirs.”
A DESCRIPTION OF THE MARCH OF THE VICTORIOUS STANDARDS TOWARDS LAHORE.

When the news of the hostility of Mirza Muhammad Hakim reached the royal ears, the marks of anger and wrath appeared on his auspicious cheeks; and he gave orders for the mustering of the army. Mun'īm Khān, Khānkhānān, was left to guard the metropolis of Agra; and Muzaffar Khān was left in charge of civil and revenue matters; and on the third of Jamādi-ul-āwwal, 974 A.H. (17th November, 1556) the march commenced. In the course of ten days, the camp arrived at Dehli. The emperor performed pilgrimages to the shrines of the saints, who repose there; and favoured the faqīrs and mendicants with royal benefactions. From there he arrived, by successive marches, to the town of Sarhind. He was pleased to see the splendour of the bazars there, and having applauded Ḥāfiz Rakhnā, who was the shiqdār (superintendent) of the place, entrusted the sarkārdārī (the commissionship) to his charge. When the banks of the river Satlad (Sutlej), became the encamping ground of the sublime standards, the news of the flight of Mirza Muhammad Hakim arrived; and from that place the emperor turned, with great pleasure, towards Lahore. When he arrived in the neighbourhood of that city, the great amīrs, the marks of whose loyalty and devotion had been shown repeatedly, hastened to meet him; and were exalted with imperial favours. In the month of Rajab of the afore-mentioned year, the capital

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1 The Akbarnāma says, he also visited the tomb of H. M. Jinnat Ashfānī.

2 He is said to have received the news of the "flight of Mirza Muhammad Hakim," according to the translation in Elliot, V., "after crossing the Jumna." This is clearly incorrect. He had crossed the Jumna, if in fact he did so, long before he came to Sarhind. The Akbarnāma says he got the news after crossing the Sutlej.
city of Lahore became his halting ground, and the residence of Mahdī Qāsim Khān, which was situated in the citadel of the fort, became his resting place. Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān and Kamāl Khān Gakhur hastened, in compliance with the order obeyed by all the world, 1 in pursuit of the Mirza, and having traversed the pargāna of Bahīra, and ascertained that the Mirza had crossed 2 the river Nīlāb, they turned their faces of return to the court. When Mirza Muhammad Hakīm heard the news of the return of Mīrza Sulaimān towards Badakhshān, he went with all quickness to Kabul.

It has been mentioned in previous pages, that Mīrza Sulaimān had come from his camp, alone, or with a small body of followers, to the neighbourhood of Qarābāgh, with the intention of seizing Mīrza Muhammad Hakīm, leaving his camp, in which his daughters were, in the environs of Kabul. 3 Muhammad Ma'sūm Kuka, whom Mīrza Muhammad Hakīm had left in Kabul, sent on the day following (Mīrza Sulaimān's departure) a body of men to attack the camp; and they defeated Muhammad Quli Shughālī who was in it. The latter left all the goods and equipage in the camp to be plundered, and took himself and the daughters of Mīrza Sulaimān 4 into a walled garden, which was in the neighbourhood, and fortified it. The Kabulis besieged Muhammad Quli, and wanted to seize him, and the daughters of Mīrza Sulaimān. Ma'sūm Kuka, considering the seizing of the daughters of Mīrza Sulaimān, to be contrary to good manners, summoned his men back. Mīrza Sulaimān, returning unsuccessful from Qarābāgh, arrived near Kabul, and again besieged the fort. Ma'sūm Kuka who had become bold and audacious, sent out a body of soldiers, every day, and put the Badakhshis into

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1 Badānī agrees with our author, in saying that Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān and Kamāl Khān Gakhur were sent in pursuit of Mīrza Muhammad Hakīm; but the Akbarnāma says, Akbar at once forgave the Mirza for his folly, and the amirs were sent not in pursuit of him, but to re-assure the peasantry, who had suffered at the hand of the Kabulis, and they also saw that the expulsion of the Mirza had been effected.

2 Some of the MSS. here add خردم را از ورطه هلاک بکنار کشید, i.e. "drew himself to the bank from the whirlpool of destruction."

3 He is called Ma'sūm Khān in the translation of the Akbarnāma.

4 This passage has been translated in Elliot, V., p. 314 as "to Chahardiwarbagh, a place in the vicinity."
great straits. In the meanwhile, the winter having become very severe, things came to such a pass, that Mirza Sulaimān was willing to make peace; but Ma'sūm, seeing the distress of Mirza Sulaimān's army, was bent on hostilities; and did not agree to an amicable settlement. At last Mirza Sulaimān sent Qāzi Khān Badakhshi, who had been the preceptor (استاد) of Ma'sūm to the latter; and a settlement was effected on the condition that a small tribute, which might become a sort of pretext, should be sent by Ma'sūm to Mirza Sulaimān. Peace having been agreed upon in this way, Mirza Sulaimān sent his wife to Badakhshān in the first place; and himself started soon after her.

In short, when the metropolis of Lahore, became the halting place of His Majesty, the zamīndārs of those districts placed the yoke of allegiance on their necks, and were many of them exalted by having the honour of being allowed to kiss the ground (before the throne). Those who could not attain to the fortune of rendering (personal) service, sent emissaries with tribute, and gifts, and thus shewed their fealty. Among these, Muhammad Bāqī Tarkhān, son of Mirza 'Isa, the ruler of the country of Sind, sent emissaries to the court; and submitted that, "The father of this humble one, who was one of the band of the slaves of the threshold, has departed from the world; and this slave also, keeping his loyal foot firm on the path of devotion, counts himself as one of the band of the slaves of the court. Now in these days, Sultan Mahmūd, the ruler of the fort of Bakar, with the help of the Qazībāsh, who are at Qandahār,

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1 The actual words are انذک کی بیش کش کہ فی الجملہ دستاویز توڑہ دود. In Elliot, V. the passage is rendered "to send the Mirza a small present." The latter part of the passage has not been translated. The corresponding passage in the Akbarnāma is "some paltry advantage, which might be represented as a condition of his return."

2 This passage has been translated in Elliot, V., p. 315, as "when the imperial court arrived at Lucknow." Lucknow is of course incorrect.

3 One of the MSS., has تغلبه و اکثر ولایات سند, i.e., Thatha and most of the territories of Sind.

4 He is called Sultan Mahmūd Bakari in the translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. II, p. 413. According to Badāsoni, the petition of Muhammad Bāqī was to the effect that Sultan Mahmūd was making تغییر در ملک سند و لاہور, i.e., interference (or attacks) on the provinces of Sind and Lahore.
interferes with the outskirts of the territories of this slave. He hopes from the imperial favour, that this interference should be removed from his territories." When the petition of the Muhammad Bāqī reached the court, a farrān was ordered to be issued to Sultān Mahmūd, to the effect, that he should not henceforth place his foot outside his own boundaries, and should not encroach on the boundaries of Muhammad Bāqī's territories.

And also during the (emperor's) residence at Lahore, a representation arrived from Mun'īm Khān, Khān Khānān, from the metropolis of Agra, that the sons of Muhammad Sultān Mīrza, and Ulugh Mīrza, who were ¹ Ibrāhīm Husain Mīrza, and Mīrza Muhammad Hussain, and Shāh Mīrza, and who held jāgīrs in sarkār Sambal, had in that neighbourhood, stretched violent hands, and had raised standards of hostility; and when he had gone as far as Dehli to overawe them. they had, on hearing of the fact, escaped towards Mandū. This Muhammad Sultān Mīrza was the son of ² Sultān Wais Mīrza, son of Bāiqrā, son of Mansūr, son of Bāiqrā, son of 'Umar Shaikh, son of Amir Taimūr Sāhib-i-Qirān (i.e., Lord of the auspicious conjunction), and his mother was a daughter of Sultān Husain Mīrza. After the death of Sultān Husain, the pardoned, he entered the service of Hazrat Firdus Makānī, Bābar Bādshāh, and was treated with favour; and Hazrat Jinnat Ashrānī, Muhammad Humāyūn Bādshāh, also, during the period of his reign, treated him with kindness. His sons Ulugh Mīrza and Shāh Mīrza were in the latter's service, but on several occasions they had shown signs of revolt and hostility, and on every occasion their offences had been pardoned; until in the expedition to Hazāra Ulugh Mīrza was slain. He left two sons, one Sultan Muhammad Mīrza, and the other Sikandar Mīrza. His Majesty (Humāyun), intending to favour them, conferred

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¹ The names of the rebels are not mentioned in the translation of the Akbarnāma, but their fathers' names are. Badānī says that it was Ulugh Mīrza and Shāh Mīrza, and not their sons, who had rebelled in conjunction with their uncles Ibrāhīm Hussain Mīrza, and Muhammad Husain Mīrza. In the text these are the names of two of the sons of Muhammad Sultān Mīrza, and Ulugh Mīrza, and not of their uncles.

² Those names agree with those given in the translation of the Akbarnāma, but in the translation in Elliot, V. Wais is changed to Wīs and Bāiqrā to Mānkarā.
the title of Ulugh Mirza on Sikandar Mirza and of Shah Mirza on Sultan Muhammad Mirza. 1 Robbers killed Shah Mirza, brother of Ulugh Mirza, by striking him with an axe, in the pass (kotal) of Ma'mura; but in the history called Akbarnāma of the very learned Shaikh Abul Fazl, it is written that as Ulugh Mirza senior had killed 'Umaq Hāji Muhammad Khan Kuki in Zamin Dāwar, in revenge for that Shah Muhammad, brother of Hāji Muhammad Khan, had struck the Mirza with an axe in the Kotal mentioned. When the time of rule came to Hazrat Khālīfa-i-Ilahi, he excused Muhammad Sultan Mirza, who had grown old; and granted pargana A'zampūr in sarkār Sambal for his maintenance. He had several sons in his old age, viz., Ibrāhim Husain Mirza, Muhammad Husain Mirza, and 'Āqil Husain Mirza. His Majesty honoured each one of them, with a suitable jāgīr, and raised them to the rank of amirs. They always attended the victorious stirrups, and performed the duties of homage. When His Majesty returned from the expedition to Jaunpūr, they went to their jāgīrs in Sambal, and remained there. And at the time when the victorious standards went towards Lahore, with the object of putting down the disturbance created by Mirza Muhammad Hakim, Ulugh Mirza and Shah Mirza, in concert with their uncles, Ibrāhim Husain Mirza and Muhammad Husain Mirza rebelled, and harassed (the people) of some parganas. When the jāgīrdārs of the country combined together, and attacked them they turned their faces in flight towards Mālwa; and the rest of these incidents will God willing, be narrated before long.

1 The whole of this passage is to be found in only one of the MSS., and is omitted from the other MSS., and from the lith. ed. In the translation in Elliot, V., there is the following sentence after the mention of the murder of Ulugh Beg, “and Shah Mirza was killed by the arrows of robbers, in the pass of Ma'mura, about ten parasangs from Kabul.” There is no mention about the statement by Shaikh Abul Fazl, nor can I find anything to this effect, in the translation of the Akbarnāma. It will be seen that in Elliot, V., Shah Mirza is said to have been killed by arrows. In the passage I have translated in the text ۸شنا میرزا را دزدان تبر زده کشته‌ند, the word تبر which I have translated as axe may be تیر, arrow, but with the verb زده I think axe is more probable.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE INCIDENTS OF THE TWELFTH YEAR OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year was on 1 Tuesday, the 2nd Rāmzān in the year 974 (12th February, 1567). In the beginning of this year, which was the season of the Nauroz (the new year's day), a desire for a 2 qamargha hunt entered the noble mind (of the emperor); and an order to-be-obeyed by the world was issued, that the great amīrs in the vicinity of Lahore should make a qamargha (a beat) of forty karohs in every direction in a place situated at a distance of five karohs from Lahore and should drive wild animals into it. The great amīrs, in accordance with orders, to-be-obeyed by the world, collected together fifteen thousand animals, comprising deer, Nilgāos, jackals, foxes, etc., in that place, under the supervision of Pir Muhammad Khān Atka. In that hunting ground, the extent of which, from every direction was five karohs, they fixed the royal pavilion, which accompanied His Majesty, in all expeditions; and every day, His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī hunted, mounted on his splendid horse; and the great amīrs, and the exalted Khāns advanced the fences forward, and made the area of the hunting ground smaller. When a few days had passed in this way, His Majesty casting the shade of favour on the condition of those, who were in close attendance on him, granted permission to them to hunt. After that, a general permission was granted, so that there was no one among the soldiers and the common people, who did not get a share in various kinds of hunting.

After the hunt was over, the bridle of determination was turned towards the city; and when (His Majesty, and his attendants) arrived on the bank of the river of Lahore (the Rāvi), they plunged with their

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1 The day is Monday in the translation in Elliot, V.; but the date agrees with that in the text. The Akbarnāma however gives 29th Sha'ban 974 11th March 1567 as the date of the beginning of the year.

2 Qamargha is a Turki word denoting a great battle, in which a large number of wild animals are driven into an enclosure by beaters, and are killed there with various weapons. The T. Afī, p. 627, says that a great hunt like one described above, never occurred either before or afterwards; and that fifty thousand beaters were employed. The accounts of the Qamargha given by Abul Fazl and Bādāonī agree generally with that in the text. Bādāonī indulges a little in fanciful language.
horses into the water, and swam them across. Among the attendants of the threshold, who following His Majesty, had plunged into the river, Khushkhabar Khan, Yesawal (equerry) and Nur Muhammad, son of Shir Muhammad Qurdar were drowned. At the time of the hunt, Hamid Bakari (i.e., of Bakar), who among the Yesawals (equerries) was distinguished by being very close to the emperor's person having drunk much liquor, had placed an arrow on his bowstring to shoot another attendant of the threshold. When His Majesty was engaged in hunting and killing game, the latter, having found an opportunity, made a complaint. His Majesty gave an order to Qulij Khan to 1 behead Hamid. Qulij Khan struck the sword on his neck in such a way, that the sword broke, and no injury was caused to the man's neck. On seeing what had happened, (His Majesty) gave up the idea of decapitating the man, and ordered that his head should be shaved off. And it was at this time, that Muzaffar Khan who had remained in Agra to attend to revenue affairs, came to the sublime threshold, with Vazir Khan, brother of Asaf Khan, and attended on His Majesty in the qamargha hunt. The father of the writer of this history, who under orders, had remained in Agra, to attend to his duties under the imperial government, had joined Muzaffar Khan in this journey, and I was also with my father.

In short, His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, 2 pardoned the offences of Asaf Khan and Vazir Khan, and allowed the latter to make the kurnish; and ordered that Asaf Khan should, in conjunction with Majnun Khan Qaqshal, be posted at Karra and Manikpur, and should guard those territories. At the same time intelligence arrived, that 'Ali Quli Khan and Bahadur Khan and Sikandar Khan had

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1 The Akbarnama, Beveridge's trans., Vol. II, p. 417 says that Akbar "gave his special sword to Qulij Khan," to strike off the offender's head; that "he twice struck him with that segment of a diamond, but did not injure a hair of his head." Another instance of this curious phenomenon of a man being struck with a sharp sword, and receiving no injury is mentioned in a note in the Akbarnama apropos of a blow received by Babar on his arm; see Erskine, p. 216.

2 The offence of Asaf Khan and his brother Vazir Khan has already been described in p. 316 et seq., and the fact of their having been pardoned has also been mentioned there.
broken their engagements, and had again revolted. Immediately
on hearing this, His Majesty 1 made over Mirza Mirak Razavi, who
was their vakil (representative) to Khan Bāqī Khan; and leaving
the affairs of the Punjab in charge of Mir Muhammad Khan, and all
the Atkas turned towards Agra on the 12th Ramazān, 974 A.H.
(23rd March, 1567).

When the sublime standards arrived in the town of Thanessar, a
body of 2 jogis and sannāsis were assembled on the bank of a reservoir,
which they call Kurukhet, and which is a place of worship of the
Brāhmans, and to which the people of Hindustan come from all
directions, on the days of solar and lunar eclipses to bathe: and
there are great crowds, and they bestow gold and silver and gems and
money and various kinds of cloth to Brāhmans; and they also throw

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1 One MS. inserts here حكم سياست در باب اوصاد كشته, i.e., “order about his punishment having been issued.” It is not quite clear who was to be
punished, but apparently it was Mirza Mirak Razavi. This clause does not
occur in the other MSS., and in the lith. ed.; nor was it in the MSS., from
which the translation in Elliot, V., was made. I cannot also find any mention of
any order for the punishment of Mirza Mirak Razavi either in the Akburnāma or
in Badāōnī. By the way, Mirza Mirak Razavi is described in the translation
of Badāōnī as the Khan Zāmān’s lieutenant, though in the Persian text he
is, as elsewhere called, his vakil. The name of the person, in whose custody
he was placed is given in the English translation of Badāōnī as Jān Bāqī
Khan, but in the Persian text, it is Khan Bāqī Khan as in the text; but it
appears from a note in it, that it is Jān Bāqī Khan in one MS. In the text
of the translation of the Akburnāma it is Khan Bāqī Khan; and it is said in
a note, that if Khan Bāqī Khan is correct, then it is the Bāqī Khan who was
the elder brother of Ādham Khan, but it is quite possible that the correct
name is Jān Bāqī Khan; as Bayāzīd’s fourth list contains Jān Bāqī, who was
apparently a son of Gulbadan Begam’s husband Khizr Khwāja; and the
Iqbalnāma has Jān Bāqī.

2 The correct Sanskrit words are योगी nom. sing. योगी yogī, lit. a man
who performs yoga, which means union (with the Supreme Spirit by various
exercises), and सन्नासिन, nom sing सन्नासिन, Sannyāsī, a man who has aban-
doned all worldly desires and ambitions, but the words are now applied indis-
criminatingly to religious mendicants of various kinds. Kurkhet is a corrupt
form of कुर्क्षेत्र, Kuru-kśetra, which does not mean a reservoir, but lit., the
field or plain of the Kuru, i.e., the extensive plain in which, the battle between
the Kauravas (or the descendants of Kuru) and the Pāndavas (the sons of
Pāndu) described in the Mahābhārata, took place.
some of these things into the water. The jogīs and sannāsīs also get the share of these alms. On account of a quarrel, which these two sects had between them, they came to complain to the emperor; and asked for permission for a fight and mutual slaughter. The sannāsīs were more than two hundred, and less than three hundred in number; and the jogīs, who wore tattered garments, numbered more than five hundred. When the two parties stood facing each other, in accordance with orders, some of the soldiers having rubbed themselves with ashes went to reinforce the sannāsīs, who were fewer in number; and there was a great fight between the two bodies, and a number were killed. The noble mind (of the emperor) had great 1 pleasure, from this wonderful spectacle. At last the jogīs were defeated, and the sannāsīs were victorious.

When the imperial pavilions were stationed in the metropolis of Dehli, Mirza Mirak Razavi, who had been placed in charge of Khān Bāqi Khān fled from the prison; and Khān Bāqi Khān went in pursuit of him; but as he could not seize him he did not come back for fear of punishment. Tātār Khān, the governor of Dehli, represented (to His Majesty) that Muhammad Amin Diwāna, who had fled 2 from Lahore, and had gone to the house of Shahāb

1 The account of the fight given by our author does not show Akbar in a very pleasant light, as he is said to have been much pleased at the gladiatorial conflict between the two sects. Abul Fazl’s account slightly modifies this. He says that Akbar at first tried to dissuade the two parties from engaging in the fight, but his advice was like “casting pearls on the ground.” Abul Fazl also, however, ends by saying “that the holy heart which is the colourist of destiny’s worship, (whatever that may mean) “was highly delighted with this sport.” Badāoni does not say what impression the fight made on Akbar’s mind; his account is slightly complicated, but he says ...... درانجا بتعصب جلک میکند نشایش معاشره این کردنده. It is not clear what is the nominative of the verb کردنده. Mr. Lowe has a rather free translation. According to that, “on this occasion their fight made a grand show.”

2 According to a note in p. 319 of Elliot, V., Muhammad Amin Diwāna “had made an attempt on the life of one of the imperial generals, and was sentenced to death, but his punishment was commuted for the bastinado and imprisonment. He received the corporal punishment, and fled the next day. Akbarnāma, Vol. II, p. 358.” I cannot find this passage in the translation of the Akbarnāma by Beveridge.
Khān Turkmān in *pargana* Bhojpūr, and had remained there for a few days, and having obtained help from him in the shape of a horse and some money, had gone away to the enemies. On hearing these stories signs of anger appeared on the clear forehead of his Majesty, and he ordered 1 Shāh Fakhr-ud-dīn Māshhādī to produce Shahāb-ud-dīn Khān before him. On the day that the village of 2 Palwāl became the place of fixing the standards, Shāh Fakhr-ud-dīn produced Shahāb Khān, in the place of punishment; and he was executed at the same place.

When the world-conquering standards halted at Agra, it was represented to His Majesty, that Khān Zamān was besieging the fort of 3 Shīrgarh, which was at a distance of four *karoḥs* from Kanouj: and Mirza Yusuf Khān had shut himself up in it. His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī remained in Agra for nineteen days, and leaving Khān Khānān to guard the metropolis of Agra, turned towards Jaunpūr on 4 Tuesday, the 26th Shawwāl 974 A.H. (6th May, 1567). When he arrived in 5 *pargana* Sakit, 'Ali Qull Khān raised the siege of Shīrgarh, and fled towards Mānikpur, where his brother Bahādur Khān was. When the auspicious encampment was stationed opposite to the town of Bhojpūr, Muhammad Qull Khān Birlās,

1 He married a daughter of Kāmrān (note quoted from the trans. of the Akbarnāma, Vol. II., p. 424).

2 It is written as *Balwāl*, Balwāl in the lith. ed., and as بیول Biul in the MSS.; but it is printed as Palwāl in Elliot, V., p. 319, where it is said in a note to be "half-way between Dehli and Muttra." It is also Palwāl in the trans. of the Akbarnāma, where a note says "it is an ancient town in Gurgāon district." Badānī does not mention the place.

3 Badānī says شیرگاره عرف قنوج, i.e., Shīrgarh, alias (or known as) Kanouj. In the Akbarnāma the relative position of the two places is not defined.

4 The date is given as Monday the 23rd Shawwāl in the trans. in Elliot, V.; it is *ṣāla ʿābāt* in the lith. ed. but the MSS., Abul Fazl and Badānī all have the 26th Shawwāl as the date. The day is *ṣāla ʿābāt* in the MSS., and Tuesday, in Beveridge's trans. of the Akbarnāma. Badānī does not give the day of the week.

5 The lith. ed. has بَرْگَنَة سَابِت inscribed *pargana* Sāeth, but the MSS. have بَرْگَنَة ساکت *pargana* Sākit. The trans. in Elliot, V., has *pargana* Saket. Both Abul Fazl and Badānī have the "town (قصبة) of Sākit;" and a note in the trans. of the Akbarnāma says that Sākit is an ancient town in Etah district.
and Muzaffar Khān, and Rājā Todar Mal, and Shāh Bidāgh Khān and his son 'Abd-ul-Matlab Khān, and Hasan Khān, and 'Ādil Khān, and Khwāja Ghīās-ud-dīn 'Ali Bakhsī, and other brave warriors who, altogether amounted to about six thousand expert horsemen were sent against Iskandar, who was in Audh. The emperor, in his own elegant person, started towards Karra and Mānikpur; and when he arrived in pargana Rai Bareli, intelligence arrived, that 'Ali Quli Khān and Bahādur had crossed the river Ganges, and intended to go away towards Kālpī. An order was then given that the great camp should move to the fort of Karra, under Khwāja Jahān, and the emperor himself with the greatest quickness, went to the fort of Mānikpur; and mounted on his elephant, crossed the river. At this time, there were not more than ten or fifteen men with His Majesty. Majnūn Khān and Āsaf Khān, who were in front, from moment to moment sent news of the enemy. It so happened that 'Ali Quli Khān and Bahādur Khān were engaged, during the whole of that night, in great heedlessness, in drinking in the society of prostitutes; and thinking that the preparation of war and strife, were due to the bravery of Majnūn Khān did not at all believe in the possibility of the arrival of His Majesty. But, in short, on 1 Monday the 1st of Zi-hijjah of the afore-mentioned year His Majesty preparing for a battle, adorned the centre of the army; Āsaf Khān and all the 2 brave warriors were in the right, and Majnūn Khān and other amīrs on the left. His Majesty rode, on the day, on an elephant named 3 Bālsundar; and he had Mirza Kuka, who had the title of Ā'zam Khān in the chaukhandī of that elephant, and raised his head with pride and joy beyond the highest

1 روز دوشنه; Monday. Abul Fazl has Monday, but the trans. in Elliot, V., has Sunday. Badāoni does not give the day or date.

2 يك; ساير يك a Turkī word meaning a brave warrior. In the trans. in Elliot, V., اتک has been substituted for اتک; and the translator says in a note that he has taken the word اتک from Badāoni, as the name in the MSS. of the Tabaqat is doubtful.

3 Badāoni calls the elephant Sundar, and the translator explains that "Sundar is from Sanskrit Sundara, beautiful." Abul Fazl has Bāl Sundar as in the text. Bāl Sundar is from Sanskrit Bāla Sundar. Bāla or Bālaka is a boy. Bāla is frequently prefixed to names of Krishna, such as Bāla Krishna, Bāla Govinda, etc. Bāl Sundar is literally a beautiful or handsome boy.
heaven. The enemies, having now known for certain, that His Majesty had come, resolved on fighting to the death, and having arrayed their troops in line, sent a body of their brave warriors against the victorious (imperial) advance guard. 1 Bābā Khān Qāqshāl, who was in command of the bow-men, drove them back to 'Ali Quli Khān's line. At this time the horse of one of the men who had turned back, collided against 'Ali Quli Khān's horse, and the turban of the latter fell off his head. 2 Bahādur Khān's vein of bravery came into motion on seeing this, and he made a brave attack on the body of archers. Bābā Khān who was their leader fled, and joined the line of Majnūn Khān's men. Bahādur Khān rushed in pursuit of him, and coming between these two bodies bravely exerted himself. At this time an arrow struck his horse; and it became unmanageable, and Bahādur Khān was thrown to the ground, and 4 was taken prisoner.

Couplet; If the key of victory is not in one's hand, 
   With one's arm, that door, one cannot break.

When the battle raged furiously, His Majesty dismounted from the elephant, and mounted his horse. He then ordered that the elephants should be driven against 'Ali Quli Khān's troops.

Quatrain; The elephants' bulk made the ground concave, 
   And made the whole earth shake and tremble. 
   From all those tusks 5 so brightly white, 
   The earth's surface a chess-board became.

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1 Badāönī makes it clear, that Khān Zamān's men who advanced against the emperor's vanguard were driven back by Bābā Khān Qāqshāl's archers بضرہ تبر, or as the translator says by a well-directed shower of arrows.

2 Badāönī gives a more detailed description. He says دستار از سرسی بریدگہ, which has been translated, "his turban became loosened from his head, and caught him round the neck like a lasso."

3 Badāönī agrees with this, but the Akbarnāma says that 'Ali Quli Khān dispatched Bahādur Khān against Bābā Qāqshāl.

4 According to the Akbarnāma, he was first seized by a man of the name of Wazīr Jamīl, but the latter let him go on receiving a bribe from him; then Nazr Bahādur captured him and brought him to the emperor.

5 I am not quite sure of the meaning: بریگہ according to the dictionary is 'a smoking,' 'a discolouring; ' so بضرہ would mean 'not discoloured.
It so happened, that when an elephant of the name of \(^1\) Hirānand came near the line of the hostile troops, the latter drove an elephant of the name of \(^2\) Üdiyāna to attack it. But Hirānand butted its head with such force against it, that it fell down. At this time ‘Ali Quli Khān was struck by an arrow; and while he was pulling it out, another struck his horse, which reared up, and ‘Ali Qūl Khān was thrown on the ground. Another elephant, of the name of \(^3\) Harasing, then came up, and was about to trample upon ‘Ali Qūl Khān. The latter called out to the driver of the elephant “I am a great man. If you take me alive to the emperor, you will receive great favours.” The man did not listen to his words, and drove the elephant over him, so that ‘Ali Qūl Khān was reduced to dust under its \(^4\) trunk and feet. When the battle field became purified from the dust of the existence of the enemies (rebels), \(^5\) Nazr Bahādur brought Bahādur Khān, mounted behind him on his own horse, and produced him before the

\(^1\) bright.’ The earth’s surface or the ground would look like a chess-board, on account of the black ground being chequered by the bright white tusks.

\(^2\) It is called Hirānand by Badāoni also, but Abul Fazl calls it Chitrānand, and says it was most at the time, and rushed at another imperial elephant of the name of Gaj Bhanwar, which fled from it. Chitrānand followed in pursuit. Gaj Bhanwar’s driver drove it against the rebel army; and they sent one of their elephants named Üdiyā against it. Chitrānand then left Gaj Bhanwar and attacked Üdiyā, and “with one mountain-breaking blow, stretched it on the dust of destruction.”

\(^3\) The name of this elephant is برسنگه Barsingh in one MS., another MS., is imperfect in this particular place. The lith. ed. has هرسنگه, Harsingh; but the translator in Elliot, V., has Narsing. Badāoni has نرسنگه in the Persian text, and Narsing in the English translation. According to the Akbarnāma, apparently no one knew how ‘Ali Quli Khān was killed but Bātū, who was his faujdār, said he had seen him killed by an elephant with one tusk, and he identified the one-tusked elephant, Nain-sukh (the delight of the eye) as the elephant that had killed ‘Ali Quli Khān.

\(^4\) usually means hand, but apparently like کر, Kara in Sanskrit and its daughter languages means the trunk in the case of elephants.

\(^5\) There is only one بہادر, Bahadur, between نظر, Nazr, and خانرا, Khānra, in some of the MSS. and in the lith. ed. One MS. has بنظر.
emperor, and 1 by the endeavours of the amīrs he was put to death. After a moment the 2 head of Khān Zamān was also brought. The emperor then dismounted from his horse and bowed himself and offered thanks for the supernatural (غيبة) victory. This victory took place in the village of 3 Mankarwāl, one of the dependencies of Josī and Piyak, now known and celebrated as Ilhabās (Allahabad), on Monday, the 1st Zi-Hijjah 974 A.H., corresponding with the 12th year of the Ilāhī era.

And among the strange occurrences of that time, one was this, that at the time, when His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī had gone to attack ‘Ali Qulī Khān, the author’s father remained in Agra, performing government work. The author of this history also remained at Agra. Every day, men who wanted to create disturbances, and were anxious for strange events, spread dreadful rumours. One day, I said to one of my companions. "What would happen, if we also spread rumours of some agreeable happenings." He said, "What rumours?" I said, "4 A rumour that intelligence has come that

1 Both Abul Fazl and Badāoni say that the emperor did not intend to put him to death but the amīrs did not consider it advisable that he should be allowed to live.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, there was considerable doubt as to what had happened to ‘Ali Qulī Khān, so a reward of a gold mohur was ordered to be given for every Mughal rebel’s head; and a number of heads were brought, out of which one was identified as that of ‘Ali Qulī Khān by a Hindu named Arzānī, "who had been all powerful with ‘Ali Qulī." Afterwards M. Beg Qāghāl claimed that it was his arrow that had struck ‘Ali Qulī, before Sonnāth, the driver of Nainsukh, drove his elephant against him, and trampled him to death.

3 One MS. has در موضع سکرکه العال بفتتحریر اول موسوم است از اعمال جوسي بياک i.e., in the village of Sakr, which is now named Fathpur Awal, one of the dependencies of Josī Piyak, etc. This is incorrect, but if Awal is moved forward and joined to Sakr then it agrees with the Akbarnāma, which says that the "victory took place at Sakrawāl, which is in the province of Ilhabās. They then gave it the name of Fathpur." But the other MSS., and the lith. ed. and the translation in Elliot, V., and Badāoni all call the village Mankarwāl.

4 Abul fazl says that Mun‘īm Khān was solely perplexed by rumours circulated by empty-brained and talkative people, about the result of the battle; and applied to Shaikh Mubārak, Abul Fazl’s father, who held a Sulūfī service, and next morning stated that it had been intimated to him, that the heads of ‘Ali Qulī and Bahādur would soon be brought in. The faked rumour of Nizām-ud-din is also mentioned by Badāoni, who says that "Mirza Nizām-ud-din
they (i.e., persons in the imperial army) had brought the heads of Khan Zamân and Bahadur Khan." I spoke about this rumour to some people. It so happened, that on the third day after I had done so, 'Abd-ul-lah Khan, the son of Murad Beg, brought the heads of Khan Zamân and Bahadur Khan; and it appeared, that they had been killed on the very day that this news was rumoured about in Agra.

Couplet; Many omens that sprang from some sport,
When the stars had passed, they turned out right.

In short when the noble mind (of the emperor) acquired complete rest from the anxiety caused by the hostility of the rebels, he turned the bridle of determination towards Josi and Piyâk, and halted at that place, for two days; and the men who had fled from the threshold, and had joined 'Ali Quli Khân were brought in and made over to custodians. Then (His Majesty) marched towards Benares. At that station, he pardoned the offences of every one of 'Ali Quli Khân's men, who came with humility to render homage. Then His Majesty went from Benares to Jaunpûr, and halted for three days in front of that city. Most of 'Ali Quli Khân's retainers, who had fled from the battle field, had assembled there. The emperor brought them all under the shadow of safety, and conferred various sorts of favours on them. Then starting from Jaunpûr he came, by forced marches, and arrived in three days with only four or five attendants near the bank of the Ganges, at the fort of Karra and Manikpur, where the camp and the army were. He crossed the river in a boat, and exalted the fort of Karra to the sublime heights, by making an

Ahmad spread it, and has mentioned the facts in the Târîkh-i-Nizâmi" (i.e., the Tabaqat-i-Akbarî)." It may be mentioned, that according to Badâoni 'Abd-ul-lâh, who brought the heads to Agra was the father of Murad Beg, and not, as our author says, the latter's son. It is not customary however to give the name of a person's son to identify him. So عبد الله خان ولد مراد بیگ (as in the Tabaqat) is more likely to be correct than عبد الله نامی والد مراد بیگ (as in Badâoni). Moreover, Abul Fazl says distinctly, that it was 'Abdulla, son of Khwâja Murâd Beg of Qazwin, who brought the heads, together with the bulletins of victory.

1 It is stated in the Akbarnâma, "that the people of Benares, from ignorance and disloyalty, shut their gates; the royal wrath decreed that they should be plundered. But he soon forgave them."
auspicious halt there. An order was issued summoning Mun‘īm Khān Khān Khānān from the metropolis of Agra; and most of the jāgīrdārs of the eastern sūba, receiving the honour of the permission to leave, went away to their jāgīrs.

Some of the prisoners from the army of 'Ali Quli Khān, who were always ready to create disturbances, such as Khān Quli Uzbek, and Yār 'Alī, and Mirza Beg Qāqshāl, a relation of Majnūn Khān, and Khushāl Beg, one of the body-guards of His Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī, and Mir Shāh Badaḵšī, and 'Alam Shāh Badaḵšī, and other malcontents, of perverted destiny received condign punishment. Mirza Mirak Razāvī Mashhādī, vakīl (representative) of 'Ali Quli Khān, who had fled from the threshold, and had gone to his master, and had been seized on the day of battle, was brought to the place of execution, and was thrown under an elephant. The animal having crushed him several times, with its trunk, he was in the end pardoned, on account of his being a Saiyyād.

At this time the Khān Khānān arrived from the metropolis of Agra; and was exalted by being allowed to kiss the ground; and was also honoured by being entrusted with the jāgīrs of 'Ali Quli Khān and Bahādur Khān, from Jaunpūr, and Benares, and Ghāzipūr, and the fort of Chunār and Zamania, as far as the crossing of the river at Chausā; and was also favoured with a handsome robe of honour and a horse. The sublime standards then started for Agra in the depth of the rains, in the month of Zi-hijja, 974 A.H.; and arrived at the metropolis in the month of Muharram, 975 A.H.

It has been previously mentioned, that Muhammad Quli Khān Birlās, and Mūzaffar Khān, and all the victorious troops, who had been sent against Iskandar, had turned their faces towards

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1 "Trampled to death." Tarīkh-i-Allī. Badśni states that Qāzī Tawālīsī, the camp Qāzī, represented to the emperor, that it was contrary to the law of the Prophet to put these men to death, and to confiscate their property, after the war was over; and Akbar was displeased with him, and removed him from his office.

2 The fact of his being a Saiyyād did not help him very much, for according to the Akbarnāma, "for five successive days he was brought out, and tortured in the place of execution. After this he was granted his life."
Audh. Iskandar receiving information of this, shut himself up in the fort. When the victorious army arrived at the foot of the fort and besieged it, they put Iskandar into great straits.

In the mean time, the intelligence of the rout of 'Ali Quil Khan and Bahadur Khan arrived, and the Uzbeks became disheartened, and sent men praying for peace to Muhammad Quil Khan and Muzaffar Khan, and asked for quarter. Then keeping the victorious troops occupied with stories of an amicable settlement they got out at night, by the gate which was on the side of the river (the Sarayu or Gogra), embarked in boats and escaped. As the boats, on the other side of the river, were all in the possession of Iskandar, the amirs could not cross the river. Iskandar Khan sent the following message to the amirs; "I am firm-footed, on the words and engagements which were agreed upon, but the men who are with this slave are hesitating. If you come in a boat to the middle of the river, and this slave also, with two or three men, goes from this side, promises and engagements may be strengthened afresh; and this may be the means of reassuring these men; and we may then together turn towards the threshold." Muhammad Quil Khan Birlas, and Muzaffar Khan, and Raja Todar Mal accepted Iskandar Khan's prayer, and getting into a boat embarked on the river. Iskandar Khan also came from the other side with two or three men and met

1 The Akbarnāma speaks of the city of Oudh, which must, I suppose, be the city of Ayodhya near the modern Faizābād or Fyzābād.

2 One MS. has انهرام و قتل, but other MSS., and the lith. ed. omit انهرام. Badāoshi in the corresponding passage has only قتل, and omits انهرام.

3 The lith. ed. has Muhammad 'Ali Khan, which is of course incorrect. The translation in Elliot, V., has 'Ali Quil and Muzaffar Khan, which is also incorrect.

4 The MSS. have قول وعيد بنتجديد استعجام باب بعثت تسلي انصرم باشد, but the lith. ed. has قول وعيد بنتجديد استعجام باب بعثت تسلي انصرم ميگردد. The latter reading appears to me to be better; the former requires a و between باب and بعث.

5 There is a note in the trans. in Elliot, V. about this conference. It is said there, that "Abul Fazi places this conference after Sikandar's escape, and says that he demanded the restoration of his jāfīr and offices. Akbarnāma Vol. II, p. 377." This is not correct as far as Beveridge's trans. of the Akbarnāma is concerned; see Vol. II, p. 439.
them. The great amīr promised to support Iskandar Khān’s petition for pardon, and took oaths that they would not allow the life and property of himself and his men to be injured. After this agreement had been arrived at, each one went to his own place. Iskandar then left the place where he was and went two stages, and wrote to the amīr, that he could not stay at the bank of the river on account of the violence of the waters. The great amīr becoming aware of his deceit started in pursuit. When they arrived at Gorakhpūr, they became aware of the fact, that Iskandar had, by the help of a man of the name of Iskandar, an Uzbek, who held charge of the ferry under the Afghāns, crossed the river and escaped.

As most of that country belonged to the Afghāns, the amīr could not enter it, without the emperor’s order; so they sent a true account of the state of things to the court, and a noble order was issued, that as Iskandar had gone away out of the imperial dominions, there was no further need of pursuing him.

² Couplet; A stranger, whose head of disturbance is full,
Afflict him not, but from thy kingdom,
turn him out.
If thou dost not get angry with him, it is right,
For his evil nature is ever at his back.

His jāgīr was entrusted to Muhammad Quli Khān Birlās. The great amīr becoming acquainted with the purport of the order, left Muhammad Quli Khān there and turned their faces to the threshold.

¹ It is stated in the trans. of the Akbarnāma that Iskandar Khān went two stages down stream. I think however, that what is meant, is that, he went two stages away from the river.

² This passage is in the MSS., but not in the lith. ed. In the translation in Elliot, V., the sentence is "they discovered that he had crossed the river and gone off," from which it would appear that the part of the sentence about Iskandar Uzbek was also omitted from the MSS., from which the translation was made. There is a corresponding sentence in the Akbarnāma; but the name of the Uzbek, who had charge of the ferry is there given as Sulaimān Quli. Badānī only says that the amīr pursued Iskandar as far as Gorakhpūr and sent a report to the emperor.

³ These couplets are found in the MSS., but not in the lith. ed.
which resembled the sublime regions; and in the metropolis of Agra they were exalted by receiving the honour of rendering homage.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE 1 CONQUEST OF THE FORT OF CHITOR.

As most of the zamindārs and Rājās of Hindustan had become servants of the threshold, but Rānā Udai Singh, the Rājā of the country of Mārwār, being confident of the strength of his forts, and the multitude of his followers and elephants, had become proud, and was stiff-necked; the noble mind (of the emperor) being, at this time at rest, in respect of the affairs of ‘Ali Quli Khān and all the other rebels and disturbers of the peace; and the metropolis 3 of Agra having become the seat of the Caliph’s throne, and the place of the august residence, the conquest of the fort of Chitore became the first object of the sublime spirit. On account of this, a beginning was made in the matter of the expedition, by the transfer of Biānāh from Hājī Muhammad Khān Sistānī to the fief of Āsaf Khān, and by the issue of a noble order, that the latter should go, in advance, to that pargana, and should attend to the arrangement and equipment of the army. Following that, the noble standards should march to the town of Bārī, with the avowed intention of hunting. The emperor

1 While our author and Badānī say plainly, that Akbar planned the conquest of Chitor because Rānā Udai Singh had not submitted to him, like the other Rajput princes, Abul Fazl wants to make out, that in the first instance, Akbar wanted to send an expedition against the sons of Muhammad Sultān Mīrza, who had taken refuge in Mālwa; then in order to supervise the proceedings of the commanders of the expedition, he set out to hunt in pargana Bārī. From Bārī he went to Dhālpūr; and when he was hunting there, Sakat Singh, son of Rānā Udai Singh, was in attendance on him. Akbar said to him either in ‘pleasantry’ or in order to mislead the rebels in Mālwa, that as Rānā Udai Singh was the only land-holder who had not yet paid his respects to him, he would march against him and punish him. Sakat Singh evidently did not like this sort of pleasantry and left the camp, for doing which Abul Fazl calls him crooked-minded and ignorant and foolish. When he heard of his departure or flight “Akbar’s wrath was stirred up, and jest became earnest.”

2 The correct Sanskrit form of the name is तदय विचं, Udaya Sinha.

3 The words सेरिप خلافت مصير دار الطلاف اگر مستفر مصير and دار الطلاف اگر are omitted from the lith. ed. and from one of the MSS. The whole clause about the return of the emperor to Agra is omitted from the translation in Elliot, V.
remained there for a few days and having planned a gamargha hunt killed a thousand animals. The emperor then started from that place and issued an order for the attendance of the troops. He then crossed the country of 1 Mumaidâna, and when he arrived in the neighbourhood of the fort of 2 Sui Supar, he was informed that the men of Râi Sarjan, the owner of the fort of Ranthambor, who had garrisoned it, had on hearing of the march of the sublime standards evacuated it, and had fled to Ranthambor. The command and the defence of that fort was entrusted to Nazr Bahâdur, who was one of the loyal servants (of the emperor). From that place (the emperor) marched to 3 Kotah, which was one of the parganas of that country; and having honoured Shâh Muhammad Qandahâri with the government of that territory, he marched from there. When he arrived at the fort of Kâkraun, which was at the boundary of the country of Mâlwa, considering the destruction of the sons of Muhammad Sultân Mirza, Ulugh Mirza and Shâh Mirza, who had fled from Sarkâr Sambal, and having come to these parts, had stretched forth the hand of violence and oppression, indispensible, he conferred jâgîrs in Sarkâr Mandû to Shahâb-ud din Ahmad Kâhan, and Shâh Bidâgh Kâhan, and Muhammad Murâd Kâhan, and Hâji Muhammad Sistâni, and honoured them with the duty of performing this service. When the great amîrs arrived in the vicinity of Ujjain, which was a large city in that country, they learnt that the Mirzas had, on hearing of the march of the sublime standards, all fled together to Gujrat to Chengtâ Kâhan, the ruler of that country, who had been one of the slaves (Kâhan zâdas) of Sultân Mahmûd Gujratî. 4 They, then took possession of the country of Mandû, (without any struggle or warfare).

1 Mumaidâna is mentioned by both Badâoni and in the translation in Elliot, V., but no attempt is made by either of the translators to identify the place. Abul Fazl does not mention it, but he mentions the territory of Hindwâra as the place which the emperor conquered before reaching Sui Sûpar.

2 It is written as سوپار in the Persian text, and also in the Persian text of Badâoni. The trans. in Elliot, V., calls it Sûpar, and a note says, “or Siwi Sûpar, Akbarnâma Vol. II, p. 381. Shepoor, 120 miles S.W. of Agra.” It is also called Supar by Mr. Lowe. In Beveridge’s trans. of the Akbarnâma it is called Sîvi Sûpar.

3 Badâoni calls it كرماه بلاده

4 The text has اعراء عظام که بدنه میرزایان تمین یافته تصنه برونده، but I have substituted the pronoun ‘they’ in order to avoid tautology.
When His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilâhi started from Kâakraun, Râna Udaï Singh left Chitor, which was distinguished above all other forts of India for its altitude and strength, in the charge of seven or eight thousands soldiers, under the command of a Rajput of the name of Jai Mal, who was famous for his bravery and high spirit, and who had fought with Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain, at the fort of Mirtha, as has been already narrated, and himself went away with a body of his relatives and caste men, and took shelter in high mountains and in thickly wooded forests. The fort of Chitôr is situated on a hill, the height of which is one karoh, and which is unconnected with any other hill, and the length of the fortress is three karohs, and its breadth half-a-karoh; and it has many running streams. In accordance with the world-obeyed order, the circumference of the fort was divided among the amirs and the fort was surrounded in the centre.

Couplet; The circle of troops around it was arrayed,
Like the sea round the inhabited world.

The victorious troops were now despatched to overrun and plunder the Râna's territory. Åasaf Khân was sent to Râmpûr, which was one of the populous towns of that country. Åasaf Khân having conquered the fort by force and violence, devastated and ravaged the whole of that country. Husain Quli Khân was deputed with a body of troops to Udaïpûr and Kombalmir, which is one of the great forts of that country, and the seat of the Râna's government. He ravaged most of the towns and villages on that side; but found no trace of the Râna, and returned with victory and triumph to the threshold.

When the period of the siege was prolonged, an order to be obeyed by all the world was issued, for the construction of

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1 Badâoni does not give the number of troops left to defend Chitor. Abul Fazl says that the Râna left “five thousand gallant Rajputs, and devastated the surrounding country, so that there did not even remain grass in the fields.”
2 راج مسکون, Lit. the inhabited fourth part of the earth's surface.
3 "About 50 miles S. E. of Chitor. Åasaf Khân had previously reduced the fort of Mândal (the Mundalour of Malcolm's map) ten miles S. E. of Gagrun." Note quoted from Elliot, V., p. 326.
4 उदयपुर और कालशीलीर, lit. the city of Udaya and the lake of lotuses.
Sābāts 1 (covered ways), and the digging of mines. About five thousand expert builders and carpenters and stone masons were collected; and they commenced the construction of the covered ways from both sides of the fort. Sābāt is a word used to express two walls, the foundations of which are laid at a distance of about one musket-shot (from the fort), and under the protection of planks, which are fastened together by raw hides, and are made strong, and forming something like a lane are carried to the wall of the fort; and from it the walls of the fort are demolished by cannon balls. Brave young warriors entered the fort by means of the breaches thus made. The Sābāt which had been carried forward from the royal battery (morchal-i-bādshāhī), had such a breadth, that ten horsemen could ride abreast inside it, and it was so high that a man mounted on an elephant and with a spear in his hand could pass inside it. At the time of the construction of the Sābāts, the men in the fort shot so many cannon and muskets, that of the masons and labourers, more than a hundred men were killed every day, inspite of the fact that they had shields of buffalo hide in front of them. They used the corpses, in building the walls instead of bricks. Within a short time the Sābāts were completed, and reached the immediate vicinity of the fort. The men, constructing the mines, dug them, and carried them to the foot of the citadel. They then made 2 a cavity under two bastions, which were close to each other, and filled it with gunpowder. A body of (the imperial) servants; who were ready to sacrifice their lives, and were noted for their manliness and bravery, came fully armed

1 Elphinstone describes the siege of Chitor in p. 494 et seq of his history, 9th edition. He says "His trenches are minutely described by Ferishtah, and closely resembled those of modern Europe." According to contemporary histories, the Akbarnāma, the Tabaqāt, and the Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh Akbar's trenches did not resemble those of modern Europe. Ferishtah on whom Elphinstone bases his account does not differ materially from the earlier historians; and he does not mention "zig-zags protected by gabions and by earth thrown from the trench," mentioned by Elphinstone.

2 I suppose two cavities were made one at the foot of each bastion, as will appear from one being blown up before the other; but the actual words are دو برج را کہ بین قرب بود معرف ساحله. The trans. in Elliot, V., is "having constructed mines under two bastions which were near together."
and equipped, and waited; so that as soon as the mines should be fired, and a breach should be made, they would at once hurl themselves into the fort. It so happened that fire was set to both the mines at once, but the match of one was shorter, and of the other a little longer. The former exploded sooner, and pulling up that bastion from the foundation, hurled it up into the air. There was a wide breach in the wall; and active and brave warriors having rushed into it, tried to enter the fort. At that moment, the fire got to the other mine, and the second bastion was blown up with friend and foe alike, who were struggling near it, and hurled them from their places and flung them into the air; and every one who fell under the stones attained to martyrdom. It is well-known that stones weighing a hundred maunds and two hundred maunds were detached from the fort, and were thrown to a distance of three or four karohs from it; and burnt and scorched limbs were also found scattered about. Among the servants of the threshold Saiyyad Jamāl-ud-din, one of the Saiyyads of Bārha, and Muhammad Saleh, son of Mīrak Khān Kūlābī, and Yezdān Qulī and Shāh 'Ali Aishak Aqā, and Hayāt Sultān, and Muhammad Aṃīn, son of Mīr Abd-ul-lāh Bakhsī, and Mīrza Baluch Beg, and Khān Beg and Yār Beg, brother of Shir Beg, Yesāwal-bāshi and a large multitude attained to the grade of martyrdom. About five hundred specially selected soldiers were killed by being struck by stones. Of the heathens also a multitude perished.

After the occurrence of this incident, the ardour and enthusiasm of His Majesty for capturing the fort became greater. The Sābāt, which had been begun in the battery of Shujā’at Khān was com-

1 The words are بر بالایی این., i.e., on the top of it; but they were not on the top of the bastion, but near it above the mine. The account of the siege given by Badāoni agrees with that in the text. The account in the Akbarnāma is longer and more detailed, but it does not differ in material particulars. The date on which the mines were fired is given there, as the 15th Jamāda-al-akhri, 17th December, 1567.

2 Both Abul Kāzīl and Badāoni say that stones weighing one hundred and two hundred maunds were hurled to a distance of three or four karohs. The former also says that the report of the explosion was heard at a distance of fifty kos and more.

3 Most of these names are given also in the Akbarnāma.
pleted. In the course of the night of Tuesday, the 25th Sha'bān, 975, the imperial troops collected from all sides of the fort, and made a breach in the wall, and commenced a royal battle. Jai Mal, who was the Sardār (commandant) of the garrison came to the mouth of the breach, and incited his men to fight. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī was seated above a room which had been arranged as a resting place for him, on the Sābāt of the bastion, with his musket in his hand, and he saw the face of Jai Mal by the light of the sparks from the cannon and musket balls, which were shot in this direction (i.e. towards the imperial army). His Majesty aimed his musket at Jai Mal, and hit him on his forehead, in such a way, that he, on that very spot, went to hell. When the garrison saw their commandant slain, they gave up the idea of fighting, and all ran to their houses, and having collected their wives and children, and goods and chattels, set fire to them. Such an act is called Jauhar, in the idiom of the Kāfirs of Hindustan.

The victorious troops now gathered together from (all sides), and made breaches in several places in the walls of the fort. Some of the Kāfirs came forward, and attempted with great bravery, to withstand and slay them. His Majesty, seated on the top of the Sābāt, watched the efforts of his loyal servants, with the eye of approval. Among the attendants of His Majesty, 'Adil Muhammad Qandahāri and Jumla Khān, who had the title of Khān-i'-Ālam, and Pāinda Muhammad Maḥgūl, and Jabbār Quli Dīwānā, and other brave soldiers, exerted themselves valorously; and they were honoured

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1 The lith. ed. has در بالا خانه, which would mean a room in an upper floor, but the MSS. have در بالایی خانه, on the top of a house or room.

2 Elphinstone contrary to this says "Akbar, one night, visiting the trenches, perceived Jaimal on the works, where he was superintending some repairs by torch light. Both Nizām-ud-dīn and Badāoni say that the face of Jaimal was seen by the light of the sparks. Abul Fazi is rather vague. He says that Akbar aimed at a man who from the armour he wore, appeared to be a chieftain. Fersištah however says جیمل راجبهت برابر مورچل خامه با مشاهی امد و از روشنی مشعل معصوم گشت so that, Elphinstone's statement that Jaimal was recognised by the light of a torch appears to be based on Fersištah.

3 The MSS. have جمله خان Halim Khān but the lith. ed. has حليم خان. In the translation in Elliot, V, only the first name is given. No names appear to be given by Abul Fazi or Badāoni.
with applause and praise. The whole of that night was passed in war and slaughter; and in the morning, which was the dawn of the daily-increasing grandeur, the fort was captured. His Majesty mounted on an elephant, with all his devoted servants attending on his victorious stirrups, on foot, entered the fort.

Verse.—Making ready for a war of victorious faith,

The mountain of iron moved to the sea,

The army like a whirl-wind came to that land,

That its stones were blown like grass away.

An order for a general slaughter having been issued, more than eight thousand Rajputs, who had gathered together in the fort,

1 An order for a general massacre, such as would have emanated from Taimūr or Nādir Shāh is so opposed to the ideas ordinarily held of Akbar's disposition and religious tolerance, that I considered it necessary to enquire what evidence there was in support of such an order having been passed. Neither of the other two contemporary historians say that such an order was passed. Abul Fazl says the bold warriors entered the fort, and engaged in killing and binding. The Rajputs * * * * * * * fought and were killed. Badāsī who is more bigoted than Nizām-ud-dīn, does not mention any order for a general massacre though he says "the whole night long the swords of the combatants desisted not from the slaughter of the base. Later on he says "eight thousand valorous Rajputs were slain." Ferishtah does not also mention any order for a general massacre. He does not also mention any slaughter during the night. He says."
obtained the meed of their acts. After mid-day (the troops) withdrew their hands from slaughter; and (the emperor) turned the bridle of return towards the victorious camp. He halted there for three days, and having exalted Āṣaf Khān with the charge of that country, he raised the standards of return towards the metropolis of Agra, on Tuesday, the 25th Sha’bān of the afore-mentioned year.

Among the curious things, which were seen during that siege, one was this. A man was seated near the battery of the writer of this book, under the shade of a tree, and had his right hand on his knee, and in taking aim for shooting an arrow, held as it happened, his thumb with its top turned upwards. At this time a cannon ball coming from the top of the fort passed it at a distance of a barley corn, and yet the man received no injury whatever.

As His Majesty had; at the time of starting on the expedition for the conquest of Chitor, made a vow, that after he had attained to his object, he would go on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Khwāja Mū’īn-ud-dīn Chishti, Sanjari, which is situated in the territory of Ajmir, he in order to fulfil that vow, turned from the way, towards Ajmir, traversed the whole of that road on foot, and on Sunday the 7th Ramazān, arrived at Ajmir. He carried the duties of circum-ambulation and pilgrimage; and made the faqīrs and the poor of that locality, happy by gifts and alms. He stayed for ten days in that auspicious place and then turned the bridle of his determination, towards the seat of the throne of the Caliphate.

find also, what I had overlooked at first, that in explaining this large number of the slain, Abul Fazl says, that the peasantry, on this occasion, showed great zeal and activity, although they had not done so when Sultan 'Ala-ud-dīn took the fort, and their excuses, after the victory, were of no avail, and orders were given for a general massacre.

1 This agrees with Bādsōnī, but according to the Akbarnāma the return commenced on Saturday, the 29th Sha’bān (28th February, 1568).

2 Abul Fazl tells a story of Shagūna Qaršawal being sent from the town of Māndal to Ajmir, to announce the approach of the emperor. He came back and informed Akbar that the Khwāja had appeared in a vision, and had declared Akbar’s immense superiority to himself in the matter of spirituality; and that the emperor on hearing this allowed himself to be “conveyed from that stage.” But “in accordance with his vow, he performed the last stage on foot.”
AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Thursday, the 14th Ramazan 975 (13th March, 1568). In the beginning of this year, the victorious standards moved from the territory of Ajmir, and turned towards the metropolitan city of Agra, through Miwāt. On the way, he passed through jungles, which were the home of lions. A terrible lion came out of a reed-brake, and the devoted servants, who always attended the victorious standards, aimed arrows at it, and cast it down on the dust of destruction. His Majesty then ordered that if such a thing happened again no one should dare to kill the wild animal, till an order, to be obeyed by the world, should be issued. At this time, another lion, fiercer and more powerful than the first, came out of the jungle, and turned towards His Majesty. None of the servants of the threshold could, without orders, attempt to slay the fierce beast. At this time, the lion-hunting monarch dismounted from his horse, and shot with his musket at the animal. By accident, there was only a slight wound at the angle of its mouth and merely the skin was grazed. It then jumped with great ferocity towards His Majesty and the latter wanted to cast it down by another shot. At this time Ādil, Muhammad Qandahārī, with great courage placed an arrow on his bow-string and turned towards it. The furious animal turned from his Majesty, attacked Ādil Muhammad, and throwing him down tried to put his head into its mouth. That brave man at that terrible moment put his left hand into the animal’s mouth, and wanted to draw his dagger from the sheath with the other hand, and to strike it on the belly. The handle of the dagger however, by accident, stuck to the sheath; and before he could pull it out, the skin and flesh of his hand was lacerated. In spite of this he drew his dagger, and inflicted severe wounds on the animal. Other brave men also collected together, and killed the

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1 The translator in Elliot, V, makes a distinction between Sher, lion and Babar, tiger; but he thinks that both the Shers that were seen were tigers. I think they were both lions. Badāsonī has only झूँझूँ in the Persian text and 'lion' in the translation. It is, however, a tiger in Beveridge's translation, of the Akbarnāma.
lion. 'Adil Muhammad had been wounded by the lion, and besides that, he had received a wound from the sword of one of the men, who had attacked the lion; and he lay on the bed of pain, for some time; and in the end died of the injuries.

After the lion hunt was over, when the auspicious camps arrived in the territory of Alwar, a noble order was issued, that it should continue on its march towards Alwar; and the emperor proceeding in his august person by way of Nārnaul, and after having an interview with Shaikh Nizām Nārnauli (i.e. of Nārnaul) rejoined the camp. Starting again, he graced the centre of the circle of the Khilāfat by the honour of his arrival. After a few months, the resolution, to conquer the fort of Rantambhor, which is among the mothers of the forts of Hindustan (i.e. one of the most important forts), and celebrated for its height and strength, entered the noble mind; and an order was issued for the attendance of the troops, that had not accompanied (His Majesty) in the expedition to Chitor. Ashraf Khān, Mir Munshi, and Sādiq Khān were sent, with a large portion of the imperial army, on this service. When these great amīrs had gone a few stages in the direction of Rantambhor, intelligence of the disturbances and violence of the Mīrzas, the descendants of Muhammad Sultān Mīrza, who had fled from Chengiz Khān of Gujrat, and had come to Mālwa, and were besieging the fort of Ujjain reached the noble ears, and an order to be obeyed by all the world was issued, that Qulī Khān, who had been nominated for the conquest of Rantambhor, with a number of amīrs and troops, should turn towards Mandū, and should use his best efforts, for putting down the disturbance created by the Mīrzas. Both the armies combined together, in compliance with the order which had the currency of fate, and when they arrived at Sirohi, Shahāb-ud-dīn Āhmād Khān, the governor

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1 Abul Fazl says he lingered in pain for four months, and died in Agra. He also says, that his death was the retribution of an act of disrespect, which he had done to his father.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, Akbar arrived in Agra on the 15th Shawwāl (13th April, 1568).

3 The Akbarnāma says that Akbar determined to capture Rantambhor, because it was a stumbling block to peace.

4 Both Abul Fazl and Badānī say, that they were unruly, encroached on the lands of other jāgirdārs, and created disturbances.

5 About fifty miles S.W. of Chandeli.
of that sarkār, advanced to meet them, and joined with them. They then all advanced together. When Sārangpūr became the halting place of the amīrs, Shah Bidāgh Kāhān, the governor of that place, also joined them with all the troops he had. In this way, the victorious army reached large dimensions. The Mīrzās, having been warned of the approach of the victorious troops, raised the siege, and turned towards Mandū. Muhammad Murād Kāhān, and Mirza 'Azīz-ul-lah, who had shut themselves up in the fort of Ujjain, being released from the troubles of the siege, joined the other amīrs. They now all commenced the pursuit of the enemy. The Mīrzās being aware of these facts fled from Mandū, along the bank of the Narbada. They crossed the river in such confusion, that many of their troops were drowned in it.

It so happened that at this time Jhajār Kāhān, the Abyssinian, slew Chenghīz Kāhān, the ruler of Gujrat, who was marching carelessly, in the plain of 'Tirpolea. The Mīrzās having received information of this, considered the disturbances in Gujrat a God-send, and turned in flight towards that country. The renowned amīrs turned back from the bank of the Narbada; the jāgīrdārs of Mandū returned to their jāgīrs; and Sādīq Kāhān and Qulīj Kāhān and the other amīrs returned to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world, and were honoured with imperial favours. The Mīrzās, who had gone to Gujrat, took possession of the fort of Champanīr, at the first 2onset; and turned their faces towards Bahroch, and having besieged the fort, after a considerable time took it form Rustam Kāhān Rūmī, who had fortified himself in it, and seizing him, after a time 3slew him treacherously. The rest of these incidents will be narrated in their proper place.

During this year, a farnān was issued for summoning 'Mīr

1 Badānī says در میدان تر بوله احمداباد, which Mr. Lowe has translated "At the open space by the gate of Ahmedabad."

2 The MSS. have دهلاء and the lith. ed. دهلاء. Badānī has دهلاء.

3 There are different readings here. The MSS. have اورا نیز بعد از مدخت Bentley: اورا نیز بعد از مدخت while the lith. ed. has بیلایم کشند and Badānī has بیلایم کشند and بیلایم راسین دند. "The Akbarnāma says, that Mīr Muhammad Kāhān Kalān and the Atkah
Muhammad Khan Kalan, and Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan, and Kamal Khan Kakhar, who had jagirs in the sarkar of the Punjab. These amirs hastened to the lofty threshold, in the month of Rab’ul-awwal of the year 976 A.H., and offered suitable presents. Husain Quli Khan, and his brother Ismael Khan were summoned from Nagor, and were nominated to the governorship of the Punjab in place of Mir Muhammad Khan Kalan, etc., recalled. The jagir of Mir Muhammad Khan Kalan in sarkar Sambal became (his) tankhwa or stipend. Husain Quli Khan having been honoured with the service of personal attendance (on the emperor), attended on the victorious, stirrups, during the expedition for the conquest of Ranthambhor, from the time that the noble standards started towards it. After the conquest of Ranthambhor, when the metropolis of Agra became the place of the imperial sojourn, he and his brother received permission and turned to the Punjab.

On the 1st of Rajab of this year, (21st December, 1588,) the sublime standards moved from the centre of the circle of the Caliphate, with the object of conquering 1 Ranthambhor; and the metropolis of 2 Dehli became the halting place of the imperial camp.

Khan had been in the Punjab for a long time; and Akbar considered it necessary, as a matter of policy, to remove them. It also says that Husain Quli Khan received at this time the title of Khān-i-Jahān for his good services. I am not quite sure what the exact meaning of the expression, that the Jāgir of Mir Muhammad Khan Kalan in sarkar Sambal became his tankhwa, is. In the translation in Elliot, V., it is said that the Jāgir became a tankhwa. Neither Badānī nor Abul Fazl says anything about its having become a tankhwa. The former only says, that 3 Sarkar Sambal and Mir Khan Malwah given to Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan, sarkar Qanouj to Sharif Khan.”

1 A derivation of the name of the fort and its correct form are given in note 3 page 491 Vol. II of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnama. The correct form is there said to be Rantahpur and its meaning ‘city in the hollow of the Ran’ it will be seen from note 14 below that there was a hill of the name of Ran close to the fort so that the name may mean the city below the Ran.

2 According to the Akbarnama, Akbar went by way of Dehli, to strengthen his heart by the influence of holy recluses. He also visited the perfumed shrine of that sitor on the spiritual and temporal throne, H. M. Jahānbanī Jinnat Ashiānī.
Couplet: The army by victory attended did march,
And raised the dust from the sea to the moon.

He stayed for a few days in that city, and then after arranging a qamargha hunt in the vicinity of Pālam, slew about four thousand animals. After that he turned the bridle of his determination towards the fort of Ranthambor, and arrived at the foot of that fort about the end of Sha'bān. Rai Sarjan, who held the fort, shut himself up in it, and held it against the victorious army. His Majesty besieged the fort and placed his army in a circle with the fort in its centre.

A NARRATIVE OF THE INCIDENTS OF THE FOURTEENTH YEAR OF THE ĪLĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Friday the 25th Ramazān, 976 (14th March, 1569); and in the beginning of it (His Majesty) having

1 This passage to the end occurs in the MSS., but not in the lith. ed., or in the trans. in Elliot, V. In the lith. ed. the purport of this passage is given in the narrative of the fourteenth year, but as Akbar reached Ranthambor by the end of Sha'bān, the march occurred in the thirteenth year; and I have therefore inserted it here though this causes the repetition of a clause. There is a slight difference in the MSS. One has بجانب قلعة رنتبئر while another has بجانب قلعة رنتبئر. I have adopted the latter reading.

2 In two of the MSS. instead of the passage beginning with دران ابام که گاهر قلعہ رنتبئر معکسر بادشاہ انجم سبا سکتہ بود سلطان هپت اقیم گردو روز بست دوم رمضان سنہ مذکر بھر جم حمل خرامیدہ; عالم و عالمیان را بقدوم سال جہازدهم الپہ کہ بھ نروز سلطانی نسبت نوامانی داشت. و بشرت رسانید. و انہوئئھ سے روز متوالی بنشاط و انیسیات پرداختے، تسخیر قلعہ را پیش نہاد هیت علی فرموند، و امر علی شرف صدور یافت کا از حر طرف ان قلعہ سبا سبا طرح اندازند و محمد قلم خان میر بر بعثر وصحب اهتمام این کار باشد. محمد قاسم خان بحس اهتمام خرد دی ایام معدود گار را پیش بر، و سابات را نزدیک حصار رسانیدند. بارچودیکھ مبارکات سبا طرح انداختے برندہ حکم شد کہ تربئن را، کہ بھ زمین هویار دوست جب گار بدوشاری میکمشد، بر بالی کہ کہ جت ارتقاف و معمرت راکھا، بکع و خیال مشکل مینیمود، و چھوئ را بقاب حضرت خلیفہ الپی دایم کارہی بزرگ کہ در مات وئے رہ ایمعل بود از پیش رہنے، پائنیا ضرب زن را کہ هر گدام سنگھائی پنجی س混凝土 و ہفت مین کولہ هفت جوش میغیرد، پانصد کھب ب
turned the bridle of his attention to the conquest of the fort of Ranthambor arrived within a short time at the foot of the fort; and surrounded it, as the circumference encloses the centre. Batteries having been carried forward, and सबास having been erected, breaches

بالأتي كورة من بردة در ببراق قلعه نصب كردن. س در روز اول دیوار حصار و منال مرتفع را در هم کوچه، هول قیامت مشاهده اهل قلعه گشته؛ و تا بیست روزگار کرده سابط را
قريب دیوار قلعه رسانیدند جهون روی سرجن دید که خواه نخواه قلعه فقی میشورد*

then as in the text ارزوی غور. This may be translated as, And in those days, when the army of the Bādshāh, whose troops were as numerous as the stars, was encamped in front of the fort of Ranthambor, the emperor of the seven climes of the sky (i.e. the Sun) on the 22nd Ramazān of the afore-mentioned year entered the constellation of Aries, and gave glad tidings to the world, and to all people, of the approach of the fourteenth year of the Illāhi era, which has the relation of twinship with the New Year's day of the Bādshāh. His Majesty passed three days in pleasure and enjoyment. He then planned the conquest of the fort within his noble spirit; and passed an order that सबास (covered ways) should be constructed from all sides of the fort. Muhammad Qāsim Khān, the Military and Naval commander was placed in charge of this duty. He, by his good management, completed the work within the appointed time; and the covered ways were carried to the vicinity of the citadel. In spite of the fact, however, that the construction of the सबास had been begun, an order was passed that culverins, which could be dragged with difficulty by two hundred pairs of oxen over level ground, should be carried to the top of the hill of Ran, which on account of its height and the difficulty of the road could not come within the compass of thought or imagination. As owing to the great fortune of His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Illāhi, great feats, the accomplishment of which appeared to be beyond the range of possibility, had always been carried out, fifteen culverins, each one of which could discharge boulders weighing five mucrs and seven maunds and haft Josh (i.e. made of seven metals or a compound of iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper and silver) balls were carried by five hundred kahars (men who are now chiefly employed as Palki bearers) to the top of the hill of Ran, and were placed opposite to the fort. And on the first day the walls of the citadel, and of lofty buildings were smashed and shattered, and the horrors of the day of judgment were placed before the eyes of the garrison. After twenty days the सबास were carried to the wall of the fort. When Rāy Sarjan saw that in spite of all his efforts the fort would be taken, he fell from the zenith of pride and haughtiness to the nadir of helplessness, etc., as in the text. This passage does not appear in the other MSS., or in the lith. ed., or in the translation of Elliot V., but some of the statements contained in it appear in Badāoni, Persian Text, Vol. II, p. 107, and English trans. Vol. II., p. 111, and in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's trans. Vol. II. p. 494.
were made in several places by cannon shots. When Sarjan, the ruler of the fort, saw this condition of things, he fell from the zenith of pride and hauteur to the nadir of helplessness; and sent his sons named 1 Duda and Bhoj out of the fort, and asked for protection. His Majesty showed kindness to them, as they came with humility and piteous lamentations to the threshold, which was splendid like the sky; and pardoned their offences. He sent Husain Quli Khan, who had the title of Khan Jahan, into the fort, so that he might comfort Sarjan Ray, and bring him to render homage. The latter came with sincerity and loyalty, and was included in the band of the imperial servants. On Wednesday, the 3rd of Shawwal of the aforementioned year, the fort was taken; and on the following day, His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, went to inspect the fort. The government and the defence of the fort were entrusted to Mehtar Khan, and the standards were raised for a return to the seat of the Caliphate. Khwaaja Amin-ud-din Mahmud, who bore the title of Khwaaja Jahan, and Muzaffar Khan were ordered that they should take the auspicious camp, by the right hand road to the metropolis of Agra. And His Majesty turned on the wings of swiftness for the circumambulation of the illuminated tomb of Khwaaja Mu'in-ud-din Chishti, and halted there for a week, 2 and he went every day to the illustrious tomb, and made the jagirs and other deserving persons, rich and free from all want; and after that he turned towards the metropolis of Agra. On Wednesday, the 24th of Ziqadah 976 A.H., Agra became the halting place of the sublime standards. As Darbar Khan, who was one of the witty attendants of the imperial court, and had on account of illness accompanied the camp, had died before 3 the arrival of the army at Agra, His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi attended the funeral feasts, and granted royal favours to his heirs.

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1 The names are written as دردا و بهرج in all the MSS., and in the lith. ed. The first name is transliterated as Dudh in Elliot, V., p. 332. In the Persian text of Badashnī it is Duda, and in the English translation it is Doda. The names are given in the translation of the Akbarnama, as I have got them in the text.

2 The words هر روز بمزار شريف تشریف نموده فنرا و مستقعنا علی و مستغلي میگراندیدند و بعد ازان are not to be found in the lith. ed.

3 According to the translation of the Akbarnama he died in Agra.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE REASONS OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN OF FATHPUR.

As on several occasions, His Majesty had sons born to him, who had died (in their infancy), His Holiness the asylum of the country, who was acquainted with all truths and had knowledge of God, Shaikh Salīm Chishti, who resided in the town of Sikri, which was within twelve karohs of Agra, and of whom His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi had a high opinion, and to whom he had gone on several occasions, to see him, and had stayed in his house for several days, and the holy man had given him glad tidings of the arrival of prosperous sons, His Majesty had great hopes; and he went several times to see the Shaikh, and he stayed with him, each time for ten or twenty days, and laid the foundation of a lofty building on the top of a hill, near the Khāngā of the Shaikh. For the Shaikh also the foundation of a new Khāngā, and a lofty mosque, the equal of which is not to be found to-day, anywhere in the world was laid in the neighbourhood of the royal palaces. Each one of the amirs also built a mansion or house for himself. As one of the consorts became enciente at this time, His Majesty took her to Sikri, and left her in the house of the Shaikh; and he himself remained sometime in Agra, and sometime in Sikri. He gave the name of Fathpūr to Sikri, and ordered the erection of bazars and public baths there.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CONQUEST OF THE FORT OF KĀLĪNJAR.

This fort is situated at a great height; and former Sultāns had always been anxious to conquer it. Shir Khān Afghān, after

1 The words do not occur in the lith. ed., and have been taken from the MSS. They do not also appear in the translation in Elliot V.

2 The words have been omitted from the lith. ed. I have inserted them from the MSS.

3 According to note 1, p. 491, Vol. II of Beveridge’s trans. of the Akbarnāma, Kālīnjar lies ninety miles W.S. Allahabad; and the fort stands on a flat-topped hill of the Vindhya range, which here rises to a height of 800 feet above the plains.
besieging it for a year, was burnt in the fire of the desire to capture it, as has been mentioned in his history. In the time of the disturbances of the Afghans, Rājā Rām Chand, Rājā of Panna, bought it from Bijlt Khān, the adopted son of Bihār Khān for a large sum. At the time, when the news of the conquest of the fort of Chitor and Ranthambor spread over the world, the victorious troops who had jāgīrs in the neighbourhood of Kālinjar, and were always planning its conquest, wanted to move the chain of war and strife. Rājā Rām Chand, who was a wise and experienced man, and considered himself to be a servant of the threshold, sent the keys of the fort with suitable tributes, and congratulations for the great victory, by his representatives, to His Majesty. The same day, the defence and the guarding of the fort were entrusted to Majnūn Khān Qāqshāl, who was one of the jāgīrdārs of that country, and a farmān of encouragement and favour was sent to the Rājā. This fort came into the possession of the servants of the imperial government, in the month of Safar, of the year 977 A.H., corresponding with the fourteenth year of the Ilāhi era.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BIRTH OF HIS HIGHNESS THE SHĀHZĀDA OF EXALTED RANK, SULTĀN SALĪM MİRZA.

On Wednesday, the 17th Rabi-ul-āwwal, 977, corresponding with the fourteenth year of the Ilāhi era, when seven ghariṣ of the day had passed, the star of the auspicious birth of the Shāhzāda of the exalted rank, Sultān Salīm Mirza rose above the horizon of splendour.

1 The name is doubtful. The MSS. have بث, Batha. The lith. ed. has ملث Maltha (?). In the translation in Elliot V., the name of the Rājā is Rāmchandra, but the name of his Raj is not given in the text, but a note says “Raja of Panna.—T. Ald. See Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari Vol. I, p. 406." Badāoni, Persian Text, has بث, transliterated as Bhat'h. The Akbarnāma has Panna.

2 The date is 7th and 17th in the MSS., and 17th in the lith. ed. It is 18th in the translation in Elliot V. Badāoni has 17th. Abul Fazi does not mention the Muhammadan month and date of the birth, but the translator says in a note that it was the 17th Rabi'-ul-āwwal, 977, 30th August, 1569.

3 Ghari is a Hindi word. It has been translated as an ‘hour’ in Elliot V, and in the translation of the Akbarnāma. Badāoni uses the word ساعت instead.
and greatness, in the abode of that asylum of guidance, the protector of the country, ¹ Shiakh Salim Chishti, in the town of Fathpūr.

Couplets: A priceless pearl from the empire’s sea,
A lamp of brightness from the light Divine,
Ensooned in silk, like a grain of musk,
Like a pearl so fresh in its bed of cotton soft.

At that time, His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī was in Agra. Shiakh Ibrāhīm, the son-in-law of Shiakh Salim, brought the joyful news; and received high honour from the imperial grace. In thanksgiving for that great good fortune, and this noble gift, the people received general alms, prisoners were released, and royal festivities were arranged, and for seven days there was general joy and pleasure. The date of this auspicious birth was found in the words,” “Shah-i-āl-i Taimur.” Khwāja Husain of Merv composed an ode, the first line of (each couplet of) which gave the date of the accession of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, and the second, the date of the birth of the Shāhzāda of the people of the world. The first couplet of this ode was:

Praise to God for the pomp and grandeur of the Shāh
A pearl of greatness to the shore of the sea of justice has come.

A sum of two lakhs of tangās was given to Khwāja Husain, as a reward for the composition of this ode. Many of the poets of the age composed chronograms and odes, and were honoured with gifts and rewards. ² His Majesty made Fathpūr the seat of the throné; a stone fort was erected round the city; lofty buildings rose up, and a great city came into existence.

Before the auspicious birth of the Shāhzāda of the fortunate birth, His Majesty had determined in his gracious heart that if the great and holy God should bestow a pearl from the ocean of empire, and a gem from the casket of eternity, he would go on foot, on a pilgrimage to the tomb, which is ³ the resting place of the effulgent

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¹ One MS. inserts here عارف الله, i.e. the possessor of the knowledge of God.
² One MS. inserts before this و بيشتر اوقات بودن حضرت خليفة الپي در فتحپور، تقرار پانه، i.e. the residence of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, having now for the most part been fixed at Fathpūr.
³ The expressions مورد الأنواع، قطب الواسطين, and ملود الأنواع, have not been translated in Elliot V, and the first has been transliterated as Muráda-l-Anwar.
rays, of his Holiness, the polestar of the seekers of God, Khwāja Mu‘in-ud-dīn Chishti, may his tomb be sanctified! In fulfilment of this vow, His Majesty started on foot, from the metropolis of Agra for Ajmīr, on Friday, the 12th Sha‘bān, 977 A.H. He travelled six or seven karōhs every day; and even with the dust of the road on him, he walked to the tomb, and performed the duties of pilgrimage and the rites of circumambulation. He spent some days in that place of angelic veneration; and spent his time in the performance of religious rites and duties. After a few days he left Ajmīr, and turned towards Dehli, and in the month of Ramazān in the year 977 A.H., the encampment of the great and splendid army was pitched opposite to that city.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INCIDENTS OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE ILAHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Saturday, the 6th Shawwāl, 978 A.H. (14th March, 1570). In the beginning of this year His Majesty the emperor was in Dehli, and after circumambulating the tombs, turned towards the capital.

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1 The words from چند روز گذرائیدند have been omitted from one MS., but are found in the others and in the lith. ed.

2 One MS. has here و طلوع کوکبه بهادر (؟ بهار) در آن زمان که از نزول ادو رشک روضه رضوان مینمود، روز گزار نمود و روز سلطانی عالم و عالمیان را نوید سال پانزدهم از جلوس خلیفه النبی داده اساس نشان انقباض بنا (؟ بنیاد) نهاد. * بیت رفت چهر خورشید به برج حمل، نور شرف کرد بگینگی عمل، در نو در سر گرفت، موسوم نو روز جهان در گرفت. حضرت خلیفه النبی بعد از مراسم سرور میل سیمر و تماشای عمارت سلطانی سابق فروموده اکثر بقاع عظم الارتحاع را بنظر اعتبار ملاحظه نموده، بر سر مرز جنگ اشبانی انار الله بر عهده تشریف فروموده؛ و از همانجا علنی معرفت بمزکر داره خلافت منتخف ساخته، از این جور عبور فروموده و بکچ چخوتو شکار کن و صید اشکان تا دارالغلافت اگر علنی باز تکشیدند و از جالیل نعم النبی که قرب حال نفرخذت سال حضرت خلیفه الی است در روز پنجشنبه اولی این سال بود * then as in the text, حضرت شاهنشاهی, which may be translated as, “the rising of the star of the spring, at that time when (Dehli) appeared to have become the subject of the envy of the garden of paradise, from the arrival of the camp,
AN ACCOUNT OF THE AUSPICIOUS BIRTH OF SHĀHZĀDA SHĀH MURĀD.

On thursday, the 3rd of Muharram in the year 978 A.H. (7th June, 1570), corresponding with the fifteenth year of the Ilāhī era the rising took place of the star of empire and greatness, Shāhzāda Shāh Murād, in the house of Shaikh Salim. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, in thanksgiving of this great gift, put the hand of liberality and generosity, out of the sleeve of beneficence and bounty, and arranged a great feast. The various ranks of the people became prosperous from the gift of His Majesty's universal rewards. The amīrs and the attendants of the sublime threshold presented suitable offerings, according to their different gradēs, and were honoured with valuable robes of honour. All praise be to God for His continuous favours and for His innumerable blessings.

2 Maulāna Qāsim Arslān

the times gave to the world and its denizens, the glad tidings of the advent of the imperial new year, of the fifteenth year from the accession of the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī; and laid the foundation of gladness and delight.

Couplets: When the Sun into the house of Aries went,
The light of nobility held over the earth its sway;
The earth's orb took a course fresh and new
The new year's season the earth encompassed.

His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī after enjoying the rites of pleasure, felt a desire for visiting the palaces of the former Sultāns, and having seen most of the magnificent structures with eyes of admiration, went to the grave of His Majesty Jinnat Ashiānī, may God illuminate his shrine! From that place, he turned his bridle of determination to the centre of the circle of the Khilāfat, and having crossed the river Jumna, he came by successive marches, hunting along the way, and drew rein in the metropolis of Agra. Among the great gifts of God, which have always attended the fortunes of His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, that it was on Thursday at the beginning of this year " then as in the text. This passage is not in the other MSS., but there is something corresponding to the statements in it in Badānī, and in the Akbarnāma.

1 According to the Akbarnāma, a daughter, to whom the name of Kḥānam was given, was born on Sunday, 11th Jamādī-ul-Ākhar, 977 A.H., 21st November, 1569, between the births of Shāhzādas Salim and Murād.

2 One MS. has here:

بَرَم بِباراَسْت و شَد بِرمسَار
بَش فِرِيدِون طَرِب جَلِي عَمَم
تَآَرَه شَد اَز مَجَلِس شَاه عَمَم.
composed a chronogram, on the birth of Shâhzâda Shâh Murâd, from the first hemistich of which, the date of the birth of the illustrious Shâhzâda Sultân Salîm, (may God grant him the utmost of his desires!) and from the second hemistich of which the date of the birth of Shâhzâda Shâh Murâd could be obtained.

Couplet: From light of purest ray like Sultân Salîm, there came The standard of Shâh Murâd, son of Akbar, the just.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE WORLD-CONQUERING STANDARDS TO THE LAND OF AJMĪR.

As His Majesty used to go once every year, from wherever he might happen to be, to Ajmîr for the purpose of circumambulating the tomb of the Polestar of the seekers of God, Mû'in-ul-Huq Wadud-dîn Hasan Sanjarî, (may his tomb be sanctified!) in this auspicious year also, he put his foot of state in the stirrup of happiness, and started for Ajmîr, on the 20th Rabî‘-ul-Ākhîr in the year 978 A.H., in order to offer thanks for the great gift. He waited for twelve days in Futhpûr for arranging various necessary matters; and then, by successive marches, he arrived at Ajmîr, and made it the object of the envy of the gardens of paradise. He pleased and gratified the residents of that delectable garden by universal benefactions. He also, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the people, (a desire for) which had been ingrained in the composition of the creed of that Bâdshâh of sublime descent, ordered that strong fortification should be erected round Ajmîr. A grand palace was also erected for his own residence. The amîrs and Khâns and other attendants of the threshold vied with one another in the erection of mansions. His Majesty distributed the village and hamlets in the neighbourhood of Ajmîr, among the amîrs, that they might spend the income derived from them in the construction of their houses. Then, on Friday, the 4th Jamā‘î-ul-Ākhîr of the afore-mentioned year, in good health and safety, he left Ajmîr, and on the 16th of the same month the camp of

which may be translated as:

He adorned a feast and made a festival;
With gems he decked the surface of the earth;
The feasts of Faridûn, and Jamshîd’s pomp,
Were revived in the feasts of the monarch of ’Ajam.
the grand and noble army was pitched in front of the town of 1 Nagor.

He ordered all the soldiers that they should divide a large reservoir, which was in front of the city, among themselves, and excavate it, and fill it up with water; and he himself, with good fortune as his companion, went round it, and named it the 2 shukr talāo, the tank of thanksgiving. And during these days, when the tents, resplendent like the sky, were pitched opposite to Nāgor, Chandar Sen, son of Rāja Māl Deo, came and was enrolled among the servants of the threshold, and made suitable offerings. In the same way also, Rājā Kalyān Mal, the Rājā of Bikānir, and his son Rāy Singh, placed their faces of servitude on the threshold, refulgent like the Cynosure; and made an offering of their allegiance. As marks of sincere devotion were clear and patent on the pages of the condition of the father and the son, the 3 daughter of Rāy Kalyān Mal became an inmate of the (imperial) haram. The Sun of justice and equity shone for about fifty days on the condition of the poor of Nāgor. From that place the imperial standards were raised with the intention of a pilgrimage to (the tomb) of Shaikh Farid-ud-din Mas'ūd Shakarganj, who is buried in the town of Ajodhan, which is celebrated as Pattan. Rāy Kalyān Mal, who on account of his great bulk and fatness, was unable to mount a horse, was permitted to go back to Bikānir, but his son Rāi Singh was ordered to attend on the victorious stirrups; and he for his repeated services was raised to a high rank, and some of the incidents of his career will be mentioned in the proper place.


2 Abul Fazl says, that some of the nobles of the city represented to Akbar, that the well-being of the city depended on this and two other tanks. He also says that this particular tank bore the name of Kukur talāo, or dog tank, and tells a story in explanation of the name. See Bev.'s trans. Vol. H., p. 517. The new name, Shukr talāo, unlike the old one, is a hybrid word. Shakar talāo would be Hindi, and would mean the sugar tank; but Akbar apparently was not a purist in the matter of words, as he was not in that of marriages; and so he gave the tank a hybrid name.

3 Badāoni also says that it was Ray Kalyān Mal's daughter; but according to the Akbarnāma, it was his niece, the daughter of his brother, Kahān.
As there are many \textit{Gurkhars} (wild asses) in that desert country, and His Majesty had never hunted them, he became desirous of doing so. On the way, one day, about noon, scouts brought information, that they had seen a herd of wild asses, near the victorious camp. His Majesty immediately mounted on a swift horse, which was faster than the morning breeze, rode four or five \textit{karohs}, and came up to the herd. He then dismounted, and ordered that all the men should wait there; and he himself in his elegant person accompanied by four or five \textit{Balujes}, who were well-acquainted with the desert, with his musket in his hand, turned towards the herd. With the first shot, he hit one wild ass; and the rest of the herd became frightened at the report of the gun; and dispersed. His Majesty however, silently got up to the herd again, and hit another animal. In this way, he shot thirteen wild asses with his own auspicious hands. That day he traversed about sixteen \textit{karohs} on foot, in his ardour for the hunt. From the hunting ground he returned to the camp. He also gave orders that the thirteen wild asses should be loaded on carts and brought to the camp. The flesh of the animals was distributed among the nobles and other attendants, in front of the imperial pavilion.

From that place, His Majesty travelled by successive marches to Ajodhan, and when the auspicious army was encamped opposite to that town, His Majesty with sincere faith and pure intention

\footnote{1 Badānī, as far as I can make out, does not mention the wild ass hunt.}

\footnote{2 The lith. ed. has here \textit{و اعضرت شکار گور خر بسیار دوست میداشتهند}, but this is not to be found in the MSS.; and as Akbar could not be fond of hunting the wild ass, when he had never hunted one before, I have omitted the words.}

\footnote{3 The word is written as \textit{بلوچ}, Balūj, in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. One MS. has \textit{راهب}, a guide, after Balūj, but the others and the lith. ed. omit the word.}

\footnote{4 The number shot is given as sixteen in the translation in Elliot V.; and the \textit{karohs} travelled as seventeen. In the account of the hunt in the Akbarnāma, Bev.'s trans. Vol. II, p. 522, the number of animals shot is thirteen, as in the text; but Ābul Fazl adds a touch of the marvellous. He says Akbar became consumed by thirst. There was no sign of water. * * the weakness from thirst increased to such a degree, that he lost the power of speech. At this time, * * mystic guides led the special water-bearers through the boundless desert.}
went to the tomb, the alighting place of light, with the dust of the road on his person (i.e. immediately on his arrival without waiting for a rest) and performed the duties of pilgrimage and circumambulation; and removed poverty and want from the servitors and attendants of the tomb. It so happened that the royal pavilion had been pitched at a place, which, on account of the beauty of its lawn and its flowers, was the envy of the gardens of the highest paradise. On account of the beauty of that flower- adorned sward, a noble order was issued, that no one with shoes on should put his foot on that green lawn. One day a Rajput of the name of Karamsi, who was distinguished by being allowed great proximity (to the emperor’s person) walked over it with naked feet, and his foot was scratched by a thorn, and he became very weak on account of the pain; and after two days, he died of the hurt. This caused great pain to the noble heart, and he ordered that after that no one should stroll about on that sward with naked feet.

After a few days, His Majesty turned the bridle of his determination towards Lahore; and in the course of the journey, when the sublime standards reached Diālpūr, Mīrza 'Azīz Kolkātāsh who bore the title of 'Āazam Khān, and was known as Mīrza Kuka, and who was the jaqīrdār of that pargāna, intending to entertain His Majesty, represented that the auspicious royal train, should for a few days rest in those parts from the fatigue of the journey. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, graciously accepted the invitation, and ennobled his house (by his presence). He spent a few days in the festivity. On the last day of the entertainment, (Mīrza 'Azīz Kolkātāsh) made with great ceremony suitable presents, consisting of 'Arab and 'Irāqi

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1 The following sentences have not been translated in Elliot V., and I have not found any mention of the incident in either the Akbarnāma or in Badāoni.

2 The presents are enumerated in the translation in Elliot V. Badāoni only says, i.e. “And making suitable offerings and presents.” There is also a brief mention of the entertainment in the Akbar-nāma. The hemistich of the date, ascribed by Nizām-ud-dīn to Shāikh Muhammad Ghaznavi, is ascribed by Abūl Fazl to Muzaffar Husain. Badāoni has also got the hemistich, but he does not mention the name of the author. By the way, Mr. Lowe has translated the hemistich as I have, with of course slight variations, but the translation in the Akbar-nāma is different. It is this: “The Shāh and Shāhzāda were guests of 'Azīz.”
horses, with gold and silver saddles, and elephants of mountain-like bulk with chains of gold and silver, and jūls (ornamental cloths covering the backs and hanging over the sides of elephants) of velvet and gold brocade, and 1 goads or hooks of gold and silver, and pearls, and gems, and rubies and emeralds and 2 chairs and bedsteads and stools of 3 gold, and vessels and 4 vases of gold and silver, and fabrics of Firang (Europe), and Rum (Constantinople) and Khita (China) and Yezd, and other fine and delicate things, and vessels of food more than can come into the bounds of one’s imagination, which were passed before the noble eyes; and also valuable presents for the great Shāhzādas, and for the ladies behind the veil of chastity. Afterwards all the pillars of the state, and the attendants at the foot of the throne of the Caliphate, and all persons holding offices, and men of erudition, who attended on the auspicious stirrups, and in fact the whole of the victorious army received and enjoyed a share of that 5 board of his generosity. Shaikh Muhammad Ghaznavi obtained the date of this feast in the following hemistich.

Hemistich:

The king and the prince were honoured guests.

In 6 fact, very few have ever arranged such an entertainment.

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1 The reading is جنگلهای in the MSS.; and جنگلهای, in the lith. ed. Both appear to be incorrect. The correct reading is جنگلهای. The Burāhān Qāṭi takes the meaning of جنگلهای in the following words جنگلهای مهربان خبردار را کشند و مطلق قلب باشد عموماً و قلابی که بدان فیل رانند خصوصاً. Here of course it means the goad or hook by which elephants are driven. The word has not been translated in Elliot V.

2 One MS. has کران, another has کرانها; while the lith. ed. has کران.

3 One MS. has علک و نقره, gold and silver; but the others and the lith. ed. omit نقره, silver.

4 The MSS. have اوانی or اوانی and اوانی or اوانی اوانی. The lith. ed. has اوانی, اوانی اوانی اوانی, pl. of ایان, meaning vessels or vases, is correct.

5 The MSS. have مایده انسانیت و مردمی خود and مایده انسانیت خود and the lith. ed. has مایده ایان ایام خود.

6 This appears in some of the MSS., but is omitted from others, and from the lith. ed. Badsoni has a similar sentence.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS OF THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE ILLGI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on 1 Sunday, the 18th Shawwāl 978 A.H. In the early part of this year, His Majesty travelled from Dibālpūr to Lahore. Husain Quli Kān, who was the governor of Lahore, hastened to meet him, and obtained the honour of kissing the ground. His Majesty left the auspicious camp in the neighbourhood of Malikpūr, and went with a few attendants to Lahore; and he passed that day and night, with pleasure and enjoyment, in Husain Quli Khan's house. The next day the Kān placed the cash of his life on the board of loyalty, and passed it with suitable offerings before the noble eyes. His Majesty then started for the camp, and during the few days that the camp, which had a grandeur like that of the sky, remained in the vicinity of Lahore, he passed his precious time in hunting.

From that place, he went by way of Hisār Fīroza, on a pilgrimage to the hallowed tomb of Khwāja Mu‘īn-ud-dīn. As the mother of Nāhid Begam, the wife (mankuha) of Muhibb ‘Ali Kān, the son of Mir Khalīfa, was the wife of Mirza ‘Isa Khan Tarkhān, ruler of Thatha, who had departed this life, Nāhid Begam, who had with the permission of His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, gone a year before this, to see her mother, and to bring the daughter of ‘Isa Khan for putting her into the service of His Majesty, but had been unable to agree with Muhammad Bāqī Tarkhān, who was the son of Mirza ‘Isa, and who now stood in his place, she became annoyed with him, and came to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. She represented the truth about the tyranny and violence of Muhammad Bāqī Tarkhān, and the 2 disrespect, which the latter had shown to

1 The trans. in Elliot V, has Sunday, the 17th Shawwāl, and the Akbarnāma has Sunday, the 14th Shawwāl. The English date is given in both as 13th March, 1571.

2 It would appear, according to the Akbarnāma, that Nāhid Begam had joined with some "wicked men of the country to try to lay hold of Muhammad Bāqī. The latter got wind of this, and endeavoured to extirpate the faction. He seized the conspirators, and put some of them to death, and confined Hājī Begam, Nāhid Begam's mother, till she died. Nāhid Begam, by courage and skill escaped."
the imperial servants; and said that if her husband Muhibb 'Ali Khan received some favour, and was sent to Thatha, that place could be easily conquered. Nâhîd Begam had, at the time of coming from Thatha, an interview at Bakar, with Sultân Mahmûd Bakari, who had been one of the servants, and the foster brother of Mîrza Shâh Husain Arghûn, and had after the latter's death taken possession of Bakar. Sultân Mahmûd had made a proclamation of general invitation, and had said "if Muhibb 'Ali Khan comes to conquer Thatha, he will not have the need of any other help. I shall go with him and will carry the matter to a successful end." For this reason, Nâhîd Begam had been all the more anxious to go to Sind.

His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî conferred a standard and a drum on Muhibb 'Ali Khan, who had relinquished the profession of a soldier since a long time, and gave him also a jâgîr or maintenance allowance of fifty lakhs tangâs in the sârkâr of Multân. He also sent with him, his daughter's son Mujâhid, who was a brave and high-spirited young man; and also sent a farmân to Sa'id-Khan, the governor of Multân, that he should help Muhibb 'Ali Khan. He gave permission to the latter to start on the expedition, at the time, when the noble standards were moving from the Punjab, towards the capital city of Fathpûr. Muhibb' Ali Khan arrived in his Jâgîr of Multân, and began collecting men. About four hundred horsemen joined him. Relying on the promise of Sultân Mahmûd Bakari, he started for Sind; and wrote letters to him. Sultân Mahmûd considered it proper not to allow the imperial army to pass through his territory, and declaring that the words he had spoken to Nâhîd Begam, when she had gone to him, and the promises he had made to her, were a mere figment, sent a message that he would not give him permission to pass through his territory; but if he went to Thatha by way of Jaisalmîr, he would send his troops to reinforce him, and

1 The actual words in the MSS. are سلطان محمود صلی اسراف را دیگر گفت. The lith. ed. has سلطان محمود صلی اسراف را دیگر گفت. I find that سلطان محمود صلی اسراف را دیگر گفت means 'to make a proclamation of general invitation.' The passage has been translated in Elliot V., p. 338 "This Sultân Mahmûd Salâî Samarkandi told Nâhîd Begam," which is of course incorrect. How Sultân Mahmûd Bakari suddenly became transformed into Sultân Mahmûd Salâî Samarkandi is not at all clear.
help him in every way. Muhibb 'Ali Khān, and his grandson Mujāhid, placing their reliance on God, started towards Bakar. Sultān Mahmūd sent the whole of his army to obstruct their passage. His men fought a battle, were defeated, and took shelter in the fort of Māṭila. Mujāhid and Muhibb 'Ali Khān besieged the fort for about six months, and finally took it by amicable settlement.

At this time, a slave of Sultān Mahmūd, of the name of Mubārak Khān, who was his vakil (representative or minister), became annoyed with him on account of some grievance, and came to Muhibb 'Ali Khān. The latter, feeling stronger, besieged the fort of Bakar. Sultān Mahmūd sent his whole army, which consisted of about two thousand cavalry, and four thousand infantry, archers and musketeers, outside the fort for a battle. They fought and were defeated, and again entered the fort. For a period of three years, he sent his boats and gharābs, after equipping them for battle, sometimes every day and sometimes every second or third day. On two or three occasions, he sent his whole army, cavalry and infantry, for a drawn battle; and each time, Muhibb 'Ali Khān and Mujāhid were victorious. As Sultān Mahmūd had brought an immense number of men into the fort, there was, on account of its over-crowded condition, much sickness and pestilence; and every day five hundred or a thousand men died. At length in the year 983 A.H., Sultān Mahmūd also died; and the fort of Bakar came into the possession of the servants of the empire, of daily increasing grandeur. The particulars of this will be described before long.

In short when His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi, after travelling about in the Punjab returned to Fathpūr, the abode of happiness, Mu'nin Khān, Khān Khānān, came from Jaunpūr for obtaining pardon of the offences of Iskandar Khān Uzbek; and brought the latter with him; and had the honour of being allowed to render homage. Iskandar Khān's offences were pardoned, and the sarkār of Lakhnow was conferred on him as a jāghir. The Khān Khānān was sent back with all promptitude, for the purpose of safeguarding the

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1 The MSS. have ماتيله, Māṭila. The lith. ed. has مابلہ, Māhilā. Badāoni Persian text has مانيلة, Mānila, and the English trans. has Manela. The translation of the Akbarnāma has Māṭila, and a note says "in Sarkār Multān, Jarrett, II, 329, and T. Māsumi, Malet, 142."
boundaries of Bengal. Iskandar Khan also was,\(^1\) by an act of grace to a fallen man, allowed to go to his jāgīr, with the Khān Khānān (The emperor) exalted them by conferring on each a jewelled sword-belt, and a robe of \(^2\)honour and a horse with a golden saddle. When Iskandar Khan arrived in the territory of Lakhnau, after a few days he placed his head on the pillow of sickness, and on the 10th of Jamādi-ul-āwwal 979 A.H. departed from the world of pride.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF THE ĪLĀḤI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on \(^3\)Tuesday, the 25th Shawwāl of the year 979 A.H.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE \(^4\)INVASION OF THE COUNTRY OF GUJRAT.

As the praises of the country of Gujrāt were constantly mentioned in the court, which was arranged like paradise, and as on many occasions the \(^5\)tyranny of the rulers of that country, and the refractoriness of the group of men, who had become the rulers of the various tribes, had given rise to the desolation of the country, and the ruin of the people; and as this came to the notice of the noble and saintly attention, from all sides and corners; and as at this time,

\(^1\) The actual words are از کمال ذرة پوری. According to Badaoni, Iskandar was appointed to help the Khān Khānān, and received permission to return to Jaunpūr, but on arrival at Lakhnow, after some time he departed from this life on the 10th Jamādi-ul-āwwal 980 A.H. The Akbarnāma does not give the date of Iskandar Khan's death.

\(^2\) The word which I have translated as a 'robe of honour' is جھارقب in the lith. ed. and in the MSS. It is a word very rarely used. The Bahār-i-'Ajām explains it as بیوشش مخصوص سلطنین توران, i.e., a special robe of the kings of Turan. Why it should have been used here is not very clear. The translation given in Elliot, V, p. 339 of کمر شمشیر مرصع و جھارقب و اسپ is a jewelled sword-belt and four horses.

\(^3\) According to the Akbarnāma, the year commenced on Saturday the 23rd Shawwāl 979 A.H., 11th March, 1572.

\(^4\) Some of the intrigues and disturbances which took place in Gujrāt are mentioned in pp. 537-38 Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. II.

\(^5\) Elphinstone, in p. 496 of his history, 9th edition, says that "Akbar was solicited by Etimād Khān to put an end to the distractions of Guzerat" in the year 1572. This is supported by the Akbarnāma, but neither Nizām-ud-dīn nor Badaoni mentions it.
the saintly mind had become free from all anxiety, on the score of
the rebellion of the various insurgents, and by the capture of the
lofty forts, the determination to conquer the country of Gujrat
became confirmed; and a farmān to be obeyed by all the world for
the mustering of the troops was issued. On the 10th of the month
of Safar 980 A.H., corresponding with the 17th year of the Ilāhī era,
(the emperor) placed his foot of grandeur in the stirrups of good
fortune, and travelled towards Ajmir, hunting along the road. On
Tuesday the 15th of Rabī’-ul-āwwal of that year, he hastened, with
the dust of the road on his person, to the tomb which was the
alighting place of light, of his holiness Khwāja Mu’mūn-ud-dīn; and
performed the rites of pilgrimage. He made the Shaikhs, and the
servitors, and the attendants of that noble place, pleased and happy
with munificent gifts. On the following day, he went on pilgrimage
to the tomb of Saiyyad Husain Khang-sawār, may his tomb be
sanctified! who was a descendant of Imām Zain-ul-’Abidin, may the
great and holy God be gracious unto him! which is situated on the
top of the hill of Ajmir.

On the following day he sent Mir Muhammad Khān Atka, who
was celebrated as Khān Kalān, with ten thousand brave horsemen, as
an advance guard; and on the 22nd of the month of Rabī’-us-sānī
the sublime standards also came into motion.

Couplet;

The world-conquering army did advance,
The sky and the earth with its dust became one.

When the army was two stages from Nāgor, couriers brought
the glad news to the noble and sublime hearing, that on the night of
Wednesday, the 2nd of the month of Jamādī-ul-āwwal, in the year
980 A.H., corresponding with the 17th year of the Ilāhī era, the great
and holy God had bestowed a pearl from the sea of empire, and a
gem from the casket of sovereignty, after the passing of two gharis

1 In the translation in Elliot, V., p. 340 ‘eighteenth’ is printed instead of
seventeenth.

2 Abul Fazl disbelieves the story of the descent of Saiyyad Husain Khang-
sawār. He says “by investigations it appears that” he “was a servant of
Shihābu-d-dīn Ghorī, and that at the time when he returned from the conquest
of India, he made him Shiqdār of Ajmir. There he died.”

3 Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma has “after 41 Puls of the
and fourCompany at the rising of pisces, and had added another gem of
great pride in the garland of empire, and the line of the Caliphate.
His Majesty, on hearing this good news, performed the duty of offer-
ing thanks to almighty God. He rested for a few days in a festive
assembly of pleasure and enjoyment, and made the common people
happy, by allowing them a share from the board of his generosity.
As this fortunate birth took place in the house of 1 Shaikh Dāniāl,
who was one of the Shaikhās of that time, and was distinguished for
his saintliness and purity, the Shāhzhāda of the auspicious advent, and
of good fortune, was given the name of Shāhzhāda Dāniāl. After the
(emperor’s) heart of ocean like generosity had fully enjoyed the
pleasure and delight of the festivity, the standards were raised for a
march, and on the 9th Jamāt-ul-āwwal the auspicious army halted
opposite to Nāgor. There was a halt of fourteen days at the place
for equipping the army.

The army then started, and arrived in the neighbourhood of
Mirtha. At this place intelligence was brought, that when Mīr
Muhammad Khān arrived in the neighbourhood of Sirohī, the Rājā
showed his allegiance and loyalty, and sent some of his Rājputs by
way of a mission to Mīr Muhammad Khān. When they came to the
Khān, and expressed their wishes to him they received a suitable
reply. The Khān bestowed robes of honour on them, and gave them
pān (betels) with his own hand, according to the Indian custom.
One of those audacious men then stabbed him on the breast with a
2 Jamdar (a kind of weapon) in such a way, that its point came
out under his shoulder blade. At this time a young man of the name
of Bahādur Khān, one of the servants of the Mīr, who was 3 standing

night.” Puls is of course incorrect. Pala is a Sanskrit
word denoting the sixthti part of a Ghari. 2½ pals are equal to one minute.
1 The Khazīna-i-Auliyā, p. 443, mentions a Shaikh Dāniāl Chishti, who
died in 994 A.H., aged 111.
2 According to a note in p. 144 Vol. II of the Trans. of Badāoni, the word
is said to be “Sans. Jamd’hara, ‘death bearer’ a large dagger with a basket
hilt.” Jamd’hara appears to me impossible as a Sanskrit word.
3 The actual words are كِمُدَّ برِسِ سُرْتُ خَلْان أَسْتَادَة بَود which means lit
“who was standing behind the head of the Khān.” Probably the Mīr or Khān
was reclining on a pillow or something like that. The translation in Elliot, V,
is “who was standing behind Sher Khān.” I do not think this is correct.
There is no mention of any person of that name.
behind him, and who is now included in the list of amírs, ran forward, and seizing that Rajput hurled him on the ground. Muhammad Sádiq Khán, who was seated by the side of the Khán, jumped up, and slew the accursed one with his dagger. When this news was brought to the notice of His Majesty, the Khāqān, the world-conqueror, he sent Lashkar Khán, Mír Bakhshí, the same day, to enquire about the condition of Mír Muhammad Khán; and on the following day, began his march. Sádiq Muhammad Khán and the other amírs sent for surgeons, and had the wound sewn up; and merely on account of the good fortune of the emperor, such a dangerous wound was healed in the course of fifteen days, so that the Khán was able to mount his horse, with his quiver girt on his loins.

His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Iláhí then traversed the stages by successive marches, and on the 20th Jámádí-us-sáíní, joined the advance-guard. When he arrived at Sirohi, 1 eighty Rajputs in a temple, and seventy in the palace of the Rájá of Sirhoi, stood resolved to die. In accordance with an order obeyed by all the world, they were all slain in one minute. Dost Muhammad, son of Tátár Khán attained to martyrdom in the Rájá’s palace. At this place, the world adorning intellect decided that one of the servants of the threshold should be sent to Jodhpúr, so that he might strengthen the boundary, and keep the road to Gujrát open, so that no one may receive any injury from 2 Rána Kiká. The die of this service having

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1 The meaning of this is not clear. Bádaóní says that these “150 Rajput as is their hereditary custom * * * "bound themselves to die, and went forth to fight, and were slain to a man." I do not know what custom is referred to. This was certainly not a case of jauhar. According to the Akbarnáma, the people betook themselves to the mountain defiles, while these men surrounded the palace and established themselves in the temple.

2 The MSS. have رانآکیکا, but the lith. ed. has رانآکیکا. The English translation in Elliot, V, has “So that none of the Ranás might be able to inflict any loss”; and there is no mention of either Kiká or Gangá. Bádaóní, Persian text, p. 140 has رانآکیکا, Rana Kiká, but according to a footnote, there is a variant, ککا, Kanka. He is said, in the Persian text, to be حاکم کوکندہ ؾ كتابیلہ which correctly transliterated, would be “ruler of Kokanda and Konhaliz”; but in the Eng. trans, p. 144, he is said to be “ruler of Gogandah and Kumal-mair”; and there is a footnote “see p. 102,” it is not said of what. P. 102 of
fallen on Rāy Singh Bikānī, a large body of the servants of the threshold were sent with him; and *farmāns* were issued to the amirs and the *jāgirdārs* of that sūba, that whenever Rāy Singh would undertake any duty, they would all attend on him and help him.

1 At this stage (of the march), Yār 'Ali Turkmān, with a body of other Turkmāns, came from the court of Sultān Muhammad, son of Shāh Tahmasp, who at that time, was the ruler of Khurāsān to render homage, and obtained the honour of being allowed to make the *kūrnisht*; and placing the Arab and 'Irāqī horses, and other presents, which he had brought, before (the emperor's eyes), received imperial favour.

The sublime standards moved from Sirohi, stage by stage, towards Pattan Nahrwālā. When they arrived at the 3 town of *Dīsa* which is twenty *karohs* from Pattan, 4 news came that the sons of Shīr Khān Fūlādī were going towards Ídar, taking their troops and family with them. His Majesty sent Rājā Mān Singh, with a well-equipped army, in pursuit of them. In the beginning of Rajab, 980 A.H., the 5 imperial army arrived in front of Pattan. The emperor

1 The passage of which this paragraph is the translation has been omitted from the lith. ed. The name of the ambassador is given as Yar 'Ali, and Yadgar 'Ali in the MSS. In the trans. in Elliot, V., and also in the trans. of the Akbarnāma it is Yar 'Ali. The Akbarnāma says that he came from Sultān Muhammad Khīdābānda, the eldest son of Shāh Tahmāsp, who was the governor of Khurāsān for his father.

2 The MSS. give the name as شاه طهماسب, Shāh Tahmās and not Shāh Tahmāsp.

3 The MSS. as well as the lith. ed. has قصبة دیسه, 'town of Dīsa.' In Elliot, V, it is called the fort of Dīsa. Bādāonī does not mention the place. It is called Diha in the text of Beveridge's trans. of the Akbarnāma, but a note says "doubtless Dīsa in Gujrat."

4 According to the Akbarnāma, Shīr Khān, who held possession of Ahmadābād, fled to Surat (or Sorath) and sent his son to Pattan to convey his family and goods to places of safety, and on Mān Singh being sent after him, they fled to the defiles, but their baggage was captured.

5 The readings are somewhat different here. One MS. has ظاهر شهاب معسكر خسرو روی زمین و زمین گشت; another omits روی زمین و زمین. The lith. ed. has
halted there for a week, and entrusted the defence and government of that country to Saiyyad Ahmad Khan Bahra, who was distinguished among the Saiyyads of Hindustan for courage and determination, and had numerous allies and adherents. Raja Man Singh rejoined the camp here, and bringing much plunder from the remnants of the Afghans, produced them before the saintly eyes (of the emperor).

The world conquering standards then advanced towards Ahmadabad. Shir Khan Fuladhi, who had attacked Ahmadabad and had besieged 'Itimad Khan there, for a period of six months, fled on hearing of the advance of the world-conquering standards. The army had not yet advanced\(^1\) ten stages from Pattan, when\(^2\) Sultán Muzaffar, son of Sultán Mahmúd Gujrátí, whom 'Itimád Khán had always kept in confinement, the details of which will be described in the section about Gujrát, guided by victory and triumph came forward to welcome the victorious and auspicious army, and on Sunday the 9th of Rajab, he was honoured by being allowed to kiss the threshold. The next day\(^3\) 'Itimád Khán, the ruler of Ahmadabad, and Mir Abu Turab, and Saiyyad Hamid Bukhari, and Ikhtiyär-ul-mulk, and Malik-ush-sharq, and Wajih-ul-mulk, and Ulugh Khán Habshi, and other leaders and chiefs of Gujrát, the particulars of whose names would be too long, became the fortunate recipients of the honour of kissing the ground. Each one of them according to his condition and status, placed offerings before the noble eyes. Amongst them 'Itimád Khán presented the keys of Ahmadabad, in addition to his other tributes, and gave expression to the purity of his loyalty, and his determination to render good service.

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\(^1\) It is 'two' stages in the trans. in Elliot, V.

\(^2\) According to the Akbarnama, he had separated from Shir Khan Fuladhi and was wandering about in a distracted state. Akbar sent men in search of him, and they found him hiding in a corn-field, and brought him before the emperor.

\(^3\) All these names are given in the same order by Badání, but he omits the description of 'abd al-Malik after the name of 'Itimád Khan, and adds حبشي after the name of Ikhtiyär-ul-mulk.
Verses:

On every side in which his star appeared,
Victory ran forward, and fortune's gates opened wide.
The dust of his door should crown the heads of kings,

1 Dust on that head:

As the attendants of the threshold discovered marks of treachery
and dissension on the blackness of the foreheads of the Abyssinian
nobles, and brought it to the emperor's notice, His Majesty, although
he had complete reliance on the help and victory of God, which had
always attended and crowned all his undertakings, yet as a precau-
tionary measure, he 2 placed the Abyssinian Chiefs in charge of trust-
ed servants of the threshold; and marched towards Ahmadābād
On Friday the 14th of Rajab, the auspicious camp halted on the
bank of the river of Ahmadābād. The great name of His Majesty
was read that day in the public prayers; and all the people and the
great mass of the residents of the great country of Ahmadābād, came
on swift feet to welcome His Majesty, and performed the duties of
offering prayers and praises. On the 20th Rajab, Saiyyad Mahmūd
Khān Bārha, and Shaikh Muhammad Bukhāri Dehlavi 3 brought the
ladies of the pavilion of chastity to the foot of the sublime throne.
On the same day, Jalāl Khān Quri, who had been sent on an em-
bassy to the Rānā, was honoured by being allowed to kiss the (royal)
feet.

As Ibrahim Husain Mirza and Muhammad Husain Mirza had

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1 The reading and the meaning of the last part of this line is not clear.
The readings in the MSS. are که نه آتش هواست, که نه آتش هواست,
, and in the lith. ed. نالش هواست.

2 Badāoni, Persian text, Vol. II. p. 141, has و حاجشانه به‌هم رابط حریم
بمدادان، سپرند, which has been rendered in the Eng. trans., Vol. II, p. 145,
the emperor entrusted the Abyssinians to trusty officers of his own, to be em-
ployed in guarding his harem. This cannot be correct. The harem had not yet
arrived, and it is not likely that the Abyssinians, who had to be entrusted to
trusty officers, should be themselves employed in guarding the emperor's harem.
On comparing the corresponding passage in the Tabaqāt, it appears to me that
the word حرم in the Persian text is a mistake for حرم,
caution.

3 This passage has been translated in Elliot, V, p. 343 Saiyyad Muhammad
Khān Bārha and Shaikh Muhammad Bukhāri brought their wives into the
royal camp. This is of course incorrect.
taken forcible possession of the territories of Baroch, Baroda and Surat, and had raised the standard of hostility, it appeared to the empire-adorning intellect, that the country of Gujrat should be completely purified from the dust of their disturbances. In order to carry out this intention, he started on Monday, the 2nd of Sha'bān (2nd December, 1572), from the bank of the river of Ahmadābād and marched towards Kambāyat. 'Itimād Khān and the other Gujrati amīrs remained in Ahmadābād, for two or three days, to attend to their own affairs, after obtaining permission to do so, through the great officers of State. During this time, Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk, who was the chief of the Gujrāti amīrs, fled from Ahmadābād towards Ahmad-nagar and Idar, on the night of Wednesday, the 4th Sha'bān. As no reliance could now be placed in the Gujrāti nobles, 'Itimād Khān was placed in charge of Shahbāz Khān Kambu.

On Friday, the 6th Sha'bān, the emperor arrived at the port of Kambāyat, and after seeing and enjoying the spectacle of the sea, he started again from Kambāyat, on Thursday, the 12th of the month. On the 14th he halted opposite the town of Baroda. At this place, the shadow of the mind, brilliant like the sun, was thrown on the affairs of the country, and it was decided that the reins of the defence and government of Gujrāt generally, and of the capital city of Ahmadābād specially, should be placed in the charge and control of Mirza 'Azīz Muhammad Kokaltāsh, who held the title of Khān-i-A'azam, and he was sent to the seat of his government.

The despatch of amīrs to besiege the fort of Surat.

After A'azam Khān had taken his leave, the world-adorning intellect determined upon the conquest of Surat, which was the abode and asylum of the Mirzas; and he sent in advance of himself 1 Saiyyad Muhammad Khān Bārha, Shāh Qūli Khān Mahram, Khān-i-ālam, Rājā Bhawān Dās, Kunwar Mān Singh, Fāzil Khān, Dost Muhammad Khān, Bābā Dost, Aṣīm Khān, Kākar 'Ali Khān, Pāinda Muhammad Khān Maghul and Mirza 'Ali 'Alam Shāhī, and a number of

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1 In the trans. in Elliot, V, some of these names are given, and others are omitted, asterisks being given instead. Shāh Qūli Khān Mahram and the Khān-i-ālam are made into one person, Shāh Qūli Khān Mahram Khān-i-ālam.
others to put down Muhammad Husain Mirza, who was in the fort of Surat. On the following day, which was the 17th of Sha’ban, when one 1 pahar of the night had elapsed, the scouts brought to His Majesty’s notice, that when the news of the arrival of the sublime standards reached Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza, in the fort of Baroch, he had put 2 Rustam Khān Rūmī to death, and that he had, on account of his great pride and violence, passed at a distance of eight karohs of the august camp, and wanted to raise the dust of disturbance and revolt. Immediately on hearing this news, the fire of the imperial wrath flamed up; and immediately Khwāja Jahān, and Shuja’at Khān and Qulī Khān and Sādiq Khān were deputed to the service of the fortunate prince Sultan Salm (i.e., were left in charge of him): and the emperor started, in person, to punish Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza. He took Malik-ush-sharq Gujrātī, who was acquainted with the roads in that neighbourhood, to attend on his victorious stirrups. He sent Shahbāz Khān, Mir Bakshī, on the wings of swiftness, that he might bring back Saiyyad Muhammad Khān Bārha, and Shāh Qūli Khān Mahram, and the other amīrs, who had been nominated for the capture of the fort of Surat, to join the auspicious army. A part of that night, and the greater part of 3 the following day the world-encircling steed (apparently the one on which the emperor was mounted) was engaged in the search of that group, of perverted destiny, and traversed a long distance. When night came on, His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Illāhī, with (only) forty horsemen arrived on the bank of the 4 river Mahindrī (Māhī). Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza had

1 Pahar is a Hindi word, derived from Sanskrit prahara, which is equal to three hours, the day and night being divided into eight praharas.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, Rustam Khān Rūmī “had resolved on becoming loyal, and wished to do homage.”

3 The Akbarnāma, Vol. III, p. 17 of the English trans. says that they lost their way more than once.

4 The Akbarnāma, Vol. III, p. 18 says that Akbar fell in with a Brāhman who told him that the enemy had crossed the Bikānīr river, and were encamped in large force at Sarnāl; but a note says, that “evidently the river is the Mahindrī or Māhī, and perhaps the place is Waneaneer (Wankānīr) marked as on the Māhī between Ahmadābād and Baroda in the map to Bayley’s Gujrat.” There is a rather misleading note in Elliot, V, which says “Abul Fazl calls the river also Sakanir.” Abul Fazl does not do so anywhere. The translator only says in the note from which I have quoted, “Elliot, VI, 37 has Sakanir.”
halted at the town of Sarnāl on the opposite bank of the river. The servants of the threshold and the adherents of the court, on hearing this news, began to put on their cuirasses.

About this time, Saiyyad Muhammad Khān Bārha and Shāh Qūli Khān Mahram and Khān-i-Ā’lam and Rājā Bhagwān Dās and Kunwar Mān Singh and Salīm Khān Kākar and ‘Alī Khān and Bābā Khān Qāqshāl and Ḥājī Yusuf Khān, and Dost Muhammad Khān and Bābā Dost and Rāysāl Darbārī and Bhoj son of Sarjan, and a number of others came by forced marches, and obtained the honour of approaching and the good fortune of meeting (His Majesty). Kunwar Mān Singh, at his special request and prayer, obtained the honour of serving on the vanguard. Inspite of the fact, that the total number of the servants of the threshold did not exceed one hundred, His Majesty, the Khalīfā-i-Ilāhī, without hesitation or delay, plunged his world-encircling bay horse into the river, and crossed it. Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza, although he had a thousand horsemen with him became anxious, on account of this daring and boldness; and thought that His Majesty must be present in his sacred person and holy spirit. Immediately he went out of Sarnāl, by a different road, fully equipped and armed, and arranged his troops, with the purpose of giving battle. As there was much broken ground between the bank of the river Mahindrī and the skirts of the fort, Kunwar Mān Singh, and the body of men who had been sent as the vanguard, got into another road; and his august Majesty arrived at the gate, which was on the side of the river, by another road. At this time, some of those mad wretches, having come within bow-shot in the lanes, stood forward to give battle.

1 There is an absurd mistake in the translation of this passage in Elliot, V, p. 344, which runs "When they heard this, the emperor's followers began to conceal themselves." The words in the MSS. are شروع در جبهہ پھرھیدن کردند. The lith. ed. has an incorrect reading substituting جبهہ پھرھیدن for مهبا تورھیدن. Badāoni has شروع در پھرھیدن ملک نمودند i.e. began to arm themselves; and the translation of the Akbarnāma says, H.M. * * * ordered them "to put on their cuirasses."

2 The total number must have exceeded one hundred. Probably the number of Amīrs and leaders did not exceed one hundred. Abul Fazl says, that when the men, who had been sent against Surat came and joined the emperor, the number became about two hundred.
Maqbūl Khān, a Qalmāq (Calmuck) slave, who on that day was near His Majesty, drawing the sword of vengeance from the scabbard hurled one of them on the dust of destruction, and wounded some others. In the course of the engagement, His Majesty came to know, that Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza, had gone out of the town of Sarnāl. He immediately issued an order, that the war-thirsty soldiers should go over the low wall, and pursue him. When the victorious troops arrived in the open ¹ plain, the two opposing lines met each other. Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza made an attack on Tātār Khān Qāqshāi, and the body of archers, who were fighting with their bows and arrows; and ² although they fully exerted themselves in shooting their arrows, they were turned back a short distance. Each one of the servants of the threshold placed his precious life on the palm of loyalty; and like moths flung themselves on the fire of battle and made heroic efforts. They cast a large number, on the side of the enemy, on the dust of death. ³ Bhupat Rāy, son of Rājā Bihār Mal, who was a brave warrior, rushed on the hostile ranks, and was slain. The enemy felt greatly encouraged and strengthened on seeing this, and made a second attack. It so happened that the victorious troops were standing in a narrow lane, where three horsemen could scarcely stand side by side. On both sides of the lane, there were ⁴ thorn bushes. His Majesty stood in front with great bravery, and Rājā Bhagwān Dās stood bridle to bridle by his side. Three wretched horse-

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¹ This battle is described by Elphinstone (see page 497 of his history 9th ed.), but he does not give the name of the place where it took place.

² The words باروجودیکه در ترد و تیر اندازی سرم نیام بجا اوردنده are omitted in the lith. ed. but I have inserted them from the MSS.

³ Corruption of Sans. Bhūpati, i.e., Lord of the earth. Mr. Lowe derives it from Bhūpan Pati "world protector." Bhupat is called son of Rājā Bihār Mal in the text. Badāoni says in the Persian text son of Rājā Bhagwant (Bhagwān) Dās; but a note says Rājā Bihār Mal. In the English trans. he is called son of Rājā Bhagwant Dās, who according to a note was a son of Rājā Bihār Mal. In the Akbarnāma he is described as a brother of Bhagwant Dās. The Iqbalnāma calls him the brother's son of Bhagwān.

⁴ Mr. Lowe translates this by the words prickly pears. In a note he says "As-saqqum, a tree said in the Quran (XXXVII, 60) to grow in the midst of Hell. It is the Euphorbia of the ancients." Mr. Beveridge thinks that the As-saqqum was either Euphorbia aniquorum, or a cactus.
men rushed forward, and one of them turned to Rājā Bhagwān Dās. As there was a Zaqqum (thorn) bush in front, the Rājā stood up in his stirrups and hit him with his lance. That man of evil destiny being severely wounded, turned back. The other two wretches attacked His Majesty. The latter in his sacred person turned on them; and those two wretches, or rather all those wretches, being unable to withstand the attack, which even a mountain could not have withstood, fled.

Couplet; In battle he is like a hundred soldiers bold,
He grasps the world, faster than sun or moon.

In this action Maqbūl Khān, slave, and 1 Surkh Badakhshī came up to His Majesty. The latter sent them in pursuit of his two assailants, and waited in expectation of the blowing of the breeze of triumph and victory. The victorious troops, seeing this fearful incident, placed the cash of their lives in the palm of sacrifice; and rushed from all sides; and 2 with the hoofs of their horses, scatterd the dust of wretchedness and the dirt of misery on the heads and cheeks of those men; and made great heaps of the slain. Ibrāhīm Mirza having scattered the dust of wretchedness on the head of his destiny took the path of flight; and the brave warriors pursued him for some distance, and hurled some more of them on the dust of destruction. When the darkness of night increased the darkness of the destiny of that band, a noble command was issued, that the brave warriors should desist from the pursuit of those men of the perverted destiny. And Ibrāhīm Husain with a few men carried his life into safety; and 3 went by way of Ahmadnagar towards Sirohi. His Majesty then

1 The name is transliterated as Surokh in Elliot, V. In Badāoni Persian text, there is no between مقبول خان عالم صرخ and مقبول خان عالم so Mr. Lowe has translated the passage as Maqbūl Khān, a Ghulam of Sarkh Badakhshī. The Akbarnāma calls the latter Surkh Badakhshī, but there is nothing to show whether Maqbūl Khān was his slave or not.

2 The words و بنعال مراکب خاک بیدولی و غبار خذالی و مر و خساران گروه باشید از کشته پشته ماختند do not occur in the lith. ed. but have been inserted from the MSS.

3 The Akbarnāma, translation (Vol. III, page, 22) does not say where Ibrāhīm Mirza went. Badāoni like our author says, he went to Sirohi, but Mr. Lowe calls the place Sarohi.
halted in the town of Sarnāl, and carried out the rites of offering thanks to God. Every one who had in the course of this expedition, performed loyal services, was honoured with increase of royal favour, and promotion in rank, and increase in the extent of his sief.

On the day following the victory, His Majesty turned towards the sublime camp, but he sent Surkh Bādakhsāni who had rendered excellent service in the battle, in advance, to convey the news of the victory to the princes. When Surkh arrived with the news, he received such rewards from the princes and from their Highnesses the pavilions of chastity, and the amirs and the pillars of the state, that he was freed from want to the end of his days. The royal cavalcade arrived in front of the town of Baroda on the night of Wednesday, the 18th of Sha'bān, after the passing of one prahar of the night, and joined the great camp. The next day the emperor conferred a banner and kettle drum on Rāja Bhagwān Dās who had repeatedly shown great bravery and valour in the battle.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MARCH OF HIS MAJESTY THE KHALİFA-I-ILĀHĪ WITH THE DETERMINATION TO CONQUER THE FORT OF SURAT.

Surat is a small fortress, but is extremely strong and steep, as compared with other forts. It is said that a slave of Sultān Mahmūd Gujrātī, named Safar Aqā, who had the title of Khudāwand Khān built it in the year 3 947 A.H., on the shore of the Arabian Sea, in order to remove the disturbances caused by the Firangis (Europeans). Before it was built the Firangis had caused damage and injury of various kinds to the Musalmāns. And at the time when Khudāwand Khān was engaged in its construction they prepared boats equipped with guns, on several occasions, and came forward to give battle; but were unable to do anything. In short, Khudāwand

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1 This passage has been incorrectly translated in Elliot, V, p. 346, where it is said that the news filled the princes and the ladies of the harem and the amirs and officials with joy sufficient to last them their lives.

2 The actual word is استوار, straight.

3 There is some difference in the MS. and in the lith. ed., as to the year, but 947 A.H. appears to be correct. The fort is said in the text, to have been erected on the shore of the Arabian Sea, but it is really on the River Tapti, twenty miles inland.
Khan collected expert masons at the time, and arranged for the strengthening of the fort. The skilled engineers planned the building in such a way, that on both the landward sides of the fort moats were dug twenty yards in width which reached to the water, and the walls were built of stone and lime and burnt bricks from the water. The breadth of the double walls was five yards; and their height twenty yards. One of the curiosities of the construction was this, that the stones were fastened together with iron clamps, and molten lead was poured into the joints and interstices. The turrets and embrasures were built in such a way, that the eyes of the spectators were astonished on seeing them. On each bastion of the fort, a chaukandi was built, which in the opinion of the Firangis, belonged specially to Portugal. As the Firangis could not prevent the erection of the fort by war and strife, they offered large sums of money to prevent the building of these chaukandis. Khudawand Khan, having made up his mind to set the opinion of the Firangis at defiance, rejected all their prayers and completed the construction of the chaukandis.

1 This passage also appears to me to be incorrectly translated in Elliot, V p. 347, where it is rendered "Khudawand Khan then called for his architect, a very clever man, to provide for the security of the fort. After a little reflection, the careful builder determined on his plan." It will be seen that in the text the word معماران, builder is in the plural معماران دقيقه and not معماران دقيقه انديشه; and means literally careful of niceties. I have translated it by the single word skilled. It has been wrongly translated "after a little reflection." انديشه cannot be a participle, it should have been انديشه.

2 The MSS. have i.e., the width of the double walls was five yards; but the lith. ed. has i.e., the breadth of the wall of the fort was fifteen yards. The translation in Elliot, V, agrees with the MSS. Badonii however says that the breadth of the walls was fifteen yards. The dimensions of the fort do not appear to be given in the Akbarnama.

3 One MS. has در فرجه and دیده, between and and between.

4 A chaukandi is a howda; but here it means a turret of some kind. Why the Portuguese were so anxious that they should not be built, and why Khudawand Khan insisted on having them, cannot be ascertained. See note 1, page 593 of Elliot, Vol. V.
In short, after the death of Changiz Khan, when the fort of Surat came into the possession of the Mirzas, and the victorious (imperial) standards cast their shadow over the country of Gujrat, the Mirzas brought all their families into the fort, and entrusted its defence to a person of the name of Hamzabān, who had been in the body guard of his late Majesty Jinnat Ašhānī, but had fled from the threshold, which was the asylum of the world, and had joined the rebels, who prepared themselves to create disturbances in fulfilment of their evil destiny. When Mirza Ibrāhīm Husain fled from the battle of Sarnāl, and His Majesty arrived in the town of Baroda, crowned with victory and triumph, the old desire for the conquest of the fort of Surat, received fresh life; and Shāh Quli Khān Mahram and Sādiq Khān were sent in advance, so that they might capture the outskirts of the fort and prevent anyone from getting out from it. When this news reached the people of the fort, Gulrukh Begam, the daughter of Mirza Kāmrān, who was the wife (Mankulah) of Mirza Ibrāhīm Husain, came out by the southern road, taking her son Muzaffar Husain Mirza with her, before the arrival of the amīrs. When the latter received the news of her departure Shāh Quli Khān Mahram pursued her for a distance of fifty karōhs and then returned; and a portion of the baggage and goods of the followers of the Begam fell into the hands of his servants.

After a few days, Rājā Todar Mal was sent, that he should examine the entrances and exits of the fort, with an observing eye, and report the exact facts. 2 He returned after a week and submit-

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1 According to the Akbarnāma (Beveridge's trans. Vol. III, p. 24) Hamzabān had been in Akbar's body guard, but Badāonī agrees with our author in saying, that he had been in Humayūn's body guard. The Akbarnāma omits all mention of the mission of Shāh Quli Khān Mahram and Sādiq Khān, and of the escape and pursuit of Gulrukh Begam, but Badāonī's account agrees with that in the text. As to the escape of the Begam the actual words in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. are برا وكين در امد، and if this was also the text of the MSS. from which the translation in Elliot, V, was made, then the translation "Fled to the Dekhin" in Elliot, V, p. 348 is not correct. Badāonī, however, says that the Begam برا وكين در امد.

2 The Akbarnama says that Todar Mal reported that the capture of the fort could be easily effected; and it appears from a note in p. 24 of Beveridge's trans. Vol. III, that he did so because, in his opinion, Akbar had been too long
ted a report. His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, strengthening himself by reliance on the help of Almighty God, started on the 25th Sha'bān (3rd December, 1572) from before the town of Baroda, and arrived on the 17th Ramazān (11th January, 1573) at a place one karoh from Surat. That same night, that sacred personage went close to the fort, and after examining its entrances and exits, distributed the batteries among the amīrs. After two or three days the camp moved forward; and a high pavilion was erected so near the fort that cannon balls and musket shots could reach it. The 1 Superintendent of the Farāshkhāna brought it to the emperor's notice, through the amīrs, that there was a tank in the neighbourhood of that halting place, called 2 Gopi-tālāb, and although it was close to the wall of the fort, still the height and the declivity of the ground, and some trees growing there would prevent cannon balls and musket shots reaching the place. A noble order was then issued for the removal of the royal pavilion to that site.

In short, within a short time, the work of the siege reached to such a point, that the way of coming and going and of drawing water became closed. 3 And during this time some men detached away from his capital, and there were many important matters calling for his attention there; and that Surat could be captured by his officers, aided by the prestige of his arms. Akbar agreed with Todar Mal's reasoning, but still judged it proper to go in person to Surat; but he also gave some orders for the government of the empire during his absence from the capital.

1 He is called "the chief carpet-spreader" in Elliot, V, p. 348; but I suppose he was the officer in charge of tents and other equipages and furniture. I do not find him mentioned in Badāonī or in the Akbarnāma.

2 It is called Kolī or Kawāli tālāb or balāb in the MSS. and in the lith. ed.; and Gopi tālāb in the translation in Elliot, V. Badāonī does not mention it, but it appears from note 1, p. 26, of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma, that the correct name of the tank is Gopi tālāb, and it was so called from the name of the Hindu founder (Gopi) of Surat, about the end of the 16th century. Gopi wanted to call the place Suraj-or Suryapur, but the Muhammadan king of Gujrat preferred to give it a name, which was also that of the chapters of the Qurān. Gopi made a tank, and lined it with stone, and intended it to be the chief ornament of the city. The site of the tank is still known and is still called Gopi tālāb, but it is now only a hollow and is used as a garden. The naming of the city by the name of the chapters of the Qurān is doubtful. Surat of course is a corruption of Saurāshtra the Sanskrit name of the country.

3 The passage to "before the emperor" is taken from the MSS. The
themselves and captured a few elephants which Muhammad Husain Mirza and Shâh Mirza had entrusted to some Zamindârs, for fear of their being seized by plunderers, and brought them before the noble eyes of the emperor. When the period of the siege had approached to two months, the fortress-capturing heroes, with the help of Divine beneficence, carried the batteries further forward; and completely shut up the entrances and the exits of the garrison; \(^1\) and the common soldiers and the foot soldiers under the amîrs, threw so much earth close to the fort, that a great mound and a high stand for a battering ram were erected; and the artillery men and the musketeers placed cannon on its top, so that the garrison were reduced to great straits, and no one was able to move about, or even to raise his head, and every one sheltered himself, like so many rats, in holes. The men working at the mines, carried them to the foot of the fort, under the bastions, and exerted themselves in such a way that the accomplishment of the victory became a matter of today or tomorrow. The men in the fort descended from the zenith of pride and hauteur to the nadir of humility and helplessness. The wretched ungrateful Hamzabân and all the persons in the fort sent out from the fort \(^2\) Maulâna Nizâm-ud-dîn Lârî, who was an eloquent student to pray for quarter. The Maulâna coming to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world, begged for quarter, through the intervention of the amîrs, and the pillars of State. When the great amîrs,

\(^1\) The passage from “and the common,” etc., to “today or tomorrow” does not occur in the lith. ed. in a slightly different form, but the latter portion about the capture of the elephants does not occur in it, nor is it to be found in Elliot V, or in Badâoni; but the Akbarnâma mentions the incident, and says that the elephants were captured from Râjâ Râm Deo, to whom they had been made over by the Mirzas.

\(^2\) According to the Akbarnâma he was the father-in-law of Hamzabân. He is called Mulla Nizâm-ud-dîn in the translation of the Akbarnâma. Badâoni, like Nizâm-ud-dîn, gives him the epithet Maulâna, but Mr. Lowe transliterates it as Mûlîna.
who had made excellent exertions, and carried the batteries forward, saw that the sea of the generosity and mercy (of the emperor) had come to ebullition, they pointed out, that as long as the garrison had any force and strength left in their hearts, they had shown their violence and hatred, but now that the capture of the fort was imminent, the prayer for quarter looked like taking oaths in despair. His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, the composition of whose nature is of mercy and humanity and patience and generosity, said:—

Verse:—

"For evil to return evil,
1 To outward seeming, might be wise;
But those who to the soul have reached,
Have evil seen, and good have done."

Then Maulāna Nizām Lārī was honoured by being allowed to kiss the bed (of the emperor); and received permission to depart. He hastened to the fort, and conveyed the glad news to the garrison.

After that, a noble order was issued, that 2 Qāsim ʿAli Khān and Khwāja Daulat Nāzir should go with Maulāna Nizām into the fort, and assure Hamzabān and all the other people in it, of their safety, and bring them out with themselves. An order was also issued, that a number of trustworthy clerks should go to the fort, and take charge of all the property and things belonging to the people in the fort, whether live stock or dead stock; and writing down the names of all the persons who were in the fort should bring them before the noble eyes (of the emperor). Qasim ʿAli Khan and Khwāja Daulat Kalān produced Hamzabān with all the men, in accordance with the noble order in the place of the Darbār. Hamzabān in spite of his loquacity was unable to speak, and hung his head in

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1 This line has different readings in the MSS., and in the lith. ed. One reading is بر اهل صورت نه نیکو بود The other which I have adopted is بر اهل صورت بود بخردی It will be seen that the verses make a distinction between those who are satisfied with outward seeming, and those who penetrate to the souls of things.

2 He is called Qāsim ʿAli Khān Baqqāl by Badāoni; and Khwāja Daulat Nāzir is called Khwāja Dost Kīlān in the translation of the Akbarnāma, but it is said in a note that the variant Daulat for Dost is supported by some MSS., and by Badāoni. He is called Khwāja Daulat Kalān further down in the text.
shame. His Majesty in thanksgiving of the victory, granted freedom to the men, who had been in the fort, although they deserved 1 pains and penalty. Hamzabān and a few others however who were always ready for insurrections and disturbances were placed in custody after punishment. The great victory took place on the 223rd Shawwāl, 980 A.H.

Verse:—

The world conqueror, Akbar Ghāzi, than whose sword,
Of a certainty, there is no key for the fortresses of the world;
He took by storm the fortress of Surat;
This victory, only his destiny auspicious did gain;
The date of the victory is 3“wonderfully the fort he took”!

These deeds from the world-conqueror are not afar!

This hemistich also gives the date.

Hamzabān the fort of Surat surrendered.

On the following day (the emperor) went to inspect the fort, and 4 having gone inside the citadel, after much consideration and examination, he gave orders to the servants of the threshold about the repairs of the fort and its improvement. When he was inspecting the fort, some large mortars and 5 three great cannon (zarbazan) came before his noble eyes. These mortars were called Sulaimānī, for this reason, that 6 Sultān Sulaimān Khundkār of Rūm (Turkey)

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1 According to the Akbarnāma Hamzabān’s tongue was cut out.
2 The Akbarnāma says that the garrison rendered homage to the emperor on Thursday, the 23rd Shawwāl (26th February, 1573).
3 There are several variations in some of the lines, but they are not of much importance. I have adopted the readings which appeared to me to be the best.
4 The two best MSS. have روز دیگر بتهاشانی قلعة بهدرون حصار فرموده The others have روز دیگر بتهاشانی قلعة فرموده and omitting the words between اصلاح قلعة and اصلاح. I have adopted the first reading, but I have considered it necessary to insert the word تشویف between فرموده and بهدرون حصار.
5 In the Persian text of Badāoni they are called ضرب زنگ.
6 He is called Sultan Süleyman Xwāndān Kār in the MSS., and in the lith. ed.
had sent them (together with other cannon which are in the fort of Jūnāgarh), with a large army, by the sea, in the year, when he made an attempt to seize the ports of Gujrat. As the Turks were unable to do anything, on account of certain difficulties and obstacles, these mortars, and those which are in the fort of Jūnāgarh remained on the shore of the Arabian sea; and the Turks went back to their own country. These mortars lay on the sea shore, till the time when Khudawand Khān received the order for building the fort, and carried them all into the fort of Surat. Those which lay in the country of ¹ Surath were carried away by the ruler of that country to Jūnāgarh. As the Sulaimani mortars were not specially required for the guarding and defence of the fort of Surat, a noble order was issued that they should be sent to the metropolitan city of Agra. The same day the reins of the government and defence of the fort of Surat, and the country around was placed in the controlling hand of Qulī Muhammad Khān, who was distinguished by proximity of rank.

On the last day of that month ² Rajā Bahārjiu, Rajā of the

and also in the Persian text of Badāoni; but خواند کار is omitted in the English translation in Elliot V, and also in the English translation of Badāoni. It does not also occur in Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma. The expedition referred to took place in 1538. The Sultān referred to is Sulaimān the great, the son of Salīm. It was under a Greek called Sulaimān Pasha. He reached Diu on 4th September, 1538 and besieged it, but the Portuguese made a brave defence, and Sulaimān abandoned the siege on the 6th November. The above is taken from note 2, page 41, of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma (Vol. III). The note goes on to say that Sulaimān had landed these guns for Safar Agha (Rūmī Khān, also Khudāwānd Khān) to put in position. Afterward Safar Agha brought them to Surat. It also says that another MS. of the Akbarnāma says that the Turkish expedition was unsuccessful, because the rulers of Gujrat regarded the Turks as more formidable than the Faringhis; and so sided with the latter, and did not supply the Turkish fleet with provisions.

¹ The translator of the Tabaqāt in Elliot V, makes a distinction between Surat, the city, and Surath, the province, and the spelling مورانه adopted here, in one of the MSS., and in the lith. ed. favours this. Another MS., however has جونه کدھه instead of Surath, and the other MSS. are very defective and omit the passage altogether.

² An account of Baglāna is given in Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, page 48, and in note, I, in that page and also in Jarrett's
country of Baglāna sent Sharf-ud-dīn Husain Mirza, under arrest and with a chain round his neck, to the threshold which is the asylum of the world. The latter had ten years before this, owing to evil deeds and unbecoming acts, some of which have been mentioned, in connection with previous events, had trod in the path of revolt and hostility and had raised the dust of disturbance and rebellion. During that time the fire of the wrath of the emperor had flamed up in connection with some political affairs, Sharf-ud-dīn Husain Mirza was in accordance with the following verse:

As long as you can instruct him with a stick,
Don't with the sword or poison or lasso him slay;

reprimanded him, and made him over to custodians. When the noble mind was freed from anxiety by the accomplishment of all affairs connected with that Sūba on 1 Monday the 4th of Ziqā‘da 980 A.H. he turned his steps towards Ahmadābād. When the sublime standards arrived in the territory of Bahroj, the mother of Changiz Khān loosened the tongue of plaint, and submitted to the noble attention, that Jhujār Khān Habshi had slain her son, without any reason, with the sword of injustice. An order was issued that Jhujār Khān should be brought into the place of inquiry and trial, for giving an answer to the charge. As on being questioned, he acknowledged that he had slain Changiz Khān, the imperial wrath ordered him to be thrown under the feet of an elephant of the name of Manmīl, and he thus received the retribution (of his deeds).

A NARRATION OF CERTAIN EVENTS WHICH HAPPENED DURING THE PERIOD OF THE SIEGE OF SURAT.

During the time that His Majesty was giving his attention to the conquest of the fort of Surat, certain incidents took place. Among these was the departure of Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza to

1 The Akbarnāma gives Monday the 3rd Zi-l-qa‘ada (8th March, 1573) as the date of the commencement of the march to Ahmadābād.

translation, Vol. II, page 251. It is a northern subdivision of Nasīk. The ruler of the territory for the time was called Baharjiu. Sharf-ud-dīn Husain Mirza's wanderings and adventures are narrated in page 42 of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III.
Hindustan, for the purpose of creating disturbances, 1 and his being slain in the neighbourhood of Multān, which will be mentioned in its proper place. At the time when Ibrāhīm Husain Mīrza having carried away the capital of his life in safety from the battle of Sarmāl, became united with Muhammad Husain Mīrza and Shāh Mīrza in the neighbourhood of Pattan; and brought the facts of his own flight, and of the seige of Surāt under discussion, 2 the conference of the Mīrzas decided, that Ibrāhīm Husain Mīrza should proceed to Hindustan and raise disturbances there; and Muhammad Husain Mīrza and Shāh Mīrza should get Shīr Khān Fūlādī to join them, and should besiege Pattan; for on hearing this news His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī would withdraw his hand from the siege of Surat, and return to Ahmadābād, in order to remedy these two disturbances. According to this agreement, the Mīrzas got Shīr Khān Fūlādī to join them, and they besieged Pattan. Saiyyad Muhammad Khān Bārha repaired the fort and prepared to defend it, and submitted a report of the fact to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. On receiving this news, his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī ordered that Qubh-ud-dīn Muhammad Khān, Shāh Muhammad Khān, Muhammad Murād Khān, and Naurang Khān, and all the jāgīrdārs of Mālwa, Rāisin and Chandeli, and some other amīrs, who had been attending on the victorious stirrups, such as Rustam Khān, and 'Abdul-Matlab Khān, and Shaikh Muhammad Bukhārī Dehlavi should go to Ahmadābād, and in concert with Ā'zam Khān, endeavour to crush this wretched band. The Khāns in conjunction with Ā'zam Khān started for Pattan. When they arrived at a place five karōhs from that place, Muhammad Husain Mīrza and Shīr Khān Fūlādī, started from the foot of the fort, and came forward to give

1 The sentence about Ibrahim Husain Mīrza’s being slain in the neighbourhood occurs in two of the MSS. but does not occur in the lith. ed. or in the translation of Elliot V.

2 The Akbarnāma however says that the Mīrzas quarrelled among themselves. When Ibrāhīm Husain Mīrza joined the others after his defeat at Sarmāl, a discussion arose, and from criticism they came to violent language, and from that to a quarrel. Ibrāhīm Husain Mīrza, who was skilful as a swordsman, and distinguished for his want of sense, was displeased with his brother and separated from them and foolishly resolved to make an attack on the capital. Badānī agrees with our author.
battle. The Mirzas attacked the vanguard, and overwhelming it, attacked the right wing of A'zam Khan's army, where Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan was stationed and dispersed that body also. Shah Muhammad Atka received wounds and fled, and the nobles of these two forces fled to Ahmadabād; and the camp of Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan was plundered and sacked. Naurang Khan and Rustam Khan and 'Abdul Matlab Khan exerted themselves bravely. They say that Rustam Khan struck such blows with his sword on the heads and hauberks of the enemy, that the edge of his sword looked like the teeth of a saw.

When Khan-i-A'zam saw the condition of the right and left wings, and the death of Shaikh Muhammad Bukhari, he wanted to gallop his horse for avenging it, and himself ride to the battle field. Shah Bidāgh Khan, who had seen much fighting, caught the bridle of Khan-i-A'zam's horse, and did not let him go. But when the troops of the enemy dispersed in search of plunder, and only a few men remained in the centre of their army, Khan-i-A'zam; coming into the line of battle in company with Shah Bidāgh Khan, drove away the centre of the enemy's army, and with Divine help, and the support of the Almighty, the breeze of victory and triumph and the zephyr of conquest and good fortune began to blow on the standards of the servants of the emperor, from the expanse of victory; and each one of the enemies escaped in a different direction. Shīr Khan Fūlādi went to Amin Khan, the governor of Jūnāgarh, in great weakness and humility, and obtained comfort there; and Muhammad Husain Mirza went towards the Deccan. This great victory, which was achieved, entirely through Divine help, and the

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1 Slightly different accounts of the battle are given in Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III pages 34-35. Badāoni's account, Persian text Vol. II, page 145, and English translation Vol. II pages, 151-52 is also somewhat different.

2 Only one MS. inserts a couplet here بحور از در و دشت شد شسته i.e., the dust of the doors and the desert was washed off with blood; men and horses all swam in the blood. The second line, as it is, is meaningless. If the word شنا is inserted before كرد then the line would have the meaning I have given it. The sentence which follows about Naurang Khan occurs in both MSS. but is omitted from the lith. ed. and also from the translation of Elliot V.
auspicious fortune of His Majesty the emperor, took place on the 18th Ramazan 989 A.H. (22nd January, 1573).

After arranging the affairs of Sarkār Pattan, Khān-i-Ā’zam entrusted, as before, the government and defence of the fort to Saiyyad Ahmad Bārha, and himself started for acquiring the good fortune of kissing the threshold. He arrived at the foot of the fort of Surat on the 20th Shawwāl, and obtained the good fortune of attending on his Majesty, and he reported the services, and acts of devotion of each of the amīrs, and of all the servants of the threshold. On the way, he sent Qutb-ud-din Muḥammad Khān and other amīrs to the town of Ma’mūrābād, so that they might chastise Ikhtiyār-ul-Mulk of the perverted destiny, and other bodies of men, who had fled and had taken shelter in forts and in jungles. When Qutb-ud-din Muḥammad Khān arrived in the town of Ma’mūrābād, he sent troops, and brought Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk and other Abyssininas from the jungles, and took possession of the forts, and left armed bodies in them. At the time, when his Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī travelled to the metropolitan city of Ahmadābād, after the conquest of Surat, Qutb-ud-din Muḥammad Khān and the other amīrs, who had been with him in the expedition, received the honour of kissing the emperor’s feet in the town of Mahmūdābād.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on 1 Wednesday, the 6th Zil-Qa’dā 980 A.H. 2 His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī made his sublime

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1 The translation in Elliot V, has Wednesday, the 5th Zil-ka’dā 980 A.H., 11th March, 1573. The Akbarnāma (Beveridge’s Trans., Vol. III, page 45) however says that the year began “after the lapse of eight minutes and seven seconds of the night of the 6th Zil-ul-qa’dā 980 (12th March 1573).”

2 One MS. inserts here, حضرت خليفة الهى در نراحى احمد آباد تشريف داشنتن؛ که بنیاد نروز سلطانی و سال هر دو هی شده هر روز بانوی عیش و خرمنی میگذشت. روز جمعه سلم ذی قعدة سنة مذکور در احمد اباد نوزول اجلال شد؛ و 45 روز بهشت سرانجام احوال سیاه و انتظام ارضام مملکت دران بقیه جنی مثل توقف فرموده؛ زایى ملي جنی ثقافا نبوه؛ که زمام حکومت این ولایت و ایالت این ناحیت بغضونین
halt in the town of Ahmadābād on the last day of Zi-l-Qa'da. He entrusted the government of the country of Gujrat to Khān-ā'azam;

... then as in the text.

This passage may be translated as, "His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Illāhī was in the neighbourhood of Ahmadābād, when the beginning of the Nauroz Sultānī (the imperial New Year's day) and of the 18th year of the Ilāhī era took place. Every day was passed in various kinds of pleasure and enjoyment. On Friday, the last day of the Zi-qa'ada of the aforesaid year, the emperor arrived in Ahmadābād, and ten days were passed in arranging matters connected with the condition of the army, and the regulation of the affairs of the country, in that paradise like place. The sublime intellect decided, that the reins of the government of that country and of the rule of those districts should be placed in the hands of the Khāns of the Atka Khāil (tribe), who from the beginning of their time of adolescence and youth, had expended the cash of their life and the capital of their existence, in carrying out the wishes of his Majesty the Khalifai-Illāhī. In this noble tribe the Khān Ā'azam, although in the matter of years and age, he was younger than his uncles, yet as he had received his training under the affectionate eye of the emperor, and the signs of wisdom were patent in his conduct and behaviour, the rule of the country of Gujrat generally, and of Ahmadābād specially was placed in his hand of authority. The government of the sarkār of Pattan was entrusted to Mir Muhammad Khān, known as Khān Kalān, who was the great uncle (father's elder brother) of the Khān Ā'azam, and was famed for his great power and dignity. The sons of the above-named Khān, Fāsīl Muhammad Khān and Farrukh Khān, were also associated with him, in authority, in the jāigīr, and were left in that sarkār. The defence of the
and he started from Ahmadābād on the day of the 'Īd-uz-zuha, the 10th of Zi-l-hijjah 980 and turned towards the place of the throne of the Khilāfāt. On the 18th Zi-l-hijjah from the camp in the town of Stāpūr, one of the dependencies of sarkār Pattan, he gave permission to Khān-Ā’azam and the other amīrs to go to their respective jāigirs, after conferring on them robes of honour (such as a king might confer), and Arab horses with saddles and briddles of gold. At the same camp, he conferred royal favours on Muzaffar Khān, and conferred on him the government of the sarkārs Sārangpūr and Ujjain, belonging to Mālwhah, and having conferred on him a jāigir of the value of two krors and fifty lakhs, granted him leave to go to the seat of his jāigir. He then started by way of Jālor by successive marches to the metropolis of Fathpūr. When the royal cavalcade arrived within one stage of Ajmīr a report sent by Sa’īd Khān, governor of Multān, arrived, to the effect that Ibrāhīm Husain Mīrza, being caught in the claws of destiny, had died. The details of this brief statement are that, when Ibrāhīm Husain Mīrza, arrived by forced marches from Gujrat to the neighbourhood of Mīrath, he plundered the first caravan that was going from Gujrat to Agra, at a place eleven karohs from Mīrath. When he arrived in the city of Nāgor, Farrukh Khān, son of Baroj and Nadarbar and Sultānpūr and Baroda and some other parganas was made over to Qubh-ud-din Muhammad Khān, who was an uncle of the Khān Ā’azam, and was noted for his large following; and his son Naḥrang Khān, who was a young man, calm, able and capable of receiving great training. The parganas of Dulqa and Danduqa and some other parganas became the jāigir of another uncle of the Khān Ā’azam, Sharif Muhammad Khān, and his, son Bāz Bahādur Khān, and all the great amīrs and jagirdars were ordered to obey, and comply with the orders of the Khān Ā’azam.” This passage does not occur in any of the other MSS. or in the lith. ed. or in the translation of Elliot V, or as far as I can find out, in Badāonī; but some of the facts mentioned in it are given with slight variations in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation Vol. III, p. 46; where it is said that “H.M. encamped in the neighbourhood of Ahmadābād. In ten days the affairs of the country were arranged. He made over the charge of the province to the Khān Ā’azam. Sarkār Pattan was bestowed on the Khān Kalān. Dhlīqa and Danduqa were given to Saiyyad Hamid Būkhāri.”

1 Late king of Gujrāt, or rather the son of the late king Sultan Mahmūd Gujrātī. The words ارئئان داشند which mean ‘conferred’ have been incorrectly translated in Elliot V, page 353 as “were taken from the Rānī and granted
of Khān Kalān, who was the governor of that place, under his father, withdrew in to the fort and sheltered himself in it. Mirza Ibrāhīm Husain plundered the houses of some Faqīrs and poor people which were outside the city, and marched towards Nārnāl. Rāi Rām and Rāi Singh and the men, about one thousand horsemen, whom his Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī had, at the time of going to Gujrat, left at Jodhpūr, for the purpose of keeping the road open came by forced marches in pursuit of the Mirza to Nāgor, and in conjunction with Farrukh Khān, went in pursuit of him. They came up to the Mirza, about sunset, in the neighbourhood of the village of Kahtauni, which is twenty karohs from Nāgor. The Mirza fled, and disappeared. As it was the second Ramazān 980 A.H. and the troops had halted near a large reservoir for the purpose of breaking the fast, the Mirza went a short distance, and when night came on, returned and attacked them from two sides, and rained arrows on them. The royal troops stood firm and defended themselves. The Mirza divided his men into two detachments, and showered arrows on the royal troops from two sides, three several times; but when he saw that he was unable to do anything, he fled. The detachment, which had been separated from him, became lost in the darkness of the night; and were most

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1 One MS. inserts here i.e. and having remained there one day.

2 The MSS. have and The latter is manifestly incorrect.

Two other MSS. do not give the name of the place, but say at a place twenty karohs from Nārnāl. The trans. in Elliot V, has 'Katholi,' and says in a note 'Kahtoli.' Badāoni, Vol. II, p. 160 Kahntoni, Akbarnāma, Vol. III, p. 8 and 'Katholi Faizī.' The Persian text of Badāoni by Capt. W. N. Lees has and the English translation has K'hatouli; Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma has Kahutoni; and a note says "Also called Kahtoli and Katholi."
of them seized and slain in the villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood; and about one hundred of them fell in to the hands of Farrukh Khān and the amīrs of Jodhpūr. Mīrza Ibrāhīm Husain, with about three hundred men, who were with him, plundered the towns on the way; and crossing the Jumna and the Ganges, went to the pargana of A’azampūr, one of the dependencies of Sambal, which formerly, when he was in the service of his Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, was his jāigīr. He remained there for five or six days, and then marched towards the Punjab, and sacked the towns of Pānipat, Sonpat, and Karnāl, and most of the places that were on his way. A large number of plunderers and turbulent men joined him and he caused much trouble to the people.

When he arrived in the Punjab, Hussain Qūlī Khān Turkmān, who was the Amir-ul-umrā of the Punjab, and was with the troops of that Sūba, besieging the fort of Kangra, which is celebrated as Nagarkot, heard the news of his arrival; and in concert with his brother Ismai’el Qūlī Khān and Mīrza Yusuf Khān, and Shāh Ghāzi Khān Turkmān, and Fateh Khān Jabārī and Ja’far Khān, son of Qazāq Khān, and other amīrs came up; by forced marches, with the Mīrza, opposite the town of Talamba, which is forty karohs from Multān. The Mīrza had at this time gone out hunting, and returning without preparation, and in disorder, commenced the battle. His men, who had separated from him, could not reach him. His brother Masa’tūd Husain Mīrza, who had come up before him, attacked Husain Quli Khān’s army, and was taken prisoner. Ibrāhīm Husain Mīrza came up after him, and without doing anything fled. When he arrived in the neighbourhood of Multān, he wanted to cross the river Gāra, which is the name of the united rivers Bīlah and Satlej. As it was night, and there was no boat available, he halted on the bank of the river, when a body of 1 Jhīls, who are a kind of fishermen, and

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1 Only one MS. gives the name as Jhīl; the others do not give it. It is transliterated as Jhils in Elliot V. Badshoni Persian text has Jhīls, with a variant Jhīl. The English translation has Jhīls. The Akbarnama does not mention their attack on the Mīrza. On the other hand it says that he was head ed by some Biluchīs; he was wounded and took shelter in the house of a Biluchi. Sa’tūd Khān heard this and seized him. Badshoni says that “one or two faithful servants of the Mīrza dressed him in the garments of a kalandar * *
are rayats of the district of Multan, made a night attack, and showered arrows on him. An arrow struck him on the throat; and seeing that his affairs were desperate, he changed his dress and quietly separated himself from the men who were with him, and whose number amounted to four hundred, and wanted to escape in the guise of a qalandar, and seclude himself somewhere. Some of the men of that part of the country recognised him; and seizing him took him to Sa'id Khan, the governor of Multan, and he died while he was in prison under the latter’s orders.

In short, His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Illahi arrived, with the dust of the road on him, at the tomb of His Holiness, the alighting place of illumination, the pole-star of those who have reached God, Khwaja Mu'in-ud-din Chishti, may his tomb be sanctified! on the 10th of the sacred month of Muharram in the year 981 A.H. corresponding with the 18th year of the Ilahi era. He performed the duty of circumambulation, and made the attendants of the holy tomb, and generally, all the residents of the place rich and devoid of wants, by his offerings and benefactions. During the week, that he stayed in that sacred place, he went there every morning and evening on pilgrimage to that auspicious spot, and prayed for help in all affairs small and great.

Couplet:

He who to a Darvish, went for help,
If on Faridun he smote, he still did win.

After that he turned the bridle of determination, towards the centre of the circle of the Khilafat; and when pargana Sangani became the place of pitching the noble and grand pavilions, he left the auspicious camp there, and himself, in his sacred person, with

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* * * * * In his extreme weakness they brought him, * * * * * to the house of a hermit Darvish, Shaikh Zakariya by name, who * * * * * secretly sent information of his whereabouts to Sa'id Khan at Multan."

1 The MSS. as well as the lith. ed. has 10th i.e. 10th. The translation in Elliot V, has 12th. Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnama Vol. III, page 54, has 11th Muharram 981, 13th May, 1573.

2 The name is somewhat doubtful in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. and looks more like Bikani than Sangani; but Elliot V, and Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnama have Sangani; and I have accepted it. A note in the latter says in ‘Jaipur.’
his special attendants, by forced marches started for the capital (Bait-ush-Sharif). In the course of two days and a night he traversed great distances, and arrived in the town of 1 Bajūna, which is twelve karohs from Fathpūr; and in order to have an auspicious moment (for his arrival in the capital), he stayed there for three days; and on the 2nd Safar of that year, corresponding with the 18th year of the Ilahi era, the residents of Fathpūr rubbed their proud heads against the sky, on account of (the arrival of) his honoured steps.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION OF HUSAIN QULI KHĀN TO NAGARKOT, AND OF HIS RETURN.

2 As the sacred disposition (of the emperor) became 3 alienated from Rājā Jaichand, Rājā of Nagarkot, he ordered him to be impris-

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1 The MSS. have Bajūna and Jūna. The lith. ed. has Jūnagarh. Elliot V, has Bachūna and Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma has Bacūna, with a note “or Bajuna but I have not identified the place."

2 One MS. inserts here, and one MS. has "in the text, which may be translated as "and the particulars of this are, that a Brahman bard of the name of Brahmandás, the profession of which sect is the praise and glorification of people of wealth, and who in understanding and intellect had great distinction over his equals and rivals, and composed excellent Hindi poetry; and had for years been in the service of his Majesty, the Khaliifa-i-Ilahi and had been enlisted in the band of his intimates, and of courtiers of his assemblies and had received the title of Kab-Rāi; (Kab in the Hindi language is the name given to poetry in praise of this sect of people in power and Rāi means great or a chief, i.e., a chief of the sect of bards), which is also similar in meaning to a prince of poets. In short as in this "time"; then as in the text. A somewhat similar passage is given in the translation in Elliot V, where it is described as "a marginal addition apparently taken from Badshūni." The analogous passage in Badāoni is to be found in the Persian text, page 161, and in the English translation, page 164.

3 The cause or reason of the alienation of the emperor from Rājā Jaichand
soned. The Rājā’s son 1 Bidhichand, who was of tender years, 2 and an unbroken branch, considering himself to be in his father’s place, and counting his father to be dead, rebelled. His Majesty conferring the title of Birbar on Kab Rai, bestowed the country of Nagarkot on him. And a farmān was issued to Husain Qūli Khān and the amīrs of the Punjab, that they should wrest Nagarkot from the possession of Bidhichand, and make it over to Rājā Birbar. Bir in the Hindi language means brave, or a hero, and bar means great, that is the 3 Rājā who is brave and great. When Raja Birbar arrived in Lahore, Husain Quli Khān in concert with Mirza Yusuf Khān and Ja’far Khān and Fath Khān Jabāri, and Mubārak Khān Kakhar and Shāh Ghāzi Khān, and all the amīrs of the Punjab started towards Nagarkot.

When the victorious troops arrived near Damhari, the custodian of that place 4 Janunu by name, who was a relation of Jai Chand, and was proud of the strength of the fort, further strengthened it; and drawing himself into a corner, sent his vakīls, with tribute, and with the message that he could not come himself to render service, on account of his fears, and for the care of his own safety; but he was willing to discharge the duties of guarding the road. Husain Quli Khān bestowed robes on the vakīls, and gave them leave to go. He left a detachment of his retaineers, in the way of Thānadalī, (a

is not mentioned anywhere as far as I can find out; but it appears from Badāni, that he was the governor or commandant of the fort and was at the time in attendance in the imperial court.

1 The name is given as بیدیچکنہ, Badíchand in one MS., and in the lith. ed., and بیدیچکنہ, Bidhichand in another MS. The translation in Elliot V, has Badichand. Badāni has بادیچ کنہ in the Persian text, and Bidhichand in the English translation. Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma has Badi Chand. I have adopted Bidhichand.

2 The MSS. as well as the lith. ed. have شاخص نا شکستہ. I do not understand what this means.

3 Birbar according to Sanskrit grammar, means a great hero or warrior, a chief among heroes.

4 The name appears to be جنون, Janunu, in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. He is called Choto in the translation in Elliot V. No name appears to be mentioned in Badāni or in the Akbarnāma.
guard-station), in the village which stood on the road, and went forward.

When the camp arrived at the fort of Kotla, which in respect of its height laid claim to rivalry with the sky, and which had formerly belonged to Rājā Ramchand, Rājā of 'Gwāliār, and which Rājā Dharam Chand and Rājā Jaichand had forcibly taken possession of, the retainers of Rājā Jaichand, who had been appointed to defend and guard it, put their hands to their muskets and bows and stones, and caused injuries to a body of foot soldiers belonging to the camp, who had gone out to plunder. Husain Qūli Khān, on hearing this, mounted his horse, and in concert with other amīrs, surveyed the environs of the fort, and climbed to the top of the hill which was opposite to it, and on which batteries could be erected. They then with great labour took some cannon, which they had carried with them in that expedition, to the top of that hill, and shot some balls. The house of the commandant of the fort was shattered, and a large body of the garrison fell under its walls. There was great panic among the people in it. When evening approached the artillery men returned to the camp, leaving a detachment in the battery. The Rajput garrison frightened by the shocks caused by the artillery, watched an opportunity, and fled during the night. When Husain Qūli Khān heard this news in the morning, he beat the marching drum, and going to the fort made it over to the Rājā of Gwāliār, to whose ancestors it had in former times belonged; but left a garrison in it, and continued his march.

As trees were crowded together in such a way that even ants and snakes could make their way in that jungle with difficulty, Husain Qūli Khān ordered, that the foot soldiers should everyday cut down some of the jungle, and open out a road. Then in the early part of Rajab in the year 980 A.H. corresponding with the 17th year of the Ilāhī era, he arrived near the polo garden of Rājā Jaichand which was near Nagarkot. The troops in their first attack conquered with the strength of their brave and powerful arms, the citadel of Bhūl, in which there was a temple of Mahāmāi (the great

1 Gwāliār in the hills and not the Gwāliār not far from Agra.
2 The words عمارت شقادار قلعة have been translated in Elliot V, as the fort's cracked masonry.
mother) a goddess of the Hindus. No one except the attendants of the goddess could go there. A number of the Rajputs, who had determined on their own death, stood firm, and performed deeds of valour; and at last receiving blows from the sanguinary swords fell down on the dust of destruction. Many Brāhmans, who had for years been attendants of the temple, and had never without necessity, been away from it, were killed. About two hundred black cows, which Hindus had left in that temple as offerings, and which in this great tumult, had considered the precincts of the temple, to be a place of safety, had collected together there. Some savage Turks, at such a time, when arrows and musket-shots followed each other like rain drops, killed each one of the cows. They then took off their boots and filled them with the blood, and splashed it on the roof and walls of the temple.

As the outer fortifications of Nagarkot had now come into the possession of the army, the buildings there were pulled down, and levelled with the ground, to make room for the camp. After that the siege was commenced, and covered ways and batteries were constructed. Some pieces of large cannon were brought to the foot of the hill, which was situated in front of the fort, and every day some shots were fired at the fort and at the palace of the Rājā. It so happened, that one day the superintendent of the artillery, ¹ having ascertained the place where Rājā Bidhichand had his meals, fired some large balls at that time, and they struck a wall and about eighty persons were killed. Among them one was Bhoj Deo, son of Rājā Takht Mal, Rājā of Ma’u.

Letters came from Lahore, in the early part of Shawwāl, to the effect that Ibrahīm Husain Mirza had crossed the Satlad (Satlej), and was advancing towards Dībālpūr. ² Husain Quli Khān became

¹ The reading in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. is اتفاقًا روزی کار نرمای تریخمانه جای را که راج آنمن چند بطم خردن مشغول بود مشخص ساختم which has, I think been incorrectly translated, in Elliot V, as "One day the commander of the artillery fired a large gun upon a place, which the Rājā had thought to be safe and in which he was sitting at meal."

² In the same way حسين قلی خان متفرک گشت کشتن مفسن خطوط را بفختپای مصلحت وقت از جمع امرام مفسن میتاشت has, I think been incorrectly translated as "Husain Kuli Khān held a secret council with the amirs about the
anxious, and considering it advisable under the circumstances of the time, kept the purport of the letters concealed from the amīrs. As at that time a great scarcity had occurred in the army and the garrison had made proposals of peace, Husain Qūli considered it necessary to give his consent to a peace. The kāfirs agreed to give much tribute of various kinds; and among these five mans of gold by Akbarshāh weight, and various kinds of stuff as tribute for his Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī were accepted.

Verse:—

Gold and treasure heavier than arm can bear,
So that e'en a hill would fall in the scale by their weight;
Were made ready for the threshold of the Shāh.
So that each hill to the threshold bore a hill!

And in front of the palace of Rājā Jaichand they laid the foundation of a mosque. Working during that and the following day, they erected the niche which the worshippers face, and after it had been completed, on a Friday in the middle of Shawwāl 980 A.H., a pulpit was erected, and Ḥāfiz Muhammad Bāqīr read the Khutba in the illustrious name of the emperor. When he commenced to recite the auspicious titles of his Majesty, the emperor, much gold was showered upon his head. As peace had now been concluded, the Khutba had been read, and the faces of darhams and dinārs had been adorned with the illustrious name, Husain Qūli Khān turned back and turned his attention to the destruction of Ibrāhim Husain Mirza.

In the town of Jamārī, he honoured himself by rendering course necessary to be pursued.” But it should be mentioned that contrary to what is stated in the text, the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 51 says “the work of the siege was nearly ended when the news came of Ibrāhim Husain M’s attack on the Punjab. When the loyal officers heard of this they held a consultation.” What happened after the consultation need not be mentioned here, except that it does not at all agree with the text.

1 I think the translation of the words سكان فلنة حرف صلح درميان داشتند as “the dogs in the fortress were anxious for peace” in page 358 beats everything else.
2 The name is written as باتر Bāqī and باتر Bāqīr in the MS. and باتر Bāqar in the lith. ed. It is printed as Bakir in the translation in Elliot V.
3 One MS. and the lith. ed. and the translation in Elliot V, has Jamārī. Another MS. has Jamyārī. Badkōnī has Chamfār.
service to the leader of the walkers in the path of true religion, Khwāja ’Abd-us-Shahīd. The latter giving him glad tidings of victory bestowed on him his own special garment, and gave him leave to go forward, giving his blessings and prayers; and on arriving in the town of Talamba, he was distinguished by victory and triumph, the details of which have already been mentioned.

As his Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhî had returned from Gujrât with victory and triumph, and had taken up his abode in the metropolis of Fathpûr, Husain Qûli Khān turned in that direction to render him homage, taking Masa’ûd Husain Mirza with him; and attained to the good fortune of kissing the threshold. Masa’ûd Husain Mirza was brought before his Majesty's eyes. The other prisoners, who were about three hundred in number, were passed before the noble eyes with cowhides round their necks in grotesque shapes. At the time the false-seeing eyes of Masa’ûd Husain Mirza had been sewn up. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhî, from his great innate generosity ordered that the eyes should be opened. He also ordered, that most of the prisoners should be released, but a few who were the heads and the leaders of the disturbance were made over to jailors. The same day Sa’îd Khân also had the good fortune of rendering homage. He threw the head of Ibrâhîm Husain Mirza down, which after the latter's death had been separated from his body, and which he had brought with him, in front of the court, and was honoured with great favours.

Although there was no further need for effort in the country of Gujrât, and most of the forts in that country had come into the possession of the servants of the emperor, still he granted to each one of the servants of the threshold who had attended on the victorious stirrups, in the course of that expedition, royal favours; and sent them again to aid Ā’azam Khân. And not even three months had passed from the date of the return of the royal forces to the pedestal of the throne of the Caliphate, when the news of fresh

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1 The meaning of this absurd and undignified proceeding is not at all clear. Abul Fazl says "they were wrapped up in cowhides from which the horns had not been removed; and thereby excited great joy at court!" It is something though not much to the credit of Akbar, that he mercifully pardoned these wicked men! and ordered that they should be set free from such a dress.
disturbances began to come in succession from Gujrāt, and a petition for reinforcement came from Ā'azam Khān.

A Narrative of some Incidents which occurred in the Country of Gujrāt after the Arrival of the Auspicious Army at the Capital.

When his Majesty the Bādshāh, the protector of the people, returned to the metropolitan city of Fathpūr, after regulating the affairs of the country of Gujrāt, the rebels and disturbers of the peace, who had on account of the strength and power of the victorious army hid themselves in nooks and corners, and had remained quiescent, raised their heads again. Among them were Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk Gujrāti, who collected the Abyssinians and the men of Gujrāt and took possession of the city of Ahmadnagar, and the surrounding country, and had the intention of attacking Ahmadābād; and Muhammad Husain Mirza, who returned from the Deccan with the determination to reconquer the fort of Surat. Qūlt J Khān, who was the jāgīrdār there, strengthened the fortifications and stood ready to fight. Muhammad Husain Mirza therefore abandoned the idea of taking Surat, and 1 attempted with forced marches to get to the port of Kambāyat. Hasan Khān 2 Karkarāq, who was the shiqdār (governor) there being unable to meet him, fled by a different road and arrived at Ahmadābād. The Khān-A'azam sent Naurang Khān and Saiyyad Hāmid Bukhārī, to put down Muhammad Husain Mirza; and himself marched towards Ahmadnagar and Idar, in order to crush the disturbance caused by Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk. When Naurang Khān and Saiyyad Muhammad Bukhārī arrived in the vicinity of Kambāyat, Muhammad Husain Mirza came out of the city, and took up a position in front of them. For a few days there were sanguinary conflicts

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1 According to the Akbarnāma, before going to Kambāyat (or Cambay), he went to Baroj or (Broach), "which he took owing to the unfaithfulness of Qutb-ud-dīn's servants."

2 He is called Karkarāf in the lith. ed., and Karkarāh in Elliot V, and Hasan Khān (Khazānchi) in the text of Beveridge's Akbarnāma, Vol. III, p. 59. According to note 3 in the same page, "the correct title is Karkarāq, which is a Turkish word meaning wardrobe or keeper of wardrobe. Kurk means fur, and the word is properly Kurkiaq."
between them; and 1 Saiyyad Jalāl, son of Saiyyad Bahā-ud-din Būkbārī, who was enlisted in the band of amīrs, was slain in the course of one of these.

At last Muhammad Husain Mīrza, finding that he was not equal to the bādshāh’s great destiny, fled from before Naurang Khān and Saiyyad Ḥāmid, and went and joined Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk. The Khān-Ā’azam, who had gone to put down Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk, and was stationed in the neighbourhood of Ahmadnagar, sent troops, several times to attack him; and for a few days successively there were severe battles between them, between Ahmadnagar and Idar: and 2 victory remained undecided. At this time news came that the troops of the sons of Shīr Khān Fulādt, and of the son of Juŷhār Khān Habsht, who had been killed in retribution of the murder of Chengiz Khān, and Muhammad Husain Mīrza had joined with the enemy; and their numbers having increased day by day, they intended that they should rapidly march to Ahmadābād by a different road. The Khān-Ā’azam on hearing this news started on a march to Ahmadābād, and on arrival there sent a messenger to Bahroj to summon Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān. The latter came to Ahmadābād with his army, and joined him. Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk and Muhammad Husain Mīrza and the other hostile leaders collected twenty thousand horsemen, comprising Mughals and Gujrātīs and Habshīs and Ṭughāns and Rājputs, and commenced hostility in the neighbourhood of Ahmadābād. The Rājā of Idar also kept up a connection and alliance with that ill-fated crew.

When they arrived near Ahmadābād, Khān-Ā’azam and Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān shut themselves up in that city, for the reason that they had no confidence in some of the leaders who had bodies of retainers. Every day however they sent out a body of men, who fought bravely at the foot of the fort. In these engagements, one day, Fāzīl Muhammad Khān, son of Khān Kalān sallied out of the fort, and fought bravely with the enemy, and hurled a number of

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1 According to the Akbarnāma (Beveridge’s trans. Vol. III, p. 60), it was Saiyyad Bahā-ud-din himself, who displayed great bravery, and offered up his life.

2 One MS. has , but there should be or a , between the two words.
them down on the dust of destruction; but at last attained to martyrdom from a wound caused by a spear. The Khān-Ā’azam sent daily reports of the occurrences, and asked for reinforcements, and also expressed a wish for the advent of the ¹ sublime standards. The world-adorning intellect then decided, that he should raise the standard of determination a second time towards Gujrat; and having purified the fields of that country from the contamination of the existence of the rebels, uproot the tree of the hopes of the infidels.

Couplet:—

The cloud of victory did determine,
That one drop of it should lay all the dust.

² As the petitions of the Khān-Ā’azam asking for reinforcements arrived in rapid succession, his Majesty the Khalifa-ī-Ilāhī summoned the managers of the imperial affairs, and the superintendents of the direction of imperial works, and ordered them to prepare the equipages for the expedition. As the ³ first expedition had lasted for a year, and the victorious troops had, on account of the prolonged period, become destitute of the necessary equipments, and they had not had so much time since their return, that they could collect money from their ājīgīrs, and repair the deficiencies in their accoutrements, his Majesty the Khalifa-ī-Ilāhī opened his hand, which was liberal like the sea, to disburse money; and bestowed in the shape of allowances and rewards much gold and unbounded treasure from his full treasury on the army which was splendid like the firmament; and he also bestowed much attention in providing munitions of war. He sent on in advance in charge of Shuja’at Khān the ⁴ imperial

¹ One MS. inserts here i.e. “which rides bridle by bridle with fate and destiny and sits side by side with victory and triumph,” or are inseparable companions of fate and victory.

² The words from میرسید عرايض appear only in one MS., but are omitted from the others and from the lith. ed.

³ The words from شها بودند to جهین برسش یارل, do not occur in one MS., but are found in the others, and in the lith. ed.

⁴ What is called the بیش خانه مالی in the text appears, according to the Akbarnāma, to have been the imperial karam, see page 61 Vol. III, of Beveridge’s translation where it is said that “the sacred karam was set (sent?) off along with many of the faithful officers, such as Shuja’at Khān, Rājā Bhagwān
equipage, and making every arrangement for marching quickly, he made over some of his own horses to Khwāja Aqā Jān, so that they might accompany it. He also gave orders to the great officers of the diwanī (the revenue or fiscal department), that they should be very prompt in arranging all matters connected with the troops, who, in this expedition were to attend on his magnificent stirrups. 1 Whatever was fashioned by the amīrs, who were attending to the various matters, Sazāwals carried the same day, out of the city, and conveyed it to the equipage that was to go in advance. He repeatedly brought on his miracle-speaking tongue, that although he was making all this effort in arranging and sending forward the troops, no one would arrive at the scene of action before him; and indeed so it happened exactly.

When most of the amīrs and the troops had marched towards Gujrat, the emperor honoured Husain Qūli Khān, who had performed excellent service, with the title of Khān Jahān, and favoured him with an increase of 2 allowance and jāīgīr; and entrusting him with the government specially of Lahore, and generally of the whole of the Punjab, as before, granted him permission to go (to his government); and every prayer that the Khān made that day, in respect of any one as regard rank or increased stipend, was honoured by being accepted. Order was also passed that 3 Rājā Todar Mal should go to the house of Khān Jahān, Husain Qūli Khān, and in consultation with him, and according to his advice, attend to the affairs of the amīrs of the Punjab. All the amīrs of the Punjab were sent off

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1 This sentence is "و آمراء مضمون سماره حرکت می یافت در همین روز سراولی (هر ولانه) اورا از شهر ببرون برده به پیش خانه عالی میسرانیدند." I am not sure that my translation is correct. The translation in Elliot V., is "To expedite matters, he on the same day, sent the men of his advance guard out of the city to join his camp equipage.

2 One MS. has "منصب Ulūfūn" in place of Ulūfūn.

3 It is not clear whether Rājā Todar Mal was to accompany Husain Quli Khān to the Punjab. The translation in Elliot V., which however is not quite accurate, indicates that he was to do so; but according to the Akbarnāma (Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 62), Rājā Todar Mal is mentioned as one of the officers who "were left in charge of the princes and of the capital."
with the Khān Jahān, with the exception of Mirza Yusuf Khān. The latter and Muhammad Zamān, in whose behaviour the marks of intelligence and integrity were patent and evident, accompanied the imperial stirrups in that auspicious journey. Sa‘īd Khān, the governor of Multan was also permitted to go to his jāigir. His brother Makhṣūs Khān, who was distinguished with increased proximity (to the emperor) and rank was taken (by the emperor) to be his companion in the journey.

His Majesty mounted an easy-pacing swift she-camel at early meal time on Sunday the 24th Rabi‘ul-ākhir, 981 A.H. (23rd August, 1572), corresponding with the 18th year of the Ilāhī era. The attendants of the threshold, and of the court mounted on fast moving dromedaries, which have always carried away the dust from the morning breeze, rode by his side. He did not draw reins that day, till he reached the town of Tuda and having partaken of whatever was there; and giving the reins of his rapid march to the guidance of God, early on the morning of Monday, he rested for a moment at Hans Mahal. He then again moved on wings of swiftness, and one pahar of the night of Tuesday had passed, when he arrived in Mauza Mu‘izzabad. As a certain amount of fatigue had its effect

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1 Muhammad Zamān is not mentioned in the Akbarnāma as accompanying the emperor.

2 All the MSS. and the lith. ed. have is a she camel. The translator in Elliot V., has a note in page 362, in which he says, “Abul Fazl (Vol. III, p. 18) agrees. The words used are Jamāza and Nāka; the annotator of the Akbarnāma gives as an explanation the Hindi Sandni.” There is also a note in Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma “Jamāza. According to A. F. Akbar’s name for a female camel, but the word is Arabic. See Blochmann, 143.” I cannot however find the word Jamāza anywhere in the text. According to Badāoni, both Akbar and his attendants rode Rukhtis or two humped camels.


4 The name of the place is printed in Elliot, V, page 362 as Hans-Mahal.

5 The name is written as in most of the MSS. and in the lith. ed.

One MS. however has, Mu‘izzābād. The name is given as Mu‘izābād in the translation in Elliot V, and a note says, “Thirty miles S.W. from Jaipur.”
on his Majesty, and some of his attendants had fallen behind, he waited there for a short time, in order to get rid of the fatigue. After the attendants had again assembled together, he mounted a swift-moving carriage and travelled all night; and on Wednesday, the 26th day of the month, he arrived with the dust of the road on him, at the tomb, which is the alighting place of illumination, of the Pole star of those who had united (with God), Khwāja Muīn-ud-dīn Chishti, may God sanctify his soul! He performed the duty of circumambulation, and removed the custom of mendicancy, and the practice of begging from the attendants of the paradise-like tomb, and in fact, from all the inhabitants of the country of Ajmīr. He rested for a time in the splendid mansion, which he had built for his own residence. He again started from Ajmīr in the evening, and continued his march. Among the attendants of the threshold, Mirza Khān, son of Khān Khānān Bairām Khān, who, now, by inheritance as well as fitness and merit, is honoured with the great title of Khān Khānān, and Saīf Khān Kuka and 2 Zain Khān Kuka and Khwāja ‘Abd-ul-lah Kujak and Khwāja Mir Ghiyās-ud-dīn ‘Ali Akhound, who to-day in the knowledge of history and in that of biography has no equal in the inhabited fourth part of the earth, and is honoured with the title of Naqīb Khān and 3 Mīrzāda ‘Ali Khān and Dastam Khān and Mīr Muhammad Zamān, brother of Mīrza Yusuf Khān, and Saiyyad ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān; and Khwāja Ghiyās-ud-dīn ‘Ali Bakhshi, who after the victory was honoured with the title of Āsaī Khān, were present at the time his Majesty mounted under the shadow of the world-conquering umbrella. His Majesty, like the full moon, tra-

The name is given as M’uizzābād in Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. III, page 62; and a note says “marked Mozabad in map to Bayley’s Gujrat, thirty miles S.W. Jaipūr (Elliot).” Nizām-ud-dīn calls the place “Mozābād or Morābād.”

1 Ajmīr is about two hundred miles from Fathpūr, whence Akbar started.
2 The name of Zain Khān is given in the MSS. but not in the lith. ed. One MS. adds كه الحال در سلك امرای کبار انتظام دارد, but this is not found in the other MSS.
3 He is called Mīrza ‘Ali Khān in the lith. ed. but in the MSS., he is called Mīrzāda ‘Ali Khān.
4 As Mr. Beveridge has pointed out “Elliot” (or rather the translator of the Tabāqāt in Elliot V) “makes Nizām-ud-dīn say that the night of Akbar’s
versed the world all night. At the time of the true dawn, Shāh Qūli Khān Mahram, and Muhammad Quli 1 Toqbāl, who before this, having been granted leave at Fatehpūr, had started on the journey, obtained the honour of offering homage. At the time of mounting, scouts brought the news, that the victorious troops, who had started before, had halted at the town of 2 Pālī, which was in that neighbourhood. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī conferred honour on Khwāja Abd-ul-lah and Āsāf Khān Bakhshī and Rāisāl Darbāri, and took them with himself; and on the 2nd of Jumādi-ul-āwwal 981 corresponding with the 18th year of the Ilāhī era, they arrived at the town of 3 Disa, which is twenty karoḥs from pattan. 4 Shāh 'Ali, the son of Bakhshī

departure from Ajmir was bright moonlight, but this could not be the case near the end of the lunar month; and what Nizām-ud-dīn says is that Akbar travelled all night like the "(full) moon," gamrurār."

1 This word is written as ترمیر in three of the MSS., and Līlā in one. It is printed as لال in the lith. ed. and as Ṭūghbānī in the translation in Elliot V. The Akbarnāma has Toqbsai and I have adopted this, as it is also found in most of the MSS.

2 According to the Akbarnāma the different stages from Ajmir to Pālī were as follows: “From Ajmir Akbar rode on horse back, and on the morning of Wednesday he arrived at Mirtha, where he halted for a while, and a watch of the day had passed when he arrived in the town of Jitāran. Here he hunted a black buck with a chīta and starting again at midnight he arrived at Sojat (in Jodhpūr), and he rested there till the dawn of Thursday. When he was mounting, he was told that the haram and the army were in Pālī (Jodhpūr).” Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. III, pages 62 and 64.

3 It appears from the Akbarnāma (Beveridge’s translation, Vol. III, pages 64-68 that Akbar went a short distance from Pālī, and then learnt that the report was false. He then rejoined his attendants at Bhagwānpūr. He now wanted to go to Gujarāt by Sirohi, which was the shortest route; but his attendants proposed that he should go by Jalaur. Akbar did not agree; but his attendants induced the scout Shaguna to take the Jalaur route. In the course of the night they lost their way, but in the morning they came to a village, which was a dependency of Jalaur. When they reached the district, they heard the drums of the advance army. On reaching Jalaur at two gharīs of the day, Akbar went to the haram for a short while, and accompanied by Shahbāz Khān and Kamāl Khān he left Jalaur at midnight, and reached Pattanwāl (not identified) at midday on Saturday. He enjoyed himself there for a while, and then went on, and till the end of Sunday, he did not rest anywhere. On the eve of Monday, he reached the town of Disa.

4 It appears from the Akbarnāma, that he at first thought, that it was a
Lankā, a short account of whom has been given in the history of his Majesty Jinnat Ashlānī (Humāyun), and who from before the time of Mir Muhammad Khān Kalān, was the shiqdār of the town of Dīsa, ran out, and placed his face of service and devotion on the dust of the 1 threshold. His Majesty then sent Āsaf Khān, the Mir Bakhsī, to Mir Muhammad Khān, that he might bring the latter with any troops, which he might have ready and present, to come and join the auspicious camp at the town of 2 Bālisāna, about five karohs from Pattan. At midnight he started for Bālisāna. He turned off from the road to Pattan, and at the time of the imperial breakfast the plain opposite to the town of Bālisāna became the encamping ground of the grand army; and about the time of the arrival of the sublime standards, Mir Muhammad Khān with his army, and a number of the amirs, and the servants of the sublime threshold, such as Vazir Khān and Shāh Fakhr-ud-din Khān Māshhādī, who had the title of Naqābat Khān and Taiyib Khān, son of Tahir Muhammad Khān, governor of Dehli, and a number of great men of Rājputāna, such as Khangār, nephew of Rājā Bhagvān Dās, who had before this started from Fathpūr, to reinforce Khān-Ā'azam, but who had not, in order to be on the safe side, been able to advance beyond Pattan, came to the threshold, which was splendid like the firmament, and obtained the honour of tendering their services. At this halting place, an order which had the currency of fate, was issued that the victorious army completely armed and equipped should attend in the plain of the great parade-ground which became a model of the 3 resurrection. The great amirs brought their troops in battle array, and brave men

foreign (hostile) army, and shut the fort gate; but on finding his mistake, ran out and rendered homage.

1 One MS. inserts درک زمانا after نویمناس.

2 With reference to this see note I, page 66 of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. III. It appears that the text of the Akbarnāma has Māliyāna, but Mr. B. has got Bālisāna in the text of the translation, as it is supported by Nizām-ud-dīn. He says there is a Bālisāna in the I.G. in the Kadi subdivision of Baroda. The Bom. G. has a Balasinor, but he thinks the proper reading is Māsāna, the Masāwa of the I.G., which is forty-three miles north of Ahmadābād. It is however more than five kos from Pattan. Badāoni has بالایانه، and the translator Bālīyānah.

3 One MS. inserts the word روز, day, before محسن.
who had seen much action and were tried in war came to the field. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī inspected the victorious troops with great care, and although he placed complete reliance on heavenly help and victory, and aid from the angels of the spiritual world, still looking at things from a material point of view, he entrusted the command of the Qalb (centre) of the army which is also called the qaul, and which is the place of the Sultān-i-lashkar (commander-in-chief) to Mirza Khān, true son of Khān Khānān Bairām Khān, who was in the prime of life, and the evidence of whose nobility was evident and clear from his frank and open countenance. He also placed Saiyyad Mahmūd Khān Bārha, who was in front of his companions of the age, in courage and bravery, and Shujā’at Khān and Sādiq Khān and a number of others in the centre; and the command of the right wing, and the supervision of that division, was given to Mir Muhammad Khān Kalān. The leadership of the left wing was entrusted to the good management of Vāzīr Khān. Muhammad Qūlī Khān Toqbāi and Tarkhān Diwāna, with a number of brave warriors were placed in the advance-guard; and himself in his own excellent person, accompanied by Divine help and victory, with a hundred chosen horsemen, each one of whom had been selected out of thousands of thousands, remained as a reserve; and was entrusted with the duty, that whenever any trouble appeared in any troop, he should in his own noble person, remove and redress it. After the arrangement of the troops, a noble order was issued that no one should separate from his own troop. Notwithstanding that not more than three thousand were assembled under the shadow of the standard, which protected like the sky; and the number of the hostile army was estimated at twenty thousand; his Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī placed the rein of determination in the hand of Divine favour; and in the latter part of the day started from the town of Bālsāna, and advanced towards Ahmadābād. He sent scouts to Khān A’azam, so that they might give him the good news of the approach of the victorious standards. They travelled all night, and on Tuesday, the 3rd of Jamādat-ul-Āwval the Sun of auspi-

1 One MS. has here جوهر تبلغ دار امي نشئة i.e. like the gem (sharp edge) of the sword placed in iron.

2 One MS. inserts here و معابض جلادت, i.e. and the signs of whose bravery.
iousness shone on the neighbourhood of the town of Kārī, which is twenty karokhs from Ahmadābād. The scouts brought the news, that a large body of the enemy, on seeing the dust raised by the hoofs of the horses of the army had supposed that a detachment was coming from Pattan to make an attack, had come out fully armed from the town, and were ready to give battle. An order was given, that a detachment of the victorious army should at once occupy itself in destroying the reckless crew. They were to drive them away from the road, but should not attempt to capture the fort. The victorious troops as soon as they reached those ill-fated ones, immediately in the twinkling of an eye purified the earth from the contamination of their existence. A few who escaped from the hand of death threw themselves into the fort. As an order had been given that they should not attempt to take the fort, the army advanced five karokhs beyond the town of Kārī. When they arrived there, His Majesty ordered a halt, to give some repose to the animals and the men; and having rested till the morning, about the rising of the vanguard of the dawn, again took the road. The great Bakhshis (pay masters) having arrayed the troops, they started under the shade of the auspicious Sunlike umbrella, and did not draw rein till they were within three karokhs of Ahmadābād. At that fortunate place, an order of the emperor, whose splendour was like that of the firmament, was issued that the soldiers should put on their accoutrements, and the royal armoury was spread out before them, so that every one who had made any defect in bringing his accoutrement, or had any defect

1 The readings in one MS. and in the lith. ed. are خوی گزنته. In the other MSS. instead of پردارند, the word appears to be پردارند, but is not quite clear. I have adopted پردارند.

2 According to the Akbarnāma no order was apparently given to attempt to take the fort. After the detachment had been routed and the officers were preparing to take the fort, Akbar himself came up, and enquired of some experienced officers, what they should do now. Some of them rashly advised an attack on the fort, but Akbar decided that their efforts should be devoted to getting hold of the rebels of Gujrat, and that time should not be wasted in capturing the fort. Beveridge's translation Vol. III, pages 67, 68.

3 One MS. inserts here: ای اجل رسیده باهمگ جنگ پیش مساکر منصرة امدادن یا, i.e., those to whom death had come very near came forward to give battle to the victorious troops.
in them, the proper articles were bestowed on him from it. Khwāja Qhiyās-ud-din Āsaf Khān was sent to give information of the arrival of the imperial army, and to bring the Khān Ā'āzam to join it.\(^1\)

As His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī had, in the space of nine days arrived from Fathpūr to the bank of the river of Ahmadābād, in the manner which has passed on the tongue of the pen, he on reining up his stately horse, came to know that the enemy were up to that time in a state of intoxication, lying on the bed of heedlessness and neglect. He said with his inspired tongue, that "it was not the practice of brave men, to attack men, who were unconscious of their danger, and had been taken by surprise. We should wait till they are ready." After that on hearing the sound of the drum, and the wailing of the trumpets, the enemy in great confusion and anxiety ran to their horses. Muhammad Husain Mirza then, with two or three horsemen, came to the bank of the river to ascertain the truth. It so happened, that Subhān Quli Turk had also with two or three horsemen gone to the bank of the river. Muhammad Husain Mirza called out, "Oh brother! what army is this?" Subhān Quli said "This is the army of the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, which has come from Fathpūr to exterminate those, who have been faithless to their salt." Muhammad Husain Mirza said "Our spies (say) that it is only fourteen days ago, that they left the emperor at Fathpūr. And if it is the imperial army, where are the imperial elephants, which are never allowed to be separated from the imperial stirrups?" Subhān 'Ali said, "How could the mast elephants with mountain like bulk accompany him in a journey of four hundred karāhs in the space of nine days?"

Muhammad Husain Mirza then, astounded and bewildered went among his men, and arrayed his troops, and turned towards

\(^1\) Only one MS. inserts here  
\(^2\) The readings are various here. One MS. and the lith. ed. ̄have  
and the translation in Elliot V, also has "to the out-skirts of Ahmadābād"; but one MS. inserts ̄river, after  
\(1\) ̄, i.e., to the bank of the river of Ahmadābād; while the other MSS. have ̄, to Ahmadābād. I have adopted the reading ̄, as it appears a few lines further down that there was a river near Ahmadābād; and the word ̄suggests a river.
the field of battle. He sent Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk with five thousand horsemen with direction, that he should not allow the Khān A’azam to come out of the fort. When the time of waiting was prolonged, an order was passed that the advance guard should cross the river; and as at this time, one of the common soldiers threw the head of one of the enemies, at the foot of the emperor’s horse, this was taken to be a good omen, and an order was issued that Vazir Khān with the left wing should also cross the river. His Majesty then, with the soldiers that were stationed under the shadow of the imperial umbrella, also crossed the river.

Couplets:

Making ready for a war of victorious faith,
The mountain of iron moved to the sea,
The army like a whirlwind came to that land,
That its stones were blown like grass away.

At the time of crossing the river, the order of the troops fell into some confusion; and they all came out together from the water. They had gone only a short distance forward, when a large body of the hostile army appeared in sight; and Muhammad Husain Mīrzā, with fifteen hundred Mughals, every one of whom was ready to sacrifice himself, came in advance of the others. They attacked the vanguard (of the imperial army) which was under the command of Muhammad Qūli Khān Toqbāi and Tarkhān Diwāna and which had still the dust of the road on them. Immediately after this the Abyssinians and the Afghāns attacked the lines under Vazir Khān, and the warriors of the two armies mingled in a hand-to-hand fight.

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1 This sentence from بثال نيک کرتنه و دربین حسن occurs in two of the MSS., but not in the others, or in the lith. ed., nor in the trans. in Elliot V. There is no corresponding sentence in Badānī; but there is a somewhat similar sentence in page, 78, Vol. III, of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma; where it is said, “just then one of the active heroes produced before H.M. the head of a rebel. That too was an omen of victory.” I have inserted the sentence in the text, as otherwise there is no reason for the order about Vazir Khān’s crossing the river also with the left wing.

2 These identical lines occur in the account of the conquest of Chitor (see page, 258 ante). They were bombastic and inappropriate there. They are still more inappropriate here. The Mīrzās were Musalmāns, and there was no question of a غزوة or religious war; and there was no fort to be blown away.

3 Badānī goes further. He says بب هرائل زد ....... برداشت, attacked the vanguard, and swept it before them.
Couplets:
Two armies engaged in battle stern;
They their hostile lines arrayed;
You might say, the air with sadness was charged,
The earth was filled with the dead in her lap.

When His Majesty the Khalfà-i-Ilàhí saw signs of weakness and distress in the vanguard, he like an angry lion fell on the hostile army, and a number of the devoted servants, raising the war-cry of “yā-mu’īn” to the highest heaven, attacked the lines of the rebel army. Saiyyad Khan Kuka made a fruitless attack, and after fighting bravely attained to martyrdom. Muhammad Husain Mirza and Shàh Mirza, after showing great bravery and making great exertions, scattered the dust of misfortune on their heads, and turning their faces from the field of battle, fled. The victorious army coming from behind cut the men off. His Majesty then with a few followers drew the rein of his auspicious steed and stood.

Muhammad Husain Mirza, who had before this, been wounded, for fear of death made great haste in taking to flight; but there was a thorn bush in front of him as he went, and he wanted that his horse should jump over it, but death caught him by the neck, and hurled him on the ground and a Turk of the name of Gadà ‘Ali, one of the servants of the threshold, who was after him, threw himself from his horse, and seized him. Vazir Khan, who was the commander of the left wing exerted himself with great devotion and fought bravely. The Habsís and the Gujrâtí is however stood firm, and made repeated attacks, until they heard of the defeat of

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1 According to Badsho, it was Akbar himself, who raised the cry of yā mu’īn (Oh Helper!) which at that period and on that day was his battle cry. Mr. Beveridge (see note I, p. 79, Vol. III) says that Akbar used the battle cry in a double sense, and with a special reference to his patron saint, Mu’in-ud-din of Ajmir.

2 There are variations in the readings here. One MS. has از میدان شیر رو گریز اوده; the others have از میدان از میسره instead of. The first appears to me to be correct.

3 The words are پس جدا میکرونده, in the MSS.; and پس جدا میکرونده in the lith. ed. The meaning is not quite clear, but I think the translation in the text is correct.
Muhammad Husain Mirza and Shāh Mirza, and then turned their backs on the battle field. ¹ Mir Muhammad Khan, who was the leader of the right wing, routed the sons of Shir Khan Fūlādī, and from the strokes of his life-scorching sword, the wretched enemies turned their faces of ruin, in to the deserts of disgrace.

Couplet:—
² From the bādshāh’s sword with an edge so keen,
Was put down the smoke that raised the fire.

When the great star of the good fortune (of the emperor) shone on the battle field, from every side, rays of victory and lightning flashes of triumph began to corruscate. His Majesty with victory and good fortune dismounted on the top of a bank, which was on one side of the battle field, and occupied himself with offering thanks. Gādā 'Ali Bādakhshi and another man, servants of Khān Kalān then brought before him Muhammad Husain Mirza, who was wounded. Each one of them claimed to have seized him. Rājā Birbar, some of whose affairs have already been narrated, asked him, “Which of these men captured you?” Muhammad Husain Mirza said, “The salt of His Majesty has captured me.” And indeed it was a truth that he uttered. His Majesty with gentleness and courtesy reproved him a little, and made him over to Rāi Singh. Among the prisoners in the field of the trial of bravery was a faqīr (mażūb, one absorbed in God) named ³ Shāh Madad, who called himself the Koka of Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza. His Majesty, with the spear which he held in his auspicious hand, cast him on the dust of death, and he was cut to pieces by blows of the sharp-edged swords of the servants of the threshold; and ⁴ at the last it was

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¹ One MS. inserts Kalān after Khan; and by the strength of his (right) army, after imperially, was the leader of the right wing.

² There is a pun on the word ap which means the keen edge of a sword, and also water.

³ In the translation in Elliot V., page 367, he is called Mard Aẓmā Shāh, but in the trans. of the Akbarnāma, Vol. III, page 84, he is called Shāh Madad, and he is there said to have been the Mirza’s Koka, and a partner with him in disloyalty.

⁴ Contrary to this, it is stated in a note in page 367 of the translation in Elliot Vol. V, that “according to Abul Fazl it was a knowledge of this fact
found out, that it was he that in the battle of Sarnāl had slain Bhupat the brother of Rājā Bhagwān Dās.

After the victory a hostile army appeared in battle array. 

1 Scouts brought the news, that it was Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk Gujarī, who had been blockading the road of the Khan Ā'azam, but who now, on hearing the news of the defeat of Muhammad Husain Mīrza, had come out of the lanes of the city, and had turned his face to the open country. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī ordered, that a detachment should go forward, and with wounds caused by their life-scorching arrows turn the faces of the enemy back. Immediately after this order, as Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk became visible, a few blood-spilling horsemen rushed forward, raising the cry of "Ya Mu'in;" and they hurled the men who were coming in front of the vanguard on to the dust and the blood. Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk in great terror, turned his face in flight towards the bank which was the station of the standards of state, and of the banners of auspiciousness, and passed along the two sides of it in great shame and distress, and fled in such extreme confusion, that the brave soldiers of the victorious army shot them, with the very arrows which they plucked out of their own quivers. At this time a Turkmān of the name of Suhrāb Beg recognised Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk, and pursued him. The latter, coming to a field covered with thorn bushes, wanted to make his horse leap over them. 2 The angel of death threw down his horse.

which induced the emperor to kill him." See Akbaṃāma, Vol. III, page 36. "Mr. Beveridge's translation does not show this. It is said there that "it was stated in H.M.'s court that Bhupat drank the cup of death from this man's hand." Vol. III, page 84.

1 Only one M.S. inserts here i.e., and a confusion appeared among the men. This does not however appear in the other MSS., nor in the lith. ed. nor in the translation in Elliot V. It appears however, from Beveridge's translation Vol. III, page 85 that, when Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk's men appeared, "men were considering and conjecturing who they were." Badānī however uses almost the exact words referred to. He says و اضطرابی عظیم در مردم همراهی بدری ام. The word however, makes a great difference. The great confusion in this case was among the men with Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk.

2 The readings are various. One MS. and the lith. ed. have اجل مرکب.
Suhrāb Beg throwing himself from his horse seized him. Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk said "You look like a Turkmān. Turkmāns are slaves (followers) of Murtaza 'Ali, May God be gracious to him! I am of the Saiyyads of Bukhāra, slay me not." Suhrāb Beg said "I recognised you, and have pursued you. You are Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk." He said this, and striking off his head from his body with a blow of his ruthless sword, turned back that he might again mount his horse. Some one else had however taken his horse away. So he wrapped up Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk's head in the skirts of his garments, and took his way. At the time when Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk turned his face in flight towards the bank, which from the splendour of the foot steps of the emperor, rubbed its head in pride with the sky of honour, the Rajputs of Rāy Singh, who were in charge of Muhammad Husain Mīrza, brought him down to the ground from the elephant on which he had been placed, and slew him with the blow of their spears.

After the victory Ā'azam Khān and the amīrs, who had fortified themselves in the city, came and received the honour of kissing the (imperial) feet. His Majesty the emperor, from his extreme graciousness, took Khān Ā'azam in an affectionate embrace, and distinguished him by showing him various favours.

Couplet:—

His questions (about their welfare, etc.) went beyond all measures,

The bounds of favour beyond extremes went.

Each one of the Khāns received grace and favours in accordance with his ranks and status. The emperor had not yet finished with questioning them when Suhrāb Beg Turkmān came, and threw the head of Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk at the foot of the auspicious steed. His Majesty seeing this great gift (of God) again carried out the rites of thanksgiving and the duty of praise. He gave an order that a minaret should be constructed of the heads of the rebels, which were lying on the battle-field, and which exceeded two thousand in number, so that it might strike the spectators with awe.

I have adopted this. Another MS. has مركب غارنگو اجمل while another has مرکب اورا
From that place, with victory and triumph, he went to the capital city of Ahmadābād; and took up his residence in the palace of the Sultāns, which was situated in the citadel of Ahmadābād; and the great and noble and the various classes of the people and the various grades of artisans carried out the custom of offering tributes and gifts, and the ceremony of congratulations and felicitations. Having spent four days of his precious time in that place, in pleasure and enjoyment, he went to the house of 'Itīmad Khān, which was situated in the centre of the city; and first of all he conferred favours on those, who in this expedition, and specially on the day of the battle, had rendered services. He ordered that each one of them should in relation to his rank and services be honoured with promotion in rank and increase in stipends. He also gave orders, that eloquent writers should occupy themselves in writing letters announcing and describing the victories; and 1 sent them to the various quarters of the imperial dominions. The heads of Muhammad Husain Mīrza and Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk were taken to the capitals of Agra and Fathpūr and were suspended from the gates.

(The emperor) now busied himself in his sacred self and saintly person in winning the hearts of the raiyats and all the residents of Ahmadābād; and gave them a place in the cradles of peace and safety. He then sent Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān and Naurang Khān towards Bahroj and Champanir, so that they might uproot the tree of Shāh Mīrza's hopes. He also sent Rājā Bhagwān Dās and Shāh Qult Mahram and Lashkar Khān, Mir Bakhshī, and a number of his other servants along the road to Idar, that they might march through the territories of Rānā Udai Singh, and sack and devastate them. He entrusted the defence and government of Pattan to Mir Muhammad Khān as before, and conferring Dūlqa and Dandūqa to Vazīr Khān, left them to reinforce Khān A'azām. When the mind (of the emperor) brilliant like the sun, obtained rest, after arranging the affairs of Gujrat, he turned the bridle of return towards the resting place of the imperial throne. On Sunday the 16th Jamādi-ul-āwwal (13th September, 1573) he marched from

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1 The words, occur in only one MS. but not in the others, or in the lith. ed.; but I have thought it right to insert them in the text, as it was natural that the letters should be sent to all parts of the empire.
Ahmadabād, after beating the drum of joy, to Mahmudabād; and took up his abode in the palace of Sultan Mahmūd Gujrātī, which shewed indeed the signs of loftiness in its doors and walls. The next day, he proceeded to Dūlqa, and halting there for one day, granted permission to Khān Ā’azam and the amirs of Gujurāt to go back to Ahmadabād. Khwāja Ghiyās-ud-dīn ’Ali Bakhshī, who had performed meritorious services in the course of this expedition, was honoured with the title of Āṣaf Khān; and the posts of Diwān and Bakhshī of Gujrat were entrusted to him; and he was left with Khān Ā’azam.

From the town of Dūlqa, ¹ after stopping for one night, he went to the town of Karī; and from there, with one night intervening, he marched to, and encamped in state at ² Sītpūr. The reports of Rājā Bhagwān Dās and Shāh Quli Mahram, mentioning the auspicious news of the capture of the fort of ³ Badnagar arrived. A gracious order praising the services of these nobles was sent. From this place, the emperor did not encamp at any station, till he arrived near the boundaries of Sirohi. From Sirohi, after appointing Sādiq Khān to punish the disturbers of the peace and highway robbers, he marched by successive stages; and on Wednesday the 3rd of Jamādi-us-sāni 981 (27th September, 1673) the air of Ajmīr was

¹ The words between and again have been translated in Elliot V, page 369 incorrectly, I think, by the words “travelled by night.”

² The MSS. have Sītpūr. The lith. ed. has Sītāpur; Mr. Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma has Sāthpūr; but a note says “Qu. Satalpur, Jarrett, 254. A variant gives Sītpūr, and this is supported by the Iqbhānāma.”

³ The place is called Badnakīr (?) in the MSS. It is Badnagar, in the lith. ed.; and Barnagar, with a note, “about thirty miles east of Pattan,” in the translation in Elliot V. Badnānī does not mention any of the incidents of the march up to the arrival at Ajmīr. In Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, p. 90, the place is called Badhnagar, and a note says “the Badnagar of Jarrett, II, 254. It is Badnagar in Iqbhānāma. It lies west of Idar and Dungārpūr and is marked Burnuggur in Bayley’s map of Gujurat.” It appears also from the Akbarnāma that it was held by Rāwāli, a ghulām of Shīr Khān Fūlālī. The fort was taken, and Rāwāli, who had put on a jogi dress was caught.
impregnated with amber, and perfumed with 'atr (otto), with the
dust raised by the horses of the cavalcade. He went with the dust
of the road to the tomb, which is the resting place of light, of his
Holiness Khwâja Mu'ín-ud-dîn, may his spirit be sanctified! He per-
formed the duties of circumambulation, and the ceremony of asking
for help, and made the residents of Ajmîr free from want, and affluent.
On the afternoon of the following day he started, and travelled rapidly
towards Fathpur. On the following evening, he halted in pomp and
state in the village of 1 Huba, which was three karo hs from Sangânîr,
and in the jâigîr of Râm Dâs Kachwâhâ. The latter gave an enter-
tainment and attended to all the servants of the threshold, who were
in attendance on the royal stirrups. At this place, Râjâ Todar Mal,
who had in accordance with orders remained at Agra, in order to
provide a thousand boats and corvettes (kishtî wa ghârab) came
and attained to the honour of kissing the imperial stirrups. As the
2 assessment of the entire territory of Gujrat, as correctly tested, had
not yet reached the imperial offices, Râjâ Todar Mal was sent from
that station to Gujrat, so that he might make a note in his mind
of the correct revenue, and send an accurate statement of it.

At midnight, he mounted at that station, and having covered a
certain distance, at the time of the early meal of Saturday the 6th of
the afore-mentioned month, the town of Tûda became the station of
the noble standards. The emperor rested there for a time, and at
the time of the early morning prayer, he placed his auspicious feet in
the stirrup of happiness, and started again. At midnight, in the
neighbourhood of the town of Basâwar, Khwâja Jahân and Shahâb-
ud-dîn Ahmad Khân, who had come in haste from Fathpur, to meet
and welcome the grand cavalcade, attained to the honour of render-
ing homage. At the time of the true dawn, the rays of the Sun of
grandeur shone on the town of Bajûna. The emperor rested there

1 The MSS. as well as the lith. ed. have Hûba, but the translation in
Elliot V, has Pûna. Beveridge's trans. of the Akbarnamâ has Kewata but a
note says "the Lucknow edition has Hûna. Perhaps the place is Lûnî or Bûnli;
see Blochmann, 398, N.I. and A.N. Text III, 326, line 9."

2 The word is جمع in the MSS. and in the lith. ed.; but I have corrected
it to جمع, assessment. The trans. in Elliot V, is that "the revenue of Gujrat
had not been paid up satisfactorily," etc. I do not think this is correct.
till one pahar of the day; and then ordered, that all the imperial attendants should take their spears and lances in their hands, and thus enter the capital. He himself in his sacred person also took a lance in his hand, and mounted a gray horse of speed. On the afternoon of 1 Monday the 7th Jamādī-ul-ākhir of the afore-mentioned year, the Sun of happiness and grandeur shone on the palaces of Fathpur. Her Highness Mariam Makānī and the other Highnesses within the pavilion of chastity, and their Highnesses the princes illuminated their eyes with the sight of the world-conquering sovereign; and performed the duties of thanks offering. The total period of the expedition had extended to forty-three days.

A NARRATIVE OF CERTAIN EVENTS WHICH HAPPENED AFTER THE VICTORIOUS ARRIVAL AT FATHPUR.

When His Majesty took up his fortunate and auspicious abode at Fathpūr, the circumcision of the fortunate princes was ordered, and magnificent festivities were arranged. The learned men and Saiyyads and Shaikhs and the amirs and the great officers of the state assembled together; and on Thursday the 25th Jamādī-ul-ākhir of the year 981 (27th October, 1573), in an suspicious moment, the ceremony was performed. The world and all its inhabitants offered congratulations, and performed the ceremony of thanks offering and loosened their tongues in prayers for the monarch of the world and the age.

Another of the praiseworthy incidents of this auspicious year was this, that as the fortunate Shāhzāda, his Highness Sultān Salīm, had reached to that time, when he should take lessons from an 2 angelic-natured tutors, and begin to rise on the steps of perfection, and climb the gradations of learning and wisdom, his Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī arranged a noble assemblage, on Wednesday, the 22nd Rajab of the afore-mentioned year, at a moment, which erudite astrologers

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1 The day and date according to the MS. and the lith. ed. is روز دوشنه which would be Monday, the 7th Jamādī-ul-ākhir. In the translation in Elliot V, it is Saturday, the 7th Jumāda-l-ākhir. In Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma it is Monday, the 8th Jumāda-l-ākhir (5th October, 1573).

2 معلم ملکوت I understand is a title ordinarily given to Satan, but here of course that is not its meaning.
had selected, and in that assemblage inspired by the holy spirit a board (with the words) "the merciful God has taught the knowledge of the Qurān" was placed on the lap of his Highness the Shāhzāda, and the learned Maulvi, the asylum of learning and erudition, Maulāna Mīr Kalān Harwī (i.e. of Hirat), who had been an eminent pupil of his Holiness, the most approved of the traditionists, Mīrak Shāh, and was one of the grandsons of the good, the asylum of the country, Maulāna Khwāja Kūhi, was selected for giving him tuition. The excellent Maulavi opened his tongue for the utterance of the words, bismīllah-ar Rahman-ar-Rahīm, which are the keys of all Divine knowledge; and the shouts of felicitation and congratulation rose to the sky from small and great.

Another of the excellent events, which during this year showed its face from the visage of grandeur, was this, that Muzaffar Khān, who before this had been sent to undertake the government and defence of Sārangpūr, in the neighbourhood of Ahmadābād, was summoned, and on Friday the 24th of Rajab, afore-mentioned, the duties of the prime-minister of the great country of Hindustan were entrusted to him, and his titles had that of Jumlat-ul-mulk added to them, and a fitting robe of honour was conferred on him, and the key of the fastening and unfastening of all political affairs was placed within the grasp of his hand.

And another of the events, which occurred during this year was this, that the debts and liabilities of Shaikh Muhammad Bukhārī, who was slain in the battle of Pattan by the enemies of the imperial government, as has been mentioned in its proper place, and the debts and liabilities of Saif Khān Koka, who also was slain in the 3rd expedition, in the battle of Ahmadābād, by the rebels and mutineers, were ordered to be paid from the imperial treasury. The total of

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1 of course means the holy spirit, and it is a name given to the angel Gabriel.

2 One of the MSS. inserts here i.e., and read out the lesson.

3 The readings are doubtful. One MS. has دربین پرش و پرش دوبم while another has دربین پرش دوبم and the lith. ed., has دربین پرش اوبم The other MSS. are useless. They are very imperfect and incorrect. I have adopted the reading of the second MS.
the debts of these two officers amounted to one lakh of Akbar Shāhi rupees, equivalent to two thousand five hundred tumāns current in 'Irāq. Such an act is not mentioned in any history in respect of any Bādshāh.

And it was during this year, that Rāja Todarmal, who had gone to make a correct assessment of the revenue of the country of Gujrat, obtained the honour of kissing the ground, and passed proper offerings before the noble eyes, and brought the record of fixing the revenue of the country before the sacred eyes. His head was lifted to the sky in pride and distinction, owing to the honour of the praise conferred on him. After a few days, the emperor bestowed on him his own special sword, and sent him with Lashkar Khān, Mīr Bakhshī, to serve under Khān Khānān Mun'im Khān; so that he might arrange matters, under him, in respect of the conquest of the country of Bengal.

At this time also, Mīr Muhsin Rizvi, who was one of the Saiyyads of true descent, and was adorned with excellence and great erudition, and had been sent on an embassy to the rulers of the Deccan, obtained the honour of kissing the (imperial) carpet and placed before the noble eyes, the tributes which those rulers had sent in charge of their servants.

In this auspicious year also, His Majesty the Khalfa-i-Ilāhī, on the 16th Shawwāl, determined on a pilgrimage to the illustrious tomb of His Holiness Khwāja Mu'īn-ul-Haq-wad-dīn may his soul be sanctified! Although he had attained to this good fortune once during this year, at the time of his return from the second expedition

1 The actual words are هر دو عزرین i.e., each of the two dear ones.

2 According to V. A. Smith's "Akbar the great Mogul" p. 120 "the province as re-organised, yielded more than five millions of rupees annually to the emperor's private treasury, after the expenses had been defrayed." In support of this statement he quotes in note 1, p. 121, Mirat-i-Ahmadi, in Bayley's history of Gujarāt (1886), pp. 20–22, 208, 200, 342 Dāms divided by 40 equal to 5 205,008 rupees paid to the private fisc (khalea-i-sharifa).

3 Although the word كا rulers, is in the plural in both places where it occurs in the text, it appears from Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, page 108 that the embassy was sent to Nizām-ul-mulk the ruler of Ahmadnagar, into whose territory Muhammad Husain Mirza and other rebels had fled.
to Gujrāt, yet as he had placed before his sublime spirit the desire of the conquest of the country of Bang (Bengal), he thinking that, God forbid that it might so happen that the period of this expedition might exceed one year, and thus the circumambulation of this sublime shrine might be delayed, it appeared to the brilliant mind and the heart bright like the Sun that this great blessing might be attained in the early part of the 19th year of the Ilāhī era, so that he might ask for help and aid in facilitating the conquest of Bengal. For the carrying out of this intention, and the completion of this desire, on Wednesday, the 16th Shawwāl 981 A.H., corresponding with the 18th year of the Ilāhī era he turned to the country of Ajmīr. When the village of 1 Dāir became the encamping ground of the noble and grand army, he stayed there till the 20th of the month. One day at this place, His Holiness, the giver of religious guidance 2 Khwāja ‘Abd-ush-shahīd, grandson of His Holiness, Khwāja Nāsir-ud-dīn ‘Abd-ul-lah Ahrār, came to the gate of the high mansion with the intention of offering his prayers. When he came, he like all men dismounted from his horse, at the gate of the outer apartment. By accident however, His Majesty from the top of the balcony saw the auspicious countenance of His Holiness the Khwāja, who was standing on foot, at the gate. He immediately sent Sādiq Khān

1 "کہ جہاز کروہی ہنیے بیا است" , i.e., which is four karohs from Fathpur."--Badaoni.

2 This name is differently given in the MSS, and in the lith. ed. I have taken the name as it is in several of the MSS. and in the Akbarnāma and in Badaoni. The whole of the passage is omitted from the translation in Elliot V. The grand-father's name is given as Nāsir-ud-dīn Khwāja ‘Abd-ul-lah known as Khwāja Ahrār, in the translation of the Akbarnāma, and simply as Khwāja Ahrār by Badaoni. There is difference between the historian, as to the object and circumstances of the interview. I have translated in the text, what Nizām-ud-dīn has said on the subject. According to the translation of the Akbarnāma, Akbar saw the Khwāja, in the assembly, when he was on horse back on the festival of the 'Id of Ramazān; and he took him out of the lower rank of spectators and gave him a place near himself. On the other hand Badaoni says that the Khwāja went to Akbar, to intercede for the release of Mirza Shafī-ud-dīn Husain, but his prayer was rejected; and although Akbar showed him all courtesy and honour and respect, yet there was some pain in the Khwāja's heart, on account of the refusal of his prayer; and he went back with a dejected mind.
who was in attendance in the sacred precincts of the pavilion of honour, to go and welcome the Khwaţa, and with great respect sent the message, that it was proper that whenever he came to the palace, he would come up to it without dismounting. When Sādiq Khān conveyed this message, the Khwaţa said with great respect, that no one went mounted to his own garden, and he went on foot as before. His Majesty met the Khwaţa with truth and courtesy, and omitted no minutiae in showing him respect, and after a short time, His Holiness the Khwaţa went away, after offering the prayer of farewell.

1 An order was issued at this halting place of Dāir that Dilāwar Khān, with the help of Yesāwals (orderlies) should guard all cultivated lands adjacent to the camp; and in addition to this, trustworthy men were appointed, who should after the army should have passed on, carefully inspect all cultivated lands which should have been trampled upon, and damaged; and should calculate (and deduct) the amount of the injury from the demands of the treasury. This rule was followed in all expeditions. Moreover in certain expeditions, bags of money were placed in charge of amīns, so that they might calculate the amounts due to the raiyats, and pay it in cash to the owner of the land, and deduct it from the amount due to the treasury.

2 From that stage (the emperor) proceeded by successive marches, hunting along the way; and on the 12th Ziqā 'da, the pavilions of honour were encamped at the distance of twelve kārohs from Ajmīr, and on the following day, from that stage according to his excellent custom, he on account of his devotion started on foot for the tomb, and performed the duties of circumambulation. He then went to his grand palace, and during the space of twelve days that the country of Ajmīr became the auspicious encamping ground, he

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1 I have not been able to find any reference to these salutary measures in either the Akbarnāma or in Badānī. In the translation in Elliot V, the last part of the sentence, و حق دیران را مجتهد دهد, appears to me to have been incorrectly translated, in the words, "and obviate any interference with the revenue collection."

2 The whole of this passage "from that stage, etc., in p. 350 to depart in p. 357 " occurs with various mistakes and variations in only two of the MSS., but not in the lith. ed. or in the translation in Elliot V. There is something analogous to what is mentioned in it, in the Akbarnāma.
went every day to the tomb, and made the attendants of that noble place and all the inhabitants of the country of Ajmir, partakers of his board of favours and benefactions.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 19TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Thursday, the 17th Ziqā'da 981 A.H. (11th March, 1574). As the determination to conquer the country of Bengal and Lakhnauti had been placed in the forefront of the high-soaring spirit of his Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi, he asked for help in the conquest of that extensive country from the soul, full of victories of his Holiness, the great Khwāja, that had always given help and victory to this fortunate bādshāh, who had always been helped by God. The time, by the rising of the dawn of spring, felt joy and happiness on hearing this news; and the daughters of herbage raised their heads from the bed of sleep to see the cavalcade of this bādshāh of the world. The morning breezes began to blow on his banners of victory and his standards of conquest. The sovereign of the seven kingdoms of the sky (the sun) reclined on his masnad in a noble and grand assemblage in the constellation of Aries, to view the fields of battle and slaughter, on the 17th of the sacred month of Ziqā'da, 981. At this time, one day, his Majesty, the world-conquering monarch, convened an assembly where in the presence of Saiyyads, and the nobles of the faith, and the masters of taste and devotion, and the learned in the knowledge of God, added to the honour of the holy ones. And sweet voiced singers and musicians of renown caused an excitement among the holy ones. The playing of soul entrancing instruments made the pure hearted Sufis shake their sleeves on the two worlds. His Majesty the bādshāh, the protector of the world, also found the time to be joyful, and opening his hand, which was prodigal like the sea in lavishing dirams and riches, ordered that heaps and heaps of asharfs (gold mohurs) and rupees should be poured out to the right and left of his seat; and he called each one of the men present to the imperial masnad, and he threw into their skirts, with his gem-scattering hands, handfuls of asharfs and rupees. As the noble heart became tired of this sort of giving, he began to scatter asharfs.
and rupees like the leaves of trees; and such quantities of these were scattered about, that men were tired of gathering them up. It was ascertained from the men in charge of the public treasury, that in that paradise-like assembly, one lākh of rupees was distributed.

Verse:—

His hand is a cloud that showers gems,
Rather it is the sun that showers gold.

And on the 21st of the sacred month of Ziqā’da 981 A.H. corresponding with the 19th year of the Ilāḥi era, he took the generous-hearted and noble minded prince Sultān Salmīn, with himself for the circumambulation of the auspicious and heavenly illuminated tomb at Ajmīr. When the eye of that fortunate, God-gifted and successful prince fell on the tomb of the great Khwāja, he following the example of his illustrious father, bowed with great humility to the noble tomb and sacred threshold, and performed the ceremony of circumambulation, and the duty of pilgrimage.

When his Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī returned to the palace, he placed the prince, deserving of the throne and the crown, in the presence of the great and the noble, in the scale of a balance against gold and silver and rich stuffs, and distributed the whole of this to deserving people. On the 23rd of Ziqā’da, in the early morning, he again prayed to the victory giving soul of his Holiness the Khwāja for attention and aid and assistance, and obtained permission to depart. He started on the 23rd of the month of Ziqā’da for the capital, and proceeded by successive marches, hunting along the way; and on the 9th of Zihijja of the year 981 A.H. corresponding with the 19th year of the Ilāḥi era, the sun of his greatness shone on the palaces of Fathpur, and the eyes of hope of the people of the world were illuminated by the dust raised by the hoofs of the victorious horses.

A Narrative of the March of the Victorious Army, For the Conquest of Patna and Hājīpur.

At the time when His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī was besieging Surat, it came to his notice, that Sulaimān Karrānī, who had been one of the amīrs of Salīm Khān Afghān, the ruler of the country of Bengal and Bihar, and who had always shown himself as included in
the group of the well-wishers of the threshold by sending 1 petitions, died in the year 980. Bâyezîd, his eldest son succeeded him, but owing to the want of moderation, which he had in his disposition was put to death by his amîrs.

Verse —

3 See how the world, to its benefactors has
Shown such an unkindness great.
With fortune what jugglery it has done!
How it has played with the holders of thrones!

His (Sulaimân's) younger son named Dâûd then sat in his place; and placing his foot beyond his measure assumed the name of bâdshâh. He, on account of his unruly disposition, destroyed the fort of Zamânia, which Khân Zamân had built, at the time when he was the governor of Jaunpûr. A 4 farmân having the currency of fate was then issued to the Khân Khânân for chastising Dâûd, and conquering the country of Behar. Dâûd was then at Hâjtpûr; and Lûdî who was his Amîr-ul-umra or chief noble was 5 hostile to him; and

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1 One MS. adds و پیش كش i.e. ‘and tribute’; but the other MSS. and the lith. ed. and the translation in Elliot V. omit these words. Contrary to the statement in the text about Sulaimân Karrâni’s showing himself to be a tributary, the Akbarnâma says that Sulaimân only showed an outward submission; and “H.M. regarded such outward submission as if it were real obedience,” and did not interfere with him. Bâdshâh however, says, that Sulaimân استقلال تمام بافتته بود, or had become completely independent.

2 The words occur only in one MS., but I have inserted them in the text, as they furnish the reason for the action of the amîrs. Bâdshâh has بجعہت بد سلورکی i.e. on account of his bad treatment (of the amîrs).

3 These not very appropriate lines occur in both MSS.; but not in the lith. ed. In one MS. they are given where I have put them; but in the other they are written after the mention of the declaration of his independence by Dâûd.

4 One MS. has فرمان قضا جریان مضا, while another has فرمان قضا امضا, and the lith. ed. has فرمان قضا جریان امضا. The second is clearly incorrect, and the third is tautological, جریان and امضا both having the same meaning. I have adopted the first reading.

5 It appears from the Akbarnâma (Beveridge’s translation Vol. III, page 97) that it was Lûdî who raised Dâûd to the throne, but he became hostile to the latter, on account of his killing his own cousin the son of Tâj Khân. The
was in the fort of Rohtās, where he had declared his independence. The Khān Khānān Mun‘īm Khān, at the head of the victorious (imperial) forces arrived in the neighbourhood of Hajipur and Patna. Lūdī although he saw the ruin of the Afghāns by the eye of certainty, proposed peace to the Khān Khānān, inspite of the enmity which he had to Dāūd. He brought to the recollection of Khān Khānān the ancient friendship and affection which he had for Sulaimān, agreed to pay tribute of two lakhs of rupees in cash and one lakh in stuffs and induced the imperial troops to turn back. He sent Jalāl Khān Karori to explain the terms of the peace to Dāūd.

As Dāūd was a disolute fellow, and had no experience of affairs, he at the instigation of Qāṭlu Lūhānt, who had been for a long time

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1 One MS. inserts between كه دریس طویر وقت بمغرض تألیف حق بہم رسیدة بود سرکردگی افواج منصرة بادشاھی را and while another has the same words at the same place, but without the initial كه, while the others omit them altogether. The words mean, “Which at this sort of time had, simply by the help of God come together.”

2 There is no mention of this peace, as far as I can find out in the Akbarnāma. Bādānī does not say clearly with whom the Khān Khānān made peace. The last words of the sentence are translated, I think incorrectly, in the words “Then sending Jalāl Khān Karrori, he entered into a peace with Dāūd.”

3 The two best MSS. insert خواهد بر گشت که خراسانی را طلبیدہ گفت کہ ہو لکھ روضہ نقد و یہ لکھ ہو لکھی اقباش سامان نمودہ بنظر در اورت ہا مصوبہ مردم معتمد معتمد مسندہ شدہ; but they are not to be found in the other MSS. or in the lst ed. or in the translation in Elliot V. The words mean that “He settled in his own mind, that when peace shall have been made, the Mughals would go back; and he sent for his treasurer, and told him to provide two lakhs of rupees in cash and one lakh rupees worth of stuffs, and produce these before him so that he might send them by trust-worthy persons.” His meaning probably was that the Mughals having gone away, he would be able to deal with Lūdī effectively.
in possession of the country of Jagannath and the neighbourhood, and ¹ tempted by a Hindu Bengali named Sridhar, and ² according to his own foolish judgment seized Lüdî, who was his chief noble and prime minister and made him over to Sridhar Bengali. Lüdî sent for Qatlu and Sridhar Bengali to the prison, and sent the following message by them to Dāūd. "If you consider that the good of the country lies in slaying me, quickly set your mind at rest about that; although after putting me to death, you will feel much shame and remorse. As I have never withheld good wishes and advice from you, now again I give you this advice; do you follow it, for it is for your good. That advice is this; that after my death, you should suddenly attack the Mughals; so that you may be victorious. If you do not do this they will attack you and then you will be helpless.

Verse;—

4 Lose not opportunity, if thou hast it;
The ball of fortune, then wilt thou from the field take.
Opportunity is precious, once it’s gone,
Much wilt thou, thy hand with remorse bite.

Do not be proud of the treaty with the Mughals, for they never let time slip through their hands.”

As the star of the fortune of Dāūd or rather of all the Afghāns was setting, and as the holy God wished that their rule should end in ruin; and the sun of the justice and equity of His Majesty should shine upon the oppressed people of the country of Bengal; Dāūd decided that he should remove Lüdî, and should continue to rule, with a composed mind as an independent sovereign. Qatlu Lūhānī

¹ All the MSS. and the lith. ed. have و تحريص سریدهر و، "and temptation of Sridhar.” I have thought it necessary to insert به before تحريص.

² The MSS. and the lith. ed. have بعضن تدبیر ناقص خود. The word appears to be very inappropriate, or it might have been used sarcastically.

³ Two MSS. insert مدار الملك between امیر الامرا and امیر الامرا; while the two others have معید سالار الامرا alone. I have adopted the golden mean of the lith. ed.

⁴ Only the first two lines are given in one MS. All four are given in another, but there are some variations and mistakes in them. The other MSS. do not give them at all. I have adopted the version in the lith. ed.
and Sridhar Bengali, who had enmity and antagonism with Lūdī and knew that, in the absence of the latter, the work of minister and agent would be entrusted to them; and taking advantage of this opportunity, showed themselves to Dāūd as entirely disinterested; and repeatedly spoke to him of matters which would lead to Lūdī being put to death. Dāūd who was drunk with red wine, and proud of his youth disregarded the words of kind advisers, and determined upon the death of that unfortunate man; and seized his elephants and treasures, and all his retainers. As he was intoxicated with the wine of foolishness and ignorance, he took no steps whatever for the destruction of his enemy, and relying on the inchoate peace, which Lūdī had effected, took no heed.

When the news of Lūdī's having been put to death was mentioned in the majlis (assembly) of the Khān Khānān, which was full of renowned āmīrs, he set his heart on the conquest of the countries of Bang and Lakhnautī; and turned towards Patna and Hājīpūr. In great spirits, he arrived by successive marches in the neighbourhood of Patna. Dāūd now regretting the slaying of Lūdī, who by his good management and wisdom and his keen intellect, had kept the territo-ry of Bengal free from disturbances, and feeling depressed and sad, arrived by successive marches at Patna. At first he determined on a battle, but afterwards turning his face from the field of strife and slaughter, made up his mind to fortify himself in Patna. The Khān Khānān, hearing this good news, was pleased and happy; and saw in the vision of wisdom, the dawning of the morning of victory and good fortune, bright and shining from the horizon of the forts of

1 The events which followed the murder of Lūdī are narrated much to the same effect in the Akbarnāma and by Badāoni. According to the Akbarnāma, the Khān Khānān did not show much energy and initiative. He and the amīrs with him "followed the path of vigilance and caution," and apparently entranching themselves in the various camps, came to the neighbourhood of Patna. Dāūd in a cowardly fashion "shut himself up in the fort of Patna." Badāon says, in homely language, that when the Khān Khānān had the news of Lūdī's murder, his نان در روزن انتقاد, which Mr. Lowe translates as "His loaf fell into the butter," or as one better acquainted with Indian food stuffs would translate "His bread or ṛoti fell into the ghee;" and he turned to Patna and Hājīpūr; and Dāūd repaired the places which were broken and ruinous in the fort of Patna.

28
Patna and Hājīpūr. Dāūd, without a sword being drawn from its scabbard, or 1 an arrow being placed on a bow string, with the dust of the road on him, entered the fort of Patna; and 2 having repaired the broken and ruinous parts of it with great care, advanced a battery. The Khān Khānān with the advice and concurrence of the grand amīrs turned his attention to the siege of Patna.

In short when a report of this was submitted to His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāḥt, the resolution to proceed to Patna and Hājīpūr was confirmed in his inspired mind. He rested for a few days in the capital city of Fathpur, and then sent the camp and the elephants by road, appointing Mirza Yusuf Khān Rızvī who was enrolled in the list of the great amīrs, to be the commander and officer in charge of the army. He entrusted the reins of the defence and government of the metropole of Agra to the powerful hands of Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān Naishāpūrī, who also was among the grand amīrs. He then attended by victory and triumph embarked in boats on Sunday the 3 last day of Safar in the year 981 A.H., with the determination to conquer the country of Bengal. The fortunate and the successful

1 The MSS. as well as the lith. ed. have ونیا ونیا. This appears to me to be incorrect. I think there should be ونیا only, without the و. Nizām-ud-din frequently uses the word āz gurūd Rašā in respect of Akbar’s visits to the tomb of Khwāja Mu’īn-ud-din at Ajmīr. There of course it has some meaning, as Akbar might have gone to his palace and rested there before his visit to the tomb; but it appears to me quite inappropriate here, as Dāūd had no place where he might have gone before entering the fort. The meaning appears to be that he entered the fort in a great hurry.

2 The MSS. and the lith. ed. appear to differ, and to be all more or less defective. One MS. has بقعة یگنہ در آمد و مرمت نموده مرحلہ بغش کرد another has بقعة یگنہ در آمد و شکست و بغش قلعہ را بافت تام مرمت while the others have بقعة یگنہ در آمد و مرمت نزل مرمت اسم سمنود مرحلہ بغش کردند and the lith. ed. has بقعة یگنہ در آمد و مرمت نموده مرحلہ بغش یش گزند. They all mean much the same thing, but I prefer the second reading though I cannot make out the meaning of مرحلہ بغش گزند. Probably they are mistakes for مرحلہ بغش گزند.

3 The Akbarnāma has Tuesday the 29th Safar (15th June 1574) as the date of the embarkation.
princes also accompanied him. Boats containing camp equipages and state equipages from the stores of armours and of drums, and from the treasury, and wardrobes and carpets, and cages of hunting leopards and kitchens and stables and all other state and domestic offices surrounded the large boats, which had been arranged for the emperor's special occupation. In the same way fleets of gharābūs and large boats belonging to the sublime government followed in succession and proceeded down the river; followed by the boats which the amīrs and the attendants of the threshold had provided for their own habitations and necessary offices. In the evening, which had the look of the true dawn the village of Ratambh, one of the depen-

1 This agrees with the Akbarnāma, which according to the translation, says "in company with the august princes and the veiled ladies" but Bādāoni says و شاهزاده برگ را همراه گرفتند i.e., he took the eldest prince (Salim) with him.

2 One of the two best MSS. inserts here Neither version is quite intelligible, but besides, the words contain no material fact, and are I suppose a mere flourish of some kind. There is no corresponding passage in Elliot V, or in the Akbarnāma or Bādāoni, except that the latter says و از کنار کشتی و غرباب روی اب پیدا نبود i.e. and on account of the multitude of boats the surface of the water could not be seen.

3 The following rather silly lines occur in one of the two best MSS which may be translated

That stream became dark under the moon,
Both from the land and from the stream.
The dust produced such effect in its water,
That the flowing water looked black.
If they halted anywhere for two or three days,
A bridge would be built of that dust alone.

In the following sentence this M.S. has کرکر افتخارانه instead of کرکر اقتضانه and omits بر before and adds جسر خانه and substitutes اب از کنار غرباب and نواری بیدا نبود i.e. the surface of the water became invisible on account of the multitude of Gharābūs and boats.

4 The name of the village is written as زینسته (Zinastā?) and ریسه
dencies of Agra, became the halting place of the imperial procession; and a kind *farmān* was sent from this place to Kān Kānān Mun‘īm Kān apprising him of the progress of the sublime standard.

In the morning of Tuesday, the 1st of Rabī‘-ul-‘awwal, the drum of departure was struck and 1 anchors were raised. 2 Every day, along the river, (His Majesty) left his boats, and went out hunting. On Thursday, the 3rd of the aforesaid month, Muhammad Tāimūr Badaḵshi and Taiyāb Kān, son of Tāhir Muhammad Kān came from Debli and obtained the honour of kissing the threshold. Every day 3 troops of servants of the threshold joined in the attendance and were honoured with being allowed to kiss the ground. In the village of Chakor a strange story reached the noble ears through certain servants of the threshold. The facts are these.

**Strange Story.**

One of the brāhmans (zunnārdārān, men with the sacred thread) in this village had a daughter of his own as a mistress or wife, and that wretched man had sons by her. An order, having the currency of fate was issued for the attendance of the brāhman and his daughter. When they attended, his sacred Majesty attended to the investigation of this wretched matter. That accursed man confessed the commission of this sinful act, without any hesitation. He said

(Risa ?) in two of the MSS. The other MSS. say معللی که رواه شدن The name is given as Ratambh in Elliot V, page 375. It does not appear either in the Akbarnāma or in Badāoni. I have adopted Ratambh as the names in the MSS. may be that or anything else.

1 The MSS. have لکگر را برداشند i.e. the anchors were raised. In the lith. ed. the reading is لشکرہا برداشند, which is evidently incorrect. The translation in Elliot V, page 375 "The expedition proceeded" is apparently from some incorrect reading.

2 The accounts of the voyage is given differently in the Akbarnāma. There is the mention of a storm on the day the boat halted at Itawah. The next halt was at Kālpī; and then there is a brief mention of the case of the wicked brāhman in the village of Cakūr. The repulsive story and the still more repulsive punishment are not given with such detail as in the Tabaqāt. There are accounts of frequent storms, and on several occasions of boats sinking and of panic among the people.

3 One MS. has after خون فش , جوق جوق, while another has خون فش , جوق جوق.
that the husband of that daughter of his had been killed some years before this, in the expedition to the country of Karha. It appeared from the tenor of his words that he had himself killed the man. It was also reported to His Majesty that Bābā Khān Qaqshāl, who at that time was the jāigirdār of that pargana, had arrested the man for the offence, and after keeping him imprisoned for a time, had released him after taking a fine of two hundred rupees from him. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī was surprised at the meanness of Bābā Qaqshāl's spirit. At that time the accursed man said that he would become a Musalmān, if his daughter should be left to him as before. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, the composition of whose holy creed was mixed with modesty remained depressed and silent for a long time. After that, he summoned Qāzī Ya'qūb, who was the Qāzī (judge) of the imperial army, to the boat in which the diwānkhāna (judicial office) was held, and asked him to explain the orders of the sharia'ī (or the law of the prophet) as regards the matter. Qāzī Ya'qūb, after praying (for the emperor's safety) submitted, that if this man had been a Musalmān, he would be by the concurrent opinion of all the Imāms of the religion, liable to death. But in respect of a kāfir there were two opinions. Some have gone for (advocated) the putting to death; and a number have said, that the man should not be put to death, so that men might know that according to the false creed of such men, such acts were allowed; and they might abominate the manners and practises of such men. His Majesty with much trouble accepted the former view, and made over both the persons to Khidmat Rāy, who was charged with the guarding of prisons, and the punishment of guilty persons. On the following day the 1 emperor ordered Khidmat Rāy, that the organ of generation and the means of his vice and wickedness should be cut off from the root and should be roasted before his eyes. That eternally accursed and forever condemned man ate that thing with great appetite, under the belief that he would probably be released after this punishment. The next day he was condemned to the

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1 There are two different readings. One of the reliable MSS. and the lith. ed. have خدمت رای را گفت; the other reliable MS. has خدمت رای گفت. I have adopted the latter reading.
sword of punishment; and went to hell. His daughter repented of her offence, and escaped with her life.

On the 23rd of the aforementioned month, the site of Ilahābās which is at the ¹ confluence of the rivers Ganges and Jumna; and is a very sacred place of the Hindus; and where the architect ² Himmat 'Ali has laid the foundation of a city, ³ became the halting place of the great fleet. It so happened that on that day various classes of Hindus came from all sides of the country to bathe, in such numbers, that the jungles and the plains were unable to hold them. On the 25th of that month the convoy arrived at Benares; and ⁴ Shir Beg Tawāchī was placed in a boat, ⁵ which in speed took the dust from the wind; and proved the truth of this,

Verse;

On every side of it the way (was passed) with a new speed,
Each step of it on the top of water new,
Swifter than a bird it winged its flight,
Faster than the wind in the day of a storm.

¹ The MSS. have ملتقظ اب کنگ و جون, but the lith. ed has جنگ و جون.
² The MSS. have همیت علي, while the lith. ed. has هممت علي. I am not sure whether Himmat 'Ali was the name of an architect or the sublime spirit (of Akbar) is metaphorically described as the architect who laid the foundation of the city. The translation in Elliot V., page 375 gives no help. It does not agree with the text as in the MSS. or in the lith. ed. Nor is the Akbarnāma or Badāoni of any assistance.
³ The author uses the stock phrase صغری عساکر ظفر مداربودید, but there were, I suppose, no tents, nor any victorious army.
⁴ The MSS. and the translation in Elliot V., and Badāoni have the name as I have it in the text. The lith. ed. has هر ههگ الواچی; and the Akbarnāma gives the title as Tawāchi-bāshī.
⁵ The description of the speed of the boat to the end of the verses has been taken from the MSS. It does not appear in the lith. ed. nor in the translation in Elliot V. The translation of the Akbarnāma only says that Shir Beg was sent in a swift skiff; and Badāoni says that the was سریع السیر کشتنی, which may be correctly translated as fast-moving. The necessity of sending a message to the Khan Khānān is not at all clear, for it appears from the Akbarnāma that Qāsim 'Ali Khan came from the Khan Khānān near Ilahābās, and did homage.
and sent him to the Khān Khānān, so that he might warn him of the arrival of the sublime army at Benares. There was a halt of three days at Benares and the emperor greatly enjoyed the pleasure of hunting. On the 28th of that month the boats anchored in the neighbourhood of the village of 1 Kori, one of the dependencies of Saiyyadpur, near the confluence of the rivers 2 Kudi and Ganges. At this place Mirza Yusuf Khān, who was bringing the grand camp which was under his command, by the land route, prepared to have the honour of kissing the threshold. At this place, also, the world-adorning and kingdom-conquering wisdom decided, that he and the fortunate princes, and the ladies in the pavilions of chastity, should wait at Jaunpūr till the arrival of authentic news from the Khān Khānān. With this determination, he left the auspicious camp at that place, and ordered that the boats used for the imperial residence should be pulled up on the bank of the river Kudi; and then they turned towards Jaunpūr.

Then when on the 2nd month of Rabī’-us-sānī, the imperial cavalcade halted at the village of Yehyāpur, a dependency of Jaunpūr, a petition from the Khān Khānān Mun‘im Khān arrived, to the purport that it would be right and fitting for the imperial welfare, that as much speed should be made in the march as possible. On receiving this, they halted that day, Thursday the 3rd of the afore-mentioned month at Yehyāpur; and their Highnesses the princes and the ladies behind the screen of chastity and honour were sent to Jaunpūr and the standards were raised from that place to return to the direct road, and proceed to conquer Bengal.

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1 The MSS. have كوره Kori, so also the translation in Elliot V. The lith. ed. has كورش, Kurush. The Akbarnāma has Godi. Saiyyadpur according to a note in the translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. III, page 125 is the Saidpūr of the I.G., XXI, 344 and is in the Ghāzipūr district.

2 One MS. and the lith. ed. call it كوده Kuda, another MS. has مکوده Makuda. The translation in Elliot V, has Gumti in the text, but a note says "called in the MSS. Gūda and Gūri, by Badāonī Gudi, and by Abul Fazl Kudi." The printed Persian Text of Badāonī has كوده which Mr. Lowe has transliterated as Gowadi, and he says in a note "often called Gumti, but the name, is properly Gumati, i.e., having cows." The correct Sanskrit form however is Gomati and not Gumati.
At this time, also messengers bringing good news reported that Sultān Mahmūd Khān, the ruler of Bakkar, had accepted the call of the (summoning) angel of death; and the fort of Bakkar, which is the principal fort in the country of Sind, had come into the possession of the servants of the imperial government; and the details of this event are mentioned in their proper place. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi ¹ took this to be a good omen for the conquest of Bengal.

Couplet;
With auspiciousness from that month and year,
That affairs might fortunate be from that omen good.

On the 4th of the aforesaid month, the boats arrived from the river Kudi again in the river Ganges; and Mirza Yusuf Khān, who as the commandant, was bringing the auspicious camp along, was honoured by being allowed to offer homage. It was then decided that henceforward the grand camp should halt, so that it might guard the boats containing the royal residence; and the victorious army should comprise the forces marching by land and water. ² As the ford at Khwājagīpūr appeared to be the right place for taking the ³ halqas of elephants across, on the 6th of that month the plains of Ghāzipūr became the camping-ground of the grand army. His majesty, being inclined to hunt, landed from his boat. In the course of hunting a deer which is called a ⁴ Ghurmār appeared before

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¹ One MS. inserts here مراسم شكر بتقديم رساتينة, having carried out the customs of offering thanks.

² This sentence appears in the MSS. but not in the lith. ed., or in the translation in Elliot V, or in Bādāoni. The name of the place is جوحكپور in one MS. and خوِّوجکپور in another. The place is called Cocakpūr in Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma. It is not stated definitely there that the place was selected for taking the elephants over, but it is mentioned there that Akbar himself mounted an elephant called Mubārak-qadam, and led a procession of five hundred elephants across the river. One elephant called Pūskā was drowned.

³ One hundred elephants make a halqa of elephants.

⁴ So called in one MS. and in the lith. ed. but one MS. calls it a دهرب مار, Dhūrmār. The passage about the hunt is omitted from the translation in Elliot V, and the hunt is not mentioned in Bādāoni. It is mentioned in the Akbarnāma, but the local name of the deer is not given.
him. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī loosened a chīta on it and thought in his wise mind that if the chīta managed to catch the deer, Dāūd also would be caught in the talons of fate. Forthwith the chīta seized the deer, but the latter after much struggling released itself. At once another chīta was loosened. It seized the deer and devoured it. His Majesty seeing this, became pleased and hopeful; and said it would appear, that Dāūd would escape this time, in the war with the tigers of the forest of bravery; but on a second occasion he would be seized in the claws of destiny; and as it had gone on his inspired tongue, so it happened; as will be narrated before long in its proper place.

On Monday the 7th of the month, the sublime standards halted at 1Gangdāspūr. At this place 'Itmād Khān the major domo (khwāja sarāi) who was included among the nobles, and had performed meritorious services in the siege of Patna, came in a boat to welcome the imperial cavalcade, and having been honoured with being allowed to render homage, described in detail all the incidents. He prayed that the greater haste that the emperor made in marching to Patna, the better and more proper it would be. 2On this day, also, His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī summoned to his paradise-like majlis Mirak Isfahānī, who was included among the attendants of the splendid threshold, and who always claimed to have a knowledge of the science of Jafar (divination, sortilege), and ordered him that he should examine the book of Jafar, and (report) what shape appeared beyond the curtain of fate, as the result of this auspicious journey. Saiyyad Mirāk in the presence of the eminent learned men, and the

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1 The place is called Gangādāspūr in Elliot V, and Dāspur in the translation of the Akbarnāma.

2 In the translation in Elliot V, page 376, it is said that 'Itmād Khān urged Akbar to hasten forward, who thereupon summoned Mirak Isfahānī, which does not appear to be quite correct, as far as the text goes. It appears, however, from the Akbarnāma, that 'Itmād Khān represented that the enemy was very strong, and Akbar "for the sake of giving confidence to the disturbed hearts of the generality" summoned the diviner. The latter is called "Saiyid Mirāk, the son of Mir 'Abdul-Karim Ja'fari." Badaonī says that he wanted to learn the science (?), but was told, that it was a privilege of Saiyids, and could only be learnt by a Shiā. He accordingly declares it to be a forgery and an invention.
chiefs of the state, and the pillars of the government, who were present in that assembly, which was decorated like paradise, sent for the book of Jafar, and extracted letter by letter; and after the letters had been arranged, this couplet was found.

Quickly Akbar of auspicious fortune high,
Took the kingdom out of Dāūd's grasp.

After a few days the truth of this science which is the special property of the Saiyyads became patent to all.

On Tuesday, the 8th Rabi'-us-sāni, the ford of 1 Chausā became the camping ground of the grand pavilion. On this day, a petition came from the Khān Khānān, with the report, that an Afghan of the name of 'Isa Khān, who was celebrated among the Afghāns for his bravery had sallied out of the fort of Patna, with war elephants and a large army; and had engaged the victorious troops; and 'Isa Khān had been slain by one of the slaves of Lashkar Khān; and an immense host of Afghan had become food for the blood-shedding swords. The identical report was sent to the fortunate princes. On the following day, a halt was made at Chausā, for sending over the camp across the river. Dilāwar Khān was entrusted, with this work. On the 10th of that month the village of 2 Domni, one of the dependencies of Bhojpūr, became the encamping ground of the great army. From this place Qāsim Khān was sent to the Khān Khānān to inform him that the army had arrived at that place by water; and to enquire what should now be done? The Khān Khānān submitted that the sublime standards should, as before, come on by water; but the auspicious camp and army should march by land. He also submitted, that as much of the accoutrements of the soldiers had been destroyed during the rains, an order might be issued that such portions of accoutrements as might be required by the soldiers should be distributed to them from the imperial armoury. His Majesty sent large quantities of arms of various kinds to the

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1 The MSS. and the lith. ed. and Badānī all call it Jausā. The translation in Elliot V, has Chausā, the name by which the place is now known. The translation of the Akbarnāma has Causā.

2 The MSS. and the lith. ed. and the translation in Elliot V, and the translation of the Akbarnāma have Domnī, but Badānī has Romnī, Romnī or Rūmnī.
Khān Khānān. The latter and other amīrs were later honoured at the distance of two karohs from Patna with the good fortune of kissing the threshold.

On the 16th of Rabi’-us-sānī, the sun of grandeur and good fortune shone on the neighbourhood of the fort of Patna. His Majesty, still seated in the boat with perfect dignity and grandeur, advanced towards the fort; and then descended and took up his residence in the dwelling place of Mun’im Khān. The latter performed the ceremonies of placing the foot, and supplication, and produced before him in the shape of tribute strings of pearls and dishes of gems and vessels containing valuable stuffs and delicate viands and ranges of Arab and Ḥiraqī and roadster horses, and hundreds of elephants and lines of dromedaries and camels.

On the 18th Rabi’-us-sānī, the amīrs were called together at the house of the Khān Khānān for a conference. His Majesty declared that the period of the siege had been prolonged in such a way that the conquest of the province had been delayed. This however did not matter much. But now that the huma (phoenix?) of the imperial spirit had spread its auspicious wings for capturing the fort, the grandeur of the empire required that these men should not stand direct and firm on their feet in this fort, or indeed in the country. On the spur of the moment it came to his mind, that the fort of Ḥājipūr, on whose help the life of the people of Patna depended, should be captured first; and then only the matter of the extermination of these people should be really considered. The amīrs and Khānāns loosened their tongues in prayers for and praise of the world-conquering emperor, who first made this idea clear. In the same conference, the Khān-i-’ālam was selected to be sent with three thousand great horsemen, in gharābs, filled with all implements for the capturing of forts; and they were sent off with sails of grandeur spread out to destroy (capture) the fort of Ḥājipūr.

1 Rājā Gajpati, who was one of the zamīndārs of that country and

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1 He is called راجہ کچھتی Rājā Kachhīti in the Persian Text, and in the English translation of Bādshāni, though a note in the latter says that he is called Gajpatī in the Tabaqāt. The translation in Elliot V, and Beveridge’s translation of the AKBARNĀMA have the correct name, though the final ī is incorrectly elongated in the latter. Gajpatī is a corruption of Sans. Gajapati, which
had many chardas and pāiks (foot soldiers) with him, was appointed to reinforce the Khān-i-‘ālam. 1 The next day, which was the 18th of the month, the Khān-i-‘ālam crossed the river, and immediately with the dust of the road, embarked in a boat, and turned his face bravely to the conquest and capture of the fort of Hājīpūr. The tigers of the wilderness of bravery, going by the land route put forward their foot. of courage in the field of bravery and boldness, and fought manfully. His Majesty viewed the battle from the battery of Shāham Khān Jalāir, which was situated on an elevation on the bank of the Ganges, and from where Hājīpūr was visible. As the state of affairs could not be clearly ascertained owing to the distance and dense smoke and dust; in the afternoon, a body of bold soldiers were put in three gharābs and sent towards Hājīpūr; so that they might bring correct information. When the eyes of the enemy of the confounded destiny, fell on these three gharābs, they sent 2 eighteen boats filled with brave warriors against them. When the two fleets came near each other, the brave warriors in the imperial boats, who were guided by the bādshāh’s good fortune, routed the enemy, and did not let them go forward; and getting out of the action with the strength of their arms joined the Khān-i-‘ālam. The breeze of triumph and victory now began to blow on the plumes of the dreaded imperial

means the Lord of elephants. Badāoni, both Persian text and the English translation, has a sentence about the number of his followers which is not very intelligible, but which contains two words جردة and مانک Jurda and Mānsk, evidently translated as horses and mares. These words appear to be identical with the جردة and پایک of the Tabaqat. I do not know what Mr. Lowe’s authority is for translating them by the words horses and mares. I am not quite sure about جردة; but پایک is a corruption of Sans. Padātika, a foot-soldier; and the word is well known in Bihar and Orissa and means, a runner. The pāiks of Mourhbanj were a body of picturesque rural force who appeared before King George the V, in 1911 in Calcutta.

1 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation Vol. III, page 136, gives an account of an interview between Akbar and an ambassador of Dāūd in which, if Abul Fazl is to be believed, Akbar indulges in an awful rigmarole, and challenges Dāūd to single combat or to send one of his amirs or one of his elephants to meet a warrior or an elephant of Akbar, but as that son of an Afghān had no spirit, he did not accept any of these just proposals.

2 According to the Akbarnāma, these boats were sent by the garrison of Patna to intercept the boats sent by the emperor.
standards. Fath Khan Barha, who was the governor of Hajipur, and a large number of Afghans became the food of the swords of martial vengeance and Hajipur came in to the possession of the Khan-i-‘alam. The heads of Fath Khan Barha and other Afghans were thrown in to the *gharābs*, and were sent to the threshold of firmament-like splendour. His Majesty having carried out rites of offering thanks to God for the capture of Hajipur sent the heads of Fath Khan and the Afghans to Daud, so that seeing them with the eye of care he might become anxious and sad about the results of his own acts. Daud, when his eyes fell on those heads, and he saw the path of flight closed, was drowned in the sea of amazement and dismay.

On the same day, which was the 18th of the month, His Majesty the monarch of the world mounted an elephant, and went to the top of Panj Pahārī, which is the name of a place opposite to the fort in order to reconnoitre it and the environs and the neighbourhood of the city. The Panj Pahārī or five domes was built by the heathen in ancient times of burnt bricks laid in tiers. His Majesty inspected all sides of the fort with a careful eye. The Afghans who from the top of the wings of the citadel, and the bastions of the fort, looked at the imperial splendour, and the grand cavalcade, seeing their death, knew to a certainty that the thread of their lives had become twisted, and the tree of their hope torn up from its root; but inspite of that making a last dying effort they shot some cannon balls towards the Panj Pahārī, but no injury came to anyone from them. When the imperial army and troops, which was so numerous that neither fields nor forests could hold them, surrounded the fort from all sides; and the news of the victory of Hajipur came to Daud, he inspite of the fact that he had twenty thousand horsemen, and a large park of artillery and numerous *mast* elephants, got into a boat at midnight on Sunday, the 21st Rabī‘-us-sānī and fled.

Verse;
He knew that he had not the strength,
That before the army of Jam, he should place a line of ants;
He ran away fast and went quickly out,
Like a fierce wind amongst hills and woods.

1 Badāoni says on the following day.
And 1 Sridhar, Hindu Bengali, on whom he entirely depended, and on whom, he had bestowed the title of Rājā Bikramājīt, took his wealth and treasures in a boat and followed after him. Gūjar Khān Karrani, who was the pillar of the state of that wretched man, opened the gate of the āhūkhāna (deer house), and driving the renowned elephants before him, went on the road of misfortune. The people, during the night which was a specimen of the day of resurrection, were perplexed and bewildered in whirlpools of amazement. Such of them as took upon themselves to go by water were most of them, owing to the crowded and congested state of the river, drowned in the sea of fate; and those who fled by land were crushed under the feet of elephants and horses in the narrow lanes and gullis of the city. A few for fear of death, in their dismay and confusion, threw themselves from the ramparts; and most of them threw away their lives in the ditches.

Gūjar Khān, who was the great pillar of Dāūd, on arriving at the 2 Punpun river, crossed the elephants over by a bridge which they had put up and went on. The Afghāns fleeing in his rear, crowded on the bridge. Suddenly the bridge broke in the middle, and many of the men fell into the water. Many others who had just come up to the bridge, threw away their goods and arms, and naked rushed into the water. When at the end of the night, the news of the flight of Dāūd reached the noble hearing, His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī performed the customs and ceremonies of offering thanks to God.

When the true dawn appeared, he appointed the Khān Khānān to the van; and giving strength to the vanguard under the shadow of his greatness, with great grandeur and pomp, entered the city of Patna. At this time, fifty six elephants, which the enemy had not been able to take away with themselves, were seized by the servants of the threshold, and brought before the noble eyes. The date of the victory of Patna, and in fact of the conquest of the country of Bengal, can be understood from the following hemistich

3 The kingdom of Sulaimān from Dāūd passed.

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1 Badānī Persian text has سرهرهندی بنگالی. Mr. Lowe has Sarhar Hindi Bengali.
2 A tributary of the Ganges that flows through the district of Gaya.
3 The sama chronogram is given by Badānī. The date comes to 983.
His Majesty, the world-conquering Khāqān remained in the city of Patna, till four ghāris of the day; and gave assurance of safety to high and low. He left the Khān Khānān to guard the camp; and in his own sacred person, with troops of angelic power, went rapidly in pursuit of Gūjar Khān, who had all the elephants of Dāūd with him. When he arrived on the bank of the Punpun river, he plunged his bright grey horse without hesitation into the warring and tumultuous waters, and crossed over like a flash of lightening. The amirs and the servants of the threshold following him, also crossed over. Then a noble order was issued, that the amirs and the servants of the threshold should vie with one another in the pursuit of the enemy. The emperor himself also with greatness and good fortune passed on the way on wings of swiftness. The great amirs pursuing Gūjar Khān separated him from the renowned elephants of Dāūd, and produced them before the illustrious eyes. They did not once draw the reins of their world-encompassing steeds, until they reached 1 paraganā Daryāpūr, which was twenty-six karohs from Patna, and was situated on the bank of the Ganges. 2 About four hundred elephants of the size of mountains were put that night into the imperial filkhanā (elephant stable).

When the sublime standards halted at Daryāpūr, Shahbāz Khān Mir Bakhtshī, and Majnūn Khān Qāqshāl were sent in pursuit of 3Gūjar Khān. They went on feet of speed to the bank of the 4Pulsahund river, which would be seven karohs from Daryāpūr. There they learnt that Gūjar Khān had carried out half his life on one foot (i.e. had escaped half dead with great difficulty), and had

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1 Badāoni also says that Daryāpūr was twenty six karohs (cosses, in the English translation) from Patna; but the Akbar namā says it was about 30 kos distant from Patna.

2 Badāoni gives the same number, but the Akbar namā has the more definite figure of 265.

3 One MS. inserts here که شاہد گوهر خان اور گرفاذل سازند i.e. that they might perhaps capture Gūjar Khān.

4 Both MSS. have پل سوندن، Pul Sahund, the lith. ed. has پل سوندن، Pul Saund. The translation in Elliot V., has Balbund river. The Akbarnāma does not give the name of the place from which Majnūn Khān returned. Badāoni, Persian text, has دربچه پهپند and the English translation "A small river called Balbund."
crossed the river; but most of his men had been drowned. Shahbāz Khān and Majnūn Khān returned, and obtained the honour of rendering homage.

On Monday the 21st of the afore-mentioned month, the Khān Khānān, in compliance with orders, came by river and offered homage. He brought with him the boats used for the imperial residence, and some boats containing equipages. His Majesty remained in Daryāpur for six days, and conferred the honour of the charge and the government of the territory of Bengal on the Khān Khānān. He left ten thousand horsemen out of the followers at his stirrups, to reinforce the Khān Khānān; and increased the stipends of the soldiers who were with the Khān Khānān, beyond what had been fixed, at the rate of ten to thirty and ten to forty. He bestowed all the boats, and the equipage which he had brought from the capital city of Agra on the Khān Khānān. He entrusted the reins of loosening and fastening, and the bridle of appointment and dismissal to his capable hands; and honoured and strengthened the other amirs, and all his servants, with royal favours; and then raised the standards of power and the banners of good fortune for (a return to) the seat of the empire and the site of the capital.

After giving the Khān Khānān and other nobles permission to retire, he started from Daryāpur; and Ghiaspūr, which is situated on the bank of the Ganges became the auspicious camping ground. The emperor halted here for four days, and spent the fortunate and prosperous time in inspecting the elephants of Dāūd and of all the Afghāns, which had now been placed in the imperial stables. From that place he sent the 2 army with the direction that they should

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1 This agrees very closely with the account given by Badāonī; but Abu-Fazl says that a council was held at Daryāpur, where after hearing the opinions of the amirs, Akbar decided that the Khān Khānān should be ordered to conquer Bengal, and an army of more than 20,000 men with large equipments was sent with him, and he received a jagūr in Behār, etc. (See Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 144).

2 One MS. has ازدموی. The translation of this passage in Elliot V. is "He determined to go on tour to Jaunpūr rapidly. Leaving the command of the army as usual with Mirza Yousuf Khān he started" etc; whereas according to the text the camp was sent in advance with direction to march rapidly. Besides, the command of the army was not made over to Mirza Yousuf Khān. He was only to conduct the camp.
march rapidly. The leadership of the camp and the army was entrusted as before to Mirza Yusuf Khan. At midnight on Thursday, the 2nd of Jamadi-ul-awwal in the year 982, corresponding with the 19th year of the Ilahi era, he mounted the elephant 1 Gaj Bhaur and raised the standards for his return. In the early morning of Thursday, he stopped at the grand camp, which had halted between Daryapur and Ghiaspur, and for a short time enjoyed the sight of a fight of some mast elephants, which had recently come into his possession.

At this place Muzaffar Khan, who had risen from a clerkship to be an Amir, and the brief account of whom has been written in previous pages, was sent with Farhat Khan, who had been a slave of Hazrat Firdaus Makani (Babar) may his tomb be illuminated; and in these days was included in the lists of His Majesty’s slaves, in order to capture the fort of Rhotas, which among all the forts in the great country of Hindustan, claims superiority, in the matter of elevation, over the lofty sky. He directed that after its conquest, the keys of its guarding should be entrusted to Farhat Khan; and Muzaffar Khan should, after arranging the affairs of the sarkar, return to the foot of the throne, which resembled paradise. On Friday, the 3rd of Jamadi-ul-awwal, His Majesty arrived in the fort of Patna. He made a general survey of Daud’s buildings. From that place he turned his face of determination to the traversing of the distance; and on 2 Saturday the 4th of the aforesaid month, the village of 3 Fathpur Bihta, which is at a distance of twenty-one

1 The name of the elephant is کچ بہور, in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. Kaj means crooked and Bhaur is a corruption of Sanskrit Bhramana, travelling, or Bhramara, a black bee, so Kaj Bhaur has no meaning which would be an epithet for an elephant. If Kaj is changed to Gaj, we get Gaj Bhaur which would mean, a swift-travelling elephant or an elephant dark as a black bee. I have therefore adopted Gaj Bhaur. The name is not given in the translation in Elliot V, or in the Akbarnama or Badshoni.

2 One MS. has چھارشنبہ, but this cannot be correct, as the Friday being the 3rd, as stated in the earlier part of the sentence Saturday and not Wednesday would be the 4th.

3 The name of the village is فتحپور بیگھا, Fathpur Bihta in one MS. In the other it is فتحپور بیگھا, Fathpur Bihta also, but there are no dots under or above the letters of the second part of the name. The lith. ed. has فتحپور بہتہ
karoha, became the station of the tents, which were splendid like the sky. Mirza Yusuf Khan and Sadiq Muhammad Khan were left in charge of the camp and the equipage; and on Monday, the 6th of Jamadi-ul-awwal, His Majesty arrived at Jaunpūr.

Verse;
Thanks be to Almighty God, that life to the body's returned,
The glad tidings to th' life has come, that th' beloved's returned;
The cypress straight, that from the empire's garden had gone,
To that garden has, with grace and beauty, returned.

On the 17th Jamadi-ul-awwal, the plains of Jaunpūr became the encamping ground of the pavilions of sky-like grandeur; and Mirza Yusuf Khan and Sadiq Muhammad Khan and other servants,

Fathpur Patna, and the trans. in Elliot V, has Fathpur Sahunda. Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnamā has Fathpur Patna. Badāoni does not name the place. Fathpur Bihta is undoubtedly the correct name. The place is said to be twenty karoha from Patna and this is the distance of Bihta from that city. Bihta is now a station on the E.I.R., on the east bank of the Sone; which is mentioned in the next sentence in the translation of the Akbarnamā as being close to the place.

1 There is considerable difference in the readings here. One MS. gives a correct but brief and matter of fact version میرزا Yusuf خان و صادق محمد خان را ببینت حراست آردود و اروق گذاشته درنشبه ششم ماه جمادی الأول بجودیور. Another has a more florid and rhetorical version. It agrees with the other as far as و اروق گذاشته انحضرة جهانگردی و عالم نوردی بجهانیان نموده و فقح تراهرازدنشبه ششم جمادی الأول، خشه دالکشای جنپور
2 Az لمعات برق سنان خسروی جهان، روشینی بخش زمین و زمان گشت.

The version in the other MSS. and in the lith. ed. are defective. I have adopted that in the first mentioned MS., though the verses which follow show that the author was inclined to be sentimental and poetic. The translation of the additional part of the other version is "His Majesty showing to the people of the world his activity in traversing the earth and in encompassing the world, on the afternoon of Monday the 6th Jamadi-ul-awwal made the pleasant land of Jaunpūr become the illuminater of the earth and of the age by the lightning flashes of the spears of the monarch of the world."

2 The MSS. and the lith. ed. have هندهم, 17th; but the translation in Elliot has 7th. The date of the arrival of the camp does not appear to be given either by Abul Fazl or by Badāoni.
with the dust of the road on them, came to the darbār; and made their kurnish. Mirza Yusuf and some other amīrs were received in audience and were honoured by being allowed to kiss the ground. In short, during the space of thirty-three days, that Jaunpūr became the station of the grand and sublime presence, the noble mind became composed with the conclusion of the affairs of the soldiers and the raiyats; and Jaunpūr and Benares and the fort of Chunar and other estates and parganas were included in the khālsa-i-sharīfa (royal exchequer); and the management of them was entrusted to 1 Mirza Mirak Rizavi, and Shaikh Ibrāhīm Sikriwāl.

On the 29th Jamādi-us-sānī 892, A.H. (22nd September, 1574) corresponding with the 19th year of the Ilāhī era, the (emperor) left Jaunpūr, and the first halt was made at Khānpūr. He halted in this delightful place for four days. Among the events which happened during this time, one was this, that 3 Qāzī Nizām Badakhshī, who was one of the most learned men of the age, and was distinguished by the possession of great knowledge of sciences, both rational and traditional, and had a great share of the doctrines of Sūfī-ism and the practices of Sūfis, and who had been one of the great amīrs of Mirza Sulaimān, came from Kabul and Badakhshān, with the object of entering the service of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī. He had with him Firūzā, who was one of the Khānāzādas (slaves) of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm, who on account of his having been long in the service of scholars had acquired a share of erudition, and wrote the Nastāliq script. They had been honoured by being allowed to kiss the threshold of sky-like splendour at Jaunpūr.

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1 This agrees with Bādōnī, Persian Text, Vol.II, page 182, but in the English translation Sikriwāl is made two words Sikri Wāl. The Akbarnāma (Bev.'s trans., Vol. III, p. 144) says that Rizā Khān received the Viziership of the Khālsa, and does not mention Saikh Ibrāhīm Sikriwāl. In the translation in Elliot V, p. 381 he is called Shaikh Ibrāhīm Sikri.

2 According to Bādōnī Akbar set out from Jaunpūr on this day, the 9th Jamādi-us-sānī.

3 Much of what happened to Qāżī Nizām, as stated in the text agrees with what is stated about him by Bādōnī, but it is not said that he got the appointment of Partwānchi. According to Bādōnī he was made Qāżī Khān, and afterwards Ghāzi Khān. The text is silent as to what happened to Firūza except that his affairs got worse.
Royal favours were now conferred on Qāzi Nizām, and a jewelled sword belt, and five thousand rupees in cash were given to him as a reward, and he was included in the band of the servants of the threshold. The post of Parwānchīgārī was also conferred on him; and within a short time, he was included in the group of the great amīrs.

And it was also at Khānpūr, that a petition came from the Khān Khānān, containing the news of the capture of the fort of Garhi. The details of this brief statement are these. At the time when the contemptible Dāūd fled from Pātna, and arrived at Garhi, he left some of his trustworthy men there, and himself went to the town of Tānda. He made such exertions in the matter of the strengthening of Garhi, that according to his absurd idea, it would be impossible to pass through it within one year. But when the Khān Khānān, under the auspices of the emperor's great fortune, advanced towards Tānda by successive marches, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Garhi, immediately when the frightened eyes of the Afghāns fell on the victorious army, seeing as it were in person the angel, that holds souls in his grasp, flying above the standards of the servants of the imperial state, they took the path of flight; and Garhi was taken without battle or strife. On hearing this news, (the emperor) occupied himself with offering thanks to God; and sent repeated congratulatory and encouraging ārmāns to the Khān Khānān and the other amīrs. He himself, under the wings of safety and good fortune, and riding bridle to bridle with victory, and attended by greatness,

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1 The Akbarnāma says that before Garhī was taken, the Khān Khānān took the towns of Suryagarh (which according to a note in p. 381 in Elliot V, which is based on a translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, p. 84, is situated on the Ganges about 80 miles from Pātna. According to this note Rājā Sangrām of Gorakhpūr and Puran Mal Rājā of Kidhur rendered help in the taking of Mūnghyr). I have not been able to find this out, but according to Bev.'s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, pp. 150–52, Mūnghyr, Bhāgalpūr and Colgong (Kalān) were taken and Rājā Sangrām of Kharagpur and Rājā Puran Mal of Gidhor made their submission. The defenders of Garhi were apparently panic-struck owing to the advance of the Mughal army in two bodies the vanguard of the army under Qiyā Khān by the high road, and some chosen horsemen under Majnūn Khān Qāqshāl along a narrow path by the side of a ravine.
traversed the stages, and passed through places, engaged in hunting and sports. On the 20th of Jamādī-us-sānī, he arrived in the town of Iskandarpūr. At this place, the good news of success and the glad tidings of the capture of the capital city of Tānda reached the ears of the attendants of the threshold of pomp and grandeur; and the particulars of this joy-increasing event are these; that when the imperial troops passed the defile of Garhi, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Tānda, which was the capital of that country, at first scouts and spies brought information to the Ḳhān Ḳhānān, that Dāūd was standing firmly on his feet in Tānda, and was ready to give battle. On hearing this news, the Ḳhān Ḳhānān called together the great amirs, and as a precautionary measure, busied himself in equipping the imperial troops. On the following day, he started towards Tānda, with the army ranged in battle array. The multitude of his troops was such that the woods and plains could not hold them.

Couplet:

On land and sea from that terrible army,
There were thunders in the sky, and tremors in the land.

When Dāūd’s spies carried this news to him, he and his chiefs remembering that dark night in Patna, which had been a specimen of the day of resurrection read the text of flight, and giving up all hope of rule, abandoned Tānda in great depression of heart, and with great longing. The Ḳhān Ḳhānān then on the 4th Jamādī-us-sānī 982, corresponding with the 19th year of the Ilāhī era, entered the capital city of Tānda, under the shadow of the greatness of His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, without battle or strife. He made proclamations of peace and safety to the ears of high and low.

His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī performed various ceremonies of thanksgiving on obtaining this victory, which might be an introduction to the chronicles of the great deeds of the Sultāns of the ages. He then turned his face with faith and trust from a place, which was three stages from the metropolis of Agra, towards the holy capital of Dehli. The neighbourhood of Dehli became the encamping ground of the

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1 The text of the translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, page 153, says "which is near Mānikpur"; and a note says "Apparently the Sikandarpur of Jarrett II, 164, and which is in Jaunpūr sarkār."
pavilions of sky-like grandeur. He with true piety and purity of heart went to the tombs of the great (holy men), and Shaikhs who are the protectors of the helpless; and prayed for their help in obtaining his wishes. He made the faqirs, and those who sat in the corners in the holy place, happy and cheerful from the exchequer of his bounty. He also went to the holy tomb of his great father, which was the site of the holiest of tombs, and opening his hands, prodigal like the sea, in lavishing dirams and wealth, removed the custom of mendicancy and the practice of begging from the poor and needy. He remained for a few days opposite to Dehli, to allow some rest to the soldiery, and spent most of his auspicious hours in the pleasures of the chase.

In the early part of Sha'bān, the honoured, he raised the standard of his progress, from the capital city of Dehli towards Ajmir; and went on, hunting. Within the boundaries of the town of Nārnauli, one day, when he was hunting, the Khān Jahān who had come from Lahore, with the object of offering his congratulations and felicitations, obtained the honour of rendering homage. His Majesty felt great pleasure on seeing him, and conferred many royal favours and imperial benefactions on him. After a few days, the Khān Ā'azam came by rapid marches from Ahmadābād, to offer his congratulations, and was honoured by being allowed the bliss of kissing the threshold. In the beginning of the auspicious month of Ramāzān, the air of Ajmir became perfumed with musk and ambergris by the dust of the hoofs of the horses of the imperial cavalcade. He went with the dust of the road on him to the tomb, which was the a-lighting place of the refulgent rays, of Khwāja Mu'īn-ul-haq-wad-du; may his tomb be sanctified; and performed the rites of pilgrimage and the ceremony of circumambulation. He made over to the Naqqār-i-Khāna (drum house) of his Holiness, a pair of kettle drums which had belonged to Dāūd, and which he had from the beginning kept apart out of the spoils of Bengal, as an offering to his Holiness

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1 There are some variations in the readings here. One MS. has وننال اماس نفذا وگوشه نشینان مقامات متبرکه را از دیوان احسان. Another MS. and the lith. ed. omit the words and the MS. but not the lith. ed. has خوان دیوان instead of دیوان. The other MSS. are very defective, and say about Akbar's visit to Dehli, بدهی آمده و چند روز تشريف داشته, started for Ajmir.
the Khwāja, may his tomb be sanctified for ever! He went every day in accordance with his former practice to the tomb, which was illuminated with rays of splendour; and made the faqīrs and the needy free from all obligations of mendicancy by his offerings and gifts and charities.

At this time, 1 it was brought to his noble attention, that Chandar Sen, the son of Māldeo, was causing harassment to the raiyyats in the neighbourhood of the forts of Jodhpūr and Siwāna, and that he was creating various kinds of disturbances. His Majesty nominated a number of amirs to punish him, and appointed Taiyib Khān, son of Tāhir Khān Mir-i-Faraghat, the governor of Delhi, Subhān Quli Turk and other warriors as their leaders. When the victorious troops arrived, in order to 3 punish the robberies and disturbances caused by that refractory person, he betook himself to an inaccessible place, a jungle densely covered with trees, and disappeared. The victorious troops got hold of some of his men, and struck them down with their ruthless swords, and having got much wealth as plunder returned safely, and with much booty rejoined the great camp. In the middle of Ramazān, his Majesty took leave of the spirit of his Holiness the Khwāja of high dignity and turned towards the capital. The same day he granted permission to the Khān A’azam to return to Gujrāt. At the end of Ramazān in the year 982 A.H. Fathpūr became the seat of the throne of the Caliphate.

1 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation Vol. III, page 155 says “Rāi Rāi Singh came in haste from fort Siwāna and reported that Candar Sen, the son of Māldeo, was making a disturbance in Jodhpūr, and that the army which had gone to take Siwāna had not been able to put him down.” This is rather different from harassing the raiyyats and creating disturbances. One MS. has instead of  در خلائے ایس ایام  همدربین ایام،

2 More correctly Chandra Sena, the son of Malla Deva.

3 Both MSS. have incorrectly بہ تنقیدہ  بہ پینہ instead of بہ تنقیدہ  بہ پینہ.
A NARRATIVE OF CERTAIN EVENTS, WHICH TOOK PLACE AT THE END OF THE 19TH YEAR OF THE İLĀHI ERA, CORRESPONDING WITH THE YEAR 982 A.H.

As much of the land of the extensive country of Hindustan was lying uncultivated but which still was capable of being cultivated in the first year, so that the benefit and advantages of such cultivation would reach both the cultivators and the imperial exchequer, after deep thought, the (emperor’s) noble wisdom, which from the beginning was devoted to the consideration of the amelioration of the condition of the subjects (‘Ibad i.e., true worshippers) and the improvement of the country, directed that after examining the lands of the parganas included in the empire, an area of land which after being cultivated, should yield produce of the value of one karor of Tangahs, should be separated and should be made over to one of the servants (of the emperor), who would possess the necessary capacity and honesty and loyalty. That man was to be called a Karori, and should be sent to the pargana, with a karkun (an agent) and a cashier from the royal treasury. He should make his best endeavour with good faith and ability, and should in the space of three years bring the land under cultivation and collect the actual produce. In order to carry out this intention a number of men were selected, and appointed to perform this onerous work. A karori was also obtained from each amır who had retainers, and was sent to the amır’s country on his security and responsibility.

It was also at this time, that Shâh Quli Khan Mahram and

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1 One MS. has نا مسفر after ونار and افادة. The other has only between نا مسفر.

2 One MS. has after تافت نکر. The other MS. substitutes تعمیق نظر. In the translation in Elliot V., p. 383, it is said that “some rules for dividing the profits of the first year between the government and the cultivator seemed to be required * * * * *”. The clerks and the accountants of the exchequer were to make arrangement with these officers and send them to their respective districts, * * * * This translation does not appear to me to be correct.
Jalāl Khān Qūrchī and some other amīrs were sent to conquer the fort of Siwāna which was in the possession of the descendants of Māldeo. The siege lasted for a long time and Jalal Khān Qurchi, who was one of the paradise-like majlis (court) of the emperor, attained to martyrdom there. After that Shahbāz Khān Kambū was sent there. He obtained possession of the fort within a short time.

It was at this time also that a petition came from the vakils (agents) of Sultan Mahmud of Bakar, in which they stated that the Sultān had rendered the deposit of his life, and they did not place any trust on Muhibb 'Ali Khān and Mujāhid Khān. They prayed that if someone was sent from the threshold, they would make the fort over to him. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī sent 1 Mir Gesū Bakāwalbegī, (Superintendent of the Kitchen) who had received the title of Gesū Khān to take charge of the fort.

There was a severe pestilence and a great famine this year in the country of Gujrat. and they lasted for nearly six months. Owing to the distress and confusion, both the great and common people of that country abandoned their homes and became scattered. Inspite of the pestilence, grain became so dear that one 2 muund sold for one hundred and twenty black tangas; and there was no grass for horses and fodder for cattle, except the bark of trees. Another incident is this, that Khwāja Amin-ud-dīn Mahmūd, who had the title of Khwāja-i-Jahān, and was the permanent vazīr (prime minister) of the empire of Hindustān accepted the call of death, in Lucknow in the early part of Sha'bān 982 A.H.

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1 The name is میر گسوی, Mir Gesū in the MSS. as well as in the lith. ed.; but the title is Gesū Khān without the final ی. In the Persian text of Bādāoni also the name is میر گسوی Mir Gesū but in the English translation it is Mir Gesu. Bakāwal-Begī means head cook or superintendent of the kitchen. In the translation in Elliot V, he is called Mir Kisu Bakāwal-Beg. and Kisu Khān. The Akbarnama Beveridge's translation Vol. III, pp. 128-29 narrates the events which happened after Mir Gesu's arrival.

2 Bādāoni names javūri (maize) as the grain which sold for 120 black tankas. In the translation of Bādāoni, as in Elliot V, the word black as an adjective of tangas is omitted. I suppose the black tanga was a copper tanga.
A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 20TH YEAR OF THE ÍLÁHÍ ERA.

1 The beginning of this year was on 2 Tuesday, the 29th Ziqʿâda 282 A.H.

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1 One of the two reliable MSS. begins the history of this year with the following instead of what appears in the text:

... in the year 982, in order to offer congratulations and felicitations for this great victory, which is a model for the victories of celebrated Sultāns; and gave a proclamation of joy and happiness in the ear of the world and its inhabitants. In thanksgiving for this great gift and this splendid boon, those who sat on the dust of the ground were invested with robes of green. The age knew the nobility of life over death on the arrival of the 20th year of the Ilāhī era, which has the resemblance of twinship with the naurūz. The organisers of the skies and the treasurers of water and earth spread the plumes of grandeur on the sky-touching head of his Majesty, whose power and splendour are like that of the sky, and cast the yoke of homage and service on the necks of the turbulent of the age and the chiefs of the earth. Of a necessity, whoever turned his head from his threshold became wretched and miserable, and did not receive honour anywhere. The following is the proof of the truth of this.

Hemistich:

To whatever door he went he no honour got.

2 The MSS. have شنبه, Saturday; the lith. ed. has شنبه, Tuesday; but both have the 29th Ziqʿâda as the date. The translation in Elliot V, has Monday, the 29th Zilkaʿada (15th March, 1575); and the translation of the Akbarnāma has Friday, the 27th Zil-qaʿada 982 (11th March 1575).
A NARRATIVE OF THE WAR OF THE KHÁN KHÁNÁN WITH DÁÚD KHÁN AFGHÁN, AND THE DEFEAT OF THE LATTER BY THE VICTORIOUS TROOPS.

As by the good fortune of His Majesty the emperor, the capital city of Tánda had come into the possession of the Khán Khánán, Mun'im Khán; and the abandoned Dáúd had fled towards the country of Orissa, the Khán Khánán after putting the affairs of the country into order sent Rájá Todarmal with a number of other amírs in the direction of that country, in pursuit of him. ¹ He also appointed Majnún Khán Qáqshál to govern and guard Ghorághát. When Majnún Khán went there, Sulaimán Mangli, who was the Jáigirdâr there, and who was distinguished among all the Afghán amírs for his great bravery, collected his forces, and came forward with the intention of withstanding, and the purpose of crushing him. There was a great battle, and Majnún Khán gained the victory. ² Sulaimán Mangli was struck by the blood drinking sword, and fell on the dust of death His family and dependants and those of other Afgháns were seized and made prisoners.

Couplet:

Though there were many thorns of danger,
The thorns all became the dust of hell.

¹ One MS. inserts Qánání, i.e. (secondly) between مجنون خان and فرستاد. Ghorá Ghát according to a note in page 384 in Elliot V, is 48 miles S.E. of Dinajpur. Nothing is said in the translation of the Akbarnáma or of Badáoni to identify the place. Ghorá Ghát is printed as Gora Ghát in the map appended to Elphinston's history and is marked as being situated on the Karatya 89° E and 25° N; and appears at one time to have been an important place as the name is printed in large letters like the neighbouring district towns of Rangpur and Dinajpur. It seems however to have declined in importance, as the name is very rarely mentioned now. The account of the happenings at Ghorá Ghát as given in the text agrees with that given by Badáoni; but according to the Akbarnáma (Beveridge's translation Vol. III page 169) Kálapahár Sulaimán and Baba Mankali went to Ghorá Ghát, and raised disturbances there. Majnún Khán, Babu Khán Jabbári and others were sent to put them down. Sulaimán Mankali was killed, and the families of the Afgháns and much booty fell in to the hands of the Mughals.

² The second name is written as میکلی and منکلی in the MSS. and میکلی in the lith. ed. It is printed as Mangali in Elliot V, and Mankli in the translation of Badáoni.
So much booty fell into the hands of the Qāqshāls that they were unable to keep it and hold it all. Majnūn Khān married the daughter of Sulaimān Mangli to his son Jabbārī and went to Ghorāghāt. All that country was divided among the Qāqshāls, and the fact was reported to the Khān Khānān.

Rājā Todar Mal who had been sent in pursuit of Dāūd arrived by successive marches at 1 Madāran. The scouts then brought him news that Dāūd was at 2 Din Kasāri; and was collecting men, and day by day his forces were increasing in strength. Rājā Todarmal halted at Madāran, and sent a detailed report to the Khān Khānān. When this report reached the latter, he sent Muhammad Qūli Khān Birlās, Muhammad Qūli Khān Tūqbāī and Muzaffar Khān Maghūl with a well-equipped army to reinforce the Rājā. When these nobles joined the latter, they in consultation with one another, started from Madāran, and did not once draw their reins in their rapid march till they arrived at 3 Gwāllār (probably a mistake for Gūnlpārā) which is ten karobs from Din Kasāri. Dāūd on hearing this news, went further back and took up a strong position at 4 Dharpūr.

1 According to a note in page 385 of Elliot V, "Madāran is in the Hughly district between Burdwan and Midnapūr, see Blochmann 'Ain-i-Akbarī, Vol. I, page 375." It is now known as Garh Mandāran, and is mentioned in Bankim Chandra Chatterji's Bengali novel called Mrinālinī. It is not far from the boundary of the Hughly and Bankura districts.

2 The name of the place is given as دین کشیری, Din Kashārī and رین کشیری, Rīn Kasārī in the MSS. In the lith. ed. it is دیوی کشیری Dihi Kasārī. though further on it is also written as Din Kasārī. It is printed as Din Kasārī in Elliot V, page 385. Badānī, Persian text, has درین کشیری. The English translation has Rīn Kasārī, on the presumption, that درین کشیری is a mistake for درین کشیری. The name does not appear in the Akbarnāma.

3 The account of the pursuit of Dāūd as given in the text agrees generally with that given by Badānī; but the Akbarnāma, as in the case of the fight at Ghorā Ghāt, gives a different account, with different names of persons and places.

4 The name of the place is دہر پور, Dharpūr in the MSS.; and دریپور Dharmār in the lith. ed. In the translation in Elliot V, it is Phupur. Badānī Persian text has روهر پور, Hārpat, but روهر پور and روهر پور are given as variants. The Akbarnāma Bev.'s translation 111, 174 has Harpur for Haripur, or perhaps Harpat. Jarrett 225. I.O.M, 236 has Dharpur.
About this time spies brought the news that Junaid, the son of Dāūd's uncle, who among the Afghāns was the most famous man of the age on account of his bravery and valour, and who had formerly entered the service of the (emperor), and had fled from Agra to Gujrat, and had now come from Gujrat to Bengal, wanted to come to Din Kasārī and join Dāūd. Rājā Todarmal with the advice and the concurrence of the amīrs sent 1 Abul Qāsim Namki and Nazr Bahādur to attack Junaid. They considered an engagement with him to be an easy matter, and did not act with circumspection and caution; and 2 had to take to flight, and thus to bring disgrace on themselves.

Hemistiche:

No enemy should be counted as helpless and weak.

Rājā Todarmal on receiving this news, with the advice of the other amīrs turned to attack Junaid. The latter did not consider that he was in a position to meet them. He fled and took shelter in the jungle 3 before they could come up to him. Rājā Todarmal with the concurrence of the other amīrs advanced further, and halted in Medinipūr. At this place, Muhammad Qūlt Birlās lay on the bed of weakness for some days, and passed away. As he was a sardār, and many things depended upon him, his death produced some weakness and trouble in the imperial force.

Rājā Todarmal with the advice of the remaining amīrs returned from Medinipūr, and came to Madāran. At this place 4 Qiyā

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1 This name is given as Abū al-qāsām Namki in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. In the translation in Elliot V, it is Abul Kāsim Namaki. Badāonī gives the name as گو ساله گو go sale ghoghejin, with a variant میرزا ابو القاسم ملقب است (given in a foot-note). In the translation of the Akbarnāma the second name is Namakin.

2 This agrees with Badāonī; but the Akbarnāma Beveridge's translation Vol. III, page 170 gives a very different account. "By heaven's help" it says "they did good service and the enemy suffered loss," etc.

3 Apparently Jhār Khand.

4 According to the Akbarnāma, there was some suspicion of his having been poisoned by one of his own servants. (Beveridge's translation Vol. III, page 180 and note.) It also appears from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation Vol. III, page 172, that a party of the amīrs, whom Abul Fazl calls the babblers, who were at enmity with the Khān Khāna-nā made Qiyā Khān their leader, and they resolved to proceed to court by way of Jhār Khand.
Khān Gang, becoming, without any reason, dissatisfied with the other amīrs went away into the jungle. Rājā Todarmal reported the fact to the Khān Khānān and remained for some days at Madāran. The Khān Khānān, on receiving this information sent Shāham Khān Jalāi'r and Lashkar Khān, Mīr Bakshi, and Khwāja 'Abd-ul-lah and 1 Kujak Khwāja to reinforce Rājā Todarmal, and they joined him at Bardvān. The Rājā left the other amīrs there, and himself went to Qiyā Khān, and after giving him encouragement and comfort, brought him back with himself and joined the other amīrs.

Couplet:

One who is really wise, puts things, with a word, aright,
That a hundred warriors bold can ne'er achieve.

He then marched with great strength, by way of Madāran, to 2 Jitura. At that place, the spies brought the news, that Dāūd had left his family in the fort of 3 Katak Banāres, and was busy with the preparation of materials of war and strife. The Rājā halted where he was, and sent swift messengers to the Khān Khānān, and in-

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1 The word is کچک in the lith. ed., and کچک in one of the reliable MSS. The other reliable MS. is very defective at this place, the whole of the passage from نرذ فیاخان to بیموجب about three lines of the lith. ed. is omitted. The translation in Elliot V, omits the names of the officers who were sent to reinforce Rājā Todar Mal except that of Shāham Khān Jalāi'r. Badāoni does not give the name of Khwāja 'Abd-ul-lah, but the Akbarnāma gives it but omits the latter portion.

2 The name is written as جنورہ, Jaqūra, and جنورہ, Jitura in the MSS. and جنورہ, Janura in the lith. ed. It is Jitura in the translation in Elliot V. Badāoni Persian text page 193 has جنورہ Jhūra, but further down, the place is called مسکبرہ, p. 194 but the English translation has Bajhūra, the ḍ which means 'to' being prefixed to Jhora the name of the place; and a note says (see Blochmann 375). Elliot V, page 346 has Jitura. On the other hand the Akbarnāma has Citua or Chihuah, which is said in a note to be in sarkār Madāran, the Cutwa of Jarrett II, 141. It is in Midnapore near Ghattal, Beames, R.A.S. for 1896, page 106.

3 The MSS. and the lith. ed. has کلہ بنارس Kanak Banāras, but Elliot V, has Katak Banāres and Badāoni Persian text has کلہ بنارس, and the English translation Katak Banāras.
formed him of the facts of the matter. The 1 Khān Khānān immediately left Tānda, and advanced to make war against Dāūd. When he joined Rājā Todarmal, Dāūd also with a well equipped army came and confronted him. The Afghāns dug a ditch round their camp and made an entrenchment.

On the 20th of the sacred month of Zi-hijja 982 A.H., corresponding with the 20th year of the Ilāhi era, the Khān Khānān arranged his victorious troops in this way. The qa'ul (centre), which is also called the qa'il of the army, the 2 Khān Khānān and other amīrs; the altamsī, Qīyā Khān Gang; vanguard Khān 'Ālam, Khwāja 'Abd-ul-lah Kujak Khwāja, Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lah Khān, Mīrza 'Ali 'Ālam Shāhī, and most of those who had come to reinforce the Khān Khānān; the left wing Ashraf Khān Mir Munshi, Rājā Todarmal, Lashkar Khān, Muzaffar Khān Maghūl, Yār Muhammad Arghūn, Abul Qāsim Namkī and other warriors; the right wing Shāhām Khān Jalāir, Pāinda Muhammad Khān Maghūl, Qutlaq Qadam Khān, Muhammad 'Ali Khān Tuqbāl, Saiyyad Samam Buhrān, and other brave men, who had performed feats and seen warfare before. On the side of the enemy, Dāūd was at the centre; Ismail Khān Ābdār, who had the title of Khān Khānān with some other amīrs was at the left wing; and Khān Jahān, governor of Orissa held the right wing. The vanguard was commanded by Güjar Khān, who was the main prop of the Afghāns.

In short, after the lines had been arranged, the pillars of the earth began to shake under the load of the armour of the mast elephants of the size of mountains; and the globe of earth rose from its place owing to the blows of the hoofs of the 3 horses and cattle. War-seeking soldiers advanced fast and furiously from the

1 According to the Akbarnāma (Beveridge's translation Vol. III, page 173) the Khān Khānān was not carrying on the war with sufficient vigor, so "The prescience of the world's lord took matters into its hands," and directed that the Khān Khānān should address his energies to the extirpation of Dāūd.

2 According to the Akbarnāma (Beveridge's trans. III, 174) this battle took place at Tukaroi, now in the Balasore district. Many of the names given below, with other names are given in the translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, page 175.

3 One MS. adds, and another, but the other MSS. and the lith. ed. have no adjective.
Afgān ranks. The Khān Khānān ordered that the mortars and the light guns, which had been placed on carts in front of the lines of soldiers should be fired. Some mast elephants which were in front of the Afgān lines were turned back by the balls fired from the guns. Some of the Afgān warriors who had bravely come forward from their ranks were struck down by musket-shots. About this time, Gūjar Khān came up with a well armed force; and when he came close to the imperial vanguard, the horses in that body became so restive for fear of the elephants of the enemy, that the brave warriors, although they wanted to turn them back and fight, found it impossible to do so. Gūjar Khān now swept away the vanguard, and attacked the Allamsh, which was under Qiyā Khān Gang. Khān 'Ālam who commanded the vanguard stood firm at his post and attained to martyrdom. The Allamsh also could not maintain its position, and being defeated, joined the main central detachment. That also was routed. The Khān Khānān although he exerted himself and fought as manfully as he could, to keep his men together was unable to do so. Gūjar Khān came up to him, and inflicted several wounds on him, and the Khān Khānān in answer to each blow struck at him with his whip. At this juncture his horse stumbled and became unruly, and although he tried to hold the bridle, and rally the men who had fled, found it impossible to do so. The Afgāns pursued the Khān Khānān for a distance of half a karoh. Qiyā Khān Gang turning to the Afgāns on both sides showered arrows on them, till gradually things came to such a pass that the Afgāns had no power left in them to move. The Khān Khānān had by this time turned the bridle of his horse, and had collected his men round him; and with a small number of men, placed his foot in the field of bravery. The warriors being now within bow shot began to shower arrows. Then an arrow from the bow string of destiny hit Gūjar Khān, and struck him down.

1 It appears from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation Vol. III, page 176 that the horses were frightened because the tusks and heads and necks of the elephants were covered with black yak tails, and the skins of those animals.

2 The words used are تمسجي is a Turki word meaning a whip. Baddoni in the corresponding passage has نازيانه, a rod or whip.
Couplet:

As the sword of his victory had gone astray,
What good, that profitless strength, did him gain?

The other Afghāns who saw their leader slain turned their back on the field of battle and were routed. The victorious troops hurled most of the wretches on the dust of death. Rājā Todarmal and Lashkar Khān and the other amīrs, who had been stationed in the left wing attacked the right wing of the enemy; and in the same way, Shāham Khān Jalāir, Pāinda Muhammad Khān, and the other amīrs who had been in the right, attacked their left wing. They swept away both wings of the Afghān army; and turning towards Dāūd drove away his mast elephant by showers of arrows among his troops, and threw the stone of dismay among his men. About the time that this happened, the standard of the Khān Khānān appeared before the eyes of the men; and the news of Gūjār Khān’s death reached Dāūd; and being unable to stand firm, he fled in great distress.

1 Couplet:

His body he surrendered to flight,
To carry away his life, he counted a gain.

So much booty fell into the hands of the soldiers that they were unable to take possession of it all. The Khān Khānān, now crowned with victory and triumph, halted at the same place; and remained there for a few days for the treatment of his wounds and submitted a report of the facts to the threshold of sky-like splendour. He made all the prisoners food for the merciless swords. After a few days, Lashkar Khān, Mīr Bakhsī, who had performed meritorious services, as he had suffered wounds, made over the deposit of his life at the call of death.

1 This couplet is not in the lit. ed., but it is in both the good MSS. It is, however, in one of them after the sentence about the stone of dismay, while in the other it is where I have placed it.
AN ACCOUNT OF DĀūD’S MAKING A TREATY OF PEACE, AND HIS MEETING WITH THE KHĀN KHĀNĀN.

As owing to the auspicious fortune of His Majesty the world-conquering monarch, Dāūd Afghān fled and escaped towards Katak Banāras, which is the centre of the country of Orissa, and the Khān Khānān had to remain at the place where he had defeated him, for a few days, for the treatment of his wounds, he held a conference; and by the advice and with the concurrence of the renowned amīrs, Rājā Todarmal, Shāham Khān Jalāir, Qiya Khān, Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lah Khān, Muhammad Qūlī Khān Tuqbāi and Sā’id Badakhshi were sent with a large number of brave men, who had seen much warfare, and had tasted the hot and cold of the times, in pursuit of Dāūd; and it was settled that the Khān Khānān himself should proceed towards Sūba, after his wounds should have healed. Rājā Todarmal and the other amīrs, on receiving orders to leave, did not draw their bridles of swiftness till they arrived within three karohs of Kalkal ghātī. After they had halted there, the spies brought the news, that Dāūd and the other Afghāns had placed their families and children in the fort of Katak Banāras, which they had strengthened. As there was no room for them in the plains of Bengal, and they had no place where they could have a foothold or shelter, they had set their hearts on death, and their bodies on war; and had commenced to collect materials for war and strife. Day by day those who had escaped the sword were gathering together. Rājā Todarmal and the amīrs reported these facts to the Khān

1 One MS. inserts here بنه نكتت تمام, i.e., in great wretchedness.
2 It appears that Atak (Attock) and Katak (Cuttack) which were at the two extremities of the empire had the word, Banāras (Benares) affixed to them.
3 One MS. and the lith ed. have بانصره, but another MS. has بانصره, but another MS. has بانصره.
4 The MSS. have كلل كهفی, Kalal Kohi and, ككل قولی Kalkal Kāthi. The lith. ed. has ككل كهفی Kalkal Kalhi. Elliot V. and the English translation of Badāoni have Kalkal Ghātī. The Persian text of Badāoni has ككل قولی Kalkal Khatī. Abul Fazi mentions Bhadrak as the place to which the imperial troops came. Bhadrak is now the headquarters of a civil subdivision of the district of Balasore, and is a station on the B. N. Railway.
5 It would appear from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III,
Khānān. The Khān Khānān advancing with his face of power towards Katak Banāras did not 1 draw his bridle of bravery till within two karōhs of that place. There a conference having been arranged, with the concurrence of the amīrs, the tents of firmament-like grandeur were pitched on the bank of the 2 Mahānadi, which is half a karōh from Katak Banāras, and preparations for the collection of materials for capturing the fort were commenced.

As Dāūd had been defeated repeatedly, and Gūjar Khān, who was his main support, had been slain, he saw his own death before his eyes; 3 and with humility and helplessness sent an emissary to attend on the Khān Khānān, with the message, that "It was not the course of greatness, to try to extirpate a body of Musalmāns, and that this slave (i.e., he himself) like all the other slaves wished to serve the threshold, which was the nest of the angels. It was his prayer that a corner of the extensive territory of Bengal, which would be sufficient for their support might be fixed, so that contenting themselves with it, they would not turn their heads from the line of service.” The amīrs reported the purport of this proposal to the Khān Khānān.

Couplet:

Give protection to him, that doth it seek;
For protection-giving is better than war.

The Khān Khānān, after much exchange of messages, accepted the prayers of the amīrs, on this condition, that Dāūd should come

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1 The language is figurative, as he was in a litter. See the preceding note.

2 The name of the river is Mahindri in the MSS. and in the lith ed. and the Persian text of Badānī. This is, of course, incorrect.

3 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 184, says that “Dāūd, at the advice of tricksters, adopted feline stratagems”; “his emissaries by gold and words induced the leaders of the army to come to terms”; * * * “Rājā Todar Mal, who knew the real state of the case, exerted himself, hand and foot, but it was of no use.”
in person and render homage; and should confirm the engagement in person by strong and solemn oaths. Dāūd, also, agreed that he would come and render homage to the Kháñ Khánán, and confirm the engagements and promises in person.

The next day, the Kháñ Khánán ordered that a grand assembly should be arranged. The amírs and the servants (of the empire) who were present in this expedition took their stations, at the proper places, in accordance to their conditions and ranks; and stood in lines in handsome array, at the door and in front of the pavilion. Dāūd also with the Afghán amírs and great sardārs came out of the fort of Katak Banāras, and came to the Kháñ Khánán’s camp. When they arrived near the pavilion, the Kháñ Khánán got up with great courtesy to show his respect and esteem for Dāūd, and walking across the floor, met and welcomed him. When they came face to face, Dāūd took his sword off from his belt and held it before himself. He said “When an esteemed person like you receives wounds, I am vexed with soldiering.” The Kháñ Khánán took the sword from his hand and made it over to one of his bodyguard. He caught Dāūd’s hand with kindness; and gave him a place by his side, and made affectionate and fatherly inquiries. The butlers brought various kinds of food and drinks and sweets. The Kháñ Khánán, very delighted (with what was happening), repeatedly pressed Dāūd to partake of the food and drinks. After the viands had been taken away a conversation about the promises and engagements took place. Dāūd entered into an 1 agreement, that as long as he lived he would not transgress from the path of loyalty; and he confirmed this agreement with strong and solemn oaths. A treaty was accordingly drawn up; and after this had been done the Kháñ Khánán 2 gave a sword, with a valuable jewelled belt, which was

1 The terms of the agreement are given in the Akbarnáma, pages 184–85 Vol. III, of Beveridge’s translation. It also appears that the assembly to which Dāūd came took place on the 1st Muḥarram 981 (12th April, 1575). Abul Fazl’s account of what happened in the interview is different in some particulars from what is stated in the text. He says that every one showed joy, except “Raja Todar Mal, who from his far-sightedness, kept his head in the fold of thought, and who was not present in the banqueting hall, nor put his seal to that document of peace.”

2 The MSS. omit داد, “gave.” I think داد should be retained, and a ى inserted after it. I have inserted it.
brought from his own office (sarkār), to Dāūd; and said "As you have now been included in the band of the servants of the threshold of sky-like grandeur, and have become a loyal servant, I shall pray that the country of Orissa might be given to you for your subsistence from the grand treasury; and His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Illāhī, with his innate generosity, will grant the honour of acceptance to my prayer; and would confer this stipend which I fix for you now. Now I shall gird this sword of leadership afresh round your waist"; and with his own hand he tied the sword round his waist; and after showing him much courtesy and politeness, and presenting him with various sorts and kinds of elegant things bade him farewell. The assembly then broke with much cheerfulness.

The Khān Khānān then returned from that station under the wings of good fortune; and on the 10th Safar 983 A.H., arrived at Tānda, the capital of Bengal. He then submitted a report of the happenings to the threshold, which was the asylum of Sultāns. When the report of the settlement of the affairs of the country of Bengal reached His Majesty, he held it to be satisfactory and praiseworthy, and issued a gracious jarmān to the Khān Khānān; and sent him a splendid robe of honour and a jewelled sword belt and a horse with a golden saddle; and all the petitions and prayers which he had made received the honour of acceptance.

At the time when the Khān Khānān was in the neighbourhood of Katak Banāras, the sons of Jalāl-ud-din Sūr, in conjunction with the zamindārs of Ghorāghāt, commenced a war with Mājnūn Khān, and having defeated him pursued him to the boundary of Tānda, and took possession of the fort of 1 Gaur. Mu‘īn Khān and Mājnūn Khān occupied themselves with the guarding of Tānda; and waited for the news of the victory of the Khān Khānān. When the news of his return became known, the enemies became scattered and entering the jungles disappeared.

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1 The name is given as كوره گلاب in one MS., but the other MSS., and the lith. ed. have گور. Badāoni Persian text has ور, and the English Translation and the translation in Elliot V, have Gaur. In the translation of the Akbar-nāma Vol. III, page 186, where this insurrection is mentioned, there is no mention of any fort being captured by the Afghāns.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE BUILDING OF THE ‘Ibadat Khāna
(HOUSE OF WORSHIP).

As from the beginning of the time of his adolescence, which was
the commencement of the glad tidings of grandeur and greatness,
His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī had by the guidance and direction
of good fortune, a great desire for the society of men of high attain-
ments and perfection, and the company of persons of contemplation
of and immersion in Divine goodness, and always held these persons
of precious existence, high in his affection and esteem, and used
to ask them to attend his court which was like paradise and his
assemblies which were like the high heaven; and had acquired much
Divine knowledge by listening to the subtleties of the sciences and
knowledge of ancient and modern times, and the histories of ancient
times and of old religions, and of the happenings in the various
sections of the world; and from the great desire which he had
for the society of such people; at the time of his return from the
beneficent journey to Ajmīr, in the sacred month of Zīl-qa’dā in
the year 982 A.H., corresponding with the 20th year of the Ilāhī era,
a noble order was issued that skilled architectūs, and expert builders
should lay the foundation, by the side of the noble palace, of a
building of the manner affected by the Sājis, and of a pure abode
(nashīman) into which none but Saiyyads of high standing and
learned men and Shaikhbs should have access. The quick and active
builders, in accordance with that world-obeyed order, completed
the building consisting of four corridors within the appointed time.
After the completion of that auspicious place, His Majesty the

1 The actual words are which mean by the side of. Badāoni has
near, but in the translation in Elliot V, the, ‘Ibadat Khānā is said to
have been built in the garden of the royal palace. The Aywāns of which
the building consisted are called ‘halls’ in Elliot V and by Lowe, and ‘verandas’
by Beveridge. I think, however, that the proper name would be a corridor or
cloister. Mr. Beveridge says in note IV, page 158, “the original building must
surely have been much larger than what is now pointed out as the ‘Ibadat
Khānā.’” I think, however, that those who have seen it, must agree with me
that it is now as Akbar left it.

2 The account of the meetings in the ‘Ibadat Khānā given in the text is
disappointing. First of all, there is the statement that none but Saiyyads, etc.
Khāqān, who had the sky as a slave, passed his auspicious hours on Fridays and other holy and auspicious nights, keeping awake all night till the rising of the great luminary (the Sun), in that abode of holiness and of loving companionship in the company of pious men. It was ordained that Saiyyads should sit in the western corridor; and Shaiḫs and men of learning and wisdom and pious men without confusion or intermixture in the southern. A number of the amīrs, and the attendants of the threshold, who were connected with the men of wisdom and of ecstatic devotion sat in the eastern corridor. His Highness the Khāqān used to illuminate all the four assemblies with his honour-conferring steps; and conferred gifts to those who were present there from the stores of his benefactions. He used to select a number of those who were present, and directed them that they should bring before his noble eyes such of the deserving men as should have collected in the sacred precincts of the 'Ibadat Khāna, and he gave each of them with his own hand, lavish like the sea, handfuls of gold and silver coins, (asharfi wa rupia). All those who, through their ill-luck, could not partake of the benefactions of His Majesty the Emperor, in the course of the night were made to sit down on the Friday morning, in lines, in front of the 'Ibadat Khāna, and he gave them with his own auspicious hands, handfuls of rupees and gold mohurs; and on many occasions these proceedings went on till midday of Friday. If accidentally there was any indisposition in his honoured person, he nominated one of the attendants of the threshold, in whose piety and compassion he had a

had access to the place. Then there in the vision of Akbar stalking through the corridors, and finally there are pictures of somewhat indiscriminate charity, handfuls of gold and silver coins being thrown around. The fault may, however, be Nizām-ud-din's. The Akbarnāma, Bev.'s trans. 359-60 gives a different account. But even there it is rather one-sided. There is a little too much of Akbar, "Lofty points and subtle words from his holy lips," and "Physical and Divine truths trickling from that soothsayer from the court of variety"; but we also find "A set of wisdom-loving and judicious men" ready "to propound questions and record views." We find that "the mirrors of the inquirers of the age were polished. The whole of that night was kept alive by discussion, * * * The degrees of reason and the stages of vision were tested, and all the heights and depths of intelligence were traversed, and the lamp of perception was brightened."
belief, for this service. May the great and holy God bestow on the auspicious destiny of the great Khāqān the recompense of these beneficent acts, the like of which has not been seen in the case of any bādshāh! with His great goodness and mercy!

In the course of this year which was the 20th year of the Ilāhī era, Her Highness, the sublime cradle and the great veiled one, Gulbadan Begam, daughter of His late Majesty, Firdūs Makānī, Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Bābar Bādshāh, who is the aunt of His Majesty and that secluded one of the pavilion of chastity and purity Salima Sultan Begam, undertook the journey to the Hijāz, on account of truth and piety. The particulars of this brief statement are these, that when the kingdom of Gujrat was included in the empire, the imperial resolve which is the emperor of resolutions, was confirmed, that every year, one of the attendants of the threshold should be appointed to the post of Mir Hāji (Superintendent of pilgrims to the Haj); and a caravan should be sent from Hindustan like the caravans of Egypt and Syria.

This resolution was carried into effect; and every year, a number of men of enlightened minds from Hindustan and Māwara-un-nahr and Khurāsān received provisions and the expenses of the journey, from the public treasury, and went with the Mir Hāj by way of the ports of Gujrat, and reached that sacred land. Up to the time of the rising of the Sun of this Sovereign, no other monarch had attained to such an honour and grandeur, that he should send a caravan from Hindustan to Mecca the revered, and should remove the custom of need from the poor of that honoured place. It was in this year, which was the 20th year of the Ilāhī era, that Gulbadan Begam, and Salima Sultan Begam asked for permission from His Majesty to go and circumambulate the two sacred places. His Majesty gave them a large sum of money for the expenses of the journey. He also granted to all pious men and faqīrs and 1 soldiers, that had the

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1 The MSS. have نقرا, سهامی, after after, but the words are omitted from the lith. ed.; I have inserted them. One MS. only adds after سه خلافت و خدامان عطبه سلطنت و از طبقات افاضل و اکثر خیلی بدر رننه; ودر سنه ثلاث و تیمیش و تسمبات حضرات سرا برده عصبته به بنادر کجرات رسیدند و در اول موسم بکشتن در امده روان کشند. Which means that of the attendants
intention of making the pilgrimage, provisions and the expenses of the journey, from the board of his bounty.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMING OF MIRZA SULAIMĀN TO THE THRESHOLD WHICH IS THE ASYLUM OF THE SULTĀNS.

Mirza Sulaimān, who from the time of the reign of His Majesty Firdūs Makānt, Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Bābar Bādshāh, may God illuminate his soul! had been the ruler of the country of Badakhshān, had a son named Mirza Ibrāhīm, who was distinguished for beauty of appearance and behaviour. This year, when Mirza Sulaimān invaded Balkh, Mirza Ibrāhīm fell into the hands of the men of Pir Muhammad Khān Uzbek, in a battle; and attained to martyrdom.

1 Couplet:
Oh Lord! may the breast of the sky (i.e., destiny) be torn to shreds!
That it makes dust of such darlings sweet!

Mirza Ibrāhīm left a son named Mirza Shāhrukh. 2 Mirza Sulaimān had his hand of training on his head; and in spite of his youth of the Khilafat and the servants of the threshold of the Sultanat, and of the bands of the wise and the great, a large number went; and in the year 983 A.H. Their Highnesses, the pavilions of chastity, arrived at the ports of Gujrat, and embarked in a boat in the beginning of the season, and started (on their journey).

1 This couplet is not to be found in the lith. ed. but I have inserted it as it is in the MSS.

2 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation Vol. III, Ch. XXVII, pp. 211 etc., has a long account of the relation between Mirza Sulaimān and his grandson. According to that account, contrary to what is stated in the text, Mirza Shāhrukh appears to have been more sinned against than sinning. It appears that after promises and oaths had been exchanged between the two at a grand banquet, M. Sulaimān wanted to go on a pilgrimage to the sacred places. "His wish was that they should part on good terms, and that the division (of territory) which had been made should be adhered to. M. Shāhrukh from goodness and reverence hesitated to grant this request. . . . . every supplication that M. Shāhrukh made was regarded by M. Sulaimān as something different and sinister. When nothing could pacify M. Sulaimān, M. Shāhrukh was compelled to take leave of him, with all reverence, and to allow him to depart with his property." It must be noted, however, that Mr. Beveridge, in a note in page 321, remarks that Abul Fazl's account differs from
gave him some estates in Badakhshān. Afterwards, when Mirza Shāhrukh arrived at years of discretion, and Mirza Sulaimān became old, some strife-mongers incited the former to disobedience and hostility. Mirza Sulaimān's wife was, however, an intelligent woman; and she always kept an eye on Mirza Shāhrukh's movements, and prevented his creating any disturbance. After her death, however, those people incited Mirza Shāhrukh to attempt to usurp the rule of Badakhshān. They acted in this way, that he came from Qanduz to Kūlab, and collecting a force, took possession of the whole of Badakhshān, from the boundary of Hisār Shādmān to that of Kābul; and he \(^1\) wanted that his grandfather should go to meet his father. Mirza Sulaimān fled in the greatest distress and confusion, and came to Mirza Muhammad Hakim; and prayed to him for aid.

Verse:

Do not on grandeur, throne or crown rely,
These are but grass, a storm will blow away.
Think of the tyranny of that wretch, the sky (fate)!
One blast of it makes a hundred kings darwishes all!

As Mirza Muhammad Hakim behaved towards him, contrary to his expectation, he prayed to him that he should (at least) pass him through the stages, and send him on to the bank of the Nilāb river. The Mirza did not even grant him this easy prayer, which he usually granted to merchants and other travellers. He only sent a party of pretended guides to accompany Mirza Sulaimān. They fled from the first stage, and went back to Kābul.

Mirza Sulaimān then placed his reliance on the great God and turned his face towards Hindustan. The Afghāns obstructed his path at several places up to the bank of the Nilāb. In the end being compelled to fight, the Mirza exerted himself as far as he

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\(^1\) That is he wished to slay his grandfather. One MS., however, has و کس نامند که جد را با پسر ملاقات دهد, \(\text{i.e., there was no one who might bring about a meeting between the grandfather and the son (grandson?)}\).
could, and was wounded by an arrow. However, he at last reached the bank of the Nilâb. He then sent a petition, in which he narrated his adventures and the incidents which had occurred to him, by one of his trusted attendants, with two horses bred in his own stables to the sublime threshold. The emperor, on account of his great generosity, sent to him fifty thousand rupees, and other royal furnishings, and some 'Irâqi and readster horses with 1 Khwâja Aqâ Khan Khazâncî (Treasurer). A noble order was also issued, that Râjâ Bhagwân Dâs should go as far as the Nilâb river to welcome the Mirza, and should arrange every day for his entertainments, and should bring him with all honour and respect to the imperial presence. An order was also issued that the governors and the administrators of every city and town, where the Mirza might halt, should attend on him, as their guest. The Mirza had not yet crossed the Nilâb, when Khwâja Aqâ Khan, came and waited on him, even before the arrival of Râjâ Bhagwân Dâs; and presented to him the equipages and the money which he had brought with him. 2 After a few days, Râjâ Bhagwân Dâs arrived with a well equipped army, in the neighbourhood of the Nilâb, and waited on the Mirza and brought him with all respect and honour to Lahore.

About this time a farman was sent to Gujrat to summon Ā'azam Khan, that he should also be present, 3 at this time. He came on the wings of speed and eagerness, and on the 4th of Rajab, attained to the honour of waiting (on the emperor). After some time, 4 the

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1 He is called Aghâ Khan by Badâoni, and Khwaja Aqâ Jân in the translation of the Akbarnama.

2 Contrary to this Badâoni says و قبل ازان راجه بھگوآن داس حاکم لاہور بھوجہ نومان نانیلاب بیش از و رنگ مروز from which it appears that Râjâ Bhagwân Dâs, who was the governor of Lahore, arrived on the bank of the Nilab before Aqâ Khan.

3 The expression used both in the text and in Badâoni is that he should be present درس معرفة, but it is not clear what معرفة is intended, or why the matters connected with him should be considered in connection with it. Probably, however, it only means that he was to come to the capital at this time.

4 The meaning is not quite clear. The translation in Elliot V, is “Some cavillers and fault finders made insinuations about the management of affairs.” The words in the text do not mean this. It must either be a very free transla-
matter of branding (of horses), and the renewal of the matters of giving and taking (of the wages, etc.), of the soldiery were mentioned. The Khān Ā’azam having taken the path of denial and insincerity, spoke words which a loyal subject should not have used; and this was the cause of the emperor’s displeasure. Ā’azam Khān then resigned his office, secluded himself in the garden which he had in Agra, and closed the path of coming and going on himself.

In short, Mirza Sulaimān rested for two or three days in the metropolitan city of Lahore; and then came towards the capital (Fathpūr Sikrī). When he arrived in the town of Mathura, which was at a distance of twenty karoks from Fathpūr, Tarsūn Muhammad Khān, who was included in the class of the great amirs and Qāzī Nizām Badakhshāī, to whom Mirza Sulaimān had given the title of Qāzī Khān, and who having joined the service of the emperor, had attained to the title of Ghāzī Khān, and some account of whose affairs has already been mentioned, were sent to welcome him. It was settled that the Mirza would arrive and wait on His Majesty on the 15th of the month of Rajab, 983 A.H. corresponding with the 20th year of the Ilāhī era. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, out of a wish to show honour to one who had become poor, sent all the great

oration, or the text from which the translation was made must have been very different from those I have seen. I have given a literal translation, only inserting two parenthetical clauses to elucidate the meaning. Abul Fazl’s account (Beveridge’s translation Vol. III, page 208) is not clear. He says that ‘Azam Khān was summoned from Gujarat post haste, in order that the business of the branding might be begun with the leaders. He arrived * * * and was received with boundless favours. Then “he let his foot slip in the path of prudence. He used language which men of ordinary prudence would not use.” Akbar made as if he did not hear what he had said. “When good counsel was of no avail, * * * he, for a time degraded him from the position of an amir.” As far as can be gathered from this, there was no other matter in discussion except that of branding. According to Badāonī, the Khān Ā’azam said every thing that he knew about Dāg, branding, and معاملة كروزي داغ و ستد سيفوي, the matter of the karoris (revenue officers), and دام و نسدا سيفوي, giving and taking of soldiers خرائی احوال رعاية, the miserable condition of the raiyyats, and بدعتهای دبیکر, other matters of oppression. The emperor from old habit could not endure this unpleasant speaking, and ordered that for sometime he should be forbidden the royal presence. So that according to Badāonī, Ā’azam Khān was not to blame, but Akbar could not endure his unpleasant but truthful plain speaking.
and noble men and the amîrs and the pillars of the state to a place five karohs from Fathpûr to welcome the Mirza. When the Mirza mounted at that stage, and advanced towards Fathpûr, His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî, on account of his extreme graciousness, himself put his foot of prosperity in the stirrup of good fortune, and mounted in order to receive and welcome him. On that day, an order, to be obeyed by the world, was issued that 1 five thousand elephants of mountain-like size, and of cloud-like appearance, with jhûls (housings) of velvet of European manufacture (makhmal Firangi), and gold embroidered fabric of Constantinople zarbâst Rûmî, and adorned with chains of gold and silver, and having black and white fringes suspended from their heads and necks and trunks, should be placed on either side of the road from the gate of Fathpûr to a distance of five karohs. Between every pair of elephants, there was a cart containing a chîtu or hunting leopard, which had collars of gold studded with gems, and coverings of fine cloth, and carts with pairs of bullocks, with headstalls of gold embroidered cloth. When the plain was adorned in this way, His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî, with a pomp and grandeur, at the sight of which the inhabitants of the sublime assemblies were astonished, mounted and started. When he came in front of the Mirza, the latter suddenly threw himself from his horse and ran forward to salute him. That politest of men, adorned with a courtesy akin to Divine graciousness, casting a glance at the great age of the Mirza, dismounted from his horse, and did not allow that the Mirza should adhere to the customs of salutation (taslîm), and the condi-

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1 All this pageantry is mentioned by Badâonî in equal detail, only he inserts the word هپر (some), before makhmal Firangi, and again before zarbâst Rûmî, so that according to him, some were adorned with housings of one kind and some with the other. Abul Fazîl is slightly more concise, and according to him, or at least according to Mr. Beveridge’s translation “between every two elephants there was a chîtu attired in costly clothing.” It is not clear whether the animal was in the cart or outside on the ground. There is no mention of the cart with the pair of bullocks. These latter are described as "two bullock-carts" in the translation in Elliot V, and "as oxen carts" in the translation of Badâonî. In the Persian text of the latter also the words used are Gawân Arâba. I think, however, that what is meant is what is known up-country as a râh, a more or less highly decorated car, covered with a canopy and drawn by a pair of large bullocks.
tion of service. With great kindness he caught the Mirza in an embrace. After salutation he mounted his noble horse and directed that the Mirza should mount also. He gave him a place at his own right hand; and during the (ride of) the whole of those five karoaks he occupied himself in attending to his comfort. When they arrived at the great palace, he made a place for the Mirza on the masnad of the empire by his own side. He ordered the attendance of the princes of high station, and introduced them to the Mirza. After the enjoyment of much pleasure and happiness, the table servants placed various articles of food and drink, and various sweetmeats before them. When these were removed (the emperor) made the Mirza promises of help and troops, and assigned to him a place of residence in the neighbourhood of the imperial palace. Khan Jahān, the governor of the Punjab was ordered in the majlis, to start for Badakhshān with five thousand well armed horsemen to render service to the Mirza, and to purify that country from all disturbances, and to deliver possession of it to him, and then to return to Lahore.

At the time, when the Khan Khānān having freed his mind (of all anxiety connected with Dāūd), arrived in the metropolitan city of Tānda, in complete peace and tranquility, he was guided by the angel of death to remove his residence from Tānda. He accordingly crossed the river Ganges, and took up his abode in the fort of Gaur, which, in former times, had been the capital of Bengal. He ordered that all men, soldiers and raiyats, should be removed from Tānda and brought to Gaur. The people suffered the calamity of banishment from their homes in the depth of the rains. The air of Gaur was extremely unhealthy and foetid, and in former times, on account of the various kinds of diseases, which owing to the debilitating...

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1 Neither Nizām-ud-din nor Badāoni mentions the reasons, which led the Khan Khānān to order the migration from Tānda to Gaur, which appears to have been rather a senseless proceeding. Abul Fazl, however, (see Beveridge's translation III, p. 226) mentions two reasons; (1) that “he might be near Ghoraghat, which was a fountain of sedition, and to where, in fact he had to hasten immediately after his return from Katak Banāras, to quell a disturbance.” And (2) that he might restore Gaur “which was a delightful place, and had a noble fort, and magnificent buildings.”
effect of its air, had affected its residents, the rulers of those days had abandoned it and had left it desolate and made Tānda the capital. At this time, (i.e., after the migration ordered by the Khān Khānān) diseases appeared among the inhabitants generally. Every day, crowds carried the property of their existence and the capital of their lives from Gaur to the gor (tomb); and bade adieu to their friends and companions. Gradually things came to such a pass, that people were unable to bury the dead and threw the corpses into the water. 1 Every day the news of the death of a number of the amīrs and the servants of the threshold was taken to the Khān Khānān. He did not, however, take any warning, and did not give up living there. His pomp and grandeur were such, that no one had the boldness to remove the silk-cotton of negligence from his ear, and give him information of what was happening. After some time, his health turned from the line of equability, and became bad. When the period of his illness had extended to ten days, in the month of Rājab-al-murajjab 983 A.H., corresponding with the 20th year of the Ilāhī era, he travelled from this ephemeral to the eternal world. The amīrs and servants of the threshold, who used always to assemble in the diwān khāna (audience chamber) of the Khān Khānān, and used to offer him congratulation on the victories which he had achieved, engaged in mourning on that day. 2 In order to guard the boundaries (of the empire) Shāham Khān Jalāir was raised to the

1 The account given in the text agrees generally with that given by Badānī. Abul Fazl’s account is somewhat different. He says that “as the Khān Khānān had acted contrary to the opinion of many, he stuck to what he had said, and did not take warning. That when the mortality exceeded calculation * * *, he applied himself to remedy matters.” As Junaid was beginning to raise a disturbance in Bihar at this time, “a motive of coming away from that valley of annihilation presented itself.” He left Gaur “with the intention of crossing over to Behar.” It was extraordinary, that “although he did not suffer in that typhoon of plague, as soon as he came to Tānda he died after a little illness.” According to Badānī, the Khān Khānān was over eighty years at the time of his death. (See note 2, page 227 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnama Vol. III for some other facts connected with him.)

2 Only one MS. inserts here:

بدعت

دریب سندل مرای اینوئی، گم ہاتم بود گام نوئی عورتی.
head of the government; and a report of the occurrence was submitted to the sublime threshold. As the Khan Khanan had no sons all his property, speaking and dumb, (i.e., live and dead stock) was made over to the imperial exchequer, and a detailed list of it was also submitted.

When the petition of the amirs was presented to the emperor, 1 Khan Jahan, who before this was the fully-empowered governor of the Punjab, had various royal favours and imperial kindnesses conferred on him; and the reins of the government, and the bridle of the defence of the territory of Bengal was placed in his powerful hands. He was honoured with the rank of amir-ul-umra, and various favours and kindnesses were shown to him. He was directed to look favourably after the rights of the Raigyaats and dependants. He was honoured with the gift of a gold embroidered Qaba (robe), and a chahargab (also a special kind of robe) of gold embroidery, and a belt and sword ornamented with gold and jewels, and a horse with a golden saddle; and leave was granted to him to go to Bengal. After having obtained correct farmans and orders in respect of his objects he proceeded to the territory of Bengal, to undertake its government.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 21ST YEAR OF THE ILAHI ERA.

2 The beginning of this year was on Sunday, the 9th of Zi-l-hijja 983 (11th March 1576).

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEPARTURE OF MIRZA SULAIMAN TO MECCA, THE NOBLE.

Mirza Sulaiman, having been deprived of the government of Badakhshan, came with the face of supplication to the threshold, which was the asylum of Sultans. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilaht did every thing to comfort his heart, and he repeatedly ennobled the

which may be translated,

In this house made of sandal wood and ebony,
There is mourning now, and now bridal revelry.

1 The Akbarnama (Beveridge's translation Vol. III, page 329) says that Raja Todar Mal was directed to accompany the Khan Jahân.

2 Neither the MSS. nor the lith. ed. have any verb in this sentence. I have inserted پرود at the end. The MSS. have here the usual sentences about
lodging of the Mirza, by his honour-conferring steps. On many occasions, he summoned the Mirza on Friday nights to the assemblies of the learned men and Shaikhs in the 'Ibādat-Khāna (the house of worship). He had also determined that he would send the Khān Jahān, with the army of the Punjab, with the Mirza to reconquer Badakhshān. 1 By accident, however, owing to the revolution of the skies, affairs assumed a different aspect. The Khān Khānān who had the charge of the regulation of the affairs of the East and of Bengal past away by a natural death; and His Majesty, the Khālif-i-Ilāhī, considered the charge of the Eastern territories, and the regulations of the affairs of Bengal more important than the conquest of Badakhshān; and he sent Khān Jahān to the former place. From this trickery of the sky, the Mirza became convinced

the Nauroz. One MS. has after

the Nauroz. One MS. has after

The other MS. has after

is inserted after

The passage may be translated. In this auspicious time, the great luminary (the sun) raised the standard of leadership and the banner of greatness. From the rising of his greatness, and the pomp of His Majesty the plain and the garden became like paradise. On Wednesday the 23rd Zī-qa’da 983 the world-illuminating sun cast the shadow of happiness on his own noble mansion, and gave glad tidings of the advent of the 21st year of the Ilāhī era, which has the relation of twinship with the imperial Nauroz, to the world and its inhabitants. The people of the world, on account of the arrival of the auspicious year opened the doors of joy and happiness on the face of the age; and spread on all sides the bed of enjoyment.

1 Abul Fazl makes the curious statement, that Akbar “thought that he might entrust Bengal to M. Sulaimān;” but the latter was bent on “revenging himself on M. Shāhrukh.” But as Khān Jahān, who was prepared to go to Badakhshān, was ordered to undertake the government of Bengal, Mirza Sulaimān obtained leave to go to the Hijāz.
that the time had not come, when the hand of his hope should reach to embrace success.

Verse:
Success doth ever come at its own proper time;
At the proper season, each tree doth bear its fruit;
It is impossible that in the garden should bloom,
The violet in summer, and the rose in winter cold;
Every object one can with triumph gain,
But to partake of to-morrow’s food to-day.

Having fully made up his mind to circumambulate Ka'aba, the revered, he submitted this petition, through the great officers of the state to the notice of the emperor. High spirited men have always attained to their objects, by accepting this high aspiration. His Majesty, the shadow of God, accepted the Mirza’s prayer, and sent a sum of fifty thousand rupees, in addition to various articles, to help him in his expenses. He also directed Muhammad Qulij Khan, who was one of the great amirs and was in charge of the government of the port of Surat to accompany him, so that he might render him meritorious services in the journey; and embark him in a ship bound for the Hijaz. He was also directed to furnish a further sum of twenty thousand rupees from the revenues of Gujrat to the servants of the Mirza. The latter embarked in a boat in the port of Surat, and in the course of the same year he attained to the honour and happiness of circumambulating and making pilgrimage to the two sacred places. As he had brought his petition to the lord of lords, who was the lord of the hearts of the rajйats and the subjects, he again attained to the greatness of the government and rule of the country of Badakhshdn, as will be mentioned later.

Towards the end of this year, on the 7th of the sacred month of Zi-qa‘ada 984, (the emperor) went to Ajmir. He started on that day on the pilgrimage from Fathpur, and travelling in great joy all the way, on Tuesday the 4th Zi-hijja of that year the tents which

1 Abul Fazl says that Mirza Sulaiman probably thought that he would reach Badakhshdn via the Hijaz, and “thus obtain his aims by feline tricks”.
2 According to the Akbarnama, Rupsi was associated with Muhammad Qulij Khan to attend on Mirza Sulaiman.
were grand and lofty like the sky were pitched at a place ten karohs from Ajmīr. From that place, according to his fixed practice, he wanted to go on foot to the sepulchre which is surrounded by light and travelled five karohs on foot; and with the dust of the road on him, he went to the tomb which is the resting place of light; and with humility, performed the duty of pilgrimage and the ceremony of circumambulation; and on the first day he bestowed ten thousand rupees to the attendants of that noble place and the servants of the holy shrine.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 22ND YEAR OF THE ĪLĀḤI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on 1 Monday, the 20th Zi-hijja 984 (11th March 1577). 2 During the time that the pavilions of pomp and grandeur were pitched in the country of Ajmīr, the Sultān of the seven regions (the Sun) entered the sign of Aries on the 9th of Zi-hijja 983 a.h. and gave to the world and its people the good news of the advent of the 22nd year of the Īlāḥī era, which contained trees of all hopes and owing to the auspiciousness of this happiness the doors of joy and sorrowlessness were opened on the face of age.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EVENTS WHICH HAPPENED IN THE COUNTRY OF AJMĪR.

During the time, when the pavilions of pomp and grandeur were pitched in the country of Ajmīr, news came successively from the territory of Bengal that Dāūd Afghān had placed the treaty and

1 The day of the week is not given in the translation in Elliot V, but the date agrees; and both the day and the date agree with those given in the Akbarnāma. There is, however, some confusion in the sequence of events, for some of the incidents which are said in the text to have occurred in the 22nd year, appear from Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma to have occurred in the 21st year. This occurs in the narratives of other years also.

2 This passage down to "the face of the age" does not occur in the lith. ed. nor in the translation in Elliot V, but has been inserted from the MSS., but the date is certainly incorrect. It should be 20th Zi-hijja 984 as given in the preceding sentence, and also in the Akbarnāma (Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 283) where the exact time is given as seven hours twelve minutes of the night of Monday the 20th Zi-hijja.
engagement, which he had made with the Khān Khānan, on the lofty shelf of oblivion; and having stretched his foot beyond his measure, had attacked Tānda. As there was no competent chief among the bādshāhi amīrs who were in Tānda, they had abandoned that country and had come to Hajīpūr Patna. 1 Owing to this reason, the dust of trouble and disturbance became thick and dense. The Khān Jahān marched on the road to Bengal with procrastination and delay, on account of the fact that his troops were at Lahore. When these facts were reported to the noble attention, a farman was addressed to the Khān Jahān, and was sent by the hand of Subhān Qulī Turk, directing him to take with him the amīrs and jagirdārs, who had relinquished the territory of Bengal, and to attack Dāūd. Subhān Qulī traversed a distance of about a thousand karohs, in the space of twenty two days, and carried the farman to the Khān Jahān. The sublime standards were still at Ajmīr, when he came back, and brought the news, that Khān Jahān had with the victorious troops advanced towards Bengal, relying on the Divine grace; and when he had arrived at Garhī he had immediately, with the dust of the road on him, advanced to attack the three thousand Afghāns, whom Dāūd had left there to defend the post; and had taken possession of the place, and about one thousand five hundred Afghāns had become food for the ruthless swords, and most of their chiefs had been taken alive.

It was also during this time, when the victorious army was encamped at Ajmīr that Kunar Mān Singh who was distinguished with the attributes of courage and manliness, and the qualities of high spirits and wisdom was sent at the head of five thousand bold horsemen to attack 2 Rānā Kīkā. Qāżī Khān Badakhshī, Shāh

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1 The translation of this passage in Elliot V, page 397 is different. It is said there that the commotion arose because Khān Jahān had taken his time in going there, etc. The account in Badāoni (Persian Text, Vol. II, page 227) agrees with that given in the text. But the Akbarnāma does not say anything about Khān Jahān’s dilatoriness. It says, “he addressed himself to service according to the rule of the loyal and fortunate”. He met the Bengal officers who were retiring, in the neighbourhood of Bhāgalpur, and although they objected to turn back and co-operate with him, they were silenced, and Garhī was recovered with little difficulty (Beveridge’s translation, Vol. III, page 230).

2 No reason is given by Nizām-ud-dīn or by Badāoni for the attack on
Ghāzi Khān Tabrizī, Saiyyad Hāshim Bārha, Khwāja Muhammad Rāfi' Bādakhshī, Muhāhid Khān, his grandson Muḥīb Bad Khān, and other enterprising warriors were sent with him. The post of Bādakhshī (pay master) of the army was conferred on Āsaf Khān. His Majesty, the shadow of God, honoured Kunwar Mān Singh, and the other amīrs and sardārs by bestowing on them valuable robes, and ‘Irāqi and Arab horses; and sent them forward. After completing the arrangements connected with this victorious army, the bridle of return was placed in the hands of the guides of prosperity on the 20th Muharram 1985, and on the first day of the month of Safar of that year the Sun of grandeur shone on the palaces of Faithpur.

After the arrival at the capital, one day, the news-writers reported to His Majesty, that when the Khān Jahān, after the victory at Garhī, arrived in the neighbourhood of Tānda, Dāūd sallied out of that place, and posted himself at a spot in Mouza Ak Mahal, which was bounded on one side by the river, and on the other was close to a hill, and dug a trench or erected a fortification round his army. Khān Jahān halted in front of him with the victorious army; and was engaging him hotly in battle and strife. In one of

the Rānā. Abul Fazl, however, says, Beveridge's translation III, page 236, that "as the disobedience and presumption of the Rānā, as well as his deceit and dissimulation had exceeded all bounds, H.M. addressed himself to his overthrow". But no examples are given of the offences committed by him. Mān Singh left Ajmir on the 2nd Muharram 984 (2nd April, 1576). The real name of the Rānā was Rānā Partāb, the correct Sanskrit form being Rānā Pratāpa, but he is generally called Rānā Kīkā. This, with subsequent passages about the campaign against Rānā Kīkā, should be read with ch. xi of Tod's Rajasthan, which gives an account of the incidents by an ardent admirer of the Rānā.

1 The year is 985 in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. and also in Elliot, V, page 397; but I am doubtful as to its correctness. As Kunar Mān Singh started on the expedition against Rānā Kīkā on the 2nd Muharram 984, and as Akbar started for Faithpur after the arrangements of the expedition had been completed the correct date would appear to be 20th Muharram 984.

2 The Akbarnāma says that it was Khān Jahān who fortified himself at Ak Mahal (see Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 230). Mr. Beveridge says that the text is wrongly punctuated and makes it appear, as if it was Dāūd who was encamped at Ak Mahal. There can be no doubt whatever that both Nizām-ud-din and Badānī say, that it was Dāūd who entrenched himself there.
these engagements, Khwāja 'Abd-ul-lāh, who was one of the descendants (grandsons) of His Holiness, the Pole star of saints, Khwāja Nāsir-ud-dīn 'Abd-ul-lāh Ahrār, may God sanctify his dear soul! and was among the attendants of the sublime threshold, sallied out of his battery with a small number of his servants, and went to the side of the Afghān trench. A large body of the Afghān soldiers rushed out and attacked the Khwāja. The latter made very valiant efforts, but was united with the Divine mercy. On hearing this news, the fire of the imperial wrath flamed up. A grand farman was issued to Muzaffar Khān, who was at this time the governor of Patna and Behar, that he should take with him all the victorious troops that might be in those territories, and the jāgirdārs, and should proceed to reinforce the Khān Jahan; and should make earnest efforts for exterminating the Afghāns. After a few days a report came from the Khān Jahan, to the effect, that one day a conflict took place between the victorious troops and the Afghān army; and as the

Ak Mahal is Raj Mahal. Mr. Beveridge says "Perhaps Ak is Turkish, and the name means white house. The name Raj Mahal was given to it when Rājā Mān Singh chose it for his residence. The Turkish word for white is properly ek مصل, Aq. Badāonī Persian Text page 22 calls the place, Ak Mahal, but the English translation, page 235, has Ag-Mahal. The translation in Elliot V. page 397 has the village of Ak, but a note says "Ak Mahal or Aga Mahal. Afterwards called Rāj Mahāl by Rājā Mān Singh". The ancient name was Rājā Griha, There is no authority whatever for elongating the second a in Mahal, as there is none for Mr. Lowe's doubling the final l. I do not know, however, whether there is any authority for the statement that the ancient name of the place was Rājā Griha. Rājā-Griha is grammatically incorrect. The well known Rājā-griha was the ancient capital of Magadh in the Bihar subdivision of the Patna district, now known as Rājgir.

1 The clause about Khwāja 'Abd-ul-lāh being a descendant of Khwāja Nāsir-ud-dīn does not occur in the lith. ed. or in the translation in Elliot V, but has been inserted from the MSS. In the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 239 he is called Khwāja 'Abd-ul-lāh Naqshbandi.

2 One MS. inserts, after اخبار, وحشت آثار.

3 It appears from the Akbarnāma that there was much discord in the army. Most of the officers were Chaghāisl and they did not wish that Khān Jahan who was a Qizilbash should be at the head; and they raised various difficulties; but the Khān Jahan and the Rājā did not listen to them. Muzaffar Khān and the Bihar troops were unwilling to go to Bengal in the rains, but their objections were met by Muhibb 'Ali Khān, by an appeal to their loyalty; and the Bengal and Bihar armies united with each other on the 10th July 1576 (see Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, pp. 250-252).
good fortune of the Lord of the earth was the friend and ally of the
devoted warriors, the breeze of victory and triumph blew on their
standards; and some brave and enterprising warriors struck down
the commander of the hostile army, who was named 1 Khān Khānān,
with blows of the ruthless sword. At the same time the news of the
victory of Kunar Mān Singh, and of the defeat of Rānā Kīkā
reached the auspicious ears.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT OF KUNAR MĀN SINGH WITH RĀNĀ
KĪKĀ, AND OF THE DEFEAT OF THAT REPROBATED ONE.

As Rānā Kīkā was the head of all the rājās of Hindustān,
and after the conquest of Chitor had founded a city of the name of
Kokandā, consisting of mansions and gardens in the hilly country of
Hindwāra, and was passing his time there in rebelliousness; and when
Kunar Mān Singh arrived in the neighbourhood of Kokandā, Kīkā

1 The name Khān Khānān apparently puzzled Mr. Lowe, who has put a
note of interrogation after it. It should be remembered, however, that Dāūd had
both a Khān Khānān, and a Khān Jahān in his army. The Khān Khānān was
Isma'el Khān Abdār, who commanded the left wing; and the Khān Jahān who
was the governor of Orissa commanded the right wing of the Afghān army,
in the battle in which the Afghāns, after partially defeating the Mughal army
were finally routed and driven out of Bengal; see page 463.

2 I have not been able to find out the meaning of Kokandā or Goganda.
According to a note in Elliot V, page 398, the name is spelt as Kokanda, Kokanda,
in all the MSS. of the Tabaqāt and of Badāoni, and of the Lucknow edition
of the Akbarnāma. Todd calls the place Goganda. Blochmann (Ain-i-Akbari
p. 339) writes it Gogandah.

3 Mān Singh's march is thus described in the Persian text of Badāoni:
Ma'unske wa'af khān bokhāhāi mtaawar ba fawq ājmeer bāra maandałaghr dr blāda' nam dar'e
bengh kemoi koknda residnd. Mr. Lowe's translation is not quite correct.
He says "Mān Singh * * * on their way to Māndalgarh,
arrived by forced marches at the town of Darah seven cosses from Kokanda" 
probably means town of Nāmdarash. There is a more correct translation of the
first clause in a note in Elliot V, page 398, which is "by way of Māndalgarh".
The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 244 says the imperial
army remained for sometime in the town of Māndalgarh, waiting for their
officers and the gathering of the camp.
having summoned the rājās of Hindwāra to his help, crossed Ghāttī Haldeo with a force, which the plains and forests could scarcely hold, and occupied himself in making preparations for war. Kunwar Mān Singh in conjunction with the amīrs arrayed his troops, and advanced to the battle field. When the two lines approached each other, the brave men of the two armies made strong attacks like furious wind blasts. The time of the conflict extended to one pahar, and there was much bloodshed.

Verse:

The land with blood, was like a tumultuous sea,
In it the horsemen were boats, the slain like anchors fixed.
Death, roaring aloud, rushed in directions all,
The men swam about, as it were, in the blood!

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1 One MS. and lith. ed. have Hindwāra, but the other MS. has Mārwār.
2 That is the pass of Haldighāt.
3 Badāoni was present at the battle, and has given an account of it in pages 230-33, Vol. II, Persian text. The account is rather a confused one, but it shows that the different sections of the Mughal army were defeated and fled. (1) The advance guard, and the chosen band who were sent in advance of it, and were called the Jauza-i-harāwal, which Mr. Lowe has translated as the chickens of the front-line, were drawn back, (2) then a body of Shaikh-zūdas of Sikri, who under Qāzi Khān formed the left wing fled, though Qāzi Khān himself stood his ground manfully for a time, but afterwards being wounded and overwhelmed by fearful odds, he also fled after quoting one of the traditions of the Prophet; (3) then the Rajputs of Mān Singh also fled, and caused the flight of Āsaf Khān. Against all this flight, we have (1) the bravery of the Saiyyads of Bārha, but for whose brave stand the whole affair would have been a disgraceful defeat; (2) the bravery of Rāja Rām Shāh of Gwāliār (grandson of the famous Rājā Mān) and his Rajputs; and (3) finally that of Husain Khān, the leader of the elephants; and last, but not least, of Mān Singh. The driver of the Rānā’s elephant was accidentally killed by an arrow; and the driver of one of the imperial elephants, with great bravery, jumped from the back of his own elephant, and jumped on to the neck of the Rānā’s elephant. The Rānā had then to fall back and his army fell into disorder. Mān Singh’s bodyguard performed brave deeds and Mān Singh’s generalship proved the truth of the line of Mulla Shirī, “a Hindu wields the sword of Islam.” Badāoni also says, at one time when the Rajputs of Rājā Mān and those of Mān Singh were mingled together, and he asked Āsaf Khān how in shooting his arrows he was to distinguish between friend and foe, he was told with cynical contempt “to shoot promiscuously, and whoever was killed, it was the gain of Islam”. For Abul Fazl’s account of the battle see Beveridge’s translation, Vol. III, pp. 244-46.
The Rajputs of both the armies fought in rivalry of each other. About one hundred and fifty bold horsemen of the imperial army were struck down; and more than five hundred renowned Rajputs of the hostile army went to the house of 1 perdition. Among the chiefs of the infidels, 2 Rājā Rām Shāh Gwāliārī and his sons and the sons of 3 Jaimal on the side of the enemy went to the lowest pit of hell. Rānā Kikā fought so hard that day, that he received arrow and spear wounds, and turning from the battle field carried his life out of that danger in great wretchedness. The brave warriors of the war-seeking army rushed in pursuit, and struck down many of the Rajputs. Kunar Mān Singh being distinguished with victory and triumph sent a report of the facts to the threshold. The next day, he passed through the defile of Haldeo; and entered Kokanda. He took up his abode in the palaces of Rānā Kikā; and offered thanks to God afresh. Rānā Kikā fled and fortified himself in the lofty hills. When the purport of the petition reached the noble attention, His Majesty expressed his joy and pleasure, and sent grand dresses of honour, and Írāqi horses for Kunar Mān Singh and the other amīrs.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE WAR OF KHĀN JAHĀN AGAINST DĀUD.

It has been previously mentioned, that after the victory of Garhi, Khān Jahān advanced towards Tānda, and Dāud Afghān coming out of Tānda stationed his army at a place called Akmahal,

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1 One MS., and the lith. ed. have دار الجوار the house of perdition, but one MS. has دار البقα the eternal city or house.

2 See note 3, p. 488. He is called, incorrectly I think, Rāmeswar Gwāliārī in Elliot V, page 399. Only one of his sons is mentioned by Bādāoni. He is called سلاباهن, in the Persian text of Bādāoni, but Mr. Lowe calls him Sālabāhan. The Akbarnāma gives the names of three sons which are given in the translation as Sālabāhan, Bhān Singh and Partāb Singh; and says that they all as well as the father fell. The correct Sanskrit form of the names would be Rāma Sāhu (or Sāduh,) Sālabāhana, Bhānu Sinha and Pratāpa Sinha.

3 Jaimal was the heroic defender of Chitor. The Sanskrit form of the name is Jaya Malla. His son, who fell in the battle, was named Rām Dās, or more correctly Rāma Dāsa.
and erected fortifications round his army. Khan Jahân also took up a position in front of the enemy, and waited for Muzaffar Khan and the army of Behâr and Hajipûr. When this news was reported to His Majesty, he sent a sum of five lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the army by dâk chauki; and also passed an order that many boats filled with grain might be sent from Agra to feed the victorious army. He also sent Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lah Khan, who had at that time brought the news of the victory of Râjâ Mân Singh, to Khan Jahân; and told him that if the great God so willed, he would also bring the news of the defeat of Dâûd. Owing to the auspiciousness of the sacred spirit of His Majesty, he (Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lah Khan) brought Dâûd's head within a short time, as will be mentioned before long.

It was at this time, that a Zamindâr of the name of Gajpati, who was in the neighbourhood of Hajipûr and Patna, and who had been included in the band of the well-wishers of the emperor, collected a force, at the time when Muzaffar Khan had gone to reinforce the Khan Jahân, and the country had remained unprotected (khâli), and attacked Farhat Khan and his son Mirak Radâi, who were in thana Ara (Arrah); and they, after fighting, attained to martyrdom. There was great disturbance in that country, and the roads were closed. When this news reached the noble attention of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilâhî, he, in his sacred person, moved out of the capital

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1 See page 428, where however it was mentioned that it was Dâûd who dug a trench or erected a fortification round his army. See also note 122.

2 See note 2, page 239, Vol. III, of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnâma, from which it appears that Gajpati was either Raja Gajan Shah of Dawâ, pargana Bihiya Zila Shâhâbâd, 73rd in succession from Vikramâditya of Ujjain, or Gujan Shâhî, whose palace was at Jagdispûr.

3 There is much difference as to the second part of this man's name. The MSS. have دوائی, Rawâni; Elliot V, has Rawi and Badsoni, Persian text, has دوائی, and the English translation Radâi. I have adopted Radâi. In the Akbarnâma, Beveridge's translation, III, page 240, Farhat Khan's son is called Farhang Khan, and it appears that his fief was situated to the east of the Sone, and he crossed over to help his father. He was killed fighting gallantly, and his father on hearing of his death came out of the fort of Arrah, and was slain.
city of Fathpūr, and took up a station at a spot five karohs from it, and issued orders for the muster of the troops, and the provision of boats and artillery. It was at this place, that Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lahKHān came by forced marches from the KHān Jahan, in the manner in which it had been uttered by the inspired tongue (of the emperor); and threw the head of Dāūd Afghān beneath the hoofs of his horse.

Couplet:

He whose mind to submission did'nt come;
He came on's head, if on's feet he did not come.

His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhi performed the rites of offering thanks for this great boon; and returned to, and took up his residence, in the seat of the Khilāfat. Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lah KHān described the facts of the victory in this wise. Muzaffar KHān with the army of Behar and Hājpūr and Patna, amounting to about five thousand horsemen joined the KHān Jahan. On the 15th of the afore mentioned month they arrayed the troops and advanced towards the enemy. Dāūd also in conjunction with Junaid Karrāni, who was his uncle, and the other Afghān Sardārs, drew out his troops. By accident a cannon ball struck Junaid's leg, and shattered his knee. After a while, the two armies closed with one another, and the enemy was defeated. Dāūd was stuck fast in a quagmire, and was taken prisoner. 2 KHān Jahan cut off his head, and sent it to

1 The MSS. as well as the lith. ed. read ٤و دریانو میهم شهر مذکور; but the translation in Elliot V is on the 15th Rabī'-ul-akhir 984. The English date is given as 12th July, which is, of course, the correct date. The Akbarnāma Beveridge's translation page 353-55 gives a more detailed account of the battle. It appears, however, that Junaid was struck by the cannon ball, when he was sleeping on a chārpai bed on the night preceding the battle. Dāūd was taken prisoner, as his horse had stuck in a quagmire. Badāonī however says that "At the very first attack, a cannon ball struck the knee of Junaid, and shattered it."

2 Badāonī says, that KHān Jahan did not wish to kill Dāūd, for he was a very handsome man; but the amīr said that to spare his life would be to incur suspicions as to their own loyalty; so he ordered them to cut off his head. On the other hand, Abul Fazl says that KHān Jahan asked Dāūd what had become of his compact and oaths. He answered that the engagement was with the KHān Khānān. "The time has now come . . . . . . . to enter into a new treaty". The KHān KHānān (KHān Jahan ?) . . . . . . ordered that he "would be relieved of the burden of his head of contentious brains".
the threshold. Much plunder and many 1 elephants came into the possession of the servants of the daily-increasing grandeur. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi took rest in the seat of the Khilafat, and made deserving people happy, by gifts of red and white gold, which were distributed in skirts on skirts in his sacred presence. Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lah Khan was rewarded with gifts of gold and horses and robes.

Sultan Khwaja who was the son of Khwaja Khawind Mahmud was honoured by being made Mr Hajji of the caravan of pilgrimage, and a sum of six lakhs of rupees in cash and commodities was made over to him for the faqirs and other deserving persons of the two sacred places; 2 and an order was passed, that the travelling expenses of any body, who might intend to perform a pilgrimage to the sacred places, should be paid; and an immense number of people attained to this happiness.

As every year, His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi used to go on a pilgrimage to the illustrious tomb of Khwaja Mu'in-ud-din he started (this year also) from Fathpur, and on 3 Thursday the 3rd of

1 One MS. adds و أص پ, and horses.

2 Badanî referring to Akbar's later change of faith exclaims here بخلاف حال كهد نام نمینوال برد و رجوعا طلیبدین رختت مجرم واجب القتل مبشرند which has been translated by Mr. Lowe as "but the reverse is now the case, for he cannot now bear even the name of such a thing, and merely to ask leave to go on a pilgrimage, is enough to make a malefactor worthy of death. We alternate these days among men". The quotation is from the Quran III, 134.

3 It is rather difficult to fix the date of this visit to Ajmir. One of the MSS. and the lith. ed. do not give the date of the departure from Fathpûr; but one MS. inserts after دربن وقت بخاری بست و ششم جمادی الثاني منه اربع و نمایین و تسعماته موافق سال بست و دوم الهی تشریف می‌بردند From which it appears that Akbar started from Fathpur on the 26th Jamadi-us-sani 984 corresponding with the 22nd year of the Ilahi era, and arrived at Ajmir on the 5th Rajab. I have thought it best to insert this in the text. In Elliot V, the passage has not been translated, but there is a note to indicate that the passage omitted is about the annual pilgrimage to Ajmir. Abul Fazl does not give the date and month and year of the Hijri era; but it appears (see page 259 Vol. III of Beveridge's translation and note II in that page) that the expedition
the month of Rajab of the above-mentioned year, a grand arrival at Ajmir took place. After making his pilgrimage to the tomb, the emperor made the faqirs and the poor of the place, both young and old, fortunate with gifts of red, white and black gold. During the few days that he remained at Ajmir, he hastened every day to make the pilgrimage and gave alms to the faqirs and the helpless.

It has been mentioned in previous pages that Râja Mân Singh defeated Rânã Kikâ, and seized his territory. The latter fled to the high mountains, and thickly wooded forests, and took shelter there. The victorious troops went in pursuit of him to Kokanda which was the place of his residence and stationed themselves there. At this time it was brought to the notice (of the emperor), that owing to the narrowness (and difficulties) of the roads, very little grain arrived and there was great scarcity among the troops. 1 Kunar Mân Singh had also prohibited his men from plundering and devastating Kikâ's country. Owing to this there was great privation among the troops, His Majesty, on hearing these matters, 2 issued a farmân for summoning Kunar Mân Singh. He came and waited (on the emperor); and for some days was forbidden to appear in the presence. After some days, the pen of forgiveness was drawn across his offences; and it was decided that a second army should be sent to devastate Kikâ's country. 3 On the 19th of the aforesaid month the noble standards moved from Ajmir, and marched towards the Rânã's territory.

commenced on the 15th September 1576, and the arrival at Ajmir took place on the 26th of that month. Badâoni says that the arrival at Ajmir was on the 6th Rajab, the anniversary of the saint's death (29th September, 1576).

1 This order of Mân Singh shows him in a very favourable light, whilst Akbar's treatment of him does not reflect any credit on the emperor.

2 One MS. inserts between مقامات and the words فرمان سبب بعونائی بندگان حضرت نسبت کنور مانسنگه گشتہ.

3 One MS. rather irrelevantly inserts here واقع باد کہ در اصطلاح اهل هند کنور پسر راجہ را گوریند, i.e., let it be known that in the idiom of the people of India, the son of a Râja is called a Kunar.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF KHWĀJA SHĀH MANSŪR TO BE THE DIWĀN.

Shāh Mansūr was a ¹ writer of Shirāz. In the beginning, he entered the emperor's service as the officer in charge of the perfumery department. At that time Muzaffar Khān had great authority; and as he saw that Shāh Mansūr possessed great intelligence, he entangled him ² in various matters and affairs, and had him ³ thrown into prison; and at last things came to such a pass that he could not remain at the threshold. He went away to Jaunpūr, and joined Mun'īm Khān, Khān Khānān, and entered his service. He gradually rose to be his Diwān. After some years, in connection with the affairs of the Khān Khānān he entered the service of His Majesty. As his intelligence and aptitude for work became known to the world-adorning intellect from his words, a farmān was issued for summoning him, after the death of the Khān Khānān. He then entered the imperial service, and became the recipient of royal favour; and (finally) he attained to the post of the Diwān of the empire.

As Sultān Khwāja had been appointed to be Mir Hāji, and the road to Kokanda was near Gujrat, an order was issued to Qutb-uddin Muhammad Khān, and Qulī Khān and Āsaf Khān, that they with a number of other amīrs should become the guides of the caravan of Sultān Khwāja, and pass it through Kokanda; and ⁴ while

¹ The words are نورفصلة شیرازی both in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. and in the Persian text of Badāoni. Both the translations in Elliot V, and the English translation of Badāoni have "A Shirāzi clerk." In Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma (Vol. III, page 273) the man is described as "an adept in the mysteries of accounts". I am, however, inclined to think that نورفصلة means a writer or calligraphist. Badāoni is rather sarcastic about him, and mentions his economy and stinginess in army expenses, and his great grasping in season and out of season.

² One MS. and the lith. ed. have در معاملات برو پیدا. Another MS. substitutes اورا for اورا. This I consider is the correct reading, and I have adopted it.

³ The translation in Elliot V, page 401, says he was first imprisoned, and afterwards, banished from court. Badāoni says اور فرار نموده, he fled; and the Akbarnāma says he was dismissed.

⁴ Akbar's bitter hostility to the Rānā was remarkable. There is some
doing so should ravage and devastate Kikā’s territory; and wherever they might hear of him, should go and attack him, and effect his destruction. At the time when he gave Khwāja Sultan permission to leave, 1 His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Illāh followed Sultan Khwāja for a few paces in the manner of pilgrims with head and feet naked, and wearing the pilgrims garb. Seeing this, a shout arose from the people who were present, and they involuntarily opened their mouths in prayer and praise.

When the sublime standards arrived in pargana 2 Mohī intelligence was brought from the front, that when Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan and the other amirs arrived in the vicinity of Kokanda, the Rānā fled into the hilly country. A world-obeyed order was then issued, that 3 Qutb-ud-din Khan and Rājā Bhagwān Dās should halt at Kokandah, and Qulīj Khan with other amirs should accompany the caravan as far as Īdar; and should (then) lay seige to that place, but should send a detachment to convey the caravan to Ahmadābād. When Qulīj Khan arrived at Īdar, the Rājā fled and took shelter in the hilly country in the neighbourhood. Some Rajputs, who were determined on death and had remained in a temple in Īdar, were in one moment slain to a man, by the large crowd (of assailants). The next day Qulīj Khan sent

difference about the amirs who were ordered to accompany the pilgrims. According to Badžonī, Persian text, Vol. II, page 241, Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan and Rājā Bhagwān Dās were ordered to remain in Kokanda, while Qulīj Khan and other amirs were ordered to convey the caravan as far as Īdar; while the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 269, says that “Qutb-ud-din Khan, Rājā Bhagwān Dās and Kumar Mān Singh * * might go in to the hollows of the hills to lay hand on the villainous dwellers in ravines”, (meaning apparently Rānā Kikā), while Qulīj Khan * * and many other strenuous men were sent on that day to Īdar, that they might clear the country of the weeds of the ungrateful.”

1 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation, Vol. III, 269, Akbar was inclined to undertake the pilgrimage to the Hijāz, “but on the petitions of the officers of the dominion, he abandoned his intention”.

2 The MSS. have مورِنی, Mūy, and the lith. ed. مورِنی, Mūhī. Elliot V, page 402, has Mohī. Badžonī, Persian text, has مورِنی, and the English translation Mohani. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 274, has Mohī.

3 One MS. has Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan, but the other MSS. and the lith. ed. omit Muhammad.
Taimur Badakhshī with five thousand horsemen to convey the caravan to Ahmadabād.

At this time Shahb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān, Shāh Fakhr-ud-dīn and Shāh Badāgh Khān and his son ‘Abd-ul-matlab Khān and other amirs, the jāgirdārs of Mālwa, waited (on the emperor). 1 The sacred mind (then) turned its attention to the organisation of the thānās (military posts) of the country; and first he honoured Qāzī Khān Badakhshī by promoting him to the rank of a Hazārī (commander of thousand horse); and left him with Sharīf Khān Atka, and Mujāhid Khān, and Subhān Quli Turk (and) about three thousand horsemen in the town of Mohi; and appointed ‘Abd-ur-Rahmān Beg, and ‘Abd-ur-Rahmān, the son of Mu‘īd Beg, with five hundred horsemen, to be in the hilly country of Madāriya.

When the sublime standards arrived at Udaipur, a petition came from Sultān Khwāja from Surat to the effect that owing to there being no agreement with the Firangīs, the ship was being held up. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī sent Ali Murād, who was a brave warrior, that he should bring Quli Khān quickly from Īdar, that he might be sent for starting the ships on the voyage.

(He was also directed to convey the order that) Āsaf Khān should be the commander of the force in place of Quli Khān. At this place Qutb-ud-dīn Khān and Rājā Bhagwān Dās waited upon His Majesty. Shāh Fakhr-ud-dīn and Jagannāth were stationed at Udaipur; and Rājā Bhagwān Dās and Saiyyād ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān at the mouth of the Ghati of Udaipur. When the world-conquering standards arrived

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1 This sentence has been left out in the translation in Elliot V, and no reason has been given for the omission.

2 The MSS. have Madāriya. The lith. ed. has Balāya. Badāoni Persian text has Madāriye, and in the English translation it is printed as Madariya. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation, III, 274, has Madāriya.

3 This passage has been translated in Elliot V, as "Owing to no pass (Kaul) having been obtained from Europeans, the ship was useless". The translation of Badāonī is that for want of an agreement from the Europeans the ships were lying idle. The version in the Akbarnāma is rather vague. It is to the effect that the pilgrims were frightened about the officers of the Firangi ports.

4 The name of the place is differently given. One MS. has گتی of Udiapur. The translation in Elliot V, is "in Dhauli-ghati of Udiapur". Badāonī Persian text has گتی while the lith. ed. has گتی.
in the neighbourhood of Bānswāla (Bānswāra) and Dūngarpūr, the Rājās of those places and the Zamīndārīs of the neighbourhood were honoured by being allowed to kiss the threshold, and presented suitable tributes, and became the recipients of royal favours.

It was at this place that Rājā Todar Mal came from Bengal, and obtained the honour of waiting upon His Majesty. He placed before the sacred eyes about five hundred elephants, and other valuable things, and various tributes pertaining to the plunder of Bengal. At the same station also Qultī Khān came, and waited (on His Majesty), and received permission to go to Surat, so that he might go there, and arrange for the leaving of the ships. He, in conjunction with Ḫūyān Rāi, obtained an agreement from the Firungīs, and started the ships on the voyage and returned quickly; and the sublime standards were still in Malwa, when he had the honour of presenting his services. As the sacred mind had now become composed by the appointment (of amīrs) to the different thānas; and the men of the locality had enlisted themselves in the band of his servants, he marched in to Mālwa, seeing the country (سير کنال), and hunting.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 23RD YEAR OF THE Ilāhī ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Tuesday, the 2nd Muharram 2986 A.H. (11th March 1578). 3 The celebration of the Naurūz Sultānī

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1 One MS. affixes بقال Baqqāl, after the name. The translation in Elliot V has "Kalyan Rai, a merchant (bakkal);" Badāoni affixes بقال ساکن کمباپ (i.e., a merchant living at Kambayet) to the name. The correct Sanskrit form of the name is Kālyāṇa Rāya.

2 One MS. and the lith. ed. have 985 A.H., but another MS. has 986 A.H. I have adopted the latter, as it is the correct year. The translation in Elliot V, says in a note "one MS. has 985, but this is a manifest error." The Akbarnāma also says that the 23rd year began on Tuesday the 2nd Muharrum 986, after the passing of 58 minutes.

3 This passage, to the end of the paragraph, does not occur in the lith. ed. but has been taken from the MSS. where it is to be found, with certain differences, which I have indicated by putting the variants within brackets. There is a corresponding passage in the translation in Elliot V.
took place in the neighbourhood of *pargana* Dipālpūr, a dependency of Mālwa. On Monday, the 20th of Zihijja of the year 985, corresponding with the 23rd year of the Ilāhī era, (the emperor) sat on the imperial throne, and made the world and all its inhabitants joyful and happy by imperial benefactions. He turned his attention at this time, to the amelioration of the inhabitants of that territory and tried to improve its condition; and owing to his innate kindliness, he inquired one by one into the condition of the people, who came in large numbers, and represented the truth about their affairs; and he settled the affairs of that Šūba, and made most of the *zamīndārs* obedient and submissive.

At this time, when the grand army was encamped in sarkār Mālwa, as 1 Rājā ʿAli Kān, the ruler of Asir and Burhānpūr, did not carry out the duty of submission, the world-adorning intellect decided upon his punishment; and certain great *amīrs* such as Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Kān and Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Kān and Shujāʿat Kān and Shāh Fakhr-ud-din, and Shāh Badāgh Kān and his son ʿAbdul Matlab Kān and Tulak Kān and other *jāgīrdārs* of Mālwa were sent to attack his territory. A noble order was issued that 2 Shahāb Kān should be the commander of the force; and Shahbāz Kān, Mīr Bakhsht, should check the branding of the horses and the mustering of the troops, and attend to the preparations of the *amīrs*, and send the army forward quickly.

At the same station, Rājā Todar Mal was deputed to check the revenue assessment, and to 3 arrange the affairs of the country of

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1 This agrees generally with Badāoni Persian text, Vol. II, page 244 and English translation, II, 251. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 279, gives some names of the *amīrs* who were in command of the troops, which are not to be found in the text, and omits some which are there; and says that the *amīrs* were in the first place to admonish the rebels, and in the event of this having no effect, they were "to clear off the rust from these darkened ones by the flashings of Indian swords". And "they were to make over the country to just and disinterested men, and to protect the subjects generally, who are a trust from God". But according to the Akbarnāma this happened in the 21st year of the reign.

2 One MS. gives his full name Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān but the other and the lith. ed. have the abbreviated name.

3 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 280, says that Todar Mal
Gujrat. At this time news came from the amirs and the army which had been sent to Ídar that they had fought a battle with Rája Naráin Dás and had gained a victory. The particulars of this brief statement are these; that at the time, when Muhammad Quli Khán had, in accordance with orders, come to the sublime threshold, in the company of ʿAli Murād Uzbek, and Āsaf Khán had remained as the commander of that army, news was suddenly received that the Rája of Ídar had collected a large body of Rajputs, who had lost everything and were wandering about, and other zamindārs of the neighbourhood, with the object of aiding Rána Kıká, and were stationed at a place ten karōhs from Ídar, and intended to make a surprise attack by night. Āsaf Khán and Mirza Muhammad Muqīm and Taimūr Badakhshi and Maʿsūm Bakari and Muzaффar Khán, brother of Khán ʿĀlam, and Khwāja Nāsir-ud-dīn and all the victorious troops had a consultation. They left a detachment of about five hundred men to guard the thāna (station); and after arranging the troops, started at midnight, and they traversed a distance of seven karōhs, by the morning of the 4th zi-hijjah 984, when the two armies met each other. The fire of battle flamed up.  

was sent to Gujrat because “that territory was in a disturbed state, owing to the carelessness of Wazir K.” The emperor “bade skilful and trusty men to go there quickly, and endeavour to put it into order, with the officers of the country”. “Todor Mal hastened there and showed the jewel of his abilities to mankind. The inhabitants * enjoyed prosperity.”  

1 One MS. has بَا جَمَاعَتِه از راجهاييي راجبايي, but the other MSS. and the lith. ed. omit راجهايي.  

2 The words are بامداد را نا كیا. The translation in Elliot V, page 404, “and supported by Rája Kıká” is incorrect, if the same or similar words were used in the MSS. from which that translation was made.  

3 One MS. inserts the name of Mir Muhammad between those of Taimür Badakhshi and Maʿsūm Bakari, while another has Mir Qulīj at the same place.  

4 One MS. inserts here بنسویه صفوف پرخاانه بقاعد و قوانیں جنگ صفها ایا ارستَہ; while another inserts only ارستَہ با فیلی خامہ حضرت اعلی.  

5 The date is the 4th Muharram 985 in one MS. and in the lith. ed. In the other MSS. it is 4th Zi-hijja 984. In the translation in Elliot V, the date is 4th Zi-hijja, but the year is not given. Badānī has 4th Zi-hijja, 984. The Akbarnāma does not give the date or year according to the Muhammadan calendar, but places it at the end of the 21st year of the Ilahī era.  

6 The account of the battle is given in pp. 280-81, Vol. III, Beveridge's
Muqīm who was the leader of the van attained to martyrdom; and the enemy was defeated. Rājā Narāin Dās escaped by flight; and the imperial servants were distinguished with victory and triumph. As this news was brought to His Majesty's notice, it produced great joy in his mind which had seen the angelic world. Farmāns to be obeyed were issued for granting rewards and favours to each one of the amīrs and sardārs of the army of Īdar. When the mind of the world-conquering monarch had rest after attending to the affairs of Mālwa, and appointing amīrs to the districts of Āsir and Burhānpūr, the bridle of determination was turned towards the metropolis of Fathpūr; and he traversed the whole district seeing sights and hunting; and on Sunday, the 23rd Safar, Fathpūr became the seat of the standards of honour and splendour. The common people and the nobles and all the inhabitants hastened to welcome him; and raised the shouts of prayers and praise to the residents of the highest heavens.

1 After two or three months, a certain amount of disturbance occurred in the country of Gujrat, on account of the arrival there of Muzaffar Husain Mirza, son of Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza, who was the grandson (daughter's son) of Mirza Kāmrān. The details of this occurrence, narrated briefly, are these. At the time when the world-conquering standards were stationed round the fort of Surat, Gulrukh Begam, daughter of Kāmrān Mirza, and wife (Mankūha) of Ibrāhīm translation. It appears that both sides fought bravely, that the van of the imperial army was discomfited, but that army was ultimately victorious. Rājā Narāyan Dās is not named, and the ruler of Īdar is called the Rai of Īdar. One Asa Rāwal is mentioned as collecting daring men and coming out of the defile to deliver battle but it is not clear who he was. Badāoni's account pp. 244–45, Vol. II of the Persian text does not contain any new facts.

1 The Akbarnāma which places the events, already described, in the 21st year of the reign, mentions various incidents in the interval; namely, the death of Māhi Begam, a daughter of Akbar by the daughter of Rāwal Harrāj, ruler of Jaisalmir; the capture of the fortress of Bundi; the appointment of an Atalīq or tutor for Šāh Dāniāl; the illness of prince Salīm; the arrival of letters from Nizām-ul-mulk with presents; and the recovery of Shaikh Jamāl Bakhtiyār, who was a favourite of Akbar, and to whom poison was administered in his drink, but who recovered by the employment of some medical remedy as well as some spiritual medicines by the emperor. These events are said to have occurred in the beginning of the 22nd year.
Husain Mirza had left that place, taking with her, her young son Muzaffar Husain Mirza. The details of this matter have been mentioned in the story of the victory of Ahmadābād. At this time, a strife-monger of the name of Mihr 'Ali, one of the servants of Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza, who had accompanied Gulrukh Begam from the fort of Surat to the Dakhin, brought back Muzaffar Husain, who had now attained to the age of fifteen or sixteen years, and whom he made the centre of disturbance and rebellion. A number of evil-minded men and homeless wanderers gathered round him; and turned the face of revolt and hostility towards Gujrat. At this time, Rājā Todar Mal was at Pattan, engaged in settling and testing the land revenue of the country. Owing to this disturbance and revolt, men, who were always ready to create disaffection, raised their heads in every corner; and a wonderful state of disturbance and rebellion was produced. Vazir Khān, who was the governor of Gujrat had three thousand horsemen round him; but still as he had among his retainers, many men who were seeking for adventures, he decided on shutting himself up, and writing an account of the incidents, sent it to Rājā Todar Mal. Before the Rājā could come to reinforce and help him, Bāz Bahādur, son of Sharif Khān, fought with Muzaffar Husain Mirza in pargana Nadarār, and was defeated. Muzaffar


2 In the translation of Badāonī, Vol. II, page 256 the age of Muzaffar Husain Mirza has been incorrectly stated to have been 15 or 16 years at the time when his mother had carried him away. As a matter of fact he was 15 or 16 years of age when he was brought back by Mihr 'Ali. The Persian text agrees with the text of the Tabaqat.

3 The name of the pargana is written as pargana Nadarār, and as Taryād in the MSS.; and as Narbād, Narbād in the lith. ed. The translation in Elliot V, page 404, has Nāndurbār in the text, and a note says "in Khandesh. This is written as Nadarbar and Naryādba in the MSS." Badāonī has Patlād. The name of the pargana is not mentioned in the Akbarnāma. One MS. has after Bāz Bahādur in the Diwan of Gujrat. The translation in Elliot V, also has "and Baba Gadai the Diwan of Gujrat." In Badāonī Sharif Khān is called Sharif Muhammad Khān Atka, and the Diwan is called Baba Beg. Bāz Bahādur is mentioned in the Akbarnāma, and he is said to have come out with a force, but owing to the baseness of his servants he could not effect anything. The Diwān is not mentioned.
Husain Mirza went to Kambayet. He remained there for two or three days; and then turned to Ahmadabad. At this time Raja Todar Mal came from Pattan to Ahmadabad. The rebels, when they heard the news of the coming of the Raja, left the neighbourhood of Ahmadabad; and marched away towards Dülqa. The Raja and Vazir Khan pursued them, and overtook them in the neighbourhood of that place; and a sharp fight took place. The servants of the daily-increasing grandeur were distinguished by victory and triumph; and the rebels were routed and withdrew themselves towards Jünagadh.

After the victory, Raja Todar Mal proceeded to the threshold which was the asylum of the world. When the news of his departure reached Mirza Muzaffar Husain, he again came to Ahmadabad and besieged Vazir Khan. Although the latter had a large force, he was compelled to shut himself up in the fort, on account of his having no trust in his men. Mihr Ali, the vakil (representative or agent) of Mirza Muhammad Husain, who was the source of the disturbance, placed ladders against the walls of the fort with the intention of entering it, when he was suddenly hit by a shot from a gun fired from the fort, and was sent to hell. As he was removed from the scene, Muzaffar Husain Mirza took the way of flight; and went away towards Sultänpür and Nadarbär; and that disturbance and rebellion subsided. And we return now to our subject.

1 The MSS. and the lith. ed. and the Persian text of Badoní all have از کنار احمد آباد برخاسته, which Mr. Lowe has translated "decamped from outside Ahmadabad".

2 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 273, there was much cowardice and treachery in the imperial army; and the enemy believed that "as soon as the forces were face to face, most of the imperialists would join them, while some would take to flight". But Raja Todar Mal and the force under him fought bravely, and their bravery was the cause of this victory; but "the right wing of the imperial army fled without making a "proper fight". Most of the centre behaved in the same way, but when Raja Todar Mal suddenly appeared after defeating those opposed to him, the rebels were routed.

3 One MS. inserts here, and to misfortune.

4 This sentence is omitted from one MS. but is given in the other and in the lith. ed.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMIRS AND THE VICTORIOUS ARMY IN THE COUNTRY OF ASIR AND BURHÄNPÜR.

It has been mentioned in previous pages, that in accordance with order, obeyed by the world, Shahbāz Khān and other amirs were sent, with ten thousand horsemen to attack the country of Asir and Burhānpūr. When the news of the mustering of the troops reached Rājā 'Ali Khān, the ruler of Asir and Burhānpūr, he took shelter in the fort, and showed signs of submission. The great amirs entered the country, and did not draw the reins of their might till they had reached Bījāgadh. There was great distress in Asir and Burhānpūr. Rājā 'Ali Khān, came forward with submission and humility; and made the amirs, the means (of the forgiveness) of his offences; and agreed that he would send a suitable tribute consisting of various commodities, and renowned elephants, through some trustworthy agents of his, to the threshold which was the asylum of all people. 1 At this time, Qutb-ud-din Husain Khān separated himself from the other amirs, on account of the disturbances, which had occurred in Baroch and Baroda and other jaigirs of his, owing to the inroads of Muzaffar Husain Mirza; and went to Nadarbār and Sultānpūr. Owing to this, there was a certain amount of trouble in the settlement of the affairs of Asir and Burhānpūr. For this reason, Shāhāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān and all the amirs became the means of sending a petition (for the forgiveness) of the offences of Rājā 'Ali Khān; and they sent his tributes and his elegant and curious presents to the threshold, which was the asylum of Sultāns; and returned from Asir and Burhānpūr to their own jaigirs, and took up their residence there.

And it was at this time, that Hakīm 'Ain-ul-mulk who had gone on an embassy to 'Ādil Khān, the ruler of the Dakhin, came back; and brought before the noble eyes, the renowned elephants and the valuable tribute (which he had brought).

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1 The course of events at Asir and Burhānpur is not quite clear, but it would appear that there was a certain amount of disagreement and half-heartedness among the amirs. In fact Badānī says, that Qutb-ud-din Muhammed Khān became دل which Mr. Lowe translates as disaffected, but which I should translate as two-hearted or vacillating. The amirs took advantage of Rājā 'Ali Khān's fear, to patch up a peace, so that they might go back to their own jaigirs.
A NARRATIVE OF THE MARCH OF THE WORLD-CONQUERING CAVALCADE FOR PILGRIMAGE TO AJMIR.

As His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilahi had made it a duty to go every year on a pilgrimage to the illustrious tomb of His Holiness Khwaja Mu‘in-ud-din, may his soul be sanctified!; in the month of Rajab which was the time of the celebration of the anniversary of the death of His Holiness, he turned to the auspicious country of Ajmir. At the halting place of Tūda, the asylum of Saiyyadship, 1 Mir Abu Turāb, who was one of the great Saiyyads of Shirāz, and whose father and uncles had for years been much trusted and honoured by the Sultāns of Gujrat, and Rājā Todar Mal, who after the defeat of Mīrza Muzaffar Husain had started for the royal threshold, arrived: and were honoured by being allowed to kiss the threshold. From that place (the emperor) marched by successive stages to Ajmir. When he arrived there, he performed the duties of pilgrimage, and made the faqîrs and the poor of that noble place prosperous by his universal benefactions. 2 He went once every day to perform the pilgrimage, and was in the company of darwishes; and learned and pious men; and the darwishes who were present, spoke words of real importance; and there was instrumental and vocal music; and men of devotion and taste were in ecstacies. Deserving men were made happy with rewards, and stipends. The day of the anniversary was passed in making great gifts, and benefactions and in sublime communion.

(The emperor) commenced the return journey under the wings of honour and grandeur; and when he arrived in the neighbourhood of the town of 4 Ambirsar, he ordered the erection of a fort and city

1 Bādāoni says that afterwards when Akbar was near Mairtha he made Mīr Abu Turāb, whom he calls Shab Abu Turāb the Mīr Hāj of a caravan of Hājīs. The Akbarnāma mentions the appointment of Mīr Abu Turāb to be Mīr Hāj: but according to it, Rājā Todar Mal came and saw the emperor at Basāwar, when the latter was on his way to Ajmir. He brought many prisoners in chains, who were all capitally punished.

2 One MS. inserts here before "بهرة منذ شاداب و".

3 This passage down to "sublime communion" does not occur in the lith. ed.; but has been taken from the MSS.

4 The MSS. have "قصبة امیرسرا, Qasba Amarsar and قصبة ایذ سر, Qasba Izsar;"
in the village of Mūlthān, one of the dependencies of the town of Ambirsar; and he distributed the task of the erection of the walls and the fort and the doors and the gardens among the amīrs, and impressed on them the necessity of their early completion. A structure, which would not have been finished in the course of years, was thus completed in a period of twenty days. After that a noble order was issued, that raiyyats and various classes of artisans, from all parganas of that sūba should settle in that fort. As the land had from ancient times, belonged to Rai Lonkarn, this city was named the lith. ed. has Ajamir. The translation in Elliot V, has Ambir. Badāonī, Persian Text, Vol. II, page 251, has Ambir. but a note says there is a variant Ambirsar, I have not been able to find out any reference to the building of the fort in the Akbarnāma. Ambir or Amber is, of course, the old capital of Jaipur, four miles N. E. of the present city of Jaipur.

1 The MSS. and the lith. ed. have Mūlthān, Mūlthān. The name is transliterated as Mulathan in Elliot V, page 406. Badāonī, Persian Text II, 251, has Mūlthān, and the English Trans. II, 258, Multan.

2 Badāonī says he was the ruler of Sambhar. There is some difference in the readings about the son. One MS. and the lith. ed. have جوائن شاہسندہ و دران یہر ہے سے دہلی فارسی خوب میگود جوائن سی سالگی بود و در خدمت شاہ زادہ نشر نما ہیں before The translation in Elliot V, has apparently been made from a text containing this clause. According to this, the translation of the passage would be: "who bore the name of Manohar, and who at that time was in his thirtieth year, and who had received training and education in the service of the prince, and who was now in the prime of life, and of good manners, and composed good Persian poetry", etc. Badāonī's text is similar to this. Badāonī also says that he had for some time been known as Mirza Manohar. There is some difference as to his nom-de-plume. The MSS. have توسنی. Tusni: the lith. ed has طوسنی. Tusni: and Elliot V, has Tausani which the translator says is after Tausan "the celebrated wit and poet". Badāonī has توسنی. Tusni. The Akbarnāma Beveridge's translation Vol. III, 311, says the new town was named after Manahar Das; (by the way Manahar is grammatically incorrect. the correct Sanskrit form being Manohar) and was called Mul-Manahar-Nagar. According to note I, in the page Manohar Das was a poet and wrote under the name of Tausani (a mettled steed). He was also called Muhammad Manahar. As to the town there is a Manoharpur I.G., XVII. 200, 28 M.N.E. Jaipur. Tiefenthaler I, 323, mentions another 15 leagues N. Jaipur and calls it a "ville de marque" and says it had a fortress. A Manoharnagar is mentioned in J. II, 277. There is also difference as to the name of the new city. The MSS. and Elliot V, have Manohar Nagar; the lith. ed. has Manohargarh and Badāonī has Manoharpur.
Manohar Nagar after the name of his son, who bore the name of Manohar, and was a young man of polished manners; and composed good Persian poetry, and had the Takhallus (poetical nom-de-plume) *Tūsnī*.

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE APPEARANCE OF A STAR**¹ Zū ZūāBA.

At this time, at the time of the evening prayer, a comet appeared in the sky in the west inclined to the north, and for two hours during the night appeared extremely terrible. In accordance with the emperor's order astronomers (or astrologers came up; and their opinions were to the effect, that its effect would not be felt in the country of Hindustan; but in all probability, they would be in Khurāsān and *Irāq*. In the end, about that time Shāh Isma'el, son of Shāh Tahmāsp Safavi, passed away into the world of permanence. And there was very great disorder in the country of Irān.

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¹ One MS. adds *i.e., having a tail.*

² There are some variations in the readings. One MS. has *تَا دو میاَت از شب مولی گذشته بهایت مهرب می نمود.* The other omits the word *مولی.* The lith. ed. omits the whole sentence. Elliot V, has "and continued very awful for two hours". Badāonī (II, 240) places the appearance of the comet in the 22nd year of the reign. He also records a joke of the time. Shāh Mansūr, the *Diwān*, used to wear a turban with the end hanging down his back: so he got the name of the comet, or "long-tailed star". Abul Fazl likewise places the comet in the 22nd year of the reign or 1577 A.D.; and according to Ferguson, the comet passed its perihelion on the 26th October, 1577 (Ferguson's astronomy, Vol. II, p. 234) "Abul Fazl enters into a learned discussion upon comets in general" Akbarnāma, Vol. III, page 192—note quoted from Elliot V, page 407. The reference to the comet in Beveridge's translation is in III, 311.

³ One MS. has *اهل تنچیم* after *ارباب تقاویم*.

⁴ There are variations in the readings. One MS. and the lith. ed. have *عابت دران نرذیکی شاه طهماسب صفوی بعلما بقا انتقال نمود*; while another MS. has *شله طهماسب صفوی* before *شله اسمیل بن* The translation in Elliot V, agrees with the latter reading. The Akbarnāma apparently ascribed the deaths both of Shāh Tahmāsp and of Shāh Isma'el to the comet; the former having died a little before, and the latter just after its appearance.

⁵ There is some variation in the readings here. One MS. has *دالف شد*, another has *سانغ شد*, while another and the lith. ed. have only *شَد*.
As (the emperor), at this time arrived at 1Narnaul, having in accordance with the purport of the (following verse);

If thou for that esoteric world dost wish,

Do thou honour a faqir as thou dost a king,

he went to see 2Shaikh Nizám Narnauli, who was one of the (great) Shaikhs of the age, and gladdened the hearts of the faqirs and darwishes of the place by rewards and imperial favours. There was mystic assembly or dance (majlis-i-sumā'), and the sufis who were with the Shaikh fell into devotional ecstasies.

From this place (His Majesty) turned to the capital city of Dehli, and the pavilions of firmament-like foundation were pitched at the hauz-i-khās. His Majesty went to the tomb, marked with beneficence, of His late Majesty Jinnat Ashiāni, his great father, and carried out the duties of pilgrimage. From that place he went on pilgrimage to the great Shaikhs, who live in peace and comfort in Dehli, 3and performed the duties of humble salutation; and cheered the hearts of the faqirs and other deserving persons, who were settled in those places, by lavish gifts of dirams and dinārs. From that place he went to, and halted at 4Sarāi Bāuli; and at that place Ḥāji Habībul-lah, 5coming from the country of Firang, produced beautiful articles

1 "Nārnaul or Nārnol is described by Tiefenthaler 1, 212. He says it was rich and populous, until Jai Singh took it from the Muhammadans. It is now in Patiala, I.G., XVII, 380." Note quoted from Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma, III, 321.

2 Shaikh Nizám is described by Abul Fazl as a "hermit" and as "a vaunter of simplicity" Dukkān-ārā-i-sūda-lūh, which it "seems is intended as a sneer". Badāoni simply describes him as one of the great Shaikhs of the age.

3 There are some variations in the readings. One MS. has after در دهلی رفته رفته خضوع و خشوع بجا آرده ازوده ازوده while the lith. ed. omits the whole clause, and has after فقر و مستعفل را, اسوده اند etc. I have adopted the first reading.

4 The name is written Sarāi Bāuli in the MSS., and in the lith. ed.; but it is translated as Sarāi of Bawali in Elliot V, page 407 and as Sarāi of Bāwali in Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. III, page 321; and it is said in a note "Perhaps Bāwal in sarkār Rewari". I think, however, Bāuli means a large well, like many found in Dehli and Agra; and Sarāi Bāuli was a place close to Dehli where there was a Sarāi near such a large well.

5 The word which occurs after از ولايت تنگ in the MSS. is not in
of food and fabrics and furniture of that country, before the noble eyes. Early the next morning (the emperor) started from that place, and marched to **pargana** Pālam. At that place he enjoyed the pleasures of the chase; and at night, rested in the house of the head man of the village. In the morning, he said, "whenever I shall by accident halt in the house of a cultivator, I shall grant him help towards his livelihood. The revenue officers, in charge of the cultivated lands, should confirm the lands to him by way of help to his maintenance (Madad-i-ma'ash), and should excuse him from all demands on account of rent or revenue".

At this place, he incidentally remarked to Mirza Yusuf Khān, "When I shall take possession of Kashmir I shall confer it on you, and when I come to see the country, I shall stay in your palace". From that day after ten years the country of Kashmir having come into his possession, it was granted as a jāgīr to Mirza Yusuf Khān; and His Majesty (then once) took up his quarters in his palace.

On the day on which, **pargana** Hānsī, became the halting ground of the grand pavilions, he went on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Shaikh Jamāl Hānswī in that town, and gave alms and votive

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1 The whole of the passage of which this and the next paragraph are the translation is not to be found in the lith. ed.; but has been taken from the MSS. There was apparently a similar passage in the MS. from which the translation in Elliot V., has been made. The substance of the first para is to be found in that translation; and there are asterisks which probably indicate the existence of the reference to Mirza Yusuf Khān and Kashmir. There is only a brief reference to the emperor's hunting in Pālam, in Bādānī.

2 There are some slight variations in the readings. One MS. and the lith. ed. have در روزی که بیرون گرفته هانسی while another MS. has چون پرکر گه هانسی.

3 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 328, Shaikh Jamāl "was one of the lieutenants (išināshīnān) of Shaikh Farīd.
offerings. In that same place, a petition came from Shīr Beg to the sublime threshold (to the effect), that when Muzaffar Husain Mirza was fleeing from Gujrat, Rājā 'Ali Khān, the ruler of Asir and Burhanpur, had seized and imprisoned him. When the purport of this petition was submitted to the emperor, a farmān, which had to be obeyed, was issued to Rājā 'Ali Khān, and was sent by the hand of Maqsūd Jauhari, that he should send Muzaffar Husain, in company with his own son, to the threshold which was the asylum of Sultāns.

It was also at this place, that Mir 'Ali Akbar Mashhadi produced before the noble eyes (of the emperor) a horoscope of the latter, with a letter from Qāzi Ghīās-ud-dīn Jāmi', who was one of the most learned men of the age, and who had spent many years in the service of His late Majesty Jinnat Ḵaṭḥānī. It was written in that horoscope, that on the night of the birth of His Majesty, which was the night of the 4th Rabi-us-sānī 947 A.H., His late Majesty Jinnat Ḵaṭḥānī saw in the world of sleep, that the great God had bestowed on him, a son of august fortune. He gave the name of Jalāl-ud-dīn Muhammad Akbar on that noble and precious gem. His Majesty bestowed on him, as a reward for the composition of that horoscope, immense royal favours and granted the pargana of Nadīnā as a

Shakarganj; and on an indication from his Pīr he had settled there in order to guide inquirers'. Badānī mentions Akbar's visit to Ḵaṭḥānī (Persian Text, II, 253), but does not mention his pilgrimage to the shrine of Shaikh Ḥamāl.

1 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 330, says that Muzaffar 'Ali Khān, after escaping from Gujrat, went to the Deccan, and joined with some ill-conditioned men in Berar. He was defeated in a hot engagement by the troops of that country, and then came to Khandesh, where he was seized. The man by whose hands the farmān was sent is called Maqsūd Jauhari in the MSS. and by Badānī; and Maqsūd Chaudhuri in the lith. ed. He is called Maqsūd Damba in the Akbarnāma. His name is not given in Elliot V.

2 The name is Qāzi Ghīās-ud-dīn Jāmi' in one MS. and Qāzi Ghīās-ud-dīn Ḥājī in another, while the lith. ed. has what looks like Qāzi Ghīās-ud-dīn Jāid.

3 The name of the pargana appears to be Nadīnā, in the MSS. It may be Nadīnā or Mazīnā. The name of the pargana is omitted in the lith. ed. The paragraph about the Maulūdnāma has not been translated in Elliot V; and I have not been able to find any reference to the matter in either the Akbarnāma or in Badānī. The passage about the visit to Pattan-i-Shaikh Farīd has not also been translated in Elliot V. There is just a passing reference to it in Badānī, Persian text, Vol. II, page 253.
reward. On the 2nd of Zīl-hijjā 985 A.H., His Majesty arrived in state in Pattan-i-Shaikh Farid, and after performing the ceremony of circumambulation made, the faqīrs and deserving persons happy by alms and votive benefactions.¹

A NARRATIVE OF THE 24TH YEAR OF THE ĪLĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Thursday the 13th Muharram 2987 A.H. (12th March 1579). ³ In the beginning of this year the

¹ One MS. has after this the following couplet

بدل اصحاب دل را اشنا باش، درون درویش و بیرون باش.

which may be translated

In heart be thou a lover of high-souled men;

Inside be thou a darweish, and outside be thou a king.

² The MSS. and the lith. ed. have 986 but the correct year is 987. The Akbarnāma (Beveridge’s translation, Vol. III, page 385) says the year commenced on Wednesday, the 12th Muharram 987 (11th March 1589), after the passing of six hours forty seven minutes.

³ There is a good deal of difference in the readings. One MS. has

در ابتدای این سال از پیش کچ بر کچ متوجه دار الخلافت گشتند که تحول

فیر اعظم از نیبت واقع شده، سال بست و چهارم از جلوس بادشاهم در

امد و عالمیان را از بیوم جمیش و جشن فریدون باد داد. و از گرف طرف غفله نشاط

و خریمد و اوازه انبساط و بیغی بامقامان عالم بالا و مساعان (؟) ملاه اعلی رسید.

درین ول یا عالم از نسیم چان بروور بهار خریسب ما طلبه عطار بود. و خاطره‌ای ببیامشان

معمار و مرغدار زیبی می نمود. و ان حضور تاثیر اوقات همایون ساکت و زمینه

متحرک حضرت شیخ فرید شکرگیچ قدس سره بطاوت و عبادت مصور می داشتند.

و شبه یا نصیب بااروک بصعبت مشابه اهل الله موفق بودند.

* بیت

بدل اصحاب دل را اشنا باش، درون درویش و بیرون باش.

* بیت

وا از جنگا شکار کنان کچ بر کچ نهفته فرومودند.

which means “in the beginning of the year the emperor marched by successive marches towards the capital, that the transit of the great luminary from Pisces to Aries took place. The 24th year from the accession of the emperor commenced; and reminded the people of the world of the great assemblies of Jamshīd, and the festivities of Faridūn. From every side the noise of mirth and happiness, and the sound of sorrowlessness reached the residents of the higher world and the denizens of high heaven. At this time when the world became perfumed, as from the casket of an 'Atar-seller by the vernal breeze, and hearts became desirous of seeing the plains and lawns, His Majesty occupied
emperor travelled towards the capital by successive marches, hunting along the way. It so happened that, at this time, people suffered great privation from excessive rain. His Majesty called for a mirror, and breathed three times on it with his auspicious breath, and then placed the mirror on a fire. The rain immediately stopped, and the people escaped from the distress caused by it. At the same time the sound of a kettle drum was heard. The emperor said "It is Yār Muhammad Naqqārchi (drummer), who is beating the drum". When an enquiry was made, it was found that it was as he had said.

2 At this time, in the neighbourhood of Nandna Rhotās (the emperor) thought of a qamargha hunt, and ordered the amirs and soldiers, that they should drive game from different directions, and bring them together in a spacious plain. In the space of four days, they surrounded countless game, and brought them before (the emperor); and things were coming to this, that the qamargha should meet from the two sides. Suddenly, a certain condition, at once, came upon the emperor, and a great ecstasy took possession of him.

most of his auspicious moments, in adoration and devotion, at the auspicious tomb of Shaikh Farid Shakarganj, may his spirit be sanctified! and spent the nights till the morning in the company of Shaikhs and God-loving men.

In heart be thou a lover of high-souled men;
Inside be thou a darwish, and outside be thou a king.

and from that place he marched by successive stages hunting along the way. If this reading is accepted, it appears that there is some reduplication at the beginning and at the end. The other MS. has which means, in the beginning of this year he marched towards the capital by successive stages, hunting along the way. It so happened, etc. After this the two MSS. have the same reading. The lith. ed. agrees with the second MS. as far as and then after omitting some lines agrees with the MSS. from the words I have adopted the reading in the second MS.

1 I cannot find any reference to this miraculous cessation of rain caused by Akbar in either the Akbarnāma or in Badāonī; nor any mention of his finding out the man who had beaten the drum.

2 This passage has not been translated in Elliot V, but the Akbarnāma has a similar passage, in Beveridge's translation III, 348, and Badāonī in the Persian text II, 253 and the English translation II, page 281. According to the Akbarnāma the qamargha was at Bhira and wild beasts were enclosed "From Girghak on the right bank of the Jhilam to Bhira a distance of twenty-five kos".
There came upon him, in whom was revealed personal and attributive rays of brightness and were combined all perfections, partial as well as total, such a condition as words cannot describe. In this matter people expressed different opinions. A number of people thought that, that chosen one of God had communion with supernatural beings; and others imagined that the tongueless ones that roam in the plains, and the silent-lipped ones that wander in the forests, had told him, what there was to say, with the tongue of silence.

Couplet;

Oh joyful is the ecstasy that suddenly comes!
And joyful, when to a feeling heart, it comes!

Immediately a high order was issued that the qamarāba hunt should be stopped; and the game that had been collected should be allowed to escape. At the foot of the tree, where the Divine grace had descended on him, he gave much gold to the aqīrs and the poor; and an auspicious order was issued that a building should be erected and a garden planted at the spot. The emperor shaved off the hair of his auspicious head, and most of his immediate attendants agreed with and followed his 1 example.

Then they started from that auspicious spot. In the neighbourhood of the town of 2 Bhiro, the news of the appearance of Her Highness Mariam Makani came, who had undertaken the journey from the metropolis. It became the cause of gratification and happiness to the affectionate heart, and a noble order was issued, that Shâh-żâda Sultân Salîm should go to meet and welcome her. The emperor himself also started with good fortune, after him. After performing affectionate service, and the performance of the rites of honour and

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1 Badānī says (Persian Text, II, 254) that the news that what had happened to Akbar reached the eastern provinces, and gave rise to wild rumours; and there were some disturbances among the raiyyats, but they quickly subsided. Mr. Beveridge surmises (see note IV, Vol. III, page 346 of his translation of the Akbarnāma) that perhaps it caused Akbar's mother to come to see him.

2 The name of the place is variously transliterated as Bahira in Elliot V, page 408, Bhera in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 245, and Bihrah in the translation of Badānī, Vol. III, page 261. It is in the Shâhpur district of the Punjab.
respect, they all came to the court, which was the asylum of Sultāns. Then after making over the government of the Punjāb to Sa‘īd Khān, they raised the standards of return towards the metropolis of Agra.

When the noble standards arrived at the village of Sultānpūr, one of the dependencies of Khizrābād, an order was issued that a large number of boats should be collected, and they should continue the journey by river. Muhammad Qāsim Khān mīr bahr (the admiral of the fleet), quickly collected many boats, and brought them before the noble eyes. The amīrs and chiefs also collected boats for their own use. His Majesty embarked in the boats at Khizrābād on Thursday, the 3rd Jamādi-us-sānī 986 A.H. corresponding with the 24th year of the Ilāhī era, and started towards the metropolis of Agra.

Couplet:

The lord of the realm and of the faith into the boat he got,

1 Who has seen the river, seated on a boat?

According to his order the great camp marched by land. On the 9th of the aforesaid month, the boats rested opposite to the city of Delhi, 2 in front of the tomb of His Holiness Khwāja Khizr, on whom be peace!

As the 6th of the month of Rajab was the time of the anniversary festival of Khwāja Mu‘īn-ud-din, may his soul be sanctified! the emperor determined on a pilgrimage to Ajmir. On the 1st of the month he left the boat, 3 and exceeded the wind in speed; and every

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1 This is the translation of the words in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., though the propriety of likening Akbar to a river or sea is not very clear.

2 The words the translation of which follows are not to be found in the lith. ed. They occur in the MSS. with a slight variation. One MS. has حضرت خضر عليه السلام, whereas the other omits the words حضرت خضر عليه السلام. In the translation in Elliot V, the boats are said to have been moored opposite to the tomb of Khwajā Khizr.

3 One MS. omits بسربط سير از باد استعارة نمودند و هر روز شمس رجب كه روز عرس خواجه بود, which occurs with slight variations in the other and in the lith. ed. and which is translated with some abbreviation in Elliot V. This visit to Ajmir is described by Abul Fazl in pp. 361-363 of Beveridge’s translation Vol. III. According to that Akbar
day, traversing a distance of thirty *karohs*, towards the end of the 6th day of the month of Rajab, which was the day of the anniversary of (the death of the Khwāja) he arrived at the threshold, which was the abode of angels. He performed the pilgrimage with piety and humility. He made the hearts of the *faqīrs* and of the poor of that sacred place happy by universal alms. On the following day, with the same swiftness, he started for the capital city of Fathpur. He traversed a distance of fifty *karohs* every day, and on the afternoon of Friday the 9th of the aforesaid month, the capital city of Fathpur became the envy of the garden of paradise.

(The emperor) spent most of his time in the building which was named the 'Ibādat khāna, in the company of learned and pious men and Shaikhs. He made each one of them happy by conferring royal favours on them; and made them rich and free from all wants with gifts of red and white gold. The Friday nights he passed without sleep in purity in that house, and the whole night was spent in charitable and devotional gifts and offerings. At this time a reservoir which was twenty yards in length and three yards in depth, and which had been constructed in the courtyard of the palace of Fathpur was filled with red and white and black coins, and (the emperor) made a dedicatory vow that he would spend the whole of this money in rewards and gifts; and every day he bestowed rewards out of this money to *amirs* and *faqīrs* and Shaikhs and learned men. The money which amounted to twenty *karors* of *tangahs* was spent in the course of three years.

It was during this year that Ma'sūm Kān the Koka (foster brother) of Mīrza Hakīm, who was a brave warrior ¹ became dis-

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¹ One MS. inserts here و کارهایی برگ از بوته امده بود i.e. “Who had performed great feats.” The account of Ma'sūm Kān given in the text agrees with that given by Badānī, Persian Text, II, 255.
pleased with the Mirza, as it had been decreed by fate, and came to the threshold which was the asylum of the world. His Majesty conferred favours on him, and raised him to the dignity of the command of five hundred (horsemen), and giving him a ājār in the country of Behar sent him there. When he arrived there he had a fight with, and defeated Kālā Pāhār, who was one of the great Afghān amīrs, and was celebrated for bravery; though he received some wounds. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi on hearing this news raised him to the dignity of the command of a thousand horse; and sent a commendatory ārmān to him with a horse and a special robe of honour. Also during the month of Shawwāl of the same year, 1 Mulla Taib was appointed to be the Diwān (Minister) of suba Bihar and Hājpūr, and 2 Purkhotam to be the Bakhshi (Pay master) and Mulla 3 Majdī as Amīn (Judge?) and Shamshir Khān Khwāja Sarā (cunuch) to be the superintendent of the exchequer; and they were sent to that place.

1 Badāoni, Persian Text II, 266, is very emphatic in his denunciation of Mulla Taib and the other men who were appointed. He described the first as سفلة از ل, which Mr. Lowe translates as a worthless wretch. As regards Purkhotam, to whom he however gives the prefix of Rāi, he says بشرح إضا which Mr. Lowe translates “In reward for his commentary”; but which I think means “Of a similar description.” As regards the whole lot of them he says و إيشان, بمقتضى نفل كه لا زه ارذال است, انبعا رفته, نف خدا را بندة بودند, و نه بادشاة را, which Mr. Lowe has translated “And these through the vileness of their birth, which necessarily produces vileness of character, having arrived at that place, were loyal neither to God nor their emperor.” Abul Fazl also condemns them. He says, Beveridge’s translation III, 418, that they were sent that they might display their abilities in managing the province, and exert themselves in developing the country. “But being base and narrow-minded they ignorantly fixed themselves at Patna, and plunged into the wide expance of cupidity. In the matter of reviews and drills and of branding, they exhibited harshness and malignity, and in their wildness neglected tact and the acceptance of excuses.”

2 A very corrupt form of Sans. Purushottama.

3 This name is given as محمد, Muhammad, and مجدی Majdin in the MSS. In the lith. ed. it is Majdī, and it is Majdī in Elliot V. It is also in the Persian text of Badāoni, and Mr. Lowe has transliterated it as Majdi. The name appears as Majdu-din in the text of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma.
It was also during the same month, that 1Maqsūd Jauhari, who had been sent to Rājā 'Ali Khān, the ruler of Asir and Burhānpūr, to demand the surrender of Mirza Muzaffar Husain, brought the Mirza, with tributes sent by Rājā 'Ali Khān, and produced them before the noble eyes.

AN ACCOUNT OF SENDING SOME AMIRS TO THE COUNTRY OF RĀNĀ KIKĀ.

As the energy of the welfare-intending mind was occupied with the desire of clearing the entire country of Hindustan of the dust of disturbance and rebellion, and of the infidels and heretics, Shahbāz Khān, Mir Bakhshī, with certain other amīrs such as Qāzī Khān Badakhshī, and Sharīf Khān Atka, and Saiyyad Qāsim, and Saiyyad Hāshim Bārha, and Subhān Qūli Turk, and other amīrs were sent against Rānā Kīka; and emphatic instructions were given to them to devastate his country, and to capture him. Shahbāz Khān entered the Rānā’s country, and ravaged and devastated it, and roamed about in the hills and jungles in pursuit of him. When the Rānā got in to the fort of Kambalmir, Shahbāz Khān besieged it and in a few days captured it. The Rānā got out of the fort at midnight and escaped.

2And it was during this time that Sultān Khwāja, whom His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī had appointed to be Mir Hāj and had sent to Mecca, returned from that honoured city, and waited on him. He brought with him various kinds of viands, and fabrics of Turkey and other European countries (Rūmī ya Firangi) and horses of Arabian pedigree and Abyssinan slaves and slave girls, in the way of

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1 There is a curious mistake in the translation of Bādāśni II, p. 274, by which Maqsūd Jauhari and Mirza Muzaffar Husain appear to be jumbled up in to one person, although in page 260 it was stated that a farmān was sent “to Raja ‘Ali Khan by the hand of Maqsud Jauhari, which resulted in the sending of the Mirza to the Imperial Court.” The Persian text of Badaoni is responsible for the mistake by the omission of a میرزا مظفر حسین and يشکهای.

2 This account agrees with that given by Bādāśni, who however only mentions اسپان عری نر و علامان حبشي و هدايایي ديگر نفيس, as the articles brought by Sultān Khwāja.
tribute, and produced them before the noble eyes. He was honoured with many royal favours, and was appointed to the post of sadr (judge). As the sending of a Mir Hāj every year to Mecca the revered, had now become a fixed practice, and as this year the lot of this greatly-honoured post came out in the name of Khwāja Muhammad Yehya, who was one of the descendants of his holiness, Khwāja Ahrār, Khwāja Nāsir-ud-dīn 'Abd-ul-lah, may his spirit be sanctified! he was sent to Mecca the revered, with four lākhs of rupees.

At the end of the year 987 A.H. corresponding with the 24th year of the Ilāhī era, news came that Khan Jahān, the governor of Bengal had died. His Majesty on hearing this news expressed great grief and sorrow, and sent a farmān of sympathy and favour to Isma'el Quli Khan, who was the brother of Khan Jahān. He appointed Muzaffar Khan, who was the Musharraf (superintendent) diwān, to be the governor of the country of Bengal, and Rizvi Khan to be the Bakhsi (Pay master) and 1 Hakim Abul Fath to be the sadr (judge), and Rāy Patar Dās and Mir Adham to be the Joint diwāns.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 25TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Friday the 24th Muharram 988 A.H. (11th March 1581).

As the governors and rulers of the country of Kashmir had always been in a band of 2 well-wishers and servitors and tributary

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1 In the translation in Elliot V, page 410, Hakim Abul Fath and Patar Dās are said to have been appointed to the joint office of Diwān, instead of the former being appointed to be Sadr, and the latter being appointed with Mir Adham to be the joint Diwāns.

2 There are slight variations in the readings. One MS. has دولت خواهان خدمتگزار و هوا خواهان باج گذار, and another دولت خواهان خدمتگزار و هوا خواهان باج گذار, while the lith. ed. has دولت خواهان خدمتگزاران و هوا خواهان باج گذار. I consider the reading of the second MS. correct and have adopted it. The account of the embassy to Kashmir is given in page 356 Vol. III, of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma. It is said there that it was sent from Kalānīr, and it also appears that it was sent because 'Ali K. the Hākim of that country had not hastened to the high way of obedience. Nothing more is said about it, at least at that place, and a note says "For its return see Badayuni, Lowe 278."
admirers of this high and sublime dynasty, at the time when the (emperor with the) world conquering army, after circumambulating the tomb at Ajmir, had marched towards the Punjab, with the purpose of performing the pilgrimage to the tomb of Shaikh Farid Shakrganj, may the mercy of the great God be on him!  

Mulla’Ishqi who had been among the old servants of the threshold had been sent to Kashmir, with Qāzī Sadr-ud-din. ‘Ali Khān, the ruler of Kashmir, carried out the ceremonies of entertainment and the rites of service, and displayed signs of his devotion and loyalty, and sent suitable offerings, and the elegant products of that country, such as saffron, and musk, and 3embroideries, and shawls, and other beautiful things which were elegantly arranged, by the hand of his own vakīl, Muhammad Qāsim, who came with Mullah’Ishqi and Qāzī Sadr-ud-din. They returned at this time to the threshold, which was the asylum of all world, and impressed on His Majesty, the facts about the loyalty and devotion of ‘Ali Khān as they had seen and known it, and placed the tribute and offerings of Kashmir before the world-conquering monarch.

At this time (the emperor) pardoned the delinquencies of Mazaffar Husain Mirza, whom Maqṣūd Jauhari had brought from Rājā ‘Ali Khān, in spite of the fact that they were many, and distinguished him with royal favours, and ordered his release from prison.

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1 In the translation of Bādāoni II, page 276, “Mullah ‘Ashqi” is said to have gone “as vakīl of Qāzī Sadr-ud-din of Lahore to Kashmir,” instead of his having been sent by the emperor. The Persian text is correct.

2 Qāzī Sadr-ud-din has the affix of Kashmiri to his name in the lith. ed., but not in the MSS. The word Kashmiri is probably a mistake for Bakshīmī to Kashmir. He is called Qāzī Sadr-ud-din Lāhori by Bādāoni.

3 The MSS. and the lith. ed. have قطاس, which is translated as paper in Elliot V, page 411. Bādāoni Persian text. 268 has which Mr. Lowe has translated as Costus arabicus.

4 The MSS. insert اورده بود and and between بخشیدة. These words do not occur in the lith. ed. One MS. inserts after از تقدیر بر آوردند. These words do not occur in the other MSS. or in the lith. ed., and I have not inserted them. Their meaning also is not clear to me.
It was at this time, one day, at the time of eating and drinking, when various viands were placed on the table of plenty, it occurred to the emperor's mind, which was the seat of inspiration, that in all probability the eyes of a hungry man should have fallen on the viands. How then could it be right, that he should partake of them, and the hungry should have nothing. He accordingly ordered that every day a certain number of hungry persons should be fed out of the food prepared for him, and then it should be served for him.

At this time Hakim 'Ali, the asylum of philosophy, was sent to Bijāpūr with the ambassadors of 'Ādil Khān Dakhīnī. The particulars of this brief statement are these, that every one of the rulers and governors of the Dakhin, used every year to send tribute and presents with their vakils and other trustworthy persons to the threshold which was the asylum of Sultāns; and as Khwāja 'Abd-ullaḥ had brought valuable presents and renowned elephants (as tribute) from 'Ādil Khān, (the emperor) casting the shadow of his favour on 'Ādil Khān, conferred robes that were fit to be conferred by Bādshāhs, on Khwāja 'Abd-ullaḥ and his son Shāhī Beg, and rewarded them with a gift of one hundred Akbar Shāhī Ashrafīs and one thousand

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1 The incident of the feeding of the hungry is not mentioned in one of the MSS. but is mentioned in the other, and in the lith. ed. It is also mentioned in Elliot V.

2 What follows is also omitted from the MS. in which the custom of feeding the hungry was not mentioned; but it is in the other MSS. and in the lith. ed. and in the translation in Elliot V. In the lith. ed. the number of rupees is one thousand and five hundred, but I have made it one thousand five hundred and one, as that is the number in the MSS., and also in Elliot V. In the latter, however, the last item of the gift is said to be twenty four tankas: but both in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. it is twenty four thousand Murāwi tankas. Badāoni says, Persian text Vol. II, page 250, that it was Hakim 'Ain-ul-mulk Shirāzī, who brought the renowned elephants and the valuable presents (as in the text). Later on however in page 268 it is stated that Hakim 'Ali, a relation of Hakim-ul-mulk (evidently a mistake for 'Ain-ul-mulk), was sent to Bijānagar (in the Eng. trans. Bijagarh, both apparently mistakes for Bijāpur). It appears from note 1, page 441 of the 3rd Volume of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma that according to Ferishtah Hakim 'Ali Gilānī and Hakim 'Ain-ul-mulk were both at Bijāpur; but the former had left and the latter was there when 'Ādil Shāh was killed by a eunuch.
five hundred and one rupees and twenty four thousand Murāwī tankas, and gave them permission to return.

At this auspicious time, Mīr Nizām, the husband of the sister of Mīrza Shāhrūkh, the ruler of Bādakhshān, came as an ambassador from the latter to the threshold, which was the asylum of Sultāns; and brought Turki horses of Bādakhshān pedigree and brilliant rubies, and strings of camels, both bulls and cows, as tribute, and was distinguished by royal favours.

His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī convened every year an assembly of festival (majlis-i-'urs) in the month of the birth of his Holiness the last of the Prophets, may the blessing of God be on him and His peace! On the 12th Rabī-ul-āwwal of this year also an assembly was called together. Saiyyads and learned men, and Shaikhs, and Amīrs attended, and made general acclamation, and partook of the feast. Not a single citizen was there that day, that did not have a share in it. It had been brought to the emperor's notice that His Holiness the last of the Prophets, may the blessing and peace of God be on him! and the noble Caliphs, may God be pleased with them all, used themselves always to read the prayers on Fridays, and on the days of the two 'Īds, and each one of the Abbaside Caliphs also, keeping alive (i.e., adopting) this correct practice read the public prayers in their own proper persons. After the Abbaside Caliphs, many enthroned Sultāns, such as the Sāhib-Qirānī, Aмир Taimūr Gurgān and Mīrza Ulugh Beg following His Holiness the Khair-ul-BASHAR (literally the good of man or the Prophet) and the four Caliphs read the public prayer themselves, so the opinion, which pointed to the right course, (of the emperor) came to this decision, that he should on a Friday act in accordance with the practice of the Caliphs and of the guiding Imāms. According to on Friday, the first of Jamādi-ul-awwal, in the

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1 Badāoni's account of this is similar, but he makes it clear that Akbar wanted to be the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the empire, and considered his subordination to anyone else to be a تکلیف مالیاتی which Mr. Lowe has translated, as an insufferable burden, but which I would translate as an intolerable hardship.

2 Badāoni mentions the same facts but puts quite a different complexion on them. He says Akbar was ostensibly only following the example of the Prophet and the Caliphs, etc., but he really wanted to appear in public as the Mujtahid
25th year of the Ilahi era he placed his foot of honour on the top of the pulpit in the Jâma' Masjid in the capital city of Fathpur, and uttered these words, in the way of the public prayer with his miracle-speaking tongue;

Verse:

The Almighty God, that on me the empire conferred;
A mind of wisdom, and an arm of strength conferred!
To Justice and to equity, He did me guide;
Expelled all but justice, from my thought;
His attributes beyond all comprehension soar!
Exalted His greatness, Almighty God!

Finishing with these eloquent couplets, which comprised praise and prayer and thanks for all the favours he had received, and his guidance to justice and equity he read the Fatiha, (i.e. the words alhamd ullah, etc.) and descending from the pulpit he performed the Friday Namaz.

1 As Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek the badshah of Mawara-un-nahr was of the age. He began to read the Khutba, but immediately began to stammer and to tremble, and with great confusion only half read with the help of others three couplets composed by Shâikh Faizi and came down from the pulpit.

1 The sentences of which this paragraph is the translation appear in one MS. and in the translation in Elliot V, and also in Badãoni, Persian Text, II, 270 after the sentences about the appointment of Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khân Atka to be the guardian and tutor of Shâhzâda Sultan Salim; but in the other MSS. and in the lith. ed. they occur in the place where they have been inserted in the text. Badãoni calls Mirza Fulâd Birlâs.

The following passage occurs in one MS. here, but not in the other MSS. or in the lith. ed.

أز أن تارينك ك متفر خان بعقومت بلانة رفته بود أن وجوهات إن ولايت و حامل خالصات جيري بفرخانة عامرا نفسخانة بود، درين ولا مبلغ ينچ كله روبية نقد و دجر اسباب اهتمه ان ولايت و فيان و تشغفا فرابي فرسانة بنظر اشرف گذاشته و پسنديده نموده. و معيد معصم كابلئ نيزسي و نه زنجير فيل بيشکش ارسال داشته بود، از نظر انور گنحدشت.

و در جمعه دیگرانیمای، حکم شد، که نفر و مستحکمین در میدان چوگان جمع شندند، و سلطان خواجه و قلی خان یکی را زر خبرات رسانند. قربب یک که یکه ادمی دران میدان جمع شده انقدر چرخه و یزدهم کردن که متشاد آدمی از عورات
always moving the chain of friendship and alliance, and sent ambassadors to the threshold, which was the asylum of Sultans, His Majesty

Which may be translated; as from the date on which Muzaffar Khan went to govern Bengal, he had not sent anything to the imperial treasury from the revenues of that country, and the products of the Khalsa lands; at this time he sent a sum of five lakh of rupees in cash, and other articles of that country, and elephants and valuable articles, and placed them before the noble eyes and they received his approbation. And Muhammad Masum Kabuli also had sent thirty-nine elephants as tribute. These were also placed before the resplendent eyes.

And on another Friday in that month, an order was passed that faqtirs and deserving men should collect in the chaugan-field; and Sultans Khwaja and Qulij Khan should give to each the amount of the alms. About a lakh of persons having collected in that field, there was such a crowd that eighty persons including young women and boys and old men were trampled to death. This caused pain to the sacred heart, and he ordered, that after this the people should come in small bodies, and should not crowd together.

And it was also at this time that Qutb-ud-din Khan Atka, who was one of the grand amirs, had the great honour conferred on him, of being appointed to be the at tilq of the fortunate Shahzada Sultan Salim. The latter on account of this great office being entrusted to him arranged a grand entertainment. His Majesty with the fortunate princes graced his mansion with their presence; and thus exalted him. There was a splendid assembly; and Qutb-ud-din Khan placed much tribute, in the shape of elephants of mountain-like size and Arab horses, and gems and rich fabrics before the sacred eyes. Qutb-ud-din Khan then carried the fortunate prince on his shoulder, as is the custom and rule, and thus exalted his proud head to the height of honour. At that time trays of gold and gems were scattered over the Shahzada's head; and the shouts of congratulations reached the residents of the seventh heaven.
the ruler of the world appointed Mirza Fūlād, and a youngman of the name of Khwāja Khatīb, who was a native of Bukhāra to be ambassadors, and sent a letter, which laid stress on the friendship, and emphasis on the relation of alliance and co-operation, and finished with this couplet.

Couplet:
While we each with the other are in amity,
Both land and sea from tumult and disturbance are free.

1 And one day in this auspicious time, there were discussions on a variety of subjects, and prolonged conversations and much arguments in the presence of learned and erudite men. Finally the discussion centred on this question, namely, to whom can the words *ijtihād* and *mujtahid* be applied? And who can be called a *mujtahid*? Maulāna 'Abd-ul-lah Makhdūm-ul-mulk Sultānpūrī, who was the most learned among the learned men of the age, and Shaikh 'Abd-un-nabi, who was the *sadr-us-sadur* (chief judge), of the country of Hindustan, and Qāzī Khān Badakhshī, who was distinguished in the sciences of rhetoric and philosophy, and Shaikh Mubārak the asylum of all truths, who was the chief of the learned men of the time in all ratiocinative and traditional sciences, and 2 Qāzī Jalāl-ud-dīn Multānī, and 3 Sadr-i-Jahān Mufti wrote a *precis* of the discussion, and all affixed their seals to it, and brought it before the sacred eyes of the (emperor). The form of the *precis* was this; that the purpose of the emphasis on this matter and the stress on this fact is that as Hindustan, may it be protected from all calamity! had by the benefit of the imperial justice, become the centre of peace and safety, and the circle of justice and beneficence, and fit for all classes of men, high and low, and specially for men learned in the knowledge of God, and wise in the consideration of subtleties, who are the guides in the plains of salvation and the travellers in the path of those who have been given learning and who turning their faces to this country from 'Arab and

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1 The sentences of which this paragraph is the translation have not been translated in Elliot V, but have been left out with a brief reference as a legal discussion.

2 He is called the قاضى القضاة or the chief Qāzī by Badāoni.

3 Badāoni calls him مفنى كل i.e., the Mufti of the empire.
'Ajam have taken up their residence here, and all the eminent learned men, who are endowed with all principal and subsidiary learning, and are the guides of ratiocination and tradition, and possess the attributes of religion and honesty, and of truth, and of protection (of religion) have after much consideration and sufficient interpretation in the subtleties of the beneficent text "Obey God and obey the Prophet and those who are in command among you," and the correct traditions, "The most beloved man to God on the day of resurrection is the Imām. just and kind," and "Who obeyed the king, verily he obeyed me, and one who opposes the king verily he disobeys me," and "The justice of one hour is better than the saying of prayers all night, and of fasting all days for sixty years," and other commands, and from rational and religious evidences and proofs, concluded and ordered that the rank of a just Sultān is, in the eyes of God, higher than that of the mujtahid; and His Majesty the Sultān-ul-Islām, and the asylum of the people, the amīr-ul-mu'uminīn, the shadow of God over all men, Abul Fath Jalāl-ud-dīn Muhammad Akbar Bādshāh Ghāzi, may God for ever perpetuate his rule! who is the justest, wisest, and most learned about God. Therefore if in religious questions in which among the mujtahids there may be differences, he with an intelligent mind and careful thought accept the opinion of one side, for the happiness of mankind and proper regulation of the world, and give his order accordingly, that order should be accepted by both sides, and the obedience of such order is obligatory and binding on people generally and on all mankind; and in the same way if in accordance with his judgment which points to the right, he issues an order which might not be contrary to the Qurān, and might be for the amelioration of mankind, it is binding and obligatory on every one to act in accordance with it; and opposition to it would be the cause of Divine displeasure after death, and religious and worldly loss. This writing of perfect truth and this expression of the fulfilment of the rights of Islām has been written in the presence of the learned in religion, and the truly guided Jurists, and this was in the month of Rajab 987 A.H.

As the duty of an annual pilgrimage to the tomb, which is the recipient of illumination, of Khwāja Mu'in-ūd-dīn, may his soul be sanctified! was in the fore front of the mind of the world-conquering
emperor, he started on the 16th of the month of Rajab from the capital city of Fatehpūr towards Ajmīr. He proceeded stage by stage, hunting along the way, and on the 19th of the month of Sha'bān, he halted in the neighbourhood of the hauz (reservoir) of Khawās Khān, which is at a distance of five karoḥs from Ajmīr. ¹ As there were many tigers between Rantambhor and Ajmīr, a man, who during this time was going from the former place to the latter, came face to face to one of these animals. The poor man was in the greatest confusion, and drew a line round himself, and as the tiger was about to spring on him, he gave an oath to him in the name of His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī; and said “Oh God! by right of the truth and sincerity which His Majesty has in the path of seeking thy wishes, protect me from this ravenous tiger.” The man who told this story swore that he had seen the man and had heard the story from his own mouth. His Majesty offered thanks to the great God on this occurrence; and said that he would never again kill a tiger with his own hand.

In short on Friday the 24th of Sha'bān, the emperor dismounted at a place five karoḥs from Ajmīr, and ² went on foot to the tomb which is the recipient of light, and performed the duty of circumambulation. At this time Tarsūn Muhammad, governor of Pattan Gujrat, arrived and rendered homage. The sublime standards then came into motion, the emperor hunted along the road in pargana Sāmhbar, which contains salt mines, and returning to the seat of the throne of the Khilāfat gave orders, and a spacious pavilion having arched openings was erected on one side of the palace, and was named the Masjid, where there should be Namāz (prayers) by the people, five times during the day and night. On the 21st of the month of

¹ This wonderful story occurs in some of the MSS. and in the lith. ed., but it is not translated in Elliot V. It is to be found given somewhat more briefly in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 403-404 where it is said that when Akbar encamped at the tank of Khawās Khān, the land owners of the neighbourhood related the story. Akbar however set no store by it, but said, “If the tale be true, I shall never hunt this animal again, nor seek to take its life.” Badāonī does not mention it.

² Badāonī says that wise men smiled to see that Akbar had such faith in the Khwāja of Ajmīr, when he had none in the Prophet himself.
Shawwâl, the pavilions of grandeur were pitched in Fathpûr, the city of happiness. Mehtar Sa'âdat, who had the title of Peshrau Khân, and had gone to Nizâm-ul-mulk Dakhini, returned with the ambassadors of that ruler of the Dakhin, and brought beautiful offerings, and was honoured by being allowed to kiss the threshold; and he produced the elephants of mountain-like size, which he had brought with him, before the noble eyes.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 26TH YEAR OF THE ÎLÂHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on 1 Saturday the 5th of Safar, 989 A.H. During this year in accordance with his 2 natural kindness and inherent generosity, (the emperor) issued an order for the abolition in the whole of his dominions of the 3 tamâgha and the zakât; and

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1 The MSS. agree as to the day, date, and month, but differ as to the year. One has تسع و ثمانی و تسماحة, 988, while the other has ثمانی و تسامحة و تسعماحة, 989, while the lith. ed. has 988 also. The translation in Elliot V. simply says corresponding to 988 A.H., and adds in a note, see table page 246. According to this table, however, the 25th year begins on the 24th Muharram 988 while the 26th year begins with the 5th Safar 988. The dates agree with those in the Akbarnâma. The correct year is therefore 989 and not 988.

2 One MS. has ذاتی, personal, while the other and the lith. ed. have دفتری.

3 The taxes which are called tamâgha and zakât in the text are called Bâj u tamâgha in the Akbarnâma, and tamâgha and jazia by Bâdâoni. Tamâgha originally means a seal or any document bearing a seal, e.g. a grant of rent free land, is a tamâgha. It has been translated as tolls in Elliot V., and as inland tolls by Mr. Lowe; Bâj u tamâgha has been translated as taxes by Mr. Beveridge and no attempt has been made to specify them. Zakât is a certain percentage of a man's income, which by the shara' every Musalmân has to pay for charitable purposes. It may be noted here that in 901 A.H. when there was a scarcity of grain Sultân Sikandar Lûdî abolished the Zakât-i-ghalla in the whole of his kingdom. (See page 320 Vol. I, Persian Text and page 365 of the English translation Vol. I, and note I), where I held that the Zakât-i-ghalla was a poor-rate of some kind which the Sultân levied for the relief of the poor; though Col. Rankin had translated it as customary tribute in grain, and Col. Briggs as transit custom in grain. Jazia is, of course, the well known poll tax on non-Moslems. It appears from the Akbarnâma that Akbar had intended from the beginning of his reign to abolish these taxes but had hitherto not been able to do so. (See page 437 of Beveridge's translation, Vol. III); and that the abolition took place in the 25th year and not in the 26th year of the reign, as in
farmāns founded on justice were issued to emphasise this act. Let it not be concealed that no other Bādshāh had remitted all these taxes, which might be equal to the yield of the country of 1Iran; and had not had this kind of grace of (God).

It was during this year that Muhammad 2Mās’um Khān, son of Mu’īn-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān Farankhūdī, who was the governor of Jaunpūr, and had come to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world, obtained leave to go back to Jaunpūr; and Mulla Muhammad Yezdī was appointed to be Qāzī-ul-quzzāt (chief qāzī) of that place. The government of the city of Dehli was entrusted to Muhibb ‘Ali Khān son of Mir Khalīfa.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFORTUNATE EVENT (HĀDISA) OCCURRING IN BENGAL.

3Muzaffar Khān had gone to Bengal and had commenced to

the text. Whatever might have been the nature of the taxes, Akbar’s farmāns do not appear to have been very effective, for Jahāngīr takes the credit to himself, Price, V, for remitting these taxes, one of which was the tamagha, and which yielded his father a large revenue. (See note I, page 437 cited above.)

1 One MS. inserts the words, ِبرن, between ِملك and ِتران.

2 It appears from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 410, that Jaunpur was, soon afterwards, taken away from him, and granted to Tarsūn Muhammad Khān, while the sarkār of Ghazipur was granted to him.

3 He was appointed at the end of 981 A.H. after the death of Khān Jahān. What led to his downfall is not quite clear. According to the text it was, one, سختگنی در معاملات, two, ِنغير ِجاگیر, three, ِغلب ِداگ, four, ِربیان, five, ِباز ِبافت ِمعاملات ِکھنه. My translation of these appears in the text. In Elliot V, it is said that he was harsh in his measures, offended men with his words, deprived many amirs of their jāgīrs, demanded the dāgh (brand tax) and brought old practices up again. There is not much difference between this and my translation as regards the first three items. As regards No. 4, I cannot find any mention anywhere of a brand tax. And it appears from Bābā Khān Qāqṣhāl’s complaint, as quoted in page 428 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma, that it was not a tax, but bribes demanded by the officers, which was the cause of the disturbance. He is quoted as having said “up to now, I’ve spent rupees seventy thousand in presents, i.e., in plain words bribes; and not one hundred horsemen have had the branding effected; and the condition of the other fief-holders of this province is still worse.” The translation of No. 5 in Elliot V, does not appear to me to be correct. Abul Fazl’s account of Muzaffar Khān’s delinquencies is, as usual, hazy and metaphorical, but it
decide affairs and cases; but as his destiny had become adverse, and
his turn had come to an end, he began to act harshly in various
matters, and to vex people with harsh words. He changed the jāgīrs
of most of the amīrs of the country; demanded (the examination)
of the branding of horses; and commenced to enquire afresh into
old accounts.

Couplets;

3 In the affairs of the world do not be harsh,
For those who are harsh, die a death as harsh.
While living in peace, leave others in peace,
For living in peace, thou’lt die a peaceful death.

Bābā Khān acted with gentleness, and prayed that his jagīr
might be left to him; and no demand might be made from him on
account of dāgh, but it was of no avail. Pargana Jālesar was taken
away from Khāldī Khān from the beginning of the Kharīj

appears that he “did not exert himself to manage the country and the army.
He gave up finance which was his strong point”..............“withdrew
his head from business, and assumed grand airs...............withdrew
himself from conciliating his soldiers and the peasantry.............He
did not return thanks for favours received, but made complaint..............
and inward cupidity carried him to the house of trouble.” Badāōî’s diagnosis
of the cause of the trouble is similar to that in the text. He has, one,
مناهذی و منظر ساکین امرای الحدود و بازیائت کردن چاگبر،
در معاملات two, three دماغ و مععلی؛ نظر دربار،
و anfour در، ابیشان
Mr. Lowe has not attempted to give any explanation of the last two items.

1 One MS. has قبیض instead of قبیض.
2 The MSS. have معاملات but the lith. ed. has معاملات.
3 Only the first and last lines are printed in the lith. ed. but the MSS. have
all four lines with slight variations. Badāōî also has the same four lines.
4 It would be seen from his complaint quoted in note 3, p. 527, what he had
suffered in the matter of dāgh; and had spent a large sum of money, but had
only succeeded in getting one hundred horses branded.

5 He is called Khāldī Khān in the MSS. and in Badāōî, but in the lith.
ed. and in the translation of the Akbarnāma he is called Khāldīn Khān. One
MS. calls him Khāldī Khān Tuqbāi. Jālesar or Jāleswar was a sarkār which
comprised Midnapore (I.G. XIV, page 27). Jāleswar now called Jelassore is a
thāna in the northern part of the Balasore district in Orissa. As to Khāldī
Khān, Badāōî agrees with our author, in saying that Muzaffar Khān ordered
(autumn or rainy) season, by the dargā or darksāna (i.e., apparently by order of Muzaffar Khān), and added as tankswa to the jāgir of Shāh Jamāl-ud-dīn Husain Anjū. Khālii Khān had taken (i.e., realised from the raiyyats) a sum from the Kharīf demand. Muzaffar Khān, in order to recover that amount from him, ordered him to be imprisoned and to be flagellated and bastinadoed. It so happened however that at this time, an order came to Muzaffar Khān from the sublime 1 threshold, that a servant of Mirza Muhammad Hakim of the name of 2 Raushan Beg, who had come from Kābul to Bengal, should be seized and put to death; and his head should be sent to the threshold Raushan Beg was among the Qāqṣhāls; and Muzaffar Khān having produced the farmān ordered him to be beheaded. He also uttered harsh words to Bābā Khān. The soldiers who were present in the assembly, and specially Bābā Khān and the other Qāqṣhāls 3 trembled and decided to act falsely to their salt. Things

him to be bastinoed. (تف بَنَي نِعمَت). The Akbarnāma says he was dishonoured, and note 1, in page 430 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, says that “the Iqbalnāma says that M. Najāt, a son-in-law of Muzaffar, insulted and ill-treated him. The note goes on to say that Stewart in his history of Bengal remarks with justice that the historians of Akbar’s reign have endeavoured to throw the blame of the rebellion upon the governor who, in fact, appears merely to have obeyed the orders of the court. I have not been able to find out exactly what these orders were. It would appear from Elphinstone’s History, page 499, that the governor was required to remit revenue to the treasury; while all jāgirs were to be strictly enquired into, and musters of troops, for which each was held, were to be rigorously exacted. So far as this goes there was nothing wrong in the orders; and the rebellion appears to me to have been due to (1) the laxity of the previous governors, (2) to the rigorous but perfectly correct orders now issued, and (3) to the high-handed and also corrupt way in which the new orders were carried out.

1 I do not understand the meaning of the expression از در خانه or از در گیاه which occurs in the MSS.

2 I do not understand why Raushan Beg is said in the text and by Badāoni to have been a servant of Mirza Muhammad Hakim. According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, page 431, he is said to have been “One of the collectors of the exchequer lands.” He embezzled and fled to Kabul. At the instigation of strife-mongers, he came from there to Bengal, and engaged in increasing the disturbance and in giving evil counsel.”

3 The actual words are نَبَر خوْد لُرْزِیدّ, both in the text and in Badāoni. I do not exactly understand the meaning of the words نَبَر خوْد. The translation

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came to such a pass, that they all united together and shaved off their heads and putting on their turbans proclaimed their rebellion. They crossed the river, and took up their quarters in the city of Gaur, which in ancient time was celebrated as Lakhnauti, and commenced to collect their forces. They plundered the property belonging to Muzaffar Khan, which they could lay their hands upon in various places.

Muzaffar Khan collected boats and sent Hakim Abul Fath and Patar Das with a body of troops; and sent them against the rebels, to the bank of the river. When the news of the turning

in Elliot V, is "trembled together," while Mr. Lowe has translated the passage in the words "trembled for their own safety." This is probably correct. I suppose the suddenness and the severity of the punishment caused the people who were present to tremble and to break out in open rebellion. In this case Muzaffar Khan simply carried out Akbar's order. Abul Fazl of course finds fault with him, and says that "he did not understand the times, and thought that by putting him to death at the beginning of the rebellion he would induce men to be submissive." As Mr. Beveridge says in note 2, page 231, "perhaps A.F. means that he should have had Roshan secretly assassinated after the manner that M'sum Faranghudi was got rid of."

1 The words in the text and in Badash's history are سرونا تواشیده. Mr. Lowe has translated this as "scratching their heads." This does not appear to be correct. They apparently shaved off their heads as a sign of mourning.

2 The word is غلافی in one MS. and in the lith. ed. and غالی in another MS. It is called a high cap in the translation in Elliot V. Badash has غلافی مغلی, and Mr. Lowe has translated this as Mughal helmets. The word was used once before by Nizam-ud-din (see Vol. I, page 338 and note) and I noted there that it meant a fillet, specially one worn round a head dress, I have accordingly translated it as a turban.

3 One MS. omits لشکر از أفواج. Badash says that Hakim Abul Fath and Patar Das were sent with their own troops; he goes on to say that كه از حکیم الموالفتم، كه از رزم به رزم، و یکدراد هندویی نویسندگی برین قیاسه چه آثار جالدت ظهور i.e., it can be easily guessed what signs of bravery would be shown by Hakim Abul Fath, who was more a boon companion than a warrior, and Patar Das, who was a Hindu writer.

4 The account given below agrees with that in Badash, but it is different from that in the Akbarnama in some particulars. According to the latter a great many more were sent against the rebels than the two named in the text. The rebels became repentant and wanted to send an intermediary to ask for forgiveness, but before they could do so, a farman arrived censuring Muza-
astray of the Qāqshāls from the path of fealty reached the notice of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi, a world-obeyed farman was issued to Muzaffar Kān, that the Qāqshāls were old servants of the emperor. It was not right that they should have been pained. It is right that they should be made hopeful by royal favours and encouragement; and arrangements should be made about their jāgīrs. This farman arrived when Muzaffar Kān was fighting against the Qaqshāls. On its arrival, Bābā Kān and all the rebels returned outwardly to their allegiance; and sent a message to Muzaffar Kān asking him to send Rizavi Kān and Patar Dās to them, so that they might re-assure their minds by engagements and conditions. Muzaffar Kān sent Rizavi Kān and Mir Abul Isḥāq, son of Mir Rafī'-ud-din, and Patar Dās; and Bābā Kān seizing and imprisoning all three went on with the warfare with greater vigor.

In accordance with the decrees of destiny, at this very time, Mulla Taiyīb and Purkhotam Bakhshe, the Mutsaddis (men in charge) of the affairs of the country of Bihar, also acting in a high-handed way, transferred and changed the jāgīrs of Muhammad Ma'sūm Kabuli, 'Arab Bahādur, and all the amirs of Bihar and be-
haved wrongfully towards them. Ma'sūm Kābulī, who after his revolt got the title of 'Āsī, in conjunction with 'Arab Bahādur and Sa'id Badakhshī determined to be faithless to their salt, and resolved to attempt the death of Mulla Taiyib and Purkhotam. The latter fled and escaped, but their families and dwellings were plundered. After a few days Purkhotam collected a body of the servants of the threshold, and crossed the 1river at Chausa, and wanted to attack the ungrateful wretches (Harām Khūrān), but the ungrateful 'Arab, forestalled him, and attacked him by surprise and 2slew him.

When the news of the hostility of 'Āsī Kābulī reached the Qāqshāls, there was an interchange of communications; and at the time, when the Qāqshāls were opposing Muzaffar Khān, 'Āsī started to reinforce them, and arrived at Garhi. Muzaffar Khān sent Khwāja Shams-ud-din Muhammad 3Khawāfī with a force to the defile of Garhi, that he might prevent 'Āsī's passing through it. As the latter had a large following, he passed by force through Garhi, and fighting with Khwāja Shams-ud-din Muhammad defeated him. He then joined the Qāqshāls, and the rebellion became stronger.

1 It is called ب حوضة in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. and in Badāoni. In the translation in Elliot V, it is called the river Josa and in the English translation of Badāoni the river Josa. In the Akbarnāma the name of the river is not given, but it is said that Purkhotam went off to Ghazipur to bring Ma'sum Khan to engage in a battle; and later on, Causa ferry is mentioned by name. There can be no doubt that the river referred to is the Ganges at Chausa.

2 For a circumstantial account of the manner in which he was killed while "engaged in his ablutions and Divine worship on the bank of the Ganges," see pp. 421-422 of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma, Vol. III. It also appears from the Akbarnāma, that no battle took place between Purkhotam and Ma'sum Khan, but the latter "came forward with craft and deceit, and got rid of him" by promising to join him "near the Causa ferry."

3 The word is خرافي in the MS. and خرائي in the lith. ed. It is Khwāfī in the translation in Elliot V. Badāoni has خرائي and says that he حلال دیری کل است Mr. Lowe transliterates the word as Khawafi, and says in a note "Khwaf is the name of a district and town in Khorasan, Blochmann page 400." In the Akbarnāma the man is called Khwāja Shams-ud-din. In the translation in Elliot V, he is said to have been sent "with a detachment and some guns to the passes of Garhi." I do not find any guns mentioned in the MSS. or in the lith. ed.
They crossed the river and advanced to attack Muzaffar Khān. 1 Vazir Jamil, who was one of the old amīrs in the service of the threshold, in concert with Khān Muḥammad Bihbūdī and other men, separated from Muzaffar Khān and joined the enemy. Muzaffar Khān shut himself up in the fort of Tānda, which was nothing more than an enclosure of four walls. The rebels took possession of the city of Tānda, and seized Ḥakīm Abūl Fath and Khwāja Shams-ud-dīn and most of the other chief men, and plundered and ravaged the city. Ḥakīm Abūl Fath and Khwāja Shams-ud-dīn and Rāy Patar Dās however escaped by artifice from the imprisonment by the rebels, and fled on foot, and by the help of the zamīndārs reached Hājipūr. Then when the rebels got possession of the fort of Tānda, they brought Muzaffar Khān out of his house under a promise, and put him to death. All his property and effects fell into their hands, and became the source of their strength; and the 1 whole of the countries of Bengal and Behar came into their possession; and about 3 thirty thousand horsemen collected round those ungrateful wretches. As His Majesty the Ḥalifā-i-Ilāhī had, before this

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1 The account agrees with that given by Badāoni, though according to the latter, Vazir Jamil (called Vazir Khaṇ Jamil Beg by Badāoni) and Jān Muḥammad Khaṇ Bihbūdī went over to the rebels, after Muzaffar Khaṇ had shut himself up in the fort of Tānda.

2 One MS. has جهار جهار حمص. The other MS. omits the words جهار حمص. The lith. ed. has جهار حمص without any’ qualifying word. I suppose جهار حمص, if these words are correct, means the whole country.

3 One MS. has سی جهل i.e. thirty (or) forty thousand horsemen, but the other MS. and the lith. ed. and the translation in Elliot V, have thirty thousand. Badāoni has جمعیت سوار و بیاده سیار, i.e., “a large force of horsemen and foot soldiers.”

4 This agrees on the whole with what is mentioned by Badāoni. The Akbarnāma however says, that the rebels intended to read, or read the Khulba in the name of M. Ḥakīm (i.e., Mirza Muḥammad Ḥakīm); and gave high sounding titles (Khān Daurān, Khān Khānān, Khān Jahān, Khān Zaman, etc.) to one another; but a storm and heavy rain scattered the grand tent, the canopies and the carpets of the bārgāh in which they wanted to recite the Khulba, and cast them into the mire. It also says that in appearance M. Sharf-ud-dīn Ḥusain was the leader, but in reality the leaders were Ma’sūm and Bābā Khaṇ (Beveridge's translation III, pp. 449-451).
released Sharf-ud-din Husain Mirza from imprisonment, and had sent him to Muzaffar Khan in Bengal, the rebels brought him out of prison, and made him their chief, and there was a great rebellion.

When the news of these events reached His Majesty, Raja Todar Mal and Muhammad Sadik Khan and Tarsun Muhammad Khan and Shaikh Farid Bukhari and Ulugh Khan Habshi and Baqir and Taiyib sons of Tahir Khan and Taimur Badakhshi and other amirs were sent off to put down the rebellion in Behar and Bengal. Farmans were also issued to Muhibb Ali Khan and Masum Khan Farankbudi, the governor of Jaunpur, and Samanj Khan and other jagirdars of that neighbourhood, that they should use their best endeavours, in conjunction with Raja Todar Mal, for the destruction of that body of the perverted destiny. The victorious army was still on the road when Shaham Khan Jalair fought with Saltd Badakhshi, and slew him. When Raja Todar Mal and the renowned amirs arrived at Jaunpur, Muhammad Masum came out, and saw them and joined them; and produced three thousand well-armed and well-equipped horsemen before the well-wishers of the throne. But as owing to the meanness of his spirit, his brain had been affected on account of the increase of his pomp and power, he did acts in which there was an odour of disloyalty, and words involuntarily came on his tongue, from which the signs of his faithlessness to his salt could be gathered.

Verse:—

What' er there is in the mind of pure or unclean,
In one's words, the signs of it do e'er appear.
When a corpse enters a narrow channel's mouth,
The flowing water doth from it a shade of colour get.

Raja Todar Mal, being a man of experience and having a clear grasp of all affairs, passed the matter off with gentleness and endeavoured to give assurance and encouragement to him. When the victorious army arrived at the town of Munghir, Asi Kabulti, and the Qajshals, and Mirza Sharf-ud-din Husain came forward to oppose them, with thirty thousand horsemen, and five hundred elephants, and many

1 He is called Ulugh Khan in both MSS. But the lith. ed. calls him Alaf Khan. One MS. has Khan after Baqir and also after Taiyib, but the other and the lith. ed. do not have it.
boats equipped for fighting and a well arranged park of artillery. As 1 Rāja Todar Mal had no faith in his soldiers, he did not think it proper to engage in a drawn battle, and shut himself up in the fort of Mumghir. He erected a new fort round the old one, and sat down in it. Every day brave warriors from each side engaged in 2 combat. When this news was reported to 3 His Majesty he first sent Zain-uddin Kambu by dākchauki (relays of horses) with one lakh of rupees for help towards the charges of the army, and after a few days a similar amount by the hand of Dariyā Khān Abdār, and a second time by the hand of Sarmadī, and another time by the hand of Suhail, and so repeatedly he sent much money.

1 Both MSS. have راجہ تودر مل بسیب نا اعتمادی کہ بر سیاہیان داشت but the lith. ed. has راجہ تودر مل بر سیاہیان لکھے کہ واقعہ غلبی ایشان ایست. This is not quite intelligible, but I have thought it necessary to quote it, because Bādāonī whose account generally agrees with that of Nizām-ud-din has راجہ از عمر نا اعتمادی اشکر کہ دھم واقعہ غلبہ پوڑند which is somewhat similar. The Translation of the passage in Elliot V, page 417, which is “Raja Todar Mal had no confidence in the (cohesion of the) adventurers composing the enemy’s army, and deeming it inexpedient to fight”, appears to me to be incorrect and illogical. It is not clear why the Rāja would deem it inexpedient to fight, if he had no confidence in the cohesion of the enemy. Rāja Todar Mal had very good reason to have no faith in Ma’sūm Khān, for according to the Akbarnāma, the latter meditated the killing of the Rāja, when he should come to inspect a number of vagabonds, whom he had equipped; but the Rāja was apprised of the plot, and made excuses for not going.

2 One MS. inserts here قریب بدو مہا ای بن معاملہ برداشت ، واز جانید سرگرم بقتل ورسرہند which means “and this went on for about two months, and men belonging to both sides were slain”; but as this is not found in the other MSS., or in the lith. ed., or in the translation in Elliot V, I have not thought it proper to insert it in the text.

3 Bādāonī says دربین لشکر عسوت بسیار روی نمود, i.e., “there was great scarcity in the army,” as a reason of the money being sent by the emperor. Abul Fazl mentions these remittances only incidentally, and only at a much later stage of the narrative, see Beveridge’s translation III, page 467. Bādāonī mentions them, but he does not mention the last one sent with Suhail; but he mentions one sent by the hand of بسر سنیہ بہگوان داس خرائچی, i.e., “the son of Seth Bhagwan Dās, the Treasurer.” Mr. Lowe in a note explains Seth’s as derived from Sanskrit “Creshta” exalted, banker. Sresthha means “excellent or exalted” but it does not mean a banker. The Sanskrit word for a banker is sreshti.
In the time of the siege Humâyûn Quli Farmûlî and Tarkhân Diwânâna separated from the victorious army, and joined the base (rebels). For a period of four months, the imperialists fought with the rebels. Some of the zamîndârs of the neighbourhood, on account of their loyalty to His Majesty, blocked the road for bringing (Amad wa shud) grain to the hostile army. There was (then) great scarcity among them. And Bâbâ Qâqshâl, who was in Tânda, became ill and was on the point of death. Jabbârî, the son of Majnûn Qâqshâl, who was the strongest prop of the perverse ones wanted to go to Tânda on hearing the news of the severe illness of Bâbâ Qâqshâl. 'Ãsî not being able to withstand (the imperialists) withdrew towards Behar.

³'Arab Bahâdûr turned by forced marches towards Patna, in order to seize that city, and the treasure that was there.

⁴Bahâr Khân, Khâsa-khâil of the emperor, shut himself up in Patna, and endeavouring to crush the enemy stood firm. Râjâ Todar Mal and the other loyal leaders sent Ma'sûm Khân Farankhûdi and other soldiers, to reinforce (the garrison of) Patna. On their arrival 'Arab raised the seige, and went towards Gajpati, one of the chief Zamîndârs of that country. The Râjâ and Sâdiq Khân and Muhîbb 'Ali Khân and Tarsûn Muhammad Khân and other amîrs now turned towards Behar to attack 'Ãsî. The latter made a surprise attack by night upon Sâdiq Khân's camp, and it was owing

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¹ Abul Fazl adds the name of Shâh Diwânâ to the other two.

² The Akbarnâma, Beveridge's translation III, page 460, however says that "as the food for the besieged" (in the fort of Mungir) "came by land and water, M. Sharfu-din Husain and Ma'sum Khan went by way of Patna, and seized the land route."

³ This passage has been wrongly translated in Elliot V, as "'Arab Bahadur made a rapid march to Patna, seized upon the city, and appropriated the treasures."

⁴ The MSS. call him Bahâr Khân. He is called Behâr Khân in the translation in Elliot V. Badshâni Persian text II, page 283 has Bahâr Khân, but the translation has Pahâr Khân. The lith. ed. has Bahâdûr Khân, and this is supported by the Akbarnâma (Beveridge's translation III, page 470). It appears also from the Akbarnâma, at the place cited, that 'Arab Bahâdûr had taken to brigandage, and he came to Patna in pursuit of Chaudhri Kishna, who was conveying treasure; and he then invested the fort.
to the skill of Sādiq Khān that on that night, Māh Beg and Ulugh Khān Habshi had been appointed to be the qerāwal, (vanguard or picket). The enemy took them by surprise and attacked them. Māh Beg was killed and Ulugh Khān escaped. Then there was a severe battle with Sādiq Khān, and the high fortune of the emperor strengthened his loyal soldiers, and 'Āsil's force was routed. He went back to Bengal in great distress and the country as far as Garhi fell into the hands of the servants of His Majesty.

And one of the strange events of this time was this, that a farmān summoning Shuja'at Khān, the governor of Malwa, was sent by the hand of Jāi Tawāchī-bāshi; and Shuja'at Khān with his son Qāīm Khān started from Sārangpūr, with the object of coming to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. A desire for rebellion entered the heads of his servants, and they slew him and

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1 He is called Māh Beg in one MS. and Khan Beg in the other and Jān Beg in the lith. ed., and he is also called Jān Beg in Elliot V. Badāoni has Tār māh Beg, Mr. Lowe has Tarmā Beg. The Akbarnāma has Māh Beg. See Beveridge's translation, Vol. III, page 473. I have adopted Māh Beg.

2 There are different readings. One MS. has با گرهی بدست اولیاء دولت خلیفه الی در آمد با; the lith. ed. has درانطرف گدهی بدست آمد دار. The translation in Elliot V, is "now Garhi fell into the hands of the royal troops." Badāoni Persian text has و الصوبه تا گرهی بتصرف انوراج پادشاهی در آمد i.e. that suba (i.e., Bihar) up to Garhi came in to the possession of the imperial troops. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 475, says "the evil doers * hastened off in failure to Bengal, though, owing to the evil thoughts of some, they were not pursued, nor was an expedition sent to Bengal *. But proper steps were taken for reducing Bihar in to order."

3 There is some difference as to the name of the messenger. The MSS. have جبید تواچی باشی and جبید تواچی باشی; and the Akbarnāma has Wajahi Yasawal, but a note says that a M.S.T.A. has Jāi Tawāchī-bāshi, and this is probably correct; and I have kept it. There is also much difference in the name of Shuja'at Khān's son. The MSS. and Badāoni, Persian text have قبیح خان Qāīm Khān, but Mr. Lowe has Qayyam Khān, the lith. ed. has قبیح خان, and the translation in Elliot V has Kaiyyam Khan. The translation of the Akbarnāma has Quwim Khan.

4 The cause of the rebellion is not at all clear. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, pages 458-59, gives the names of the conspirators and some details of what happened. It says, the chief cause of the disturbance was the
his son. But in the end owing to disunion among themselves, they disbursed, and each one fled in a different direction. When the news was reported to His Majesty, he sent Sharif Khān Atka to be the governor of Malwa, and sent for the young son and others left behind by Shuja'at Khān.

As the disturbances in Bengal, \textit{(Muhim-i-Bangāla)} had been going on for a long time, Khān Ā'azam, who had for a long time been living in retirement in Agra, and \footnote{The words which I have translated “and who was being looked after and guarded” occur in one MS. and in the lith. ed. but not in the other MSS. They are \textit{و بنظر معانظت أو مينوودند}, i.e., \textit{ازمدني باز نظر بند بود}, who had been for a long time under surveillance. Abul Fazīl says nothing about surveillance, but he throws a curious light on Akbar’s methods, when he says that—“when H. M. heard from his confidants in the 	extit{haram} that the Kokaltash was ashamed and repentant \textnormal{”}, etc.} who was being looked after and guarded, became the recipient of royal favours, and was sent with five thousand horsemen to be the governor of Behar. For greater caution, Shahbāz Khān Kambu, who was engaged in putting down Rānā Kīkā, and had arrived at that stage that he would be able soon to expel the Rānā from that country, was sent for, and he was sent with a well equipped army to help and reinforce the army of Bengal. When Shahbāz Khān arrived near the boundary of Hājīpur, he heard that ‘Arab Bahādur had taken shelter with Rājā Gajpati. He immediately attacked him, and went on fighting with him for a month, and cutting down the jungle, with a good blow (\textit{bazarah-i-rāstå}) drove ‘Arab out, and worsted Rājā Gajpati.

\footnote{The text of which this and the next three paragraphs are a translation is omitted from one of the two reliable MSS. on which I have been chiefly depending.} At this time, \footnote{The account of the emperor’s visit to the house of Sharif Khān Atka is} by chance His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Illāh paid a
visit to the house of Sharif Khan Atka, and (thus) conferred much honour on him. Sharif Khan arranged a royal entertainment, and decorated his mansion with many beautiful offerings, which were to be placed at the emperor's feet, as a goodly tribute. The emperor stayed there till the end of the day, and passed the time in listening to vocal and instrumental music, and various sorts of other enjoyments and pleasures. Sharif Khan Atka presented him with nine elephants, and twenty seven 'Irāqī and 'Arab horses, and various fabrics, as tribute.

As every year, a trustworthy man was sent to the Hijāz as Mir Hājī, this year the appointment was made of 1Hakim-ul-mulk Gilānī, and a noble gesture was made that a sum of five lakhs of rupees might be entrusted to him, as had been done each year, from the public treasury, that he might, with the knowledge of Qāzī Hasan Mālki, Shaikh-ul-Islām of the sacred place convey it to the poor of Mecca the venerable; and he also sent the fabrics of Hindustan and beautiful cloths, with the Hakim-ul-mulk, for the respected residents of Mecca.

2 At this time a petition arrived from Rājā Todar Mal, (to the effect), that Khwāja Shāh Mansūr had written harsh letters, in which he had pointed out to Muhammad Ma'sūm Faranghūdī that there were

omitted from one MS. but is given in the other and in the lith. ed. In both these, the words i.e., by chance are used. I do not understand the purport of these words. It appears from Badāoni, that the visit was paid on Sharif Khan Atka's appointment to the government of Malwa.

1 Badāoni says he was selected as one of the Persian text II, page 285, i.e., as among these who did not agree with the emperor in matters of religion and faith. He also says that a sum of five lakhs of rupees was given to him to be given as presents to the worthy among the Sharifs and poor of Mecca; and that he remained at Mecca to the end of his life. According to the Akbarnāma, he was, in a way banished. He had at first signed the documents acknowledging Akbar's religious supremacy, but had afterwards opposed it.

2 The accounts, of the temporary fall of Khwāja Shāh Mansūr, the Divān as given in the text, agrees on the whole with those given by Badāoni, Persian Text, II, 287 and English Translation, II, 295 and Abul Fazl, Beveridge's translation, III, 461-62. He appears to have been too rigorous in exacting government demands.
large sums due from him. The Rāja pointed out that he had kept this man by various expedients and conciliatory measures. He also mentioned in the petition that Khwāja Shāh Mansūr had also written letters to Tarsūn Muhammad Khān, who was one of the great amīrs, and in whose name the command of the army was; and had at a time, when assurance and encouragement should have been held out, used threats. As his harshness, had, in various matters been repeatedly brought to the notice of His Majesty, the latter deprived him of his office for a few days, and made him over to Shāh Quli Khān; and also passed an order, that in his place Vazīr Khān should be the Divān of the empire, (Divān-i-kul); and in conjunction with Qāzī ‘Ali, son of Qutb-ud-din Baghdādi should decide all cases.

And 1 it was at this time that a man was brought, who was one of the wonders of created beings. He had been born without any ears, or any aural orifices, and it was all the more wonderful, that he heard every word that was spoken just like men possessing ears. When he was brought into the presence of His Majesty, the latter on seeing him was very much astonished, and fixed a daily allowance for him.

His Majesty owing to his devotion, went every year on a pilgrimage to the tomb, which is the recipient of illumination, of His Holiness Khwāja Mu’In-ud-dīn, may his soul be sanctified! and in consequence of this beneficent determination and pious action of his much advantage accrued to the servants of God. This year, owing to various obstacles, it was not possible for the sublime standards to march in that direction. Shāhzāda Dāniš was (therefore) sent with a 2 num-

1 Badāoni, after mentioning the case of the man who had no ears, but could hear, mentions a curious and cruel experiment, which was carried out, apparently under the orders of the emperor, of taking about twenty sucklings from their mothers, for a consideration in money, and placing them in an empty house, which got the name of "dumb house," in charge of well-disciplined nurses, who were not to give them any instruction in speaking. After three or four years, all the children turned out dumb, and many of them became the nurselings of mother earth. This gives an opportunity to Mr. Lowe to write a most learned note in which he quotes Chaucer and Cowley and Job 1, 21, Eccles. XI, 1, and Rg-veda X, 18.

2 The words ساپور مردم همه‌رو occur in one MS. and in the lith. ed. but not
ber of his intimates, such as 1 Shaikh Jamāl and Shaikh Faizī who was his tutor, and a number of companions, and a sum of 25,000 rupees was granted for the purpose of helping towards the subsistence of the ḥaqīrīs of that country. The fortunate Shāhzāda returned after performing the pilgrimage.

At this time Rājā Todar Mal and Tarsūn Muhammad Khān and Muhammad Sādiq Khān and other Badshāḥī amīrs stayed at Ḥājipūr, on account of the rains. Ma'sūm Farangkhūdī went to Jaunpur which was his ḥaqīr, 2 without the permission of the amīrs, and there began to show signs of revolt and faithlessness to the salt. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī sent 3 Peshrau Khān, who was the superintendent of the farāsh khāna (i.e., the store-house of tents, etc.), to give him assurances (of continued favour), and granted him the territory of Audh; and conferred Jaunpur on Tarsūn Muhammad Khān. Mas'ūm Khān 4 spoke words like those of a mad man to Peshrau Khān, and revealed signs of hostility; and knowing that Audh was an out of the way place (kināra) went there.

in the other MSS. Badāonī mentions the facts of the Shāhzāda being sent to Ajmir without any comment, but Abul Fazl enters in to an elaborate dissertation to explain the failure of Akbar's going in person. This has been condensed by Mr. Beveridge in the following sentences. "There are two kinds of religious worship. One is good deeds (works), and the other is ceremonial, the visiting of shrines and the like. As Akbar was a sovereign he practiced both, but as at this time spiritual religion was on the increase, and also he had many weighty matters to attend to, he desisted from going to Ajmir in person."

1 His full name was Shaikh Jamāl Bakhtiyār.

2 One MS. has بِهِ رِضْعَتُ امَّرَاء, the other omits the matter of the رِضْعَتُ. The lith. ed. has بِهِ رِضْعَتُ امَّرَاء, and the translation in Elliot V has "with their permission"; but Badāonī has بِهِ رِضْعَتُ. The Akbarnāma does not appear to be explicit on the point, but it says that "he forcibly took Jaunpur from the servants of Tarsun K."

3 "Orf Mahter Sa'dat." Mr. Lowe translates Dārogha-i-Farash Khāna as "head of the chamberlain department." The Akbarnāma does not mention Peshrau Khān or any one else as having been sent to Ma'sūm Khān Farangkhūdī but only says that "His Majesty decided that some prudent men should be sent, to bring him to the station of bliss."

4 Both the MSS. and Badāonī say that he spoke سخان مخبطانه, but the lith. ed. has سخان مخطلسانه, and the translator in Elliot V, says "He spoke
At this time, Niyābat Khān, son of Hāshim Khān Nishāpūrī, who had been nurtured at the threshold, rebelled in 1 Jusi Piyāk (Prayāg) which was his jāgīr. He advanced and attacked the fort of 2 Kara, which was the jāgīr of Isma'el Quli Khān. Iliyās Khān the servant of the latter, who was in charge of the fort, fought with him, and was killed. Niyābat then besieged the fort, and began to plunder and ravage the country. When the news of this reached His Majesty Isma'el Quli Khān and Vazir Khān and Matlab Khān and Shaikh Jamāl Bakhtiyār, and a number of other renowned amīrs were appointed to put him down. 3 Shāh Quli Khān Mahram was sent with them, that he might give hope (of favour) to Ma'sum Khān Farangkhūdi, and bring him to the threshold. After Vazir Khān had been sent, Khwāja Shāh Mansūr was released from imprisonment, and was again honoured with (his former) office. When Niyābat Khān heard the news of the coming of the army, he raised the siege and went towards 4 Kantit, one of the dependencies of Patna (or Panna). The amīrs hastened forward, crossed the river, and came up with him. Niyābat Khān gave battle, and there was a
dutiful words”; the MSS. from which he made the translation apparently had مخلصانہ; but the translation of the next sentence. “and did not show his disaffection; but as Oudh was near, he went there”: does not agree with any text that I have seen.

1 One MS. has جوسر و بیاک and the other and the lith. ed. have جوسر و بیاک without the intervening و. The translation in Elliot V, has Jusa and Payag. Badāonī has جوسر و بیاک. About Jūsi Piyāk see note 4 page 359 of Vol. II ante. The Akbarnāma mentions the rebellion of Niyābat Khān. Beveridge’s translation III, page 480, but apparently does not mention the name of his jāgīr. The cause of this rebellion is stated in the Akbarnāma to have been that “the accountants brought a charge of arrears against him, and the slave of gold prefers disobedience to service.”

2 For Kara see L.G. XIV, 415. It is 42 miles N.W. Allahabad

3 According to Abul Fazl and Badāonī, Rāja Bir Bal, or as Badāonī calls him Bir Bar Bāḍfarosh, was associated with him in this mission

4 The name is written as کشت and کشت in the MS., and as کشت in the lith. ed. Elliot V, has Kantal. Badāonī has کشت and Mr. Lowe Gasht. The Akbarnāma has اب کشت, or river of Kantit. Patna is a mistake for Panna. Kantit is in sarkār Allahabad, it is entered under sarkār Ilahabas in J. II, 161 and the river must be the Ganges.
severe engagement. In the end Niyābat Khān was defeated, and went to Ma’sūm Khān. At this time ‘Arab Bahādur also, who was flying before Shahbāz Khān took shelter with the latter. Shahbāz Khān pursuing him arrived at Jaunpūr, and from there he advanced to Audh to attack Ma’sūm. The latter hastened forward to meet him, and was victorious. Shahbāz Khān fled, and in one day he traversed a distance of forty karōhs and arrived at Jaunpur. It so happened however that Tarsūn Muhammad Khān who was on the right wing of Shahbāz Khān’s army remained concealed in a jungle and when Ma’sūm’s army was scattered, (after booty, Dar pai ghārat, Badāoni), he came forward; and
couplet;
Like a whirl wind, he suddenly struck them;
All that army like grass was blown away;

and defeated Ma’sūm. When this news reached Shahbāz Khān, he returned with great speed, and on the following day joined the right wing; and rallying his forces again advanced against Ma’sūm. There was again a battle with Ma’sūm, in the neighbourhood of the Awadh, and Ma’sūm was defeated, and his mother and sister and wife and son and all his property and forces fell into the hands of the imperial commanders. He fled, and escaped in the direction of

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1 According to Badāoni Niyābat Khān fought with extraordinary valour, threw the imperial army into utter confusion, and unhorsed Shaikh Jamal, but spared his life. Abul Fazl also says that “the victorious army was nearly suffering loss.”

2 Badāoni says Ma’sūm Khān had an immense quantity of war material and defeated Shahbāz Khān in the twinkling of an eye. The Akbarnāma describes the battle in some detail. It says it took place on the 22nd January 1581 near Sultānpur Bilahri, 25 kos from Awadh (the city of Ayodhya or Faizābād); Beveridge’s translation Vol. III, page 486.

3 This second battle is mentioned by Badāoni. According to the Akbarnāma there was no regular battle. There was a skirmish between some men under ‘Arab and some of the imperial troops. After that Ma’sūm attempted to strengthen the walls of the city of Awadh, but was not successful. Then ‘Arab and Niyābat separated from him, and he fled leaving his household and his accumulations of many years. His wanderings are also described at some length. See Beveridge’s translation, Vol. III, pages 497–99.
the Siwalik hills. This 1 happened in the month of zi-hijja in the year 988 A.H.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS OF THE 27TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Sunday, the 15th Safar in the year 2 989 A.H. (11th March, 1582). In the beginning of this year, news came that Mirza Muhammad Hakim, relying on letters which ʿĀṣī Kābuli and Maʿsūm Farankhūdī had written to him in succession, persuading him to come to Hindustan, and at the instigation of Fāridūn, who was his maternal uncle, considering 3 the conquest of Hindustan practicable, advanced from Kabul to effect such conquest. He sent a servant of his, of the name Shādmān across the river Nīlāb. Kunar Mān Singh, son of Rājā Bhagwān Dās, attacked him; and he fought a battle and was killed. After hearing this news Mirza Muhammad Hakim crossed the river Nīlāb and halted in pargana Saiyyadpur. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī issued an order, having the currency of fate, for the attendance of the troops, and made a grant of eight months' pay to the soldiers and advanced towards the Punjab. Shāhzāda Dāniāl remained in the capital city of Fathpur; and 4 Sūltān Khwāja and Shaikh Ibrāhīm were left there for the management of affairs. When the emperor

1 One MS. has در سنة تمامين و تسعین ميلادی میں صرف حال سال 1669 میں بہت بہت پیروست but the other MS. and the lith. ed. have it as I have got it in the text. The year is given as 988 by Badāoni also. The translator in Elliot V, says in a note (page 421) that the year should be 989. There is of course considerable confusion in the chronology. Abul Fazl places the rebellion of Maʿsūm Khān Farankhūdī in the 25th year of the reign. His 26th year begins on the 5th Safar 989; so that the month and year of Maʿsūm Khān's defeat was zi-hijja 988, as stated in the text, and not zi-hijja 989.

2 The translator in Elliot says this should be 990 A.H., 11th March 1582; but see the preceding note, see also note 4 (below) from which it would appear that Mirza Muhammad Hakim's invasion happened in the beginning of 989 A.H. (1581 A.D.)

3 I suppose that this is the meaning of the words قابو خیال کرده, which are to be found in the MSS. and in the lith. ed.

4 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, p. 495, Akbar at first intended to leave Shāhzāda Salīm at Fathpur, but the latter "begged through H.H. Mariam Makānī, that he might accompany H.M." Then it was arranged that Shāhzāda Dāniāl should remain at Fathpur. It appears also that Shāh Quli Mahram was associated with the two named in the text, for the
arrived at Sarai Bād, which is fifteen karohs from Fathpur, the news of the victory of Shahbāz Khān, and of the defeat of Ma’sūm Farankhūdī arrived, and was taken to be an auspicious omen; and the army advanced.

At the time when Mān Singh defeated Shād mān, three 1 farmāns of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm, one of which was addressed to the Hakīm-ul-mulk, and one to Khwāja Shāh Mansūr, and one to Muhammad Qāsim Khān the Mir-i-bahr (admiral), were found in the portfolio of Shād mān. These farmāns, the Mirza had written to them in reply to their petitions giving them all encouragement and assurances of favour. Kunar Mān Singh sent the farmāns to the threshold. His Majesty became acquainted with their purport, but kept the matter in concealment. When the grand standards had passed through Dehli, and Mirza Hakīm had arrived in Lahore, and had taken up his quarters in the garden of Mahdi Qāsim Khān, Mān Singh and Sa’id Khān and Rājā Bhagwān Dās shut themselves up in the fort of Lahore. When the sublime standards arrived at the town of Panipat, Malik Sānī Kābūlī, who was the Diwān of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm, and had the title of Vazīr Khān, separated from the Mirza, and came to the threshold, and took up his quarters in the house of Khwāja Shāh Mansūr, and made the latter the means of his rendering his homage (to the emperor). When Khwāja Shāh Mansūr reported the news of his arrival to His Majesty, it occurred to the sacred mind, that Mirza Muhammad Hakīm’s separating his Diwān from himself, and his sending of the latter, at this time when he had come to conquer Hindustan, could not but be a matter of policy. When there was (already) a suspicion in respect of Khwāja Shāh Mansūr, this idea became transformed into a firm conviction. Khwāja Shāh Mansūr was then 2 put into prison, and

management of affairs at the capital. The march commenced on the 2nd Muhrram 989, 6th February, 1581.

1 Badāoni also calls them farmāns, but they are called parwānas, in Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma. It is also stated there, that Akbar “regarded those papers as the work of forgery.”

2 One MS. has مقيض, imprisoned. The other MS. is very imperfect, a considerable number of lines having been left out. The lith. ed. has ذكيیر, instead of مقيض, and the translation in Elliot V, has “dismissed”; but as Badāoni has
the farmān of Mirza Muhammad Hakim which had been addressed to him was shown to him. Although he took oaths, it was of no avail.

When the world conquering standards arrived in the neighbourhood of Shāhābād, 1 Malik 'Ali brought a letter 2 and produced it before the sacred eyes; and said "My messengers were coming from the ferry of Ludiana, which is in my charge When they arrived at the Sarāī of Sarhind, they saw a piādu (runner) in the sarāī. whose feet were swollen. That man told them ' I am a servant (kas) of Sharf Beg who is a servant of Khwāja Shāh Mansūr, and is the man in charge (Shiqdār) of Firūzpur, which is the jāgir of the Khwāja, and is at a distance of thirty kurohs from Lahore; he has sent these letters to the Khwāja. As my feet are painful, do you convey them quickly to the Khwāja?" My runners have brought these letters to me." When the seals of the letters or of the packets containing the letters were broken and they were opened, two letters appeared. One was a report ('arz dīshāt) of Sharf Beg, who had written an account of the state of pargana Firuzpur to Shīh Mansūr; and the other was a letter, which was written by a man to a 8man (apparently unspecified), to the effect that he (the writer) had had an interview with Farīdūn Khān, and the latter had taken him to offer his services to

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1 He is called kotwil-i-urlu, (the chief constable of the camp or the provost marshal) in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, p. 502. Bādāonī describes him as برادر قاضي علي که حال کوروال لاهور است i.e., brother of Qāzi 'Ali, who is now the kotwil of Lahore.

2 Bādāonī says "two letters," and the translation of the Akbarnāma has "several letters." Further on in the text we have خطاها letters; but apparently the word is here used to mean "a packet containing several letters."

3 The MSS. have بیشمار (unspecified) person, and the lith. ed. has شخصی بیشمار (unspecified) person to (unspecified) person. The translation in Elliot V, is "from one person to another person." Bādāonī has in the corresponding passage از رودیز, from an imaginary person, or as Mr. Lowe translates this "from a person whose identity was suspected." The Akbarnāma does not say by whom or to whom the letters were addressed, but it appeared from them, "that the soldiers (sipah) of the Khwāja*
Mirza Muhammad Hakim Bādshāh, and although (the Mirza) had sent his officers (revenue-collectors) to the neighbouring parganas, he had sent none to his pargana, and had excused him. When the purport of this letter was reported to His Majesty, it appeared that Sharf Beg had written this letter also, balībās i.e., in disguise or anonymously to Khwāja Shāh Mansūr. Besides this, the intimacy (rābita) of Malik Sānî, diwān of Muhammad Hakim Mirza, and the coming of the farman of the latter to Khwāja Shāh Mansūr being considered, that suspicion amounted to a certainty. As most of the amirs and the great officers of the state were annoyed with Khwāja Shāh Mansūr, they all united together, and tried to have him put to death, and at last His Majesty gave the order of his execution; and early in the morning of the following day he was hanged.

Quatrain;

Never did’st thou a favour on people confer;
How wilt thou comfort from thy wealth behold?
If evil thou dost, never for good do thou hope;
For ne’er doth the tamarisk bear the grape.

After three days, intelligence came, that when Mirza Muhammad

* had opened negotiations with the Mirza (Hakim), and would soon join him. It appears also from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s trans., Vol. III, page 503, that Akbar ordered that “if the Khwāja would engage to produce the man (the writer, apparently of the anonymous letter), and give proper security for this, he should remain, as before, in prison, otherwise he was to be put to death * * * * * It appears also from the Akbarnāma that, Khwāja Shāh Mansūr was hanged on a tree near the sarāi of Kot Kāchhwāhā which according to Blochmann, 431, number 2, is a village on the road from Karnāl to Ludhiana. Finally, with reference to Shāh Mansūr’s execution, see the note on the subject in pp. 504–05. The story according to Mr. Beveridge, “throws a lurid light on the morals of Akbar’s officers.” The note does not appear to me to be very convincing, although I have no doubt that the morals of Akbar’s officers were bad enough. It also appears that later on, see page 516, Akbar was convinced that the farman and letters, on the evidence of which Khwāja Shāh Mansūr was executed, were forged by Karam-ul-lah, brother of Shahbāz Khān, (Nizām-ud-din says, Ba-dastiyari wa kankāsh ba’ze). He does not however say who had advised him. The Ma’asir I, 157, says Karam-ul-lah was the tool of Todar Mal, but the Khulsāsat-ut-tawārikh denies that Todar Mal had any hand in the intrigues against the Khwāja.
Hakim heard of the arrival of the sublime standards in the Punjab, he crossed the river of Lahore, and went away towards Kabul.

His Majesty then marched from Sarhind to Kalānūr, and from the latter place to Rhotās; and had a qamargha hunt. From there, having looked for a good omen and received good news, he advanced towards the Nilāb. He laid the foundation, in the month of Raht'-us-sānī of that year, of a great fort on the bank of the Nilāb river, which is famous as the Sind sāgar; and named it Atak (Attock) Banāras. As there was a paucity of boats, he ordered that the amirs and the troops (sipāhiān) should provide boats, and distributed chaukās (sections) among the amirs. He ordered Kunar Mān Singh and Shaikh Jamāl Bakhātīyār, and his (apparently Mān Singh’s and not Shaikh Jamāl’s) brother Mādho Singh, and Makhṣūs Khān and Naurang Khān and other active warriors to cross the Nilāb river, and to advance towards Purshūr. They took possession of that place. Shāhāzāda Shāh Murād, with Qulī Khān and Mirza Yusuf Khān and Rāi Singh and many other renowned amirs were then sent across the river, in order to conquer Kabul.

At this time, Khwāja Abul Fazl, a relation of Khwāja Hasan

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1 It appears from the Akbnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, p. 509, that when he was encamped at Sarhina, Akbar issued an order “that the jāgirdārs, Shiqdārs, and dā roghās of the empire should reduce to writing the numbers and the occupations of the inhabitants, village by village, and should classify them. They were not to allow any one to live without some trade or occupation, and they were to look narrowly into the income and expenditure of men,—who are composed of the good and the bad—so that in a short space of time the outwardly good, but inwardly bad, might be discovered; and false gold-incrusted coin might be brought to the place of weighment.” Abul Fazl says that “By this enlightened order there was a market day of graciousness, and the wide territory of India received the great calm.” One would have thought that the inquisitorial proceedings would give a great opportunity, to the Jāgirdārs, shiqdārs, dāroghās and their underlings, for oppression and corruption, and produce a great deal of hardship, and tumult, and outcry.

2 So called in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. Elliot V, has Parshār (Peshawar). Badānī has پشوار, Peshāwar. According to the Akbnāma, Beveridge’s translation, III, 519, Mān Singh and the others were to command the van of Prince Murād’s army and were to proceed to Digran; and return from there if the Mirza made his submission.

3 That is how he is called in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., Badānī calls him
Naqshbandi and Muhammad ‘Ali the diwān of the Khwāja came on a mission from Mīrza Muhammad Hakīm; and brought a petition for the pardon of his offences. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, sent Hāji Habīb-ul-lah with them to Kabul, and intimated that if the Mīrza showed his shame for his past actions, and repented, and took oaths and sent his sister to the court, he would forgive him. Shāhzāda Shāh Murād passed the Khaibar Kotal (pass) by successive marches. On the 15th Jamādi-us-sāni of the afore-mentioned year, His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī in his own elegant person crossed the Sind sāgar river and halted. (From that place) he sent the meanest of his slaves, Nizām-ud-din Ahmad, who is the author of this history to Shāhzāda Shāh Murād, by rapid marches; with the order that he should go, and enquire of the amīrs who had gone forward, whether they would be able to go to Kabul, if His Majesty did not go there; and if so they should go on. Otherwise, if it was necessary for his Majesty to come, in what way it would be proper for him to do so, whether with all his retinue and household (bahashm wa ahl-i-mahal), or alone or with a small retinue (jarida). This faqīr went in one day and night seventy and five karohs, and coming up with the Shāhzāda in Jalālābād gave him the message. His Highness advanced towards Kabul, and thought it advisable that His Majesty should also march rapidly to Kabul. Hāji Habīb-ul-lah also came from Kabul to Jalālābād; and in company with this faqīr, he hastened

Muhammad ‘Ali Diwāna. The coming of Khwāja Abul Fazl and Muhammad ‘Ali does not appear to be mentioned in the Akbarnāma, but it appears that Akbar suggested that Mīrza Muhammad Hakīm should send Khwāja Husain Naqshbandī with some others, to execute oaths and treaties, and the rescript of advice was sent with Hāji Habīb-ul-lah Kāshī.

1 The word is which has, I think, been incorrectly translated in Elliot V, page 424, as “in advance of.” In the corresponding passage in Badāoni, the word is “near,” “to.”

2 The word appears to be in the MS. and in the lith. ed. appears to be the correct reading.

3 This passage has been translated in Elliot V, as “he was determined upon proceeding to Kabul, and thought it advisable to send me back speedily to the emperor.” This appears to me to be incorrect. According to it, poor Nizam-ud-din got no reply at all to the question, for a reply to which, he had made the journey of one hundred and fifty karohs.
to the threshold, which is the asylum of Sultāns. He told (the emperor) that Mirza Muhammad Hakim was extremely repentant for his past actions, and had taken oaths, and had also wanted to send his sister. But Khwāja Hasan, her husband, had taken her away and had fled towards Badakhshān. After the faqir and Ḥāji Habīb-ul-lah had arrived in the presence of His Majesty, the next day he commenced his march and advanced towards Pūrsūr. Shāhzāda Sultān Salīm remained in the camp, and Rājā Bhagwān Dās and Sa’īd Khān and Qāzī ‘Ali Bakhsī were left there in attendance on him. ¹ The emperor himself advanced Jarida (with a small retinue) and travelled twenty karoḥs every day.

When Shāhzāda Shāh Murād arrived within seven karoḥs of Kabul, Mirza Muhammad Hakim came to a place called Khurd Kabul with the intention of giving battle, and the fire of conflict blazed up. He was defeated and fled; and the Shāhzāda with victory and triumph entered Kabul. On the day proceeding the morning on which the battle was to take place, Farīdūn Khān, the maternal uncle of Mirza Muhammad Hakim, had made an onset on the rear of the Shāhzāda’s army, and had carried away much booty, and slain many men. On that day His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī had halted at a place called Surkhāb, fifteen karoḥs from the Shāhzāda’s army. It so happened that at the time when the men of the rear guard of the army were attacked and plundered, ² Ḥāji Muhammad Khān Ahādī, who had gone to the Shāhzāda by relays of horses (dāk chaukī) arrived at that place, and seeing the plunder, carried back the dreadful news, which became the cause of anxiety in many hearts. In spite of this sort of news the march was continued for one stage on the next

¹ The Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, page 529, mentions the different stages of the march, Jamrud, Khairbar Pass, Dākā, Lājipur, Jalālābād, Bāgh Safa, and Gandāmak. Here Ḥāji Muhammad Ahādī brought the (incorrect) news that “the victorious army had met with loss.” He then went on to Surkhāb and Jagdalak. News of the victory came at Surkhāb, but was not at first believed.

² He is called Ḥāji Muḥammad Nām āḥdī in the Persian Text, and Ḥāji Muhammad and Ahādī in the English translation of Badānī. The Akbarnāma has Ḥāji Muhammad Ahādī. The translation in Elliot V has, “a messenger” (dak chowki). Ahādī according to the dictionary is a kind of Indian Military Cora. I find Ahādī described as a gentleman trooper.
day; and there the news of the victory arrived; and after performing the duty of offering thanks, His Majesty the emperor entered the fort of Kābul with grandeur and good fortune, on Friday the 10th of the month of Rajab. He spent seven days in visiting the gardens of Kabul and enjoying their beauty, and remained there for a time.

As it was reported to His Majesty, that Mirza Muhammad Hakīm intended that he should leave the country, and go to the Uzbeks, he did not allow such a shameful proceeding, and sent Latīf Khwāja to the Mirza, who was at Ghūrband, and conveyed to him the good news of the pardon of all his offences. Mirza Muhammad Hakīm, again in the presence of Latīf Khwāja, made promises and engagements for loyalty and devotion, and sent Ali Muhammad Asp with him to attend on the emperor. His Majesty then turned back, and bestowed Kabul on the Mirza. He left the camp behind, and marched rapidly to Jalālābād, where the great camp was. Shāhzāda Sultān Salīm and the amīrs who were there hastened to render homage, and offered congratulations and felicitations for the victories. Khwājgī Muhammad Husain, who was the uterine brother of Qāsim Khān Mir-i-Bahr, and was one of the great amīrs of the Mirza joined the service of the emperor, and was included in the band of his loyal subjects. A detachment was sent from Jalālābād to ravage the skirts of the hilly country inhabited by the kāfirs of Kanūr. The emperor then made the return journey stage by stage, and arrived on the 12th Sha'bān, on the bank of the Sind Sāgar. Muhammad Qāsim Khān, who in accordance with orders, had remained on the bank of the river

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1 The MSS. have بدولت و اقبال بكابل and بدولت و اقبال بقلعه كابل. The lith. ed. omits بدولت و اقبال بكابل, and says simply بدولت و اقبال بكابل در آمدند.

2 The MSS. and lith. ed. have هفت روز, seven days, and Badāoni has هفته, a week, but the translation in Elliot V, has twenty days.

3 Badāoni calls him Latīf Khwāja Mir Shikār.

4 One MS. and the lith. ed. have کنور, Kanūr. The other MS. has which appears to be Katūr. The translation in Elliot V, has Kator. Badāoni Persian text has کنور and the English translation Kator, and a note says the Lakhnau lith. has Gantur. Abul Fazl does not seem to mention the despatch of this force.
to construct a bridge, had made a bridge of boats; and the 1 royal standards (i.e., the army), which at the time of going to Kabul had crossed the river in the course of one month, crossed it now in the course of one day. From there the emperor marched by stages and at the end of Ramzań he arrived in Lahore. He entrusted the government of the Punjab to Sa'id Ḵhan, Ṟāja Bhagwān Dās, and Kunar Mān Singh; and then raising the standard of determination towards the capital city of Fathpūr, marched along, hunting by the way. Shahbāz Ḵhan came and waited on him at Pānipat. When he arrived, on the 25th Shawwāl, at Dehli, Shāhzāda Dāniāl and the umirs, who had been left at Fathpūr, and Her Highness Mariam Makānī, who had come from Fathpūr to welcome His Majesty, were made fortunate by being allowed to render their services to him. On the 5th day of Zi-qā'da, Fathpur became the seat of the throne of the Khalifat and 2 the rites of thanks offering (Nisār wa Ībar) were performed, and much was given away in charity.

During the time when the sublime standards were marching to Kabul, 3 Bahādur son of Sa'id Badaḵshī, who had risen in the country of Tirhut, and had assumed the name of Bahādur Shāh and 4 had made attempts on his own life, was seized by the servants of Ā'azam Ḵhan and was put to death.

1 This passage has been translated in Elliot V, as “the journey to Kabul had been performed in one month. In one day he (and his escort) crossed the river, and went on to Lahore,” the first part of this, and the last part also are incorrect.

2 There is some difference in the readings. The lith. ed. has لوازم نتار و ایثار بتقديم رسيدة لوازم نتار و ایثار بتقديم رسيدة، and خبر بسیار کردن. The MSS. have لوازم نتار و ایثار بتقديم رسيدة لوازم نتار و ایثار بتقديم رسيدة and خبر بسیار کردن. I have adopted the reading of the lith. ed. In the translation in Elliot V, the whole sentence is omitted.

3 He is called Bahādur 'Ali, son of Saiyid Badaḵshī in Elliot V, but the name and the father's name are as I have them in the text, in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. and also in Badānī and the Akbarnāma.

4 The MSS. and the lith ed. have قصد جان خرد داشت. It is not clear what this means, unless it means that he was endangering his life by his rebellious acts. One reading is قصد حاتمی پور داشت, which would of course mean, that he attempted to seize Hājipūr, but as it is not supported by the MSS. or the lith. ed. or by Badānī or Abul Fazl, I cannot adopt it. It may be that خطبه بناه خرد خرد داشته is a mistake for قصد جان خرد داشته. According to the
Couplet;

With thy wings don't go astray, for like a far-flying arrow
The wind will hold thee for a time, but on the dust will cast thee soon.

As Ma'sūm Khān Farankhūdi wandered about in perplexity and distress in the hilly country of the Siwālik, he sent a prayer for the pardon of his offences to Ā'azam Khān, and by means of the petitions of the latter, his sins were forgiven, and a farmān assuring him of favour was issued. He then left Ā'azam Khān, and determined on a pilgrimage of service, and 1 was honoured on arrival at Fathpur, by being permitted to make the kūrnish. As 2 Niyābat Khān had also sought the protection of Her Highness Mariam Makānī, he was also on the same day made fortunate by being allowed to kiss the ground.

At the time when His Majesty was in Kabul, and the chief servants of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm came to render their services, he made much inquiry into the matter of Khwāja Shāh Mansūr. It then became known, that Karam-ul-lah the brother of Shahbāz

Akbarnama, Beveridge's translation III, page 549-50, he was arrested by Ghāzi Khān Bādakhshi, the jāgirdār of Tirhut, and sent by him to the Khān Ā'azam at Hajipur. "The latter sent him to court, at the time of His Majesty's arrival. He was brought in with chains on his neck, and stocks (kundā) on his feet, and met with his deserts."

1 It appears from the Akbarnama, Beveridge's translation III, pp. 576-77, that after H.M. had "in his abundant kindness" forgiven him, he was murdered at midnight one day in July 1582, when he was going from the palace to his house, and "in spite of much investigation and close inquiry the affair was not cleared up." A note in page 577 says "it was generally supposed that Akbar had brought about his murder. The fact that he was living outside the wall made the assassination easier." The Iqbānāmā says that he deserved death, but that in deference to Mariam Makānī, who had interceded for him, Akbar could not openly order him to be killed. As, however, he did not show signs of repentance, Akbar ordered Sikandar Qulmāq, who was a trusted Cela, to put an end to him privately, and accordingly this was done.

2 As to Niyābat Khān, Badāoni, Persian text, page 299, says his life was spared for some time to please his uncle Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khān, governor of Malwa, but he was sent to the fortress of Rantambhor *. * *. In conjunction with his fellow prisoners he attempted a great outbreak, and eventually in 997 the emperor ordered him to be beheaded.
Khán had, with the help and advice of certain persons, fabricated the fārmāns; and the last letter which became the cause of his execution was also a forgery. His Majesty on many occasions expressed his regrets at having ordered the execution of Khwāja Sháh Mansúr.

In short, when Fathpūr became the halting place of the victorious standards, His Majesty occupied himself in munificent charity and the giving of alms; and the whole of his noble and exalted spirit was engaged in regulating the affairs of the people. At this time the news of the death of the exalted cradle Hājí Begam, who was included in the band of the chaste consorts of his Majesty Jinnat Ashīānī arrived, and became the cause of the grief of the sacred heart.

On the 19th of the month of Muḥarram 990, 'ĀAzam Khán, who was the governor of the territory of Hājīpur and Patna, was honoured by being allowed to kiss the royal feet at Fathpur; and reported the condition of Bengal in detail; and after some days most of the great amīrs, and the renowned soldiers, who had accompanied the emperor in the expedition to Kabul were sent with him to Bengal.¹

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 28TH YEAR OF THE ILĀḤĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Tuesday the 27th of the month of Safar 991 A.H. (11th March 1583 A.D.). On the day of the Naūrūz, ³ the walls and pillars of the halls of the public

¹ The MSS., the lith. ed., and Badānī, Persian text II, 300, all concur in giving the 9th Muḥarram, as the date, but the translation in Elliot V has 19th.

² Only one M. S. adds after this که معصوم کابلی را نابود سازند و بانرهم شهر صفر سال مذكور که روز نور روز تحویل نیر اعظم آز حور پیچل بود, which may be translated as “that they might utterly destroy Ma'sūm Kabuli; and on the 15th of the month of Safar of the above mentioned year it was the day of the Naūrūz, and the progress of the great luminary from pieces to aries took place.”

³ One MS. inserts here حسب العکم, “in accordance with orders.” In the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 557-558, there is some account of the palaces, etc., being decorated, on the Naūrūz of the 27th year of the Ilāḥī era, which began according to Abul Fazl on the 13th Safar 990, 11th March, 1582, which somewhat resembles the account in the text. There is no mention or any decorations on the Naūrūz of the 28th year, which was on the 28th Safar
and private palaces were distributed among the amīrs, and being draped in rich fabrics, and painted curtains, were beautifully adorned; and were decorated in such a way that the spectators on seeing them were filled with wonder and admiration. The courtyards of the palaces were adorned with pavilions, and awnings of fabrics of gold embroidery and gold tissue; and a golden throne inlaid with emeralds and rubies was placed under them; and they became the object of the envy of the higher paradise.

Verse;

They decorated a plain of stages nine,
The curtains of gold tissue became the sky;
They placed the throne, and the curtains hung;
They made another heaven on the earth.

These beautiful mansions remained decorated for a period of eighteen days; and they were adorned during the nights by many coloured shades. His Majesty went there once or twice every day and night, and enjoyed social pleasures; and musicians of Persia and India were in attendance. Every one of the amīrs and the imperial servants was the recipient of royal favours. The markets of the city of Fathpūr and Agra were also decorated, and the people of the surrounding places came to amuse themselves by the sight of this great festival, the like of which they had never seen or heard of before.

One day in the week, the common people were allowed to come; and another day the amīrs, and those who were near the throne, and the great men used to come and go. On the day of the Naurūz his Majesty sat on the imperial throne; and the amīrs and the great men stood in lines in the order of their rank and condition. On the day of Sharf which was the last day of the period of the Naurūz also, there

991, 10th March, 1583, Beveridge's translation III, 589. It should be noted also that many of the events which according to the Tabaqāt happened in the 27th year, happened, according to the Akbarnāma, in the 26th year. The whole of the passage about the Naurūz festivity has not been translated in Elliot V. Badānī says و بانزلهم شهر مغر سال تحويل نوروز و شروع در سال ست و هشتمن از جلس روزی داد, and then after writing a couplet gives a description of the decorations of the palaces and the bazaars of Fathpur and of Agra, and of the entertainments lasting for 18 days.
was a similar grand assembly. All the amirs were exalted by imperial favours; some by the gift of horses and robes of honour; and some by increase of stipends; and some by an increase in the number of their retainers; and most by the grant of jagirs. There was no one, who in these eighteen days, did not become the recipient of some imperial favours. The amirs and the great Khans presented suitable tributes. During each of these eighteen days, also his Majesty went to the mansions of one of the great amirs, and enjoyed his society; and on that day, the duties of entertainment devolved on that amir, and he presented much tribute consisting of fabrics of Hindustan, and Khorasan and Iraq, and pearls and rubies and emeralds and gold, \(^1\) and Arab horses, and elephants of mountain-like size, and strings of camels, male and female, and load-carrying and roadster dromedaries. For these Nauruz days, Shāham Khān Jalair came from the Sūba of Bengal, and Raja Bhagwān Dīs from Lahore and were honoured by being allowed to kiss the threshold. \(^2\) It was settled that every year during the time of the Nauruz, a Nauruz assembly should be held in the manner which has been described.

It has been mentioned in preceding pages, that the Khān-i-Ā'azam and all the jagirdārs came to the threshold from Hājipūr, and that Sūba remained empty. The wretches who were faithless to their salt, taking advantage of the opportunity, raised their heads for creating disturbances and trouble in every corner. A servant of Ma'sūm Kābuli of the name of \(^3\) Khabīsa, in conjunction with Tarkhān Diwāna and Surkh Badaqshī created disturbances in the country of Behar. Muhammad Sīdiq Khān, in concert with Muhībḍ 'Ali Khān, attacked and defeated them, and Khabīsa was slain.

\(^1\) Only one MS. inserts here ḍalīl, vessels or utensils

\(^2\) This sentence does not occur in the lith. ed., but I have inserted it, as it is in both the MSS.

\(^3\) The name appears to be Jantāb and Khabīsa in the MSS. It looks like Khabīsta in the lith. ed., Elliot, has Khabīta. According to the Akbarnāma, skirmishes went on for forty days, and then there was a pitched battle, in which the imperial army was very nearly defeated, when the vanguard displayed bravery, and the rebels were routed.
At this time, the news came of the return of their Highnesses the Begams, the sublime cradle, Gulbadan Begam and Salima Sultan Begam, by the way of the sea to Gujrat. They had remained in the sacred lands for some years and had occupied their time in worship and adoration, and several separate pilgrimages and *Umrahs had, by the grace of God, been accorded to them. Now they had returned and arrived in the country of Ajmir. The fortunate and successful Shāhzāda Sultan Salim was sent to receive and welcome their Highnesses, so that he might go to Ajmir, and after meeting them, make a pilgrimage to the tomb, which was the recipient of illumination, of Khwāja Mu’in-ud-din, may his soul be sanctified! and after performing the rites of pilgrimage and the duty of circumambulation and making the hearts of the faqīrs happy, return in attendance on their Highnesses. On the day on which they arrived at Fathpur, his August Majesty went to meet them and brought their Highnesses the Begams, with great respect into the city.

And at the same time Muhammad Sādiq Khān arrived from the country of Bihar, and became the recipient of royal favours. He received permission very quickly to return, and was ordered to destroy 'Āsi Kabuli, in concert with Ā’azam Khān. Shāh Quli Khān Mahram and Shaikh Ibrāhīm Chishti and other amīrs, who had gone with the Kabul army, were directed to accompany him.

And at this time Mir Abu Turāb and I’tmād Khān who had gone together to the auspicious house (i.e., to Ka’aba) arrived at the threshold of firmament like splendour, and were honoured by being allowed to kiss the ground.

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1 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 569, they had spent three years and six months in the Hijāz. Near Aden, in the course of the return voyage, most of the boats were wrecked, and they were in trouble there for seven months. The governor did not behave properly towards them, for which he was punished by Sultan Murād, the ruler of Turkey.

2 The words are جند حج و حج عمرة means the pilgrimage to Mecca, on the 9th day of the month of Zilhijjah; and عمرة is a part of the حج function, viz., that in which the pilgrims abstain from all worldly pleasures, and go to a place called Tan’im about three kōs from Mecca, and after offering non-obligatory prayer there, again return to Mecca, and then walk round the house of Ka’aba.'
Mirza Abu Turāb had brought 1 a stone, and he said that the print of the auspicious feet of his Holiness the asylum of prophetship, may the blessings of God be on him, and His peace! was on it. His Majesty went four kurohs to receive the foot print, and showed every honour and respect to the stone. An order was passed, that all the amirs should carry that foot print on his shoulder, and each one should carry it a few steps, and in this way each one in turn held it, till they brought it into the city.

In short on Thursday the 19th of the month of Sha'bān, His Majesty the King of august destiny, went to the palace of Her Highness Mariam Makānt, in order to carry out the auspicious weighing ceremony of the world-Shahzāda Sultan Salīm. The Shahzāda was according to the usual custom, weighed against gold, silver, etc., and the whole of those things were offered to faqīrs and deserving people.

At this time a son of that ungrateful wretch Tarkhān Diwāna, of the name of Nūr Muhammad, who had been seized in the country of Tirhut, was brought (before His Majesty). He was executed in the market place of Fathpur. 2

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS OF THE 29TH YEAR.

3 The beginning of this year was on Wednesday, the 9th Rabī‘-ul-

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1 The story of the stone is mentioned by Badānī also, Vol. II, page 320 of the English translation. He however says that the stone was of very great weight, which required a very strong-bodied elephant to lift it. He also says that a foot print was clearly to be seen on it, and Shāh Abu Turāb declared it (on what evidence, it does not appear) to be the impression of the foot of the Prophet. He goes on to say that the emperor commanded the amirs to carry this by turn a few steps, but he does not explain how they carried such a heavy stone.

2 The lith. ed. has a couplet here

کسی کو مملکت را بدگالست؛ بکش، کان خون بیعورت حلالست

which may be translated as

Him who to the kingdom is a wisher of ill,
Slay thou! for lawful is the shedding of his blood.

This couplet is not to be found in the MSS., and I have therefore not inserted it in the text.

3 There is much difference in the readings in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. I have adopted the readings which appeared to me to be the most correct.
āwwal of the year 991 A.H. When the 28th year came to an end and the 29th year commenced, at the beginning of the suspicious year, the sovereign of august destiny opened the doors of pleasure and attendance (on the emperor) before the faces of the whole of the people, and issued an order, that the doors and walls of the various buildings in the palaces, both private and public should be adorned and decorated in the manner of the preceeding year. Courts were arranged, and festive assemblies were held, and the days and nights were passed in enjoyment and pleasure and festivities and music. After this, people were forbidden to come in to the palace; and their Highnesses, the royal consorts ('hazrāl-i-sarāpārda-i-sallanāt), and the other veiled ones of the company of the Caliphate were asked to attend, and the hand was opened for a lavish gift of riches. One lakh of rupees in cash and some elephants and valuable stuffs and golden and jewelled utensils were placed before the eyes of Her Highness the great Queen-mother Mariam Makāni, by way of tribute.

1 In the translation in Elliot V, the year is 991 A.H. in the text, but a footnote says should be 992 (1584 A.D.). According to the Akbarnāma, the 29th year began on the night of Wednesday 8th Rabī‘ul-āwwal 992 (10th or 11th March 1584), see Beveridge's translation III, page 644, but the events, which are narrated in the Tabaqāt in any particular year, are always mentioned in the Akbarnāma as having happened in the preceding year, for instance, the return of the Begams from Mecca, and the execution of Nur Muḥammad, which according to the Tabaqāt happened towards the end of the 28th year took place according to the Akbarnāma at the close of the 27th year.

2 Both the authoritative MSS. and the lith. ed. have عيش و حضرت, which would perhaps be better.

3 One MS. has معبت ما and the lith. ed. has صمتت, while the other MS. has صمتها.

4 The word حضرت is in the singular in the lith. ed. but in the plural in the MSS. On the other hand the word حضرت as applied to the queen-mother, is incorrectly in the plural in the lith. ed., and correctly in the singular in the MSS. The New Year's festivities are mentioned briefly in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 644, but there is no special mention of the gifts to the imperial ladies. On the other hand, Badāoni does not mention the festivities, but he mentions the gifts to the ladies, Persian text II, page 322, English translation II, page 332; and he adds, not very approvingly as I think, that he (the emperor) also issued a general order, that every person from the highest to the lowest should bring him a present (pishkash guzārand).
In the same way the emperor honoured and made presents to his aunt Gulbadan Begam and the other begams. These 
Naurūz festivities were continued for eighteen days.

After the 
Naurūz entertainment had been finished, news came
from Bengal that the Khān-i-Ā'azam and the imperial troops had
entered Tānda, and Khālī Khān and Jabbar Bardi and Mirza Beg
Qāqshāl had separated from Āsi Kabuli, and had come to Ā'azam
Khān. Āsi fled, and took shelter with Īsa 2 a zamindar; and every
part of the country of Bengal, which had been seized by the rebels,
again came in to the possession of the servants of the daily increas-
ing grandeur.

At this time it occurred to the noble mind, that as I'tmād Khān
had for years held the government of Gujrat he would be likely
to know the way of ameliorating the condition of that country better
than others. If Gujrat should be conferred on him, it might be the

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1 This agrees generally with the Persian text of Badāoni II, page 322.
The English translation II, page 332, appears to me to be inaccurate. The
Persian text is درب سال. اعظم خان و سایبرامرائی کبار، ناپردازی نمی‌شود.
The English translation is “in this year Ā'azam Khān and other great amīrs
were appointed and went and took possession of Tānda.” The meaning really
is that Ā'azam Khan and the other great amīrs, who had been appointed, took
possession of Tānda this year. It will appear from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, pp. 589-592, that the operations took a considerable time
from the date of the appointment of Ā'azam Khān to the capture of Tānda and
the coming in of the rebels.

2 In Orissa.

3 The meaning of the sentence is not quite clear. The translation in Elliot
V, page 428, is “it might be the means of exciting the emulation of rulers
in other countries.” Badāoni is more precise; he says that Gujrat was con-
ferred on I'tamād Khān, بقراب تأليف قلب حکم دکن, or as Mr. Lowe has trans-
lated it, “to gratify the feeling of the rulers of the Dakhin.” The Akbarnāma does not say, that Akbar had any special object in making the appoint-
ment. It says (Beveridge's translation III, 596,) that I'tamād Khān had “from
wickedness and perversity indulged in evil thoughts, when he was first sent to
govern Gujrat, and had to be sent to the school of the prison. He afterwards
again asked for the appointment, and Mr. Abu Turāb, for his own advantage,
egged him on. The emperor thought, that there was now some appearance of
goodness in him, and granted him the appointment, but “right-thinking and
far-seeing persons,” among whom Abul Fazl undoubtedly included himself,
“had very little hope of his doing well.” It appears to me, and the appoint-
cause of the increased hope of the rulers of the country which were not (yet) in the imperial possession. For this reason the government of Gujrat was conferred on him.

Mīr Abu Turāb was nominated as amīn (judge) and Khwāja Abul Qāsim, brother of Mulla 'Abd-ul-Qādir Akhūnd, got the post of diwān (revenue officer), and the meanest of his slaves, Nizām-ud-dīn Ahmad, the author of this history was appointed to be Bakshābi, (pay master), and Muhammad Husain Shaikh, and Mīr Abul Muzaffar, son of Ashraf Khān, and Mīr Habīb-ul-lah Abu-l-Is'hāq and Mīr Sāleh and Hāshim Da'i, and Buniyād Beg, and Saiyyad Jalāl Bukhārī, and Beg Muhammad Tuqbāi, and Mīr Habīb-ul-lah, and Mīr Sharf-ud-dīn, nephews of Mīr Abul Turāb were ordered to be made jāgirdārs of Gujrat.

At this time, the asylum of Saiyyadship, Amir Fath-ul-lah, a most learned man of the age and the leader of the wise men of the time, who was one of the Saiyyads of Shiraz, and was distinguished by the possession of various ratiocinative and traditional learning, and who had gone from the country of Shiraz to the Dakin, and been in charge of the affairs of 'Ādil Khān, was honoured, on Sunday the 22nd of Rabī'-us-sānī, by being allowed to render homage in the capital city of Fathpur. In accordance with orders, the Khān Khānān and Hakim Abul Fath went forward to meet him, and brought him into the presence. Amir Fath-ul-lah was honoured with the exalted appointment of the Sadr (chief judge).

When the news of the confusion and dispersion of the rebels of Bengal was reported to His Majesty, and it became known that 'Āsi Kabuli had retired to the country held by 'Isa, and A'azam Khān had expressed a desire to come to the threshold (dar-i-khāna), 2 Shahbāz Khān was appointed, that he might proceed to Bengal, and

1 i.e., Orissa.
2 Shahbāz Khān had been imprisoned for some insulance, but he was released through the intervention and patronage of Abul Fazl, and was sent off to Bengal, with instructions to make over the whole of that country to Jāgirdārs, see Badāoni Persian text II, p. 323.
make over the whole of that sarkār as jāigtr to the soldiers; and endeavoured to extirpate Āsi Kabuli. Permission was granted to him on the 17th of the month of Jamādi-us-sānī (to proceed to Bengal).

Among the events of this auspicious year one was this, that an order was passed that the book (called) the Mahābhārata, which is a great collection of stories of the Brahmans, be translated into Persian, and in accordance with the order, it was translated and called the Razm-nāma (the Book of War).

At this time, news came that the Khān A'azam had sent Shaikh Farīd to Qatlu Khān Afghān, in order to negotiate about a peace. When Shaikh Farīd went to the house of Qatlu Khān and met him, the latter offered to serve him, (or perhaps the emperor); but Bahadur Kurfarah, who was one of the zamindārs of Bengal, and one of the leaders of Qatlu's army met Shaikh Farīd like a friend on a footing of equality. The Shaikh behaved towards him like a zamindār (i.e., feudal lord) and a servant (of the emperor). Bahadur owing to his enmity blocked Shaikh Farīd's way, when he was returning, and had an engagement with him, and a number of the men accompanying the latter were slain. Shaikh Farīd however, received no injury, and escaped.

1 The second name is Kori, Kori or Korda in the MSS.; and Kūda in the lith. ed. It is printed as Gauriya in Elliot V. Badāoni's Persian Text II, p. 320 has Kordh, with a variant Kordh in a foot-note, and the English translation II, page 333 has Kur Farrah. The man is called Bahadur Kuruh in the Akbarnāma. Abul Fazl's account of the incident differs in various particulars from those given by Nizām-ud-din and Badāoni. In a note in Vol. III, page 601 of the translation, in which however, he is called Bahadur Kur Farah. Mr. Beveridge is rather puzzled about the attitude of Qatlu towards Shaikh Farīd, namely, that of being his servant or at least the servant of Akbar; but according to Badāoni, Qatlu's humility towards Shaikh Farīd was بعده اعتماد بیش‌زدگی, i.e., on account of his belief in the latter's being a pirzāda (or the descendant of a holy man or a religious teacher).

2 The sentence has, it appears to me, been quite incorrectly translated in Elliot V, p. 429, in the word "'(the Shaikh)', who then travelled on under the eyes of the zamindārs and servants of Qatlu". It should be mentioned however, that the word zamindāri, in the sentence quoted is zamindārān in the lith. ed.; and might have been so written in the MSS. from which the translation in Elliot V, was made.

3 Badāoni says that Shaikh Farīd's quarrel with Bahadur Kur Farah was
THE COMING OF BURHÂN-UL-MULK DAKINI.

Burhân-ul-mulk was the brother of Murtaza Nizâm-ul-mulk, the ruler of the country of the Dakin. At this time, he fled from his brother, and came to Qutb-ud-dîn Khân. From the latter’s place, in accordance with orders, (he came), and in the month of Rajab in the 29th year, he attained to the good fortune of kissing the ground (in front of) the Bâdshâh, the protector of the world. Before this, another man, giving himself the name of Burhân-ul-mulk, had come to render homage to the emperor. The latter had granted a Jâgîr to him in Audh. When the right Burhân-ul-mulk arrived, and the falsehood of the other became known, he fled and concealed himself. After a week, he was recognised among some jûgîs, and was brought up, and in accordance with orders, cast into prison.

In short, I’tâmâd Khân had an order that he should take away the country of Sirohi from Sarnâl Deora, and make it over to Jakmal (Jagmal) the brother of the Rânah, who was one of the well-wishers of the emperor, and a sum of one thousand (gold) mohars had been sent with the author of this history, Nizâm-ud-dîn, towards his expenses. When I’tamâd Khân arrived at Bijâpur, this Jâgîr and Mir Muhammad Ma’sûm Bakari and Qambar Beg Ishak Aqâ and Zain-ud-dîn Kambu and Pahalwan ‘Ali Sistâni, who had been appointed to be the Kotwâl of Ahmadpur joined him; and Muhammad

caused principally on account of the ill-temper of Shâhu, son of Shaikh Râjû Bukhari of Sarhind, and in the flight which ensued Shâhu and a number of men were killed. Abul Fazl gives a rather romantic account of Shaikh Farîd’s hair-breadth escapes.

1 Abul Fazl gives some account of the quarrel between the two brothers, Beveridge’s translation III, page 603. Qutb-ud-dîn Khân was governor of Malwa.

2 The name is written as سرتنل دیدوگ Sartab Deoda and as سرتنل دیدوگ Sarnâl Deoda in the MSS., and as سرتنل دیدوگ Sartan Deorah in the lith. ed. Elliot V, has Sarmân Deori. Badâoni Persian text II, page 327, has سرتنل دیدوگ and the English translation, II, page 337, has Sarnâl. In the Akbarnâma Beveridge’s translation III, 614, he is called Sultan Deorah. As to the men who were left to help Jakmal the Akbarnâma mentions “Rai Singh and Beca, Deora.” The comma between Beca and Deora is evidently a misprint.
Husain Shaikh and most other Jāgīrdārs of Gujrat, (who) had remained behind. On arrival at Jālor we advanced to Sirohi and having removed Sarnāl Deora, and leaving Jakmal there with Gharib Khān and Mahmūd Khān Jālorī and Bija Deora and Rai Singh son of Chandra Sen, son of Mal Deo, we started for Ahmadābād.

When we arrived near Ahmadābād, Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān came out of the city, and took up his quarters at 'Usmānpūr which was one of the muhallas (apparently an outlying part of the city). I'tamād Khān entered the city on the 12th of the month of Sha'bān. After two days, it became known that Ābid Badakhshī, Mirak Balāq, dafadar, and Mughal Beg and Miram Beg, and a large body of the servants of Shahāb Khān had separated from him, and

1 One MS. inserts after the name of Muhammad Husain Shaikh, and Abul Muẓaffar and Abul Qāsim Diwān.

2 I have thought it necessary to insert a ھ ھ ھ ھ ھ after جاگیر داران گجات, but even after that the meaning is not quite clear unless it is, that the Jāgīrdārs, who had remained behind, also joined I'tamād Khān. The translation in Elliot V, is that the Jāgīrdārs remained behind; but in this case the verb should have been مانندہ، and not مانندہ.

3 The name is written Ghārīb Khān in the MSS., and as Ghāznī Khān in the lith. ed. Elliot V, has Aghzān Khān. Badāonī does not give the name of any person who was left at Sirohi with Jakmal; and I cannot find any reference to the events which happened at Sirohi in the Akbarnāma.

4 The proceedings of Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān and his servants are not very intelligible. The account given in the Ṭabaqāt is more or less matter of fact, and the writer does not give the motives of the different persons; but the variations and mistakes in the texts make it somewhat difficult even to get at his meaning. According to the Akbarnāma, Muẓaffar, or as Mr. Beveridge prefers to call him Mozaffar Gujratī, had been a fugitive, but at this time, by the help of the servants of Shihāb-ud-dīn Ahmad K. he emerged from the corner from where he had hid himself and became a trouble. "Shahābū-ud-dīn's servants had indulged in evil thoughts," and when I'tamād Khān took up his position as governor "they became actively disloyal and went off to Dulqa."

According to Badāonī, Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān کو حاکم مستقل انجا و دانگ افایت و فقیس برہن . i.e., "who had been the permanent governor, and who had saved it from all calamities and disturbances" came out of the town, with the intention of proceeding to the court, so that although he might be dissatisfied, he was still loyal; but his chief servants were evidently displeased at his supercession, and went with other strife-mongers to summon Muẓaffar.
had gone away towards Kāthiwaṛa to summon Muzaffar Gujrāṭī, who passed his days into nights in that corner, (to protect himself) from the assaults of the imperial forces; and had intentions of creating disturbances and rebellion.

1 I’tamād Khān thought it advisable, that this faqīr should go to Shahāb-ūd-dīn Ahmad Khān, and have a consultation with him about this matter. When the faqīr went to Shahāb-ūd-dīn Ahmad Khān, he said in reply, that these men had a design on his life, and they had for a long time been planning it, and now that the veil had fallen down from before their plots, they would not be assuaged by his words; and no help in the matter could be obtained from him. When this faqīr explained the state of things to I’tamād Khān, the latter thought it advisable, that that body should be conciliated. He sent one or two persons to re-assure them. They were not appeased and marched away. Shahāb-ūd-dīn Ahmad Khān also started, and went as far as the town of Kari, which was twenty karohs from Ahmadābād. Communications were made several times to Shahāb-ūd-dīn Ahmad Khān, and endeavours were made to persuade him to remain there for a few days. He did not wait but started.

On the 27th of Sha‘ban, news came that the rebels had come to Dulqa, bringing Muzaffar and a number of Kāthtis (i.e., natives of Kāthiwaṛa). On the same day, Qambar Ishak Āqā came from Shahāb Khān, and brought the news that the latter had decided that he would remain in the town of Kari, and I’tamād Khān and Mir Abu

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1 I think Badāoni says something very like this, though his language is not quite clear. He says Persian text II, 327 اعتناد خان فر چند شهاب الدین احمد خان را بابت برتشالم انجامات شد قبیل نکرد. I think that this means that I’tamād Khān considered Shahāb-ūd-dīn Ahmad Khān to be the means of re-assuring that body, but he (Shahāb-ūd-dīn Ahmad Khān) did not agree. What follows, giving Shahāb-ūd-dīn’s reply, supports this view. Mr. Lowe has, however, translated the passage in II, page 267, in the words, “Itimād Khān * * * would not accept his (Shahāb-ūd-dīn’s) assistance.”

2 This is explicit, but is inconsistent with what follows.

3 Twelve karohs from Ahmadābād.

4 This passage has been translated, incorrectly, I think, in Elliot V, page 431, in the words, “Itimād Khān, Mir Abu Torab and I therefore went forth to see Shahāb-ūd-dīn to mollify him, and bring him back with us.” It appears to me that this was part of the message from Kari, as I have translated it.
Turāb, and this faqir should go to him, and after giving him assurances, should bring him back. Itamād Khan mounted towards the close of the day and started towards Kari. Although it was pointed out to him, that the enemy had come within twelve karohs, and it was not right that the governor of the city should go away to a place twenty karohs off, it was of no avail. 1 He left his own son with Amir Muhammad Ma'sūm Bakari and Zain-ud-din Kambu, and Qambar Ishak Aqā and Mujāhid Gujrātī, and Pahalwān 'Ali and Khwājagī Muhammad Sāleḥ, and the son of this faqir to guard the city. Itamād Khan and the faqir, on arrival at Kari, had some conversation with Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān; and mollified him in the following way, that the parganas which had formerly been his jāgir should be left with him; and two lakhs of rupees should be paid to him as a subsidy. In short, he was reconciled in every way that he had intended. Towards the end of the day, he and Itamād Khan turned back from the town of Kari, and started for Ahmadābād.

2 It so happened that on the very day on which Itamād Khan went to Kari, Muzaffar Gujrātī came and entered the city of Ahmadābād. The inhabitants surrendered the fort to him; and he immediately entered it, at a place where a part of the wall of the fort was broken. In the night, when Shahāb Khān and Itamād Khān had arrived within ten karohs of Ahmadābād, Mir Ma'sūm Bakari and Zain-ud-din Kambu came from the city and brought this news to them.

1 There are some variations in the reading. One MS. has پسر خود را شیر خان پسر فقیر محمد شريف, but the other MS. and the lith. ed. do not have the names پسر خود شريف and پسر فقیر شیر خان, and again after پسر فقیر ابا. One of these appears to be redundant, and I have omitted the second.

2 The account of these events, as given in the text, agrees generally with that given by Badānī and in the Akbarnāma. Badānī is very outspoken about the weakness and inbecility of Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān, and Itamād Khan. He describes them as two امرای کهنه فعله "Amirs imbecile in their actions," and as "two poor old men who stood very much in need of a tutor". The Akbarnāma also says that they were utterly incapable, and would not take the right course even when it was pointed out to them. According to the Mirāti-Sikandari, Muzaffar entered Ahmadābād on Wednesday, 22nd Sha'ban 901. 5th September, 1583. On the 7th Zīl-Qada, 22nd November, he left it for Baroda.
Shahāb Khan and I'tamād Khan halted on the road, and having conferred together, decided that as up to that time more than a day had not passed, and the enemy had not yet settled themselves firmly, they should enter the city by the same road. They accordingly started again for the city. In the morning they halted at 'Usmānpūr, which is close to the city and on the bank of the river (Sābarmati).

Muzaffar Gujrātī came out of the city, and arrayed his troops on the sandy bank of the river. Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khan lost the use of his hands and feet owing to his having no faith in his servants, and had no opportunity of arraying his troops; and some of his soldiers who had remained with him, made a dying struggle and fled. Although this jaqīr with a few men struck out his hands and feet, he did not succeed in doing anything; and the troops of this jaqīr's son, whom I'tamād Khan had left in the city, in order to guard the fort, were plundered and lost everything they had. Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khan and I'tamād Khan fled to the town of Nahrwāla, which is known as Pattan, and is situated at a distance of forty-five karohs from Ahmadābād. The writer of this history wrote an account of all that had happened and sent it to the foot of the 1 throne of Solomon-like grandeur.

The servants of His Majesty sent Mirza Khan, son of Bairām Khan, with a well equipped army, and the jāgirdārs of the Sūba of Ajmir to Gujrat. They also sent Qulīj Khan with the army of Malwa from that Sūba. Three days after the arrival of Shahāb Khan at Pattan, Muhammad Husain Shaikh and Khwāja Abul Qāsim Diwān, and Abul Muzaffar and Muhībb-ul-lah and Mir Sharif-ud-dīn, and Beg Muhammad Toqābāi, and other jāgirdārs of Gujrat arrived at Pattan. The fort of Pattan was repaired, and they settled there. Muzaffar Gujrātī 2 granted titles and jāgīrs to the rebels and the disturbers of peace, and tried to gather forces and strength. Shir 3 Khan Fūlādī

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1 One MS. has, to the foot of the throne of the Solomon-like empire; another has, to the foot of the Solomon-like throne; while the lith. ed. has, to the foot of the sublime throne.

2 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 612, gives the high sounding titles of Khan Khānān, Khan Jāhān, Khan Zamān, etc., which he granted.

3 Badāonī says, Persian text II, 329, Muzaffar sent for Shir Khan Fūlādī.
who had, for years been Governor of Pattan, and had now for some years passed his time in the district of Surat, came to Muzaffar Gujrāti. The latter sent him with four thousand horsemen towards Pattan. Shir Khān on arrival at Kari sent his men to Jutana,¹ which is twenty karōhs from Ahmadābād. This faqīr attacked his men and defeated them; and left Mir Muhībb-ul-lah and Mir Sharf-ud-din and Beg Muhammad Toqbāi and a body of troops at that place. He also sent Zain-ud-din Kambu to Qutb-ud-din Khān, who was the governor of Bahroj and Baroda, that he might bring him from that side to attack Ahmadābād, so that the enemy might be attacked from both sides with great spirit and enthusiasm, and routed. Zain-ud-din went to Qutb-ud-din and brought him to Baroda.

When the news of the arrival of Qutb-ud-din Khān at Baroda reached Muzaffar Gujrāti, the latter came with a large army to attack him.² Qutb-ud din Khān fought with him in an unsoldier-like manner, and was defeated, and took shelter in the fort of Baroda; and most of his retainers and the chief men of his army went over to Muzaffar Gujrāti. At this time, Shir Khān Fūlādī advanced and took up his station at³ Masāna, which is fifteen karōhs from Pattan.⁴ There was great vacillation among the men who were in the fort of Pattan; and it was almost decided, that they should abandon Pattan, and retire to Jalor. This faqīr, nolens volens, decided on a battle and advanced to meet Shir Khān. Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān and

and sent him to Pattan; but the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 612, only says that Shir Khān arrived.

¹ The name of the place is written as حرتیا in the MSS. These can be read as anything. It is جہتنہ in the lith. ed. and Jutāna in Elliot V.

² For a full account of what happened see note I, page 627 of Beveridge’s translation Vol. III, in which references are made to the Mirāt-i-Sikandari, the Mirāt-i-Ahmadi, and the Tabaqät, as well as to Badānī.

³ The name of the place is مسنا, Masāna in both MSS. The lith. ed. has جہتنہ, Jhāna. Elliot V, has Masāna. Badānī, Persian text II, 229, has مسنا, and English translation, II, 340, has Miyānah. The Akbarnāma has Maisāna.

⁴ That Nizām-ud-din Ahmad acted with great courage, and exerted himself manfully, to overcome the hesitation and cowardice of Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān and Ittamād Khān is clear from what Badānī writes, see Persian text II, 229–30, and English translation II, 340.
I’tamād Khān remained in the city of Pattan; and the other amīrs accompanied the ḥāqīr.

When we arrived at Masāna, Shīr Khān Fūlādī put his troops in battle array, and met us with five thousand horsemen. With the loyalists there were not more than two thousand. There was a severe battle, and Shīr Khān was routed and went to Ahmadābād. A large number of the enemy were slain, and much booty fell to the lot of the loyalists. The ḥāqīr insisted, that they should all march to Ahmadābād, but the amīrs who were with him did not agree. When we arrived in the town of Kāri, we were compelled to wait for twelve days, for the arrival of the troops, who after the victory, had gone away, with the great booty which they had seized, to Pattan, at the instance of their sardārs. ¹ During this time messengers were sent to Pattan, several times, to collect troops. While this was going on, news came that Muzaffar Gujrātī had bombarded the fort at Baroda. Qutb-ud-dīn Khān, having obtained a safe conduct, first sent Zain-ud-dīn Kambū. Muzaffar breaking his engagement had him put to death.

Although the treachery and faithlessness of Muzaffar were patent to Qutb-ud-dīn, yet as death had made his clear-seeing eyes blind, he put his faith in his engagements and promises, and

¹ What follows agrees in the main with the narrative of Bādāoni. The latter, however, gives some particulars which have been omitted by Nizām-ud-dīn. For instance he says, that the walls of the fort of Baroda were old, that Zain-ud-dīn Kambū was sent to obtain a safe conduct from Muzaffar, but he was at once put to death, but Khwājī Muḥammad Sāleḥ, who had accompanied him, had his life spared, but was compelled to go on a pilgrimage to the Hijāz, and that Muzaffar at first received Qutb-ud-dīn with great respect and gave him a seat beside himself, and did not appear as if he was going to put him to death, but at last at the instigation of the zamindār of Ṛajpipla and other soldiers, had him put to death. The account in the Akbarnāma is different in some particulars. According to, it Qutb-ud-dīn “from worship of wealth and love of life had not the courage to sacrifice himself”.* * * “He sent Zain-ud-dīn and Saiyyad Jalāl to express his wishes, and asked to be allowed to proceed to the Hijāz, with his accumulations.” Muzaffar had Zain-ud-dīn trodden under the feet of an elephant. To Saiyyad Jalāl, life was granted at the intercession of relatives. This apparently did not open Qutb-ud-dīn’s eyes, and he went himself. Muzaffar made “some enquiries after his health, and then made him over to the executioners”.

went to him; and at the instigation of 1 Tarwāri, the zamindār of Rājpipla, he was put to death.

Couplet;
As Death on his life did lay his hand,
Fate closed his eyes, that had seen so clear.

On hearing this news, the faqir and the renowned warriors, who were in the town of Kari, returned to Pattan. Muzaffar marched from Baroda to Bahroj; and took that fort from the wife and dependants of Qutb-ud-din Khān by capitulation; and fourteen lakhs of rupees belonging to the bādshāhi treasury, which had been in the fort of Kambāyet, and which Khwāja 'Imād-ud-din Husain had brought to Bahroj fell into Muzaffar's hand, together with the whole of the wealth and property of Qutb-ud-din Khān which exceeded ten krors; and from all sides and directions soldiers and Rajputs turned to him, so that about thirty thousand horsemen collected round him.

2 THE SENDING OF MIRZA KHĀN SON OF BAIRĀM KHĀN FOR THE WAR WITH MUZAFFAR GUJRĀTI.

When this news was reported to the sacred hearing (of His Majesty), he ordered Mirza Khān, son of Bairām Khān, with the

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1 The name is so written in the MSS., as well as in the lith. ed. and in Elliot V, but Badāoni has ناروی in the Persian text; and Nawāri in the English translation. As will be seen from the preceding note there was no reason for the mention of his name in the Akbarnāma.

2 The heading is not given in the MSS., but I have inserted it from the lith. ed. after slightly transposing it.

3 There is a difference in the readings. Both MSS. have the reading in the text but the lith. ed. has چنین خبر حادثہ کیجرا بھڑس بندگاں حضرت رسید Further on one of the MSS. and the lith. ed. have, with some variations in the names, the reading I have adopted; while the other MSS. omits the names of the jāgīrdārs, and has مبین خان ولد برابر خان و جاگیپاران منہ اجمیرا براہ جالور و قاپی خان و نورنگ خان را بلشرک مالوہ از راز ندربار و سلطان پور تبن فرودہ، لشکر مالوہ چبن کشتہ شدی قطلب الدین خان شیلند در ساطنان پور توفہ. It appears from Elliot V, page 434, that the translator also used a MS. which had the reading which I have adopted; but he has omitted most of the names of the jāgīrdārs. Most


**AKBAR BÁDShÁH.**

jāgirdārs of sübā Ajmír, such as Páinda Muhammad Khān Maghúl and Saiyyad Qásim and Hāshim, sons of Saiyyad Mahmúd Khān and other Saiyyads of Bārha, and Rāi Durga and Rāi Lonkarān, and Shirodā and Sartān Rāthor and Chandra Sen and the Mota Rāja, and Khájā Muhammad Rafi’ Badakhshi, and Rām Chand, and Úday Singh, sons of Rupsí and Sangu Rajput and Tulsidās and Rāi Singh and Sarmadī Turkman and Mukammal Beg and other men a list of whom would be too long, to go to Pattan by way of Jalar; and he sent Qultj Khān, who was the jāgirdār of Surat, with Naurang Khān, son of Qutb-ud-dín Khān and Sharīf Khān, the brother of the latter, and Tulak Khān with all the jāgirdārs of Malwa from that direction. This body when they heard of Qutb-ud-dín Khān’s being put to death, during the time that Muzaffar Gujrātī was at Bahroj, halted at Sultānpūr, and did not put a step forward from (excessive) caution.

In short, the writer of this history sent letters every day to Mīrza Khān from Pattan, and laid great stress (on the advisability) of hastening them forward in their advance. When they arrived at Sirohi, he went forward to meet them, and brought them with great speed. 1 They halted one day at Pattan, and went forward. When the news of the arrival of Mīrza Khān reached Muzaffar, he returned to Ahmadabād from Baroj, making the latter fort over to 2 Nasir, who

of the names of the jāgirdārs are also to be found in the list of the amirs given in Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma, III, page 632. There are differences; Páinda Muhammad Khān Maghúl is called Payianda K. Moghal, Shirodá, Shiroya K. Muhammad Husain, and Sartān Rāthor, Sultān Rāthor. The name Chandra Sen which I took from the MSS. in the place of Khān Darwish which is in the lith. ed. is not given in the Akbarnāma; but there is Jān Darwesh Khān which may be identical with Khān Darwesh. Khájā Muhammad Rafi’ Badakhshi is called Khájā Rafi’. Tulsī Dās is called Tulsī Das Jadun, and Sarmadī Tūrkman and Mukammal Beg are made into one man, Mukammal Beg Sarmadi. There are other names in the Akbarnāma which are not to be found in the text.

1 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, page 631, the halt at Pattan took place about the 31st December 1583.

2 The MSS. and the lith. ed. all say that he was Muzaffar’s, براذر زین, or wife’s brother, and Badāoni calls him his خدا رضی, father-in-law’s son, which is of course the same thing; but he is called Muzaffar’s brother’s son in page 434
was his wife's brother; and 1 Charkas Rūmt, who had been one of the bādshāhi servants, but who had fled to Muzaffar, and made it stronger. Mirza Khān and the victorious troops halted at 2 Sarkhej which is three karoḥs from the city of Ahmadābād. Muzaffar pitched his tents and made a camp for his army in the neighbourhood of the tomb of 3 Shāh Bhikan, may God sanctify his soul! opposite to the victorious army, and at a distance of two karoḥs from it. The armies faced each other for two days, and during those two days brave warriors from both sides fought with each other, and the advantage was on the side of the officers of daily increasing grandeur. But on 4 Friday the 13th of the sacred month of Muharram in 992 A.H.

of Elliot V. In the Akbarnāma, he is called Nasīrā in page 641 and Nasīrā in page 657, of Vol. III of Beveridge's translation, but his relationship with Muzaffar is not mentioned in either place; but it is said in a note in page 641, that the relationship mentioned in Elliot V, is probably wrong as Muzaffar had no brother.

1 The name is جرکس in Badāoni, Persian text; and Mr. Lowe has Jarkas and says in a note probably a Greek name (George). In the Akbarnāma he is called Carkas K. in page 628, and Carkis in page 657 of Beveridge's translation Vol. III, and the name is given as Carkas (Circasan) K. in the Index. He deserted from Qutb-ud-din Khān's army, when Muzaffar attacked it with a large force near Baroda, on the 2nd November, 1583.

2 The name of the place is written as سرکاج in one MS. and as سرکنچ in the other MS. and in the lith. ed. The place is however, also called Sarkanj, or Sarkaj. It is called Sarkes in page 633, Vol. III of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma; and according to a note in that page, that is also apparently the name of the place in the Mirāt-i-Sikandari. The correct name is Sarkhej.

3 Mr. Lowe puts a ? after the name of Shah B'hekan (as he spells it), but according to a note in page 633 of Vol. III, of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma, Shāh Bhikan, with his hybrid Hindustani name, was the son of Shāh 'Ālam, and grandson of Qutb Ā'lam, both with good Arabic names.

4 The day and date are correctly given in the MSS.; but the lith. ed. has 991 as the year, and Elliot V, page 434, has erroneously got 16th Muharram 991. The mistake has been noted in the note in the translation of the Akbarnāma mentioned in the preceding note. Badāoni gives the date in the Persian text as شیرزاده محمد العرام سنة اهدي وسعين وسماة وسماة. So that the year according to him is 991, but the date is the 13th Muharram, but Mr. Lowe in his translation makes the date the 16th, like the translator in the extract in Elliot V, both apparently thinking that شیرزاده, and not شیرزاده meant 16th.
Muzaffar Gujrati arrayed his troops and gave battle. 1 Mirza Khan also arrayed his troops in front of the enemy; and directed the writer of this history and Mirza Abul Muzaffar and Mir Muhammad Ma’sim Bakari and Mir Habib-ul-lah and Beg Muhammad Tuqbai, that we should come from behind the enemy, keeping the city of Sarkhej on our right hand. The two armies now joined in battle. Saiyyad Hashim Barha and Khizr Aqa who was the vakil of Mirza Khan attained to martyrdom; and many on the two sides were wounded.

Verse:

Under the blows of the heavy maces, the warriors’ heads,
Were like the anvils under the hammers of the smith,
Under the hoofs of the horses, in that broad battle field,
The earth was rent into six, and the sky sundered to eight.

Muzaffar was still opposing Mirza Khan, when the author of this history, in concert with his companions arrived from the rear, and swept the enemy away, Rai Durga also coming from the left wing, in accordance with orders, came following us, and Muzaffar took the road of flight; and a large number of men were slain. 2 Mirza Khan submitted a report to the threshold, containing the facts of the victory. The report reached His Majesty, when he was returning to the capital from Ilahabas (Allahabad). The services of Mirza Khan received His Majesty’s praise and he was honoured with the title of Khan Khanan; and every one of the servants of the threshold was honoured with an increase in his stipend. On the following morning Mirza Khan entered the city and made a proclamation of safety and protection; and each one took up his quarters there.

1 The Akbarnama gives a detailed account of the battle, which agrees in many particulars with that in the text, but there is no mention of the attack by Nizam-ud-din and his companions from the rear of the enemy. The victory, according to Abul Fazl, appears to have been chiefly due to the attack of the rank-breaking elephants. He gives the numbers of the imperial army as ten thousand troopers, while those of the enemy as about forty thousand troopers and one hundred thousand infantry.

Badani’s account is very short. “The next day, a fierce battle took place, and Muzaffar was defeated, and retired to M’amursbad.”

2 In one of the MSS. the whole of the passage from, here to an increase in his stipend is omitted.
Muzaffar fled towards Ma’mūrābād, and the bank of the Mahindri river, and from that place, he betook himself to Kambāyāt. The men who had fled again collected round him, and about ² ten thousand horsemen gathered together. ³ Three days after the victory Qulīj Khān and the amīrs of Malwa arrived at Ahmadābād. When Mirza Khān and all the amirs marched towards Kambayat, ⁴ and arrived within ten karaḥs of it, Muzaffar left it for Baroda. When he arrived at a place called ⁵ Bāsed, which is near Patlād, and the river Mahindri, Mirza Khān sent Qulīj Khān, Naurang Khān and Sharīf Khān forward, that they might come up with the enemy, and attack them. They however, delayed to advance on account of the broken condition and the narrowness of the road, but at last started. Muzaffar, in the mean time, left the place where he was, and went towards ⁶ Rāj-

¹ Both the MSS. have ten thousand, but the lith. ed. and Badāoni have two thousand.

² Mr. Beveridge following the Mirāt-i-Sikandarī says (see note 3, page 638 of Vol. III, of his translation of the Akbarnāma), that the Malwa army did not come to Ahmadābād at all; and so Abul Fazl who says it came to Ahmadābād one day after the victory, and Nizām-ud-dīn, who says it arrived three days after the victory are both wrong. Mr. Beveridge does not mention Badāoni, but the latter agrees with Nizām-ud-dīn. Mr. Beveridge’s principal argument is that the author of the Mirāt-i-Sikandarī was with the Malwa army, but he forgets that Nizām-ud-dīn was with Mirza Khān’s army at Ahmadābād, and Mirza Khān could not have sent Qulīj Khān, etc., forward, if they had not joined his army at Ahmadābād. According to the Mirāt-i-Sikandarī, the Malwa army reached Baroda on the morning after the victory.

³ One MS. inserts here i.e., “and Muzaffar retired into the hills”. If this is accepted, the translation of the text would be “Muzaffar retired into the hills” instead of “Muzaffar left it for Baroda”.

⁴ Mr. Beveridge in note 1, page 460 of Vol. III, of his translation of the Akbarnāma argues that “Vaso is the real name of the place, see I.G., XXIV, 300. It is the Basoo of Tiefen thaler, who describes it as twenty miles from Patlad.” On the other hand, the translator in Elliot V, says, that the river Mahindri is another name for the Mahi or Mhye, for there is no other river near Patlad, and the maps give a Wassad on its northern bank. I think Wassad is more likely than Basso which is not near Patlad, but twenty miles from it.

⁵ “Rājpipla is to the south of the Narbadda, almost in a line with Broach. Nadot is, no doubt, Nandod between the Narbada and Rājpipla.” Note quoted from page 435 of Elliot V. Nadot or Nandod according to the I.G. is the capital of Rājpipla.
pipila and Nādot. Mirza Khān and the whole of the army delayed at Baroda for 16 days. When the news arrived that a servant of Muzaffar of the name of Saiyyad Daulat had come to Kambayat, and had driven out the men on the side of the well-wishers of the emperor, who were there 1 Naurang Khān was sent to put down the disturbance created by him. Naurang Khān drove him out, and came back, but he returned after Naurang Khān had left the place, and again took possession of Kambayat. 2 Khojam Bardi, a servant of Mirza Khān then went from Patlād to Saiyyad Daulat, and fought with him and defeated him.

Mirza Khān and the whole army then went to Nādot. Muzaffar retired into the hills, and 3 Atāliq Bahādur fled from the imperial army, and went over to him; and the rebels were again in motion. Mirza Khān imprisoned Sān Bahādur Uzbek, about whom a certain suspicion had arisen; and determining on a battle, advanced forward placing Sharif Khān and Naurang Khān at the head of the right wing, and Qulij Khān and Daulat Taulak Khān at that of the left wing, and Pāinda Muhammad Khān and some other amirs in the vanguard. He sent this faqīr in advance, so that, after reconnoitring the position of the hostile forces, he might arrange the engagement in the way that might appear to be fittest. When the faqīr arrived at the foot of the hill, he fought with the hostile infantry, and drove them to the higher hill, where their army was arranged in a long line; and there was such a sharp fight, and such a shower of arrows and musket shots, that eyes were dazzled, and blinded and many horses and men were wounded. The faqīr dismounted his best men, and made them run

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1 One MS. and the lith. ed. say Naurang Khān, but another MS. has Paulaki Rai (evidently a mistake) and Tulak Khān. The translation in Elliot V, also has Naurang Khān, but says in a foot-note, “One MS. has Tolak Khan”. The Akbarnāma has Tulak Khān. Badāoni says Mirza Khān sent an army, but does not give the name of the commander.

2 The name is written as خروج بندری in one MS. and in the lith. ed., and as Khojam Burdi in the translation in Elliot V.

3 There is some difference in the sequence of the events in the two MSS. One MS. and the lith. ed. and the translation in Elliot V, place the sentence from قرار حنگ داده روان شدن إلى just after the sentence about the imprisonment of Sān Bahādur Uzbek; while the other MS. has that sentence before the desertion of Ātaliq Bahādur and the imprisonment of Sān Bahādur.
up the hills; and at the same time sent men to summon Qulīj Khān. At this time, Khwāja Muhammad Raft’, who was one of the imperial servants, and well known for his bravery came up. The faqīr sent him also to summon Qulīj Khān. The latter then came up from the left, and there was an engagement between his men and the enemy, and the latter making a vigorous effort turned Qulīj Khān back, and drove him about a bow-shot. At this time, the men whom the faqīr had dismounted, finding that the enemy had, from different sides run in pursuit of Qulīj Khān, and had left the road in front open, climbed up the hill. When the enemy returned and attacked, many people were killed. Qulīj Khān, maintained his position in the low ground where he was comparatively in shelter. ¹ The faqīr fired some shots at the place, where Muzaffar himself was stationed, from the Hathnāls (elephant guns), which he had asked for from Mirza Khān, and which he had brought with him on some elephants. At this time Naurang Khān’s and Sharīf Khān’s men also reached the top of a hill, which was on the left of the enemy, and commanded it. By chance, at this time a cannon ball struck the centre of Muzaffar’s army, and many of his soldiers were killed. He could not retain his position any longer,

¹ One MS. has instead of قنیق متعلقها که از میرزا خان طلبیده، بو، و بر بالایی فیل همراه داشت، و بجا یا که مظفر خرد استادا بود بچهند ترب انداخت which is in the other MSS. and in the lith. ed., The translation in Elliot V., agrees with the first mentioned reading, but the translation there, in “I sent to Mirza Khān for the elephant guns (Hathnāl). They were brought up on the elephants”, etc., which is not quite correct. There are some other mistakes, one of which is pointed out in note 1, page 642, Vol. III, of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma. These actions are not described in such detail by Bādshāhī, but he gives full credit to Nizām-ud-din, for his gallantry and indefatigable exertions, which he says were تردبادی مردانه خارج از اندیشه منصب مظفر خرد بکه از فوق بشری Persian text II, page 333. The Akbarnāma also does not give full details, and according to it, Nizām-ud-din was in the reserve. The place, where the battle was fought, does not appear to be mentioned, except that it was in the hilly countries near Nādot. According to the Mirāt-i-Sikandari, it was in the hilly country of Jhampa in the district of Rājpipia. According to the Akbarnāma, two thousand persons were killed in a short time, apparently after the battle, and five hundred were made prisoners, and they also “went to their last sleep”. Beveridge’s translation III, 642-43.
and deciding on flight started. An immense host of his men were seized and slain; and the servants of the imperial state were signalised by victory and triumph.

Mirza Khān after sending a body of men in pursuit of the enemy, returned to Ahmadābād, and occupied himself with arranging the affairs of the soldiery and the raiyyats. Qulī Khān and Naurang Khān and Sharif Khān and the amīrs of Malwa were left to seize the fort of Bahroj. Mirza Khān remained in Ahmadābād for seven months. At the end of that time, the fort of Bahroj was captured and 1 Jarkas Rūmī, who had revolted from Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān, and had joined Muzaffar, and had been appointed by the latter to be the commandant of the fort was put to death; and 2 Nastrā, who was also one of the sardārs of the fort, escaped with half of his life.

3 A NARRATIVE OF CERTAIN INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE KHALIFA-I-ILĀHI.

At the time when the news of the disasters in Gujrat was reported and (His Majesty) deputed Mirza Khān and the Malwa army, he founded a city at Jūsī Pyāk, at the place where the rivers Jumna and Ganges united with each other, and planned a fort round it. He named the city Ilahābās. He came there by boat from Agra and spent a period of four months there in pleasure and happiness. Aʿẓam Khān came from Hājīpūr to Ilahābās, and rendered homage, and was sent back, that he might come back quickly bringing his army with him. When the news of Qutb-ud-din Khān being slain, and of the violence of the disturbances in Gujrat came, His Majesty returned to Agra and Fathpur, so that he might march from there to Gujrat. In the neighbourhood of Itāwah the news of the victory in Gujrat arrived; and His Majesty arriving at Fathpur halted there,

1 See note 1 p. 572.
2 See note 2 p. 571.
3 The whole of this paragraph is omitted from one of the MSS., but occurs in the others and in the lith. ed. and in the translation in Elliot V. There is also a somewhat similar passage in Badāoni, Persian text II, 334 and English translation II, 344. But according to the Akbarnāma (Beveridge's translation III, 644) the Khān Aʿẓim M. Koka is said to have come from Hājīpūr to Fathpur during the Naurūz ceremony of the 29th year, March 1584, and not at Ilahābās, as in the text.
and issued gracious farmāns to the amirs of Gujrat. Mirzā Khān was honoured with the title of Khān Khānān, and a robe of honour, and a jewelled belt and dagger; and the emperor also conferred on him the 1 Tūman Tugh. The writer of this history, Nizām-ud-din Ahmad also was honoured with the gift of a horse and a robe of honour and an increase in his stipend. Imperial favours were also conferred on each one of the servants of the threshold.

2 After his second defeat, Muzaffar Gujrātī, having retired by way of Champānīr and Birpur and Jhālawār towards the district of Surath, took up his quarters in the town of Gondal, which is twelve karohs from Junāgarh. The men, who had been scattered about, collected round him to the number of about three thousand horsemen. He then sent one lakh of Mahmudīs and a jewelled belt and dagger to 3 Amin Khān Ghūrī, the ruler of Surat, and induced the latter to join

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1 The words are written as توض توق in the MSS. and as توق وتوض in the lith. ed. Elliot V, page 437, has “the banner of five thousand (Tuman Tugh) and in a note the translator says” Badāonī (Vol. II, page 336) makes this clear by using the words Panj Hazārī. Badāonī’s words are و توض وتوض و منصوب پنج توض وتوض فزاري from which it is not clear whether the توض and the banner or rather rank of Panj Hazārī are identical. In the translation, Mr. Low has transliterated the words as Tuman Toq and says in a note “A standard of the highest dignity, Blochman Page 50”. The Akbarnāma Beveridge’s translation III, 643 says M. Khān was raised to the rank of Panj Hazārī, but says nothing about the توض. Tuman Tugh according to the Turkish Dictionary is a banner of the highest dignity.

2 There are slight variations in the readings; both MSS. have بیش گرفته, but one of them has زبنة گرفته, while the other has زبنة گرفته. The lith. ed. has زبنة گرفته instead of زبنة گرفته and بیش گرفته. Either زبنة راہ and بیش گرفته, or زبنة راہ and بیش گرفته is correct. I have adopted زبنة راہ and بیش گرفته. Birpur or Virpur, according to a note in page 437 of Elliot V, is 50 miles North-east of Ahmadābād; and Jhālawār according to another note in the same page is one of the ten prants or districts of Kāthiāwar. The accounts of this campaign are scattered about in different places in Badāonī and the Akbarnāma. The former says, Muzaffar after his second defeat took up his quarters at Kundal which was fifteen karohs from the fort of Chunāgarh. The Akbarnāma has the name Gondal correctly, and says it is fifteen kos from Junāgarh.

3 Amin Khān, according to the Mirāt-i-Sikandarī, was the son of Tātār Khān, and consequently grandson of Sultan’Ala-ud-din.
him. He sent a similar amount to ¹ Jâm Satarsäl who was the Rāja of Jhālawār, and had a large force and many tribesmen. He, then, moved forward, with the determination of again marching to Ahmadābād.

As Amin Khān looked forward to the probable result of his act, he said to Muzaffar, "You go to the house of the Jām, and take him along with you. I shall make preparations and come up with you from behind". ² When Muzaffar arrived at ³ Morvi, which is sixty karōhs from Ahmadābād, and began to make preparations there, and the news of this reached the Khān Khānān, the latter came out from the city with great promptitude and advanced towards Morvi. When he arrived at ⁴ Biramgan, and Morvi was forty karōhs off, and the Jām and Amin Khān did not come, Muzaffar perplexed, bewildered, and distressed turned back; and retired to the ⁵ hilly country of Barda

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¹ The name is مرسل or مرسل in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. Elliot V, has Marsal. It is سرسال in Badāoni, and this, as the translator in Elliot V, says, looks more correct. The name is also given as Satarsāl in note 2 page 681 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III. Probably the correct form of the name was Chhatra-sālī.

² The translation in Elliot V, page 438 inserts here, "When Muzaffar went to the Jām, he drew back, and said 'You march and advance against Ahmadābād; I will follow.'" This makes good sense, but I do not find the corresponding sentence in either the MSS. or in the lith. ed. The Akbarnāma says (Beveridge’s translation III, 683) that Muzaffar appears to have gone to the Jām, and left his son there.

³ The Morvi or Morbi of the maps, in the north of Kāthiwār, on the route which crosses the Ran. Badāoni does not name the place, but says that مظفر در مریمعی شست کروھی احمد اباد رسیدہ. Mr. Lowe incorrectly translates this as "Muzaffar arrived at a place six cosses from Ahmadābād".

⁴ The name appears to be پرگام کلام, Birangīm in the MSS. and the lith. ed.; but it is Paranga in Elliot V. The Akbarnāma has Birangāon, and in a note the translator says, "It is Birangaoon of Bailey, and Veeram Gaon in his map. It is N.N.W. Ahmadābad".

⁵ One MS. has بردہ, the other has بردہ, Kūhrastān برہہ instead of Barda; while the lith. ed. omits the word altogether. According to a note in III, page 652 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma, these hills are near Porbandar and 12–18 miles from the coast. The highest point is Venu which is said in I.G. VI, 431 to be 1,730 feet, but in an account of Nawānagar, Id., XVIII, 419, it is said to be 2,057 feet above sea-level.
near Jagat, which is at the boundary of the country of Surat, and is known as 1 Dwārka.

The 2 Jām sent his vakils to the Khān Khānān, and informed him that he had thought it to be loyalty to the emperor to take Muzaffar’s money and not to accompany him; and that he was now prepared to lead the Khān Khānān’s army to the place where Muzaffar was. Amin Khān Ghūri also, by the intervention of Mr Abu Turāb, sent his son to attend on the Khān Khānān, and gave expression to his sincerity and loyalty. The Jām’s men led the Khān Khānān rapidly into the hilly country, 3 where there was much plunder, and the country was devastated, and immense quantities of booty fell into the hands of the troops, and large numbers of men were taken prisoner and slain. Muzaffar with five hundred Mughal and five hundred 4 Kāthī horsemen retired towards Gujrat, and came to a place called 5 Uthniya, which is situated between the river Sābar-mati, and the great mountain gorges, and where there was a 6 Koli rebel of the name Bhāi. The Khān Khānān had, at the time of going (in pursuit of Muzaffar) left with 7 this army, by way of care and

1 Dwārka according to the text of the Akbarnāma is twenty kos to the north of the Baroda hills, but according to a note it is really W.N.W. of them.

2 According to the Akbarnāma Beveridge’s translation III, 683, “the Khān Khānān addressed himself to the chastisement of the Jām. He (the Jām) collected daring men and advanced. After proceeding four kos, he awoke from his heavy slumber of self-conceit, and came forward with protestations and fawnings.”

3 The words occur in the lith. ed. but not in either of the MSS. I have retained them as the words, “which were plundered and ravaged” occur in the translation in Elliot V.

4 According to Badāoni they were خویشان مادری اور, or were of the clan of his mother.

5 The name of the place appears to be Uethinia, and Othniya in the MSS. and Othniya Uthniya in the lith. ed. It is called Othaniya in Elliot V. Badāoni Persian text has اثنیه, and Mr. Lowe has Asniyah. The place is not mentioned in the Akbarnāma.

6 See note 3, p. 581.

7 It is not clear what army is meant, but it appears from the Akbarnāma (Beveridge’s translation III, 683) that the Khān Khānān had at the time of setting out, divided his army into four bands, though only three of them are mentioned as being respectively under Naurang Khān, Nizām-ud-dīn Ahmad, and Daulat Khān Ludi.
precaution, Medini Rāi and Khōjam Bardī, and Saiyyad Lād and Saiyyad Bahādur and other Saiyyads of Bārha, and Beg Muhammad Tuqbāi and Kāmrān Beg Gilānī at Hadāla, which is near Dandūqa and on the high road to Kambāyet. He had also left 1 Biyān Bahādur and Mir Muhibb-ul-lah and Mir Sharf-ud-dīn, nephews of Mir Abu Turāb, and a detachment at 2 Parāntī, which is four karohs from Uthniya for even such a day.

When Muzaffar came to Uthniya, Saiyyad Qāsim Bārha came from Pattan to Bījpūr, which is thirty karohs from Uthniya. The army which was at Hadāla came to Parāntī and joined the troops there. Muzaffar combining with the 3 Kolis and the 4 Grassias and all the zamīndārs of that district, came forward to give battle, and fighting with the troops who were collected at Parāntī, 5 was heavily

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1 The name is written as बियान बहादुर and which may be anything in the MSS. The lith. ed. has मियान बहादुर. The name does not appear to be mentioned in the Akbarnāma or by Bādāoni.

2 "Paranti appears to be the Parantij of I.G., XIX, 408. It is 35 miles N.N.E. of Ahmadābād." Note 5, page 683 of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma III, 683. The translation in Elliot V, says it is 30 miles North of Ahmadābād.

3 I cannot find the name either in the Akbarnāma or in Bādāoni's history. From Bailey's history of Gujrat it appears (see page 24) that in ancient times Gujrat was in the possession of Rajputs and Kolis, but I cannot find anything about the derivation of the name, or the exact status of the people. According to a note in page 35 their status appears to have been inferior to that of the Rajputs.

4 The word is ग्रास in both MSS. but it is ग्रासिय़ो in the lith. ed. and Grassias in the translation in Elliot V. The word does not occur in the Akbarnāma or in Bādāoni. According to a note in page 98 of Bailey's history of Gujrat "Gras came to mean (1) black mail paid to powerful local chiefs for protection, and for immunity from plunder, and (2) lands or allowances made over to such chiefs by Government, or allowed to be retained by them, both as a politic provision to keep them quiet, and as a retainer for military and other services; as a matter of fact the holders of these fiefs were mostly Rajputs, and the lands they held part of their ancient hereditary possessions".

5 The text contains the translation of the reading as it is in the MSS. The lith. ed. has a different reading, which is जगल कर्देश शक्षत बर मष्ट्र अफताद, विलान और विदाबाकर आई बर्देंद, और कश्त्ते शनदे और निमुजानी बीक.
defeated, and retired towards Kāthiāwāra. His elephants and sun-umbrella were captured, and his best and most selected men were slain.

At this time, when the Khān Khānān returned from the hilly country to Dwārka, it became known that the Jām had not acted with honesty. He sent back the Jām’s vakils, and marched forward to attack him. The Jām also came forward to meet him, and collected twenty thousand horsemen and innumerable foot-soldiers. When the Khān Khānān arrived within seven karohs of him, he sent ambassadors and made excuses. He sent his son with three large elephants and eighteen horses of Arabian breed to the Khān Khānān; and renewed his promises and engagements, and made (fresh) promises and engagements for loyalty and devotion. The Khān Khānān turned back and came to Ahmadābād. After five months His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī summoned him, and he went by rapid marches towards the sublime threshold.

Muzaffar Gujrātī, who was in Kāthiavāra, and had a grievance against Amin Khān owing to the latter having taken his money, and not having accompanied him, collected men in concert with the Kāthis, and the zamindārs and went to attack him. The latter shut himself up in the fort of Amreli. When this news reached Ahmadā-
bād, Qultīj Khān, and this faqīr were there. Qultīj Khān remained in the city; and this faqīr with Saiyyad Qāsim Bārha and Medīnī Rāi and all the Khān Khānān’s men and Nur Qultīj and Mīr Ma’sūm Bakari and Mīr Habib-ul-lah and Beg Muhammad Tuqbāi and Kāmrān Beg started for Sorath, with all promptitude. When we arrived at Hadāla, Muzaffar, being unable to meet us, raised the siege of Amin Khān’s fort, and retired towards Kach. The author sent Nur Qultīj and Mīr Habib-ul-lah and Beg Muhammad and Saiyyad Lād and Saiyyad Bahādur and Nasīb Turkmān to Amin Khān; so that, in concert with him, they might raid Kāthiawāra and come behind Muzaffar; and he himself, advancing towards the latter, went towards Morvi. Muzaffar fled, and crossing the Ran, which having separated from the sea and ending towards the sands of Jaisalmir, was in some places ten karohs, and in some, twenty karohs in width, went towards Kach. The land which is on the other side of the water is called Kach. When the faqīr arrived at Morvi, the Jām and Amin Khān sent their sons to him, and again making promises and stipulations, engaged to be loyal. The faqīr then returned towards Bīramgām.

At this time intelligence came, that the Khān Khānān had been permitted to leave the threshold, and had arrived in the neighbourhood of Sirohi, and intended to seize Sirohi and Jālor. This faqīr in concert with Saiyyad Qāsim and the men who had been mentioned, joined him in the vicinity of Sirohi. The Rāja of Sirohi came and did service, and presented a large sum as tribute. The Khān Khānān ordered Ghaznī Khān of Jalor to be imprisoned, for although he

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1 The name is written as Hadāla in the MSS., and Hadāla in the lith. ed. Elliot V, has Hadala. The name is not mentioned in this place either in the Akbarnāma or by Bāddāni.

2 The text is not very intelligible here. The MSS. have باریک جنک مبر باریک حسیرمین متنبی شده، and Elliot V, has “and took the road to Jaisalmir” which does not appear to me to be correct, as Muzaffar went to Kach, as the next sentence, which, however, is also not correct in Elliot V goes on to say, and not to Jaisalmir. It appears to me that the correct reading is باریک حسیرمین متنبی شده etc., i.e., ending towards the sands of Jaisalmir, and I have adopted this.

3 The name is Ghaznī Khān in one MS. and Gharib Khān in the other.
came, he had behaved improperly at the time when the Khan Khanan was going to the threshold, and had shown signs of rebellion. He also sent a force, and took possession of the fort of Jâlor. After his arrival at Ahmadâbâd, the Khan Khanan remained there.

1 We now come to some incidents connected with his Majesty.

When the Khan Khanan arrived at the threshold, the news of the death of 2 Mirza Muhammad Hakîm, who was the brother of His Majesty, came from Kabul after twenty days. A grand farman was issued to Râja Bhagwân Dâs and Kunar Mân Singh, who were the governors of the Punjab, that they should go to Kabul and take possession of it. The emperor himself also started for the Punjab in his own elegant person.

An account of the sending of the Khan-i-Ä'azam for the conquest of the Deccan and of his coming to Ahmadâbâd to visit the Khan Khanan.

3 As at this time, Mir Murtaza and Khudâwând Khan, the rulers of the country of Berar, one of the countries of the Deccan, invaded

The lith. ed. omits some words including the name. The translation in Elliot V, has Ghazîn Khan. Badsoni does not say what the Khan Khanân did at Sirohi and Jâlor, though he mentions the fact that he returned to Ahmadâbâd by way of those places. In the Akbarnâma the ruler of Jâlor is called Ghaznî, (Beveridge's translation III, 709 and note 3).

1 The text is in accordance with one of the MSS. and the lith. ed., but the other MS. leaves out the heading, and the mention of the news of the death of Mirza Muhammad Hakîm; and after mentioning the fact of the Khan Khanân coming to the Deccan, has a new heading about sending the Khan Ä'azam to conquer the Deccan, etc. The other MS. has this heading also, after mentioning the fact that the emperor turned towards the Punjab. The translation in Elliot V, is in accordance with the text in the lith. ed., and it omits the heading about sending the Khan Ä'azam to conquer the Deccan. I have retained this, as it occurs in both MSS. and without it the transition from one subject to the other is very abrupt.

2 He died on the 12th Sha'bân 793, 30th July 1585, at the early age of 31, having been born in April 1554.

3 It appears in the Akbarnâma, that Berar "was in the possession of Murtaza Nizâm-ul-mulk, who on account of his wickedness became mad.
Ahmadnagar, and fought with Salābat Kháūn, who was the vakīl of Nizām-ul-mulk, and was defeated by him, and came as suppliants to the threshold, a ḥarāmān was sent to Ā’azam Kháūn, who was the governor of Malwa, that he should march to the Deccan; and first conquer Berar. Mīr Murtaza, Khudāwand Khān, Tīrāndāz Khān, and Chaghatal Khān, and other men of the Deccan were also sent. The renowned āmir like ‘Abd-ul-matlab Khān, Ja’far Beg Bakhshi, Rai Durga, Rājā Askaran, Burhān-ul-mulk, Shaikh ‘Abd-ul-lah, son of Shaikh Muhammad Ghāus, and Naurang Khān and Subhān Quli Turk, and a number of others, a detailed list of whom would be too long, with a park of artillery, and three hundred elephants and the army of Malwa were also appointed. Mīr Fath-ul-lah Shirāzī was honoured with the title of ‘Azd-ud-daula and was sent to arrange all matters connected with the Deccan. Khwājī Fath-ul-lah, son of Hājī Habīb-ul-lah was made the bakhshī of the army and Mukhtar Beg, the diwān.

When the armies arrived at Hindia, which is the boundary of the Dakhin, and collected together, Ā’azam Khān had great enmity with Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān who at that time was the governor of Ujjain, on account of the murder of his father as he (Ā’azam Khān) knew that he had instigated it. ‘Azd-ud-Daula wanted to remove Salābat Khān Carkas (Circassian) obtained sway over his insane disposition, and set about ruining the sīf holders of Berar. Mīr Murtaza Sabzawāri, who was the head of that body of men, together with Khudāwand Khān Mashhadi, etc., collected troops and hastened to Ahmadnagar. Salābat, under the leadership of Nizām-ul-mulk’s son, fought with them, and at last the Berar men were defeated. Then they turned the face of entreaty to the eternal dominion (Akbar’s)”. Beveridge’s translation III, 685–86. Badāoni’s account is similar, but he describes Ahmadnagar as the or the capital of the Nizām-ul-mulk.

1 According to Badāoni, Persian text II, 360, the order was that Ā’azam Khān should اولًا برازند از تصرف دکنیا اکنون‌کردن، بعد ازان بانفکت متوافق احمد نگری شوند i.e., Ā’azam Khān should first wrest Berar from the, Dakinis, and afterwards should march in concert to Ahmadnagar.

2 This name is written as Čhanda Khān, in the MSS. and Čhanda Khān, in the lith. ed. There is a Canda K. Deccani mentioned among the Berar sīf holders, who attacked Ahmadnagar, (Beveridge’s translation III, 685), so the correct name may be Chanda Khān.
this ill feeling, but this annoyed Ā'azam Khān, who had a very violent disposition, and he insulted both Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān and 'Azd-ud-daula. He remained in Hindīa for a period of six months, and remained inactive; till things came to such a pass, that Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān being annoyed went away to Rāisīn, which at that time had been fixed upon as his jāgīr; and Ā'azam Khān advancing against him, some great catastrophe would have happened to the imperial work; but through the exertions of 'Azd-ud-daula, things passed off satisfactorily.

When Rāja 'Ali Khān, the ruler of Asīr, and Burhānpur, saw these disturbances in the imperial army, he united the Dakhin army with his own, and came to oppose (the imperial army). 'Azd-ud-daula went to him, and although he tried to keep him loyal, he was unsuccessful; and returned and marched towards Gujrat, so that he might bring the Khān Khānān to reinforce the imperial army. When Rāja 'Ali Khān and the army of the Dakhin advanced to attack Ā'azam Khān, the latter went away towards Berar, and plundered and ravaged the city of Elichpur; and did not even stop there, but marched towards Nadarbār. The Dakhinis following him came stage by stage, and Ā'azam Khān, although he had strength and power, went along in front of them; till he arrived at Nadarbār. He then sent letters to Ahmadābād, and asked for help from the Khān Khānān. The latter sent the writer of this history with a number of amīrs, such as Khwāja Muhammad Raftī and Mir Muhammad Ma'sūm and Bahādur Khān Tarīn, and the sons of Rāi Lonkaran and Nasīb Turkmān, and Husain Khān, brother of Qāzī Hasan, and others; and promised that he would follow later. When the faqīr arrived at Mahmūdābād, Ā'azam Khān left his army at Nadarbār, and alone with a few followers went to Ahmadābād. The Khān Khānān advanced very promptly to welcome him; and they met each other in the quarters of the faqīr, and remained together.

1 The word in the text is رنجانید, vexed, annoyed; but it appears from Badāoni, Persian text II, 360, that he در هر مجلسی ایذای لسانی و غیران میکرد, or as Mr. Lowe has translated it, heaped abuses, etc., on them in every assembly. For a detailed account of the dissensions and the movements of Ā'azam Khān, Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān, and of Raja 'Ali Khān and the Dakin army, see the Akbarnāma Beveridge's translation III, 739–742.
that day. They then went to 1 Ahmadābād, that after making preparations, and resting for some days, he (Ā'azam Khān) would meet his sister, who was the wife of the Khān Khānān; and then they would advance together to crush the Dakhinis.

The faqīr with his companion advanced to attend to the object of their journey, and had arrived at Baroda, 2 when a letter came from the Khān Khānān to the effect, that we should wait at Baroda till his arrival. Ā'azam Khān then obtained leave from the Khān Khānān and left Ahamadābād and went to Nadarbār, so that he might, before the arrival of the Khān Khānān, collect his men and be ready. The Khān Khānān left Ahmadābād two days after his departure, and marched to Baroda. The faqīr waited upon him there, and accompanied him, and he marched towards Bahroj. When he arrived at that place, letters had already come from Ā'azam Khān, to the effect that as the rains had come they should wait that year; and the next year they would march in concert to the Deccan. Ā'azam Khān then marched from Nadarbār to Malwa, and Rāja 'Ali Khān and the Dakhinis 3 also went to their respective places. The Khān Khānān returned to Ahamadābād and he remained there for

1 There are different readings here; one MS. has به احمد اباد رفته تا سامان نموده و چند روز در احمد اباد اسورد، به مشتر خود که حلبہ خان خانانست ملاقات The other, which appears to be incorrect has نموده باتفقات متوهه رفع دکبییان شوند تا احمد اباد رفته که حاکم ان اعظم خان مشتری خرد را که اهله خان خانان است ملاقات نموده و چند روز در احمد اباد اسورد باتفقات متوهه رفع دکبییان شدن. The lith. ed. is much shorter. It has اعظم خان به مشتری خرد که قبیله خان خانان ست ملاقات نموده باتفقات خان خانان متوهه دکبییان شوند. The translation in Elliot V, is somewhat free, and appears to have been made from some text like that of the lith. ed. I think the first reading is best and have adopted it, but it appears to require the words اسورد and اعظم خان باتهمشتر خرد and اعظم خان between these and the other MS. which agree. The reading in the lith. ed. is به بروده رفت، خان واعظم خان از عقب امداد، و اعظم خان سرمد نموده بیشتی رفت تا لاهک ندرد، را مستعد سازد تا خان خانان از عقب بر سید، و خان خانان به نظری نوشته که تا امدن ما در بروده توقف نمایند، و از عقب رویه با اشکار ارسال متوهه بهروج گشند. The translation in Elliot V, is of a text similar to that in the lith. ed.

2 Here again there are different readings. I have adopted that in the two MSS. which agree. The reading in the lith. ed. is به بروده رفت، خان واعظم خان از عقب امداد، و اعظم خان سرمد نموده بیشتی رفت تا لاهک ندرد، را مستعد سازد تا خان خانان از عقب بر سید، و خان خانان به نظری نوشته که تا امدن ما در بروده توقف نمایند، و از عقب رویه با اشکار ارسال متوهه بهروج گشند. The translation in Elliot V, is of a text similar to that in the lith. ed.

3 One MS. has رخصت نیز گرفته instead of simply نیز as in the other MSS. and in the lith. ed.
about six months and occupied himself in arranging the affairs (of Gujrat).

At this time news came that His Majesty had started for Kabul, and at the time was at Atak Banāras, and intended to conquer Badaḵšān. The Khan Khānān submitted a petition, expressing his desire to wait upon His Majesty, and of being summoned to the court. A farmān obeyed by all the world was issued that he should come to the threshold. (It was also ordered), that Qulij Khān and Naurang Khān and the slave of the threshold (i.e., Nizām-ud-dīn) should remain in Gujrat, and attend to the work there. The Khan Khānān and 'Azd-ud-daula, who had come to him from Ā'zam Khān, started for the threshold, which was the asylum of the world.

At the very time when the Khan Khānān started for the threshold, intelligence came that the followers of 1 Khangār, had with the help of Muzaffar Gujrāti, attacked and slain Rāi Singh, who was the zamīndār of Jhālawār. The story of Rāi Singh is as follows; he was the son of Rāi Mān Rāja of Jhālawār. When the time of his rule came, he fought with the zamīndārs of the neighbourhood, such as the Jām, the Khangār, and others, and defeated them. As many signs of bravery were shown by him, the people of the country of Gujrat composed poems and stories about him, and these are very celebrated. 2 It so happened that twenty years before this, he had a great battle

1 Khangār appears to be the title of the rulers of Kach (Cutch). It appears from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 711, that though the Jām had more men and lands, Khangār was regarded as the chief ruler, and permission was taken from him, on the occasion of succession, etc. According to Thornton II, page 48, Khangār was the Rāo of Kach, and chief of the Jhāreja tribe.

2 The readings are slightly different here. One MS. has اتفاقًا بيش و دو صالح به شیش از بین، ورا براrobe و منصب، که برادرزاده. The other has اتفاقًا ورا براrobe و منصب، که برادرزاده. The lith. ed. has اتفاقًا در براrob و منصب، که برادرزاده. I have adopted the first. The translation in Elliot V, is, “A feud arose between Rāyat and Sāyat, the nephews of the chief of Khangār,” which follows the version in the lith. ed. The two nephews are called Rāyib and Sāhib in both MSS. and in the lith. ed. The names are Jasa (or Jāisā) and Sāhib in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 699-700, where the whole story including the cause of the quarrel between Rāi Singh and Rāyib and Sāhib is given. See also note I, page 700 of Beveridge's trans. of the Akbarnāma, Vol. III.
with Rāyib and Sāhib two nephews of the Khangār. These two were killed, and a large number of people were killed on both sides. Rāi Singh also received wounds, and lay on the battle-field. On the following day some jogīs passed near the slain, and they found Rāi Singh lying wounded. They treated him for the wounds and took him with them towards Bengal. After passing twenty-two years with them in the garb of a jogī, he came and interviewed the Khān Khānān, when the latter proceeded to attack Muzaffar Gujrāti. He told him his adventures. The Khān Khānān sent him to Jhālawār, so that the men there might recognise him, and the truth might be revealed. He gave many proofs, and people recognised him; and he again took up his residence in his original places. He attacked the Kāthis several times, and overran and plundered several tribes, and caused much damage to the territory of the Khangār and the Jām. He again became the master of a force, and took possession of the town of 1 Halwat which was one of the dependencies of Jhālawār. The people of the neighbourhood, who were hostile to him from former times, now gathered together and attacked him. At this time he was in the chaugān (polo) field. When he heard the news, he immediately came to meet the men, and came up with them in a moonlight night. They sent word to him, that if he was the real Rāi Singh, he would not attack them at night. He bravely acceded to their request; and stopping at that place went to sleep with his shield under his head. In the mean time those men availed themselves of the opportunity, gave assurances of friendship to his men and 2 drew them to their side. In the early dawn, they turned on him with their whole strength. He with the eighty men, whom he had with him, dismounted and fought and was 3 killed.

1 The place is not mentioned in the Akbarnāma. According to a note in Elliot V, page 444, it is in the north of Kāthiwār near the Ran.

2 My translation agrees generally with that in Elliot V, but the words و هیلای ان اورا دالاسا کردہ بجانب خود کشیدند, which are in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., have been translated there as "And encouraging their followers they drew near to him," which appears to me to be incorrect.

3 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 699, and the latter part of note 1, page 700, he was not killed at this time, but about two years later, after having performed the kurnish to Akbar.
Couplet;

Fight not with a force greater than thine own,
For thou can’st not thy fist on a lancet strike.

1 When Muzaffar Gujrati heard of the departure of the Khán Khánān with his family and dependants, he began to collect forces at Amberun, where the tomb of Malik Dāwar-ul-mulk was situated. Qulī Khān remained at Ahmadābād for the protection of the place; and this faqir in concert with Saiyyad Qāsim and Khwāja Muhammad Rafī and Mīr Ma’sūm and Husain Khān and Beg Muhammad Tuqbāi and Mīr Sharf-ud-dīn went forward to redress the matter of Rāi Singh. When we arrived at Halwat, I sent a detachment to raid and ravage places appertaining to parjana Mālea, which belonged to Khangār; and Medini Rāi and another detachment against Muzaffar at Amberun. They went there, and Muzaffar retired towards Kathiwāra, and hid himself. The Jām sent his son to the faqir, and made excuses for the injustice done to Rāi Singh. The Khangār also sent his vakil and repeated the declaration of his loyalty (to the emperor). The faqir then returned to Ahamadābād.

On the faqir’s arrival at Ahmadābād, Qulī Khān started for

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1 I cannot find any account of these transactions in the Akbarnama, but some of the later incidents are mentioned in Beveridge’s translation III, page 308. Bādāoni does not give any details, but says, to quote the translation II, 373–4. “During the time of the Khán Khānán’s absence, the most praiseworthy efforts were made by Nizām-ud-dīn in Gujrāt, which are related in the Tārīkh-i-Nizāmī.” Mr. Vincent Smith also describes Nizām-ud-dīn as a most energetic and efficient officer.

2 There is a slight difference in the readings. One MS. has which I have adopted. The other has which has been adopted by the translator in Elliot V, who has “With his troops and family.” The lith. ed. has which is incorrect.

3 The name is written as Anbrūn in the MSS., and as Amrūn in the lith. ed. It is Amrūn, with a note “or Amberun” in Elliot V. It is the place which is called Amrelī in p. 610. See note 4, p. 582.

4 The place does not appear to be mentioned in the Akbarnama, but a note in page 444, Elliot V, says “Near the edge of the Ran”.

5 The word is , immoderation, injustice. Elliot V, has “cruel treatment”.
Surat, and encamped outside the city. It, then, occurred to Muzaffar that as the army had returned, and every one had gone towards his own ḫāqīr, if he marched rapidly to Dūlqa and Kambāyet, he might, before the arrival of the army, collect a large force; and accordingly taking two thousand horsemen, Kathīs and 1Jhārejas, he advanced with very great rapidity towards Dūlqa. When the letters of Medint Rāi came, the ḥāqīr at once mounted, and marched towards Dūlqa. We halted at Sarkej till the evening. Qulīj Khān also came, and among the amīrs and the chief men, every one who was in the city, such as Mr Ma’sūm and Khwāja Muhammad Ra’ī and Daulat Khān Lūdī came up. In the morning we arrived at Dūlqa. At that time Muzaffar had come up to within four karohs (of the place). When his scouts took him the news that the army of Ahamadābad had already arrived, he turned back and went towards Morvi. Qulīj Khān then returned towards Ahamadābad and the other loyalists, marching in pursuit of Muzaffar, traversed in the course of one night and one day forty-five karohs. When we arrived at Birangām, we learnt that Muzaffar had gone to the village of Ākhār, which was four karohs from there, and had there shut up 2Saiyyad Mustafā, son of Saiyyad Jalāl, who had come there with his family. As it was already evening, and the horses were too exhausted to move, the writer of this history sent twenty horsemen with a couple of kettle drums, (with instructions) that they should go within one karoh of the village, and beat the kettle drums; so that Muzaffar thinking that the army had arrived would raise the siege, and the people who were shut up would be released. By the grace of God, my plan succeeded, and they were released; and Muzaffar went away towards Kach. This ḥāqīr and his companions mounted in the morning, and hastened in pursuit of him; and on arriving on the shore of the Ran we left a thana (military post) at

1 See note 1, page 588 from which it would be seen, that the Khangār was the chief of the Jhāreja tribe.

2 The incident of Saiyyad Jalāl is given in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, page 800. It is said there that he was taking his family to Birangān (Birangām). Muzaffar tried to seize him, and plundered the place where he had taken shelter. “He planted the foot of courage in his house, and prepared to sacrifice his life.” At this time the noise of drums was heard and Muzaffar went off quickly.
the town of 1 Jhajuasa, which is close to the water and returned to Ahamadâbâd.

After four months, all the zamindârs of Kach, about seven thousand cavalry and ten thousand infantry, collected together under the leadership of 2 Jaisa and Bâjâin who were nephews (brother's sons) of the Khangâr, and attacked the town of 3 Râdhanpâur, one of the dependencies of Pattan. They besieged the fort, and remaining there for ten days levelled the outer town to the dust, and they devastated and totally destroyed all the villages in the neighbourhood to a distance of twenty karohs. When this news came to Ahamadâbâd, the faqir, in concert with Saiyyad Qâsim, Daulat Khan Lûdi, Mîr Ma'sûm, Husain Khân, and other men went to relieve the place. The enemy on hearing of our approach fled, and crossing the water of the Ran, went back to their own country. As it was necessary to redress these injuries, and prevent their recurrence, we crossed the Ran at a place where the width of the water was not more than three karohs, and invaded the country of Kach, and devastated and plundered it. We burnt and sacked the towns of 4 Kari and Katâria, which are well known places in Kach, and much booty came into the possession of the troops. About three hundred villages in the country of Kach were ravaged and totally destroyed in the course of three days. We

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1 The name of the place is written as جهوجوسة Jhajuasa in both MSS., and as جهجوسني in the lith. ed. The translation in Elliot V, has Jhajusa, and a note says "a town sixty miles west of Pattan".

2 The names are Pânolânan and Jaisa in the Akbarnâma; but a note says with respect to the first, "I.O.M.S. 238 has Bâjâin, which is also the name in the T.A."

3 The translation in Elliot V, calls it a village, and a note says "doubtful"; but it must have been a place of some importance, as it had a fort, and outer town. The Akbarnâma, Beveridge's translation III, page 808, says "Râdhan K. Balûch and other brave men took steps to defend it."

4 Kari is not mentioned in the Akbarnâma. Katârâh is, and a note says "Katâria" of Elliot V, page 446 and the Kâthar or Tankar, J. II, 258. Perhaps the Kirk Nagar of Bailey's map. The places are in Cutch", Akbarnâma, Bev. trans. III, p. 808. Bahamara (I.O.M.S. 236 has Baharu and he was called Bahara in page 711 of Beveridge's translation Vol. III), the ruler of the country, i.e., the Khangâr submitted and his submission was accepted; but the country was plundered as a deterrent lesson. But according to the text he did not make such submission, till he had been written to from Morvi.
crossed the Ran again opposite to Mālea and Morvi. At this place the width of the water was twelve karohs. We commenced the crossing in the morning; and finished by sunset. The depth of the water was up to a man's navel. After crossing the Ran we ravaged and plundered and destroyed the parganas of Mālea and Morvi, which were the most populous parts of the territory of the Khangār. We halted for three days at Morvi, and letters were written to the Khangār, that we had heard that Jaisa and Bajāin had acted without his concurrence, and we had, in a way, inflicted punishment for it; otherwise we would have raided Bhūjnagar which was his place of residence, and he would have received the reward of his actions; and if after this, he did not remain steadfast in his duty of loyalty, he would see what he would see. He sent his vakīls. and made apologies, and after this a barrier was raised (against further aggression).

In the year 995 A.H. 1 the younger son of Amin Khān revolted against his father, and went to Muzaffar, and brought the latter to attack his father. When the news of this fresh disturbance came, this jāqīr, in concert with Naurang Khān and (other loyal officers), and other men who always accompanied him, advanced to attack Muzaffar. When we arrived at Rājkot, which is eighty karohs from Ahmadābād, and thirty from Jūnagadh, Muzaffar fled, and 2 went towards the Ran. Sidi Raihān who was the vakil of Amin Khān and a leader of the rebellion, with 3 Lokhan Kohal and other zamindārs, and 4 Pir Khān Sakna and Malik Rājan and other chief men of the locality, about five hundred horsemen separated from the enemy; and having received assurances from the imperial officers, joined the latter. Hopes were given to every one of them of royal favour, and the rites

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1 His name, according to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 800, was Fath Khān.

2 The Akbarnāma says he retired to the hills.

3 The name is ترکهن کوهل and بروکن کوهل in the MSS. and نودکسن کوهل in the lith. ed. It is Nokam Gohil in Elliot V, and Lokhan Karhal in the Akbarnāma.

4 The name is بیر خان سکنہ in the MSS. and بیر خان سکنہ in the lith. ed. It is Bīr Khān Singh in Elliot V, and is not mentioned in the Akbarnāma.
of entertainment were carried out. The Jâm and Amin Khân also sent their sons, and made fresh declaration of loyalty; and 1 many of the Kâthî tribes were harried.

When we came to Ahmadâbâd, being determined to crush the Garasias, I raised a force after two months, and marched towards Uthaniya and Ahmadnagar, and ravaged and devastated about fifty villages of the Koli's and Garasias, which were of great strength; and building forts at seven stations, and leaving thânas or military posts there, completely exterminated them. Again after five months, I raised another force in concert with Daulat Khân, and marching towards 2 Bânkânir and Sarnâl, put down the disturbances and rebellions of the Garasias, 3 by putting Chait Raut to death, and exterminating Karmi Koli, Krishna Koli, and Lakhna Rajput, who were the chief refractory men of those parts, and built forts, and left military posts there.

In the year 4996 A.H., His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhi conferred

1 This sentence, which occurs in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., is omitted from the translation in Elliot V.

2 The name is written as بانکنیر in both MSS., but in one there is no dot under the ب, and none over the second ن. In the lith. ed. it is باکنا نیر or باکا نیر. In Elliot V, it is Wâkânîrû in the text, and a note says “Wâkânîrû or Wankânir is on the Watrak river, fifty miles N.E. of Ahmadabad”.

3 There is much diversity in the readings. One MS. has خیبط راوت را بقنل اورد، و کرّسی کولی و کشتّه کرد که عمّدة متمردان ان نواحی بوذند انخاراج کردہ بجاحه ان متمردان قلعہ ساخته تئیناها گذاشتہ شد. The other has بقنل اورد و کرّسی کولی و کشتّه کردہ و برائے راجهوت که عمّدة متمردان ان نواحی بوذند تا اچلبیر اخرچ کرّدہ و برّاجی ان متمردان قلعہ ساخته تئیناها گذاشتہ. The lithe. ed. has بقنل اورد را بقنل اورد کرّسی کولی و کشتّه کردہ و برّاجی ان متمردان قلعہ ساخته تئیناها گذاشتہ. The translation in Elliot V, has “having put Chait Raut to death I removed Karmi Koli, Krishna Koli, and Lakhna Rajput, who were the principle Grassias of those parts, and left force and garrisons in their places”.

4 The year is written as 4996, and 4997 in the MSS., and as 998 in Elliot V. The Akbarname places the appointment in the 34th year of the reign, which began on the 4th of Jamâda-ul-Âwwal 997, 10th or 11th March, 1589. See
the government of Gujrat on A'azam Khan; and summoned this slave to wait on himself. Mounted on a camel, I conveyed myself in the course of fourteen days from Gujrat to Lahore, had the honour of kissing the feet and became the recipient of royal favours. The accounts of the incidents of the seven years in Gujrat, that the faqir was there, have been written in one place; and now a beginning is made in the narrative of the incidents, which happened when the faqir was in attendance on the emperor.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMAINING INCIDENTS, WHICH HAPPENED ON THE ROUTE FROM ILAHABAS (ALLAHABAD).

As the news of the happenings in Gujrat reached the noble hearing (while the emperor was) on the road, His Majesty performed the duty of offering thanks to the great God, and travelled stage by stage in the greatest pleasure and enjoyment. 2 At this time, Zain Khan Koka brought Raja Ram Chand, who was the Raja of the country of Bhatt, and had a great position among the Rajas of Hindustan, on account of his high descent and great qualities, and who had never

Beveridge's translation III, 865. Badoini gives the date as 998. See Persian Text II, 372.

1 There are some differences in the readings. The MSS. agree with the slight difference that one of them inserts the word between and Buda. The lith. ed. differs a good deal. It has after صرود مراهق خسروانه گشت, Baz echdem ber ser Wactang avsalal kee dar Malomeh Hashtrat Geshthe. The translation in Elliot V, omits the whole passage from جورن در انتوا را to صرود مراهق خسروانه گشت.

2 Both MSS. have در بین وقت; the lith. ed. has در هیون ایام.

3 The name is پنه and پنه, in the MSS. which are not easily decipherable, but may be Panna or Pahta. In the lith. ed. it is clearly پنه, Patna. In the translation in Elliot it is Bittia. In Badoini Persian text II, 335, it is پنه and in the English translation II, 345, it is B'hatta. I cannot find the corresponding passage in the Akbarnama, but in Beveridge's translation III, 966-67 the death of Raja Ram Chand is mentioned, and the facts of his son Balbhadhar (sic) or Bir Bhad, whom he had left to wait upon H.M., being appointed to the dignity of Rajaship, and being sent off to his country are mentioned. There the country is called Bhath, It is Bheth' or Bhattah, and also Panna, and is in Central India'.

4 There are some differences in the readings. One MS, has بکمانصبت و
submitted to any of the Sultāns of India, but had now expressed a desire to kiss the threshold, and at Fathpur they waited (on the emperor). He was exalted by the gift of royal favour. He offered a tribute of one hundred and twenty elephants; and a ruby of the finest water, the price of which was fifty thousand rupees, was included in the tribute.

2 A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 30TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Thursday the 19th of Rabi’-ul-āwwal of the year 993. The Naurūz assembly was held in accordance with the custom of preceding years.

Badāoni has a circumstantial account of Zain Khān’s embassy to Rāja Ram Chand at Choragarh, and the Rāja’s coming to Fathpur, and doing homage. He, however, says that the tribute included 120 rubies and not 120 elephants. The Rāja’s son is called Babu in the Persian text and Bāba in the English translation. With characteristic bigotry and brutality, Badāoni says, in respect of the Rāja’s death, so that, although he was an incomparable man his natural abode was hell.

Both MSS. have the reading I have adopted, but the lith. ed. has a different reading. I am copying it below, because it must be the reading of the MSS. from which the translation in Elliot V. was probably made, though that translation does not give the whole passage but simply says the 30th year.
At this time of the *naurūz*, A'azam Khān came from Patna and Hājīpur to attend on His Majesty, and was honoured with imperial favours.

At that very time also representations came from Mirza Muhammad Hakim, that 'Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek had taken possession of Badakhshān, and Mirza Shāhrūkh and Mirza Sulaimān were coming to Hindustan. The matter of the coming of 'Abd-ul-lah Khān and his son, and the matters which had passed between Mirza Sulaiman and Mirza Shahrūkh will be mentioned in their own place.

And in the course of this year Qāzī Khān Badakhshi and Sultān Khwāja, Sadr, and Baqi Muhammad Khān, son of Māham Atka, the circumstances of each of whom have been mentioned in this book, surrendered the deposits of their lives.

In the beginning of the month of Zi-q'āda in this year, a representation from Kunar Mān Singh came from the neighbourhood of the Nilāb, to the effect that as Badakhshān had come into the possession of 'Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek, Mirza Shāhrūkh had arrived on the bank of the Nilāb, with the intention of coming to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world; and that this slave (*i.e.* the Kunar) had gone to receive him, had offered rupees five thousand

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1 This sentence is omitted from the translation in Elliot V.

2 The lith. ed. has the words before با لغار and جاجي بور از بنده. I have omitted them as they are not to be found in the MSS. Badāoni, Persian text II, 339 has, however, got the word: so that probably A'azam Khān did come by forced marches.

3 Badāoni’s account agrees, but he says that Mirza Sulaimān had after his return from Mecca, which Mr. Lowe has translated, "Had seized Badakhshān". The Akbarnāma has a long account of the happenings in Badakhshān up to the time of the Mirza's coming to the Nilāb (Indus). See Beveridge’s translation III, page 662–667.

4 It appears from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 668 that "M. Sulaimān, who was ashamed to go to Court, and whose hopes were fixed on M. Hakīm, "stayed where he was"; and so Mirza Shāhrūkh alone came to India.

5 The whole of the passage from here to the end of the history of the 30th year has not been translated in Elliot V.

6 Some account of these men is given by Badāoni, Persian text II, 340–41. English translation II, 351–52.

7 Badāoni makes the money rupees six thousand, and omits the horses. The Akbarnāma does not mention the presents.
and five hundred in cash, and much cloth and eight horses and five elephants, and had arranged for his crossing the river, and had sent him to the foot of the throne of the Khilafat. The representation of Kunar Mān Singh received the approbation of the emperor; and a grand farman containing many favours was issued. On the 30th of the same month, a representation of Bhagwān Dās arrived, to the effect, that he had arrived. 1 in the company of Mirza Shāhrulkh, at the town of Sarhind; and that they would forthwith arrive, and have the honour of kissing the threshold. An auspicious order was issued that valuable royal robes be 2 sent in charge of Qāżī 'Ali Bakhshi, to meet Mirza Shāhrulkh. 3 In the end of the 30th year of the Ilāhi era, Mirza Shāhrulkh arrived at the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. A number of the great amirs went forward to receive him, and brought him, so that he might be honoured with the privilege of kissing the imperial feet. A sum of one lākh of rupees, and furnishings for his pavilion and 4 nine ‘Irāqi horses, 5 and five elephants and some camels and servants were bestowed on him.

1 One MS. incorrectly omits the word ہمارہ between کہ and میرزا شارخ.

2 There are slight difference of readings here. One MS. has فرستادند و در آخر سال سی ام. This appears to be correct; and I have adopted it. Another has فرستادم او را اوردة او اخر سال سی ام. The lith. ed. has the same reading as the first MS., except that it has فرستاد, instead of فرستاند.

3 Here again there is some difference in the readings. Both the MSS. have the reading I have adopted. The lith. ed. has a different reading و در سال سی ام تسویہ تسویہ در فنقم ابنسال او اخر سال سی ام الہی است میرزا شارخ.

I have quoted this as it resembles the corresponding passage in Bādshāḥi, which is و در مفعول سال تک تسویہ و تسویہ تسویہ (193) کہ او اخر سال سی ام است کہ میرزا شارخ.

4 The word is distinctly حشر, nine, in one MS. In the other it may be او or ہر, three or nine. In the lith. ed. it is حشر, three. It is حشر, three, in Bādshāḥi.

5 It is پنجہ five in both MSS., but چند, some, in the lith. ed.
1 An account of the marriage festivities of Sháhzáda Sultán Salím.

2 At this time, the idea of holding a feast for the wedding of His Highness Sháhzáda Sultán Salím arose in the noble mind of His Majesty the Emperor. For this great alliance, the shadow (reflection) of the sun of royal favour shone on Rája Bhagwán Dás. His daughter was considered to be the best and most suitable person for this great connection. In accordance with orders, a festive assembly having the grandeur of the higher paradise was adorned. For the performance of this act, His Majesty in his own elegant person graced the mansion of Rája Bhagwán Dás by his royal presence. The marriage assembly was held there in the presence of Qázís and other noble persons. A sum of two kroșs of tanqáhs was fixed as the marriage settlement of the bride, and pearls and gems were scattered all the way from the Rája’s mansion to the threshold, as a thanks’ offering.

Couplet:

With the quantities of gems and gold that were scattered around,

Men’s hands were aweary of gathering them up.

Rája Bhagwán Dás passed so much of vessels of gold and fine fabrics, and rich stuffs, and stablefuls of horses, and one hundred elephants and slaves and slave-girls, Abyssinian, Circassian, and Hindustani before the noble eyes, that the accountants of imagination and thought were unable to take account of them; and grand assemblies and royal festivities were arranged.3

1 This heading is in both MSS. but not in the lith. ed.

2 This passage to سرود is omitted from one MS. The account of the marriage is given in the Akbarnáma in pp. 677–78 of Vol. III, of Beveridge’s translation. Badānī’s account is in the Persian text II, page 341. It should be noted that Badānī says that the جمیع رسومی که در هندو معمور است از افروختن انش و عیران بجاى اورده or as Mr. Lowe has translated it. “They performed all the ceremonies, which are customary among the Hindus such as lighting the fire, etc.” This is not noted by either Abul Fazl or Nizám-ud-din: but is a matter of some importance, from a socio-religious point of view.

3 One MS. adds here درین محل علیه لشکر بھار، و در امتدس سال اول از قرن دورم جلس بادشاھی شد.
A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 31ST YEAR
OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

1 The beginning of this year was on Friday, the 29th Rabī‘-ul-
āwwal 994 A.H. (10th or 11th March 1586). In the nauruz day the
Nauruz assembly was held in the customary manner.

In the beginning of this auspicious year, 2 Mir Murtaza and
Khudāwānd Khān amīrs of the Dakhin, came with the face of hope
to the threshold of the bādshāh, who was the protector of the world.
This matter has been briefly mentioned already, in connection with
the events which happened in Gujrat. When the Dakhinis were
defeated by Salābat Khān and came to Burhānpur, Rājā ‘Ali Khān,
the ruler of Burhānpur, seized their elephants. Out of these he sent
one hundred and fifty elephants, with his son, to the threshold which
was the asylum of the world. On the day of the imperial nauruz,
and of the royal festivity, the amīrs of the Dakhin were exalted by
the grace of being allowed to kiss the threshold, and having offered
suitable tribute, received imperial favours.

1 Both the MSS. have the reading I have adopted, but the lith. ed. has after
سَالِ سِي وَيْكِم الْبَيْ أَرْقُوٰم دُوَدُ جُلُوسٍ بَادِشَا مَهْمٌ شَدُ. رُوَزُبْنِجْشَنِهِ نُوُزُدُهُمْ,
ربعَ الْأَوْلِيَّة سُنَّة أَرْبَعٌ وَتَسَعِينَ وَتَسْمِعُهَا نُرُوُزُ سُلْطَانِيِّي. حُفْرَتُ خَلَقَةُ الْمَيْهُ قَدَمُ بر
تَجْمَّعَ كَأَمْرُ نَهَادٍ مَّرُدَّة اَنْبِسَاطٌ وَخُرْصٌ رَسَائِلُهُ. بِدَكُوُّرُ سُلْطَنُ سُلْطَانِيِّي،
دِرَصُنُ دَوْلَتَهُ الْجَمْهُرِيَّةٌ وَخَاصُ جَمْهُرِيَّةٌ، وَهُوَ بِكَيْ اَمْرُ وَخُوَائِنُ نِيَرْ دِرْ اَمْرُيِّيَّةٍ كَه
ذَنِبُ بِسْتَانِدُ ضِيَائِتُ كَرَدَةٌ وَبِيِّشْکُمُ مِيِّ جَوْرَانِيَّةٍ،
etc., as in text. I have thought it necessary to quote this because it appears from the translation in Elliot V,
page 448 that, that translation has been made from some similar text. The
date of the beginning of the year is given there as Thursday, the 19th Rabī‘-ul-
āwwal 993 A.H. as in the lith. ed. as quoted above. The correct date is that
given in the text, which agrees with that in the Akbarnāma (See Beveridge’s
translation III, 738).

2 In the corresponding passage in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation
III, 687, there is no mention of Rājā ‘Ali Khān’s seizing the Berar elephants and
of his sending one hundred and fifty of them to Akbar. It is however said
there, that when the Berar amīrs wanted to come to the court, the officers of
the borders kept them back, till Akbar sent an order that his court was open
to mankind, etc. On the other hand Badāoni mentions the elephants, but he
does not say that Mir Murtaza and Khudāwānd Khān came to Agra. Accord-
ing to him, it was Ibrāhīm Khān, the son of Rājā ‘Ali Khān, who came. He
brought the elephants, and did homage at the time of the Nauruz, and offered
tribute, and incited Akbar to conquer the Dakin.
At this time \(^1\) Amir Fath-\-ul-\-lah Shir\-\-z\-\-i was honoured with the title of 'Azd-\-ud-\-daula and the office of Sadr (Judge) of the whole country of Hindustan, and a sum of five thousand rupees, a horse, and a special robe of honour were bestowed on him.

In the month of Rajab of the same year, \(^2\) a representation came from some of the well-\-wishers at Kabul, and was submitted to the emperor, to the effect, that Mirza Sulaim\-\-n\-\-a had a second time acquired power over Badak\-sh\-shan, and had obtained possession of it. The truth of this matter was like this, that at the time when 'Abd-\-ul-\-lah Khan Uzbek came and attacked Badak\-sh\-shan, Mirzas Sulaim\-\-n\-\-a and Shah\-\-r\-ukh were unable to withstand him, and abandoned Badak\-sh\-shan. Mirza Hakim had granted \(^3\) Mauza Ist\-\-ali, in

\(^1\) It should be noted, that when A'azam Khan was sent to conquer Berur, Amir Fath-\-ul-\-lah had the title of 'Azd-\-ud-\-daula conferred on him, and was sent with him to arrange the affairs of the Deccan. Niz\-\-am-\-ud-\-din does not say why he was specially honoured on the present occasion, but it appears from Badaoni that it was intended that he should manage the affairs of the Khan A'azam and Shahab-\-ud-\-din Ahmad Khan and the other amirs, and be a sort of pivot, or as Mr. Lowe says a "rallying point" for them all. Akbar seems to have had a very high opinion of his ability, but it may be that the present reference to him is merely a repetition of what was said of him before. Abul Fadl also had a very high opinion of him. According to the Akbarna\-\-ma, Beveridge's translation, III, page 701. "That wise man of the age, Fath-\-ul-\-lah Shir\-\-z\-\-i received the title of 'Azd-\-ud-\-daula (arm of the empire), and was sent to guide Raja 'Ali, the ruler of Khandesh."

\(^2\) There is some difference in the readings. One MS. and the lith. ed. have the passage as follows: عرض داشت از کابل امداد بعرض رسد، موضوع اکن میرزا سلیمان نومنی دغ بر بخشان دست یافته؛ و قبیل ازین که عبد الله خان اوزبک بر سر بخشان امده میرزا سلیمان و میرزا شاه رخ را بر اورده، اماری خود را در بخشان جمعیت گذاشت؛ به خوازی مراجعه نمود. میرزا سلیمان فرصت عبیبت داشت، باتفاق اکن مائم بخشان جمعیت کرده، به بخشان در امداد، با اماری عبد الله خان چنگ کرده بغل و قبیل اختصاص یافند whereas the other MSS. have the passage as I have it in the text. I have adopted it, as it is a more coherent and logical narrative, and contains more facts than the other. The last few words about giving permission to the prisoners to leave after putting on robes of honour on them, is rather difficult to understand, though Badaoni says the same thing, Persian text II, 344, and English translation II, 365.

\(^3\) The name of the village is استالف in the MSS. in which it is mentioned. It is not mentioned in the other MS. or in the lith. ed. or in Elliot V. It is
attack and victory of Mirza Sulaimān reached Ḥab-ul-lah Khan Uzbek, he sent a large army to attack the Mirza; and the latter, being unable to meet them, retired towards Kabul; and the whole of the country of Badakhshān again came into the possession of the Uzbeks.

At this time the news of the death of Mirza Muhammad Hakīm was received. Although Mirza Muhammad Hakīm was not the own brother of the emperor, yet the latter’s affection for, and kindness to him was greater than is usually felt for and shown to such a brother. In spite of the fact, that on many occasions, he had overstepped the line or measure (of duty), His Majesty had considered his insubordination and rudeness as if they did not exist, and had always treated him with kindness, and had showered royal favours on him. He had also several times sent great amirs with large armies to help and reinforce him; and had conferred the kingdom of Kabul on him, as has been already narrated.

1 As Mirza Muhammad Hakīm had been addicted to the drinking of intoxicating beverages, he became subject to various conflicting maladies; and falling on the bed of weakness, he passed away on Friday, the 12th Sha’bān 993, corresponding with the 31st year of the Ilāhi era, in Kabul, from this house of fear and pride to the realm of happiness and joy.

Verse:

Behold! that while the skies revolve and turn.
A nursling plant doth sprout from out the earth.
When that cypress body is with gems adorned,
A danger-blast doth cast it on the dust.

2 In short on hearing this melancholy news His Majesty performed the rites of mourning; (and then) thought (of measures) for

1 The sentences and the verses of which this paragraph, and the following verses, are a translation are omitted from the lith. ed. but are to be found in both MSS. The date of Mirza M. Hakim’s death is the 30th July 1585. There is a slight difference between the two MSS., in the third line of the verses. One has جو گشت ان سرود قد, while the other has جو گشت ان سرود تا.

2 I have adopted the reading in one MS. and in the lith. ed., but the
the protection of Kabul and (ijazni. He wanted to confirm the
country of Kabul to the sons1 of Mîrza Muhammad Hakim, in
accordance with previous custom. But the great amirs pointed out
that the Mîrza’s sons were young; and would not be able to
discharge the duties of sovereignty.

Verse:

Entrust not to the young, works that are hard.
For thou can’t not break an anvil with thy fist!
The tendance of the subject and the command of troops,
Are not works that thou can’t treat as play and sport.

And the Uzbek army has seized Badkhshân, and is lying in
ambush (for attacking Kabul). On account of this, the kingdom-
adorning wisdom decided on marching to the Punjab sârkar: and on
the 10th of Ramzân of that year, His Majesty placed his foot of
state in the stirrup of good fortune, and started for the Punjab. He
sent Khân Khânân, after distinguishing him by bestowing
valuable robes of honour on him, to Gujrat. And as Ā’azam Khân
had been appointed for the conquest of the Dakhin, he sent ’Azd-ud-
daula, Amir Fath-ul-lah, for the work of arranging the affairs of
the Dakhin. As these events have already been mentioned in con-

1 There were two sons, Kâiqûbâd and Afrâsiyâb, aged respectively 15 and
14 years according to the text of the Akbarnâma, Beveridge’s translation 111,
page 713; but according to a note in the same page the variant 11 for 15 in the
case of Kâiqûbâd is supported by J.O. MSS. and the Iqâbénâma. And Mr.
Beveridge says that “Probably 15 was adopted by the copyist, because
Kâiqûbâd was the eldest son and therefore older than Afrâsiyâb. This
difficulty is got over by the apparent fact that Afrâsiyâb was not 14 but 4 as
shown in the Iqâbénâma.”

2 The reading in both MSS. and in the lith. ed. is، و لشکر اوزن ودختان را کریفت
کریفت و در کمگناکی است. The after کریفت should be omitted.
nection with the occurrences in Gujrat, I do not again venture to reiterate them.

His Majesty in state and grandeur marched by stages to Dehli, without halting anywhere. He there circumambulated the tomb of his great father, which was the resting place of rays of light; and also made pilgrimages to the tombs of the great ones; and made the faqirs and the helpless, prosperous and happy by general gifts. The new moon of Shawwal having become visible, (while the emperor was) at Dehli, early on the morning of Thursday, after the celebration of the 'Id, he started from Dehli; and on the 19th Shawwal, the grand cavalcade arrived on the bank of the Sutlej. News came at this station, that Kunar Mân Singh had sent a body of his men across the Nilâb to Peshâwar; and Shîh Beg, a servant of Mirza Muhammad Hakîm, on hearing this, had fled to Kabul. (His Majesty) sent Sâdiq Khân from the neighbourhood of Lahore, to become the governor of Bhakkar. The pavilions of the grand army were pitched on the bank of the river Chinâb on Wednesday the 13th of the month of Zi-qa'âda. At this station, Shaikh 'Abd-ur-Rahîm of Lakhnow, who was included in the band of amîrs, developed signs of insanity, and wounded himself with a dagger. His Majesty with his own God-worshipping hands sewed up his wound, and he was cured. On the 28th of the month of Zi-qa'âda, (the camp) arrived at the bank of the river Bihat and crossed it.

At this station, a representation came from Kunar Mân Singh containing a report of the loyalty and submission of the people of Kabul, and of the conquest of the country. 3 Muhammad 'Ali

1 The date is سیّددهم, in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., and also in the Persian text of Badâoni, but it is given incorrectly as 17th in Elliot V, page 449 and as 16th in the English translation of Badâoni, II, page 359. The dates given in the Akbarnâma are of the Ilahi era. The Sutlej was reached according to the translation of the Akbarnâma on the 24th Mihr.

2 The Bihat which is a variant of the Sanskrit Vitastâ is said incorrectly to be the same as the Beyah in Elliot V, page 449. In the translation of Badâoni, it is correctly said to be the same as the Jhilam. The date of crossing the river Bihat is mentioned in Badâoni, Persian text, and English translation as the 27th; but it is 28th in the MSS. as well as in the lith. ed., and also in Elliot V. In the Akbarnâma it is the 24th Abân.

3 This passage is in the MSS. and in the translation in Elliot V, but not in
Khazānchi, who had before this been deputed to Kabul, came and submitted (to His Majesty), that when the death of Mirza Muhammad Hakim happened, Kāiqbād and Afrāsiyāb, his sons, were on account of their tender age unable to take any part in the matters of government and revenue, and the authority was in the hands of the amirs of the country. The latter were steadfast in their sincerity and loyalty to the sublime threshold, with the exception of Farīdūn Khān, who was the uncle (husband of mother’s sister) of the Mirza. When Kunar Mān Singh and the imperial troops galloped into Kabul, Farīdūn Khān, unable to help himself, came to attend on Kunar Mān Singh bringing with him the Miraz’s sons and all the amirs (of Kabul). The Kunar gave all of them hopes of imperial favour. He left his own ¹ son, with Khwāja Shams-ud-din Khān Khāfī in Kabul, and with the sons and amirs of Mirza Hakim, turned his face to the foot of the throne of the Caliphate. ² On the

the lith. ed. The translation in Elliot V, page 450 of the last words خان که خال مبزا محمد حکیم بود is totally wrong. It is “moreover Farīdūn Khān, the uncle of the late Mirza, when Kunar Singh entered Kabul in hot haste”, etc.

¹ The name of Mān Singh’s son was Jagat Singh (Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, page 732). In the translation in Elliot V, the preposition ki, with, has been wrongly translated as “In the charge of”; but Jagat Singh was certainly not placed in the charge of Khwāja Shams-ud-din Khān Khāfī, according to Abul Fażl or Nizām-ud-din or Badāoni. Shams-ud-din Khān Khāfī is called Shamsu-ud-din Khān Khawāfī by Badāoni.

² There are some differences in the readings here. One MS. has مات اهنجه در قصد رازول پنچی که مابین رهتاس و اتک واقع است پسران محمد حکیم و امراء او را اوردید شرف زهیر بس دربیامت. The lith. ed. agrees with this, but inserts کن در مان سلگه between پسران واقع است and کن در مان سلگه. Between the two, the latter appears to me to be the more correct reading. The other MS. has a different reading. It has رازول پنچی که مابین رهتاس و اتک واقع است نزول اجلا وومرد پیشتر و همدرب روز کن در مان سلگه. This is grammatically incorrect, as there is no nominative to the verb پیشتر and the word is meaningless. The former defect may be cured by inserting the words حضرت خلجفه الی, or some other appellation of the emperor; and it contains the additional fact that the emperor arrived at Rawalpindi on the same day as Kunar Mān Singh, which appears to be correct, according to Badāoni, though the date is given there as the 6th Zi-hijja.
25th of the month of Zi-hijja, Kunar Mān Singh brought the sons of Mirza Muhammad Hakim, and the latter's amīrs to the town of Rawalpindi, which is situated between Rohtas and Atak, and had the honour of kissing the ground. The sons and the servants of Mirza Muhammad Hakim became the recipients of royal favours; and to each one of the chief men, (the emperor) bestowed five and six thousand rupees, and also conferred fitting jāyirs and stipends.

When the sublime standards arrived in the neighbourhood of Atak Banāras, Mirza Shāhriḳh and Rāja Bhagwan Dās, and Shāh Quli Mahram, and other renowned amīrs, who were about five thousand horsemen were sent to conquer the country of Kashmir. On the same day Isma'el Quli Khān and Rāi Rāi Singh were deputed to attack the Baluchis. On the next day Zain Khān Koka was sent with a well-equipped army against the Afghāns of Sawād (Swat) and Bajaur, for the extirpation of those turbulent tribes. His Majesty arrived in the fort of Atak Banāras, which was one of the forts erected by him, on Thursday the 15th Muharram 995 A.H.

1 Though Nizām-ud-din does not mention it, there was one man who received no favour. Abul Fazl says that "Faridin, who was of an ungrateful nature, was made over to Zain Koka that his disposition might be studied"; i.e., I suppose that he was imprisoned.

2 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 714, gives the reason for the invasion of Kashmir. "The ruler there of did not take the road of good service. Though he indulged in protestations, he neither showed the intention of coming to kiss the threshold, nor of sending his son Ya'qub."

3 The date given in the text is as it appears in one MS., and in the lith. ed. In the other MS. the year is 7th Muharram 994, which is of course incorrect. Elliot V, has 15th Muharram 994. Badāoni, Persian text II, 348 has بیستم محرم مکرم سنه اربع و تسعين و تسعینة and English translation II, 360 has 11th of Muharram 994. As the 31st year of the reign commenced on the 29th Rabi-ul-Awwal 499, the correct year is 995.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE MATTER OF THE TĀRIKIS.

In former times a man from Hindustan came among a tribe of the Afghāns, and promulgated an heretical and heterodox religion; and made many of the fools of the country his disciples; and gave himself the name of Pir Raushnāi. He wrote a book, which he called the Khair-ul-bayān, and described his false tenets. When he went to hell, his son Jalāla, who was fourteen years of age, came in the year 989 A.H. to wait on the emperor, when the sublime standards were returning from Kabul. He received royal favours, but owing to his inherent wickedness, he fled after remaining a few days in attendance on the emperor; and going among the Afghāns became a source of disturbance and revolt. He united a large horde with himself, and closed the roads between Hindustan and Kabul.

Verse:

A tree, that by its nature bitter is,
If in a garden in paradise, thou dost it plant.
And if from the rivulet there, for watering it,
Thou pourest on its root honey pure and sweet;
In the end, its nature doth prevail,
For bitter fruit it ever would bear.

His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhi, deputed Kunar Mān Singh to extirpate and destroy the Raushnāis, who were really Tārikis, and in future would be called by that name, and conferred Kabul on him as his jāgir. When the news arrived that Zain Khān Koka had entered the country Sawād, and had met with tribes of Afghāns, who were more numerous than ants and locusts, on the 2nd of the

1 The heading given in the text is given in both MSS. as ذکر تضییه تاریکی, and also as a second heading in the lith. ed. The first heading in the lith. ed. ذکر تاریکیان تیراہ کہ بروشائی اشتہار دارند, i.e., an account of the Tārikis of Tīrah, who are known as Raushnāis is a good descriptive heading; but as it is not in the MSS., I have not given it in the text.

2 Badāoni says بیش ازین به بست و بیت سال, i.e., "25 years before this". The founder of the sect is described as a Hindustani soldier in Elliot V, page 450; but the MSS. and the lith. ed. describe him as a شخصی هندوستانی. Badāoni however has هندوستانی سیاسی. The Akbarnāma mentions the sect in different passages, but I have not been able to find out any account of its founder.
month of Safar of that year, Sa'id Khān Kakhar and Raja Bir Bar and Shaikh Faizi and Fath-ul-lah Sharbatli and Tāsh Beg and Sāleḥ 'Aqil with other men were sent to reinforce and help Zain Khān Koka. After a few days Hakīm Abul Fath and other amīrs and servants of the threshold were sent forward after them. When these armies joined Zain Khān Koka, they stretched their hands in harrying and plundering the Afghāns, and took many prisoners as slaves and much booty. When they arrived at the pass of Karākar, a man came to Rāja Bir Bar, and said “The Afghāns intend to make a night attack, this night, and the breadth of the mountain defile is not more than three or four karohs. If you pass through this defile, you may be free from all anxiety about the night attacks.” Rāja Bir Bar started with the intention of passing through the defile, without acting in concert with Zain Khān, and the whole army started behind him. At the close of the day, when the sun was setting they came to the narrowest path. The Afghāns from the different sides, having climbed to the top of the hills attacked them with arrows and stones. The men lost their way in the narrow defiles, in the darkness of the night, and were killed in the holes and caverns. There was a terrible defeat, and a great

1 Badāoni calls him بیور ملعون, or Bir Bar the accursed; and later on says that he started without consulting Zain Khān از خود سری و خبره گردی و خود نماینده, which Mr. Lowe has translated as “Through his wilfulness and stupidity and arrogance.”

2 One MS. inserts here بدرو دفع, i.e., in two bodies, but the other MS. and the lith. ed. have not got those words.

3 It is کرائکر in the MSS., and in the lith. ed. and in Badāoni, but in the translation in Elliot V, page 451, it is Karāgar. In Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma III, page 720, it is “the Karākar (?) pass between Swād and Būner.”

4 This has been called the Yusufzai disaster. About it see note I, page 731 Vol. III, of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma. The number killed is said by Abul Fazl to have been 500, but his account is confused and contradictory, and he apparently wanted to soften the disgrace of Akbar’s army. Both the other contemporary historians, Nizām-ud-din and Badāoni estimate the number slain at 8,000 and they have been followed by Ferishtah. Khāji Khān in the Muntakhab-ul-lubāb, I, 191, et seq., has the fullest account; but his estimate of the number killed viz. 40,000 to 50,000, appears to be too high.
disaster. About eight thousand men met their death. Rāja Bir Bar who for fear of death had attempted to take flight was killed. 1 Hasan Behti, 2 Raja Dharmkand, Khwaja 'Arab, who was the bakhschì of the army, and 3 Mulla Shirì the poet, and a large number of chief men were killed that night.

Zain Khān Koka and Hakim Abul Fath sustained another defeat on the 5th Rabī’-ul-āwwal of the year; and reached the 4th fort of Atak with much hardship. This gave pain to the noble mind, and he deprived the amirs of the honour of attending on him. He appointed Rāja Todar Mal with a great army for redressing this disaster. The Rāja entered the hilly country, and aided by his skill and experience built 5 forts in several places. He left no minutia unaccomplished in the way of plunder and devastation; and

1 The name is Êhsan Bētī. Hasan Behti in one MS., and looks like Êhsan Tahni in the other. It is Êhsan Tahī, Hasan Tahi in the lith. ed. The name is omitted in the translation in Elliot V, though the next name is given as Rāja Dharm Singh. He is called Hasan Patani in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 732; and Êhsan Khān Pānī in Badaoni, Persian text II, 350.

2 This name is Êrajè Dharmkand in one MS. and in the lith. ed. It is Êrajè Dhīr in the other MS. Elliot V, has Rāja Dharam Singh. Akbarnāma has Rāja Dharmkand Sankar. Badaoni does not mention him. Khâfi Khân calls him Rāja Dhīr.

3 This name is also variously given; in one MS. it is Êmlâshīrī Mullâ Sharî. In the other it is Êmlâshîrē, Mullâ Sharîn; the lith. ed. has Êmlâshîrē, Mullâ Shirîn. Elliot V, hides the name in asterisks. Abul Fazîr or rather Mr. Beveridge has Mullâ Sherî. Badaoni has Êmlâshîrî in the Persian text; and Mr. Lowe has Mulla Shirî. It appears from note I, page 732 of Vol. III, of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma that he was a great poet, and that though he was a courtier, he satirised Akbar’s pretentions to Divinity.

4 One MS. has Êllāle Êk Bārās, to the fort of Atak Banāras.

5 According to the Akbarnāma Beveridge’s translation III, 736, Mān Singh “established a fort on the bank of the river (the Indus) in the direction of Buner and near Ohind, and set about civilising the country”; and Todar Mal established a camp near the Lungar hills, which belong to Sawād. Brave men seized these two exits of the Afgāns, and made things difficult for them. Every day active men entered the hilly country from either side. Great endeavours were made to chastise the wicked by capturing them and by plundering.” Truly a very nice way of civilizing the country.
reduced the Afghans to great straits. Kunar Mān Singh who had marched to attack the Tārikīs met that sect in the Khaibar pass, and slew a large number of them, and was distinguished with victory and triumph.

And at this time news came, that, Mīr Quraish, the ambassador of Ābd-ul-lah Khān, the bādshāh of Māwara-un-nahar, was coming with choice articles and presents. Nazr Be Uzbek, who was one of the great amīrs of Ābd-ul-lah Khān being aggrieved by the latter, also with his sons, Qambar Be, Shādi Be, and Bāqi Be, each one of whom had reached the rank of an amīr, brought the face of supplication to the threshold, which was the asylum of sultāns. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī sent Shaikh Farīd Bakhsī and Ahmad Beg Kabuli, and a number Ahadīs, to hasten forward to meet the

1 There are some differences in the readings. One MS. has لجع صعع انتفاق افاناد جنف صعع انتفاق افاناد and also the word صن سناج and for يفغم substitutes erroneously فغم and for نتفرفرزوضرین نتفرفرزوضرین. The lith. ed. follows the second MS., but omits the last clause.

2 The name is میر قریش in both MSS.; but the lith. ed., has Mīr Wis. Elliot V, has Mīr Kuraish. Badāonī has میر قریش, and Mr. Lowe and Mr. Beveridge have Mīr Quraish.

3 According to the Akbarnāma, Ābd-ul-lah Khān was frightened at Akbar's great power and near approach, so much so that "for fear of a rapid march of the World's Lord, the gates of Balkh were generally kept closed. Ābd-ul-lah K., the ruler of Tūrān, had the enlightenment and discernment to have recourse to deprecatory behaviour, and tendered supplications."

4 Badāonī calls him نظر بِی اوزیک حاکم بلغ Nazr Be Uzbek, the governor of Balkh. The sons are mentioned by Badāonī, but their names are not given. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation page 735, gives the names of Nazr Be and his sons, as I have them in the text. The name of the eldest son is قنبری, in the lith. ed., and Kabz Be in Elliot V. There is no difference in the name of the other sons, but the third is called بلغ in the lith. ed., the بی being omitted.

5 There is a good deal of information about the ahadīs, in the index to the Akbarnama, Vol. III. p. VII, a.v. "Ahadīs", where they are said to be a body of special servants. They are also called Yakkah-Tūzān and Sawārān-Khāsa.
caravan, and to bring them through the Khaibar pass. They, with the help and aid of Kunar Mān Singh, brought them through the pass. The Tārikīs caused obstruction on the road, but were defeated, and many of those accursed people were slain.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 32ND YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

1 The beginning of this year was on Saturday, the 11th of Rabi'-ul-ākhir 995 A.H. The transit of the great luminary, who is the giver of gifts, from Pisces to Aries took place; and the beginning of the ʿaẓūz-i-sulṭānī, and the commencement of the 32nd year took place. The royal apartments in the fort of Atak, were adorned with rich fabrics, and painted curtains, according to the annual custom; and the royal festival was celebrated. Kunar Mān Singh came and rendered homage.

AN ACCOUNT OF MĪRZA SHĀHRUKH'S GOING TO KASHMIR, AND OF THE CONCLUDING OF PEACE BY HIM WITH THE RULER OF THAT COUNTRY, AND THE RETURN OF THE MĪRĀS TO THE PRESENCE.

2 When Mīrza Shāhrukh and Rāja Bhagwān Dās and Shāh Quli Mahram arrived at the pass of Bhulbas, which is on the boundary of Kashmir, Yusuf Khān, the ruler of the country, came to the pass, and obstructing their passage, closed the road. For some days, the imperial troops remained inactive, and snow and rain began falling; and the arrival of grain from various directions

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1 There are some differences and mistakes in the readings in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. I have adopted the reading which appeared to me to be the best.

2 The account begins abruptly but it will be seen (see p. 607 ante) that Mīrza Shāhrukh and the others were sent from Rāwalpindi to conquer Kashmir.

3 The name is Bhulbās or Būlyās in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. Elliot V, has Bhūlyās, and Badāonī, Phūlbās. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation page 722 has Būlyās in the text. It gives in the page mentioned some account of the route, which the expedition intended to follow, via Bhimbar; and the route, which they had to take under Akbar's order via Pakli. As to the pass Bhūlbās or Būlyās see note III, in page 723.
was also cut off. The news of the defeat of Zain Khān also arrived; and in addition to the other difficulties, became the cause of much trouble. The amīrs deciding on peace, allocated the saffron fields, and the mint, and the revenue from the manufacture of shawls to the imperial treasury (khālsa-i-sharifa), and appointed officers to collect them. Yusuf knowing these terms to be very advantageous to him, came and saw the amīrs, and the victorious army, taking him with them, started on their journey to attend (on the emperor). When they arrived at the sublime threshold, the terms of peace did not meet with the approval of the noble mind; and the amīrs were forbidden to make their kūrnish. But after a few days, on the day of the transit of the Sun into Aries they were honoured by being allowed to make the kūrnish, and to kiss the ground.

Couplet;

1 The anger of the generous, although it melts,
After causing pain, it favour confers.

On the same day of the transit, the emissary of 'Abd-ulkhān and Nazr Be, with his sons, obtained the honour of rendering homage, and of making the kūrnish. Also on that day

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1 The various stages of the negotiations are mentioned in some detail in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, pp. 724-25. Badāoni, like Nizām-ud-din, mentions زعفران زار و حاصيل شال و دارالضرب، as the three sources of revenue which should belong to the Khālsa; and adds somewhat unnecessarily ولايب تهام با يوسف خان گذاشتند. The concessions mentioned in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 725 are that the pulpits and coins should make mention of the Shāh-in-Shāh, and the mint, the saffron, the silk, and the game should be imperial. The silk is called ابریشم, in the Persian text and Mr. Beveridge says in a note, that perhaps this means woollen shawls. The Akbarnāma also gives the names of the men who were placed in charge of the different sources of revenues, and says that Akbar having regard to the circumstances of the army and of the Kashmiris accepted the agreement.

2 The first line is rather cryptic. It really means, although it melts, it does not burn or destroy.

3 It appears from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 735, that owing to Akbar being "somewhat troubled in his mind, on account of the
Isma’el Quli Khan and Rāi Singh brought the Kalāntars (headmen) and sardārs of the Biluches, and were honoured by being allowed to kiss the threshold. Four lākhs of Mūrādī Tankas which amount to five hundred Tumāns of ’Irāq were bestowed on Nazr Bē and his sons. At the conclusion of the Naurūz, Kunar Mān Singh obtained permission to leave, owing to his being pressingly urged to do so, by Rāja Todar Māl, who had been sent to extirpate the Yusufzai Afghāns and others.

As the noble mind was freed from anxieties about the matter of the Afghāns, and about the country round Atak Bānāras and Kabul, the sublime standards came into motion with the intention of halting at the metropolitan city of Lahore, and on the 24th of Rabi’-us-sānī of the aforementioned year. (His Majesty) placed his foot of state in the stirrup of good fortune. As Kunar Mān Singh had at that time been appointed to the government of Kabul, the emperor appointed Isma’el Quli Khan also with a large army to attack the Afghāns, and sent him from the bank of the Bihat (Jhilam). An order to be obeyed by all the world disaster of Rāja Bir Bār, the ambassador for some days did not have an audience” and was somewhat disconcerted by the fact.

1 The translation of this sentence in Elliot V, page 453 appears to be incorrect.

2 According to the Akbarnama, Beveridge’s translation III, page 735 Isma’el Quli Khan was sent in the place of Rāja Bhagwān Dās, who at this time suddenly became deranged in his mind; but he (Isma’el Quli Khan) “formed crude wishes, and indulged in idle thoughts”, and fell out of favour. Later, his apologies were accepted, but he was removed from his post and ordered to chastise the Yusufzais. As to Raja Bhagwan Dās’s madness, Badāonī (Lowe II, 364) says that “Bhagwan Dās, in order to save his safe conduct and sense of honour struck himself with a dagger”; but Mr. Beveridge supposes, on what appears to me to be very insufficient grounds, (viz., that his daughter, Jahangir’s wife poisoned herself) supposes that there probably was madness in the Amber family. See note II, page 742 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III. It appears, however, that Pratāp Singh, one of Rāja Bhagwān Dās’s sons also became mad, and tried to kill himself, by putting a dagger to his throat; but his wound was sewn up, and he recovered. See Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, page 1111.

3 The translation in Elliot V, as before erroneously calls the Bihat the Beyah and not the Jhilam.
was issued at this time to Kunar Mān Singh, that when Isma'el Quli Khān should arrive there, (i.e., in the Yusufzai country), he should go to Kabul. 1 Saiyyad Hāmid Bukhārī was also appointed to reinforce Isma'el Quli Khān, and to crush the robbers and the turbulent Afghāns, and was ordered to remain at Peshāwar.

The sublime standards (or rather the emperor) then arrived in the neighbourhood of Lahore, seeing the country and hunting on the way; and on the night of Friday, the 17th of the month of Jumādī-us-sānī of the aforementioned year (27th March 1586), the arrival in state took place. About this time they brought the 2 head of 'Arab Bahādur, who had taken shelter in the hilly country of Kamāūn, and was causing trouble to the country in the skirts of the hills, and who was killed by the servants of Hakim Abul Fath, in pargana Shirkot.

On the 3 5th Rajab of this year, the assembly of the sacred weighment of His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī took place; and the magnificent festival was arranged; but as the details incidental to this festival have already been repeatedly mentioned, they are not again described here.

1 He is called Saiyyid Bukhārī in Elliot V, and is said there to have been “appointed to support Isma'el Kuli and was directed to occupy Peshawar”. In the Persian text of Badāuni, it is said that سید حامد بخاری در پیشار بکرم اسحاق قلی خان و سعی صاحب را نگا داشتند In the English translation the man is called “Saiyyid Hāmid of Bukhara”, as if he and not one of his ancestors had belonged to that city.

2 There is some difference in the readings. One MS. and the lith. ed. have incorrectly what looks like سر instead of سر. The translator in Elliot V, page 453, also has Mīr 'Arab Bahādur, but he had to omit the verb اوردند in the translation. Badāuni makes the matter quite clear. He says that 'Arab Bahādur was killed near Bahraich, though some say that he died a natural death, that his head was cut off and brought rolling غلطان غلطان all the way from the Kamāūn hills and was finally fixed on one of the pinnacles of the fort of Lahore. The circumstances under which 'Arab Bahādur was killed are given in some detail in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 746. He was killed by Dular, son of Kharak Rāi, a landholder.

3 The date is the 5th Rajab in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., but the translation in Elliot V, page 453 has the 13th Rajab. The date in the
On the 19th of the afore-mentioned month of Rajab, the wedding of the fortunate Shāhzāda (Sālim), with the daughter of Rāi Singh, who was one of the great amīrs took place. Rāi Singh offered much tribute and innumerable articles of furniture and equipage; and his head of pride was exalted to the summit of honour.

In the early part of Sha'bān of the aforementioned year Muhammad Qāsim Khān, Mir Bahr-wa-bar and Fath Khān Faujdar, and Gujar Khān and Mirza 'Ali 'Alam Shāhī, and Khanjari, and Shaikh Daulat Bakhtiyār, and a large number of other loyal amīrs were sent to conquer Kashmir. When the victorious army

Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 748 is the 2nd Tir (12th June, 1586); Mr. Beveridge has pointed out in a note in that page that this corresponds with the 5th Rajab, the date of Akbar's birth, and the date given in the translation in Elliot V, viz., the 13th Rajab is incorrect.

1 This appears to be his second marriage. The third marriage, which is not mentioned by Nizām-ud-din took place almost immediately afterwards. This was with the daughter of Sa'id K. Gakkar. (See Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 749.) The first child, a daughter, by the daughter of Rāja Bhagwān Dās, was born shortly before the second marriage. She was called Sultān Khirad; and Abul Fazl says that contrary to the usage of contemporaries, the emperor had an assembly to render thanksgivings. It is not clear what the usage of the contemporaries was. Was it the practice not to offer thanks on the birth of a female child?

2 He is called Mir Bahr-wa-bar, admiral and general, in one MS. and in the lith. ed. But the other MS. and the translation in Elliot V, and Bādānī all call him only Mir Bahr. The Akbarnāma does not give his title, but calls him Qāsim K. and describes him as "Among the singular of the age for ability and courage."

3 There is much difference in the names. I am giving them as they are in the MSS.; but one of them gives the title of 'Alam Shāhī to Mirza 'Ali, while the other has Mirza 'Ali Akbar Shahī. The lith. ed. has Mirza 'Ali without the addition of either Akbar Shāhī or 'Alam Shāhī and has besides those mentioned in the MSS. Mirzād 'Ali Khān, and Saiyyād 'Abd-ul-lah 'Alam Shāhī. The translation in Elliot V, gives the name of Muhammad Qāsim Khān alone and asterisks for the others. Bādānī has Muhammad Qāsim Khān Mir Bahr, and Fath Khān Fīlān Faujdar and a body of amīrs. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 752 has a number of names from which it appears that Akbar Shāhī was the correct title of M. 'Ali and that Shaikh Daulat Khanjari was one man. Mirzād 'Ali Khān, and Saiyyād 'Abd-ul-lah 'Alam Shāhī are not mentioned in it.

4 It may be noted that the terms of the treaty agreed upon between
advanced seven stages among the mountains and defiles, 1 Ya’qub, the son of Yusuf Khan, who considered himself the ruler of Kashmir, came with a large force to the pass of Kapartal to oppose them and having fortified it, sat down. But the daily-increasing grandeur and prosperity of his Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilahi did its work, and cast the stone of dissension among the Kashmiris. The particulars of this brief statement are these, that as the chiefs of Kashmir were displeased with the command and chiefship, of Ya’qub, some of them separated from him, and came to Muhammad Qasim Khan; and another body raised the standard of hostility in the city of Srinagar, which is the seat of the rulers of the country. Ya’qub, considering the quelling of the rebellion in the house (i.e. in the capital) most important, turned back towards the capital. The imperial forces then entered Kashmir without any opposition; and Ya’qub being unable to meet them, fled to the mountains. 3 The imperial army took possession of the city of Srinagar; and officers were sent to all the parganas.

the amirs who were sent on a previous occasion to conquer Kashmir, and Yusuf, the ruler of the country, were not acceptable to Akbar. See p. 613. It appears from a note in page 725 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnama Vol. III, that according to Haidar Malik’s history of Kashmir, Yusuf behaved with great pusillanimity and deserted his army and country, and that Ya’qub (his son) fought bravely, that the Mughal army suffered terribly from the cold and “were glad to retreat on my terms.” As regards the present invasion, the Akbarnama, Beveridge’s translation III, 752, says that “as the Kashmirians in their folly * did not adhere to the treaty, and as Ya’qub, the evil doer, thought that he was safe behind the barriers of difficult mountains, * H.M. addressed himself anew to the conquest of the country.”

1 Badaoni says Ya’qub had gathered round him the servants of his father, and considered his father as good as dead. Lowe’s translation II, 365.

2 The MSS. have كپریل Kapir, or كپریل Kapartal and the lith. ed. has كپریل Kartal. Elliot V, has Kartal also in page 454, but in page 464, the translator says the name is doubtful and gives the different variants. Badaoni has كپریل Kartil. The Akbarnama, Beveridge’s translation III, 754 has Kapartal in the text, and Mr. Beveridge has a long note, but does not come to any definite conclusion about the correct name of the pass.

3 The words are شهر سر بکر را متصرف شد و در جميع پرگانات عمال فرستادند.
When the truth of the circumstances received the honour of the attention of his Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, farmāns of graciousness and favour were issued to Muhammad Qâsim Khân and the other amīrs; and each one of them was honoured and exalted. Ya'qûb Kashmiri again collected a force, and came and fought with Muhammad Qâsim Khân, but was defeated. He made again a night attack, but could not effect anything. The victorious army pursued him in to mountains covered with trees, and narrow defiles and completely beat and worsted him; and carried things so far, that he was about to be seized. In the end he came with humility and lowliness and saw Muhammad Qâsim, and was enlisted in the band of the loyal servants (of the emperor); and the country of Kashmir was freed from all disturbances.

On the 19th Ramzân of the afore-mentioned year, the ambassador of 'Abd-ul-lah Khân obtained permission to leave, and Hakim Hamān brother of Hakim Abul Fath, who was adorned with bodily and spiritual graces and perfection, was sent with him, as ambassador. Mir Sadr Jahān, who was one of the Husaini Saiyyads of the country of Kanouj and was dignified with human perfections was sent for the purpose of offering condolences for (the death of) Iskandar Khân, father of 'Abd-ul-lah Khân. He also sent as presents to 'Abd-ul-lah Khân, about a lakh and half of rupees, which

omitted in one MS., but they are in the other, and in the lith. ed., in which, however, the word جمع is omitted, and in the translation in Elliot V.

1 Badāoni says that Mirzâda 'Ali Khân was killed in the night attack.
2 He came with Muhammad Qâsim Khân to render homage, but apparently he did not gain much by doing so; as according to Badāoni, he was sent to Kunar Mān Singh in Behar, where apparently his father also was; and they both suffered in prison from melancholy and spleen, till death freed them from all their troubles.
3 The name is transliterated as Humān both in Elliot V, and in the translation of Badāoni; but it is Hamān in the translation of the Akbar-nāma.

4 The MSS. and the lith. ed. all write تورج, but as the name is derived from Sans. Kānyakubja, I have written it with a K and not a Q.
5 According to the translation in Elliot V, page 455, Mir Sadr Jahān was sent on a complimentary visit to Iskandar Khân and according to Mr. Lawe to offer condolence to Sikandar Khân.
are equivalent to three thousand seven hundred tumāns of 'Irāq, and various articles of Hindustan, and choice and rare gifts with Muhammad 'Ali Khāzānčī.

At this time news came, that one day the Tārikīs having collected twenty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry came and attacked 1 Saiyyad Ḥāmid Buḵbārī, who had been one of the great amīrs of the Sultāns of Gujrat, and had later become enlisted among the loyal servants of the emperor, and was posted at Peshāwar for crushing and destroying them. He with the few men that he, at that time, had with him, came out and gave them battle, and attained to martyrdom. His Majesty the Khalifai-Ilāhī sent Zain Khān Koka and Shāh Quli Khān Mahram and Shaikh Farid Bakhshī and a large number of other amīrs and servants (of the threshold), to redress this disaster, and to extirpate the Tārikīs. As the latter had gathered together in large numbers in the Khaibar pass, and had blocked the road between Kabul and Hindustan, Kunar Mān Singh came with a large force to the Khaibar from Kabul, and there was a great battle and Mān Singh having been distinguished by victory and triumph slew a large number of the enemy. 2 He halted at the Khaibar for a night and a day and held his ground. The Tārikīs and Afghāns came in large hordes all day and night and carried on a fight. At this time, Mādho Singh, the brother of Mān Singh, who was with Ismā'el Quli Khān at the thāna (military post) of Ohind, arrived

1 The circumstances under which Saiyyad Ḥāmid Buḵbārī was attacked and killed are described in some detail in pp. 777-778 of Vol. III, of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma.

2 The passage of which this sentence from here down to "were slain" is a translation is omitted from one of the MSS., and also from the lith. ed., and also from the translation in Elliot V; but it is in the other MSS. I have inserted it in the text because there is an analogous passage in Bādānī. The latter adds a picturesque touch when he says that the تاریکیز روز دیگر هجوم عام اورہ، نہم شب و روز جوں شغالان فرید کرده از اطراف جنگ لی اندخند i.e. on the following day, the Tārikīs came in large hordes, and all day and night they howled like jackals and went on fighting from all sides. Mr. Lowe is scarcely correct, when he says that the next day they made a general onslaught. He has also put (?) after Auhand to show that he did not know where the place was.
with a well ordered army, to reinforce Mān Singh. After that the Afghāns fled. About two thousand of them were slain. After that Mān Singh took up a position at Jamrud; and left a thāna (military post) at the Khaibar.

At this time Mīrza Sulaimān, who had come to Badaḵshān from Mecca the revered, and had got power there, but had to retire to Kabul, on account of the renewed attacks of the Uzbeks and had come from Kabul to Hindustan, arrived to wait upon his Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, and became the recipient of royal benefactions.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 33RD YEAR OF THE ĪLĀHĪ ERA

The beginning of this year was on Monday, 1 the 23rd of Rabi’-ul-āwwal 996 (11th March 1588). The Nauruz festival was arranged as in previous years.

As it was reported (to his Majesty), that Jalāla Tāríki, having been defeated by Kunar Mān Singh, was unable to remain in his former station, and had fled towards Bangash, 2 the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī appointed 'Abd-ul-matlab Khān, who was one of the great amīrs, with a number of others, such as Muhammad Quli Beg Turkmān, Hamza Beg Turkmān, Ahmad Beg Kabuli and others, (to march) to Bangash for the destruction of Jalāla. When the victorious army arrived in Bangash, Jalāla made them careless and negligent; and with cavalry and infantry exceeding ants and locusts in number came forward to attack them. There was a fierce battle, and the rebels were defeated and fled; and a large number of them hastened to hell.

1 This is the date according to the MSS. the lith. ed. and the translation in Elliot V. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 806, however gives Sunday, the 22nd Rabi’ul-āwwal 996 (10th or 11th March, 1588) as the date of the beginning of the year. There is however only a difference of one day. Badānī however mentions the 11th Rabi’-us-sānī 995 as the beginning of the imperial new year of the 32nd, or according to the Mīrza (?) the 33rd year from the accession.

2 The words خلیفه الی are written in one MS. only, but are omitted from the other, and from the lith. ed. I have however inserted them in the text.
In this year of auspicious omen, the birth took place of Sultān Khusru, son of the fortunate prince Sultān Salīm, from the chaste cradle of the daughter of Rāja Bhagwān Dās. On the decoration of the festivities of the birth of this prince, which was as it were the rising of the first star of fortune, the earth and the age made proclamations of pleasure and success to all inhabitants of the world.

1 A narrative of the departure of Sādiq Khān to attack Sehwān, and of his concluding a treaty with the ruler of Thatha

At this time, Muhammad Sādiq Khān the governor of Bhakkar had, in accordance with orders, invaded the country of Thatha; and had besieged the fort of Sehwān. 2 Jānī Beg, the ruler of Thatha, who was the grandson of Muhammad Bāqī Tarkhān, son of Mirza 'Isa, came forward with humility; and in accordance with the practice of his grandfather, sent ambassadors with suitable choice presents and offerings to the threshold, which was the asylum of all people; and the imperial favour having been granted to him, a jarmān was issued to Muhammad Sādiq Khān, to the effect, that the emperor had conferred the country of Jānī Beg on him; and that he (Sādiq Khān) should withdraw his hand of encroachment from it. On the 25th of Zi-qā'ada of the afore mentioned year, the ambassadors of Jānī Beg were permitted to return; and in order to enhance the dignity of Jānī Beg, Hakīm 'Ain-UL-mulk

1 The heading is given in one MS. as I have given it in the text. In the other the words بر سر سهوان are omitted. In the lith. ed. سهوان is printed instead of سهوان. In the translation in Elliot V, the heading is “Campaign against Sehwān.”

2 The words که پسرزاده محمد باتی ترخان بن میرزا علي است are to be found in only one MS., but are omitted from the other and from the lith. ed. I have however inserted them in the text, as words indicating the relationship of Jānī Beg to Muhammad Bāqī Tarkhān are to be found in the translation in Elliot V, page 456 and in Badāoni, Persian text II, 358. is میرزا علي however a mistake. The correct name is میرزا عسی. In the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 750 to 51 there is an account of Sādiq Khān’s besieging Sehwān (called Sahwan); but the facts do not agree with those in the text or in Badāoni.
was sent with his ambassadors, and he was honoured with various imperial favours and benefactions.

In the beginning of the month of Rabi'-us-sāni of this year the government of Kabul was entrusted to Zain Khān Koka; and Mān Singh was summoned to the threshold, which was the asylum of all men. At the end of Rabi'-us-sāni, the Khān Khānān Mirza Khān, came by rapid marches from Gujrat, with that most learned man of the age, Mir Fath-ullah Shirāzī, who bore the title of 'Azd-ud-daula, to the threshold, which was splendid like the firmament, and became the recipient of imperial favours. And on the 27th of Rajab Muhammad Sādiq Khān came from Bhakkar, and obtained the honour of rendering homage. About the end of Sha'bān of the afore mentioned year, Mān Singh arrived at the threshold, and at the end of the year, he was honoured with the government of the country of Bihar and Hājipur Patna; and received permission to go there. About the same time also the government of Kashmir was entrusted to Mirza Yusuf Khān Rizavi; and Muhammad Qāsim Khān, Mir Bahr Wa Bar, was summoned from that country. Muhammad Sādiq Khān was sent to Swād and Bajaur for the destruction of the Yusufzais; and the jagirs of Mān Singh at Sialkot, etc., was bestowed on him. Isma'īl Quli Khān was sent for from Swād and Bajaur, and was sent to Gujrat in place of Qulīj Khān; and the latter

1 Bādāōnī, like Nizām-ud-dīn, merely mentions the fact of Mān Singh's recall, but does not say why he was recalled. It appears however, from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 790, that "The Rajput clan behaved with injustice to the subjects of Zābulistān, and that Kuar Man Singh did not look closely into the case of the oppressed, and disliked that cold country, it was taken from him, and he was appointed to chastise the Tārikīs, and his sein was assigned to him in the eastern districts."

2 Most of the changes in the governments are mentioned in Bādāōnī, Persian text II, 364. In the English translation Mr. Lowe has translated بذال غزو، which is mentioned there also as the object of Sādiq Khān being sent to Swād and Bajaur, as "to expel the Yusufzai from Sawad-u-Bajor"; "and Mān Singh's jagir at Sialkot" is stated to be "the jagir of Mān Singh at Sawālikot, etc."; and in a note it is explained, that the place is "called in the maps Sealcot."

3 One MS. omits the word رضوی.
was summoned to the court. The government of the country of Bihar and Bengal was entrusted to Kunar Mān Singh, and he was given permission (to go there).

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 34TH YEAR
OF THE ĪLĀHI ERA

The beginning of this year was on 1 Tuesday, the 4th Jamādi-ul-āwwal 997 A.H. (10th or 11th March 1589). Qulij Khān came this year from Gujrat, and had the honour of rendering homage; and an order was passed, that he should, in concert with 2 Rāja Todar Mal, attend to all political and revenue matters.

Hakīm 'Ain-ul-mulk who had gone to Thatha with the ambassadors of Jānī Beg Tarkhān returned; and received the honour of rendering service. He presented Jānī Beg's tribute and representation, and became the recipient of imperial favours.

On the 22nd Jamādi-us-sānt 997, His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Īlāhi started 3 with the intention of visiting Kashmir and Kabul. When he arrived at Bhimbar, where the hilly country of Kashmir begins,

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1 This agrees with the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 816. But the translation in Elliot V, has Saturday as the day of the week, but the date, month and year agree with those in the text. The translation in Elliot V, also has in italics, "The usual festival of 18 days"; but there is no mention of any festivity on this occasion, in the MSS. or in the lith. ed.

2 Badāoni, who in his absurd bigotry could see nothing good in Todar Mal, or in fact in any Hindu, says that he had at this time become یورغ اشک خرف میبوید, which Mr. Lowe has translated as a very imbecile old man.

3 The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 813-819, gives the lengths of the different marches which varied from 6 kos and 41 poles to one kos and 12 bamboo-lengths. The journey apparently was a laborious one. "Three thousand stone-cutters, mountain-miners and splitters of rocks and two thousand behdāra (diggers) were sent off under Qāsim K., that they might level the ups and downs of the road." The journey from the crossing of the Rāvī to the pass of Bhimbar began on the 28th April and ended on the 19th May. The emperor was attended during this time by the ahl-i-mahal (inmates of the house or harem), but at Bhimbar he left them behind, and marched jarīda, or with a small retinue. Some of the ladies were, however, sent for and were ultimately brought, and Akbar was very angry with the Prince Royal because, considering the difficulties of the road, he had brought them as far as Naushahra and had left them there.
he left the *Ahl-i-mahal*, or inmates of the harem, with Prince Shāh Murād and from there, he proceeded in the way of rapid marches, (*yeğhār*) to see the scenery of Kashmir. On 1 Sunday, the first day of Sha'bān of the afore mentioned year, the world-conquering standards halted at the city of Srinagar. As a few days gave the noble mind freedom from seeing the sights and travelling about in that country, and the time of the rains was approaching, an order came ( (?) was issued,) that the Shāhzāda with the inmates of the harem should take up his quarters at Rhotas, and await the arrival of the emperor there.

That most learned man of the age, 2 Amir Fath-ul-lah Shirāzī,

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1 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, page 827, the arrival at Srinagar took place on the 5th June, 1588. The distance from Lahore to Srinagar is 97 *kos* 7 poles, and it was traversed according to the text in 24 marches, but it appears from note 4, in the page that the distances given by A.F. only amount to about 89½ *kos*, and the number of stages is 23 and not 24. Lawrence, page 266, states that the distance from Srinagar to Bhimbar is 148 miles. The account of the visit to Kashmir in the text is disappointing. There is not a single word about the scenery and nearly half the space devoted to the visit, is taken up with a quotation from Faizī's elegy on Amir Fath-ul-lah Shirāzī. It is very brief in Badāoni also, and it is said there (quite incorrectly) that Akbar went to Kashmir from Kabul. It appears, however, from Badāoni's account, that Akbar called Kashmir his *bağh* *खामें*, or his own special garden; and the country is described in one place as the *wālīt bā *جبال* or beautiful country. Abul Fazl is more appreciative. In one place he says "The praises of the country cannot be contained within the narrow of language." The journey by boat to Mararīj (Marraj) is described with much appreciation and enthusiasm. He says that "Though at every station there were choicest spots, yet Nandi Marg was a fresh vision to eye and heart." Nandi, he correctly says, is the name of a servant of Mahadeo; but unfortunately he makes him a young woman in love with a young man who used to play polo on the Marg or plain, and she would come up and soothe her soul by a sight of him. When a governor of Kashmir proposed to bring the plain under cultivation she bought it up for a large sum, and imprecated a curse on any one who altered the ground. Cycles have elapsed since then, but it is still preserved in the same state. Akbar appears to have left Kashmir with reluctance, for Abul Fazl says, "Though the attractions of the climate, and the abundance of flowers and fruit shut off the road of escape, yet wisdom prevailed, and prevented him from staying longer."

2 He died after Akbar had commenced the return journey, in the *Khāngā* of Mīr Saiyyad 'Ali Hamadānī, the great saint of the valley, and who is said to have been the chief agent in converting the inhabitants; and his body
passed away to the eternal world, in Kashmir. The separation from that unique one of the age fell heavily on the saintly heart of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, and he felt much grief. The prince of poets, Shaikh Faizi, composed a ¹ tarkīb band as an elegy on Amīr Fath-ul-lah. These following couplets are taken from it.

Verse:

² Again the time is come, when the world from order has fallen
On the world of wisdom, at the noon of knowledge, evening has fallen;
All the treasures of fortune, into the hands of the base have fallen;
All the blood-tears of adversity, into the cups of the great have fallen;
Truth has, the end of the thread of inquiry into its object, lost;
Meaning from language has lapsed, logic from speech has fallen;
The tongue of Ignorance runs recklessly to speed;
Propositions are all wrong, and truths are imperfect all;
The hearts of the seekers of perfection of the age are in eternal loss;
Like unripe fruit, that suddenly from the tree, half ripe doth fall;
The spiritual son of the great mother of wisdom,
The father of the fathers of insight, Shāh Abul Fath Shirāzī;
Two hundred ³ Bu-Nasrs and ⁴ Bu-‘Ali’s had gone, when he was born;

was conveyed to the top of the Koh-i-Sulaimān, a delightful spot, and buried there.

¹ A kind of verse or stanza.

² The couplets of which these lines are the translation are quoted by Badāonī also, and have been translated by Mr. Lowe. My translation differs from his in some respect.

³ His full name was Abu Nasr Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Tarkhān-al-Farābī. He is known as Mu’allim-ul-Āwwal or the first teacher. He died in 339 A.H.

⁴ His name was Abul ‘Ali-al-Husain bin ‘Abd-ul-lah bin Sina (known in Europe as Avicenna), born near Bukhāra in 370 A.H. died in 428 A.H. He
Fate has many such yet under the bales of its shop of cloth selling;
Sometimes with the camel litters of the rationalists, round the world he roamed;
Sometimes with the flight of the spiritually gifted he soared into the skies;
Proud was the age, of his existence of perfection rare;
In the reign of Jalāl-ud-dīn Akbar Ghāzi;
The eyes of the emperor of the world were bedewed at his death;
Alexander shed tears of grief, that Plato from the world was gone.

On the 27th of Ramāzān, (the emperor) intending to visit the city of Kabul, turned the bridle of his determination towards the fort of Atak, by the route of Pakhli. Hakīm Abul Fath, who was one of the associates and companions (of the emperor), and was adorned by beauty of intellect and greatness and goodness of disposition and perfection of genius, took the last journey at the halting station of Dhantaur; and he was buried at Hasan Abdal.

was the greatest philosopher after Al-Farābī, and is designated by the title of Mu'allim-us-sāni for the second teacher.

1 The philosophi (lit. the walkers or peripatetics) philosophers who reasoned and acquired knowledge, but were deficient in spiritual insight, like Aristotle.
2 philosophers who had spiritual insight, like Plato.
3 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 839, the return journey began by water. The anchor was raised on the 11th July, 1589, and the Khaibar was traversed on the 11th September. The journey is described in some detail in the Akbarnāma pp. 839-856. Akbar travelled by boat as far as Patan, which is on the Bārāhmula-Srinagar road, two days' journey from the latter place, and then by land.
4 "Pakli commonly called Pakhlī was west of Kashmir." J. II, 347 and 390. It was a sarkār, and is stated by A.F. to be in general a tributary to Kashmir. It is now known as the Hazāra country I.G., XIX, 318. Quoted from Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 723.
5 Called Dantūr in the text of the Akbarnāma (Beveridge's translation III, 851), and a note says "Dantūr or Dhamtūr, the Dhamtaur of the maps lies on the right bank of the Dor near Naushahrah. It is some five miles east of Abbottābād. Hakīm Abul Fath died on the night of Thursday, 19th Shawwāl 997 A.H. Akbar wrote a letter to his brother, Hakīm Hamān, telling him of
The Sháhzáda, in compliance with orders, came with the inmates of the harem, and the great camp from Rohtas, and coming to Atak, arrived at the pavilions of splendour and grandeur, in front of that fort, and rendered homage. Shahbáz Khán Kambu was appointed, at that station, to extirpate the remainder of the Yusufzai Afgháns, and obtained permission to depart. The world-conquering standards then crossed the Niláb river, and advanced towards Kabul. On the 22nd of Zi-qa'áda 977 A.H. (17th October), the sublime standards arrived at Kabul. Hakím Hamáín and Mir Sadr Jahán, who had gone to Máwara-un-nahr, as ambassadors, arrived with the ambassador of 'Abd-ul-lah Khán, and received the great honour and good fortune of kissing the ground. They placed the letter of 'Abd-ul-lah, which conveyed the intimation of his friendship and attachment, with the presents and choice articles which he had sent, before His Majesty's eyes. His Majesty stayed in Kabul for a period of two months, and spent most of the time in seeing the gardens and flowery meadows, and in enlightening his heart. The inhabitants of Kabul, both high and low, were made happy and fortunate with the bounties of his benefactions. At this time, the

his brother's death. It is dated from the bank of the Indus, 28th Shawwáil 997, 30th August, 1589). It may be mentioned here, also that when Hakím Hámán appeared before Akbar on his return from Máwara-un-nahr or Turán, the latter consoled him with the words "One brother has gone from the world for you, and for us, ten."

1 Abul Fazl has 10th Mihr, corresponding to 21st September as the date of Akbar's arrival at Kabul. Mr. Beveridge has pointed out this difference, but has not attempted to explain it. I think that the date given by Abul Fazl is the date of Akbar's arrival, and that given by Nizám-ud-dín is the date of the arrival of the great camp, and of the entourage generally. It will be seen from page 856 of Vol. III, of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnáma that at the station of Safed Sang, Akbar left the camp behind and advanced rapidly on horse-back. There is, however, some mistake in the dates mentioned by Mr. Beveridge. In note I, page 857, from which I have quoted first, the 10th Mihr is said to correspond with the 21st September; but in note 4, in the preceding page the date of Akbar's arrival at Kabul is said to be the day of Aban, 10th May equal to Monday, 21st Zi-qa'áda. As Nizám-ud-dín's date is the 22nd Zi-qáda, there is a difference of only one day, which is quite well explained by Akbar's rapid ride from Safed Sang. It may be pointed out incidentally, that Akbar must have possessed considerable appreciation of the
news came that ¹ Rājā Todar Mal, who was the vakil-us-saltanat (regent or agent-general of the empire) and the musharraf-i-diwan (or finance minister), and Rājā Bhagwān Dās, who was the Amir-ul-umra (or the chief noble) had both resigned the deposits of their lives at Lahore.

On the ²20th Muharram of the year 898, the august standards came into motion on the return journey to Hindustan. The government of Kabul was conferred on Muhammad Qāsim Khān, Mir Bahr Wa Bar, (admiral and commander-in-chief), and Tokhta Beg Kabuli, Muhammad Quli, and Hamza Beg Turkmān, and a large number of other amirs were left to support him. The government of Gujrat was bestowed on Mirza 'Azīz Kokaltāsh, who had the beauties of nature, for the reason of his rapid journey, was his anxiety to see the autumnal colouring of Kabul.

¹ Nizām-ud-dīn, as a chronicler, very modestly refrains from making any remarks about these two great Hindu noblemen. He has not, however, anywhere in the course of his history spoken disparagingly of either of them. Abul Fazl describes Todar Mal, "as the unique of the age for uprightness, straightforwardness, courage, knowledge of affairs and the administration of India", and says that if he had not had bigotry, conventionalism, and spite (kīnatāzi), and had not stuck to his own opinion, he would have been one of the spiritually great. (Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma III, 862). I cannot agree with Mr. Beveridge in his description of Badāoni's verses about Todar Mal's death as amusing. I consider that they are in the worst possible taste and rabid in their bigotry. Bhagwān Dās is characterised by Abul Fazl as "endowed with uprightness, weight of counsel and courage", but even he does not escape from the malignity of Badāoni's pen, as he consigns him jointly with Todar Mal to the abode of hell and torment, and makes them the food in the lowest pit of serpents and scorpions, and impiously calls upon God to scourch them both.

² The date is incorrectly given as the 8th Muharram in the translation in Elliot V, page 458, but it is the 20th in the MSS. and also in the lith. ed. and also in Badāoni. The 20th Muharram corresponds with 19th November 1598. Abul Fazl says, Akbar left Kashmir on the 4th Azar, 14th or 15th November, but on that day he only went to Safed Sang. He went to Begrām on the 10th Azar or 21st November. Todar Mal's death was reported to Akbar when he was encamped at Begrām; and Rājā Bhagwān Dās's death at Bārrīk Ab, five days later. The journey from Kabul to Lahore occupied a long time and is described at considerable length with many digressions, by Abul Fazl. See Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma, III, pp. 861-917. Akbar had two accidents, one when he fell from his horse and was hurt while hunting.
title of Ā'azam Kān and had also the government of Malwa. The writer of this history, Nizām-ud-dīn was sent for to be in attendance (on the emperor). At this time the Kān Khānān received Jaunpur as his jagīr, in exchange for the one he had in Gujrat. When the world-conquering standards arrived in the metropolitan city of Lahore, the celebration of the Naurūz Sulláni and the commencement of the 35th year of the Ilāhī era took place.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 35TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Wednesday, the 14th of Jamādi-ul-āwwal 998 A.H. (10th or 11th March, 1590). The majlis-i-Naurūzi (New year’s day assembly) was decorated in the accustomed manner. His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī sat on the throne of honour in the great camp, which was located on the bank of the river of Lahore (the Ravi); and on the 2nd day of the Naurūz he made the city of Lahore, the object of the envy of the highest paradise, by the grandeur of his joy-giving presence. On the 3rd day of the Naurūz, the writer of this history with a body of camel-riders arrived by rapid marches after traversing a distance of 600

a hyena near Dākā, and the second when he was trying to mount a mast elephant from the neck of a female elephant, and when he was thrown violently, and became insensible, but recovered after being bled, according to his own orders, and in spite of the advice of the physicians.

1 Malwa was made over to Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān. Badāoni, Persian text II, 372, says that Ā'azam Khān through spite of Shahāl Khān laid Malwa waste, and made it like khāk sīyāh or black earth.

2 This agrees with the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 871 but the day of the week is incorrectly given as Thursday in Elliott V, page 458.

3 The words from رشک فروتود بیش ساختند و روز to و حضرت خلیفه الی are omitted from the lith. ed., but are in the MSS., but the words لااهر یزول داشته are not in one of them.

4 The translation in Elliot V, page 459, does not mention the distance in the text, but has in a note “six hundred kos, B II, 372,” from which it would appear that the distance was not given in the MSS. which he used. Badāoni adds that Akbar ordered that the camel-drivers should enter the plantation (Mahjar) in the same condition in which they had arrived, and they were a wonderful spectacle.
karohs in the course of 12 days; and was allowed to have the
honour of kissing the ground, and became the recipient of imperial
favours.

As Rājā Bhagwān Dās had died, Kunar Mān Singh who was the
ture son, and was one of the amīrs of high rank, and held the
government of Bihar and Bengal, the emperor gave him the title of
Rājā, and honoured him by the issue of a farmān of (imperial)
 favour, and the grant of a special robe of honour and a horse and
sent them with one of the ahdīs.

An account of the campaign of Ā‘azam Khān with the
Jām and the sons of Amin Khān, and most of the
zamīndārs; and of the victory of Ā‘azam Khān.

When Ā‘azam Khān arrived in Gujrat, he turned his attention
to the conquest of the territory of the Jām, who was distinguished
among the zamīndārs of the neighbourhood, by the multitude of his
soldiers and followers. The Jām, in concert with Daulat Khān, son
of Amin Khān Ghūrī, the ruler of the fort of Junāgarh, who had
succeeded to his father, and the other zamīndārs collected twenty-
thousand horsemen, and came forward to meet him.

Couplet;
Although that army was like ants and locusts,
Ants are killed, when they fall on the way.

1 This elaborate heading occurs in one MS., but not in the other or in
the lith. ed. Elliot V, page 459, has a heading "‘Ā‘azam Khān’s campaign in
Gujrat."

2 The Jām’s name, as we have seen before, was Satar Sāl.

3 This couplet is to be found in Badāonī also with some slight variations.
The account of the battle agrees with that given by Badāonī, but he says that
the victory was one the like of which had never been seen in those parts.
Khwāsja Muhammad Rafi’ Badakhshī is
described as a kفارار, جران بشجاعت و شجاعت ممتاز
and the 4,000 Rajputs, who are
called کفارار are duly sent with the Jām’s son to Jahanānum. The translator in
Elliot V, quotes with approval a remark of Col. Brigg’s that as no results
followed, the victory was most likely a defeat; but Mr. Beveridge says in note 4,
page 305, of his translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, that it is not correct to
say that the battle had no results, for it was followed by the surrender of
Ā'azam Khān conducted the campaign dividing his army into seven troops; and there was a fierce battle. Saiyyad Qāsim Bārha who was on the vanguard of the victorious army, fought with great gallantry and stood firm. Khwāja Muhammad Rafi' Badaḵshī, who was the commander of the left wing, and Muhammad Husain Šaikli, who was one of the ancient amirs of this great dynasty, attained to martyrdom. In the vanguard also, Mīr Sharf-ud-dīn, the nephew (brother's son) of Mīr Abu Turāb, also had the bliss of martyrdom. Four thousand Rajputs were slain in this battle. The eldest son of the Jām, who had become his successor, was with his vazīr, among the slain. The breeze of victory and triumph, having blown on the standards of the servants of the imperial state, the enemy was defeated and Ā'azam Khān was signalised by triumph and victory. This victory was gained on Sunday, the 6th Shawwal, 998 A.H.

The city of Lahore had now for several years been the station of the august standards, and most of the rulers of those parts had come to render homage. Jānī Beg, the ruler of Thatha, although he had, by sending humble representations and tribute, placed himself in the band of the supporters of the throne, yet as he

Junagarh, etc. In the same note, he argues that the battle took place in 999 and not in 998 as stated by Nizām-ud-dīn. He bases his argument on the statement of Abul Fazīl, who says that the final battle took place on the 4th Amardād equal to 4th July, 1591, and Faizi's chronogram. This chronogram is given by Badāoni. It is فتوحات عربی which Mr. Lowe has translated as "a glorious victory". I think it should be translated as "the victories of 'Azīz," 'Azīz being the name of Ā'azam Khān. Mr. Lowe has given the numerical value of the letters of the chronogram, which amount to 999, but he dismisses this by saying, "which is one too many." The battle or rather series of battles is described with considerable detail in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 903-5. At one time the imperial forces were in great difficulty, owing to their being on low lands flooded with water, and the scarcity of provision. To remedy matters they proceeded towards Nawānagar in order to distract the enemy, and obtain supplies. The enemy had also to move. The decisive battle then took place. The left wing at first fought bravely, but their reserves did not behave well, and many fled; but the allamsh fought well, and what was going to be a defeat turned out to be a victory. The correct date, if it was the 6th Shawwāl 999, was about the 18th July, 1591.
had never come to render service in person, at this time, the government of Multan and Bhakkar was conferred on the Khan Khānān and an order was issued that he should engage himself in the conquest of Sind, and of the Baluchis; and in the month of Rabīʿ-us-sānī, in the year 999, he was sent with a number of renowned amīrs, such as Shāh Beg Khān Kabuli, and Farīdūn Birlās, and Saiyyad Bahā-ud-dīn Bukhārī, and Shīr Khān and Jānish Bahādur and Bakhtiyār Beg, and Qarā Beg and Muhammad Khān Niāzi, and Mīr Muhammad Maʿsūm Bhakkari and others, a detailed list of whom would be too long; and one hundred elephants, and a park of artillery were also sent with them; and Khwāja Muhammad Muqīm, who had been born and bred up at this threshold, was appointed to be the bakhshi of this army. The date of this expedition has been found by that leader of learned men and the prince of poets, 2 Shaikh Abul faiz Faizi, in the words Qasd-i-Thatha, i.e., “Expedition to Thatha”.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 36TH YEAR OF THE ĪLĀHI ERA.

The beginning of this year was on Thursday, the 24th of Jamādī-ul-āwal, 999 A.H. (10th or 11th March 1591). In the month of Shawwāl of this year, 3 four men who were among the

1 It would appear from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, page 917, note 4, that the Khan Khānān was sent on the 17th Rabīʿ-ul-awwal (not Rabīʿ-us-sānī as in the text), 999, corresponding to January, 1590 to take Qandahār, which had always belonged to India, but which Humāyūn had made over to Persia, the star of which was now setting, and the Mirzas (nephews of Tāhmāsp, in whose possession it now was) were not acting properly, but from self-interested motives, and a desire to gather the spoils of Sind, he did not go by Baluchistan; but it is also said that he presumably obtained Akbar’s consent to the change of plan.

2 One MS. has شیخ ابو الغضب نیضی, another has شیخ ابو الغضب نیضی, while the lith. ed. has شیخ ابو الغضب و نیضی. The last is of course incorrect. I find Faizi called S. Abul-Faiz Faizi, in page 909 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, and I have adopted it. Badāoni has شیخ نیضی only. The chronogram comes to 999.

3 One MS. inserts here i.e., "that the nauruz assembly was held in accordance to previous custom."
attendants, and the special favourites of the threshold were selected as ambassadors to the four rulers of the Dakin. These were, one, the prince of poets, Shaikh Faizi, who was sent to 'Ali Khan, the ruler of Asir and Burhanpur; two, Khwaja Amin-ud-din to Burhan-ul-mulk, who by the help of the servants of this state had attained to the government of Ahmadnagar, which was the dominion of his ancestors; three, Mir Muhammad Amin to 'Adil Khan the ruler of Bijapur; and four, Mir Munir to Qutb-ul-mulk, the ruler of Golkunda. An order was also passed, that Shaikh Faizi should, after completing his mission with Raja 'Ali Khan, also go to Burhan-ul-mulk.

and". The translation in Elliot V, has after the date of the beginning of the year, (usual rejoicings), but beyond the words quoted above in one MS. I cannot find anything about the "rejoicings". The personnel of the embassies is given in a somewhat different form in the Akbarnama, Beveridge's translation III, page 909. It is said there that Faizi was sent to Raja 'Ali Khan and Burhan-ul-mulk. Amin-ud-din was sent along with him. Mir Muhammad Rizavi was sent to 'Adil Khan and Mir Munir to Qutb-ul-mulk. Badonfi gives an account of the embassies similar to that in the text.

1 Badonfi explains the word بتقریب أولیایی اندولت که از درگاه رفته , بعده امرائی دولتخواهی بسلطنت رسیده دم از استقلال می‌برد. which may be translated as “who had gone from the threshold and with the help of the loyal amirs had attained to sovereignty, and had now assumed absolute power.” Burhan-ul-mulk’s career has to be gleaned from scattered passages in the Akbarnama. From page 821 of Beveridge’s translation III, it appears “that when H. M. was going to Kashmir, Burhan came from Tirah” (what he was doing there I cannot find out). “And H. M. sent him to the Deccan and gave orders to Azam Khan and Raja 'Ali Khan and others that they should help him with troops, so that he might soon be successful.” Then from pages 890-91 it appears that with the assistance of Raja 'Ali Khan, he first obtained possession of Berar, and later became the master of Ahmadnagar. Elphinstone, however, says in page 511 of his history that “Burhan remained for some years under Akbar’s protection. At a later period (A.D. 1592) after his brother’s death, Burhan acquired possession of his hereditary kingdom without any aid from Akbar.”

2 This name is میر مینر มาเคราะห์, Mir Munir in one MS., میر مینر Maکچร which appears to be Mir Munir Ra but may also be read as Mir Mirza in the other. It is میر مینر ه Maکچر in the lith. ed. and Mir Mirza in Elliot V. Badonfi Persian text, page 377 has , and Mr. Lowe has Mir Munir. Mr. Beveridge has Mir Manir.
On the 18th of the month of Zi-hijja of this year, the fortunate Shâhzâda, Shâh Murâd, who was celebrated and entitled as Pahâri Jû, had the government of Malwa and its neighbourhood conferred on him; and a standard and kettle drum and musical band or orchestra and the tuman tauq, or banner of the highest dignity, and the emblems and insignia of nobility (Amârat) and sovereignty, and the imperial Chahargâb (a special robe of the Sultâns of Tûrân), which was reserved for only imperial princes were bestowed on him. Isma‘el Quli Khan was distinguished by being appointed as the vâkîl (agent or minister) of the prince, and Hâji Saundak and Shaikh ‘Abd-ul-lah Khân and Jagannath and Rai Durga and other amîrs were sent in attendance on him. When the Shâhzâda arrived in the neighbourhood of Gwaliar, he was informed that there was 3 Madhkar a zamindar, of Undjhâ in that neighbourhood, who on account of the multitude of his forces, was distinguished among the râjâs of Hindustân; and who 5 at this time had stretched forth his

1 The MSS. and the lith. ed. all have 8th, but Elliot V, page 460 has 28th. Badâonî Persian text and English translation have 28th, and 20th. The Akbarnâma Beveridge’s translation III, 911, has 4th Mihr, 14th September, 1591; and Mr. Beveridge says in a note that Elliot V, 460 has 23rd Zil-hijja, but the Newal Kishore ed. has 8th and Badâonîs has 12th. The 8th would correspond with the 28th September, 1591. The Iqbâlnâma has 9th Zi-hijja.

2 It appears from the index to the Akbarnâma, Beveridge’s translation Vol. III that prince Murâd was called by this name. It appears to be in the MSS., and in the lith. ed. Prince Murâd was so called because he was born at Fathpur Sikri. Jî is of course Sans. Jiva, i.e., “May he live (long)!” which has now been changed into Jî, as in Munshiji, Babuji, etc.

3 Means lit. a bee or honey-maker, but has no special significance here.

4 Written in the MSS., but in Badâonî. It is Undachah in Elliot V, and Undshah in Mr. Lowe’s translation of Badâonî. It does not appear to be mentioned in the Akbarnâma. Mr. Lowe says it is the Orcha of the maps. It is Orcha in the map annexed to Elphinstone’s history, a little to the S.W. of Jhansi.

5 This, and his coming forward with a large army, etc., was according to the detailed account in the Akbarnâma (Beveridge’s translation III, 922-23) all more or less moonshine. His sole offence was that “Out of presumptuousness he did not intend to pay his respect.” There was a good deal of bungling by the prince’s officers, and at last the man’s house was plundered. Akbar
hands of encroachment on the *parganas* of Gwaliar. For this reason (the prince) proceeded with the intention of punishing him. Madhkar also with a large army came forward to give battle. After the forces had met, he fled and took shelter in the jungles and hills; and the whole of his country was plundered and ravaged. At this time he died a natural death, and went to hell. ¹ His eldest son, Rām Chand, who succeeded him, became, with humility and lowliness, a loyal subject, came and rendered homage to Shāhzāda Shāh Murād, and offered much tribute. The prince sent him with Muhammad Yār to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world; and himself went to the town of Ujjain, and took up his abode there. Rām Chānd rendered homage (to the emperor); and inspite of the fact, that he had before this fled from the royal presence, his offences were pardoned, and he became the recipient of favours.

After defeating the Jām, (see p. 631 ante) Ā'azam Khān remained for sometime at Ahmadābād, and addressed his energies to the conquest of the country of Sorath, and of the fort of Junāgarh. News came (at this time), that Daulat Khān, the son of Amin Khān, who had succeeded his father on the latter's death, and who had been wounded in the battle with the Jām had died. Ā'azam Khān's determination to conquer Junāgarh became confirmed, and he marched quickly towards that country. Daulat Khān's son shut himself up in the fort with his father's vazīrs and temporised for sometime. When they found they could not gain

¹ This latter part agrees with the account given by Badāoni, which is however shorter. The Akbarnāma gives a different account. It does not mention Madhukar's death; calls his eldest son Rām Sāh; and says that after the prince had gone away to Malwa, Madhukar made his supplications to H.M., and they were conveyed by Sādiq Khān and were accepted.

² The reasons of the delay in the taking of the fort are mentioned in the Akbarnāma Beveridge's translation III, page 910.
any advantage by any trickery, Amin Khān's vazirs prayed for quarter; brought their Mirzāda to wait on A'azam Khān, and made over the keys of fort of Junāgarh to the imperial officers. This victory was won on the 5th of Zi-qā'da of the afore-mentioned year.

The Khān Khānān who had gone to conquer Thatha, arrived near the fort of Sihwān, and besieged it. (But) when he came to know, that Jānī Beg, was coming with all the zamīndārs of the country, with many gharābs and boats and a well-equipped park of artillery, to oppose him, he abandoned the siege; and went forward, and when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Nasrāpur; and the distance between the two forces was only seven karōhs, Jānī Beg sent all the gharābs, which were more than one hundred in number, with two hundred boats, filled with bowmen and musketeers, and large cannon; and the Khān Khānān, inspite of the fact that he did not have more than twenty-five gharābs, met and engaged them. The battle went on continuously for one night and one day; till the grace of God helped the brave men in the imperial army; and of the men in Jānī Beg's gharābs about two hundred were killed; and seven gharābs fell in to the hands of the victorious army, and the rest were dispersed. This battle took place on the 26th Muharram

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1 The words look like میرزا اوربا in the MSS., and پیرزاہ اوربا in the lith. ed. None of them makes any sense. The meaning of course is they brought their master's son, but I cannot think of the right word. The translation in Elliot V, is “brought the youth.” The Akbarnāma and Badāoni give no help. میرزا خود را would do.

2 The place is called نصر برب Nasrāpur in one MS., and نصر برب Nasrāpur in the other. It is incorrectly printed as مصر برب Misrāpur in the lith. ed. The Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 319 has Nasrāpur, but a note says “the Nasarpur of the I.G., XVIII, 398, in the Hāla Division of the Hyderabad District, J.I, 314.”

3 For narratives of the events in Sind, and of the battle, see Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnāma III, 918-20 and Badāoni Persian text II, 397, and English translation II, 392. The date of the battle according to the Akbarnāma was 21st Abān, 31st October, 1599. The 26th Muharram 1000 which is the date according to the T.A. corresponds with about the 3rd November, 1591.

4 One MS. has و این جنگ دروم ایان ماه الپی شد، مرافق (صله) ۳۶ سی
1000 A.H. After the victory, Jānī Beg raised an entrenchment round his army, on the bank of the river Sind, in a place which was surrounded by water and 1 morasses. The Khān Khānān stationed himself in front of it, and erected batteries and 2 slew his men. The siege and warfare went on for a period of two months. During the time of this campaign, His Majesty sent to the Khān Khānān a lakh and fifty thousand rupees, and another time, another lakh of rupees, and a third time a lakh mans of grain, and 3 some big guns, and many artillery men, to help towards the charges of the expedition, and to reinforce the army. He also sent Rāi Rāi Singh, who was among the amīrs of four thousand, by way Jaisalmir to help him.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 37TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHĪ ERA.

The beginning of this year was on 4 Saturday, the 6th of Jamādi-ul-ākhir in the year 1000 A.H. As news had come that Jalāl Tārīkī, who had fled, and gone to 'Abd-ul-lah Khān; had come back, and had again commenced causing troubles and disturbances and committing robbery, on the day of the Naurūz 5 Ja'far Beg Āsaf Khān, who was a bakhshī was appointed to extirpate Jalāla, and he was sent off, so that in concert with Muhammad Qāsim Khān, the governor of Kabul, he might destroy that turbulent highway robber. The writer of this history Nizām-ud-dīn Ahmad was honoured with the rank of the bakhshī of the army. And at the latter part of Sha'bān of the afore-mentioned year, Zain Khān Kuka

1 The word is جہلہ or جهلہ in the MSS., and جہلہ in the lith. ed. Elliot V, has "Morasses (Chihla)." Badāonī has در جزیرہ, "in an island."

2 The words are او را تقل کرندہ.

3 Badāonī says specifically "one hundred guns."

4 That is the day and date in the MSS. and the lith. ed. Elliot V, and the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 927, have Friday, the 5th Jamāda-ul-akhari, and Badāonī has also the 5th, without mentioning the day of the week.

5 Badāonī has جعفر بیگ ملقب باصف خان, i.e. Ja'far Beg who had the title of Āsaf Khān.
was sent to improve the condition of the country of Sawād and Bajaur, and to extirpate the Afghān tribes, and completely to wipe out Jalāla Tārīkī.

On the 24th Shawwāl of the aforementioned year, which corresponded with the 12th of the month of Amārdād of the 37th year of the Ilāhī era, the saintly mind of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī was turned to the idea of hunting in the neighbourhood of the river Chināb, which would terminate in a visit to Kashmir; and he accordingly crossed the Rāvi, and spent five days in the garden of Rām Dās in pleasure and enjoyment. He then started from that place, and halted at a distance of three karohs. From that station, he appointed Qulij Khān and Mota Rāja to manage the affairs at Lahore. As the rainy season had now commenced, and there was much rain and inundation, he left the eldest Shāh-zāda, Sultān Salīm in the great camp; so that it might advance slowly, and with the huntsmen and a small retinue, he advanced to the Chināb river. When he arrived at the bank of that river, news came that Yādgār, the nephew (brother's son) of Mirza Yusuf Khān Rizavi, whom the latter had appointed to be his naib, and had left in Kashmir, had in concert with some Kashmiris raised the banner of revolt; and had assumed the name of Sultān; and Qāzi 'Ali, who had the post of the diwān of Kashmir, and

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1 Badāsonī has, i.e. to rebuild (re-populate) the country of Sawād and Bajaur which had been completely devastated.

2 One MS. inserts بقیته السيف, between استحال and طالیفه افانیه, i.e. to extirpate such of the Afghān tribes as had escaped the swords.

3 Nizām-ud-din begins to give the dates and months of the Ilāhī era from this place.

4 Abul Fazl says that people tried to dissuade Akbar from undertaking this visit to Kashmir, but Akbar, having a prophetic knowledge of the trouble coming on in that country, insisted on going.

5 The name of the place appears from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation III, 943, to be Shāhām 'Ali; and according to the Akbarnāma, Qulij Khān and Khwāja Shams-ud-din were sent back from there to Lahore.

6 According to Badāsonī, Mirza Yusuf Khān Rizavi had بمالزومت امدة برد i.e., had come to attend on the emperor. The emperor however suspected him, and made him over for some days to the charge of Shaikh Abul Fazl.
Husain Beg Shaikh 'Umri, who was the Taksildar (collector) of the tribute or revenue of Kashmir, had with the forces at their disposal 1 fought with him; and, as it was destined, Qazi 'Ali had been slain, and Husain Beg knowing that flight was the best course, carried away half his life through the passes of Kashmir, and arrived at 2 Rajauri. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi sent 3 Shaiikh Farid Bakhshi, with a number of amirs, such as Shaiikh 'Abd-ur-Rahim Lakhnaui, and Mir Murad and Khwajgi Fath-ul-lah Bakhsi of the Ahadis with seven hundred Ahadis, and Shaiikh Kabir and 4 the sons of Shaiikh Ibrahim, and Nasib Khan Turkman and Rahmat Khan and the sons of Abu Zaid, and other amirs, and a body of Aimags of Badakhshan, who numbered a thousand horsemen. He himself crossed the Chinab, and occupied himself with hunting, when the Shahzada arrived with the great camp, and rendered homage.

At this time, news came that the 4 Khan Khanan had besieged Jani Beg for a period of two months and there was battle and strife every day; and men were killed on both sides. The Sindis blocked the ways of the importation of grain to the Khan Khanan's army. Grain became so scarce, that a piece of bread was of the value of a man's life.

Verse:

The world, from that dearth, heart broken became;
The hungry were crying, the well-fed were hard of heart.
Everyone had a longing for a sight of bread,
That saw the sun's orb in the sky, and nought else.

The Khan Khanan, seeing no other remedy, started from that place and went towards pargana Jun, which is near Thatha; and

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1 The course of events is narrated in some detail in page 945 of Vol. III of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnama.

2 Written رجزار شاکر in one MS., but as رجزار شاکر in the other and in the lith. ed. Elliot V has Rajauro, and Badanii Persian text II, 382 has also رجزار Shaiikh Farid Bakhshi Beg in the Akbarnama, but Badanii has Bakhshi as in the text.

3 He is called Shaiikh Farid Bakhshi Beg in the Akbarnama, but Badanii has Bakhshi as in the text.

4 The sons in one MS., and in the lith. ed. but손 son in the other MS.
he sent Saiyyad Bahā-ud-din Buhāri, and Bakhtiyār Beg and Qarā Beg Turkmān, and Mir Muhammad Ma’sūm Buhāri and Hasan ‘Ali ‘Arab, and a number of other retainers of his, to besiege Sihwān. Jānī Beg, considering the men sent to Sihwān not to be sufficiently strong, went to attack them. When the Khān Khānān got this news he sent Daulat Khān Lūdī, as ¹ the leader of the detachment, and ² Khwāja Muhammad Muqīm Bakhshī, and ³ Dhārūi, son of Rāja Todar Mal and ⁴ Dalpat, son of Rāi Rāi Singh, and Bahādur Khān Tārin, and Muhammad Khān Niyyāzi to reinforce them. They travelled eighty karōhs in the course of two days and arrived at Sihwān. The next day Jānī Beg arrived after arranging his troops, and the imperialists also arrayed themselves. Inspite of the fact that they did not number two thousand horsemen, and Jānī Beg had more than five thousand, there was a severe fight. Dhārūi, the son of Rāja Todar Mal, was slain, after he had fought bravely and made manly efforts. The breeze of victory then blew over the plumes of the standards of the servants of the eternal state, and they were signalised with triumph and victory.

Jānī Beg was defeated, and went ⁵ further down the river; and for a second time, he made an entrenchment round his forces, in the village of Āmīrpur, ⁶ and took up his station on the bank of the

¹ The words in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. are كِد سِهِبَد الشَّان أست.
² It is Khwāja Muhammad Muqīm Bakhshī in one MS. and in the lith. ed., and Khwāja Muqīm Bakhshī in the other MS. and also in the Akbar-nāma; but Khwāja Muhammad Hakīm Bakhshī in Elliot V, page 463.
³ The name is دهاروī Dhārū in one MS. and in the lith. ed., and دهاروī Dhārī in the other MS. It is Dhārū in Elliot V, and Dhuru Bahadur in the translation of the Akbar-nāma.
⁴ The name is Dalīb Dalpat, in both MSS., and Dalīb in the lith. ed., Elliot V, has Dal Bait. A Dilpat is mentioned in the latter part of the rather long but somewhat confused account of the battle in page 931 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma III, as having a choice force, but having failed to come forward through cowardice. Dalpat of course is a corruption of Sans. Dalapati the lord or leader of a band or group.
⁵ The words are پِت اب رُفَت. The translation in Elliot V, page 463 “Fled towards the bank of the river” does not appear to me to be correct.
⁶ The name is بار پور, Abarpur, and انبر پور, Ambarpur in the MSS.
river. The Khān Khānān from that side and this army (i.e., the one that had just fought with Jānī Beg) from this side besieged him from all sides; and there was fighting and battle every day.

Jānī Beg was at last reduced to such straits, that his men killed their horses and camels every day and ate their flesh; and every day large numbers of them were slain by cannon balls and musket shots. In the end Jānī Beg in great humility and distress knocked on the door of peace; and agreed that he would, like a slave, go and render homage to His Majesty.

Couplet:

When th' haughty-headed one homage made.
His head was safe from the sword, that strikes off the head.

He asked for three months' time to make preparations for the journey; and it was agreed, that as it was the rainy season the Khān Khānān would spend the three months in 1 Mouza' San which is situated opposite to Schwān; and that Jānī Beg should make over the fort of Schwān to the imperial servants; and he should affiance his daughter to Mīrza Irīf, the accomplished son of the Khān Khānān; and should also make over twenty gharābs.

His Majesty considered this victory a good omen for the conquest of Kashmir, and was happy. He marched stage by stage towards Kashmir. When the victorious standards arrived near Bhimbar, which is the beginning of the passes and hills, news came that when the victorious army had advanced five or six stages through the defiles of the hilly country, a body of Yādgār's men and other Kashmiris had blocked their way at the pass of 2 Kartal, and

1 The village is called Basand in one MS.
2 The name of the pass appears to be Kanzal in the other MS. It is called Kartal in the text of Elliot V, page 464, and a note says "This is a very doubtful name
had fought with them. But they did not have the strength to meet the assaults of the lions of the army, which was the asylum of victory, and fled. From the other side, Yādgār also came as far as 1 Hirāpūr with a large force, with the object of meeting the victorious army. (It so happened however), 2 that suddenly, after a part of the night had passed, a body of the servants of Mirza Yusuf Khān, who were partly Afghāns and partly Turkmāns, fell upon Yādgār and slew him. After three days, they brought his head to the threshold, which was the asylum of all people, and made it a matter of terror to the world and to all people. Such a great victory was gained with such ease, from the great good fortune of the eternal power of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī.

It was one of the most curious things, that on the very day on which His Majesty crossed the river of Lahore, with the object of travelling in and seeing the beauties of Kashmir, Yādgār with the wicked intention in his mind of raising a revolt, had caused the khutba to be read in his own name in Kashmir. 3 When His Majesty arrived in the garden of Rām Dās, which was the first stage of the journey from Lahore, he had this couplet on his prophetic tongue!

written كرهپر، كروئن، كرکل، كرکل. The battle at the pass is, however, not mentioned in the text (but a note says "it appears from Faizi S. that the Katril or Katarbal pass is meant,"). The battle is described in some detail in page 952 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III. Later on, i.e., further down the page, the van guard and the left wing of the imperial army are said to have taken the Kapartal pass, which I suppose is the same as the Kartal pass. The next morning they traversed another pass, namely the Akrambal pass. The taking of the passes does not appear to be mentioned by Badāoni, whose account of the campaign begins with the coming of Yādgār with a large force to the pass of Hirāpūr.

1 The name of the place is هرپر هرمپر in one MS. and هرپر in the other. It is هرپر, Hırpūr in the lith. ed., Elliot V, page 464 has Hamirpur. The Akbarnāma has Hırāpūr. Badāoni as we have seen, (see the next preceding note) has Hirāpūr.

2 For Abul Fazl’s account of how Yādgār was killed see Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma III, 953. Badāoni’s account agrees with that in the text, except that he says that Yādgār was indulging in debauchery in his tent, just before the attack on him began.

3 This passage up to the end of the paragraph is not to be found in the translation in Elliot V.
Couplet:

1 The cap of Cyrus and the crown of sovereignty,
How should they come to a bald man, never, oh never!

As Yādgār was bald, such a wicked act was committed by him, as in fact, His Majesty’s mind had given notice of. Another of the strange things was, that on the very day that the news of the rebellion reached His Majesty, the latter said, that God willing, the affair of Yādgār would not last for forty days. It so happened that the fortieth day was exactly the day on which he was killed.

After another three days, on the 28th Zi-hijja, in the year 1000 A.H., as Shāhzāda Khusro was somewhat indisposed and weak, he (the emperor) left Shāhzāda Daniāl with all the inmates of the harem behind, and himself marched rapidly towards Kashmir. This slave of the threshold, the writer of this history, Nizām-ud-din Ahmad, was taken to attend at his auspicious stirrups. The prince was ordered that he should wait with all the inmates of the harem in the fort of Rhotas. On the 8th of Muharram in the year 1001 A.H. 3 Kashmir was made the object of the envy of the

1 This couplet is quoted by both Abul Fazl and Bādāoni, and translated by Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Lowe. The word Kal means bald. Yādgār appears to have been bald, but it is doubtful whether he was actually called Yādgār Kal, as he is in page 381 of the Persian text and page 394 of the English translation of Bādāoni. It would appear also that the word Kal in the original is gul, a flower, a rose. From note 1, page 944 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III, it would appear that the couplet is by Nizāmī. It also appears from that note that in the first book of Abul Fazl’s letter, N.K. Edition page 33 there is a letter from Akbar to his son Murād, describing the second journey to Kashmir. In it Akbar claims to have been inspired to utter the verse about the bald man, as he was crossing the Ravi, and also claims other prophecies.

2 The date is the 28th in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., but it is the 23rd in Elliot V, page 494. I cannot find the corresponding date of the Muhammadan calendar in either the Akbarnāma or in Bādāoni. The Akbarnāma has the 13th Mihr.

3 I suppose by Kashmir the author means Srinagar. The 8th is the date according to the MSS., the lith. ed., and Elliot V. Bādāoni says that Akbar arrived in Kashmir on the 6th Muharram, but as he says, that he remained there for a month minus two days and left on the 6th Safar, the
higher paradise, by the grandeur of the auspicious advent of His Majesty. He stayed in Kashmir for 1 twenty-eight days; and every day the saintly mind was made happy by going about in boats and shooting water fowls. He conferred the government of Kashmir again on Mirza Yusuf Khān Rizavi; and left a number of others, such as Khwāja Asrāf, son of Mir Murād Dakhini, and the son of Fath-ul-lah Khān, and the son of Shaikh Ibrāhīm in the country; and on the 28th Safar of the aforementioned year, having determined to return, he embarked in a boat, and started for Bārāmulā, which was on the boundary of Kashmir, and on the Pakhlī route. On the road he was rowed through a reservoir or lake which is called the Zain-lanka. This is the reservoir which is

6th Muharram is probably a mistake for the 8th. The Akbarnāma does not give the date of the beginning of the journey, but it gives an itinerary of the journey. Apparently Srinagar was reached on the 3rd day. On the 1st of the two days the horse that Akbar was riding slipped and he fell, but received no injury. The people had deserted the villages and also Srinagar for fear of punishment; but they returned on an assurance being given of their safety. Those who joined in the rebellion were punished, while those who had kept aloof obtained high dignity. The Akbarnāma also gives some description of the beauties of Kashmir as seen by Akbar on his second visit. Akbar is quoted to have said “On my first visit I saw the bridal chamber of spring, now I behold the coquetry of autumn; on that day Beauty’s veil was withdrawn, to-day the attributes of power (jalsā) are seen”. Further on, the beauty of the saffron ground is described with great feeling. “Travellers cannot point to rose gardens, which comes up to them in delight and fragrance. Though the flowers resemble the lotus, yet their enchantment and joy-giving cannot be described. A banquet of delight was prepared, and a new door was opened for the Divine bounty.” In the course of this visit Akbar added the daughter of Shams Cack (Chak) to his harem and the daughter of Mubārak Khān, the son of Husain Cak (Chak) to the harem of prince Sultān Salim. Similarly some of the courtiers were united by marriage with (Kashmiris).

1 Elliot V, page 485 makes Akbar’s stay in Kashmir last only eight days, and this time he is said to have spent, riding about, and hunting water fowl.

2 The date is given as 28th, in one MS. and in the lith. ed., and 7th, in the other MS. Elliot V, page 485 has 6th, and Bādāoni also, as we have seen (See note 3, p. 643) has 6th.

3 The lake is the Ular or Wular lake, J. II, 364, where the circumference is given as 28 kos. From note 3 in page 298 of the translation of Bādāoni, it appears that according to the Tuzuk (Saïyyad Ahmad’s text page 45, last two
bounded on the west and south and north by hills and its circumference is thirty karahs. The river Behat (Jhilam) passes through it. Its water is very 1 pure; and in the middle of this reservoir Sultan 2 Zain-ul-'Abidin, threw down stones to the length of one jarib (chain), and raised it (i.e., a platform) above the level of the water, and built a high building on it. And in truth no reservoir, and no building equal to these have been seen in the country of Hindustan.

In short, after seeing and admiring that building, we arrived at Bārāmula; and there, leaving the boats, we travelled by road to Pakhli. There was a great fall of snow and heavy rain. His Majesty marched rapidly towards Rohtas from that place and he ordered the meanest of his slaves, Nizām-ud-din Ahmad, the writer of this history, and 3 Khwāja Nazr-Daulat and Khwājī Fath-ul-lah, that we should come slowly after him with the members of the harem. It was one of the very curious things, that at this time, when His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, commenced the return journey (lines) it was the building which was called Zain-lanka. The lake was called Ulur.

1 One MS. has after this عمق بسيار دارد, “and has great depth”, but the other MS. and the lith. ed. do not have these words; but Elliot V, page 465 has “its water is very pure and deep”; so probably the MSS. from which that translation was made have the words.

2 That is the name in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., and also in Elliot V, and in Badānī, and is the correct name, but Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma III, page 900 has Sultān Zainu-d-din. The MSS. and the lith. ed. all have مقدار یک جریب را سنگ اندخانه. This appears to me to be incorrect. I think the لاء should be لاء, which would have the meaning I have given to the sentence in the translation. The translation in Elliot V, is “carried out a pier of stone to the distance of one jarib”. This makes good sense but it goes very much beyond the original Persian. Badānī has مقدار یک جریب در اب سنگ اندخانه, which Mr. Lowe has translated “had a jarib of stones thrown into the water”. It appears to me that this is not very intelligible. What is meant is that stones were thrown into the water for a distance of one jarib.

3 The lith. ed. omits the name of Khwāja Nazr Daulat, and calls Khwājī Fath-ul-lah, Khwāja Fath-ul-lah. Nazr Daulat is written ناظر دولت in one MS. and ناصر دولت in the other. These names are replaced by asterisks in Elliot V, and I cannot find them in the Akbarnāma or in Badānī.
from Kashmir, he had said that it was forty years since he had seen a fall of snow, and most of the people who were with him, and who had been born and had grown up in Hindustan had never seen it, if they should see one \(^1\) fall of snow in the neighbourhood of Pakhlí, when they would be coming out of the defile, it would not be far from Divine favour. And it happened as he had said. The standards of return having been raised toward the metropolitan city of Lahore, on the first day of Rabi’-ul-āwwal of the aforementioned year, the emperor travelled for twenty days, hunting and seeing the country, and on the 8th of Rabi’-us-sāni of the aforementioned year, Lahore became the station of the august standards.

At this time news came, that \(^2\) Rāja Mān Singh had fought a great battle with the son and brothers of Qatlu Afghān, who after the death of the latter were in possession of the country of Orissa; and victory and triumph having fallen to the lot of the loyal servants (of the emperor), Orissa, which was an extensive country on the confines of Bengal, had come into the possession of the servants of the great emperor.

A NARRATIVE OF THE EVENTS OF THE 38TH YEAR OF THE ILĀHI ERA.

On the 17th of the Jamīd-us-sāni in the year 1001 A.H., the transit of the great luminary from Pisces to Aries, and the beginning

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\(^1\) The word بُكِ is omitted from one MS. but occurs in the other and in the lith. ed. The word برف is apparently used in the sense of “a fall of snow”.

\(^2\) Mān Singh’s campaigns in Orissa are detailed at considerable length in pp. 940-41 of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma Vol. III. Badāoni’s account is short, but according to it Bahādur Kodrah (Kūrīh ?), who after Qatlu’s death, was in possession of Orissa, defeated Sakat Singh, son of Mān Singh, in a great battle; but when Mān Singh himself advanced against him, he was unable to withstand him, and hid himself in jungles and hills, and the whole of Bengal to the sea-coast came into Mān Singh’s possession.

\(^3\) The reading I have adopted is according to the MSS. and the lith. ed. but one MS. has the word بُكِ, incorrectly, before بُكِ, etc. This I have omitted. The month is Jamīd-us-sāni in both MSS., but it is Jamādī-us-sāni in the lith. ed. The translation in Elliot V, does not agree with mine. The day of the week is not mentioned in the MSS. or in the lith. ed. but according to the Akbarnāma and Badāoni it was Sunday, and the corresponding English date was the 10th or 11th March, 1593.
of the Naurūz-i-Sullānī (the imperial New Year’s Day), and the commencement of the 38th year took place. In accordance with the annual custom, decorations and assemblies and festivals were arranged. In the course of these festivities, on the 19th Farwardi, Divine month of the 38th year, corresponding with the 24th Jamādi-us-sānî of the aforementioned year, the Khān Khānān and Janī Beg, the ruler of Thatha, came, and having been exalted with the honour of kissing the threshold, became the recipients of various kinds of royal favours and imperial kindnesses. Shāh Beg Khān, Faridūn Birlās and Bakhtiyār Beg, and other amīrs, who had been sent in support of the army, came with them, and having been allowed to render homage, were honoured and exalted with increase of stipend and jāgīrs in accordance to their condition.

At this time, when the fort of Junagarh and the country of Surath had come into the possession of the servants of the daily-increasing power, and Sultān Muzaffar Gujrātī, who was in that neighbourhood had fled, and had gone to the Khangār, who was the zamindār of Kach and had been under his protection, Ā‘azam Khān advanced to attack the Khangār and devastated the greater part of his dominions. He (the Khangār) then took the path of loyalty and devotion; and arranged that Muzaffar Gujrātī should fall into the hands of the imperial officers. In accordance with this plan, he led the son of Ā‘azam Khān to a place where Muzaffar was; and taking the latter unawares seized him. On the way Muzaffar Gujrātī sat down in a corner on the pretext of making ablution, and cut his own throat with a razor, which he had with him, and killed himself. They were therefore com-

1 According to Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnāma III, 971, the Khān Khānān arrived in court on the 8th Farwardīn, and not on the 9th Farwardīn, as it is in the MSS. and in the lith. ed.

2 Abul Fazl gives the negotiations of the Khān Khānān with Jānī Beg, and enters into a long digression about Jānī Beg’s ancestry, and ends by saying that Jānī Beg received a manāṣab of three thousand, and the province of Multan as a jāgīr. Badānī also says that Multan was given to Jānī Beg as a jāgīr, but after sometime he was transferred to Thatha.

3 Badānī’s account does not differ much, but he uses instead of بہاانہ قدام حائطہ بہاانہ وخر مسلختن. The account of the Akbarnāma is also similar. See Beveridge’s translation III, page 964.
peled to bring his head to Ā‘azam Khān, and the latter sent it to the threshold which was the asylum of the world. At the same time the one hundred and twenty elephants which had fallen into the hands of Rāja Mān Singh, at the time of the conquest of Orissa, and which he had sent to the threshold, which was the asylum of all people, were passed before the august eyes.

As a period of two years had elapsed since the time when Ā‘azam Khān had been at a distance from the imperial presence, a āfīrān was sent for summoning him, (to the effect), that as he had performed meritorious services, it was right that he should have the honour of attending on His Majesty, and become the recipient of royal favours. But as he had always had (the idea) of a pilgrimage to the two sacred places in his mind, and as at this time some malicious persons had communicated to him some unkind words, which they had said had been spoken in respect of him by His Majesty, he was led astray. He then, with his sons and wives and money threw himself into a boat, and on the 1st day of the Rajab of the aforementioned year, he determined on a journey to the Hijāz. As this news was reported to the emperor he transferred the government of the country of Gujrāt to Shāhzāda Shāh Murād, and sent a āfīrān, that he should go from Malwa to Gujrāt. He also sent Muhammad Sādiq Khān, who was one of the great amīrs

1 According to the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 985, 127 elephants and other articles were sent by Rāja Mān Singh.

2 The circumstances under which Ā‘azam Khān sailed for the Hijāz, in opposition to the orders of the emperor, who wanted him to come to court and wanted apparently to show him favour, are described in some detail in the Akbarnāma, Beveridge’s translation III, 977–82. Badānī, Persian text, II, 387 and English translation II, 401 gives some additional facts, viz., that he had not waited upon the emperor, for a period of six years, that when he last came to Fathpur from Bengal, he had spoken harshly of the creed and religion of Abul Fazl and Bīr Bār, and had carried his speech to such excesses that the people had been astonished, that Akbar had taken away Junagarh, which he had conquered, and had made it over to Rāi Singh, that he had allowed his beard to grow in spite of Akbar’s order, and when the latter had written to him ironically, on the subject, he had sent a long and rude letter in reply.

3 Badānī says that he was appointed vakil, vice Isma‘el Qulī Khān, and the sākār of Surat and Bahroogh (he does not mention Baroda) were taken from Qulī Khān, and made over to him as his jāgīr. The Akbarnāma,
to be the vakil (agent or minister) of the Shâhzâda. The sarkârs of Surat and Baroch and Baroda were conferred on him as his jâgîr.

On the 24th Amardîd month in the 38th year of the Ilâhî era, corresponding with the 14th of Ziqlâda in the year 1001 A.H., 1 Zain Kbn Koka and Æaf Kbn, who had gone to punish and chastise the Afghâns of Swâd and Bajor and to exterminate Jalâla Tarîkî came back, after wiping out the greater number of them, and brought with them to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world, the family and the dependants of Jalâla, and Wahadat 'Ali, his brother, and their relations in all about four hundred in number, whom they had taken prisoner.

On the 4th Shahryûr Divine month of the aforesaid year, corresponding with the 29th Ziqlâda, the government of Malwa was bestowed upon Mirza Shâhrûkh, and Shahbâz Kbn Kambu, who had been imprisoned for three years, was released and was appointed to regulate the affairs of Malwa, and to be the vakil of Mirza Shâhrûkh.

On the 12th of Mihr Divine month of the 38th year corresponding with the 8th Muharram in the year 1002 A.H., 2 Mirza Rustam, son of Sultân Husain Mirza, son of Bahram Mirza, son of Shâh

Beveridge's translation III, 995, says that Sâdiq Kbn was appointed to be the prince's ätalîq or guardian, and by his skill, things were well managed there; and Isma'el Quli Kbn had not done well in that appointment.

1 Zain Kbn's operations are described with very great detail in the Akbarnâma, Beveridge's translation III, 982–84. It is said there that four hundred of the enemy were killed and seven thousand were taken prisoner. On the side of the imperialists thirty were killed and one hundred and fifty were wounded. Badåonî says that "The wives and families of Jalâla and his brother Wahadat 'Ali with their relatives and brothers to the number of nearly fourteen thousand, were captured and sent to the court. And of the rest of the prisoners who can take accounts!". According to this account, Jalâla and his brother must have had an immense family.

2 According to Badåonî, Persian text II, page 388, he was imprisoned in Kangra for three years, and was released after a fine of seven lâkhs of rupees, in cash, had been extracted from him.

3 For the previous history of Mirza Rustam and of his brothers, father and grandfather, see the Akbarnâma, Beveridge's translation III, pp. 990–93; and for Badåonî's account of his coming and reception, see Persian text II, 388.
Isma'el Safvi, who was the ruler of Zamindāwar sent a petition to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world; and (later) arrived with his brother and sons and family to render service to His Majesty. When he arrived on the bank of the river Chinab, the servants of His Majesty, sent in the first instance, a pavilion and audience tent and qanāths (cloth-walls or screens for tents, etc.) and other furniture from the farāshkhāna (store house for tents, etc.), by the hand of Qarā Beg Turkmān to meet him. After that a Jewelled belt and dagger were sent by the hand of Hakīm 'Ain-ul-mulk. When he arrived within four karōhs of Lahore, the Khān Khānān and Zain Khān Koka and other great amīrs were sent to meet him, and on his arrival at the court, the emperor showed him all kinds of imperial favour and grace and kindness; and bestowed on him one kror of Murādī Tangahs; he was placed in the rank of the amīrs of five thousand horse, and Multan was conferred on him as his jāgīr.

At the same time, the prince of poets, Shaikh Faizi, who had gone on embassies to Rāja 'Ali Khān and Burhān-ul-mulk Dakini, returned; and became the recipient of royal favours;¹ and Mir Muhammad Amin, and Mir Munir, and Amin-ud-din each one of whom had gone to one of the rulers of the Deccan, also came and rendered homage to His Majesty. Burhān-ul-mulk, who had ² received favours from this threshold, did not send tribute which was suitable for it, and did not act in the manner and way of sincerity and devotion, which would have ³ befitted him. For this reason His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī

¹ One MS. inserts here, i.e., and the object (or intention) in the embassage was excess of affection and kindness to those rulers.
² There are some differences in the readings. One MS. has, the lith. ed. agrees with the first MS., but has instead of . Elliot V, has "Burhān-ul-mulk had received favours and assistance from His Majesty".
³ One MS. and the lith. ed. have the text as I have got it, but the other MS. has after, which means that his (i.e., Burhān-ul-Mulk's) tribute did not
turned his high attention to the conquest of the country of the Deccan, and appointed Sháhzháda Dáníl, on the 25th of the month of Mihr in the 38th year of the Iláhi era, corresponding with the 29th Muharram of this year and ordered him to proceed to conquer that country. The Khán Khánán and Ráí Ráí Singh and Ráí Dehlí and Hakim 'Ain-ul-mulk and the amírs and jágírdařs of the súbas of Ajmir and Dehlí were also sent to attend on the Sháhzháda. In short, seventy thousand horsemen were deputed on the service. The emperor came out in state and grandeur, with the object of hunting, and came as far as the 1 river of Sultánpur, which is thirty-five karoks from Lahore; and sent for the Khán Khánán, who had been in attendance on 2 Sháhzháda Dáníl who had arrived at 3 Sarhind, to exceed 15 elephants and some stuffs of the Dakhin, and a small quantity of gems. This became the cause of the anger of the noble mind of His Majesty, the Khalífa-i Iláhi. Neither the translation in Elliot V, nor Abul Fazl nor Badáoni specifies the tribute, or mentions its inadequacy. Abul Fazl only says "Words of enlightenment did not enter his ears and he regarded advices as futilities". In translating the corresponding passage in Badáoni, where it is said that the Sháhrezáda Ráí Bókat Khán Khánán, Mr. Lowe makes the Sháhzháda the vakíl of the Khán Khánán, and not vice versa. Badáoni shows his usual bad taste, by saying راپی سلکا ک او را راپی سلک توان گفت, i.e., Ráí Singh, who may be called Ráí Ság or Ráí Dog.

1 I.e., the Bias. Badáoni makes the distance ویست و پنجم كروهي لاهاور and Mr. Lowe "twenty-five cossees from Lahore".

2 He was at this time married to a daughter of Qulíj Khán, see Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnáma, III, page 995. Badáoni makes him marry a daughter of the Khán Khánán, Persian text II, 389, but a foot-note gives the variant Qulíj Khán. In the English translation, the marriage is said to have been to a daughter of the Khán Khánán, and the mistake is copied in a foot-note in page 468 of Elliot V.

3 The Akbarnáma, Beveridge's translation III, 996 says "News came that prince Dáníl was still in Sirhind, and that the army was not making progress. H. M. did not approve", etc. The Persian text of Badáoni, about the conference between the emperor and the Khán Khánán is slightly incorrect. The words باستقلال سردار ان لشكر جرايدة, باستقلال سرداران لشكر جرايدة, i.e., having made him the sole commander of that army. Mr Lowe's translation is a curious travesty of the facts. He says "He made him turn back to go and meet the leaders of the army with orders to abandon the enterprise and again dismissed him." The "made him turn back to go and meet the leaders of the army" might be due to the mistake in the Persian text;
the imperial presence, for the purpose of a conference. The Khan Khānān waited on the emperor in the neighbourhood of 1 Shaikhpur; and there was again a consultation on the subject of the conquest of the Deccan. The Khan Khānān took upon himself alone the duty; and represented that the prince should not undergo the trouble. Consequently, an order was issued that the army, which had been nominated for service in the Deccan, should accompany the Khan Khānān. The prince was sent for, and he arrived in the course of two days, and waited (on the emperor). The Khan Khānān was honoured with various imperial favours; and marched towards Agra. His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī returned, hunting along the way, and made the capital city of Lahore the station of the grand standards. 2

It should not remain concealed from the minds of men of understanding, that the history of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, has been written, in a summary manner by the pen of broken writing; in spite of the fact that, having reference to its extent, the history is like a drop in comparison with a sea and an atom in comparison to 3 an egg; but most of the great events have been 4 succinctly narrated, to the end of the 38th year, from the accession of His Majesty on the masnad (carpet, throne) of sovereignty and empire, corresponding with the year 1002 A.H. If life helps (me), and God’s favour helps (me), the events of the coming years also, if the dear God so wills, will be noted down, and will be made a part of this worthy book. Otherwise, any one who may be guided by the grace of God, having engaged himself in writing it down, will attain to great good fortune.

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1 It is Shaikhpur in the MSS. and in the lith. ed., and also in the text of the Akbarnāma; but it is Shaikhupūr in I.O. MSS. 236 and in Elliot V, 488 and 696. Mr. Beveridge, has adopted Shaikhupūr in the text of his translation. The place is not mentioned by Badrōnī.

2 The history or chronicle of Akbar’s reign ends here. The next paragraph is in the nature of a personal explanation.

3 The word used is پهلو which ordinarily means an egg, but probably here means a large sphere.

4 The words look like استقبال نموده, but neither these words nor any others resembling them, that I can think of would suit the context.
Let it not remain unknown that as I have now completed the fortunate and auspicious history of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, I will now commence an account of the names (and short histories) of the amirs of high rank, who during the time of this exalted dynasty have rendered great services. As the names (histories) of the amirs of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilahi are more numerous than can be contained in this short history; and as that asylum of excellencies, the most learned Shaikh Abul Fazl has written in his wonderful style an account of each of them, in his book (called the) Akbarnāma, I have confined myself to a mention of the names (histories) of the great amirs only.

1 The Khān Khānān Bairām Khān, commander-in-chief. He went up to the Bahārli Turkman tribe, and his ancestry goes up to Mirza Jahān Shāh Turkman. He attained to the rank of Khān Khānān and Amīr-ul-umra, in the service of His Majesty Jinnat Ashfānī (Humāyūn); and was honoured with the post of Atāliq (or guardian) of the great prince Akbar Shāh; and by the endeavours of that great man the foundation of this state became strengthened. The conquest of Hindustan was achieved by his world-conquering wisdom. The support of learned and wise men was an innate and natural trait of this great man. In the art of versification, he had great facility; and he has left collections of Persian and Turki odes. Four years after the commencement of the eternal greatness of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, he wanted to go to Mecca; and in Gujrat Pattan, he attained to martyrdom at the hand of a desperate Afghān. They have found the date of this occurrence in the words, "Shahid Shud Muhammad Bairam", i.e., Muhammad Bairām attained to martyrdom.

2 Mirza Shāhrukh, son of Mirza Ibrāhim, son of Sulaimān Mirza. When Badakhshan fell into the hands of the Uzbeks, he came to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world; and is

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1 For other accounts of Bairām Khān see 'Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 365-70 and Badāoni's Persian text III, 190-92, and English translation III, 265-67.

2 For other accounts of Mirza Shāhrukh see 'Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 312-13. He is not mentioned in Badāoni's list.
now enrolled in the rank of the amīrs of five thousand horse, and is the governor of Malwa.

1 Tardi Beg Khān, was one of the great amīrs of Jinnat Ashīānī. In the first year after the accession of the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, he was, on account of certain political reasons, put to death by the endeavours of Bairām Khān.

2 Munʿīm Khān Khānān, was one of the great amīrs of Jinnat Ashīānī and was the governor of Kabul. After Bairām Khān, he attained to the rank of Khān Khānān; and for a period of fourteen years, was honoured with the office of Sipah-sālār, (commander-in-chief), and amīr-ul-umra (Chief noble). He passed away by a natural death in the year 982 A.H.

3 Mirza Rustam, son of Sultan Hussain Mirza, son of Bahrām Mirza, son of Ismaʿel Safvi. When on account of the hostility of his brother and the assaults of the Uzbeks, (he) was unable to remain in Qandahār, he came to the shelter of the threshold which was the asylum of the world; and has been enrolled in the rank of the commanders of five thousand horse, and has been honoured with the post of the governor of Multan.

4 Mirza Khān, Khān Khānān, is the true son of Bairām Khān. After the conquest of Gujrat which has been described in its proper place, he attained to the rank of Khān Khānān and Sipahsālār; and now for ten years, he has held that high position; and has performed high services and achieved great victories. About the intelligence and understanding and learning and perfections of this great man, whatever one writes, is but one in a hundred, and a little out of much. His universal kindness and his generosity to wise and learned men, and his love for faqīrs and his poetical faculty are hereditary traits. At the present time he has no equal among the men of rank in respect of human perfections and greatness.

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1 See 'Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 318–19; not mentioned in Badāoni's list, but some account of him is given in note 3, page 310 of the English translation.

2 See 'Ain i Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 317–19, not in Badāoni's list


1 Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zamân. He belonged to the Shaibání tribe. In the service of Jinnat Ashiâni, Humâyûn Bâdshâh, he attained to the rank of amîr-ul-umra. In the reign of the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî his position improved and he achieved great victories, as has been narrated in their proper places. In the end, he was slain, on account of his rebellion and his faithlessness to his salt.

2 Adham Khân, had the relationship of foster brother to His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî, rose to the rank of amîr-ul-umra; but as he murdered Atka Khân, he was slain in retaliation, as has been mentioned in its proper place.

3 Mirza Sharf-ud-dîn Husain, was the son of Khwâja Mu’in, a descendent of Khwâja Nåsir-ud-dîn Ahrâr. In the service of His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî he rose to the rank of an amîr; and was enrolled in the band of the great amîrs. At the instigation of wicked men, he fled and went to Gujrat. In the year 980, when His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî conquered Gujrat the first time, Râja Bahârjî seized him, and brought him to the threshold, which was the asylum of the world. He remained for a long time in imprisonment, and again the imperial mercy drew the line of forgiveness across his guilt, and sent him to Bengal. There he again joined some ungrateful rebels and died.

4 Shams-ud-dîn Muhammad Khân Atka. He had the title of Khân ’Uzma. He was the foster father of His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî. He attained to the rank of amîr and vâkil; but he drank the cup of martyrdom from the hand of Adham Khân.

5 Muhammad ’Aziz Kokallash, who had the title of A’azam Khân, was the son of Shams-ud-dîn Muhammad Atka Khân A’azam. After (the death of) his father, he was honoured with this high title, and became a commander of five thousand horse. He achieved great victories, and performed meritorious services. He had no

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1 See ’Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 319-20.
3 See ’Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 322-23.
4 One MS. inserts راجع بالانية, i.e., the Râja of Baklána after Râja Bahârjî.
equal in sharpness of intellect, and in brilliance of disposition, and in knowledge of history. He went on a voyage to the Hijâz from Gujrat, and is now in ¹ Mecca.

² Khizr Khwâja Khan. (He) was one of the Sultâns of Kâshghar. The sister of Jinnat Ashîâni was married to him. He died after he had attained to the rank of amîr-ul-umra.

³ Bahâdur Khân, brother of Khân Zamân; was distinguished for courage and bravery. Had attained to the rank of an amîr and a commander of five thousand horse. Was slain after he had rebelled.

⁴ Mir Muhammad Khân Atka, was celebrated as Khân Kalân. He was the eldest brother of the Khân A'azam. ⁵ He performed great deeds; and passed away at Pattan Gujrat by natural death, in the year 983 A.H.

¹ The account of this nobleman ends here in one of the MSS. and in the lith. ed.; but the other MS. has a long account of what he did after his return from Mecca, which extends over some fifty lines. This must be an interpolation by some person other than Nizâm-ud-din, who died on the 23rd Safar, 1003, 28th October, 1594 (see note 2, page 1004 of Beveridge's translation of the Akbarnâma Vol. III) and A'azam Khân did not return to court till the 13th Azar, sometime in the following November. This account begins with the statement that when he returned from Mecca he had shaved off his beard, although he had never done so before, though, in fact, Akbar had asked him to do it. This is confirmed by Bâdâni, who says he cut off his beard and became Akbar's and Abul Fazl's disciple in the new faith; but the remaining part of the statement about his insubordination towards Akbar, and of his being carried in chains to the fort of Gwalior and of his being imprisoned there, etc., have no foundation in fact. I have accordingly refrained from translating it.

² Not mentioned in the 'Ain-i-Akbari.

³ See 'Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, p. 328.

⁴ See 'Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, p. 322.

⁵ One MS. has in place of the last sentence: وٌدر اخربعکومت پنی گھرات که در کتب تواریخ اندا نهرواله میلیو ند سرافراز گشته انجا در سالہ تلخ و خمس و تمانن تو سمعانہ باجل طبعی در گذشت The words “and five” are of course wrong, but the rest may be translated “and in the end, having been honoured with the government of Pattan Gujrat, which is written in books of history as Nahrwâlâ, he passed away there in the year 983 A.H. by a natural death.”
1 Muhammad Quli Khān Birīlās, was among the great amīrs. He died in Bengal.

2 Khān Jahān, was the nephew (sister's son) of Bairām Khān. Having received the title of Khān Jahān was honoured for some years with the government of the Punjab, and for some years with that of Bengal; and performed great services. Was enrolled in the list of amīrs commanding five thousand horse; and in the year 986 A.H. died a natural death in Bengal.

3 Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān, was in the list of amīrs of five thousand horse, and in his state marks of greatness appeared from him.

For many years he was the governor of Gujrat; and for a long time of Malwa; and in the year 999 gave up the deposit of his life in Ujjain.

4 Saʿīd Khān, was the nephew (brother's son) of Jahāngīr Quli Beg, who in the time of Jinnat Ashīānf was honoured with the Government of Bengal. Saʿīd Khān is now honoured with the Government of Bengal. He is enrolled in the band of the amīrs in command of five thousand horse.

5 Pīr Muhammad Khān. In the beginning, he was a student;

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 341-42.
3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 332-33.
4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 331-32.
5 The MS. which has a long interpolated passage about Āʿazam Khān, has again an interpolated passage here extending over 28 lines, about certain disputes which occurred at the time of Akbar's illness, between Mān Singh and Āʿazam Khān on one side, who espoused the cause of prince Khusro (Salīm's eldest son) and the other amīrs and sardārs, who took up the cause of prince Salīm, who afterwards became Jahāngīr. It is true that the idea of Khusro's succession was for a time favoured by Mān Singh (who was his mother's brother) and by Āʿazam Khān whose daughter he had married, but Akbar, up to the last, declared in favour of Salīm's succession, and Mān Singh and Āʿazam Khān were convinced of the difficulty of their attempt, and gave up the idea. It does not appear, however, that Saʿīd Khān and Shaikh Farīd Bakhtī took any active part on the side of prince Salīm as stated in the passage in question. As Akbar's illness and death took place in September, 1605, and Nizām-ud-dīn died in November, 1584, he could not have written the interpolated passage. I have not therefore translated it.
but attained to the rank of an amīr, through the influence of Bairām Khān. At the time, when he was the governor of Malwa, he invaded Burhānpur, and devastated and destroyed most of the towns and the people of that country. While he was still engaged in warfare with the ruler of that country, he was suddenly defeated and in his flight he plunged into the river Narbada, and sank in the sea of destruction, as has been narrated in its place.

1 Rāja Behāra Mal, was the Rāja of the country of Amber. He enlisted himself in the rank of the loyal supporters in the beginning of the daily increasing grandeur, and became one of the great amīrs. He died in Agra.

2 Rāja Bhawgwan Dās, son of the above-mentioned Rāja Behāra Mal. Was included in the rank of the amīrs who were commanders of five thousand horse. He died in the year 996 A.H.

3 Rāja Mān Singh, was the son of Rāja Bhagwān Dās. He has achieved great deeds, as has been mentioned in their proper places. He is at the present time one of the amīrs commanding five thousand horse, and is the governor of the country of Behar.

4 Abd-ul-mājud Asaf Khān, was a calligraphist and penman. He was gradually raised to the rank of an amīr. Performed great services. His affairs attained to such a height, that he had twenty thousand horsemen as his retainers. His history has been narrated in its place.

5 Sikandar Khān Uzbek, was one of the great amīrs. He joined the rebellion of Khān Zamān, but in the end having repented and returned to his allegiance, he re-entered the rank of loyal servants; and died in the year 980 A.H.

6 Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek, was one of the great amīrs. On

1 Written پہاڑہ مل in both MSS. and پہاڑہ مل, in the lith. ed. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 328-29.
2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, p. 333.
3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 339-41.
4 One MS. prefixes Khwāja before his name. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, p. 366.
5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 365-66, where he is called Iskandar Khān, a descendant of the Uzbek Kings.
6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 320-21.
account of certain suspicions, which he had, he went away to Gujrat from Malwa where he was the governor, and joined the rebels there, and died.

1 Qiyā Khan Gang, 2 was one of the great amirs. He died in Bengal in the year 984 A.H.

3 Yusuf Muhammad Khan, was the elder brother of A‘azam Khan Koka, and the son of Khan-i-A‘azam. Died in early manhood from excessive drinking.

4 Zain Khan Koka, is one of the amirs of five thousand horse. In respect of bravery and other praiseworthy qualities, he excelled other men of the age. He is highly distinguished for intelligence and knowledge and wisdom and all 5 perfections.

6 Shujjat Khan, was the sister’s son of Tardi Beg Khan, and was one of the amirs in command of five thousand horse. He was the governor of Malwa. In the year 996 A.H. he attained to martyrdom at the hands of his own servants.

7 Shih Bidagh Khan, was one of the amirs of Jinnat Ashiānī. At this threshold also, he attained to the rank of Amir-ul-Umra, and was made governor of Malwa, and died there

8 Ibrāhim Khan Uzbek, was in the rank of amirs of four thousand horse, and is dead.

9 Tarsun Muhammad Khan, was formerly a servant of Bairam Khan, and afterwards attained to the rank of an amir of five thousand horse, and died in Bengal in the year 992 A.H.

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 343-44.
2 One MS. inserts here بہادران سطح شکار. I suppose is a mistake for شکار, i.e., “among the heroes of Rustam-like bravery.”
3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 323.
4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 344-46.
5 The MS. which had interpolated passages in respect of A‘azam Khan and Sa‘id Khan has an interpolated passage about this nobleman also. That it is an interpolation, and not the work of the author, is clear from the words, اموزش در عهد خلافت جهانگیري, which it contains towards its end.
6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 371.
7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 371-72.
8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 383, where he is called Ibrāhim Khan-i-Shaibānī and is placed in the class of commanders of two thousand and five hundred.
9 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 342-43.
Vazir Khān, was the brother of ‘Abd-ul-majīd Āsaf Khān. He obtained the title of Vazir Khān, and the appointment of vazir, and the rank of an amīr of five thousand horse; and died a natural death in the year 995 A.H.

Muhammad Murād Khān, was one of the great amīrs, and died after performing great deeds.

Ashraf Khān, Mir Munshi, was one of the most learned men of the time. The name of this unique man of the age was Muhammad Asghar, and he was one of the ‘Arab Shāhī Saiyyads. He wrote seven different kinds of writing and was one of the great amīrs.

Mahdi Qāsim Khān, was included in the list of great amīrs, and in the Jirgak (band) of amīrs commanding five thousand horse. He died after performing meritorious services.

Muhammad Qāsim Khān Nishāpūrī, was one of the Saiyyads of Nishāpūr. He had the rank of an amīr in Nishāpūr also. He fled from that country, on account of the catastrophe of the Uzbeks, and came to Hindustan. He held for sometime the government of Multan and was afterwards honoured for a long time with the government of Malwa and there he surrendered the deposit of his life.

Khwāja Sultan ‘Ali, had the title of Afzal Khān. Was one of the vazīrs of Jinnat Ashiānī, and his Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī, honoured him with the title of Afzal Khān.

Rāja Todar Mal, belonged to the clan of Khattris and writers, and by the help of Muzaffar Khān rose to the rank of vazīr, and for

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 353-54.
2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 373-74, where he is called Murād Khān.
3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 389.
4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 348, where he is placed in the class of commanders of four thousand.

The name is incorrectly given in one MS. as Mu’tamīd Qāsim Khān, and in the other as Muhammadi Qāsim Khān. The lith. ed. has the correct name.

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 353.
6 One MS. affixes ترندی است i.e. is of Turbat. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 376-77.
7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 351-53.
seven years was independent (sole) vazîr; and had four thousand horse. He died in the year 996 A.H.

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2 Mirza Quli Khan, brother of Haidar Muhammad Khan, was one of the great amîrs.

3 Muzaffar Khan, was (originally) named Muzaffar 'Ali, was one of the calligraphists of Turbat. He had the appointment of vazîr independently for seven years. Afterwards he attained to the rank of amîr-ul-umra. He attained to martyrdom in the catastrophe of the rebellion of the Qâqshâls in Bengal, as has been mentioned in its proper place.

4 Haidar Muhammad Khan, was one of the amîrs of Jinnat Ashiâni. Was also included in the band of the great amîrs in the service of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilâhi.

5 Shâham Khan Jalâîr, is one of the old amîrs of this dynasty, and is among the amîrs in command of two thousand horse.

6 Isma'el Sullân Duldi, was one of the amîrs of Jinnat Ashiâni; and in this reign also had attained to the rank of an amîr.

7 Muhammad Khan Jalâîr, is one of the old amîrs. It is some years since he has had a derangement of the brain and has been insane.

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1 In the list of amîrs mentioned in the Tabaqât, given in pages 529-535 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann Vol. I, the name of Mirza Yusuf Khan Razavi, an amîr of four thousand horse according to the Tabaqât, and an amîr of four thousand five hundred according to Abul Fazl, occurs between the names of Raja Todar Mal and Mirza Qulij Khan, while in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. of the Tabaqât it is given between the names of Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan and of Muhribb 'Ali Khan, Mir Khalifa.

2 He is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari but has no place in the list of amîrs. Mr. Blochmann says in Vol. I, page 385, that he does not understand why his name and that of his son have been left out by Abul Fazl in his list.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 348-50.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 385.

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 410-11.

6 Probably identical with Ismail Khan Duldi in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 388.

7 He is mentioned in connection with Shâham Khan Jalâîr in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 411, but is not included in the list of grandees.
1 Khān ‘Ālam, son of Hamdam Koka, was included among the amīrs of two thousand horse, and was distinguished among his equals in intelligence, knowledge, and the faculty of composing verses.

2 Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān, was the brother of Khān ‘Āazam Atka Khān, held the rank of beglār-begi and amir-ul-umra. Had five thousand retainers. He attained to martyrdom, at Baroda in Gujrat, at the hand of Sultān Muzaffar Gujrāt, as has been mentioned in its proper place.

3 Mirza Yusuf Khān, was one of the Rizavi Saiyyads. Was included among the amīrs commanding four thousand horse. The government of Kashmir is at present entrusted to him.

4 Muhibb ‘Ali Khān, Mir Khalifa, was the son of Mir Khalifa the vakil-us-sultanat of Bābar Bādshāh. Was distinguished for great accomplishments and perfections. He conquered Bakkar. Was included among the amīrs of four thousand horse. He died in the year 989 A.H. when he was governor of Delhi.

5 Quli Khān, is one of the amīrs who has served the state for a long time, and now holds the appointment of vazir, and has four thousand horsemen.

6 Muhammad Sādiq Khān, has from his early age been in the service of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi. He is among the amīrs of four thousand horse. Has performed good services. Is at present honoured with the appointment of vakil of Shāhzāda Shāh Murād.

7 Mirza Jānī Beg Khān, formerly ruler of Thatha. He is

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 378-79.
2 Called Qutb-ud-din Khān in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 333-34.
3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 346-47. See also note 41A, p. 710 above.
4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 420-22.
5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 354-55.
6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 355-57 where he is called Cādiq Khān, son of Bāqir of Harat.
7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 361-64. He is also mentioned in page 209 and is said to have been according to Badāoni one of the members of the Divine faith.
now an amīr of four thousand horse. An account of him has been narrated in its proper place.

1 Isma‘el Quli Khān, is a brother of Khān Jahān. He is included among the amīrs of three thousand.

2 ʿItamād Khān Gujrātī, was one of the grand amīrs of Sultān Bahādūr and Sultan Malmūd Gujrātī. After the conquest of Gujrat he became one of the loyal servants of the threshold, and obtained the confidence (of the emperor), became an amīr of four thousand horse and died in the year 995 A.H.

4 Rāi Rāi Singh, is the Rāja of the country of Bīkānīr and Nāgor, and is an amīr of four thousand horse.

5 Sharīf Muḥammad Khān, is a brother of Khān Aʿazam Atka. Is included in the band of amīrs and is honoured with the government of Ghaznīn, which is his birth-place.

6 Shāh Fakhr-ud-dīn, had the title of Naqābat Khān, was included among the amīrs of three thousand horse. Died in Gujrat in the year 986 A.H.

7 Hubīb ʿAli Khān, was formerly a servant of Bairām Khān and died in 980 A.H.

8 Shāh Quli Khān Mahram, was formerly a servant of Bairām Khān; and for a period of thirty years has been included in the

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 360-61.
2 One MS. inserts between Isma‘el Quli Khān and ʿItamād Khān Gujrātī योसफ खान कुकुड़, ब्रादर ब्रज घीरान खान बुद; बश्चक मटें द्वारा मोवाद बुद; ब्रादर जैन गेरात दव र्रक फक्ख न्यार अनस हरस पीड, i.e. Yusuf Khān Koka, elder brother of Zain Khān Koka, was possessed of bravery and courage. In the war in Gujrat, he attained to martyrdom while attending at the victorious stirrups (of the emperor).
3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 385-87.
4 He is called Rāja Rāi Singh in one MS. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 357-59.
5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 383 where he is called Sharīf Khān.
6 Called Shāh Fakhr-ud-dīn Khān in one MS. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 406.
7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 436.
8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 359-60, where he is called Shāh Quli Mahram-i-Bahārī Ḳūrī.
list of amīrs of three thousand horse; is possessed of courage and bravery; and having attained to the rank of an amīr at this threshold, is honoured, at the present day, with the government of the capital city of Agra.

*Muhībāb 'Ali Khān Rohtāsi.* As he held the government of Rohtas for many years, he is referred to as Rohtāsi. Was one of the amīrs of four thousand horse, and was characterised with bravery and courage. Died in the year 996 A.H.

*Mu'in-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān,* was for some years the mīr-i-sāmān.

*Itamād Khān Khwāja Sarāi,* was one of the amīrs of Salīm Khān. When he was included among the supporters (of the empire), he reached the rank of an amīr, and became the governor of Bhakkar. Was killed by his own servants in the year 985 A.H.

*Dastam Khān,* had grown up from his days of youth in the service of His Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī. Was killed while fighting with some Rajputs, who had fled from the threshold in the neighbourhood of Rantambhor in the year 990 A.H.

*Kamāl Khān Gakkhar,* son of Sultān Sārang, (who was) brother of Sultān Ādam Gakkhar. Was enlisted in the band of five thousand horse. In bravery and liberality he was distinguished among the men of the age. He died in the year, 972 A.H.

*Tāhir Khān, Mīr-i-Farāghat,* was among the amīrs of Jīn-

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 422, where Mr. Blochmann says he cannot understand why Abul Fazl has not included him in his list of grandees.

2 One MS. inserts here Dar Kashmir, i.e., in Kashmir.

3 One MS. inserts after the name, Khurāṣānī ast., i.e., is a native of Khurāṣān. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 434, where he is called Mu'in-ud-dīn (Ahmad) Khān-i-Faranghūdi.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 428.

5 Called in one MS. Mīr Rustom Khān and in the other Dastam Khān. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 398, where he is called Dastam Khān which Mr. Blochmann says is his correct name.

6 He is not included in the list of amīrs in the Ain-i-Akbari but is mentioned incidentally as Kamāl Khān Ghakkār (or Gakkhar).

7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 408.
nat Ashiānl, and died after rising to the rank of an amīr of two thousand horse at this threshold.

1 Saiyyad Hāmid Bukhārī, joined the servants, (of the emperor) in Gujrat, and after attaining to the rank of an amīr of two thousand horse, attained to martyrdom in battle with the Afghāns at Purshur.

2 Saiyyad Mahmūd Khān. Bārha and Bāra are the names of two villages which are included in the Doāb of the Jumna and the Ganges, near pargana 3 Sambal. He was the head of a clan and had many retainers. In respect of bravery and courage, he had great fame among the people of India. In the service of His Majesty he attained to the rank of an amīr of four thousand horse. He died in 982 A.H.

4 Saiyyad Ahmad Khān Bārha, was a brother of Saiyyad Mahmūd Bārha. Was included in the rank of amīrs, and was noted for his bravery. Died in 985 A.H.

5 Qarā Bahādur Khān, was among the grand amīrs, and attained to the rank of an amīr of four thousand horse.

6 Bāqī Muhammad Khān Koka, was a brother of Adham Khan. Was included in the band of amīrs of four thousand horse, and died in the year 992 A.H.

7 Saiyyad Muhammad Mir-i-'adl (or chief judge), was one of the great learned men of India. Was a native of the town of Amroha.

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 397.
2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 389 where he is called Saiyyad Mahmud of Barha (Kundliwal).
3 One MS. has instead of pargana Sambal, pargana Mirat and Naukra Hari, etc.
4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 407, where he is called Sayyid Ahmad of Bārha.
5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 460-61, where he is called Qarā Bahādur without Khān.
6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 381, where he is called Bāqī Khān, and where his full name is said to have been Muhammad Bāqī Khān Koka.
7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. 438. The Saiyyads of Amroha are mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari elsewhere, and there they are compared, to their disadvantage, with the Saiyyads of Bārha.
Rose to the rank of chief judge, and was honoured with the government of Bhakkar, and gave up the deposit of his life there.

1 Ma’sūm Khān Farankhūdī, was a son of Muin-ud-din Ahmad Khān and was one of the amīrs of two thousand horse. An account of him has been given in its (proper) place.

2 Naurang Khān, was a son of Qutb-ud-din Khān Atka. Is included in the band of amīrs of four thousand horse. Is now entrusted with the government of the country of Junagarh.

3 Shah Muhammad Khān Atka, younger brother of Khān Ā’azam Shams-ud-din Husain Atka; was included in the list of amīrs of two thousand horse; and died in the year 997 A.H.

4 Matlab Khān, was a son of Shāh Bidāgh Khān. He is included in the rank of amīrs of two thousand horse. Died in the year 997 A.H.

5 Shaikh Ibrāhim, was the son-in-law and nephew (sister’s son) of Shaikh Salim Sikrīwāl. Was included in the list of amīrs of two thousand horse.

6 Ali Quli Khān Indarābī, died after rising to the rank of an amīr of two thousand horse.

7 Tolak Khān Qūchīn, is one of the amīrs, who has been a long time in the service (of the emperor) and is included in the rank of amīrs of two thousand horse.

8 Shāh Beg Khān Kabuli, was formerly a servant of Mirza

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 443 44.

2 He is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari page 334 as a son of Qutb-ud-din Khān, but is not included by Abul Fazl in the list of amīrs.

3 He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari. Three brothers and two sons of Shams-ud-din Muhammad Atka Khān are mentioned there, but he is not included among them.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 403, where he is called Abdul Matlab Khān, as he is in fact called in various places in the Tabaqāt.

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 402, where he is described as “Son of Shaikh Mūsā, elder brother of Shaikh Salīm of Fathpur Sikri,” and not as the latter’s sister’s son, as stated in the Tabaqāt.

6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 432. Indarāb is a town of southern Qunduz.

7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 444-45, where his name is transliterated as Tolak Khān Quchīn.

8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 377, where he is called Shāh Beg Khān;
Muhammad Hakím; and after the latter's death, entered the service of the emperor. Has performed meritorious services, and is now included among the amírs of three thousand horse.

1 Fattu Afgán, was an amír of Salim Kháń. Having entered the service of the emperor, died after attaining to the rank of an amír of two thousand horse.

2 Babu Mankli, belongs to a tribe of Afgáns, and is an amír of one thousand horse.

3 Fath Khan Filbán. In his younger days was a filbán (elephant driver—mahut) of the emperor. In the end attained to the rank of an amír, and is an amír of two thousand horse. Died in the year 990 A.H.

4 Samáji Kháń Maghúl, is in the band of amírs of two thousand horse.

5 Darvásh Muhammad Uzbek. In the beginning he was a servant of Bairám Kháń. Died after attaining to the rank of an amír of two thousand horse.

6 Shahbáz Kháń Kambú, is one of the amírs of two thousand horse, and is now governor and bakhshi of the army of Malwa.

7 Khvája Jahán. His name was Amír-ud-dín Mahmúd. He

and it is stated that he was sometimes called Beg Kháń and sometimes Shah Beg Kháń Arghun; and under Jahángír he got the title of Kháń Daurán.

1 There are slight variations in the readings in the MSS. and the lith. ed.

Fattu Kháń or Fath Kháń is mentioned in several places in the Ain-i-Akbari; and he is said to have had the title of Masnad-i-'Ali. He is not however mentioned as an amír in Abul Fazl's list, but his son Rahmat Kháń is mentioned as one in page 502 of the Ain-i-Akbari.

2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 473.

3 Not mentioned in Abul Fazl's list. See however Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 523, under the heading of Fath Khan. Superintendent of the leopards (Chitabán).

4 There are two Samanji Kháns mentioned in Abul Fazl's list (Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 416 and page 441). The latter appears to be the man we have here, though in page 531, the former is said to be the man, but it is said in page 415 that the name of this grandee is not given in the Tabaqáţ.

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 402.

6 The Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, has a long account of him, see pp. 399–402.

7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 424.
was a native of Khurāsān and was for some years permanent vakil and did great deeds and died in the 1 year 983 A.H.

2 Majnūn Khān Qāqshāl, was one of the great amīrs and had five thousand retainers.

3 Muhammad Qāsim Khān Mir Bahr, is one of the ancient amīrs of this great dynasty; and is now an amīr of three thousand horse, and holds the government of Kabul.

4 Muzaffar Husain Mirza, son of Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza, and daughter’s son of Kāmrān Mirza. An account of him has been narrated. After he had been taken prisoner, and had for a long time been in imprisonment, the natural affection of his Majesty showed him favour, and honoured him with affiliation, and exalted his head to the highest heaven by an alliance. He is now an amīr of one thousand horse, and is looked upon with an affectionate eye.

5 Rāja Jagannāth, is a son of Rāja Bihāri Mal, and is an amīr of three thousand horse.

6 Rāja Askaran, is an amīr of three thousand horse.

7 Rāja Lonkaran, was an amīr of two thousand horse and died in the year 991 A.H.

8 Mādho Singh, brother of Rāja Mān Singh, is an amīr of two thousand horse.

1 There are slight variations in the MSS. and the lith. ed. as to the date of his death. One MS. has at the end “niko-khāwāk-i-mardum is the date of his death”.

2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 369-70.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 379-81 where he is called Qāsim Khān Mīrbahr Chaman-ārā (?) Khurāsān.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 461-64.


6 He is mentioned in several places in the Ain-i-Akbari, but does not appear to be mentioned in Abul Fazl’s list of grandees.

7 He is mentioned in several places in the Ain-i-Akbari, but does not appear to be mentioned in Abul Fazl’s list of grandees.

8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, p. 418, where he is described as Mādho Singh, son of Rāja Bhagwān Dās.

9 There is the name of Saif Khān Koka between those of Mādho Singh
Akbar Bādshah.

1 Ghiyās-ud-dīn 'Ali, Āsaf Khān, was a native of Qazwīn. Held the appointment of bakhshi for some years. Died in Gujrat in the year 989 A.H.

2 Pāiyanda Khān Maghūl, is an amīr of two thousand horse, and is governor of the country of Ghora Ghāt.

3 Mubārak Khān, son of Kamāl Khān Gakkhar. Is an amīr of one thousand horse.

4 Bāz Bahādur Āfghān. He had for a period of four years ruled Malwa, and had taken the name of Sultān, and had the khutba (public prayer) and sīkka (coin) in his own name; but had at last entered the service of this threshold, and after being enrolled as an amīr of two thousand horse, died.

5 Mīrak Khān Jangjang, was one of the amīrs who had been long in the service of this dynasty. He died in the year 975 A.H.

6 Tardi Khān, son of Qiyyā Khān Gang. Belongs to the class of amīrs of two thousand horse.

7 Saiyyad Qāsim, son of Saiyyad Mahmūd Khān Bārha; is one of the amīrs of two thousand horse, and is known as a man of bravery and courage and has performed services; and is now employed as governor of Pattan-i-Gujrat.

8 Rāja Khangār, was also in the rank of amīrs of two thousand horse.

and Ghiyās-ud-dīn 'Ali, Āsaf Khān in the list of amīrs mentioned in the Tabaqāt as given in page 531 of the Ain-i-Akbari; but it is not given either in the MSS. or the lith. ed.

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 435, where he is called Khwāja Ghiyās-ud-dīn ('Ali Khān, Āsaf Khān II) of Qazwīn.

2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 387.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, p. 455.

4 There is a fairly long account of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 828-29.

5 He is mentioned in page 439, Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but is not included in Abul Fazl’s list.

6 There is a very short account of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 418, but he is not mentioned in the list in page 531.

7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 419.

8 He is mentioned once in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 419, but does not appear to be included in Abul Fazl’s list of grandees.
Muhammad Husain, had the title of Lashkar Khān. For many years was a bakhshi of the threshold, which is the asylum of the world; and (afterwards) rising to the rank of an amīr, had a thousand retainers. In the year 983 A.H., in the war with Dāūd Afghān, which the Khān Khānān Mun‘īm Khān had with him, he was wounded, and lay on the bed of weakness; and died of the pain and distress of that wound.

Husain Khān Tukriya, (people) call him Tukriya, for the reason that when he held the office of the governor and commander of Lahore, he had ordered that Hindus should sew a patch on their garments near the shoulder; and as in the Hindi language a patch is called a tukri (more correctly a tukra), he became famous as Tukriya. He was the son-in-law of Mahdi Qāsim Khān, and was included in the rank of amīrs of two thousand horse. He died in the year 983 A.H.

Jalāl Khān and Sa‘īd Khān Gakkhar, at present each of these is an amīr of one thousand and five hundred horse.

Itābār Khān Khwāja Sarai (eunuch), was one of the old

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 407, where he is called Lashkar Khān, Muhammad Hussain of Khurāsān.

2 This, and the biographical sketch of Mir Fath Ullah Shirāzi are the only two sketches of the great men of Akbar’s time given in Elliott V. It is said in a note there that these two accounts were included in the old volume of 1849. The MS. in which there are interpolations in the account of Āa‘zam Khān and one or two others, has a passage in respect of this man, which is not to be found in the other MSS. or in the lith. ed. or in the translation in Elliott V. It is در سجاوت و شجاعت و تقوی و طهارت از امثال و اقران امتیاز ؛ i.e., in liberality and bravery and piety and purity (he) was much distinguished beyond his companions and equals; and in the respect paid to Saiyyads and learned men he went to the limit of excess. This MS. also has the words و خواهر زاده i.e., and sister’s son after the word داماد or son-in-law. He is called son-in-law in the other MSS. and in the lith. ed. but the translation, in Elliott V, says he was nephew and son-in-law of Imām· (? Mahdi Kāsim Khān. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 372-73. There is a quotation there, “He is the Bayard and Don Quixote of Akbar’s reign.”

3 They are mentioned in several places in the Ain-i-Akbari; and the former is included in the list in pp. 529-535, but the latter is not in the list.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 403-04.
servants (khidmatgârs) of Jinnat Ashânî. Having reached the rank of an amîr of two thousand horse, died when holding the governorship of Dehli.

1 Khwâja Tâhir Muhammad, had the title of Tâtâr Khân. Was one of the vazîrs for a long time, and having attained to the rank of an amîr, made over the deposit of his life, in 975 A.H. when holding the governorship of Dehli.

2 Mola Râja, is one of the amîrs of fifteen hundred horse. Is the ruler of Jodhpur.

3 Mihtar Khân Khâsa Khâil, is an amîr of one thousand five hundred horse.

4 Farhat Khan Khâsa Khâil, was an amîr of two thousand horse.

5 Saîdur Khân Khâsa Khâil, was an amîr of two thousand horse.

6 Bahadur Khân (in one MS.), Bahâr Khân (in the other) and Pahâr Khân (in the lith. ed.), Khâsa Khâil, was one of the amîrs of two thousand horse.

7 Rây Rây Sâl Kachwâha, is included in the group of amîrs of two thousand horse.

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 424.
2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 420–21, where he is called Udai Singh Mot'h Râja, son of Râi Maldeo.
3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 417, where he is described as Mehtar Khân, Anîs-ud-dîn, a servant of Humâyûn.
4 His name comes after that of Mehtar Khân in one MS. and in the lith. ed., but in the other MS. it comes after Bahâr or Bahâdûr Khân. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, p. 441, where he is described as Farhat Khân Mehtar Sakâî, a slave of Humâyûn.
5 Not mentioned in the list in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I.
6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 405, where he is called Bahâr Khân Muhammad Aqghâr, a servant of Humâyûn. Mr. Blochmann was doubtful about the identity of the two men, Bahâr Khân and Bahâdûr Khân; as he has a (?) against number 87 which is the number of Bahâr Khân's name in Abul Fazl's list.
7 This name comes after that of Farhat Khân in one MS., after that of Saîdur Khân in the other and after Bahâr Khân or Pahâr Khân in the lith. ed. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 419–20, where he is called Râi Rây Sâl Darbâr Shaikhwât (the Shaikhwâts being one section of the Kachwâhas, the others being called Râjâwats).
1 Ray Durga, is one of the amirs of one thousand five hundred horse.

2 Maqsud 'Ali Kur. He was also a servant of Bairam Khan. He died after arriving at the rank of an amir at this threshold.

3 Ikhlas Khan Khwaja Sarai, was one of the amirs of one thousand horse, and died while he was governor of Dehli.

4 Mehr 'Ali Khan Silduz, was at first among the servants of Bairam Khan. Having been honoured by being allowed to enter the service of His Majesty, died after attaining to the rank of an amir of one thousand five hundred horse.

5 Khudawand Khan Dakhini, was included in the group of amirs of fifteen hundred horse, and died in Gujrat in the year 995 A.H.

6 Mir Murtaza Dakhini, is included in the list of amirs of one thousand horse.

1 Only one MS. has here the name of Shah Muhammad Qandahari; and the following description is given of him: "He was also among the servants of Bairam Khan; attained to the rank of an amir of two thousand horse; and attained to martyrdom at the hand of Rai Kachi." See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 408, where he is called Shāh Muhammad Khān of Qalāt.

2 The name is written as رای در که in the MSS. as well as in the lith. ed. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 417, where he is called Rai Durga Sisodia.

3 After the name of Rāi Durga, there is the name of Mīrak Khān Bahādur in the list of amirs mentioned in the Tabaqāt, as given in pp. 529-535 in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann Vol. I. His name is number 115 in that list, and he is described as an amir of two thousand horse. In Abul Fazl's list he is number 208, and has only five hundred horse. His name is not to be found in either the MSS. or in the lith. ed.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 437, where he is called Maqsud 'Ali Kor.

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 405, where he is called Ikhlas Khān 'Itibār, the eunuch.

6 He is called Mehr 'Ali Silduz in one MS. and سلدور Sildūra in the other. See also Ain i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 435. Sildoz is there said to be the name of a Chaghtāi clan.

7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pages 442-443.

8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 449, where he is called Mir Murtaza Khān, a Sabzwāri Saiyyad.

9 There are some illegible or unintelligible words here in the MSS. One MS.
Hasan Batani Afghān, was included in the group of amīrs of one thousand horse, and in the disaster of the Afghāns of Swad and Bajaур, wound up the materials of existence.

2 Nasr Beg, son of Sa'īd Khan Gakkhar, is in the group of amīrs of one thousand horse.

3 Rāja Gopāl, was in the group of the amirs of two thousand horse.

4 Qiya Khān Sahib-i-Hasan (man of handsome appearance?). He died having attained to the rank of fifteen hundred horse.

5 Saiyyad Hāshim Bārha, son of Saiyyad Mahmūd Khān Bārha, reached the rank of an amīr of one thousand horse, and became a martyr in the war which the Khān Khānān Mirza Khān had at Sarkhej with Sultān Muzaffar Gujratī in the year 991 A.H.

6 Rizavi Khān, held for a time the appointment of a bakhsī; he died after rising to be an amīr of one thousand horse.

he was a Sabzwāri Saiyyad.

1 He is called Husain Batni in one MS. and حسین بنی in another MS. and حسین ملکی in the lith. ed. There is a Hasan Patni or Batani (the latter is said to be correct as it is the name of an Afghān tribe) mentioned in the Akbarnāma. He was killed in the Yusufzai disaster. See also Ain-i-Akbari-Blochmann I, page 476, where he is called Hasan Khan Batani, and Batani is said, in a note, to be the name of an Afghān tribe N.W. of Dera Ismail Khān.

2. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 486, where he is called Nazr Khān, son of Sa’īd Khan, the Gakkhar.

3 The name is omitted in the lith. ed.; but the short account of him is there as well as in the MSS. Rāja Gopāl Jādon and Rāja Gopal are mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, but neither has a place in the list of grandees.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 464, where he is called Qiya Khān, son of Sāhib Khān, but it is also said there, that the Khan of Sāhib Khān, in the Ain-i-Akbari MS., is probably a mistake, and the correct name is Qiya Sāhib-i-Hasan which may mean “Qiya the beautiful, or Qiya, son of Sahib Hasan.”

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 440. See also page 419.

6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 438-39, where he is called Razavi Khān Mirza Mīrak, a Razawi Saiyyad of Mashhad.

7 One MS. has hāzārī, and the other du-hazārī after amīr. The lith. ed. does not mention either hāzārī or du-hazārī.
Rāja Bir Bar, was in the band of amīrs of two thousand horse, and disappeared after the disaster of the Afghāns of Swād.

Shaikh Farid Bukhārī, is a Bakhshi, and is in the group of amīrs of fifteen hundred horse.

Rai Sarjan, was the Rāja of the fort of Rantambhor. After the fort had been besieged, he surrendered it to the imperial servants, and became enrolled as a servant of the threshold, and was an amīr of two thousand horse.

Ja’far Beg, is the brother’s son of Ghiās-ud-dīn ‘Ali Āsaf Khān, and also got the title of Āsaf Khān, and is a Bakhshi of two thousand horse.

Rāja Rupsi Bairāgi, was in the rank of amīrs of fifteen hundred horse.

Fāzil Khān, was a son of Mir Muhammad Khān Atka. Was included among the amīrs of fifteen hundred horse; and at the time when the Gujrātīs were besieging Ā’azam Khān, he came out of the fort one day, and attained to martyrdom, fighting with the enemies.

1 Called Rāja Bir Bal in one MS. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 404-05.
2 The word Bukhārī is omitted in the lith. ed. The MS. which contains interpolations in respect of Ā’azam Khān and others contains an interpolation about this nobleman also which extends to 32 lines, and which says things that happened to him in the reign of Jahāngīr. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 413-16, where there is an interesting account of what he did at the time of Akbar’s last illness and death, and his elevation to a command of five thousand, and to the title of Sāhib-us-saif-wal-qalam after the accession of Jahāngīr.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 409-10, where he is called Rai Surjan Hādā (the Hādās being a branch of the Chauhāns).
4 Called Ja’far Beg Āsaf Khān in one MS. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 411-12, where he is called Āsaf Khān (III) (Mirza Qiwām-ud-dīn) Ja’far Beg, son of Badi’-uz-zamān of Qazwin.
5 The name is doubtful in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. It looks like Rūsī or Dūsī Sarāki. The correct name according to the Ain-i-Akbari is Rāja Rupshi Bairāgi, Blochmann I, 427-28.
6 So called in both MSS. but is called Fāzil Muhammad Khān in the lith. ed. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 443, where he is called Fāzil Khān, son of Khān-i-Kalān.
1. Shāh Quli Nāranji, is included among the amīrs of one thousand horse.

2. Shaikh Muhammad Buikhārī, had attained to the rank of an amīr of two thousand horse. He became a martyr in the war with Shir Khān Fūlādī in the year 980 A.H.

3. La’l Khān Badakhshi, was one of the great amīrs.

4. Khanjar Beg Chaghta, is one of the old amīrs of this dynasty. He was distinguished in the arts of particular knowledge and science, specially in music, and had a poetical temperament.

5. Makhṣūs Khān, is the brother of Sa'id Khān, and is in the group of amīrs of two thousand and five hundred horse.

6. Sānī Khān, belongs to the Arlat clan, was at first a qalandar, and at last reached the rank of an amīr, has a poetical temperament, and has versified the kajia.

7. Mirza Husain Khān, is the brother of Saiyyad Barkah and belongs to the rank of great amīrs.

8. Jagat Singh, son of Rāja Mān Singh. He is included in the list of amīrs of one thousand five hundred horse.

9. Mirza Najāt Khān, brother of Mirza Husain Khān, died after attaining to the rank of an amīr.

10. Ali Dost Khān Bār Begi, was one of the khādmatgārs of Jinnat Ashīāni. Having reached the rank of an amīr of one thou-

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1. One MS. calls him Shah Quli Khān Nāranji. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 480, where he is called Shāh Quli Khān Nāranji.

2. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 396, where he is called Shaikh Muhammad-i-Bukhārī.

3. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 475, where he is called La’l Khān Kūlābī.

4. One MS. has Chaghtāi instead of Chaghtā. He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari.

5. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 388.

6. One MS. writes the name as Sāqi Khān. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 476, where he is called Sānī Khān of Harat.

7. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 439.

8. One MS. has Jakad Singh. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 447.


10. Not mentioned in the list in Ain-i-Akbari.
sand horse in the service of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, he died in Lahore.

1 Sulthan Husain Khan, was an amir of high degree.

2 Khwaja Shah Mansur Shirazi, was a calligraphist, a man of understanding and ability and knowledge of affairs. Owing to his great harshness, the amirs were displeased with him, and forged a letter to Mirza Hakim, which purported to be written by him, and that helpless man was executed as has been mentioned in its place. For a period of four years he occupied the position of the vazir owing to his merits.

3 Salim Khan Sirmur Afghun, was included in the rank of amirs of one thousand horse.

4 Saiyyad Jhaju Barha, was a brother of Saiyyad Mahmud; was distinguished among men of his class for courage and manliness.

5 Darbar Khan, son of Takaltu Khan, story-reader of Shah Tahmasp; was later a story-reader of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi; was allowed to be very near (the emperor); and belonged to the Jirghah or amirs of one thousand horse.

6 Haji Muhammad Sistani, was a servant of Bairam Khan in the beginning, and in the end was included in the class of amirs.

7 Muhammad Zamun, brother of Mirza Yusuf, was included in the class of amirs, and attained to martyrdom in the country of Gadha.

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1 He is also not mentioned in the list in the Ain-i-Akbari.
2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 430-32.
3 One MS. and the lith. ed. has سليم خان سرمر ألغان سليم خان. The other MS. has simply سليم خان. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 436, where he is called Salim Khan Kakar.
4 One MS. and the lith. ed. have سيد جيهجو. The other MS. has سيد جيهجو. In the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 477, he is called Sayyad Chhajou of Bahrwa and a note says the spelling Chhajhu is preferable to Jhajhu.
5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 464, where he is called Darbar Khan, ‘Inayet (Ullah), son of Takaltu Khan, the Reader.
6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 374, where he is called Haji Muhammad Khan of Sistun. He is said there to have been made a sikh hazari, and to have died of malaria in Gour in 983 A.H.
7 He is not mentioned in Abul Fazl’s list in the Ain-i-Akbari.
Khurram Khān, was among the amīrs of two thousand horse; is dead.

Muhammad Quli Taqbāi, was included in the group of amīrs of one thousand horse.

Mujāhid Khān, was son of Musāhib Khān; was a young man of great bravery and courage, and having reached to the rank of an amīr of one thousand horse, attained to martyrdom, in the country of Komalmir.

Sullān Ibrāhīm A'ubahi, was the uncle-in-law (mother's sister's husband) of the author of this book, Nizām-ud-din Ahmad. By the power of his arms he took possession of the country at the foot of the Kumayun hills, and performed meritorious services. He was distinguished for courage, and manliness among men of his class and rank.

Shāh Ghāzi Khān Turkmān, was in the class of great amīrs.

Sheroya, was the son of Shir Afghān Beg, who was one of the great amīrs of Jinnat Ashīāni. He is now in the rank of an amīr of one thousand horse.

Kākar 'Ali Khān, was in the Jirga of amīrs of one thousand horse.

Naqīb Khān, is a son of Mīr 'Abd-ul-latīf Qazwīnī: is unique in his knowledge of history. Is one of the witty men of the emperor's court, and is in the group of amīrs of one thousand horse.

1 He is also not mentioned in Abul Fazl's list in the Ain-i-Akbari.
2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 434. Taqbāi is there said to be the name of a Chaghtāi clan.
3 He is not mentioned in Abul Fazl's list in the Ain-i-Akbari but see note in page 533 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I.
4 He is not mentioned in the list in the Ain-i-Akbari.
5 One MS. omits the Khān. He is also not mentioned in the list in the Ain-i-Akbari.
6 One MS. has Sheroya, the other has Sarwar Khān, while the lith. ed. has Sheroya Khān. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 455, where he is called Sheroya Khān, son of Sher Afghān Khān.
7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 408, where he is called Kākar 'Ali Khān-i-Chishti.
8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 447-49, where he is called Naqīb Khān, son of Mīr Abdul Latīf of Qazwīn.
1. Beg Nurin Khan, was in the group of amirs of one thousand horse; is dead.

2. Qatlu Qadm Khan, was in the group of amirs of one thousand horse.

3. Jalal Khan Qurchi, was a courtier by profession. His sweet words always gave great pleasure to the mind of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi. He was included in the Jirga of the amirs of one thousand horse; and in the time the fort of Swad was besieged, he attained to martyrdom.

4. Shimal Khan Qurchi, was a slave of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi; was a courtier, and a boon companion (nadim musharrab) and was in the rank of amirs of one thousand horse; is dead.

5. Mirzada Ali Khan, son of Muhtarim Beg. He was a manly young man of good deportment (sahib-i-saliqa); and attained to martyrdom in Kashmir.

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1. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 475, where he is called Beg Nurin Khan Quchin.

2. One MS. calls him Qatlu Khan. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 432, where he is called Qutlugh Qadam Khan Akhtarbegi, or the officer-in-charge of the geldings.

3. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 475, where he is called Jalal Khan Qurchi (qurchi means, the officer-in-charge of weapons, royal flags, etc., also an armour bearer).

4. One MS. has Swad, the other has Sawana, and the lith. ed. has Sawon, which may be Swad. In the index of Beveridge’s translation of the Akbarnama Vol. III, there is a Jalal Khan Qurchi, who is last mentioned in page 982. There is a Jalal Khan mentioned in that page, but there is no affix to the name, and he is mentioned as being engaged in the operations against the Tirkis in Swad, but I cannot find that he died there. From page 476 of the Ain-i-Akbari, it appears that he took a part in the expedition of Siwana where he was murdered in mistake of Shimal Khan.

5. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 443, where he is called Shimal Khan Chelah (slave).

6. One MS. inserts here "of a cheerful disposition."

7. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 443, where he is called Mirzada Ali Khan, son of Muhtarim Beg.

8. The MSS. have Mahram Beg, but the lith. ed. has Muhtarim Beg. The Ain-i-Akbari says in a note in page 443, “For Muhtarim Beg many MSS. read wrongly Mahram Beg."
1 Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lah Khān, was in the service of his Majesty from his youth; and having reached the rank of an amīr of one thousand horse died in Kashmir.

2 Mīr Sharīf Amūlī, is one of the heretics (Mauhidīn) of the age, and has a correct style (saliqa) in the Sufī doctrine, and is in the list of amīrs of one thousand horse; he is at present in Behar.

3 Farrukh Khān, son of Khān Kalān, is one of the Khānzādas (one bred up in the house) of this great dynasty: and is at present in the country of Bengal.

4 Dost Khān Sahārī or Bahārī. He was included in the list of amīrs of one thousand horse; and is dead.

5 Ja'far Khān Turkmān, son of Qarāq Khān. When Qarāq Khān was the governor of Khurāsān, he rebelled against his Majesty Shāh Tahmāsp, and was put to death. His son (i.e. Ja'far Khān) brought his face of supplication to the threshold which was the asylum of Sultāns, and was included in the group of amīrs of one thousand horse. After sometime he died a natural death.

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1 One MS. substitutes Mīr for Saiyyad. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 465, where he is called Saiyyad 'Abd-ul-lah Khān, son of Mīr Khwānandāh.

2 It appears from the Akbarnāma, Beveridge's translation index that he was a heretic and was much abused by Bādāonī. In Behar he had four great offices, namely those of amīn, sadr, and qāzi. The India Office MS. gives the fourth office as Khalifāgī (apostleship). Āmul is a town on the Oxus. Some of Bādāonī's abuse of him can be read in the Persian text Vol. II, p. 246 and in the English translation Vol. II, pp. 252-53. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 452, where he is called Mīr Sharīf-i-Āmulī.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 480, where he is called Farrukh Khān, son of Khān-i-Kalān.

4 There is much difficulty about this name. One MS. calls him Daulat Khān Niāzi and the other Dost Khān Sahārī. The lith. ed. has Dost Khān Bahārī. He is not mentioned at all in the Ain-i-Akbari, except in page 534 in the list of amīrs in the Tabaqāt. There is a note in that page “One MS. calls him Bahārī, the other Sahārī.”

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 426, where he is called Ja'far Khān, son of Qazāq Khān, but it is also said that he is often called in the histories Ja'far Khān Taklu, Taklu being the name of a Qīzlbāsh tribe.
Rāy Manohar, son of Rāy Lonkaran. From his early youth he grew up under the protection of the affection of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī; and grew up in the service of the fortunate prince Sultān Salīm, and began to write, and acquired a style in writing poetry, etc. Has the poetical nom-de-plume of Tausani.

Shaikh 'Abd-ur-Rahīm Lakhnaui, is one of the servants, who have rendered long service at this threshold, and is included in the band of amīrs.

Mir Abul-Muzaffar, is a son of Ashraf Khān, and is at present honoured with the appointment of the government of Audh.

Rām Singh, is a son of Rāja Askaran, and is in the rank of amīrs.

Patar Dās, is a Hindi writer, belongs to the Khetry tribe, has attained in the rank of an amīr, and is at present governor of Bihta.

Jānish Bahādur, is in the group of amīrs.

Muhammad Khān Niāzi, belongs to the tribe of Afgāns, and has attained to the rank of an amīr.

Ram Das Kachwāha, is one of those who are in close attendance at the threshold. He is always in attendance on his Majesty.

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 494, where he is called Rāi Manohar, son of Rāja Lonkaran.

2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 470, where he is called Shaikh 'Abdur Rahīm of Lakhnaun.

3 He is called Mirza Abul Muzaffar in the list of the amīrs in the Tabaqāt in page 534 of the Ain-i-Akbari. Blochmann I; but in page 484 where he is in Abul Fazl's list, he is Abul Muzaffar, son of Ashraf Khān, without Mir or Mirza.

4 The name is distinctly Rām Singh in one MS. and in the lith. ed. In the other MS. it is Rāj Singh which appears to be Rāi Singh. In the Ain-i-Akbari, page 534, it is Rāj Singh in the list of amīrs as given in the Tabaqāt; and in page 458 in Abul Fazl's list it is Rāja Rāj Singh, son of Rāja Askaran, the Kachwāhā. He received the title of Rāja after the death of his father, which appears to have taken place soon after the 33rd year.

5 He is called Rāi Patar Dās in the list of amīrs in the Tabaqāt, as given in page 534 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. He is called Rāi Patar Dās (Rāja Bikrmājīt), a Khetry in Abul Fazl's list in page 469.

6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 481.

7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 483-84.

8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 483, where he is called Rām Dās, the Kachwāhā.
1 Mir Abul Qasim, son of Saiyyad Muhammad, Mir 'Adl. (chief judge). Has attained to the rank of an amir.

2 Khwaja 'Abd-ul-hai, is a Mir 'Adl. (chief judge), and has attained to the rank of an amir.

3 Shams-ud-din Husain, is a son of A'azam Khan Kokaltash, is a young man of ability, and is included in the group of amirs of one thousand horse.

4 Khwaja Shams-ud-din Khafi or Khwafi, is at present exalted with the office of diwan, is celebrated for his honesty and bravery and knowledge of affairs.

5 Mir Jamal-ud-din Husain Inju, is one of the Saiyyads of Shiraz; is in the Jirga of amirs of one thousand horse.

6 Shaikh 'Abd-ul-lah Khan, is a son of Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus. Is included among the amirs of one thousand horse.

7 Saiyyad Raju Barha, is one of the amirs of one thousand horse.

8 Medni Ray Chauhan, is distinguished among his comrades in

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 489, where he is called Saiyid Abul Qasim, son of Saiyid Muhammad, Mir 'Adl.

2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 480, where he is called Mir 'Abdul Hai Mir 'Adal.

3 So written in both MSS., but the lith. ed. has Shams-ud-din Hasan. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 450, where he is called Shamsi, son of Khan A'zam Mirza Koka.

4 The affix is خوانی in one MS., and looks like خوانی in the other. In the lith. ed. it looks like خوانی. The name is derived from خوان ف. name of a district. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 445, where he is called Khwaja Shams-ud-din Khwafi.

5 He was the "author of the Persian Dictionary, the Farhang-i-Jahangiri. The text has Anju, but Badani has Inju, which he says is part of Shiraz; *[the Ma'sir III, 358 says the Injuwiyah are Sayids of Shiraz]." Note quoted from Akbarnama, Bevoridge's translation III, page 386. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 450, where he is called Jamal-ud-din Husain and Inju Saiyyad.

6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 457, where he is called Shaikh 'Abd-ul-lah, son of Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus (of Gwaliar).

7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 452, where he is called Saiyyad Raju, of Bahr.

8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 470.
bravery and liberality; and is included in the group of amîrs of one thousand horse.

1. Mir Tâhir Rizavi, is a brother of Mirza Yusuf Khân, and is possessed of bravery.

2. Tash Beg Kabuli, is included in the group of amîrs, and is in the Jirga of Shâh Beg.

3. Ahmad Beg Kabuli, is a young man learned and brave and has seven hundred horsemen.

4. Shîr Khwâja, is possessed of bravery and manliness, and is included among the amîrs.

5. Tahir Saiîf-ul-muluk, is a son of Shâh Muhammad Saiîf-ul-muluk, who was the governor of Gharjistân, which is part of Khurâsân, and was slain by order of Shâh Tahmâsp. He has at present attained to the rank of an amîr and is in Bengal.

6. Muhammad Quli Turkmân, has reached the rank of an amîr, and is in the same Jirga with Ahmad Beg.

7. Nâkhta Beg Kâbuli, is a brave young man and is in the same jirga with Ahmad Beg.

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1. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 482, where he is called Mir Tâhir-i-Muṣawi.
2. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 457, where he is called Tâsh Beg Khân Muqbal (Tâj Khân).
3. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 465, where he is called Ahmad Beg-i-Kabuli.
4. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 459, where he is called Sher Khwâja.
5. His name is not given in the list of amîrs mentioned in the Tabaqat, given in pp. 529-35 of the Ain-i-Akbari, where it should have been printed as number 189 in page 534, as it occurs between the names of Shîr Khwâja and Muhammad Quli Turkmân in the MSS. and the lith. ed. of the Tabaqât. His name is however given as number 271 in Abul Fazl's list. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochman I, page 473, where it is given as Tâhir (son of Saiîf-ul-mulk), and where the description of him given in the Tabaqât is repeated.
6. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 474, where he is called Muhammad Quli Khân Turkmân (Afshâr).
7. This name is not mentioned in the list of amîrs mentioned in the Tabaqât printed in pp. 529-535 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, nor can I find his name in the Index of that volume.
Mirza 'Ali 'Ālam Shāhī, is a brother of 'Ālam Shāh, and is a brave young man and a swordsman.

2 Vazīr Jamīl, is one of the amīrs who has done long service.

3 Bhūj, son of Rāy Sarjan, is in the rank of amīrs of one thousand horse.

4 Mīr Abul Qāsim Namki, is in the rank of amīrs and is governor of Bhakkar.

5 Bakhtiyār Beg Turkmān, holds the government of Siwistān, and is included in the rank of amīrs.

6 Amīr Sadr Jahān, is one of the Saiyyads of Kannauj, and is the chief judge of Hindustan, and is possessed of excellences and perfections.

7 Hasan Beg Shaikh 'Umāri, is included in the rank of amīrs, and has received imperial favours.

8 Shādīmān, is a son of Ā'azam Khān, and has attained to the rank of an amīr.

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 482, where he is called Mirza 'Ali Beg 'Ālam Shāhī.

2 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 473, where he is called Wazīr Beg Jamīl, but it is also said that he is often called Wazīr Jamīl.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 158, where he is called Rāi Bhoj, son of Rāi Surjan Hādā.

4 He is not mentioned in the list of amīrs mentioned in the Tabaqāt printed in pages 529–535 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I; but his name occurs in both MSS. and in the lith. ed., and his name is also in Abul Fazl's list in page 470 of the Ain-i-Akbari, where he is called Mīr Abul Qāsim Namakin (Qāsim Khān).

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 204, where he is called Bakhtyar Beg Gurd-i-Shāh Mansūr, and it is said that the Isafat most likely means that he was the son of Shah Mansur, in which case the word Gurd (Athlete) would be Bakhtyar's epithet. Two MSS. have the word Piśr (son) instead of Gurd.

6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 468–69. In the list of amīrs mentioned in the Tabaqāt printed in pages 529–35 of the Ain-i-Akbari he is called Mīr Cadr Jahān but in both MSS. and in the lith. ed. of the Tabaqāt he is called Amīr Sadr Jahān. In page 468 of the Ain-i-Akbari he is called Sadr Jahān Mutī.

7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 454, where he is called Hasan Beg (Khān-i-Badakhshi) Shaikh 'Umāri

8 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 480, where he is called Shādīmān, son of Khān-i-Ā'azam Koka.
Rāja Mukatman Bhādauriya, is in the rank of amīrs.

Bāqi Safarchī, is a son of Tāhir Khān, Mīr-i-farāghat, and is included in the rank of amīrs.

Farīdūn Birlās, is a son of Muhammad Quli Khān Birlās, and is included in the rank of amīrs.

Bahādur Khān Qurdār, is a Tarīm Afghān, and is a brave man, and has reached the rank of an amīr.

Shaikh Bayāzīd Chishti, is a grandson of Salīm Shaikh Chishti, and is a young man of sound spirit and agreeable manners, and has reached the rank of an amīr.

Let it not remain unknown that the rank of an amīr (Amārat wa Umraī) has not been given to every one of the servants of the threshold who has five hundred retainers and every one who has been mentioned was of the rank higher than that of an amīr.

An account of the learned and wise men who have lived in the great continent of Hindustan, during the time of the sovereignty of his Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhi, or have come from other countries to the threshold, which is the asylum of all people.

Amīr Fath-ul-lah Shīrūzi, he came from the Dakin, and entered the service (of the emperor) in the year 990 A.H., corresponding with the 26th year of the Ilāhi era, and received imperial favours. He was directed, in accordance with orders, and in concert with the vaṭīrs, to enquire into matters connected with the officers and revenue works; and after having been honoured with this

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 488, where he is called Rāja Mukatman Bhādauria. The Bhādauria “maintained their independence till Akbar had their chief trampled to death by an elephant. The next chief Mukatman entered the imperial service, and rose to a mancab of one thousand.”

2 Not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 478, where he is called Mīrza Farīdūn, son of Muhammad Quli Khān Barlās.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 495.

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 492-93, where he is called Shaikh Bayāzīd (Muʿazzam Khān, grandson of Shaikh Salīm of Fathpur Sikri).

6 He is placed at the head of class III, of the learned men of the reign, viz., those who knew philosophy and philology. See page 540, Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. Badāoni’s account of him is to be found in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 154-55 and English translation, page 216.
work for some years, was highly exalted with the title of 'Azdud-daula. He was a very wise man; and in ratiocinative and traditional knowledge was distinguished above all learned men of Khurāsān and 'Irāq and Hindustan: and in his own time he had no one in the world similar and equal to him. He had gifts also in curious sciences, such as incantations and talismans; so that he constructed contrivances on carts, so that they moved of themselves; and arrived (at their destinations). He also made a mirror, in which wonderful shapes became visible from near and far; and he could fire off 12 guns by means of one wheel. He passed in to the world of permanence in the year 997 A.H. in Kashmir.

1 Amir Murtaza Shari'ī, was one of the grandsons of Amir Saiyyad Jurjānī. He came to India in the year 972 A.H. corresponding with the 8th year of the Ilāhi era, and received imperial benefactions. He was buried in Delhi. He knew ratiocinative sciences very well; and he gave lessons in various kinds of exact sciences and in Philosophy. They have found the date of his death in عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز عالم ز Unnamed Subfield2], 1.e., a very learned man has gone from the world.

3 Maula Sa'īd Samarqandi, came to India in 970 A.H., and was distinguished by imperial favours. He was one of the very wise men of his age.

4 Shaikh Abul Fazl, is a true son of Shaikh Mubarak. He has very deep knowledge in all sciences; and the greatness of his morality, the nobility of his attributes and his natural and acquired accomplishments are beyond all limits and bounds. The age has reason to-day to be proud of him. He is the leader of all who are nearest to his Majesty, and he possesses the trust of the State, and is the pillar of the empire. He possesses a pure and holy

1 He is called Mir Murtaza and is placed next after Amir Fath-ullah Shirāzī in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 540. Badāoni's account of him is to be found in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 320-21 and English translation, pp. 442-44.

2 One MS. inserts here و اقسام راهست و علم عقلی خروب دانستی.

3 He seems to be identical with Maulanā Sa'īd of Turkistān, Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 540 and Bādafonī, III, Persian text, page 152 and English translation, pp. 212-13.

4 I cannot find any detailed notice of Abul Fazl in the 3rd volume of Badāoni.
spirit, and angelic attributes. He has written noble books. He has completed the book called the Akbarnāma, in which he has described the events and the victories of the reign of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, in a style of Persian prose, which might be the history of spirituality. He has other works, such as the Ayyār-i-Dānish, the Resāla-i-Ikhlāq, etc.

1 Mulla ʿ Ala-ud-dīn, was distinguished for a long time, being the teacher of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī. He was one of the deeply learned men of the age.

2 Mulla Sādiq Halwāī Samarqandi, he came from Mecca and entered the Emperor’s service. After staying for some years in Hindustan he went to Kabul, and for some years was employed there in teaching; and gave lessons to Mirza Muhammad Hakīm; and is now at Samarqand.

3 Mīrzādā Muṣīs Samarqandi, was one of the wise men of Māwara-un-nahr. He came to India in the year 979 A.H. and was engaged for three years in giving lessons in the Madrasa (College) of Khwāja Muʿīn; and then went to Mecca and was buried there.

4 Hāfīz Tāshkandi, was celebrated in Māwara-un-nahr as Hāfīz-i-Kumki. He is one of the deeply learned men of Māwara-un-nahr; and was distinguished above men of his class in ratiocinative and traditional sciences. He came to Hindustan in the year 977 A.H. and was exalted by imperial favours. He took the expenses of the journey to Mecca, and undertook the voyage to the Hijāz.

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1 One MS. has the affix هندی after the name. The lith. ed. has no affix. Lārī is correct. See account of him in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 540, where he is called Maulāna ʿAla-ud-dīn.

2 See an account of him in Badāoni, III, Persian text, pp. 255-56 and English translation, pp. 354-55 and also a short account of him in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 541, where he is called Maulāna Cādiq.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 541, where he is called Mīrzā Muṣīs. Badāoni calls him Mīrzā Muṣīs Uzbek. His account is in volume III, Persian text, pp. 156-57 and English translation, pp. 218-19.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 540, where he is called Hāfīz of Tāshkand; see also Badāoni, III, Persian text, pp. 152-53 and English translation, pp. 213-14, where he is called Hāfīz-i-Kumaki.

5 The word is written as كومکی in the MSS.
Mullah 'Abd-ul-lah Sultānpu'rī. His Majesty Jinnat Ašhānī had given him distinction over other learned men by giving him the title of maqādūm-ul-mulk. In the science of fiqa (law) and traditions, he was superior to others. During the reign of his Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī he acquired much property and wealth, so that after his death, three kros of gold were taken out of his treasury. He died in Ahmadābād in Gujrat at the time of returning from Mecca.

Shāikh 'Abd-un-nabi, was a resident of Dehli, and was one of the grandsons of Shāikh 'Abd-ul-Quddus. His Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī showed him favour; and made him the sadr-ul-sadīr (chief judge); and for a period of ten years he was the officer-in-charge of all judicial matters of the whole empire.

Qāzī Jalāl-ud-din Sindī, was promoted to the appointment of a chief Qāzī. He knew traditional sciences very well, and also ratiocinative sciences to a certain extent; and was possessed of honesty and faithfulness.

Qāzī Sadr-ud-din Lāhori, knew ratiocinative and traditional sciences well, and for some years was Qāzī of Lahore.

Qāzī Tawaisī, was proverbial among the learned men of the age and specially among the Qāzīs of the period for honesty and piety. For a long time he was the chief Qāzī at the threshold, which was the asylum of all the people.

Mulla Muhammad Yazdī, was one of the accomplished pupils

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, p. 544, and Badāonī, III, Persian text, 70-73 and English translation, 115-18.
2 So in one MS. and in the lith. ed., but the other MS. has خلیفه ala-i Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī.
4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 546, where he is called Qāzī Jalāl-ud-din Multānī, also Badāonī, III, Persian text, page 78 and English translation, pp. 124-25.
5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 545, where he is called Qāzī Cadr-ud-din; also Badāonī, III, Persian text, pp. 84-85 and English translation, page 133, where he is called Qāzī Sadr-ud-din sometime of Jalandar, afterwards of Lahore.
6 I cannot find his name in the Ain-i-Akbari, but he is in Badāonī, III, Persian text, pages 78-79 and English translation, page 125.
7 He is mentioned incidentally in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, and by
of Mulla Mirza Jân, and was distinguished above his contemporaries in ratiocinative sciences; and knew history very well. He came from Shiraz in the year 984 A.H., and was distinguished with royal favour. He died in the year 998 A.H.

1 Mulla Is'hâq Kâkû Lâhorî, was one of the deeply learned men of India. He was distinguished above his contemporaries and the men of his class for Fwâr (poverty) and contentment and reliance on God. His life had extended to a hundred years.

2 Mulla Jamâl Khân Mufti Dehlâvi, was one of the wise men of the age. In traditional sciences he had deep knowledge, and he had also made some study in ratiocinative sciences. He was engaged all his life in teaching.

3 Miân Hakâm Sambalî, was one of the very learned men of the age. He was occupied for years in teaching and he had memorised most of the books generally read.

4 Miân Ahmâdi, a wise man of Amethi, spent his life in teaching, and gave lessons from memory in most of the books generally read; was a wise man of purity and piety.

Badâonî in Volume III. But I cannot find any connected account of him in either the one or the other. From Badâonî, II, page 211, quoted in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 175, he appears on his arrival from Persia to have tried to make Akbar a Shiâh. Later on he gave a Fatwa, declaring rebellion against Akbar to be lawful. He was summoned to the capital, and on the way was executed by being drowned in the Jumna. See also note 5, page 122, English translation, Vol. III, of Badâonî.

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 544 and Badâonî III, Persian text, 51-52 and English translation, 85-87.

2 One MS. omits the Khân. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 544, where he is called Miyan Jamâl Khân, and Badâonî, III, Persian text, page 37, and English translation, pp. 123-24, where he is called Miyan Jamâl Khân, Mufti of Dehli.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 544 and Badâonî, Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 66-71 and English translation, pp. 109-113. Badâonî was one of his pupils and has a long account of him.

4 Written as میان احمدی, Miân Auhâdi, in one MS. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 546, where he is called Shaikh Ahmâdi (his full name is Shaikh Ahmâdi Fayyâz of Amethi) and also Badâonî, III, Persian text, pp. 83-84 and English translation, pp. 131-32, where he is called Shaikh Ahmâdi Fayyâz of Ambethi.
Mulla Sa’d-ul-lah Lāhori, was one of the most learned men, and acted in the manner of the 2 Sufis.

Mulla Munawwar Lāhori, was one of the wise men of the age and was engaged in teaching for years.

Mulla Shaikh Husain Baghdaḍī, was adorned with knowledge of ratiocinative and traditional sciences and also various kinds of philosophical knowledge, and also the exact and natural sciences and theology. For many years he gave lessons in Dehli, and afterwards went to the Hijāz.

Mulla Shaikh Hasan Tabrizi, was a wise man and gave lessons for years.

Mulla Bayezid, was one of the learned men of Dehli.

See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 545, where he is called Maulāna Sa’d-ul-lah, but he was a resident of Bīanah. There are two Sa’d-ul-lahs mentioned by Badāonī; one called Sa’d-ul-lah, the grammarian, III, Persian text, p. 108, and English translation, pp. 160-161, who was a resident of Bīanah and another called Shaikh Sa’d-ul-lah Bani Isra’el, III, Persian text, pp. 53-54, and English translation, pp. 87-90. The residence of this man is not mentioned, but Badāonī says, he waited on him for the first time in Lahore, from which it would appear that he is identical with the man mentioned by Nizām-ud-dīn, who calls him “Lāhori”.

One MS. adds و سالها در افادة اشتغال داشت, i.e., was engaged for many years in teaching.

In Badāonī III, he appears to be only incidentally mentioned once in page 52, Persian text, and page 68, English translation, as one of the pupils of Shaikh Isḥāq-i-Kāku.

I cannot distinctly identify him. There is only one Shaikh Husain of Khwarazm in the index of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. There are four Husain Shaikhs in the index of the English translation of Badāonī, Vol. III, namely of Badakhshan, Bazhar, Ajmir and Khwārazm. The Husain Shaikh of Bazhar may be identical with Husain Shaikh Baghdaḍī. The translator of Vol. III, Badāonī, Sir Wollsley Haig says he has not been able to identify Bazhar. نهری in the Persian text may be a mistake for بغدادی. Both men are said to have been engaged for years in teaching in Dehli.

The affix looks like مرهی or نری in the MSS. I cannot find anyone in the Ain-i-Akbari or in Badāonī who can be identified with him.

His name comes after Saiyyad Wali’s in one MS. and in the lith. ed., but it precedes the latter in the other MS. I cannot identify him with anyone mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari or in the 3rd volume of Badāonī.
1 Saiyyad Wali, was a wise man of Dehli.
2 Qāzī Ya’qūb Mānikiūrī, was chief Qāzī for years, and was related to Qāzī Fazihat.
3 Shaikh Baha-ud-dīn, Muftī of Agra, was one of the learned men of the age, and was distinguished for purity and piety.
4 Shaikh Abul Fath, was a Muftī of Agra.
5 Qāzī Nāsir, was a Qāzī of Agra.
6 Qāzī Sūfī, one of the Qāzīs of Lahore, was distinguished for honesty and purity.
7 Mulla Ilhadād Langarkhānī Lāhori, was always engaged in giving lessons.

There are four Bayezids in the Ain-i-Akbari, but three of them were Akbar's nobles and the fourth was a son of Sulaimān of Bengal. Badānī mentions two. One Bayezid-i-Ansui, the founder of the Raushaniyas or Tārīkis and the other Shaikh Bayezid of Bastān, who lived in the 2nd or 3rd century of the Hijri era.

1 See the earlier part of the last note. I cannot identify him also.
2 One MS. inserts كر و ال Karawāl between Ya’qūb and Mānikiūrī. He was a son of Qāzī Fazihat, which was the nicknames of Qāzī Fazihat, the Qāzī of Shir Shāh's army. He is only incidentally mentioned once in page 174 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. Badānī gives an account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, page 79, and English translation, page 125. He was removed from his post of Qāzī of the empire, and sent as Qāzī to Bengal. There he joined Ma'sūm Kabuli in his rebellion, was recalled and sentenced to be imprisoned in the fortress of Gwalior, but died on the way.
3 There is a very brief account of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 546. He is only incidentally mentioned in Badānī, Vol. III.
4 There is a Shaikh Abul Fath of Gujran, mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 546: and a Shaikh Abul Fath of Thanessar is mentioned in Badānī, Vol. III; but neither of them was a Muftī.
5 Omitted from one MS. I cannot find his name in either the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badānī, Vol. III.
6 Not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badānī, Vol. III.
7 The affix is Lashkarkhānī in one MS. But in Langarkhānī in the other MS. and in the lith. ed. One MS. has Saiyyad Muhammad instead of Mulla Ilhadād. There is one Ilhadād and two Ilhadiyaś in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but none of them appears to be identical with the man we have here. Badānī III, Persian text, page 154 and English translation, page 215, has an account of the man. He is there called Maulāna Ilhadād-i-Langarkhānī.
1 Saiyyad Muhammad Mîr-i-'Adl (Judge), was from pargana Amroha, and attained to the rank of an amîr and a governor. He was mîr-i-'adl for a long time, and the country of Bhakkar was his jâgîr for some years, and he died there.

2 Mulla Isma'el 'Arab, was a wise man and was learned in Hâdis and Ta'fsîr, traditional sayings and interpretations.

3 Mulla Muqîm, teacher, was engaged in teaching for some years, in Dehli.

4 Mulla Ghulâm 'Ali Kûr, in the lith. ed. One MS. calls him Ghulâm 'Ali Kûr without the prefix, while the other has Mulla 'Ali Kûr Kûr.

5 Mulla Khwaja 'Ali Mawara-un-Nohri.

6 Mulla Hasan 'Ali Musali, was a man of ability in ratiocinative and philosophical and exact sciences. He went away to the country of Musal from Hindustan.

7 Mulla Jamal Lahori, is now engaged in teaching.

8 Qâzi Ghaznafar Samargandi, a Saiyyad and a wise man adorned with various excellences. He was chief qâzi of the country of Gujrat for some years, and went away to Mecca from there.

9 Qâzi Bâbâ Khwaja, is now the qâzi of Ujjain, and is versed in ratiocinative and traditional knowledge.

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1 I have not been able to trace him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâonî, III.

2 He is mentioned in Badâonî III, Persian text, page 130, and English translation, page 188, and may be identical with Maulânâ Isma'el in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 538.

3 I have not been able to trace him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâonî III.

4 I have not been able to trace him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâonî III.

5 I have not been able to trace him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâonî III.

6 I cannot trace him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I; but there is a long account of him in Badâonî III, Persian text, pp. 138-37, and English translation, pp. 192-93.

7 I cannot trace him out either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâonî, Vol. III.

8 I cannot find any trace of him in either the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâonî, Vol. III.

9 One MS. calls him Qâzi Bâbâ Qarâja. I cannot trace him in either the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâonî, Vol. III.
Mulla Hamid Muqassir Sambali, is a Sufi and knows the science of interpretation well.

Mulla Haaji Kashmiri, is now engaged in teaching in Dehli, and knows ratiocinative and traditional sciences.

Mulla Ya’qub Kashmìri, is a Maulavi and also writes verses and knows the arts of enigmas and versification.

Haaji Ibrâhim of Agra, was a learned and pious and pure-minded man.

Haaji Ibrâhim Sarhandi, knows the traditional sciences.

Mulla Wais Gwâliari, was distinguished in philosophy and in the exact sciences and in astronomy.

Mulla Shâh Muhammad Shâhâbâdi, has studied ratiocinative and traditional sciences; and has much knowledge in the exact sciences and in astronomy.

Mulla 'Abd-ul Haq, Haqqi, is now in Dehli, and has studied

1 I cannot trace him in either the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâoni, Vol. III.

2 I cannot trace him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badâoni, Vol. III.

3 He is probably identical with Sairafi (Sarfi) of Kashmir, Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 581, and Sarfi, Badâoni III, Persian text, page 260, and English translation, page 360.

4 One MS. has Agra and the other has Kara and Mufti instead of muttaqa. The lith. ed. adds, i.e., was distinguished in astronomy and astrology. He is probably identical with Haaji Ibrâhim Muhaddis in Badâoni III, Persian text, page 139, and English translation, page 196; and if so Agra and not Kara is correct. He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari.

5 His name does not occur in the lith. ed. He is mentioned only incidentally once in Badâoni III, Persian text, page 51, and English translation, page 84.

6 This name is also not to be found in the lith. ed. It is written as Mulla Wali in one MS. I cannot trace him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but Badâoni has a fairly long account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, pages 131-32, and English translation, pages 189-91, though most of it is concerned with the adventures of Maulana Ilyas, the astrologer.

7 He is called Maulana in the lith. ed., and is probably identical with Maulana Shâh Muhammad Unsi.

8 One MS. has an affix to the name which looks like Hasi, and the other has what looks like Khaghi. I have not been able to find him out in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but there is a long account of him in Badâoni III, Persian text, pages 113-17, and English translation, pages 167-72,
many kinds of learning, writes poetry and passes his time, wearing Sūfī garments.

1 Shaikh Hamīd, is learned in hadīs or the traditional sayings of the prophet, and is a man of purity, and piety; and resides in Ahmadābād.

2 Mulla Musa Sindī, was a resident of Ahmadābād and has the attributes of piety and goodness.

3 Mulla 'Abd-ur-Rahmān Bohra, resides in Ahmadābād.

4 Mulla Ilhadād Amroha, is a man of good intelligence.

5 Mulla Ilhadād Sultānpūri, is one of the pupils of the makhdūm-ul-mulk.

6 Mulla 'Ālam Gulbahārī Kābulī, is a man of pleasant disposition and is cheerful and unrestrained. He wrote poetry, and wrote a book of biography, containing accounts of rulers and learned men and poets7 and called it the Fawāeh-ul-vilāyat.

from which it appears that the correct suffix to his name is Haqqī which was his takhallus or poetical name.

1 I cannot trace him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Bādāonī III. There is a Shaikh Hamīd Qādirī mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 544, as the teacher of Maulāna 'Abdūl-Qādir, but I do not think he is identical with the Shaikh Hamid in the text.

2 He may be identical with Shaikh Mūsa, younger brother of Maulāna 'Abd-ul-Qādir, with whom he was at enmity, on account of a right of succession; see Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 544. and Bādāonī III, Persian text 91, and English translation, page 141.

3 I cannot find him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Bādāonī III. The latter however mentions a Shaikh 'Abd-ur-Rahmān Bahti of Lahor as a pupil of Mir Daurī, see page 228 of the Persian text and page 317 of the English translation, but he cannot be identical with the man in the text as he does not appear to have resided in Ahmadābād.

4 He is only mentioned once incidentally in page 202, Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but there is an account of him in Bādāonī III, Persian text, page 157, and English translation, page 219.


6 I have not been able to trace him out in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but he appears to be identical with 'Alim Kabuli in Vol. III of Bādāonī III, Persian text, pp. 270-72, and English translation, pp. 373-78.

7 One MS. adds و حکما, i.e., and philosophers or physicians.
Qāzi Khān Badakhshī, was included in the list of amīrs, and knew ratiocinative and traditional sciences well, and was distinguished in the Sūfī doctrines.

(See note).

Mīr Sadr Jahān, is a learned man, and was a mufti (a law officer or judge) for a long time and is now Sadr-us-sadār, Chief Judge; has a poetic faculty.

Mulla Bayazīd, is a mufti of Lahore.

Mulla 'Abd-ush-shukūr, is of Lahore.

Mulla 'Abd-ul-latīf Qazwinī, was a Saiyyad, very learned and a historian, and a man of piety and purity.

Mulla Mīr Kalān Hariwī, a wise man, very learned and pious. He lived to be eighty and never married. When people asked him the reason of this, he said, that he did not marry as he thought that

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1 Mentioned in various places in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, as Qāzi or Ghāzi Khān Badakhshī or Bakpshī. Badāonī III, has an account of him in Persian text, page 153, and English translation, pp. 214-15.

2 One MS. inserts before the name of Mīr Sadr Jahān, شکر عبد الله، ولد شیخ محمد غوث، دار کسپ فضلہ کوشیده، و اسموز راز سک امراء است، ‘فنا الله’. ولد شیخ محمد غوث، کسپ فضلہ نموده، و لباس شیخ غی دارد.

3 See Ain-i Akbari, Blochmann I, page 468, where he is called Mīr (or Mīrān) Sadr Jahān (Mufti); and Badāonī III, Persian text, pp. 141-42, where he is called Mīr Sadr-i-Jahān of Pihānī.

4 I cannot find him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

5 He is only mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 189, as one of the ‘Ulama, who were sent into exile for being in favour of a rebellion against Akbar on account of his apostacy from Islām. Badāonī has an account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, page 106, and English translation, pp. 157-58, from which it appears that his banishment consisted in his being sent to Jaunpur, as Qāzi of that place.

6 He is mentioned only incidentally in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 447, as being the father of Naqīb Khān. Badāonī III, has a long account of him in Persian text, pp. 97-99, and English translation, pages 149-50.

his wife might not act according to his mother’s wishes. He was engaged in teaching at Agra for many years.

1 Mulla ‘Abd-ul-Qādir, was the teacher of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī. He spent years in teaching and in the end made a pilgrimage to the Hijāz.

2 (See note.)

3 Qāzī Hasan Qazwinī, is adorned with personal excellences.

4 Mulla Habīb, is a wise professor. He is a leader of the absorbed and adorned ones.

5 Mulla Isma‘el, mufī, was of Lahore.

6 Mulla Abul Fath Lahori, was distinguished for purity and piety.

7 Mulla ‘Abd-ur-Rahmān Lahori.

8 Mulla ‘Abd-ul-jalīl Lahori, brother of Mulla Abul Fath, and was one of the mufīs of the age.

9 Mulla ‘Ali Kurd, had a complete knowledge of ratiocinative learning. He came from Kurdistan to India and died here.

1 There is a short note about him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 545; and he appears to be identical with Shaikh ‘Abd-ul-Qādir of whom an account is given in Badāoni III, Persian text, page 101, and English translation, pp. 152–53.

2 One MS inserts here نقيب خان ولد مير عبد اللطيف قزويني مراجع بي بدل است و خدمت نوردين حضرت خليفة اليم دارد.

3 He is briefly mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 498 and page 345; and only incidentally once in Badāoni III, Persian text, page 275, and English translation, page 382.


5 The Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 538 and page 547, mentions a Maulāna Isma‘el; and Badāoni III, has two Maulāna Isma‘els; (1) the ‘Arab and (2) of Uch; and a Shaikh Isma‘el; but I cannot identify any of them with the man named in the text.

6 I cannot identify him with any person of the same name mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

7 No person of this name appears to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

8 No person of this name appears to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

9 He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari. He may be
Mulla 'Usmān Samāna, is now included in the rank of soldiers, and is engaged in the administration of (some) parganas.

Mulla Sultān Tānessari, has spent years in teaching.

Mulla Imām-ud-din, is a teacher in Lahore.

Shaikh Mu'in, grandson of Mulla Mu'in, preacher, lived for years in Lahore, and is now dead.

Qāsim Beg Tabrizi, is distinguished for knowledge; and is included in the rank of amirs.

Saiyyad Na'mat-ul-lah Lāhori.

Shaikh Nūr-ud-din Kambu Lāhori.

Mulla 'Abd-ul-Qādir Bādāoni, has passed his whole life in the service of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi; and is possessed of great


1 He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. Bādāoni III, has a short account of him, Persian text, page 118, and English translation, page 172.

2 I cannot find him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I; but he may be identical with Sultān of Siplak in Bādāoni III, Persian text, pp. 236–38, and English translation, pp. 327–31.

3 One MS. calls him Maulāna Imām-ūd-din. I cannot find any mention of him in either the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III.

4 He is only mentioned incidentally in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 545. There is an account of him in Bādāoni III, Persian text, pp. 96–97, and English translation, pp. 147–48. The name is rather illegible in one MS., and looks like Shaikh Mughni.

5 He is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, among the nobles in page 571 and among the learned men in page 544; but I cannot find his name in Bādāoni III.

6 One MS. has عقل عقل in place of عقل, in the other MS. and the lith. ed.

7 The name is Saiyyad Na'mat-ul-lah in one MS. and in the lith. ed. and Saiyyad Nūr-ul-lah in the other MS. There is no one of the former name in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III, but there is a Mīr Nūr-ul-lah in page 545 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, and a long account of Qāzi Nūr-ullah of Shushtari in Bādāoni III, Persian text, pp. 137–38, and Eng. Trans., pp. 193–96; but he is identical with Qāzi Nūr-ul-lah Shushtari, whose name follows in this list; and there is no other Saiyyad Nūr-ul-lah.

8 I cannot identify him with anyone in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III.

9 This is apparently the historian.
wisdom and perfections. He has complete facility in the learning of the sūfīa, and in history, and in the poetical arts; he has composed some books and has also translated some Hindi books into Persian by order of the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhi.

1 Shams Khān Kambū Lāhori.

2 Mulla Hāshim Kambū, is versed in ratiocinative and traditional sciences.

3 Qāzī Nūr-ul-lāh Shushtāri, is now 4 employed in the work of the Qāzī of Lahore, and is possessed of integrity and honesty and learning and perfection.

5 Mulla Usman Qārī, was distinguished for piety and religious zeal, and was engaged for many years in teaching in Gujrat.

6 Saiyyad Yāsin Sarhindi, was one of the pupils of Miān Waļhud-dīn.

7 Mulla Qāsim Wahīd-ul-'Ain Qandahāri, gave lessons in ratiocinative and traditional learning.

8 See note.

1 I cannot find him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

2 I cannot find him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

3 See note 7 in the preceding page.

4 One MS. has مامور اسم, "is employed"; but the other and the lith. ed. have مشغول اسم, i.e., "is engaged."

5 I cannot find him either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

6 The MSS. have what look like Wais or Yasin in place of the Yāsin of the lith. ed. I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but Badāoni III, has an account of him, Persian text, pp. 120-21, and English translation, pp. 176-77.

7 One MS. omits وحید العین Wahīd-ul-'Ain which is to be found in the other MS. and in the lith. ed. The lith. ed. has instead of درس گفتی in the MSS. درس گرو وقت بودی. I cannot find any mention of him in Badāoni III. There is a Maulāna Qāsim mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 545, and there is a note "the Tabaqāt mentions a Mulla Qāsim of Qandahār," i.e., the man named here.

8 One MS. inserts here مال سید پایسین از فجز علوم علم الامام لاهور بود, i.e., Mulla Saiyyad Yāsin Lahori, was one of the chief learned men of Lahore.

The names of Mulla 'Abd-us-salām Lahori and Mulla Badah Lankah which follow occur in both MSS, but are omitted from the lith. ed.
1 Mulla 'Abd-us-salām Lāhorī, was one of the chief learned men of Lahore.

2 Mulla Badah Lankāh, was a very wise man, and one of the most pious men of the age.

3 Mulla Hisām-ud-din Surkh Lāhorī, contrary to the learned men of Lahore, he was well versed also in ratiocinative learning, and was very pious.

4 Mulla Isma'el Audh, was one of the very learned men, and was a mufti (judge), and was learned in Hadīs.

5 Mulla Ilhadād Lakhnawi, is famed for piety and purity.

6 Saiyyad Muhammād, Kupa Mau.

7 Qāṣi 'Usmān Ambālī, Sindi, is one of the very learned men and is distinguished for piety and purity. He lives in Dehli.

8 Makhdūm-i-Jahān Sindi, is in Siwistān, and is a very learned man and is distinguished for piety and purity.

9 Shaikh Bahālīl Drhlāvī.

1 Probably identical with Maulāna 'Abd-us-salām in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 545, but he is not mentioned in Badāonī III.

2 Not mentioned either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

3 He is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 538, where he is called Maulāna Husām-ud-din; but I cannot find him in Badāonī III.

4 I cannot identify him with any one mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

5 The word may be read either as مقتفي or مقتفي.

6 The lith. ed. has for the اشنوار دار در دمغة مسبح, and it adds ممناز است. He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but Badāonī III, has an account of him in the Persian text, pp. 85-88, and English translation, pp. 134-35.

7 The name is illegible in one MS. and is omitted from the lith. ed. I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

8 His name is not also in the lith. ed., and I cannot find it in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

9 I cannot find him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

10 The words following are in one MS. only, and not in the other, or in the lith. ed.

11 He cannot be found in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.
1 Shaikh Tāj-ud-dīn Dehlavi.
2 Mir 'Abd-ul-āwwal Dakhini, was possessed of all learning.
3 Mulla Jamāl, Muddarisi, professor, Mullahi.
4 Mulla 'Usmān Bangāli.
5 Mir Manīr, is included among the soldiers.
6 Mir 'Abd-ul-hai, was the Sadr of Khurāsān. His Majesty the Jinnat Ashīāni made him the sadr-ul-atīzil. He has also spent many years in the service of His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Hū壤.
7 Mulla Taqi-ud-dīn Shusharti, knows ratioinative and traditional sciences well, and has received royal favours in the service of His Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Hū壤.
8 Shaikh Farid Bangāli, was a very wise man, and a man of piety, and learned in the hadis, and is a man of great religious fervour and enthusiasm.
9 Shaikh Tāj-ud-dīn Dehlavi, is one of the disciples of Shaikh Mān Pānipati and is a Mutasawaf.

1 One Shaikh Tāj-ud-dīn of Dehli is mentioned incidentally in page 181 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, as being sometimes in attendance on the emperor; but there is no Shaikh Tāj-ud-dīn of Dehli in Bādāoni III.
2 Not traceable in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III.
3 May be identical with Maulāna Jamāl, No. 127 in page 546 of the Ain-i-Akbari. Blochmann I, and with Maulana Jamāl of Talah, which is said to be a Muhalla of Lahore, mentioned in Bādāoni III, p. 108
4 He cannot be traced in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but is mentioned in Bādāoni III, Persian text, page 130, and English translation, page 188.
5 He is not traceable in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III.
6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 480, where the quotation about him from the Tabaqat is not quite correct. See also Bādāoni III, Persian text, pages 273-74, and English translation, pages 378-80. Bādāoni calls him Mir 'Abd-ul-hai Masīh.
7 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 518, where he is called Taqiyya of Shushtar, and it is said there that Taqiyya is the Irāni form of Taqi. It is also said there that the Tabaqat calls him Taqī Muhammad. The MSS. as well as the lith. ed., however, call him Mulla Taqi-ud-dīn Shushtari as I have it in the text. It appears from page 309 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, that he was one of the disciples of Akbar in the Divine faith. Bādāoni has an account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, page 206, where he is called Taqi-ud-dīn Shushtari; but in the English translation, page 285-86, he is called Taqi-ud-dinī of Shushtar, and the translator quotes Mr. Blochmann about his being called Taqi Muhammad in the Tabaqat.
8 He is not traceable in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III.
9 Is this a repetition of the Shaikh Tāj-ud-dīn Dehlavi, mentioned above after the name of Shaikh Bahlūl or is he a different man?
AN ACCOUNT OF THE 1Shaikhs of Hindustan, many of whom this faqir has served, and who have known the time of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Illahi.

2Shaikh Salim Sikriwal, was one of the (great) Shaikhs of the age; was distinguished for religious exercises and enthusiasms and had sublime habits of working miracles and having revelations. He performed twenty-four pilgrimages to the Hijaz; and when again performing the pilgrimage remained once in Mecca for fifteen years. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Illahi made the city of Fathpur his capital for some years on account of its connection with that saintly man. He was absorbed into God's mercy in the year 979 A.H.

3Shaikh Nizam-ud-din Amethiwal, was possessed of personal and spiritual perfections, and held high rank in religious exercises and devotion, and was seated on the prayer carpet of Shaikh-ship and instruction and guided seekers of spiritual knowledge; and passed away in to the eternal world.

4Shaikh Muhammad Ghous, brother of Shaikh Bahlul; he knew the prayers by invocation of the names of God. In the garb of a Shaikh he had great rank and splendour. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Illahi had a very high opinion of him, and he once gave him a sum of one karor.

5Khwaja 'Abd-ush-shahid, was the grandson of Khwaja Nasir-

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1 One MS. has مشاهير مسلمين هندوسكيان, i.e., famous Shaikhs of Hindustan. Both MSS. have the word زمان, time, before Khalifa-i-Illahi, but the lith. ed. has not got it.

2 This is the famous Shaikh Salim Chishti. He is mentioned in various places in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I and in Badonii, Vol. III; but I have not been able to find any connected account of him anywhere in those volumes. In the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 539, he is placed as No. 33 in class II of the learned men.

3 Abul Fazl mentions a Shaikh Nizam as No. 2 in the first class of the learned men, who may be either Shaikh Nizam-ud-din of Amethi or Nizam-ud-din of Narnaul. Badonii has a very long account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 15-24, and English translation, pp. 27-41.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 539, where he is No. 34 in the second class of learned men. Badonii has an account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 4-6, and English translation, pp. 6-10.

5 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 539, where he is placed as No. 24, in
ud-din 'Abd-ul-lah Ahrār. He was a very saintly person and possessed human perfection. He was in Hindustan for twenty years. His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī had allotted pargana Jamārī, as a stipend for him; and about two thousand faqīrs and worthy persons passed their lives by his means. When the time of his departure (to the other world) came, he started for Samarcand; and he said he was carrying his bones to that place; and he passed away six days after his arrival at Samarcand.

1Shaikh Mubārak Nāgorī, was one of the deeply learned men and Shaikhs of the age. He had a wonderful splendour in his reliance on God. In his early days he had studied with Khatib Abu Fazl Kāzrūnī, and Maulāna 'Imād Tārīm in Gujarāt; and in the latter part of his life he wrote a commentary (tafsīr) in Arabic in four volumes which he called the Mamba'-i-a'yūn, similar to the Tafsir-i-kabir; and besides that he has other noble works.

He was engaged for about fifty years in Agra in teaching and instructing disciples. As marks of his perfections, he has left sons, who are masters of perfection and who may be the pride of the age, such as 'Allāmī Shaikh Abul Fazl, and the prince of poets, Shaikh Abul Faiz Faizī, and Shaikh Abul Khair, etc. He used to say that he had named his sons according to their dispositions.

He was united with the mercy of God in the month of Ziqā'āda in the year 1001 in Lahore; and "Shaikh Kāmil" and "Fakhr-ul-mukammal" give the date of the event.

2Shaikh Adhan Jamāpurī, was possessed of spiritual perfections, and for many years instructed seekers (of spiritual knowledge).

3Shaikh Bekhūdi Sambālī, was famous for purity of mind and spiritual perfections.
Miān Wajīh-ud-dīn Gujratī, he was seated on the path of instruction and guidance for a period of fifty years: and passed his time in poverty and fasting and reliance (on God). He gave lessons always, and was well versed in ratiocinative and traditional learning. He wrote many noble treatises, and wrote commentaries on many learned works.

Shaikh Ilhadād Khairābādī, was possessed of religious fervour and devotion, and was engaged for many years in the guidance of seekers of God.

Shaikh Nizām Nārnauili, was for many years in the path of Shaikhship, and engaged in the teaching of the seekers.

Shaikh Nizām Tānessari, was possessed of Divine knowledge and absorption in God, and was the recipient of earthly and spiritual excellences. He was engaged for many years in the instruction of seekers (of spiritual knowledge).

Shaikh Dāūd Jāhniwāl, was possessed of appreciation (zaunq) and musical enthusiasm and contemplation, and spiritual conversa-

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1 Abul Fazl places him fourth in Class I of the learned men. Badāonī has an account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 43-44, and English translation, pp. 70-73. The name has however been transliterated in the English translation as Vajih-ud-din.

2 He is called Shaikh Ilhadiya in one MS. He is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 538, where he is also called Shaikh Ilhadiya, and has the eighth place in the list of learned men of class I. Badāonī has an account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 27-28, and English translation, pp. 45-47.

3 Omitted in one MS. but the same description is given of Shaikh Jalāl Nārnauili whose name occurs after that of Shaikh Nizām Tānessari in that MS. As to Shaikh Nizām, see note 3, p. 700 ante. Badāonī III, has an account of him in Persian text, pp. 26-27, and English translation, pp. 44-45.

4 I cannot find any mention of him in either the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

5 See Badāonī, Persian text, Volume II, page 156. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 539, where he is placed as No. 32 in class II of learned men. He is there called Jhānniwal from Jhānni near Lahore. In Badāonī he is called Shaikh Dāūd Qādirī Jhānniwal. His residence was at Shīrgadh which is described as a dependency of Jhānni, and which is reached by crossing the Biyah at the ford of Taliwandi. There is an account of him in Badāonī III, Persian text, pp. 28-39, and English translation, pp. 47-63. In the English translation however he is called Shaikh Dāūd of Chatī.
tion, and for many years was seated on the masnad, and gave instructions to seekers.

1 Shaikh Musa Āhangar, was famous for spiritual knowledge and miracle working. He died in the early part of the reign of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, and is buried in Lahore.

2 Shaikh Na’amat-ul-lah Gujratī, was a ṣūfī and of a patient disposition.

3 Shaikh ‘Abd-ul-Ghafīr A‘azampūrī, spent years in pargana A‘azampur in instructing seekers (of spiritual knowledge).

4 Shaikh Yusuf Harkun Majzūb (absorbed in God) Lāhori, was celebrated and well-known for spiritual insight.

5 Shaikh Rahmat-ul-lah, brother of Shaikh Hamīd who was learned in hadīṣ, was possessed of worldly and spiritual perfection. When he became ill in Gujrat, he went in the year 995 A.H. to the Hijāj, and died there.

6 Shaikh ‘Abd-ul-lah Badāoni, was originally a Hindu. At the time of reading the Gulistān, when he came to the name of the prophet, he asked his teacher who this man was. The teacher mentioned some of the praises of his Holiness; and he was exalted with the honour of accepting Islam; he is possessed of learning and wisdom; and is well known for his purity and piety.

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 539, where he is placed as No. 25 in class II of learned men. I cannot identify him with any Shaikh Mūsā named in Badāoni III.

2 I cannot find any person of this name in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III, who at all answers to the description given in the text.

3 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 538, where he is No. 10 in the list of learned men of class I. See also Badāoni III, Persian text, pp. 42-43, and English translation, pp. 69-70.

4 See the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 539, where he is placed as No. 28 (class II) in the list of learned men.

5 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

6 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III, except that “Venerable Shaikh ‘Abd-ul-lah Badāoni” is mentioned in p. 106, English translation of Badāoni, Vol. III, as coming to visit the author when he was suffering from some wounds at Bilgrām.

7 One MS. inserts after بِيْنَاء مِنْ الله عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ، which it writes as
1 Shaikh Māh, was one of the pupils of Shaikh Adhan and lived many years in Gujrat.

2 Shaikh Tāhā, was one of the pupils of Shaikh Salīm, and lived in Gujrat, and died there in the year 994 A.H.

3 Shaikh 'Abd-ul-lah Saharwardy, was in Gujrat.

4 Shaikh Kapûr Majzûb (absorbed), was in Gwaliar, and the common people of India has a curious faith in respect of him.

5 Mir Saiyyad 'Ala-ud-dîn Audhani, was one of the great men of the age, and was possessed of human perfections. This couplet came in to his mind.

Couplet;

I know not what colour and perfume that blooming flower hath,
But birds of all gardens are ever warbling of it all!

7 Shaikh Ilha Bakhs, (of) Gadha Muktessar, was not void of absorption in God.

1 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

2 The name is written in one MS. as I have it in the text. In the other it is شیخ طرام Shaikh Tarār, but the ار ar, may be the word ار az. In the lith. ed. it is شیخ طرام Shaikh Tah. In one MS. his name follows that of Shaikh Māh. I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

3 The name and description of this man are in one MS. and in the lith. ed. as I have got them in the text. The other MS. has the word از az before Saharwardy and adds خلفی شیخ ادم سجاوو شیخ تاح after Saharwardy, and also has بودن instead of بودن . The از should follow either in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

4 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 539, where he is called Bâbâ Kapur: Badāoni III, has an account of him in Persian text, pp. 57–58, and English translation, pp. 95–96.

5 One MS. adds وبرائت اور مسرسید, which would mean and go on pilgrimage to him (i.e., his tomb) مسرسید should probably be مسرسید.

6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 539, where he is called Shaikh 'Ala-ud-dîn Majzûb. Badāoni III, has an account of him, Persian text, pp. 61–63, where he is called Mir Saiyyad 'Ala-ud-dîn Audhī, with a variant, Audhani and English translation, pp. 101–103. In the English translation the last word has been transiterated as Audh.

7 One MS. and the lith. ed. have Shaikh Ilha-bakhs. The other MS. has
1 Saiyyad Sāleḥ Fathpūrī, is celebrated as the mewa (delicious fruit) of Fathpūr. He also was not void of absorption in God.

2 Saiyyad Ahmad Majzūb (absorbed) ʿIdrūsī, is now at Baroj, and many wonders have been seen of him, and he is possessed of powers of revelation.

3 Saiyyad Jalāl Qādirī Agroī, was one of the great men of the age. This faqīr was his neighbour for some years.

4 Shaikh Kabīr Mullānī, was one of the grandsons of the Pole-star of those who had received union with God, Shaikh Bahā-ud-dīn Zakaria. In the beginning he used to drink intoxicating liquor, and committed various sorts of unlawful acts; but when he entered the service his Majesty the Khalifa-i-IIāhī he received training from him, and became an abstainer, and followed the path of his great ancestors.

5 Shaikh Habīb-ul-lah Sāfī had Divine afflatus.

6 Shaikh Abu Isḥaq Mehrang. The people of Lahore have faith in his revelations and insight.

only Shaikh Bakhsh. I cannot find his name in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. Badāonī III, Persian text, pp. 58-59 has an account of him where he is called شیخ اسلام بخش گرمه مکتر. In the English translation, pp. 96-97 he is called Shaikh Allah Bakhsh of Gar Maktesar, which the translator says incorrectly should be more properly Garh Makhtesar. It should really be Garh Mukteswar or more correctly Garh Mukteswara.

1 I cannot find any mention of him in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. There is Sālih the mad man in Badāonī III, Persian text, 261-62, and English translation, pp. 362-63, but he cannot be identical with the subject of this note. The latter is probably identical with the Mulla Sālih mentioned in Badāonī III, Persian text, page 267, and English translation, page 370.

2 I cannot identify him with any of the Ahmads mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

3 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but Badāonī III has an account of him in Persian text, pp. 93-94 and English translation, pp. 143-44.

4 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but Badāonī III has an account of him in Persian text, pp. 93-94 and English translation, pp. 143-44.

5 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.

6 He is barely mentioned as No. 31 in the list of learned men in the Ain-i-
1 Saiyyad Mubārak Alwari, is not void of absorption (in God) and is among the men of Divine exercises.

2 Shaikh Kamāl Alwari, is a disciple and relation of Shaikh Salim.

3 Shaikh Makhu Agra, was a Majzūb (absorbed in God), and many wonderful words from which the spirit was revealed were told by him.

4 Shaikh 'Ala-ud-dīn, Agra; he was also a Majzūb, and a man of perfection.

5 Saiyyad Mubārak Gwāliāri, had a share in the absorption of intoxication. One day a man asked him, when he was under the influence of such absorption, how he was. He said in the Hindi tongue “Ji se lagi hai” i.e. when a newly bought animal is brought, it has its eyes sewn up. After two or three days pass and it becomes somewhat attached, a little part of its eye is opened and slowly little by little its eyes are opened, and it becomes fond of its master. Then its eyes are opened. This is referred to by these words.

6 Shaikh Khalil Afgān.

Akbari, Blochmann I, page 439, and is there called Abu Is'hāq Firang. In Badānī III, Persian text, page 47, and English translation, page 60, he is incidentally mentioned.

1 He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but on page 537 under Shaikh Mubārak Nāgor it is said that Shaikh Mubārak of Alwar and Shaikh Mubārak of Gwāliār are mentioned in the Tabaqāt. Badānī III, has an account of him, in Persian text, pp. 109-110 and English translation, pp. 162-63.

2 There is a Shaikh Kamāl mentioned in page 546 of the Ain-i-Akbari Blochmann I, who is probably identical with the man referred to here. A Shaikh Kamāl of Alwar is also mentioned in Badānī III, Persian text, page 12, and English translation page 21.

3 A Mak'hu is mentioned in note 3 page 613 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, as one of the singers of Jahāngir’s reign, mentioned in the Tuzuk and the Iqbalnāma, but he is apparently not identical with the man we have here. No Shaikh Mak’hu is mentioned in Badānī III.

4 There is a Shaikh 'Ala-ud-dīn Majzūb mentioned in page 549 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. There are several 'Ala-ud-dīns in Badānī III, but none of them appears to be identical with the man here referred to.

5 See note 1 above. No Saiyyad Mubārak of Gwaliar is mentioned in Badānī III.

6 One MS. affixes Gwaliari. I cannot identify him with any Khalil men-
Shaikh Khwāja Khizr Bakhtiyār, was in Agra for many years. He had many hawks and falcons, and had not much domestic furniture. He spent much of his time in hunting and food was always ready in his kitchen. If any day some people came to his house, and each one came separately, he brought fresh food to eat. He gave alms to faqirs and poor people. Some people thought that he knew alchemy; but it was not so.

Shaikh Munawwar Agra, was a Majzūb (absorbed) and trod the path of faith. He passed his life in poverty and in reliance (on God), and had disciples among the amirs.

Shaikh Husain, a disciple of the Shaikh of Khwārizm, was a pure natured dārviš, and a man of Divine inspiration and absorption. He lived in Agra for many years.

Shaikh Hāji Ahmad Lāhori.
Shaikh Ahmad Hāji Pālādī, Majzūb Sindi.
Shaikh Jalāl Hajām Sindi.
Shaikh Bhik Kakori.

tioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, and no Khalīl is mentioned in Badāoni III.

1 I cannot find any one in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III, answering to this name.

2 A Shaikh Munawwar is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 547, as an author of a commentary on the Ḥadīṣ; and a Shaikh Munawwar is mentioned in page 86 of Badāoni III, as a pupil of Shaikh Is'hāq Kāku of Lahore.

3 Husain Shaikh of Khwārizm is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, and four Husain Shaikhs are mentioned in Badāoni III; but none of them appears to have been a disciple of the Shaikh of Khwārizm, and none of them appears to have lived in Agra.

4 There is a Shaikh Ahmad mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 544, who may be identical with this man or the next one; and one Shaikh Ahmad is mentioned in Badāoni III, English translation, page 127 who was the father of Shaikh 'Abd-un-nabi, the Sadr-us-sadūr.

5 The name of this man is in one MS. as I have it in the text. In the other it is حاجي برلادي, Hāji Būlādī, and in the lith. ed. it is حاجي برلادي, Hāji Būlādī. See also the last note.

6 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāoni III.

7 The name is بھنک, Bhink, in one MS. and نھک, Nhik, in the other and
1 Shaikh Muhammad Ṭāshig Sambali.
2 Shaikh 'Abd-ul-'aziz Dehlavi, was possessed of nobility of
morals.
3 Shaikh Mustafa Dariābādī.
4 Shaikh Husain Adha.
5 Shaikh Hamza Majzūb.
6 Shaikh Ibn, Amroha.
7 Shaikh Qais Khizrābādī.
8 Shaikh 'Abd-ul-karim Sahārmūsi.
9 Shaikh Rukn-ud-dīn, son of Shaikh 'Abd-ul-quddus Gang or
Gangu.

is Nik, in the lith. ed. The correct name is Shaikh Bhik. He is mentioned
in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 546. Badāonī III, Persian text, page 24,
and English translation, pp. 41-42, has an account of him, where he is called
Shaikh Bhikan. Kākori is said to be a pargana town in the sarkār of Lakhnow.
1 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in
Badāonī III.
2 He is mentioned as number 6 in class I of the learned men in page 548 of
Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. He is also mentioned incidentally in several places
in Badāonī III.
3 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in
Badāonī III.
4 I cannot find any mention of him in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in
Badāonī III.
5 He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I.
Badāonī III, has an account of him in the Persian text, page 63, and English
translation, pp. 103-04, where he is called Shaikh Hamza of Lakhnow.
6 He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in
Badāonī III.
7 One MS. calls him شیخ نیل Shaikh Fil (?). He does not appear to be
mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.
8 The affix is as I have got it in the text in one MS. It is doubtful in the
other and is Bahārmusi in the lith. ed. He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-
Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.
9 In one MS. the word Shaikh is omitted before the name of 'Abd-ul-
quddus. In the other MS. the father's name is 'Abd-ul-qādir and Mutānī is
added after Gangu. In the lith. ed. Gangu is changed to Kankra. He is
number 5 among the learned men of class I, in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I.
The father's name is 'Abd-ul-quddus, and the place is Gango. Badāonī has an
account of him in Persian text, page 50 and English translation, pp. 82-84. ;
1. Shaikh Habib Lahori.
2. Shaikh Sa’di Kākori.
5. Shaikh Muhammad Jīu.
7. Shaikh Nasīr, Ktmiāgār (alchemist) Hindu.
8. Shaikh Zakaria Ajodhi Dehlavi.
10. Shaikh Tāj-ud-dīn Lakhnawī.
13. Shaikh Burhān-ud-dīn Kāliwāl, one of the Shaikhs of the age: was unique in the age for Divine afflatus and piety and purity.

1. One MS. adds Kakori after Lahori. He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.
2. He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. Badāonī III has an account of a Shaikh Sa’di in Persian text, pp. 24-25, and English translation, page 42, who may be the man mentioned here.
3. A Shaikh Hāmid Qādirī is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 544; and in Badāonī III, English translation 51 and again in page 141, who may be the man mentioned here.
4. He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. A Shaikh Piyarah of Bengal is mentioned in Badāonī III, page 21.
5. The affix is چ and چ in the MSS. He cannot be identified with any one mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.
6. Not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III. The affix is ی in both MSS., but in the lith. ed. it is ی.
7. Not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.
8. He is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 181, as father of Shaikh Tāj-ud-dīn of Delhi, but is not mentioned in Badāonī III.
9. Not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badāonī III.
10. He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but is mentioned in Badāonī III, Persian text, page 25, and English translation, page 43, where he is called Sayyid Tāju-d-dīn of Lakhnow.
11. He is mentioned as No. 120 among the learned men in page 546 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. Badāonī III has an account of him in Persian text, page 47, and English translation, pp. 77–79.
12. One Bahā-ud-dīn is mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 409, but he belongs to Badāon.
13. One Shaikh Burhān is mentioned as No. 29 in the list of learned men in
1 Shaikh Muhammad Bhikari. He was originally from the country of Bihar. His father was one of the amirs. In the beginning of his manhood he had doubts, and travelled in the cities of Irān, was a student in Baghdad, and studied the hadīs in Mecca. For forty years he gave instructions to seekers of knowledge in Patan Nahrwala. He has written books on the Sufi doctrines.

2 Shaikh Wajih-ud-dīn Gujrātī, was contemporaneous with Miān Wajih-ud-dīn. In his reliance on God and poverty, he had a great grandeur. The people of the country had great faith in him. He died in the year 995 A.H.

Let it not remain concealed, that during the grand reign of this truth knowing Bādshāh, there have been and are many persons of this class in the cities of Hindustan, so that their names cannot be contained in this book. Therefore, for the sake of its auspiciousness, the names of some of them, in whose greatness the majority of the people of the time had faith, and most of whom this helpless one (the author) has served, and in whose greatness he has faith, have been mentioned here.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE HAKIMS (PHYSICIANS).

3 The Hakim-ul-mulk; he knew philosophy and other sciences and the science of medicine. His name was Shams-ud-dīn Muhammad, and his Majesty the Khaliṣa-i-Ilāhī gave him the title of Hakim-ul-mulk. Towards the end of his life he went on a pilgrimage to the sacred places, and died there.

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1 He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in Badānī III.
2 He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, (except incidentally in the note under Miān Wajih-ud-dīn), or in Badānī III.
3 He is called Shams-ud-dīn of Gilān by Badānī. He is mentioned as No. 72 in the class of learned men and is No. 2 in the list of Hakims in page 543 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. Badānī III, has an account of him in Persian text, pp. 161-62, and English translation, pp. 224–26.
Hakim Saif-ud-din. He had the taqī-allus (poetic name) of Shujā’i. He remained in India for some years and then went back to his own country.

Hakim Zambil Shirāzī, was one who was near the grand threshold.

Hakim Misri ‘Arab, was master of the science and practice of medicine. He has been practicing medicine for a life time and has acquired a high rank in the profession. He is possessed of high moral qualities, and praiseworthy attributes.

Hakim ‘Ain-ul-mulk Shirāzī, has a high rank in the science of the use of collyrium, and is a man of good moral character.

Hakim Masih-ul-mulk Shirāzī, he was trained by Hakim Najm-ud-din ‘Abd-ul-lah, son of Sharf-ud-din Husain; and was possessed of great qualities.

Hakim ‘Ali, he is Hakim-ul-mulk’s sister’s son, and is adorned

1 So called in one MS.; in the other he is called Saif-ul-mulk and in the lith. ed. Saif-ul-muluk. Badāonī’s account of him is in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 162–64, and English translation, pp. 226–28. He is called Saif ul-mūlīk Damāwandi by Badāonī. He is called Hakim Saiful-ul-mulk Lang in page 543, of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I.

2 The name looks like دسل, Rasl, in one MS., it is also دسل, Rasl, in the lith. ed. In the other MS. it is also زنبل, Zanbal. Badāonī III, Persian text, p. 164 has what looks like زنبل Zinal; but the English translation III, p. 228 has Zambil; and, in a note, the translator says “See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 442 and 542”. In the latter passage he is called Hakim Zambil Beg. He was a commander of 900. Zambil means a basket. * he was not of Shirāz, being a brother of Mirza Muhammad Tabib of Sabzawar.” I do not understand, why he got a name which means a basket.

3 See Badāonī III, Persian text, pp. 165-66 and English translation, pp. 230-31. He is placed first in the class of Hakims, and as No. 71 in the list of learned men in page 542 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I. He is also in the list of amirs as a commander of four hundred in page 491.

4 See Badāonī III, Persian text, pp. 164-65 and English translation III, pp. 229-30. There is nothing said in Badāonī about his high rank in the science of collyrium. He is No. 85 in the list of learned men in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, in page 543. He is also in the list of grandees as No. 234 in page 480.


6 One MS. calls him Hakim Bin ‘Ali, but the other and the lith. ed. call him ‘Ali as in text. See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 542, where he is called Hakim ‘Ali of Gilān. He is also in the list of grandees as No. 192, page 466.
by much learning: and is engaged in the treatment of diseases; he is one of those who are very close to the sublime threshold.

1 Hakim Abul Fath Gilānī, he had attained to much proximity in the service of his Majesty, the Khalifa-i-Ilāh. He was distinguished for quickness of intellect and sharpness of understanding, and other human perfections. He died in the year 996 A.H.

2 Mulla Miran Sulaimān, was from Māwara-un-nahr. Was possessed of sharpness and sanity of spirit.

3 Hakim Jalāl-ud-din Muhammad Ardistānī, is now in the service of his Majesty.

4 Hakim Ahmad Tatui, was possessed of all excellences, had travelled in Arabia and 'Ajam (Persia): and was possessed of happiness of temper.

5 Hakim Hasan Gilānī, is possessed of praiseworthy morals.

6 Hakim Humām, is a brother of Hakim Abul Fath, and is adorned by excellences and perfections.

See also Badāōni III, Persian text, page 166 and English translation, page 232, also note 1, on that page.

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 542, where he is No. 74 in the list of learned men, and also page 424, where he is No. 112 in the list of grandees. See also Badāōni III, Persian text page 167 and English translation pp. 233-34, and also notes 1 and 2, on page 233.

2 One MS. calls him Mulla Mir Sulaimān, but the other and the lith. ed. have Mulla Miran Sulaimān. He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari Blochmann I, or by Badāōni.

3 He is mentioned as Hakim Jalāl-ud-din Ahmad in page 540, and also as Hakim Jalāl-ud-din Ahmad of Ardistān as No. 376 in the list of grandees in page 516. He does not appear to be mentioned by Badāōni.

4 The affix ا ن in the MSS. and من and in the lith. ed. I have adopted Tatui which probably means of Thatha. See Badāōni's account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 168-69. and English translation, pp. 235-36. He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I.

5 The name is Husain in one MS. and in the lith. ed. but is Hasan in the other. The latter appears to be correct.


6 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann, page 543, and also page 424 where he is No. 225 in the list of grandees. See also Badāōni III, Persian text, page 168 and English translation, pages 234-35 and also note 2 on page 234.
1 Hakim Fath-ul-lah Shirazi, has facility in medical work, theoretical and practical.

2 Hakim Lutf-ul-lah Gilani. He was possessed of sharpness of intellect, and was in the service of her Highness Mariam Makani.

3 Mulla Mir, was a physician of Harat, and was a grandson of Mulla 'Abd-ul-hai of Harat.

4 Mahadeo, a Hindustani Physician.

5 Mulla Shahab-ud-din, a Gujarati Hakim, was not destitute of excellence.

6 Shaikh Bhina, son of Shaikh Hasan Pantipathi, has great skill in surgery, and is wonderful in the treatment of elephants.

7 Durga Mal, Physician.

8 Abi, Physician.

9 Hakim Ahmad Gilani, is a pupil of the Hakim-ul-mulk.

10 Mulla Qutb-ud-din Kuhhal, had great skill in surgery.

1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, 542, and BadanI III, Persian text, 169, and English translation, page 237. According to BadanI he came from Gilan and not from Shiraz.

2 There is a very short notice of him in BadanI III, page 189, and English translation, page 237. He is also mentioned on page 543 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, and also in page 518 as No. 354 in the list of grandees.

3 He is mentioned in page 542 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but does not appear to be mentioned in BadanI III.

4 He is mentioned as No. 96 on page 544 of the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, but is not mentioned in BadanI III.

5 He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in BadanI III.

6 The name in one MS. and in the lith. ed. is as I have it in the text. In the other MS. it appears to be Pinahaun. See BadanI's account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, page 169, and English translation, page 237. He is called Shaikh Bina there. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 543, where there are accounts of Shaikh Hasan and Shaikh Bina. The Latter's son Shaikh Hasan or Hassu rose to great eminence in the reign of Jahangir.

7 The name is written as Darga, and may be Durga or Darga. He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in BadanI III.

8 The name is Abi in one MS., and appears to be Ali in the lith. ed. He is not mentioned in the other MS. He is also not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in BadanI III.

9 He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in BadanI III.

10 He is not mentioned either in the Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, or in BadanI III.
AKBAR BĀDŠĀH.

1 Biārjī, has at the present time much skill in surgery and in the use of collyriums.

2 Bhairom, Hindu Surgeon, he had much distinction in his own country.

3 Chandar Sen, Hindu Surgeon was also near him.

An account of the poets who in the period of the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī had and also now have poetical noms-de-plume (Takhallus), and have composed Divāns or collections of òdes, etc.

4 Mulla Ghazālī Mashhādī, he was with the Khān Zamān for some years; and when the latter was slain, he entered the service of his Majesty. He has some books of masnawīs and 5 divāns of verses. They say that the whole of his work amounts to a hundred thousand couplets. In the language of Sūfism he had great excellence. The following is a specimen of his poetry:—

Couplet;

6 There was a noise, and from the sleep of non-existence we opened our eyes,

We saw that a part of the night of tumult was yet left, again we slept.

Couplet:

7 We are not afraid of death, but there is this danger, Alas!

That we shall be deprived of the sight of the fair ones.

1 One MS. adds Gujrātī after the name.

He is not mentioned either in the Ain-i-Akbarī, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III.

2 He is not mentioned in either the Ain-i-Akbarī, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III.

3 He is not mentioned either in the Ain-i-Akbarī, Blochmann I, or in Bādāoni III.

4 See Ain-i-Akbarī, Blochmann I, page 568, and Bādāoni III, Persian Text, pp. 170-72, and English translation, pp. 239-42.

5 Bādāoni says the number of couplets was 40,000 or 50,000 and the Mirāt-i-Ālam agrees with him. The Atishkada-i-Azar estimates them at 40,000 and the Haft-i-qīlm estimates them at 70,000.

6 According to Badāoni these are the opening lines of an ode, which he was unable to discover in any of his divāns.

7 This and all the following couplets are also quoted by Badāoni.
The sky is a shade of phantasy, and the world is inside it, amazed,
Men like the shadows in the shade, are wandering in it astray.
The sleepers on the dust have all by thy sword been slain.
But the sword of death has no admission into it.
My mind is an ocean, that has gems in it,
My tongue is a sword, that has an edge,
The trumpet of my pain has the call of the uprising,
A bird of the angelic sky am I, and my words have wings!

_Mulla Qāsim Kāhī_ was possessed of excellences and perfections. He had acquired great distinction in the science of music, and has written treatises on it; and he has composed many notes and tunes. He lived in great freedom and unconventionality. He lived to an age of 120 years, and wrote the _Jawābī-i-Būstān_, and a _diwān_ or collection of verses; and these are from it.

**Couplet:**
As with thee, like a shadow we go in directions all,
May be, that by and by, to us thou wilt some kindness shew.

**Couplet:**
As, to the reflection of her cheek, the rose petal a mirror forms,
If a parakeet into that mirror looks, it a nightingale becomes.

**Couplet:**
When the bird began its wings to flutter over Majnūn’s head,
It made the fire of his longing for Laila to burn so bright.
And he has written in respect of a _Jogi_ (Hindu ascetic) boy
The fire of thy face over the ashes of thy body, like a lotus shines.
Or the ashes have become a veil to the fire of thy face.

1 The _Fānūs-i-khyāl_ has been translated by Sir Wolseley Haig as a revolving lantern and he says in a note, “a lantern which revolves by the smoke of the candle which is within, and has on the sides of it, figures of men and animals”.

AKBAR BĀDŠĀH.

1 Khwāja Husain Marvī, he was originally, a Vazīr-zāda, (son of a vazīr). After acquiring much learning he was distinguished from men of his class by the height of his understanding, and the sharpness of his intellect. He was for many years in the service of Jinnat Ashiānī, Humāyūn Bādshāh; and he had attained to great proximity to his person; and was one of the courtiers of his paradise-like assembly. The following verses are from his works.

Verse;

I am he, whose kingdoms are the realms of words,
The money changer of intellect is the appraiser of my gems.
The preface “Be” is, from my book, a page;
The secrets of both worlds are at the point of my pen.
For the love that to thee I have, I wish,
That thou shouldst know, and I and God should know.

He wrote a poem ("qasīda"), the first hemistic of which gives the date of the accession of his Majesty, and the second that of the auspicious birth of prince Sultān Salīm. This is the opening couplet.

Couplet;

To God be praise! that from the grandeur and greatness of the king,

This brilliant gem was unveiled from the orb of justice high.

Towards the end of his life, he bade adieu to his native land and passed away in Kabul.

2 Shaikh Abul Faiz Faizī, is the son of Shaikh Mubārak of Nāgor, who was one of the greatest of learned men and saintly Shaikhs and had a great splendour in his reliance (on God), and aloofness (from the world). Shaikh Faizī grew up in the service of his Majesty, the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī; and received the noble distinction of the title of Malik-ush-sha’ra’ (king of poets). In the arts of

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1 See Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, page 574; and Badānī III, Persian text, pp. 176-78 and English translation, pp. 248-51. He is said by Badānī to have been a son of Shaikh Rukn-ud-dīn ‘Ala-ud-daula of Samanān.

2 One MS. has after the name سلمة الله تعالى, i.e., May the great God protect him. For Badānī’s account of him, see Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 299-310 and English translation, pp. 411-429. See also Ain-i-Akbari, Blochmann I, pp. 548-63.
versification he has the\(^1\) white hand (of Mūsā); and he has written a book on morals called the *Māwūrid-ul-kalām*, which has no dotted letters in it. He has also finished a commentary without dots on the word of God, and has styled it the *Sawāti'-ul-Ihām* (Rays of inspiration). He has also a *diwān* (collection) of verses containing more than fifteen thousand couplets and some *masnavis*. In the art of poetry he is the chief of the poets of the age; and in prose writing he is alone and unique. In branches of sciences other than the Arabic, *i.e.*, in philosophy and medicine and other sciences he has much skill. He has no one to compare with him, in the matter of universality. This faqīr has had, from his early days, relations of sincerity with that unique one of the age. In the nobility of his morals and in the cheerfulness of his disposition he is without an equal. His angelic personality is a matter of gratitude for the age. These few couplets have been noted down from the writings of that pure-minded man as a memento.

Verse;

Close not thy eye lashes, when on thy eyes thou walkest (the path of love);
The way-farers on that path have walked on naked feet. Why dost thou cut the hand, Oh sword of love! if thou art just,
Cut out the tongue of Zulaikha's slanderer base.
When I cast my gracious eye on those, who sit on the dust,
At my distribution, the brain of Solomon falls to the share of the ant.

It is not possible, that the flood of my tears should turn thee;
It is the flood of Noah, that alone can thy millstone turn.
Do not ruin the Ka'aba, Oh love! for there for a moment,
The wearied ones on the path of love, do sometimes sit and rest.

\(^1\)Refers to the miracle related in the Qur'ān, XXVII and 12, "Moreover put thy hand into thy bosom. It shall come forth white and without hurt. This shall be among the sure signs unto Pharaoh and his people; for they are wicked people." The account in the Qur'ān is taken from the Book of Exodus IV, 6-7. The expression "white hand of Moses" is frequently used of a miraculous act or of any extraordinary power in a man.
1 Oh love! grant thou that from the shoulders of the sky
I place the banner of thy greatness on my shoulders weak!
Descend into thyself, if thou seekest thy heart's desire;
Tell the caravan, that Yusuf is not in the well.

Quatrain;
How long shall I pawn this heart for the blandishments of the fair?
This heart I will burn, and a fresh new heart will I have.
The flower of joy bloomed not in my garden of hope;
How long shall I sow desire, and sorrow reap?

Couplet;
Faizi! my sleeve is empty, and the path of love lies in front;
Perhaps I shall pledge my diwān for this world and the next.

Quatrain;
One should be the ladder for one's ascent,
One should be the arch for one's prostration,
One should be the door of one's sacred places.
One should be the cleaner of one's being.

Quatrain;
Faizi! place thy foot on steps higher than thyself,
Come out of thyself, and place thy goods at thy door,
Shut the two lids of thy eyes on thyself,
And then on thy eye lashes two hundred padlocks put.

And this is from his masnavī.
Since for alms I came to this door,
Since with the heart of my friend I grew rich,
Little did I ask, but my gem was prized
I sat at the door, but my steps advanced.

1 Both MSS. have this couplet, but it is not in the lith. ed. One MS. has after this couplet

بيت

دگر رننتم که بگذرم مقابله، شباغ خامه را با روزن دل
in the other, we have بگذرم بیت جایی بگذرم کننده instead of بگذرم بیت and instead of بگذرم بیت.
This latter MS. has also before the couplet quoted

گی رسد از چاه بفقرم گردند که ناماست استرواد این پرند
and again after it

که ان نوری که جاننا رهبر آمد زان روزن این روزن فراید
Khwāja Husain Sanāʾī Mashhadi, he came to the service of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī from Mashhad, Tus, and received much imperial favour. He has written a diwān-i-Shēr (collection of poems) and a Kitāb-i-masnawi (book of masnawīs); and he wrote various kinds of poetry well, and in a scholarly way. He had much distinction over the poets of the period.

These verses are from his works.

When my madcap Turk (beloved) takes off the corner of his cap for plunder;
He robs with his curly locks, the cash of all hearts; and a river breaks out
Never doth thy temper harsh reach my heart,
But on the cheek of my heart the flush of desire doth bloom.

Such graces fall from her body from her feet to her head,
That one can sweep them away again from her bed.

In the description of winter he has written,
Thou wilt know then, the anguish of my heart,
When my heart thou woundest, and the knife in the wound doth quiver.

Words remain not fixed in the writings of mine,
Many from their head to their feet do shake.
The body to such trembling has used become,
That I fear that even the feet of resurrection may shake.

Mulla 'Uršī Shirazi; he was a young man of ingenuity and possessed great intelligence. He composed beautiful verses; but as

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2 The meaning, as of most verses of this poet is not at all clear.

3 It is doubtful whether the correct reading is dariā, a river or dar pā, at the feet.

4 This couplet is given by Badāonī in page 207 of Vol. III, as

This makes a somewhat better reading than that in the text.

5 This verse is taken from the MSS. but it is not in the lith. ed. Badāonī quotes more largely from Khwāja Husain Sanāʾī than Nizām-ud-dīn, but does not quote any of the lines given by the latter.

6 For accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 569 and
pride and vaingloriousness took possession of him, he became unpopular, and did not attain to old age. Even in his early manhood he died of intestinal disease. He left a diwan and a masnavi. The following couplets are given as mementos of him:

To-morrow when they will call the craftsmen of every art,
They will demand good deeds from Shaikh and Brahmman both.
From those who have reaped, they won’t a barley corn take,
From those who have not ploughed, they would a harvest demand.

He who of her ruby lips is thirsty, knows
That her fair forehead is a wave of the waters of life.
Oh Messiah! thy spirit hath no effect, boast not,
Examine now and see that the heart is not sick.

No one e’er was born who was fit for the pain of love,
Each doth only of his face and his complexion idly talk.
I proclaim my love, and with anguish I cry;
It is my lesson first, and I am but a foolish child.

1 Mulla Shiri of Lahore; although he was an ordinary man, and did not acquire much learning, yet he possessed a mind eminently fitted for the writing of poetry. His genius and ingenuity were such, that within a very short time, he composed a qasida. The following are a few of his verses;

My heart has become so fond of Salmā’s beauty rare,
That satisfaction itself is on bad terms with my heart.
The crowd of her graces has so encompassed me all around,
That my hopes have lost their way in that narrow path.

He also composed one thousand couplets in praise of the Nayyar-i-'Azam (the great luminary, the sun) and named the collection “the light illumining the world”. It contains short poems, of which the following is one qita’.

Many are the prisoners in the toils of love,
Of many such I have heard,


1 For accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 610, where he is called Sheri; and Badāoni III, Persian Text, pp. 248–52, and English Translation, pp. 345–51.
The sun should be the beloved of hearts,
And the hope of those who long to arrive.
Why oh tears! from my eyes you fall at the separation from
my love,
Where were you then, that now you forbid my sight of her.
To me oh morning breeze my love is like the soul of longings
all,
I have caught thee; perhaps you often in her lane do blow.

1 Mulla Qādi Shirāzī; he came from Mecca, and entered his
Majesty’s service; and was exalted with royal favours. He died in
Fathpur Sikri; and was the companion of the present writer during
our journey to Kābul. The following are some verses of his:
My store of complaints is large, oh love! It will be best,
That except in the mart of the Resurrection thou exposest it
not.
If I die, and no other comes to bid her farewell;
Oh camel driver, be thou generous, so that the litter may go
on.
What unguent of mercy from thee is there for my heart,
For nothing is more heart-scorching than the wounds of dis-
appointment.
Oh thou who hast never put thy foot out of my narrow heart,
I wonder, how thou hast made for it a place in all other hearts.

2 Yādgār Hālatī; he belonged to the tribe of the Chaghtāīs and
was enlisted among his Majesty’s soldiers. These couplets are his.
Enough water was not left, from constant weeping, in my
heart;
That the bird of thy arrow could not e’en moisten its beak in
it.

1 He is called Mulla Qandi in one MS., but Mulla Qaidi appears to be the
correct name. There is however a Qandi mentioned in page 316 of Badāonī, III,
Persian text, and page 437, English translation. For other accounts of him see
Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbarī, Vol. I, pages 599–600, and Badāonī, III, Persian

2 For other accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbarī, I, page 505,
under the name of Hālatī of Turān, and Badāonī, III, Persian text, pp. 221–23,
and English translation, pp. 307–08 under the name of Hālatī.
Ah! if I had been the thread of e’en thy dress
I might then have been with thee in the same garment.

1 Qāsim Arslām; he belonged to Mashhad. Having grown up in Māwara-un-nahr, he passed many years in the service of His Majesty. He wrote the nastāliq script beautifully; and was liberal in his faith. He wrote a diwān of verses, from which here are a few.

2 Ah! half my life to my lips has come; but what is it to thee?
When a glance of thine is equal to a hundred lives.
Words and meaning weep at my state;
When without thee into the book, I peer.
When weeping I passed the resting places of my friends,
A hundred times, in floods of tears, I placed my feet.

3 Muhammad Maumin Kank; was with the Khan Khānān, and composed good verses. These verses are his.
She in her cruelty such pretext-seeker has become,
That if I find a place in her heart, e’en that would be my sin.
I fear, if I can reach the ka’aba (object) of my desire,
Owing to this eagerness I shall pass it, which is in my nature inborn.

4 Angahabāzin Khan or Ulfathhabāzin Khan; was the Koka (foster brother, it does not appear, whose) and these are from him.
A hundred letters my pen of desire wrote,
And I left them in the way of the breeze of the spring;
But owing to my bad luck not one did my beloved reach,
As if the breeze itself had a friend of my evil luck become.

2 The translation in the Muntakhab-ut-Tawārikh, English translation, III, page 251, is different.
3 He is not mentioned in one MS. There is a short account of him in the other, but the verses are not given there. He does not appear to be mentioned in Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, or in Badānī’s, Vol. III. There is a Muhammad Mumin Hāfiz mentioned by Blochmann in a note in page 613, but he was a player on the tambura.
4 He is not mentioned in either MS. or in Blochmann or in Badānī.
1 Mirza Hasan; he is a young man who has acquired much knowledge of the historical science. He is in the service of his Royal Highness the Prince Salim.

2 Malik Mahmūd Piyāra Gujrāi; he was adorned with all kinds of learning and attainment; and had much experience of contemplation and absorption in God. The following Matla' (opening lines) are from him.

A revolving heart have I, and I call it the pointer of the Qibla,
It turns towards her eyebrows, though I turn it in other ways.

3 Shaikh Rehai; he was a descendent of Shaikh Zain-ud-din Khāfi; and wrote a diwān of poems. He imitated the khamṣās. He remained up to the time of his death at the imperial threshold. These verses are from his poems.

In the heat of thy anger, thou placedest me in the fire;
With thy blandishments thou warmest thy hands at that fire.
With the thought of that small mouth and that brow like the crescent moon,
I have become such, that no one ever of me doth think.

4 Mir Dauri; he was a fine writer or scribe, so that the emperor bestowed upon him the title of the Kālib-ul-mulk or Caligraphist of the empire. He composed a diwān of verses. This couplet is from him.

Sometimes in my eyes thou art, and sometimes in my sorrowing heart,
Owing to thy vanity, thou never canst in one place rest.

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1 He is not also mentioned in either of the MSS. or by Blochmann or by Badāoni.

2 He does not appear to be mentioned in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. I, but is mentioned in Badāoni, III, Persian text, pp. 140-41, and English translation, pp. 197-98, under the name of Malik Mahmūd-i-Piyaru.

3 For other accounts of him see Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 592 and note I, and Badāoni, III, Persian text, pp. 233-34, and English translation, pp. 324-25.

4 He is only mentioned incidentally in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 103 as a Kālib or Caligraphist; but some account of him is given in note II, in that page. He is not, however, mentioned in the list of poets. He is mentioned as a poet in Badāoni, III, Persian text, pp. 227-29, and English translation, pp. 316-18.
Fikri, Saiyyad Muhammad, the garment weaver; he remained for years in the service of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi. He was distinguished in the writing of quatrains, and as he always composed these, he became celebrated as the Mir Rubā’i (master quatrain writer).

Quatrain.

On that day when the fire of love was kindled,
The lover the ways of love from the beloved learnt.
From the lover rose that burning and melting,
That the candle was lighted and the moth was burnt.

Quatrain.

In love where is separation, and meeting where?
Where is the wanderer, and where the seeker of his friend.
He (God) is in the heart of people all, and their faces are towards the ka’aba and the temple.
Just see where is thy friend and where the strangers are.

Quatrain.

Tomorrow when of the world, there will remain nothing but a name,
The effect will appear then of the spring of the resurrection.
Like flowers will the beloved raise their heads,
And we too with our love will lift up our heads.

Mir Haidar Mu‘amāi (enigma-writer) Rafa‘i; his pen name was Kāshi. He possessed high intelligence and good manners. He was unrivalled in the art of enigma and riddle. He passed his life in the service of the Khalifa-i-Ilahi. These are from him:

1 For other accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 602, and note 2 in that page; and Badā‘uni, III, Persian text, pp. 295-96, and English translation, pp. 406-07. The translator of Badā‘uni, III, in quoting the account of him in the Tabaqāt says, he is also known as Rubā’i (quatrain). This is not correct. In both MSS. and in the lith. ed. of the Tabaqāt it is said that he is famous as the Mir Rubā’i, i.e., master quatrain writer.

2 See note about him in page 322 of the English translation of the Muntakhabut-Tawārikh. It is said there that it is mentioned in the Tabaqāt that his poetical name was Rafī‘i. This probably is not correct. His poetical name appears to have been Kāshī apparently from Kāshān. As the Tabaqāt says متنخلس كاشي است.
I became jealous of the funeral bier of Rafa'i, that thou
Came with it crying more bitterly than the mourners them-
selves.

My heart is delicate, oh flirt! what treatment is there for it,
I am the lover of my beloved, who can come between us.
The devotee doth not sin, as thou art the avenger,
We are sunk in sin, as thou forgivest all.
He calls thee the avenger, and we thee the pardoner name,
Oh God! which of these names doth please thee best.

1 Saiyyad Muhammad Najafi; he came from his native country
(Vilâet) to India; and on account of the inequableness of his disposi-
tion he was imprisoned for 2 ten years in the fort of Gwalior. In the
end the innate kindliness of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilâhi drew the
line of pardon across his offences. These couplets are from his
work:—

I burnt in the fire of desire my cultured heart.
I lit the lamp of the ka'aba at the door of the temple.
I have given thee the right to slay me,
I have said, and I have written, and I have devoted all to
thee.

For your pleasure we are the nightingales of the garden,
We do not know what flower has bloomed, or where is the
garden itself.
The stone of thy door, my luck and the candle are the same;
My forehead that bears the mark of my shame is also the
same.
In thy dominion, the name of fidelity bringeth tears,
The messenger and the letter did both bring tears.

During the time when he was a prisoner in Gwalior he composed
this verse:—

I have a heart so dark, that my sighs,
E'en with hundred torches know not the way to thy window.

1 He is called Shaikh Muhammad Najafi in one MS. He does not appear
to be mentioned either by Blochmann or by Badani.
2 So in both MSS. But the lith. ed. has two.
Mirza Quli Maili; he was for years in the service of Naurang Khan, who was one of the nobles of this august dynasty. He wrote a diwan of ghazls and qasidas. These verses are from his works:—

Thou knowest that love for thee passes on with life,
Thou passest over the dust of those slain by thee, yet heedless quite.
Like the thread of the rosary, one arrow passes through a hundred hearts;
It is enough if its attack finds a place in the enemies base.
When in my dream I look on the sun of her cheek,
I fear that with the heat of my gaze I may her awake.
By the time he came to enquire about me, I was dead;
From whom did he ask the way to my house?
We went away from thy majlis, and an age passed by,
To our longing that thought is with us still.

Mulla Tariqi Saoji (i.e. of Sawa); for some years he was in the service of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi; and then he went on a pilgrimage to the Hijaz, where he died. These verses are from his works:—

None said nor asked what stage this was,
Where Khizr was the water-drawer of the stragglers behind the caravan.
I am that dog that drew its feet into the folds of its skirts,
That placed none under any obligation, nor was under one to any.

Mulla Mushfiqi Bukhari; he came from Mawara-un-nahr, and entered the service of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi, and became the recipient of great kindnesses; but afterwards returned to Bukhara.

1 For accounts of him see Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, I, pp. 571-72, and Badanoi, Persian text, pp. 329-332, and English translation, pp. 454-458.
2 This verse has been translated both by Blochmann and by Haig.
As the wealth of Majnûn’s life was the pain he for his mistress felt;
Oh God! May it be the wealth of His pardon, for ’twas love.

1 Mulla Sabūhi Kābuli. He passed his life at the threshold of the protector of the world. These couplets are his:—
What need is there that I should to her my state describe,
If there is a fire in my heart, it surely will its effect have.
Weakness overwhelmed me, my heart was with weeping wearied,
Who else will give her news of my condition sad!
The fall of the eye-lashes long, anguish great doth cause,
When the whites of her eyes become rose red, they shed much blood.
I am the candle that burns its heart, and thou the charming morn,
I burn if thee I cannot see, I die if thou thy face dost shew.

2 Mulla Haiji Saōji (of Sāwa). He was the companion of this faqir for years in Gujrat. Then having arrived at the threshold of the protector of the world, for some time, he accompanied the prince of poets Shaikb Faizi, when the latter went on an embassy to the Dakin, and from there he went for a pilgrimage to the Hijāz.

I am forbidden to circumambulate the Ka’aba, or I should have sent,
The soles of my feet to suffer the pain of her thorns of the Arabian tree.
My rose-seller, who wants to bring her blooms to the market,
Should first to endure the turmoil of the customers, learn.

3 Mulla ’Abdi Rāzi (Zārī in one MS.). He wrote different kinds of poetry, such as Ghazls and Qasidas (short and long odes). He was

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2 Does not appear to be mentioned in Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari or in Badāonī, Vol. III.
3 He is called Mulla ’Abd-ul-lah Rāzi in the lith. ed. He does not appear to be mentioned in Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, but is mentioned in Badāonī, III,
a companion of this helpless one for some years. These couplets are his:

Couplets:
With the blood of my complaining lip it was wet,
From the window of my eye, came the smoke of my heart.
My tears all dropped fire-exhaling flames,
My sighs all lent brightness to the sparks of fire.

1 Mir Mahwi. He is a friend, generous and cultured. He joined the service of Mirza Khān, Khān Khānān in Gujrat and by his help and training he went on a pilgrimage to the Hijāz. These verses are his:

As long as the curl will be like the moon on thy face,
As long as thy cheek's down will be the soldier of beauty’s king.
If my house is built of the bricks of the sun,
The lot of me the helpless shall ever remain dark.
Mahwi, who wandered outside wisdom’s land,
Wandered further than a hundred Majnūns, astray,
Far from thee, I saw from afar, that wanderer lost,
In a desert where the wind in blood did roam.
A life and heart in sorrow I did not know,
Hot and fiery tears I did not know.
Thou didst not leave me a name, nor of me a sign,
Oh love! that such thou art I did not know.

Persian text, pp. 282-83, and English translation, pp. 390-91. He is there called 'Abdi Shirāzi. Probably the Rāzī or the Zārī of the MSS. of the Tabaqāt is a mistake for Shirāzi. The translator of volume III of Badāonī (Haig) says in a note "'Abdi" is not mentioned either in the Ain, or in the Tabaqāt. This is incorrect so far as the Tabaqāt is concerned.

1 In one MS. he is called Mir Mughis. There is a Mahwi of Hamadān mentioned in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. I, page 585. He appears to be the same man as the one mentioned in the text, as it appears from a note in the page, that his name was Mir Mughis, that he was in the service of Mirza Khān, and that he was sent back with his pecuniary 'help to 'Iraq, and not to the Hijāz, as stated in the text. Badāonī, III has two Mahwis. One called Mahwi, Mir Mughis, Vol. III, Persian text, pages 443-44, and English translation, pages 473-74, who is identical with the Mir Mahwi in the text, and the other Mahwi, Mir Muhammad, the Munshi, Persian text, pages 321-23, and English translation, pp. 444-47.
Mir Muhammad Ma’sūm Nāmī Bakri. He is a Safvi Saiyyad. He is a young man adorned with honesty and piety. For years he was a friend and companion of this faqir. He has a 2 diwan of verses and masnavīs. These couplets are his:—

How sweet is it that I am bereft of self, and you of my state enquire;
To thee, my condition I describe in the tongueless language.
When she saw me weeping, she secretly smiled,
'Tis clear that my weeping was not without its effect.
Again had the heart the wish for meeting her, and gave up the thought of life.
There was a longing for pain, and I gave up the wish for medicine,
Nāmī departed for non-existence at the pain of separation,
And alas! for the anguish for his friend left him weak.

Mulla Hāshim Qandahāri. He was one of the courtiers of Khan Khānān Bāirām Khān. These couplets are his:—

Couplets:
Into the garden I go, without thy face I drop tulip-red tears,
At the foot of each flowering bush I sit, and from my eyes, I bleed.

Khwāja Hījri. He had much wisdom and many attainments. He was, during a great part of his life, with Mirza Hindāl. He

1 One MS. calls him Mir Ma’sūm Bakri Nāmī. Blochmann calls him Mir Ma’om of Bhakkar, and places him in the list of amirs, see Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 514. He says also that he is well-known as a poet and a historian. Badānī gives an account of his under his takhallus of Nāmī in Vol. III, Persian text, pp. 364–75, and English translation, pages 498–504.

2 One MS. has “zabān šī’r dārad.”

3 The first two couplets are given in the same order as in the text in one MS., but the second is not in the other MS. or in the lith. ed.

4 The name is written as Qandahārī in one MS. and Hāshim Qandahārī in the lith. ed. He does not appear to be mentioned in Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari. Badānī gives an account of him under the name of Hāshim in Vol. III, Persian text, pages 388–90, and English translation, pages 524–26.

5 The MSS. and the lith. ed. have only the one couplet which I have translated, but the word Abūs is in the plural.

6 He is only mentioned in Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, page 508, where it is
passed the latter part of his life in the service of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi. He has a diwān. ¹ This quatrain is his:—

Quatrain:
Oh rose! my hand reacheth not to thy skirt,
Of thy name I am a lover, of thy scent I'm mad.
O wonder! that thou art present, and also absent too,
Secret and patent whatever there is, is of thee.

² Mulla Lutfi, the astrologer. He spoke extempore beautifully. In one sitting he recited up to a thousand couplets. He was a boon companion and a good mimic. He knew astrology well. He was a companion of this faqīr for some years.

From the heat of the wine of that face, the rose garden with roses was filled,
Oh rose-sellers! good news to you; for roses have in plenty bloomed.

In the rose garden's face, I found no fragrance but thine,
No flower I passed but I the fragrance of life, did smell.
My heart, from which the flames of ³ hell rise, has withered:
The rose of my fate, though from paradise it bloomed, is faded.

⁴ Raughani. He was for years in the service of his Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi; and he has many ⁵ satires.

The messenger acquaints me of her coming,
So that the attraction of her love may draw me to the road.

said that Khwāja Mahmūd Sharīf wrote as a poet, under the name of Waqlī, and this is corrected in page 622 where Waqlī is said to be a mistake for Hijri. He does not appear to be mentioned in Badāoni, Vol. III.

¹ The MSS. have simply Shi'īr, verse, instead of in rubā‘i az ost, and Rubā‘i. I have retained the reading in the lith. ed.


³ The MSS. as well as the lith. ed. have sha‘la-i-duzakh, but in the couplet, as quoted by Badāoni, it is sha‘la-i-ātish.


⁵ Zabūn-i-Haju are the exact words.
Orally, Oh Messenger! describe my love to her, for in the letter,
From my unconsciousness, many words from my pen have fallen.

1 Nawidi 2 Naishāpūri. He was all his life at the threshold of
the protector of the world. These 3 couplets are from his writings:—
Couplet:
Fate as it writes the word "sin" against drinkers of wine,
Writes on the margin too, the gospel of the pardon of God.

4 Mulla Shikebi Isfāhāni. 5 He has acquired much learning
and possesses praise-worthy morals. He writes good poetry, and
lives in the Society of Khān Khānān Mirza Khān, son of Muhammad
Bairām Khān. He takes pupils: and is of a cheerful disposition.
The following couplets are his:—

6 Couplets:
Yet have my nightly weepings some effect,
Yet has my broken bow, an arrow that will reach its mark.
My heart is with separation beset. Mercy! Oh Fate!
For my hand in conflict has a hill round its waist.

1 He is not mentioned in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari. Badāoni, III, has two
Nawidīs; one who is described as Nawidī of Turbat, III, Persian text, pages
342–44, and English translation, pages 476–77; and the other as Nawidī Mulla,
III, Persian text, page 361, and English translation, page 495. The translator in
a note in page 495 says that Nizām-ud-dīn has confused the two, for he attri-
butes to him the couplets mentioned by Badāoni as Mulla Nawidī's, while he
says Mulla Nawidī lived all his life in Akbar's court, while according to Badāoni
it was the other Nawidī, who lived all his life at Akbar's threshold, while this
one only recently arrived there.

2 The lith. ed. omits the word Naishāpūri, while one MS. omits the word
'Umri, a life.

3 Only one couplet is quoted, although Abūt is in the plural.

4 See Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, pages 576-77, and Badāoni, II, Persian
text, page 253, and English translation, pages 361-82. The translator of Badāoni
transliterates the name as Shakibi.

5 There are differences in the readings in the MSS. and the lith. ed. I
have adopted what appeared to me to be the best reading.

6 The first four couplets are quoted by Badāoni also. The fifth is in both
MSS. of the Tabaqāt, but the fourth and the fifth are not in the lith. ed.
Scatter thou roses into the skirts of the friends for the wounded
by separation,
Has his liver (heart) torn into hundred pieces, by each eye-
lash's point.
Oh God! give me in the world unseen a market for my wares,
I am selling my heart for a glance, give me a buyer for it.
Thou art warm with my love, and I to ward off all ill,
Am seated near a fire of wild-rue of myself.

1 Mir Fārighī. He was a brother of Amir Fath-ul-lah Shirāzī.
He passed a life-time in the service of His Majesty. This couplet is
from his writings:—
The love, that I have in my narrow heart, for thee,
If I reveal it, the world will not it contain.

2 Yol Quli Beg Anīsī. He is a Shamsī Turkmān. He writes
good verse, and is in the service of the Khān Khānān. These
couplets are his:—
Love and the magnet are similar, for from the points of their
hearts,
Before they are expelled, the love had their point absorbed.

3 When thou a flame dost see in torment, know, it is a fire-
worshipper,
Whose body is gone, and whose soul in the fire temple doth
dance.

1 He is not mentioned as a poet in the Ain-i-Akbari. Badānī gives an
account of him in Vol. III, Persian text, pages 292–94, and English translation,
pages 403–05.

2 The name is written as Fiuāl Quli Beg and Yol Quli Beg in the MSS. and
Būd Quli Beg in the lith. ed. As both Blochmann, Ain-i-Akbari, page 578, and
Badānī, III, Persian text, page 185, and English translation have Yol Quli
I have adopted that.

3 This couplet is given with slight variations in the MSS. and the lith. ed.
as:—

چشم بدني شعله را مضطراب انش پرستي داد،
كه چشم رفنگه و روحش در انشدکه مبرقصد.

چشم appears to be a mistake for جسم, and I have corrected the couplet
accordingly. Badānī, III, Persian text, page 185 has the couplet also, but the
second line is كه جسم رفنگه و جسمه در انشدکه مبرقصد. I consider the
line as corrected by me to be better.
My heart is a fire temple from thy tyranny, go,
Thy brand is the Hindu, who the fire doth tend.

Jazbi Bādshāh Quli. He is a son of Shāh Quli Tārīkbi, who is
one of the amirs, who have served long at this threshold. He was a
polished young man, and had much excellence in poetry. These
couplets are from his works:

Couplets:
The flavour, which the garden eternal, to the fair ones gives,
Has come to the point, that for love, the lover gives up life
without pain.
See the bounds of my jealousy, I come from love's unconscious
help to sense,
If anyone comes to know, that he said this, tell him who is the
friend.

Amīr Saiyyad 'Ali Musauwar, whose poetical name was Judāi.
He was a painter of unrivalled excellence. He passed years in the
service of his Majesty Jinnat Āshiānī (Humāyūn), and had been
honoured with the title of Humāyūn Shāhī. These couplets are his:

Couplets:
At dawn, the thorn bragged of its companionship with the
rose,
Its nail, it struck into the shattered heart of the nightingale.

1 This couplet is in both MSS., but not in the lith. ed. Badānī also quotes
it, but he has Zi Khīāl-i-tu, in the first line instead of Zi Jafā-i-tu. I think the
latter is the better reading.
2 See Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, page 598, and Badānī III, Persian text,
pages 211–215, and English translation, pages 293–95.
3 Accounts of him are given S. V. Judāi in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, page
590, and in Badānī, III, Persian text, page 211, and English translation, pages
291–92. It appears from the Haft-i-qūm, that he was guilty of a gross act of
perfidy and plagiarism in publishing what he considered to be the best among
the poems of Mīr Ashki of Qūm, who left him his diwāns at his death bed to
arrange, as his own; and throwing the rest into the water.
4 This is mentioned in only one of the MSS. and nowhere else. On the
other hand he is said to have received the title of Nādir-ul-mulk, but the
Tabaqāt does not mention the fact.
I am a half-killed quarry, that is fallen far from my Love's lane,
I go falling and rising, till I see the face of my love.

1 Mullā Qudrī Shirāzī. Having passed a long time in India he returned to his native country. The following couplets are his:—
So much grace, doth not my unconsciousness give me, that my life
May know, how it may come out and sacrifice itself to her.

2 Tashbīḥī Kāshi, follows the doctrine of monotheism, and is liberal. He passed his time in the service of his Majesty. These verses are his:—
Verse:
For once, Oh dust of the grave-yard, pride thyself with joy,
For thou hast in thee, me, slain by that hand, and that dagger also.
Dress thyself in any colour that thou mayest wish,
For I that bright figure of thine, do know.

3 Mīr Sharīf Wāqū'i Nishāpūrī. He was a young man adorned with many excellences, and knew the science of history well. He was also distinguished in letter writing and calligraphy. He was among the servants of his Majesty the Khalīfa-i-Ilāhī; and had much sincere attachments to this faqīr. He died in the year 1002 A.H. These couplets are his:—
Couplets:
Against this love of mine, thou comest with a hard heart, thou fearest not,
That on the feet of thy thought, with fiery sighs, I rub my face.

1 He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari. Badāoni, III, has a short notice, in Persian text, page 316, and English translation, page 437. The translator says Qadri is not mentioned as a poet in the Ain or in the Tabaqāt. This is not correct as regards the Tabaqāt.

2 For accounts of him, see Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari and Badāoni, III, Persian text, pages 204–06, and English translation, pages 283–85.

3 He does not appear to be mentioned in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari. Badāoni, III has an account of him in Persian text, pages 378–80, and English translation, pages 512–16.
This flavour is the aim in the truth of love, and to the lover,
Thou dost not know that my life I devoted to thee, and
wasted it.

1 Qarārī Gilānī. He was a brother of Hakim Abul Fath. Under
his Majesty’s orders he went away from his Majesty’s service at the
court, and went away to Bengal, and there died. He wrote a divān.
This quatrain is his:—

Quatrain:
If there should be a buyer for the love of my heart,
I shall do nothing, that my true self shall stand revealed.
I shall so the carpet of my abstinence, beat,
That from every thread of it a thousand idolaters’ threads
would show.

2 Mullā Ghairati Shirāzī. He remained for a long time in India,
and then went again to Shirāz. These couplets are his:—

Couplets:

To the slaying of another, I do not consent, for I know
That death has removed the deadly poison from my execution-
er’s dagger.
From the thread of the devotee’s garb, the knot, without faith,
cannot be loosened,
Go! for a time make it a thread of the fire worshipper’s belt.
The head of the lane of my Love is a pleasant land, for there
All the malice of fate becomes changed to love.
I am slain by that death-dealing eyelash, for my blood,
It so shed, that not one drop on the ground did fall.

4 Mullā Hayātī Gilānī. He is one of the friends of the sufferers
(yārān dardmandān, Blochmann explains the phrase by saying, “He

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1 See Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbarī, pages 586–88, and Badānī, III, Persian
text, pages 312–14, and English translation, pages 432–35.
2 For other accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbarī, I, 594, and
3 All these couplets have been quoted by Badānī, and have been translated
in the English translation. There are certain differences in the readings, but
I wish to point out only one. In the first line of the 4th couplet the Tabaqāt
has, Halāk un Mīsha Qātilam. This I think is more poetic than Halāk Khanjār
un Qātilam, which is Badānī’s reading.
4 For accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbarī, I, page 574, and
was a man of feeling and sympathy.” Badāonī has Az Yārān Dard-mand, which Haig translates as a ‘sympathetic friend’). He is enlisted in the band of the servants of His Majesty the 1 Khalifa-i-Ilāhi. These are his:—

For every word which thou sayest, watch thyself,
Repent of every word which no heart doth cheer.
What need of the wing of the bird, if such is the occupation of the age.
Borrow the foot of the ant, and take to flight.
2 Everyone that thou seest on the road, that weeps and sheds tears,
The devotee to the privacy carries Moses in the manner of Abraham.

3 Mir Khusrau. He is the nephew (sister’s son) of Mirza Qāsim of 4 Gunābād. He has now reached the service of His Majesty, and has been distinguished with royal favours.
Couplets:

If they mix up the dust of my body with that of others,
Thou wilt be able to separate them by the fragrance of love.
With the burning light of love the heart of Khusrawi was so illumed,
That of his bones could be made the candle for his tomb.
The lions of the kāram will not pollute their claws with my blood,
Oh friend! feed first the dogs of the temple, with this repast.

5 Mulla Fakhrī Tehrānī. He lived with A’zam Khān. These couplets are his:—

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1 The words Hazrat Khalifa-i-Ilāhi are in one MS. only, but not in the other or in the lith. ed. I have, however, inserted them.
2 This couplet is not in one of the MSS. but is in the other and in the lith. ed. I do not understand it.
3 For accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 591, and Badāonī, III, Persian text, page 227, and English translation, pp. 315-16.
4 It is Gunābād in one MS., but Ruknābād in the other and in the lith. ed. The name is Gunābād or Junābād in Khurāsān, according to Blochmann.
5 He is called Mulla Fakhrī Rāzī in both MSS., but Mulla Fakhrī Tehrānī in the lith. ed. For accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 599;
The repute in which I was held was lessened, as I was impatient in love,
To my repute, say, "be thou less," for I have no power over patience.
Oh heart! I cannot complain of my fortune,
I cannot make myself the leader of the caravan.
Clamour not, and weep not over all that happens,
I cannot make myself the caravan's starting-bell.

1 Mulla Šahmī Bukhārī. He also was with the Khān-i-Ā'azam. This couplet is his:—
The young moon of the 'Id would be like her eyebrow's arch,
If there had been a second new moon, joined to its side.

2 Mulla Niāzī Samarqandī. After being in the service of H.M. Jinnat Ashīāni, he attained to the service of the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi. He passed most of his life in 3 Sind, and died there. He knew the arts of versification well. He has written works on all the arts. These verses are his:—
'Tis not the crepusecle in the sky; 'tis my rosy wine.
A drunkard draining the dregs am I, and the sphere of the sky is my cup.

4 As round that angry beauty I cannot revolve,
I have brought the thought of her into my sight, and round it I revolve.

and note 3 in that page, which mentions 5 or 6 Faḥmīs. See also Badāonī III, Persian text, page 294, and English translation, page 405. Rāzī appears to be a mistake for Rāī or Tehrān.

1 Not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari. Badāonī III, Persian text, pages 242-43, and English translation, pages 336-37, contains an account of him. In a short note in the translation, Haig says he is not mentioned in the Ain, or in the Tabaqāt. This is incorrect as regards the Tabaqāt.

2 He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari. Badāonī III, has accounts of him in Persian text, pages 362-64, and English translation, pages 496-98.

3 Both MSS. have Sind. But the lith. ed. has Thatha. It is also Thatha in a translation of the account in the Tabaqāt given in a note to the English translation of Badāonī.

4 This and the following couplets are in one MS. and in the lith. ed. but not in the other MS.
Her garments are not in motion from the morning breeze,
But they from the graciousness of her figure, have gained a
life.

1 *Mir Huzni*. He was one of the most learned men of the age.
He was coming from 'Irāq to serve (the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi), and died
on the way.

Couplet:
I laugh at Huzni’s simple-mindedness,
That he has loved, and for his mistress’s faith he hopes.
From ignorance, my friend has made fruitless all my work,
And it is the more strange, that he thinks that I am much in
debt to him.

2 *Amni*. See note.

3 *Mazhari Kashmiri*. He is one of the servants of the threshold.
And these verses are his.

Verses:
The grandeur of thy beauty has thy affairs advanced,
Otherwise thou didst not know, what was best to be done.
I sacrifice myself to that mirror, which places my beloved,
Inside the house, and into the blossoming rose garden.

1 For accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari I, page 565, and

2 The name of a poet called Amni is given here in the lith. ed., but not in
either of the MSS. The lith. ed. says “he was for years in the service of the
Khalifa-i-Ilāhi. He is a Bukhāri. He was skilled in letter-writing. He had
written a Masnawi called Shahrashūb. He has a divān of verses. For a long
time he was in the service of the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi; and for some time he was a
waqa’anawis (a news writer).” He may be identical with Mir Amin a short
account of whom (with specimens of his verses as given in the MSS.) is given
below, between those of Kāmi and Sharif Sarmadi. There is also a poet called
Mir Amāni mentioned in the MSS. For an account of him see page 750.

3 For accounts of him see Blochmann, Ain-i-Akbari, I, page 584, and
Shaikh Chishti Dehlavi. He had the name of Hasan. He was one of the disciples of Shaikh Salim. He wore the Sufis' garb, and passed his life in divine contemplation and absorption.

Mir Haj Lang. See note.

Darwish Bahrām. He wore the garb of a Sufi and worked as a water-carrier, and gave water to people. He went away to Sarandip (Ceylon?); and there passed away. He has a diwān of verses. These couplets are his.

Couplets:

The foundations of piety I broke down, to see what happens,
I sat in the market place of ignominy, let's see what happens.
To the fire worshipper's son, I have given my heart, and eke of my faith,
In this my old age, I have taken the belt of threads, let's see what happens.

Mulla Haidarī. He came thrice to India from 'Irāq, and after partaking of the board of the favours of this threshold, finally went away. From his works are:—

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1 He is not mentioned in the MSS., but is in the lith. ed.; but even the lith. ed. does not give any specimen of his verse. As note 3, page 297 of Badāoni III attributes an account of Chishti to the Tabaqat, which agrees with that in the lith. ed., I have retained it. He is not mentioned in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. I. Badāoni III has an account of him in Persian text, page 215, and English translation, pages 297-98.

2 According to Badāoni the name was Husain.

3 The lith. ed. has the name of a poet here called Mir Haj Lang. The account given of him is "He was for a long time with the Khan Zaman; and in the end by his good fortune he became one of the courtiers of His Majesty." As his name is not mentioned in either of the MSS., I have not included him in the text. No specimen of his poetry is given in the lith. ed.


5 The translator of Badāoni III says that as his tomb is in Burdwan, he probably died in Bengal, on his way to Ceylon.

6 He is called Haidari of Tabriz both by Abul Fazl and Badāoni. For other accounts of him see Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I, page 603, and Badāoni III, Persian text, pages 218-19, and English translation, pages 302-04.
Couplets:
Like the virtuous, Oh Haidari! go as far as thou canst;
To attain perfection, strive in this world of dust.
For to go away perfect from the world is like,
Coming out of an unclean bath.

1 Muhammad Sāleḥ Divāna (madman.) He has received the title of ‘Āqil (wise). His father was well known as Mulla Kitābdār (librarian). He was the librarian of H.M. Jinnat Ashiānt. Muhammad Sāleḥ, from his youthful days, grew up in the service of H.M. the Khalifa-i-Ilāhi; and to-day he is in Kabul, happy and contented with a stipend and other gifts. He uses the poetical name of Fārīghī, and these couplets are his.

Couplets:
As the madness for her curls are as fetters on my feet,
In this bargain (or madness) there is no plan for me, except
to give up my life.
For infatuation of that form, I am kept insane,
With such an infatuation, oh wise-ones! I am fettered fast.

2 Sabūī Ḥāji Qāsim Kuhbar. See note.

3 Nishān ‘Alī Ahmad, seal engraver. He engraves seals beautifully with all kinds of letters; and composes fine verses; and he has various kinds of excellences. These couplets are his.

Couplets:
Every night when the robbers of sleep seize me, my eyes become wet.

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1 He does not appear to be mentioned in Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. 1. He is mentioned in Badāoni III, Persian text, pages 361-62, and English translation, pages 362-63.
2 Sabūī Ḥāji Qāsim Kuhbar. He was for years in the service of Mirza Hakīm, and in the end entered the service of his Majesty.

This appears in the lith. ed., but as this poet is not mentioned in either of the MSS., I have not inserted an account of him in the text.

3 He does not appear to be mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari as a poet, but is mentioned several times as an engraver. Badāoni III contains very full accounts of him in Persian text, pages 349-360, and English translation, pages 480-493. It is said in a note in page 480 that Nishān is not mentioned in the Ain, or in the Tabaqāt, as a poet. This statement is incorrect with regard to the Tabaqāt.
They keep my heart for anguish of thee awake, and turn again.
With the stone of my heart's catastrophe, my heart doth break;
For they have made my glass of diamond's bright.

1 *Hāshim* (story-teller). His poetical name is Muhtarim. He was with Khan Kāhanān Mirzā Khan for a long time.

Verse:
Between my eye and my heart something last night happened.
My eye looke'd towards thee, and my heart from its place did go.

2 Mulla Hātimī. See note.
3 Mulla 'Ishratī. See note.

4 *Mulla Baqāi*. He is a young man in his prime. He was with this faqir for a long time. These verses are his.

Verse:
When Love, of the eye lashes of the fair ones, lancets made,
It made the blood to boil in my fibres and my veins.
Alas! that before I closed my eyes, the Turk of her thought,
Went into my eyes, and brought his head out of my heart.

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1 He does not appear to be mentioned in Blochmann's *Ain-i-Akbari* I, or in Badānī III.
2 The lith. ed. gives the names of a poet called Mulla Hātimī, about whom it says that for thirty years he makes excellent seals and writes poetry.
As he is not mentioned in the MSS., I have not inserted the account of him in the text.
3 The lith. ed. has here the name of a poet called Mulla 'Ishratī and gives the following short account of him. "He is in the service of the Khan Kāhanān."
As his name is not mentioned in either of the MSS., I have not included him in the text.
4 He does not appear to be mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, but is mentioned in Badānī III, Persian text, page 196-97, and English translation, page 273. The translator of Badānī III says, in note 1, in page 273, that the Baqāī mentioned there must not be confounded with the Baqāī mentioned in the Tabaqāt. This is not correct so far as Mulla Baqāī is concerned, as the same lines are quoted from them; but it is correct as regards the Baqāī mentioned below, who was the son of Yādgār Hālatī.
Instead of tears, pieces of my wounded heart drop from my eyes,
All the blood of my liver, from this fire-raining cloud doth fall.
When the bird of my heart became the prey of her hunting eye,
Every particular hair of my head flew up like a bird.

1 Kami. He is a young man in the prime of life, and has skill in versification. This couplet is his:—

Couplet:
I would turn my whole body into blood, and drop from my eyes,
If I knew that my weeping would produce any effect.

2 Mulla Aminî. He is also a young man in his prime; and was with this faqîr for years.
I am one, who knows nought but to hoard up pain,
I am all fire, but to burn I do not know,
By the light of my heart, though the sun’s face I can see
The lamp of my fortune I do not know how to light.

3 Sharîf Sarmâdî. He is from Ispahan. He is enlisted among the servants of this threshold. The following are from his writings.
When the sword of the coquetry of that fair one was lifted high,

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1 His name and account follow those of Hâshîm in one MS. and precedes those of Hâshîm in the lith. ed. He does not appear to be mentioned in the other MS. In the Ain-i-Akbari, page 601, he is mentioned as Kami of Sabzawâr; and in Bâdaoni III, Persian text, page 318, and English translation, page 439. Blochmann says, Bâdaoni wrongly calls him Kumi, and gives a full account of him in note 1, page 601.

2 He is not mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari. Badâonî also has no Amini but he has a Mulla Ghani Amâni III, Persian text, pages 147-48 and English translation, pages 262-63. The verses ascribed to Amini in the Tabaqat are identical with those attributed to Amâni by Badâonî (with variations). The translator of Badâonî III says in note 2, page 262 that there is no Amâni mentioned in the Tabaqat.

A hundred necks of the spectators were raised from afar.
With wine in thy head, and roses under thy arm when thou comest into my house,
At sight of thee, even the grass in the house of pain of mine doth bloom.
When on the top of the two worlds I placed my foot,
Neither grief nor joy had any power over my heart.

1 Sharif Farsi. He is a son of Khwaja 'Abd-us-samad Shirm-Qalam. He is a young man in his early prime, trained under the eye, which has the effect of turning things into gold, of H. M. the Khalifa-i-Ilahi. He excels also in drawing and painting.

Verses:
With the auspiciousness of love, I have made peace with both worlds.
Become my enemy: and see how friendly I shall be.
The expanse of my breast has been so filled with friendship, That with the greatest desire, it cannot by an atom be increased.
Love and ignominy have both become parts of my concern, Alas to me! that I thought them to be my heaven-ward ascent.
Grace in our path of love, is for courage, no foothold, We have recognised our friend in quite a different form.

These two couplets are also from him.

I have a sorrow to which all joys sacrifice themselves, 
May God protect it from the evil eye.
When my heart into the fire entered like a moth, 
It placed its reliance on its attachment and love.

2 Mulla Taqi-ud-din Muhammad Shustari. He is in the service of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilahi. He has great knowledge of the

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1 He is called Sharif Farsi in one MS. and in the lith. ed. and Sharif Qadir in the other MS. He is mentioned as an amir in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I, 517, and as a poet under the name of Farsi in Badani III, Persian text, pp. 311-12, and English translation, pp. 429-32 under the name of Farisi.

2 An account of him is given in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, page 518, under the name of Taqi or Taqiya Mullah of Shustar, in the list of amirs; and in
ratiocinative and traditional sciences, and writes good poetry. The following couplets are his.

Verse:
If she gives me not the power to cast a glance on her face,
Then at least with sugar shall I fill my mouth, with the thought of her lips.
While like herbage she has planted me on the dust,
Where are my hands and heart, that I shall place dust on my head.

1 I am the slave of this custom, that in the cross-road of love,
To one who is not stricken down, does not his madness show.

2 Mîr Ghâzî Aṣīrî. He was enlisted for years among the Sipâhîs in the service of His Majesty the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî.

Couplets:
Wounded in heart am I, by the arrow of a boy into whose hand
Time has not placed yet a bow with which to play.
If I a bird become, and perch on the wall of his house,
The blast of despair, each moment, throws me down from the wall.

3 Mulla Nûr-ud-dîn Tarkhân. See note.

4 Mulla Hálatî, or Jâni or Khâni or Jâi. He was with this faqir for a long time in Gujrat.


1 This couplet is in one MS. and in the lith. ed., but not in the other MS.

2 For accounts of him see Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbarî I, page 599, under the name of Aṣirî of Râî, and Badānî III, Persian text, pp. 182-83, and English translation, pp. 255-57, under the name of Amîr Qâzî Aṣirî.

3 The lith. ed. has here the name of a post called Mulla Nûr-ud-dîn Tarkhân about whom it says, "He was among the servants of H. M. Jinnât Ashîâni, and (later) became enlisted among the amîrs of H. M. the Khalîfa-i-Ilâhî. He knew astrology and other sciences. It gives no specimens of his poetry. As he is not mentioned in the MSS., I have not inserted him in the text.

4 The name is somewhat undecipherable, and may be any of the four I have in the text, in the MSS. and in the lith. ed. I cannot find any name that at all corresponds with any of these in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbarî or in Badānî III, except Hálatî; but Hálatî Yâdgâr has been already noticed. One MS. has
The message of my friend makes fresh the scar on my liver,
It makes fresh the pain and the mark and the grief of travel.
The lover rubbed his face on thy door, and went away,
The moth opened its eye at the candle, and went away.
One night by a thousand devices, in the joy of meeting, he
felt thy love,
And that love which he had for thee he showed, and he went
away.

1 Mulla Wafqi. For a long time he was with Ma'sūm, son of
Khwāja Mū'in Khān. This couplet is his.
Couplet:
Hopelessness has come to me to such a pass, that after this,
I recall hope only by shutting my eyes.

2 Muhammad Riza. He was a young man, a student, and he
also knew astrology. He was for a time in the service of Khān
Khānān Mirza Khān.
Couplets:
My intoxication is not from the rosy wine,
I am unconscious, on account of that, for which there is no
name.
There is a special private meeting for my life with her lips,
Tell happiness "come not" for 'tis no public audience.

3 Maulāna Nazīrī. He is not wanting in brightness of disposi-
tion; and has written witty verses. He was formerly in the service

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lines 3 and 4 of the couplet while the other and the lith. ed. have lines 3 and 6
and 5 and 4 as couplets.

1 The name is differently written. One MS. has ما رافعی, the other has
لا رافعی while the lith. ed. has ما رافعی. I cannot find any one in Blochmann's
Ain-i-Akbari I, or in Badāoni III, whose name at all agrees with, or resembles
any of them.

2 For accounts of him see Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I, page 606, under the
name of نوی of Mashhad and Badāoni III, Persian text, pp. 361-62.
under the name of نوی, and English translation, pp. 495-96, under the name
of Nau'i.

3 I cannot find any mention of him in the MSS., but the account given of
him in the lith. ed. agrees with the account quoted from the Tabaqāt in
Badāoni III, page 508, note 1. So I have kept it. For other accounts of him,
of the Khān Khānān: and is now gone to Mecca. The following couplets are his.

Couplets:

If thou destroyest the wares of my heart, thou once sufferest loss,
To me the capital of the world and of faith cease to exist.
If with my cage, thou wouldst not put thy foot under the rose bush,
Place it at a spot, where my cries may reach the rose garden.
To the beloved is sent the complaint of the pain of estrangement,
If the Bulbul warbles on a branch of the tree of paradise.

1 Baqā, son of Yādgār Ḥalati. Being accused of the murder of his father he was executed. The following is from him.

Couplet:

As thy blood spilling blandishments are the destroyers of life,
The eye of Death looks with longing from afar.

2 Masūm, son of Qāzī Abul Ma‘āli. The following is 3 from him.

Couplet:

The dead are disappointed, that moment, when thou carryest thy hand to the sword,
For this gift is the provision of him who is alive.

4 Mir Rukn-ud-dīn, son of Qāzī Abul Ma‘āli Ziaratgāhi. From him are.

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see Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, pages 579-81, and Badāonī III, Persian text, pages 376-77, and English translation, pp. 508-10.

1 There is a Mullah Baqā already mentioned in page 741. The man here described is mentioned in note 2, in page 595, of Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. I. He is also mentioned in Badāonī III, page 308, in the account of his father Yādgār Ḥalati.

2 He is mentioned in one MS. and in the lith. ed., but not in the other MS. He does not also appear to be mentioned in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I, or in Badāonī III.

3 Instead of از روست in the lith. ed., the MSS. have دارد که گاهی, i.e., of the place of pilgrimage.

4 The MS. which does not mention Ma’sūm, makes Mir Rukn-ud-dīn, the son of Qāzī Abul Ma‘āli, and ascribes to him the couplet attributed by the other
Couplets:

The dead are disappointed, that moment, when thou carryest
thy hand to thy sword,
For this gift is the provision of him who is alive.
One letter even by mistake my love to none did utter,
Although my sweet sleep with every story I burnt.

1 Wafāi Isfahānī. He lives with Zain Khān Koka. The following couplets are his.

Couplets:

Knock at the door of the heart in the middle of the night, for
when the day dawns,
All other doors are opened, but the door of the heart is closed.
2 There is famine of faith in this, that the fair ones of the age,
Do not spread the table, and yet drink the heart-blood of the guest.

MS. and the lith. ed. to him, and also the couplet attributed by them to Mir Rukn-ud-dīn. As regards Mir Rukn-ud-dīn the latter MS. has no account at all, but only quotes one couplet. The lith. ed. simply says جزء سبت, and then quotes the same couplet. Mir Rukn-ud-dīn is not mentioned in Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari 1, or in Badāoni III; but in a note in Vol. I, page 589, Blochmann says, in respect of a couplet translated by him as from ʻItābī of Najaf, that the Tabaqāt ascribes it to a poet called Rukn-ud-dīn, but that couplet does not agree with either of the two couplets attributed in one MS. to Mir Rukn-ud-dīn, or to the couplet ascribed to Ma’sūm, and that ascribed to Mir Rukn-ud-dīn in the other MS. and in the lith. ed.

Mir Rukn-ud-dīn is also not mentioned in Badāoni III, but there is a poet without a name or a Taḥkaller in Badāoni III, Persian text, page 343, and English translation, page 472, who is said to have been the son of Qāzī Abul Ma’ali Zīrātghāi, so he must be either Ma’sūm, or Mir Rukn-ud-dīn. It should be noted also that the couplet attributed to Ma’sūm, or the first of the two couplets attributed to Mir Rukn-ud-dīn is attributed by Badāoni to the nameless poet, which further proves their identity.

1 For accounts of him see Blochmann’s Ain-i-Akbari 1, page 592, and Badāoni III, Persian text, page 385, and English translation, page 520.

2 This couplet is in one MS. and in the lith. ed., but not in the other MS. The last line as quoted in Bādaoni is خرائی نند which gives quite a different meaning.
Mirza Beg Sahri. He is a nephew of Khwāja Amin-ud-dīn Mahmūd, who had the title of Khwāja Jahān. He had a pleasant disposition and good manners. These couplets are his.

Couplets:

With a smile mitigate the poison of thy angry eye,
For an almond that is bitter, they with salt make sweet.
The life-giving ruby of thine, under the shadow of the black
down,
Is like the water of 2 Khīzr in the darkness of 3 Sikandar.
Thy disturbing eyes that deceive the devotee
Are the enchantment and magic, that succour lovers all.

"Fanāī, Mulla Khurd Zargar. (Goldsmith). He has spent all his life at this threshold. In the beginning, however, he was one of the servants of Mirza 'Askari. The following couplet is his.

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1 The name is written as Sahri in one MS. and in the lith. ed., but as Sipahari in the other MS. Sahri is mentioned incidentally in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, page 424. Badāoni III gives an account of Sipahari in Persian text, page 241 and English translation, pages 334-35. The name is said there to have been Mirza Beg and that he was a son of Khwāja Jahān Amir of Hirat's brother; and that his takhallus was Sahri, so if Abul Fazl and Blochmann are correct, the name of the man was Mirza Beg Sahri. The translator of Badāoni says "Neither Shahri nor Sipahari is mentioned in the list of poets in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I or in the Tabaqāt. This latter statement is quite incorrect. It appears that Blochmann was mistaken in saying that Mirza Beg's takhallus was Shahri, because in a couplet which is quoted by Badāoni the takhallus is given as Sipahari; but I think the line would scan with Shahri or Sahri just as well as with Sipahari; and seeing that his name is given as Sahri in one MS. and in the lith. ed., I am inclined to think that the correct takhallus of Mirza Beg was Sahri.

2 Vazir and general of an ancient king of Persia called Sikandar, (not Alexandar of Macedon) or Kai Qubād, who discovered and drank of the fountain of life, which was situated in the darkness near the extremity of the world.

3 See the preceding note.

4 Said to be identical with Shāh Fanāī, Amir No. 115. See Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, page 426. The translator of Badāoni III says Blochmann is not quite positive. He says that the poet Fanāī who is mentioned in Badāoni III, 296, the Tabaqāt and the Mirāt-ul-'Alam appears to be the same. He does not say the poet is the same as Shāh Fanāī though probably he means it. Badāoni III has an account of Fanāī in Persian text, page 296, and English translation, page 407. The translator of Badāoni III is quite positive that the Fanāī des
Couplet:
I do not say that I have a house for thy noble footsteps fit,
I am poor, I am lowly, and I have a nook that's in ruins.

1'Azīżi, Mīr 'Azīz-ūl-lah. He is one of the Saiyyads of Qazwin. For a long time he was the 2 diwān of the Sadārat. But as he had no head for the duties of the diwānī, and did not work satisfactorily, he remained imprisoned for years. The “Kitāb Gul wa Mul” (a poem on roses and wine), and Wajah-ul-Qana’at (the reason of contentment), Risāla-i-Manzūm Ramal (a versified treatise on geomancy) and Sahifat-ul-'Ushshāq (book of lovers) and Shahr-Ashūb (disturbers of the city) are among his poetical works. He also has a collection of qasidas and ghazls (long and short odes). These verses are his.

Verses:
There is not, to the lashes of the tearful eyes, that on all sides,
They throw the waves of tears on the lap of the humble ones.
3 Her silver white figure appears above the dust of the garment,
As the jasmin in the fair garden appears on the verdant leaves.
As like dried grass I am fallen on the way of grief and pain
The breeze of thy kindness and grace will probably lift me up from the dust.

cribed by Badāonī is identical with the Fanāi in the Tabaqāt, because the couplet attributed to him by Nizām-ud-dīn is the same as one of the couplets attributed to him by Badāonī; but the histories of the two men are so entirely different that I venture to doubt.

1 Not mentioned among the poets in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari 1, but is mentioned incidentally in page 373 as the diwān of Malwa. Badāonī III has accounts of him in Persian text, pages 279-80 and English translation, pages 386-87. The translator of Badāonī III says Mīr Aziz-ul-lah is not mentioned in the Ain. This is not quite correct (see the first part of this note).

2 Badāonī calls the office, the diwān-i-saʿādat. The translator says the diwān-i-saʿādat was clerk to the sadr, vide page 378, note 2. This note explains the great power and importance of the sadr, but says nothing about the diwān-i-saʿādat.

3 This verse is not quoted in one of the MSS., which quotes another which is not given in the other MS. and in the lith. ed. As the latter verse is one of those given by Badāonī also, I am inserting it here.
1 Ibn 'Ali Wasiqi. See note.

2 Mir Amâni. He was for years in the service of the threshold of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilâht. The following couplets are his.

Couplets:

Thou art the king-falcon, and my heart-bird is thy pigeon, Wonder! that the pigeon and the falcon are friends.

The description of Amâni's condition is as the pigeon, Ask the state of his heart from that pigeon-flier.

4 Mullâ Ghurbati Bukhârî. He has verses of all kinds, and has arranged a divân. Having come to India, he attained to the service

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1 The lith. ed. has here the name of a poet called ابن علي واثقی Ibn 'Ali Wâsîqi. It gives no account of him but only says, شعر

اُذِّ دُنِّي ژُک عَشَق تو کَارٍ نبَّد بِیْشَهٍ پُروُدرَة١ دَر دَسَت و رَک و ریشّه which may be translated.

Verse:

Except thy love there was no deed, that my vocation was,

'Twas cherished in my hand and in my veins and my fibres all.

As his name is not in the MSS., I have not inserted this in the text.

2 There is no Mir Amâni in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I. There is an Amâni, Mullâ Ghâni in the index of Badâoni III, English translation. In page 262 the name is Mullâ Ghâni Amâni and in the Persian text, page 187 the name is امّانî, with the foot note امّانî نسخه دیگر امّانî در تابقاَت Mullâ Amâni. (See ante.) So it may be taken that there is no Mullâ Amâni mentioned by Badâoni but Mullâ Ghâni Amâni is identical with Mullâ Amâni.

This couplet is not in the lith. ed., but it is in both MSS., with some variations; so I have quoted it.

4 He is identical probably with Ghayûrî of Hisâr; Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I, page 609, and certainly with Ghurbatî of Hisâr in Badâoni III, Persian text, pages 291-92 and English translation, pages 401-02, as the two couplets ascribed to him in the Tabaqaât are among those quoted from Ghurbatî of Hisâr in Badâoni III. There is a kind of unintentional contention between Blochmann and Haig as to Hisâr. Blochmann says that it was Hisâr in Kabul, and not Hisâr Firuza, and Haig asserts that it was Hisâr Firuza in the Punjab. But it appears to me that Hisâr is a mistake, probably in the case of Ghayûrî and certainly in the case of Ghurbatî for Bukhâra. If Ghurbatî came from Hisâr Firuza in the Punjab, then the statement ascribed by Badâoni to him about his presence at an assembly convened by Shaikh Husain of Khwârazm becomes very improbable, while it becomes quite probable if he came from
of His Majesty the Khalifa-i-Ilāhī, and having been made happy by his gifts, he went back to Bukhāra. The following are from his works. See note.

Verses:

Why when I am apart from thee, fate does not shed my blood,
Perhaps it is not within the compass of the hand of fate.
By the path of thy love I did not at any station arrive,
That I did not find that the pain of love had not arrived before me.

Mulla Tālib Isfahānī. It is nearly twenty years that he has lived in Kashmir, and is enlisted in the band of the servants of the threshold.

Verses:

Joyous is that feast which has not placed its head on the knees of despair,
Thou mayest say that the breeze opened the door, and the friend from inside came.

Quatrain:

Thou makest me taste the poison of thy separation, and askest what has happened;
Thou sheddest blood and shakest thy sleeve, and askest what has happened.
Oh thou who art careless, as to what the sword of thy separation has done,
Press down my dust, so that thou mayest know what has happened.

Mulla Pīrūz. He was with Naurang Khān during the greater part of his life.

Bukhāra. Haig is wrong, as in some other cases, in asserting that Ghurbatī is not mentioned as a poet in the Tabaqāt.

The list of poets in the lith. ed. ends with Mulla Ghurbatī Bukhāri, but the MSS. contain the names of Mulla Talib and some others.

Mulla Talib is mentioned in Blochmann’s Aīn-i-Akbari, I, page 607 under the name of Bābā Tālib of Isfahān, and in Bādānī 111, Persian text, pages 265-66, and English translation, pages 367-68.

Bādānī has eight years, and the Haft Iqlim has thirty years; but the twenty years in the Tabaqāt appears to be correct.

The name is Mulla Pīrūz in one MS. and looks like Mulla Barodi in the
Couplet:
When do they give the wine of love to one who has suffered no pain?
To whom do they give the account of the love of the fair ones.

1 Qarārī. He was a pupil of Mulla Qāsim Kāhī.

Couplet:
Come out of the garden, oh gardener! and at my cypress look,
The wooden cypress thou hast seen; at the silver-bodied cypress look.

Couplet:
2 Learn the art of love, as you should, oh heart!
Learn the diving into the sea, from the fish!
From the bonds of age if thou wishest to be free,
'Learn the art of freedom from Qāsim Kāhī.

3 Mulla Muhammad Lang. He has good manners; and lives with Kān Khanān Mirza Khan.

Couplet:
He has become such a seeker of pretexts for tyranny,
That if into her heart you enter, even that becomes a sin.

4 Ulfatī. He stays with Zain Khan Koka.

Quatrain:
A hundred epistles contained the pain and anguish of my love,
On the way, a breeze of the early spring did blow.
Not one of them, owing to my bad luck, my beloved reached.
The breeze, thou mayest say, with my luck conspired.

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other. I cannot identify him with any poet in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I, or in Badāonī III.

1 This man is different from Qarārī Gilānī mentioned and described before. He does not appear to be mentioned either in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari, or in Badāonī III.

2 The last two couplets are in one MS. only.

3 He is called Maumun Lang in one MS. He is apparently not mentioned in Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari I, or in Badāonī III.

4 The name looks like Alqi, or الفتى Ulfatī in one MS. In the other it is clearly Ulfatī. There are two Ulfatis in Badāonī III, one of 'Iraq, Persian
1 Wālihi. He is from the village of Dāna (or Wāna) a dependency of Khorāsān. He wrote good poetry and he composed many witty verses in the rustic dialect of Khorāsān. He had a mimic nature and made curious movements. One day when H.M. the Khalifa-i-Illāhi was playing Chaugān (polo), and a ball hitting the back of the nose of the poet Ulfati broke, Wālihi wrote the following on this matter.

Couplet:
Ulfati who wrote so much bad verse,
Was well-hit باطن لوانداتش (the meaning of which I cannot make out)
The Chaugān ball broke by fate’s decree, the back of his nose in place of his teeth.

1 The name is indistinct in both MSS. but there was a poet who had the Takhallus of Wālihi, mentioned in Badāoni III, Persian text, page 222, who was the father of the poet Yādgār Hālati. I think the name as written in the MS. resembles والی and I have adopted that name.
INDEX

TO THE
SECOND VOLUME
OF THE
TABAQAT-I-AKBARI

[The number refer to the pages; a means 'footnote'. When names occur twice or several times on a page, they have been entered only once in the Index.
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I. PERSONS

A

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p. 215; the Mughals defeat Hīmān’s artillery on its arrival at Panipat. Great battle of Panipat, p. 217; news of Khwāja Khizr Khān’s defeat by Iskandar or Sikandar Khān Afghan; Akbar marches to Lahore and pursues Sikandar to the Siwalik hills, p. 221; arrival of Mariam Makānī and other ladies from Kabul. Leaves the camp to meet them. Sikandar surrenders, p. 222; return to Lahore, pp. 222-23; arranges for a fight between two elephants near Mankot. The elephants go near Bairam Khān’s tent, and he believes that this was arranged by Akbar and his immediate attendants, p. 224; Akbar arrives at Delhi; Khān Zamān’s infatuation with Shāhām Beg, p. 225; orders Khān Zamān to send Shāhām Beg back, p. 226; Musāhib Beg is put to death by order of Bairam Khān, p. 228 (see also note 2, p. 228); accident to Akbar when riding an elephant called Lakhna; arrival at Agra, p. 230; great pomp of Shaikh Gadalī p. 232; capture of the fort of Gwalior, p. 233; sends Khān Zarrān to conquer, and he conquers Jaunpur; sends Habib ‘Ali Khān to conquer Ranthambhor, he besieges it but being unable to seize it, ravages the country around, and goes back to his jāigir; Shaikh Muhammad Ghias comes to Agra, p. 234; Adham Khān and his mother Māhām Anka always speak to Akbar against Bairam Khān but without effect. Akbar goes on a hunting expedition, leaving Bairam Khān at Agra, p. 236; Māhām Anka arranges that Akbar should go to Delhi, where Mariam Makānī was at the time, to carry out her plans in conjunction with Shams-ud-din Ahmad Khān, p. 236; hearing news of the illness of Mariam Makānī Akbar goes to see her, p. 237. (Abul Fazl’s and Badaon’s views in the intrigue against Bairam Khān, note 2, p. 237); Māhām Anka and Shams-ud-din Ahmad Khān poison Akbar’s mind against Bairam Khān and pray to be allowed to go to Mecca, pretending fear of Bairam Khān; Akbar’s message to Bairam Khān; Shams-ud-din Ahmad Khān takes charge of affairs, p. 238; Bairam Khān sends Khwāja Amrudd-din Mahmūd, Hājī Muhammad Sistānī and Tarsūn Beg to him, pp. 238-39; Akbar pays no attention to Bairam Khān’s message and does not permit the messengers to return, p. 239; Māhām Anka and Shams-ud-din Ahmad Khān tell Akbar that Bairam Khān had started to conquer the Punjab; Akbar sends message to Bairam Khān telling him that he wanted to manage the affairs of the state himself, and that he should go to Mecca, and that an ample jāigir should be bestowed on him, p. 241; starts for the Punjab; Shāh Abul Ma’ali’s rudeness to Akbar and he is placed under arrest. Akbar sends Pīr Muhammad Khān in pursuit of Bairam Khān; sends for Mun‘im Khān from Kabul, p. 243; sends Sh. M. Khan Atka towards the Punjab, p. 245; advances towards the Punjab, p. 246; makes Mun‘im Khān vakil and Khān Khānān; marches towards the Siwaliks in pursuit of Bairam Khān who fortifies himself at Talwarā; Skirmish at Talwarā; Sultan Husain Jalāir’s martyrdom, p. 247; Bairam Khān
sends message for pardon; Akbar sends Maulāna 'Abd-ul-lah Sultanpurī to bring him, p. 248; Bairām Khān is brought and receives favour and permission to go to the sacred places; Bairām Khān goes towards Gujrat, p. 249; Akbar goes to Hisar Firoza for hunting and then goes to Delhi, p. 250; sends Adham Khān to Sarangpur to conquer Malwa then in the possession of Bāz Bahādur, p. 251; Bāz Bahādur comes out and entrenches himself, is defeated and escapes, p. 252; Akbar is displeased with Adham Khān and leaves for Malwa, p. 253; surrender of Gagraum; arrives near Sārangpur; Adham Khān meets him, p. 254; Akbar slays a tiger with his sword at Narwar; arrives at Agra; Shīr Khān, son of Muhammad Khān Bangālī advances to conquer Jaunpur, p. 255; Akbar hears of Khān Zamān’s insubordination, and starts for Jaunpur; is honoured by ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek at Ka’bī, p. 256; returns to Agra; Shams-ud-dīn Muhammad Khan Atka comes from the Punjab and is made minister, p. 257; starts on pilgrimage to Ajmir; Raja Behārī Mal father of Bhagwān Dās enters his service; sends Mirza Sharf-ud-dīn Husain to conquer Mirtha and returns to Agra, p. 258; Jaimal surrenders Mirtha; Deo Das Rajput fights, and is killed fighting bravely; Mirtha seized, pp. 259-260; ultimate submission of Bāz Bahādur, p. 262; Shāh Tāhmāsp sends Saiyyad Beg as ambassador; Akbar receives him with great honour and after two months permits him to go back; Adham Khān kills Khan-i-‘A’zam in the audience hall at the instigation of Shams-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān and Mun‘īm Khān and others, p. 263; Akbar kills Adham Khān by throwing him down from the terrace of the harem; Shams-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān Nishapuri conceals himself, p. 264; Akbar sends Ashraf Khān to re-assure Mun‘īm Khān and Shams-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān and Qāsim ‘Ali Khān; in spite of which Shams-ud-dīn, Mun‘īm Khān and Qāsim ‘Ali Khān start for Kabul, but are seized by Qāsim ‘Ali a servant of Mīr Mahmūd and are sent to Akbar; he pardons them, p. 265; conquest for the Kakhars or Gakhars and their country, p. 265; their loyalty from the time of Babar, p. 266; Akbar grants Mirza Sharf-ud-dīn Husain’s jāīgīr to Husain Quli Beg, p. 273; sends Shāh Bidāgh Khān and others in pursuit of Shah Abul Ma‘ālī; comes from Mathura to Delhi; attempt at Delhi on his life by Kuka Fulad, a slave of Sharf-ud-dīn Husain’s father, pp. 275-76; wound only grazed the skin (but see note 1, p. 276); after some days leaves for Agra in a royal litter; Khwāja Muzaffar ‘Ali Tarbatī made minister of finance, pp. 279-80; surrender of the fort of Chunar by Fattu, a slave of ‘A’īl Khān to Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus and Asaf Khān, conquest of Garha; heroic death of Rānī Durgavati, p. 280; Akbar marches towards Narwar to capture elephants, p. 282; marches to Malwa, Rābūd and Sārangpūr; welcomed by Muhammad Qāsim Khān Naishapūrī; arrives at Mandū; ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek takes flight towards Gujrat; sends Mun‘īm Khān to bring him back, p. 283; arrives at Mandū, p. 285; appoints Qara Bahādur Khān governor of Mandū; returns towards
Agra; halts at Ujjain, Sārangpur, Khirār and Sipri; goes out hunting on receiving news of a herd of elephants, p. 286; captures elephants and comes to Agra; twin sons, born to him but both die after a month; builds Nagar-chain in the village of Kerani (see notes 1 and 2); account of Khwāja Mu‘azzam his uncle, p. 287; he wants to kill his wife; Akbar sends Tahir Muhammad Khān but the Khwāja puts the woman to death; punishes the Khwāja and imprisons him at Gwalior, where he dies, p. 289; orders the feudatories of the Punjab to proceed to help Mīrzā Muhammad Hakīm and they march towards Kabul, p. 290; Khān Kalān submits a representation; goes to Narwar and Garha to capture elephants and going alone drives a whole herd into a stockade; drives others towards the fort of Panāñī, p. 292; returns to Agra; foundation of the fort of Agra; fort completed in 4 years; description, p. 293; rebellion of ‘Ali Quli Khān Zamān; Akbar prejudiced against the Uzbeks on account of ‘Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek’s misdeeds; sends Ashraf Khān to Iskandar Khān to bring him to the court, p. 294; sends Mun‘īm Khān against the rebels; crosses the Jumna; Mun‘īm Khān receives Akbar at Kanouj; halt of 10 days for crossing the river; marches rapidly towards Lucknow to attack Iskandar Khān, p. 297; he escapes and joins Khān Zamān and Bahādur Khān who retire to Jaunpur but again advances and encamps near Narhan (see note 2, p. 298), p. 298; Akbar takes up his quarters in Jaunpur; Asaf Khān ordered to cross the river at Narhan and halt there and await orders; sends Hāji Muhammad Khān Sīstānī to Sulaimān Karrānī Afghān to forbid him to help Khān Zamān, p. 299; flight of Asaf Khān, p. 300; Mun‘īm Khān sent to take his place, and Shujā‘at Khān sent in pursuit of him; fight between Shujā‘at Khān and Asaf Khān at the bank of the river near Manikpur, p. 301; Quli Khān sent to Rhotas, p. 302; proposal of Fath Khān to surrender the fort of Rhotas, p. 302; Hasan Khān submits a petition that somebody should be sent to him to receive the keys of the fort; Fath Khān’s refusal to make them over; further account of Khān Zamān and the rebels, p. 303; sends Shāh Bīdāgh Khān and ‘Abd-ul-Matlab Khān against Khān Zamān, pp. 303-4; it was arranged that Khān Khānān and Khwāja Jahān should take the mother of ‘Ali Quli Khān and Ibrāhīm Khān to Akbar and pray for the pardon of Khān Zamān; Khān Zamān sends his mother and Ibrāhīm Khān and Khār Khānān and Khwāja Jahān to bring them to Akbar; news comes of the defeat of Mūrruzz-ul-Mulk by Bahādur Khān and Sikandar Khān, p. 305; Akbar forgives the offences of Khān Zamān and others and order their jā‘īfārā to be restored to them, on their vakils obtaining fresh farrāns but Khān Zamān was not to cross the river as long as the imperial army remained there, p. 309; news comes of the defeat of Mūrruzz-ul-Mulk; Akbar orders that the pardon should hold good; goes from Jaunpur to Benares and then to Chunar, p. 310; Khān Zamān crosses the river against Akbar’s orders and
sends men to take possession of Ghazipur and Jaunpur, pp. 310-311; Akbar sends Ashraf Khan to Jaunpur to seize Khan Zamân’s mother, p. 311; marches to attack Sikandar Khan and Bahâdur Khan who fled towards Nârhan, p. 312; arrives at Jaunpur and lays the foundation of a great palace, p. 313; Khan Khânân and others pray for the pardon of the offenders of Khan Zamân and Akbar again pardons him and returns from Jaunpur to Agra, p. 314; Akbar’s great delight in playing Chaugân, p. 315; Asaf Khan sends petition to go to Mecca, p. 316; pardons the offenders of Vajir Khan and Asaf Khan, p. 317; Mirza Sulaimân’s fourth attack on Kabul, p. 318; petition of Bâqî Qâqshâl; sends Faridûn to help Mirza Muhammad Hakîm before the receipt of the petition, p. 321; sends presents by Khush Khabar Khan to Mirza Muhammad Hakîm; the latter receives him with sincerity and fealty, but later Faridûn leads him astray, and tells him that he can easily conquer Lahore; the royal standards march towards the Punjab; Mirza Muhammad Hakîm retires, p. 322; Akbar marches towards Lahore; leaves Mun’im Khan, Khan Khânân at Agra; arrives at Delhi; news of the flight of Mirza Muhammad Hakîm, p. 323; sends Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan and Kamîl Khan Gakhar in pursuit of him, p. 324; arrives at Lahore; Muhammad Bâqî Tarkbân complains against Sultan Mahmûd, of the latter’s interfering with his territories, p. 325; sends farman to Sultan Mahmûd; Mun’im Khan sends representation of the revolt of Ibrâhîm Husain Mirza and the other Mirzas and their going away towards Mandû, p. 326; Qâmargha hunt near Lahore; arrives at Lahore, p. 328; story of Hamîd Bakari; Muzaffar Khan comes with Vajir Khan and obtains the pardon of Asaf Khan and Vajir Khan; Asaf Khan and Majnun Khan Qâqshâl posted at Karâ and Mânikpûr, p. 329; news of Ali Quli Khan (Khân Zamân), Bahâdur Khan and Sikandar Khan’s breaking their engagements; Mirza Mirak Razavi placed in charge of Khan Bâqî; Akbar starts for Agra; at Thanesar sees jogis and sampasis assembled at Kurukhet, at the Hindu festival of the eclipse, p. 330; complaints of the jogis and the sampasis; they fight; jogis defeated; Mirza Mirak Razvi escapes; Muhammad Amin Diwâna escapes from Lahore and takes shelter with Shahab-ud-din Khan and later goes to the rebels, pp. 331-332; Akbar learns that Khân Zamân was besieging Shargarh (Kanouj); marches towards Jaunpur; Khân Zamân raises the siege of Shargarh and retires towards Mânikpûr, p. 332; Akbar sends an army to attack Iskandar at Audh; starts for Karâ and Mânikpûr; hears that Khân Zamân and Bahâdur Khan want to go away to Kâlpî and starts for Mânikpûr; Khân Zamân and Bahâdur Khan spend the night in drunken debauchery; Akbar appears in battle array, p. 333; battle; Bahâdur Khan taken prisoner, p. 334; Khân Zamân killed; Bahâdur Khan put to death, pp. 335-336; Akbar halts at Josî and Piyak; goes to Benares and Jaunpur and crosses the Ganges at Karâ and Mânikpûr, p. 337; Mun’im
Khān, Khān Khānān, arrives from Agra, and the jāgīrs of Khān Zaman all transferred to him; returns to Agra, p. 338; Muhammad Quli Khān Birlās and Muzaffar Khān sent towards Audh and besiege Iskandar Khān there; Iskandar Khān escapes after crossing the Sarayu and sends a message; Muhammad Quli Khān Birlās, etc., meet Iskandar on the river, pp. 338-39; after Iskandar Khān gets promises of pardon he goes away from the river; Muhammad Quli Khān Birlās starts in pursuit but he returns as the country was held by Afghāns, p. 340; Akbar wants to conquer Chitor as Rānā Udai Singh did not acknowledge allegiance to him; as a preparatory step transfers Bīnā from Hājī Muhammad Khān Sistānī to Asaf Khān who is instructed to arrange the army; goes to the town of Bārī with the avowed intention of hunting, p. 341; passes through Mumaidān and arrives at Sui Supar which is evacuated by the servants of Rai Sarjan of Ranthambor, and is made over to Nazr Bahādur; arrives at Kolah which is made over to Shāh Muhammad Qandahārī; then at Kakraun or Gagraun; then transfers jāgīrs in Sarkūr Mandū to Shahāb-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān, Shāh Bīdāgh Khān, Muhammad Murād Khān and Hājī Muhammad Sistānī and directs them to attack the Mirzas; they arrive at Ujjain and find that the Mirzas had gone away to Gujrat and take possession of the country, p. 342; Rānā Udai Singh leaves Chitor in charge of Jai Mal, and takes shelter in the hills; Asaf Khān sent to Rāmpūr (see note 3) conquers the fort, and devastates the country; Husain Quli Khān sent to Udaipūr and Kambalāmir and ravages the country, p. 343; siege of Chitor prolonged, p. 344; Jai Mal slain when superintending the repair of a breach, by a bullet from Akbar's musket; garrison give up the idea of fighting and perform Jauhar, p. 346; the whole night passed in fighting; Akbar enters the fort and orders general slaughter, p. 347 (see note 1, p. 247); Akbar goes on pilgrimage to the tomb of Khwāja Mu'in-ud-dīn Chishti Sanjari at Ajmir, p. 348; returns to Agra; adventures with lions and tigers; 'Adil Muhammad Qandahārī dies in protecting him from the lion, pp. 349-350; arrives in Alwar and directing the army to proceed to Alwar, goes to Nārnaul; interview with Shāh Nizām Nārnauli and joins the army; resolves to conquer Ranthambor; sends Ashraf Khān and Sādiq Khān there; news comes of the disturbances caused by the Mirzas in Malwa where they were besieging Ujjain; Qulij Khān and others orders to attack them, p. 350; at Serohi Shahah-ud-dīn Ahmad Khān joins them, p. 350; Shāh Bīdāgh Khān joins them at Sārangpur; the Mirzas raise the siege of Ujjain and advance towards Mandū; Muhammad Murād Khān and Mirza 'Aziz-ul-lah who had been besieged at Ujjain join the other amīrs; the Mirzas cross the Nārbada in great confusion; and go to Gujrat where there is great confusion owing to Jhajār Khān having slain Chenghiz Khān; the amīrs sent in pursuit of the Mirzas return; the Mirzas seize Champānir and Bahroch and slay Rustam Khān Rūmī treacherously,
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p. 351; Mir Muhammad Khan Kalan, Qutb ud din Muhammad Khan and Kamal Khan Kakhar summoned from their jagirs in the Punjab, which are transferred to Husain Quli Khan; he attends Akbar in the march to Ranthambor; returns from Ranthambor and halts at Dehli, p. 352; Qamargha hunt at Palam; arrives at Ranthambor and besieges it, p. 553; siege of Ranthambor continued; fortifications breached in several places by cannon shots, p. 354; Sarjan Singh sends his sons—Duda and Bhoj to seek protection; Akbar sends Husain Quli Khan (Khan Jahân) to bring Sarjan who comes and surrenders the fort; Akbar goes on pilgrimage to Ajmir and then goes to Agra, p. 355; as his sons die in their infancy, he lays the foundation of Pathpur Sikri to be near Shaikh Salim Chishti, and takes one of his consorts there, p. 355; Raja Ram Chand sends the keys of the fort of Kalinjar which is placed in charge of Majnun Khan Aqoshal; birth of Sultan Salim Mirza, p. 357; goes on pilgrimage to Ajmir on foot from Agra; returns to Delhi, p. 359; birth of Shahzada Shah Murad in the house of Shaikh Salim, p. 360; pilgrimage to Ajmir, p. 361; encamps at Nagor; Chandar Sen son of Raja Mal Deo comes and becomes a loyal servant; so also does Raja Kalyan Mal the Raja of Bikanir and his son Ray Singh; marries Ray Kalyan Mal's daughter (see note 3), p. 362; hunts gurkhars, shoots 13 of them; comes to Ajodhan, p. 363; pilgrimage to the tomb of Shaikh Shakarganj; marches to Lahore; at Dibalpur Mirza 'Aziz Kokaltash ('Azam Khan Mirza Kuka) entertains him with great pomp and makes valuable presents, p. 364; marches from Dibalpur to Lahore; entertained by Husain Quli Khan at Lahore; goes to Hisar Firoza; the mother of Nahid Begam, widow of Mirza 'Isa Khan Turkhan at variance with Muhammad Baji Turkhan her step-son comes to him and complains against the latter, p. 366; Akbar sends Muhibb 'Ali Khan and his grandson Mujahid to Sind, p. 367; war continued for three years; sickness and pestilence in the fort; Sultân Mahmud dies; Bakar seized; Munim Khan prays for pardon of Sikandar Khan and Lakhnow is granted to him as his jagirs, p. 368; invasion of Gujrat where there is great misrule, pp. 369-370; starts for Ajmir; Mir Muhammad Khan Atka sent in advance; Akbar arrives at Mirtha; news of the wounding of Mir Muhammad Khan in the neighbourhood of Sirohi, p. 371; Rajputs in Sirohi slain; Akbar adopts measure for guarding the road, p. 372; Akbar goes from Sirohi to Pattan Nahrwala; at Disa news comes that the sons of Shiik Khan Fulaid had fled towards Idar; Akbar sends Raja Man Singh in pursuit of them; arrives at Pattan, p. 373; makes Saiyyad Ahmad Khan Barha, governor of Pattan; Rajâ Khan Singh rejoins the camp; advances towards Ahmadabad; Shir Khan Fulaid who was besieging 'Imad Khan fled; Sultan Mahmud Gujratî comes in and renders homage; 'Imad Khan and others also do so; keys of Ahmadabad presented by 'Imad Khan, p. 374; suspecting treachery, places the Abyssinian chiefs under guard (see also note 2,
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p. 375; Saiyyad Muhammad Khān Bārha and Šaiikh Muhammad Bukhārī Dehlavi bring the ladies of the harem to Akbar (see also note 3, p. 375), p. 375; Akbar determines to drive out Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza and Muhammad Husain Mirza who had taken possession of Baroch, Baroda and Surat, and marches towards Kambayat; Ikhātiyār-ul-mulk leaves Ahmadābād, and flies towards Ahmadnagar and Idar; ‘Imād Khān placed under custody; arrives at Kambayat and then at Baroda and makes over the government of Gujarat to Mirzā Aziz Muhammad Kokaltash (Khān-i-Azam); siege of Surat; Saiyyad Muhammad Khān Bārha and others sent in advance, p. 376; Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza puts Rustam Khān Rumi to death, and marches past close to the imperial camp; Akbar marches in pursuit, leaving prince Sultan Salīm with some amīrs in the camp; pursuit continued during the night and the greater part of the day; at night arrives at the bank of the river Mahindri (Mahi), p. 377; places Kunwar Mān Singh in charge of the van-guard; crosses the river on his horse and arrives at the gate of the fort of Sarnāl, p. 378; the Mirza’s men oppose him; Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza leaves Sarnāl; Akbar issues order for pursuing him; Akbar fights side by side with Raja Bhagwān Dās and defeats the Mirzas, p. 379; returns to the camp; marches to conquer Surat, p. 382; further proceedings for the conquest of Surat; sends Shāh Quli Khān Mahram and Sādiq Khān to reconnoitre the fort, and prevent anybody from getting out of it, p. 383; sends Raja Todar Mal, and he submits a report; arrives near Surat and the siege commences, p. 384; garrison reduced to great straits; Maulānā Nizām-ud-din Lāri is sent to pray for quarter, p. 385; Maulānā Nizām-ud-din Lāri is allowed to render homage and to depart; sends Qāsim Ḵān and Khwāja Daulat Nāzir to give the garrison the assurance of safety, p. 386; gives orders for the repair of the fort, p. 387; story of some great mortars and cañnon; orders the mortars to be sent to Agra; command of the fort entrusted to Qulī Muhammad Khān, p. 388; Raja Bahārjiu of Baglāna sends Sharf-ud-din Husain Mirza, who had rebelled 10 years ago and he is placed in custody; returns to Ahmadābād; at Bahroj the mother of Chenghiz Khān complains against Ḵhūjār Khān Habshi and the latter was killed by being trampled upon by an elephant, p. 389; the Mirzas decide that Ibrāhīm Husain Mirza should go to Hindustan for creating disturbances there, and that Muhammad Husain Mirza and Shāh Mirza should get Shir Khān Fūlādī to join them and besiege Pattan; Akbar sends Saiyyad Muhammad Khān Bārha to repair the fort and sends Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khān, etc., to attack the Mirzas in concert with A’azam Khān, p. 390; Muhammad Husain Mirza and Shir Khān Fūlādī defeat the van-guard and the right wing of the imperial army, but Khān-i-A’azam and Shāh Bīdāgh Khān attack the enemy when they were dispersed in search of booty, and defeat them, p. 391; Akbar arrives at Ahmadābād from Surat, p. 392; leaves Ahmadābād, arrives at Sitāpur and proceeds via Jālor
to Fathpur, p. 394; arrives at Ajmir, p. 397; leaves the camp at Sangânir and comes by forced marches to Bajûna; stays there for three days for an auspicious moment; arrives at the capital, and thence at Fathpur; sends Husain Quli Khân to Nagorkot, p. 398; Bidhichand, son of Raja Jaichand rebels; confers Nagorkot on Birbar and orders Husain Quli Khân to make it over to him, p. 399; conquest of Nagorkot; news received by Akbar of the approach of Ibrahim Husain Mirza, p. 401; Sa'id Khân produces the head of Ibrahim Husain Mirza; news of fresh disturbances in Gujarât, p. 403; Iktiyâr-ul-mulk intends attacking Ahmadâbâd; Muhammad Husain Mirza intends reconquering Surat but fails on account of Qulij Khân's advance; Khân A'azam sends Naurang Khân and Hamîd Bukhârî to meet Muhammad Husain Mirza, and himself advances to crush Iktiyâr-ul-mulk, p. 404; Akbar decides to march to Gujarât; grants allowances and rewards to the soldiers, p. 406; sending the amirs and troops in advance; sends back Husain Quli Khân after conferring on him the title of Khân Jahân to the Punjab, p. 407; directs Mirza Yusuf Khân and Muhammad Zamân to accompany him and starts on a she camel; arrives at Tuda (70 miles from Agra and 50 from Fathpur Sikri, see note 3) next day at Hans Mahal; at Mu'izzabad on the night of the 3rd day, p. 404; arrives at Ajmir; leaves Ajmir and marches all night, p. 409; arrives at Dîsa, p. 410; sends for Mir Muhammad Khân to come and join him at Bâlišâna; Mir Muhammad Khân and others come, p. 411; inspects the troops and arranges the army; advances towards Ahmadâbâd, p. 412; arrives at Kari, and then within three karoha of Ahmadâbâd, p. 413; nine days to come from Fathpur to Ahmadâbâd; refuses to make surprise attack on enemy, p. 414; issues orders to cross the river; hand to hand fight, p. 415; army in distress; attacks in person, p. 416; Muhammad Husain Mirza is brought before him, p. 417; goes to Ahmadâbâd; sends Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khân and Naurang Khân towards Bahroj and Champânir and Raja Bhagwan Dâs, etc. to Idar; grants government of Pattan to Mir Muhammad Khân and Dulqa and Danduqa to Vazir Khân, p. 420; returns via Mahmûdâbâd, Dulqa, Kâri, Sitpur, Sirihi and Ajmir, p. 421; performs usual pilgrimage; then goes to Hubâ; sends Raja Todar Mal to test the assessments of Gujarât; marches via Tuda and Bajûna, p. 422; arrives at Fathpur; circumcision of the princes, p. 423; appoints Muzaffar Khân prime-minister; orders the debts of Shiâh Muhammad Bukhârî and Saif Khân Koka to be paid from the imperial treasury, p. 424; sends Rajâ Todar Mal to serve under Khân Khânân Mun'tîm Khân in Bengal; makes a second pilgrimage to Ajmir in the course of the year as he might not be able to make another next year, on account of the expedition to conquer Bang (Bengal), pp. 425-26; reception of Khwâja 'Abd-ush-Shahid grandson of Khwâja Nasir-ud-din 'Abd-ul-lah Ahrîr (see note 2), p. 426; passes orders for the protection of cultivated lands near the imperial camp, and for giving
compensation for all damages; arrives at Ajmir, p. 427; takes Shâhzâda Sultan Salim with him and the latter pays reverence to the shrine; weighing ceremony of Sultan Salim; return journey to the capital; arrival at Fathpur; Sulaimân Karrâni dies when Akbar was besieging Surat, p. 429; Bayezid his eldest son was put to death by the amirs; orders Khan Khânân Mun'tim Khân to chastise Dâūd who was at Hâjipûr, and to conquer Behar, p. 430; sends the army by road under Mirza Yusuf Khan Rizvi, and leaves Agra in the charge of Shahâb-ud-dîn Ahmad Khan Naishâpûrî and starts in a boat, p. 434; the story of an incestuous Brahman, p. 436; Akbar's repulsive punishment, p. 437; arrives at Ilâhâbâd; great crowd of pilgrims, p. 438; arrival at Benares; at Kori near the confluence of the Kudi (the Gomati or Gumti) and the Ganges, decides that the ladies and the princes should be left at Jaumpur; at Yehyapur gets petition from Khan Khânân Mun'tim Khân to come quickly; leaves ladies and princes at Jaumpur and starts for Bengal, p. 439; receives news of the death of Sultan Mahmûd Khân and of the acquisition of the fort of Bakkar; starts again by boat and army goes side by side by side by land; elephants cross the river at the ford of Khwâjagîpûr, p. 440; deer hunt by chitas taken as an omen of Dâûd's fate; halts at Gangdâspûr; orders Mirak Isfahâni to examine Jafar, p. 441; encamp at Chausa and then at Domni, p. 442; arrives near Patna; military conference; decides on the capture of Hâjipûr first; orders Khan-i-`Alam to attack Hâjipûr; Raja Gajpati supports Khan-i-`Alam, p. 443; description of the battle; Dâûd's army defeated, p. 444; reconnoitres the fort of Patna; flight of Dâûd, p. 445; Sridhar Bangâli (Raja Bikramâjit) follows Dâûd with the treasures and Gujar Khan Karrâni with the elephants; enters Patna with Khan Khânân; captures 56 elephants left behind by Dâûd, p. 446; pursues Gujar Khan; crosses the Pumpon on horse back; Amir capture about 400 elephants (see note 2) at Daryâpur; sends Shahrâz Khan Mir Bakîhshî, etc., in pursuit of Gujar Khan, p. 447; starts for Daryâpur on the return journey; arrives at Ghiâspûr, p. 448; army sent back under Mirza Yusuf Khan; starts back and halts between Daryâpûr and Ghiâspûr; sends Muzaffar Khan and Farhat Khân to capture Rhotas; arrives at Patna and then at Fathpur Bihta (see note 3), p. 449; arrives at Jaunpur, leaves Mirza Yusuf Khan and Sâdiq Muhammad Khan in charge of the army, p. 450; leaves Jaunpur; halts at Khanpûr; Qâız Nizâm Badakhshî enters his service, p. 451; receives petition from the Khan Khânân containing the news of the capture of Garhi, p. 452; arrives at Iskandarpur and receives news of the capture of Tûnda; Dâûd abandons Tûnda and the Khan Khânân enters it; goes to Dehli, p. 453; from Dehli goes towards Ajmir; Khan Jahân comes to wait on him, and the Khân A`azâm comes from Ahmadâbâd; at Ajmir does the usual pilgrimage, p. 454; sends army against Chandar Sen, son of Mâl Deo; leaves Ajmir for the capital, p. 455; attempts to extend.
cultivation; Karoris appointed to be in charge of areas which might yield one karor of Tongas to bring the land under cultivation in 3 years; Amirs also ordered to appoint Karoris, p. 456; sends Shâh Quli Khân Mahram, etc. to conquer the fort of Siwâna which was in the possession of descendants of Mâldeo; afterwards sends Shahbâz Khân Kambu; who obtained possession of it in a short time; gets petition from vakilis of Sultan Mahmûd of Bakar to report the latter’s death, and to say that they had no faith in Mühibb ‘Ali Khân and Mujâhid Khân; but would make over the fort to any one else whom Akbar would send; sends Mir Gesu Bakâwalbegi, to whom the fort was surrendered; pestilence and famine in Gujarî, p. 457; war of Khân Khânân with Dâûd Khân Afghân and the defeat of the latter; Khân Khânân Munîrîm Khân sends Râjâ Todarmal in pursuit of Dâûd, and appoints Majnûn Khân Qâqshâl to govern Ghoraghât; Majnûn Khân Qâqshâl defeats Sulaimân Mangli, p. 459; Akbar’s preference for the Society of learned and wise men; orders the foundation of the Ibâdat Khâna, p. 470; passes his time there on Fridays, etc. in the companionship of pious men; his gifts of gold and silver (see note 2, p. 470), p. 471; from the time of the conquest of Gujarî he granted help to pilgrims every year from Hindustan, Mâwarâ-un-Nahr and Khurâsân, p. 472; coming of Mirza Sulaiman, p. 473; he sends petition; sends him money, etc. and sends Râjâ Bhagwân Dâs to welcome him and to bring him to the presence; A’azam Khân summoned for Gujarî, p. 475; Akbar displeased with him, about the branding of horses, etc. and the latter resigns his office and secludes himself in his garden at Agra, p. 476; orders Khân Jahân to reconquer Badakhshan, p. 478; Khân Khânân takes no warning, of the pestilence at Gaur, his death; Shâhâm Khân Jalâir becomes temporary head of government, p. 479; Khân Jahân made governor of Bengal, p. 480; owing to his being sent to Bengal the order about his going to Badakhshan remained in abeyance; Akbar goes to Ajmir, p. 481; performs the usual pilgrimage, p. 483; Dâûd attacks Tânda; the amirs abandon Tânda, and retire to Hajipur, Patna; orders Khân Jahân to take the Amirs at Hajipur, Patna with him, and attack Dâûd Khân; he advances and defeats the Afghâns left to defend Garhi; Akbar sends Mân Singh to attack Rânâ Kika, p. 484; returns to Fathpur, p. 485; battle near Ak Mahal; Khwâja ‘Abd-ul-lah sallies out and is killed; orders Muzaffar Khân to join Khân Jahân, p. 486; Khân Jahân reports a victory; Râjâ Mân Singh reports a victory over Rânâ Kika, p. 487; battle of Ghati Halde (Halâght) (Badaoni was present, see note 2), p. 488; defeat of Rânâ Kika; war of Khân Jahân against Dâûd, p. 489; rebellion of Gajpati, attacks Farhat Khân and his son Mirak Radâi who are both slain, p. 490; moves out of Fathpur to start for Behar, but Saiyyad ‘Abd-ul-lah Khân brings the head of Dâûd; account of the battle, p. 491; starts on his annual pilgrimage to Ajmir; Rânâ Kika takes shelter in mountains and woods; great distress
among the troops for want of provisions and Kunar Mān Singh’s prohibition of plunder; Akbar displeased with the latter; advances from Ajmir towards the Rānā’s territory, p. 493; appoints Khwāja Shāh Mansur as Diwān, p. 494; appoints Qutb-ud-dīn Muhammad Kān, Qulī Kān and Asaf Kān as guides of the caravans of pilgrims to pass through Rānā Kikā’s territory, and orders them to devastate it and to attack Rānā Kikā if they find him; orders Qutb-ud-dīn Kān and Rājā Bhagwān Dās to halt at Kokundah and Qulī Kān to accompany the pilgrims, p. 495; arranges to attack Rānā Kikā; sends ‘Ali Murād to bring Qulī Kān; receives a report from Sultan Khwāja from Surat that the pilgrim ships were being held up by the Firangis and requesting that Qulī Kān might be sent to Surat, p. 496; arrives near Banswala (Banswara) and Dungarpur; Rājā Todar Mal comes from Bengal and brings elephants and other booty; Qulī Kān comes and is sent to Surat to arrange for the ships leaving for the Hijaz, p. 497; sends a number of great amīrs under Shahāb Kān to attack Rājā ‘Ali Kān the ruler of Asīr and Burhānpur as he had not carried out the duty of submission; sends Rājā Todar Mal to check the revenue assessment and to settle the affairs of Gujarat, p. 498; returns to Fathpur; new disturbance in Gujarat, created by Muzaffar Husain Mirza, son of Gulrūkh Begam under the guidance of Mihr ‘Ali, pp. 500-501; Muzaffar Husain Mirza and Rājā Todar Mal come to him, p. 502; army under Shahāb Kān invades Asīr and Burhānpur; Rājā ‘Ali Kān shuts himself up and then makes his submission; Qutb-ud-dīn Husain Kān separates himself from the other amīrs and goes away to his faqirs, p. 503; starts for pilgrimage to Ajmir; Mir Abu Turāb and Rājā Todar Mal arrive at Tūda; return journey, p. 504; orders a fort to be built at Ambirsar finished within 20 days, pp. 504-505; named Manoharnagar after the name of the son of Rai Lonkarn owner of the land in which it was built; appearance of Zu Zuaba, p. 506; goes to Nārnaul; visits Shāikh Nizām Nārnauli; goes to Dehli; goes on pilgrimage to his father’s tomb and to those of the great Shāikhs and then to Sarāi Bauli, where Haji Habīb-ul-lah produces before his eyes the articles he had brought from Goa (see note 5, pp. 507-508), where he had been sent, and then at Pālam where he rested in the house of the head man who was exempted from the payment of all rent or revenue, pp. 507-508; news of Muzaffar Husain Mirza being seized by Rājā ‘Ali Kān; orders the latter to send him; horoscope of Akbar by Qāzī Ghiyās-ud-dīn Jāmī produced by ‘Ali Akbar Mashhadi; Q. Gh. Jāmī rewarded, p. 509; arrives at Pattan-i-Shāikh Farīd, p. 510; stops rain by blowing on a mirror (see note 1); his qamarqha hunt at Nandna Rhotas, p. 511; qamarqha stopped; usual gifts to faqirs; shaves off his head; starts from the place; Mariam Makani comes from Agra to see him, treats her with honour and affection, p. 512; returns to Agra; from Sallanpur goes by boat and arrives at Dehli;
from Dehli starts on pilgrimage to Ajmir, p. 513; performs pilgrimage on the anniversary day of the death of the Khwāja and returns to Fathpur; the building of the 'Badat Khānā; passes Friday nights without sleep; makes gifts and offerings; sends Ma'ṣūm Khān, Koka of Mirza Hakim, who came from Kabul, to Behar and also promotes him after he defeats Kālā Pahār, p. 514; appoints Mulla Taib as diwan of Behar and Hajipur, Pukhrotam as Bakhshī, Mulla Majdi as amān and Shamshir Khān Khwāja Sarā as the superintendent of exchequer (see note 1), p. 515; Maqsūd Jauhari brings Mirza Muzaffar Husain Khān from Rājā 'Ali Khān; sends Shahbāz Khān and others against Rānā Kikā, p. 516; appoints Khwāja Muhammad Yehya to be Mir Haj and sends him to Mecca; appoints Muzaffar Khān governor of Bengāl in place of Khān Jahān, deceased, and Rizvi Khān and others to be Bakhshī, etc., p. 517; sends Mulla 'Ishqi to Kashmir; 'Ali Khān the ruler of Kashmir receives him with honour and sends him back with tribute; pardons Muzaffar Husain Mirza and grants favours to him, p. 518; orders that some hungry persons should be fed every day with the food prepared for him and then it should be served to him; sends Hakim 'Ali to Bijāpur to 'Adil Khān Dakhini, p. 519; Mir Nizām comes as ambassador from Mirza Shāhrukh; convenes Majlis-i-Shura; decides on reading the public prayers on Fridays and 'ids following the example of Muhammad the Prophet and does so on Friday the 18th Jamadi-ul-awwal; (see note 2), p. 520; sends Mirza Fulād and Khwāja Khātib as ambassadors to Abdullah Khān Uzbek laying stress on the importance of their alliance and co-operation; discussion as to whom “ṣiyahāt” and “muṣṭahīd” should be applied, p. 523; decides that he is the muṣṭahīd; starts on the annual pilgrimage to Ajmir, p. 524; story of the man whom a tiger refrains from attacking on being adjured by Akbar's name; arrival at Ajmir: returns to the capital, p. 525; orders the abolition of the tamaqah and Zakat (see note 3, p. 526), p. 526: rebellion in Bengal, p. 527: Muzaffar Khān's harsh proceedings towards Bābā Khān and Khuddī Khān, p. 528: orders Muzaffar Khān to put Raushan Beg to death (see note 2, p. 529); order carried out; the Qasqahs resolve to rebel, p. 529: sends farman to conciliate them, they return outwardly their allegiance and ask that Rizvi Khān and Patar Das should be sent to them; Bābā Khān seizes Rizvi Khān and Mir Abul Ishaq sends money to meet the expenses of the army, p. 531; Humayun Quli Fārmulī and Tarkhan Diwana desert from his army; the siege of Gour lasts for 4 months; great scarcity in the rebel army, p. 536; appoints Sharif Khān Atka, governor of Malwa and Khān A'зам, governor of Behar; sends Shahbāz Khān Kambū to reinforce the army of Bengāl, p. 538; goes to the house of Sharif Khān Atka on his appointment as governor of Malwa, he arranges a grand entertainment (see note 3, pp. 538-539), p. 539; Hakim-ul-mulk sent as Mir Haj; report from Rājā Todar Mal that Khwaja Shah Mansur had written harsh letters to Muhammad Masum
Farankhudi about sums due from him and to Tarsun Muhammad Khan, pp. 539-40; deprives Khwâja Shah Mansur of his office for a few days, and places him in the custody of Shâh Quli Khan; appoints Vazir Khân Diwan-i-Kul; story of a man without ears who could hear (see note 1, p. 540), could not go on his annual pilgrimage to Agra, and so Shahzada Danial was sent, p. 540; Ma’sum Farankhudi went to Jaunpur and began rebellion; sends Peshraw Khan to assure him and grants Audh to him as jagir and Jaunpur to Tarsun Muhammad Khan, p. 541; Niyabat Khan rebels in Prayag and attacks the fort of Kara which was in the jagir of Isma’il Quli Khan the latter’s servant fought and was killed; Niyabîr Khan then besieges Kara and devastates the neighbouring country; sends Isma’il Quli Khan and others to put him down, p. 542; advances towards the Punjab leaving Shahzâda Danial in the capital city of Fathpur, p. 544; passes through Lahore; Mirza Muhammad Hakim arrives in Lahore; Mahdi Qasim Khan, Man Singh and Sa’îd Khân and Râjâ Bhagwan Das shut themselves up in the fort of Lahore; arrives at Panipat; Malik Sani Kabuli alias Vazir Khan the diwan-of Mirza Muhammad Hakim takes up his quarters in the house of Khwâja Shâh Mansur who renders homage to him; Akbar’s suspicions; puts Khwâja Shah Mansur into prison, p. 545; orders his execution, p. 547; has a qamargha hunt and then marches to the Nilab and there lays the foundation of a great fort which he names Atak (Attock) Benares; orders Man Singh and others to cross the Nilab; they take possession of Purshur; Shahzâda Shâh Murâd and Quli Khân and others sent to conquer Kabul, p. 548; Khwâja Abul Fazl brings petition from Mirza Muhammad Hakim for the pardon of his offences; sends Haji Habib-ud-lah with them offering certain conditions; crosses the Sind and sends Nizam-ud-din to Shahzada Shâh Murad to enquire of the amirs whether they would be able to go to Kabul if he (Akbar) did not go otherwise how he (Akbar) should come; Nizam-ud-din Ahmad takes the message to Shahzada Shah Murad at Jalalâbâd, p. 549; proceeds towards Purshur leaving Shahzada Sultan Salim in the camp; Haji Muhammad Khan Ahadi brings false news of Shahzada Shah Murad’s defeat at Surkhab, p. 550; continues the march and the news of the victory comes the next day; enters the fort of Kabul; hears that Mirza Muhammad Hakim wanted to go to the Uzbeks and sends Latif Khwâja to him at Ghurband; Mirza Muhammad Hakim makes protestation of loyalty before Latif Khwâja, Akbar bestows Kabul on Mirza Muhammad Hakim and retires to the camp at Jalalâbâd; a detachment was sent from Jalalâbâd to ravage the hilly country of the Kafirs of Kanur, p. 551; his army crosses the river by the bridge built by Muhammad Qasim Khan; arrives at Lahore and bestows the government of the Punjab to Sa’îd Khân, Râjâ Bhagwan Das and Kunar Man Singh and then returns to the capital city of Fathpur, p. 552; makes enquiries into the matter of Khwâja Shah Mansur
when in Kabul, p. 553; found that Karam-ul-lah brother of Shabbaz Khan had fabricated the farman and had brought about the punish-
ment of Khwaja Shah Mansur; occupies himself in Fatehpur in munificent charity; the news of the death of Haji Begam one of the wives of Hurnayun comes; A'azam Khan, governor of Hajipur and Patna reported the condition of Bengal and amirs are sent to Bengal; description of the Nauruz festivities, p. 555; rebellion of certain amirs in Bengal in the absence of Khân-
i-A'azam; defeat and death of Khabisa, p. 556; news of the return of Gulbadan Begam and Salima Sultan Begam from the Hijaz and they arrive at Ajmir; Shahzada Sultan Salim sent to welcome them and also to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Khwaja Mu'in-ud-din; the Begams arrive at Fatehpur and are receives with honour by Akbar; Muhammad Sadiq Khan arrives from Bihar and is sent back with some other amirs to destroy 'Asi Kabuli; Mir Abu Turab and I'tmad Khan return from Ka'aba, p. 557; Mir Abu Turab brings a stone said to have an imprint of the prophets foot; weighing ceremony of Shahzada Sultan Salim; usual Nauruz festivities, p. 559; news from Bengal to the effect that Khâ-
i-A'azam had entered Tanda and Khâldi Khan and Jabbar Bardi and Mirza Beg Qâqshâl had sepa-
rated from 'Asi Kabuli who had fled to 'Isa, a zamindar and Bengal had come again under the imperial government; Government of Gujrat is bestowed upon I'tmad Khân in order to ameliorate the condition of the country, p. 560; appointment of various officers in Gujrat in different posts, p. 561; Shâhbaz Khan sent to Bengal in succession to A'azam Khan to make over the whole country to military jâgirdârs to extirpate 'Asi Kabuli; Mahâ-
bhurat ordered to be translated into Persian as the Razm-nâma; news comes that Khan A'azam had sent Shaikh Farid to Qatlu Khan Afghan in order to negotiate a peace; Qatlu Khan offers to serve him but enmity arises between Shaikh Farid and Bahâdur Kurfarah and Bahâdur blocks Shaikh Farid's way and an engagement takes place in which many of Shaikh Farid's followers are slain but he escapes p. 562; arrival of Burhan-ul-mulk; a false Burhan-ul-mulk had come and received a jâgir but was caught and imprisoned when the right Burhan-ul-mulk came; I'tmad Khan ordered to take away Sirohi, p. 563; sends Mirza Khan and Qulij Khan to Gujrat; they join Shahâb Khan at Pattan; the fort of Pattan is repaired, p. 567; Shir Khan Fulâdi sent by Muzaffar to attack Pattan; Nizam-ud-din defeats Shir Khan; Mirza Khan and the jâgirdârs of Ajmir sent to fight Muzaffar Gujratî and Qutb-ud-din Khân and the jâgirdârs of Mâlwa; the latter on hearing of Qutb-ud-din Khân's death halted at Sultanpur, pp. 570-571; founded the city of Ilahabas at Jusi Pyak; returns to Agra and Fatehpur on hearing of the slaying of Qutb-ud-din Khân but at Itawah hears the news of the victory, p. 577; news comes of Akbar's march towards Kabul and his intention to conquer Badakshân, p. 588; Jân and Amin Khân make fresh declaration of
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loyalty, p. 595; confers the government of Gujrat on A'azam Khan and sends for Nizam-ud-din to attend on himself, p. 595; at Fathpur Zain Khan Koka and Râjâ Ram Chand waited on the 30th year of the Ilahi era; usual Nauruz festivals, p. 596; A'azam Khan comes from Patna and Hajipur to wait upon; representation comes from Mirza Muhammad Hakim that 'Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek had seized Badakhshan and Mirza Shahrulkh and Mirza Sulaiman were coming to Hindustan; representation of Kunnar Man Singh, p. 597; approves the representation of Kunnar Man Singh; report of Râjâ Bhagwan Das, p. 598; marriage festival of Shahzada Sultan Salim with a daughter of Râjâ Bhagwan Das; description of the ceremony (see note 2), p. 599; 31st year of the Ilahi era; Mir Murtaza and Khudâwand Khan amirs of the Dakhins arrive at the threshold; favours the Dakhin amirs on the day of the Nauruz, p. 600; honours Amir Fath-ul-lah Shirzâi with the title of 'Azd-ud-daula; representation came from Kabul with the effect that Mirza Sulaimân had obtained possession of Badakhshan, p. 601; report from Kunnar Man Singh and Khwâja Shamuddin Muhammad that Faridun had started for Khaibar pass and had been defeated by the Afghans, etc., p. 602; news of the death of Mirza Muhammad Hakim; Akbar's kindness to Mirza Muhammad Hakim in spite of his hostile behaviour; performs the rites of mourning, p. 603; takes measures for the protection of Kabul and Ghazni; wants to grant Kabul to the sons of Mirza Muhammad Hakim but the amirs pointed out that they would not be able to govern the country owing to their youth (see note 1, p. 604) and the Uzbek army had seized Badakhshan and wanted to attack Kabul; Akbar decides to march to the Punjab; sends the Khan Khânân (Mirza Khan) to Gujrat and A'azam Khan having been appointed to conquer the Dakhin, Azd-ud-daula was sent to arrange the affairs of Dakhin, p. 604; arrives at Dehli; starts forward and arrives on the bank of the Sutlej; here news came that Kunnar Man Singh has sent men to Peshawar and Shâh Beg, a servant of Mirza Muhammad Hakim had fled to Kabul; representation from Kunnar Man Singh, p. 605; report of Muhammad 'Ali Khazanchi, p. 606; favours the sons of Mirza Muhammad Hakim and the amirs; sent Râjâ Bhagwân Dâs and others to conquer Kashmir and Ismail Quli Khan to attack the Beluchiis and Zain Khân Koka against the Afghans of Swad and Bajaur, pp. 607, 608; sent Râjâ Todar Mal with a great army to redress the disaster, p. 610; arrival of Nazr Be Uzbek with the sons of 'Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek; sends Farid Badakhshî and others to bring them to the Khaibar pass; the Târikis tried to obstruct them but were defeated; events of the 32nd year of the Ilahi era; Nauruz ceremony at Atak, pp. 611-612; displeased with amirs for collecting revenues from the manufacture of shawals, etc.; on the day of Nauruz allows the emissaries of 'Abd-ul-lah Khan Uzbek and Nazr Be Uzbek to render homage, p. 613; starts for Lahore, appoints Isma'îl Quli Khan with a
large army to attack the Afghans, p. 614; orders Kunar Man Singh to go to Kabul on Isma‘el Quli Khan’s arrival; orders Saiyyad Hamid Bukhari to reconnect Isma‘el Quli Khan and to remain at Peshawar; arrives at Lahore; head of ‘Arab Bahadur brought; weighing ceremony, p. 615; marriage of Shahzada Salim with the daughter of Rai Singh, p. 616; dissension amongst the Kashmiris; troops enters Kashmir; Ya‘qub escapes to the mountain; the troops take possession of Kashmir and the officers were sent to all the parganas, p. 617; honours Muhammad Quli Khan; defeat of Ya‘qub who afterwards joins the imperial troops; sent Hakim Abul Fath as ambassador; sent Mir Sadr Jahan to offer condolences for the death of Iskandar Khan, p. 618; news of the attack by the Tarikis on Saiyyad Hamid Bukhari at Peshawar and that Saiyyad Hamid Bukhari was killed; sends Zain Khan Koka and Shah Quli Khan Mahram and other amirs to extirpate the Tarikis, p. 619; events of the 33rd year of the Ilahi era; Nauruz festival as usual; Jalala Tariki having fled towards Bangash; sent ‘Abd-ul-Matlab Khan and others to destroy him, p. 620; affairs connected with Sadiq Khan Jani Beg, etc., p. 621; events of the 34th year of the Ilahi era; starts on a visit to Kashmir and Kabul and arrives at Bhimbar, p. 623; leaves the inmates of the harem with prince Shāh Murad; arrives at Srinagar, p. 624; felt sorrow; Faizi’s elegy on the death of Amir Fath-ul-lah, p. 625; starts for Atak by the route of Pakhli with the object of visiting Kabul, p. 626; crosses the Nilab and arrives at Kabul; stays in Kabul for 2 months, p. 627; news of the death of Rājā Bhagwāna Dās and Rājā Todar Mal; starts on the return journey; the government of Kabul was conferred on Muhammad Qāsim Khan and the government of Gujrat was bestowed on Mirza ‘Aziz Kokaltash, p. 628; the na‘uruz ceremony on the 35th year celebrated at Lahore, p. 629; the court being at Lahore most of the rulers of those parts came and did homage; Jani Beg however did not come, p. 631; Mirza Khan Khān Khanān who was governor of Multan and Bhakkar was ordered to conquer Sind and the latter advanced with a number of amirs for the conquest; events of the 36th year of the Ilahi era, p. 632; sent money and grain to Khan Khānān and also sent Rai Rai Singh by way of Jaisalmir to help him; events of the 37th year of the Ilahi era, p. 637; starts on a hunting expedition to Kashmir; leaves Sultan Salim in the great camp and advances rapidly to the Chinab; hears that Yadgār nephew and naib of Yusuf Khan Rizavi in Kashmir had risen in revolt and Qazi ‘Ali the divān of Kashmir and Husain Beg Shaikh ‘Umari the tahiśdār had fought with him. Qazi ‘Ali was slain and Husain Beg had fled to Rajauri, pp. 638-39; sends Shaikh Farid Bakhshi, etc. against Yadgar and himself crosses the Chinab; news comes that the Khan Khānān has besieged Jani Beg for 2 months, p. 639; defeats of Jani Beg and his submission; Akbar marches towards Kashmir; near Bhimber news comes that a body of Yadgār’s men, etc. are blocking
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the pass of Kartal but have fled on
being defeated, pp. 641-642; leaves
the inmates of the harem in charge
of Shâhzâda Daniyal and marches
rapidly towards Kashmir; Nizam-
ud-din accompanies him; directs the
prince to wait on the fort of Rhotas,
p. 643; arrives at Kashmir, i.e.
Srinagar and remains there for
28 days and enjoys himself by going
about in boats and shooting water
fowls; confers the government of
Kashmir again on Mirzâ Yusuf Khan
Rizavi; he starts on the return
journey in a boat for Baramula;
he traversed the Zain-lunka on
Ular lake (see also note 3), p. 644;
from Baramula Akbar travels by
road to Pakhli and then marches
rapidly to Rhotas, p. 645; then
marches towards Lahore and after
travelling for 20 days arrives there;
news of Râjâ Man Singh had fought
a great battle with the son and
brothers of Qutb Afghân who were
after the latter’s death had been in
possession of Orissa and had an-
nexed that country; events of the
38th year of the Ilahi era, p. 646;
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Sultani, p. 647; sends a pavilion,
etc. to Mirzâ Rustam on his arrival
on the bank of the Chinab to meet
him and their presents, pp. 649-50;
turns his attention to the conquest
of the Deccan and appoints
Shâhzâda Daniyal to be the com-
mander of the army; comes to the
river of Sultanpur (the Bias) to
hunt and sends for the Khan Khânân
p. 651; the Khan Khânân waits on
him at Shaikhupur; honours Khan
Khânân, p. 652;
Alâi Shaikh, see Shaikh ‘Abd-ul-lah,
Niazi.

‘Alam Khân, Governor of Kalpi;
brought by Humâyun to submit to
Babar, p. 35.

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by Daulat Khân and Ghûzi Khân,
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him, they arrive at Lahore; he
orders them to advance to Dehli;
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p. 6; proclaims himself as Sultan
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comes and makes his submission to
Babar, p. 9; sent by Babar to
Badakhshan: escapes from Qila
Zafar, afterwards finds his way to
Gujrat and joins Sultan Bahadur;
when the latter escapes from Madinah
he and Sadr Khân were seized
and his sinews cut (paiburidand)
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pur; Faizi sent to him as ambassa-
dor, p. 633.

‘Ali Murad, sent by Akbar to bring
Quli Khân from Idar so that he
might arrange for the starting of
the pilgrim ships, p. 496.

‘Ali Quli Khân, receives the title of
Khân-i-Zaman and is sent to Sambal
to put down Shadi Khân Afghân,
one of the amirs of Sultan Muhammad
‘Adali, p. 213; sends detachment to keep watch over the enemy;
is defeated and many of his men
are slain; summoned by Tardi
Beg Khân to meet Himun near
Dehli, arrives after the battle,
p. 213; infatuation for Shaham
Beg, p. 225; sends Burj Ali to
Dehli, p. 226; sends to conquer
Jaunpur, conquers it, p. 234;
rebels, p. 294; guards Ashraf Khan who was sent by Akbar to Iskandar Khan and whom the latter takes to Khan Zamân to Kara and Manikpur, p. 295; plunders the country round, p. 296; defeats Shâbâz Khan and Shaham Khan; Majnun Khan Qaq-shal and Asaf Khan prepare to withstand him; Akbar advances to attack him, and then marches with great rapidity to attack I skandar Khan at Lucknow; Iskandar flies and joins Khan Zamân; the latter then retires to Jaunpûr; Akbar marches to Jaunpur, p. 298; further accounts of the rebellion; sends Bahadur Khan and Iskandar Khan to Sarwar, p. 303; negotiations prolonged to 4 or 5 months, p. 304; on Akbar's marching towards Jaunpur raises the siege of Shigarh and retires towards Manikpur, p. 332; Akbar starts for Karra and Manikpur and hears that 'Ali Quli Khan and Bahadur Khan want to go away to Kalpi and starts for Manikpur; 'Ali Quli Khan spends the night in drunken debauchery, p. 333; battle, p. 334; killed, p. 335; his followers seized and made over to the guards, p. 337.

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Shir Khan Fuladi comes to him, p. 391.

Amin Khan Ghuri, ruler of Surat;
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'Azam Humâyun Niazi, sends Qutb Khân (who takes shelter with him) to Salim Khân, p. 183; disputes with Khwâs Khân about the appointment of a successor to Salim Khân, p. 184; defeats the army left to attack him; Salim Khân sends a large army against him; goes to Dinkot, p. 186; his mother and children are taken prisoner; the Gakhars being exhausted he retires to Kashmir. p. 187; slain in a fight with the Kashmiri troops, p. 188.

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Hasan Sur, father of Farid (Shir Khān or Shir Shāh), spent his life in the service of Jamnīl Khān, governor of Jaunpur who granted him Sahasapur, Hajipur and Tanda as his jāfīrs; had 8 sons; he had not much love for Farid’s mother, and loved one of his slave wives;
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(see also note 5, pp. 53-54); advances to and besieges Champanir; scales a precipice and takes the garrison by surprise, p. 54; seizes Champanir, p. 56; Imdād-ul-mulk on behalf of Sultān Bahadur collects an army and encamps in front of Ahmadabad and collects revenue; Humāyun places Champanir in the hand of Tardi Beg and advances towards Ahmadabad; battle between Imdād-ul-mulk and Mīrzā Askari, p. 57; Humāyun grants jāfris to his amirs; returns to Burhanpur and thence to Māndu; one of Sultān Bahādur’s amirs takes possession of Nausari and advances to Broach, p. 58; Amīr Hindu Beg persuades Mīrzā ‘Askari to rebel but the latter refuses to do so, but he and others leave Ahmadabad and encamp behind Asawal, p. 60; Tardi Beg shuts himself up in Champanir and sends intimation to Humāyun of Mīrzā ‘Askari’s hostility; Humāyun starts from Māndu for Agra; Bahadur takes possession of Champanir from Tardi Beg; Humāyun passes a year in Agra in pleasure, p. 61; marches against Shīr Khān Afghān who had taken possession of Bihār, Jaunpur and the fortress of Chunar; orders Rūmī Khān to capture Chunar who finds it impregnable on the land side and erects battering rams on boats in the river (see also note 1, p. 61), p. 62; the garrison finding their position untenable evacuate the fort and Rūmī Khān was waging war with the ruler of Bengal, p. 64 (see also note 3, p. 64); Humāyun marches towards Bengal; Shīr Khān sends Jalāl Khān and Khāwās Khān to defend; Jahangir Beg Mughal is sent to attack Garhi; sends Hindal Mīrzā to Agra to put down Muhammad Sultān Mīrzā and Ulugh Mīrzā and Shāh Mīrzā, p. 65; advances against Shīr Khān, besieges and seizes Chunar, pp. 62-64; defeats Jalāl Khān and Khāwās Khān and takes Garhi; remains in Bengal for three months and gives the name of Jinnatabad to Gaur, p. 66; returns towards Agra leaving Jahangir Beg with 5,000 troops to govern Bengal; army arrives in Chausa in great disorder; Shīr Khān comes to meet him and the two armies confront each other for three months; Humāyun in great distress hearing Hindal’s and Kamran’s proceedings, p. 67; Shīr Khān sends Shaikh Khalīf to him, p. 68; terms of peace with Shīr Khān; Shīr Khān attacks and defeats him; crosses the river with the help of a water carrier and goes towards Agra, p. 69; Shīr Khān advances and sends an army against Kalpi and Itawah under his son Qutb Khān who is killed; Humāyun advances to the Ganges and crossing it at Kanauj sits down in front of Shīr Khān’s army, p. 72; many desert from the imperial army and the camp is flooded; Shīr Khān attacks and defeats him, p. 73; crosses the river and is helped by Shams-ud-din Muhammad Ghuznavi who afterwards became Akbar’s preceptor; starts towards Lahore, p. 74; finds agreement among his brothers and the amirs impossible; sends Mīrzā Haidar towards Kashmir, p. 75; Shīr Khān crosses the Bias and arrives within 30 krohs of Lahore; Humāyun crosses the Ravi; Kamran and ‘Askari separate from him and go away towards Kabul; Humāyun returns
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Husain Khan Karkaraq, abandons Kambayat, p. 404.

Husain Khan Mirza, deserts Kamran and joins Humayun, p. 102.

Husain Quil Khan, sent to Udaipur and Kombalmir and ravages the country, p. 343; the jāfīrs in the Punjab of Muhammad Khan Kalan, etc, were conferred upon him by Akbar; attended Akbar in the march to Ranthambhor and after the conquest of Ranthambhor went to the Punjab, p. 352; had the title of Khan Jahân conferred on him; was sent by Akbar into the fort of Ranthambhor to comfort Sarjan Ray, p. 355; sent on expedition to
Nagarkot, ordered to make Nagarkot over to Birbar; starts for Nagarkot, p. 398; passes through Damhari; bestows robes on the vakils, p. 399; conquers the fort of Kotla and makes it over to the Raja of Gwaliar; the troops captured the citadel of Buhl, p. 400; desecrates the temple of Mahamai, p. 401; accepts proposal of peace; turns to attack Ibrahim Husain Mirzā, p. 402; brings Musa’ud Husain Mirzā before Akbar, p. 403; Akbar sends him back after conferring on him the title of Khan Jahān to the Punjab, p. 407.

Husain Sultān Jalair, slain in a skirmish at Talwara with Bairām Khan’s men, p. 247.

I

Ibrāhīm Husain Mirzā, revolts against Akbar, p. 326; Akbar determines to drive him out of Baroch, Baroda and Surat, pp. 375-376; puts Rustam Khān Rumi to death and goes near Akbar’s camp; Akbar pursues him, p. 377; halts at the town of Sarnal on the opposite bank of the river, p. 378; his men oppose Akbar; leaves Sarnal and Akbar orders his pursuit; severe fight, p. 379; takes to flight and goes by way of Ahmadnagar towards Sirohi, p. 380; departs towards Hindustan for creating disturbances there, pp. 390-91; his adventures; plunders a caravan, p. 394; at Nagor plunders some horses; marches to Narnol; escapes when pursued by Rai Ram and Rai Singh and Farrukh Khān; unsuccessfully attacks the royal troops, p. 395; goes to the pargana of Azampur in Sambal; then marches to the Punjab and sacks Panipat, Sonhat and Karnal, p. 396; news of his approach reaches Husain Qūlī Khān who turns to attack him, p. 402; Sa‘īd Khān produces his head before Akbar, p. 403.

Ibrāhīm Khān, husband of one of Muhammad ‘Adali’s sisters; rebels and goes to his father, p. 201; defeats ‘Isa Khān Niazi whom ‘Adali sent in pursuit of him, near Kalpi, p. 202; takes possession of Agra and the country round; has the ḫutūna read in his own name; ‘Adali sets forth to attack him; Ibrahim Khān gets some amārs to join him and recommence hostilities, p. 202; his army meets Sultān Sikandar’s; the latter asks for peace, he rejects the prayer, but is defeated; Sultān Sikandar takes possession of Agra and Dehli, p. 203; advances towards Kalpi; is defeated by Himun Baqqal, p. 204; retires to Behar; is defeated but is treated with honour by the victorious Rājā, p. 204; is invited by the Miani Afghans of Raisin to fight against Baz Bahadur but is unable to do anything; goes to Orissa where he is treacherously put to death by Sulaiman Karani, pp. 205-206.

Ibrāhīm Khān, the king of Bengal sends him to attack Shīr Khān, p. 154; killed in a battle with Shīr Khān, p. 155.

Ibrāhīm Khān Uzbek, Iskandar Khān takes Ashraf Khān to him at Sarwar, then they all go to Jaunpur to consult Khān Zaman; they place Ashraf Khān under guard, and he and Iskandar go to Lucknow with the object of rebelling against Akbar, p. 295.

Ibrāhīm Mirzā, joins Humāyun, p. 124. Ikhtiyar-ul-mulk, leaves Ahmadabad and flies towards Ahmadnagar,
p. 376; intends to attack Ahmadabad; Khān A'azam comes to crush him, p. 404; Muhammad Husain Mirzā joins him; collects men and begins hostilities, p. 405; sent to intercept Khān A'azam, p. 415; arrives with his army but is attacked and turns round and flies in great haste, p. 418; killed, p. 419.

Iliyās Khān, servant of Husain Qūlī Khān in charge of the fort of Kara; killed in a fight with Niyābat Khān, p. 542.

‘Imad-ul-mulk, slave of Sultan Bahādur collects an army and encamps in front of Ahmadabad and begins to collect the revenue; fights a battle with Mirzā ‘Askari in which he is defeated, p. 57.

‘Isa, Asi Kabuli takes shelter with him, p. 560.

‘Isa Khān Hujjāb, Hajib or Tambuldar dissuades Salīm Khān from sending Qutb Khān and others to ‘Adil Khān and to fly to Chunar, p. 181.

‘Isa Khān Niazi, ‘Adil Khān wants that Salīm Khān should send him and three other amīrs to him; Salīm Khān sends them and they assure him that he should have a fie at any place which he might choose, p. 270; when Bīdan was granted to him ‘Isa Khān and Khwās Khān were sent there with him; afterwards Salīm Khān had sent Ghazi Mahāli to bring ‘Adil Khān with golden setters on his feet and ‘Adil Khān and Khwās Khān come towards Agra; ‘Isa Khān and Qutb Khān wanted to join them but ‘Adil Khān and Khwās Khān were delayed at Fathpur Sikri, so Qutb Khān and ‘Isa Khān could not join them in broad day, p. 181; Salīm Khān sends an army against Khwās Khān and ‘Isa Khān Niazi; the army was defeated by Khwās Khān and ‘Isa Khān returned to the Kumaun hills, p. 182.

Iskandar Afghan, sends 3,000 Afghans under Tatar Khān and Haibat Khān to Sarhind to attack Humāyun’s advance guard, p. 132.

Iskandar Khān, proposes a settlement with Mir Mu’īz-ud-Mulk but the latter rejects it, p. 307; pardon of his offence and the restoration of jāgīrs by Akbar; sends elephants and other presents to Akbar, p. 309; after getting the promises of pardon goes away from the river; his jāgīr is transferred to Muhammad Qulī Khān Birlas, p. 340; Mun’īm Khān prays for his pardon to Akbar at Fathpur, p. 308; falls ill and dies, p. 369; Mir Sadr is sent to offer condolence for the death of Iskandar Khān, father of ‘Abd-ul-lāh Khān Uzbek, p. 618.

Iskandar Khān Uzbek, receives Ashraf Khān sent by Akbar with all honour, but afterwards takes him to Ibrahīm Khān at Sarwar; also wants to consult Khān Zamān, p. 295 (see also note 3, pp. 295-96); Akbar’s march to attack him, p. 297; flies and escapes and joins Khān Zamān and Bahādur Khān who retire to Jaipur but again advance and encamp near Narhan (see also note 2), p. 298.

Iṣlām Shāh or (Salīm Shāh), see Jalāl Khān.

Iṣmā’īl Qulī Khān, Niyābat Khān come and attacks the fort of Kara; sent to put down Niyābat Khān, p. 542; sent to attack the Beluchis, p. 607; appointed with a large army to attack the Afghans by Akbar, p. 614; arrangement with Kunar Man Singh, p. 615; sent to
Gujrat in place of Qulij Khān, p. 622; sent as the vakil of Shāhzāda Shāh Murād, where he was made governor of Malwa, p. 634.

I’timād Khān, besieged by Shīr Khān Fulādi; renders homage to Akbar; presents the keys of Ahmadabad to Akbar, p. 374; places under custody by Akbar, p. 376; returns from Ka’aba, p. 557; made governor of Gujrat, p. 560; ordered to take away Sirohi from Sarnal Deora and to make it over to Jakmal, the brother of the Rānā; arrives at Bijapur, p. 563; enters Ahmadabād and finds that a large body of the servants of Shahab Khān had separated from him, and had gone away to Kathiwara to summon Muzaffar Gujrati with the intention of creating rebellion; sends Nizam-ud-din Ahmad to consult Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khān who declines to do anything; I’timād Khān tries to conciliate him but he goes away, p. 565; I’timād Khān goes and brings him back; mollifies him and then starts for Ahmadabad, p. 566; news of the capture of the fort by Muzaffar Gujrati and halt at ‘Usmanpur; flies to Nahrwala, p. 567.

J

Jabbar Bardi, separates from ‘Asi Kabuli, p. 560.

Jabbari, son of Majnun Qaqshal goes to Tanda, p. 536.

Jafar Beg, sent to extirpate Jalala Tariki (see note 5), p. 637.

Jafar Khān wants to attack and seizes Ghazipur on ‘Ali Quli Khān’s men evacuating it, p. 311.

Jahāngir Beg Mughal, also called Jahāngir Quli Beg, sent by Humāyun to attack Garhi, p. 65; left in charge of the affairs in Bengal with 5,000 selected troops, p. 67; completely defeated by Shīr Khān, p. 165.

Jai Mal, surrenders Mirtha to Mirzā Sharf-ud-din Husain and other amirs sent by Akbar, p. 259; famous for his bravery and high spirit; Rānā Udai Singh leaves him in charge of Chitor, p. 343; killed by a bullet from Akbar’s musket while superintending the repairs of the breaches in the fort, p. 346.

Jalāl Khān (Salim Shāh), son of Shīr Khān (afterwards called Islām Shāh or Salim Shāh) sent by Shīr Khān to defend Garhi, p. 65; sent by Shīr Khān to conquer Bengal; after the death of Shīr Shāh proclaims as Islām Shāh or Salim Shāh, p. 176; his message to ‘Adil Khān; advances towards Agra; interview with ‘Adil Khān at Singarpur; wants to act treacherously towards ‘Adil Khān, the plan is frustrated, p. 178; ‘Adil Khān seats him on the throne; sends ‘Adil Khān to Bīnān, which is given to him as his jagir, after two months sends Ghazi Mahali to seize and bring ‘Adil Khān with golden fetters on his feet, p. 179; ‘Adil Khān and Khawās Khān advance to Agra but are delayed at Fathpur Sikri; speaks to Qutb Khān in great distress and he promises to put down the disturbance; gives permission to Qutb Khān and others to go to ‘Adil Khān and wants to go himself to Chunār, p. 181; battle with ‘Adil Khān before the city of Agra; ‘Adil Khān, Khawās Khān and ‘Isa Khān retire to the Kumaun hills; sends an army in pursuit of them, p. 182; goes to Chunār and takes the treasure from there and
sends it to Gwalior and then takes up his residence in Agra; A’zam Humáyun sends Qutb Khán to him and he imprisons him and sends him to Gwalior, p. 183; marches to Lahore; A’zam Humáyun, Khwás Khán and others engage him near Ambala; dispute between A’zam Humáyun and Khwás Khán about the appointment of a ruler, in his place, p. 184; Sa‘íd Khán, brother of A’zam Humáyun attempts to kill him but is recognized and is wounded but escapes; leaves an army to attack the Niaziis and return to Agra and then goes to Gwalior; pursues Shujá Khán as far as Mandu; leaves an army at Ujjaín and goes away, p. 186; comes with a large army to put down the Niaziis, p. 187; news of Humáyun’s arrival at the Nilab river, p. 188; starts immediately to meet Humáyun taking cannon with him dragged by men, but as Humáyun had gone back, comes to Gwalior (see also note 2, p. 189); attempts on his life; conspirators punished, p. 189; taken ill and dies, p. 190; incident connected with Shaikh ‘Alai, pp. 190-191; opposes the fatwa for the death of Shaikh ‘Alai but orders his banishment to Hindia, p. 194; orders the death of Shaikh ‘Alai, p. 195.

Jalál Khán, son of Dariya Khán Luhání who had given himself the title of Sultán Muhammad in Behar; Shír Khán appointed by Sultán Muhammad to be his vakil and atáliq, p. 147; after the death of Sultán Muhammad and his widow Dudu the government of Behar devolved nominally on Jalál Khán, but was carried on by Shír Khán, pp. 152-153; the Luhání amirs conspire against Shír Khán and consult Jalál Khán; Shír Khán separates from him, p. 154; Jalát Khán leaves Shír Khán to oppose the Mughals and himself enters the service of the ruler of Bengal; the latter sends an army against Shír Khán, p. 154; Shír Khán defeats it, p. 155.

Jalál Khán Qurchi, sent to conquer the fort of Siwana, p. 457.

Jalál-ud-din Khwája Mahmúd, came to collect revenue on behalf of Mirzá Askari near Qila Baba Haji, does homage to Humáyun, p. 96.

Jalál-ud-din Sur, his sons commenced a war with Majjun Khán Qaqshal when Khán Khánán was in Orissa; they defeated him and took possession of Gaur; on hearing of Khán Khánán’s return they dispersed, p. 469.

Jalálá Tariki, fled towards Bangaah, Akbar sends ‘Abd-ul-matlab Khán and others to destroy him; makes them careless, and attacks them but defeated, p. 620; Zain Khán and Asaf Khán wipe out the majority of the Tarikis and took him prisoner, p. 649.

Jamál Khán, governor of Jaunpur; asked by Hasan to send Farid (afterwards Shír Sháh) back, p. 141.

Jam Satarsal, Rájá of Jhalawar; moves forward with the object of marching to Ahmadabad, p. 579; proposes to lead the Khán Khánán’s army to the place where Muzaffar Gujrati was; his men lead the Khán Khánán to the hilly country where Muzaffar was, p. 580; the Jam having been found not to have acted honestly the Khán Khánán advances to attack him, and he also comes forward to meet him, but when the Khán Khánán arrives
within 7 karohs he sends ambassador with excuses and his son with some presents; his excuses are accepted, p. 582; sends his son to Nizam-ud-din Ahmad with his excuses, p. 590; makes fresh declaration of loyalty, p. 594; his son fights Azam Khan in concert with Daulat Khan, son of Amin Khan Ghuri and other zamindars, p. 630; is defeated, p. 631.

Jani Beg, ruler of Thatha, came forward with humility and sends ambassadors to the threshold, they were allowed to retire, p. 621; did not come to render homage to Akbar, p. 631; opposes Khan Khanan Mirza Khan; fights and is defeated, p. 636; raises an entrenchment round his army, p. 637; besieged by Khan Khanan for 2 months, p. 639; goes forward to attack the men; severe fight; goes further down the river and again makes an entrenchment round his force, p. 640; attacked by the imperial troops from two sides and he was reduced to great straits and sued for peace and agreed to go and render homage and asked for 3 months' time to travel to the capital to render homage; agreed to surrender Sehwan, p. 641; arrives, renders homage to and receives favours from Akbar, p. 647.

Januhas, one of the tribes living in the Gakhar country, p. 265 (see also note 4 in that page).

Janunu, custodian of Damhari; sends his vakils and undertakes to guard the road to Nagarkot, p. 399.

Jaries, one of the tribes living in the Gakkar country, p. 265 (see also note 4 in that page).

Jarkas Rumi, was put to death, p. 577.

Jauhar, the aftabchi or ever bearer of Humayun and the author of Tazkirat-ul-waqiat; gives a date of the birth of Akbar different from that given by Abul Fazl and other historians; Mr. Vincent Smith wrongly thinks that the date given by him is the correct date (see note 4), p. 89.

Jhujar Khan Habshi, slays Chenghz Khan, p. 351; on a complaint against him by the mother of Chenghz Khan to Akbar he was put to death by being trampled upon by an elephant, p. 389; decides to attack Ahmadabad with the help of others, p. 405.

Jogis, fight with the Sanasis and defeat, p. 331.

Junaid, son of Daud's uncle; wants to join Daud; Abul Qasim Namki and Nazr Bahadur are sent to attack him; he defeats them and made them fly; Raja Todar Mal advances to attack him and he takes shelter in jungles, p. 461.

Junaid Birlas Sultan, one of the amirs sent by Babar to take charge of the treasure in Milwat, p. 13; Governor of Karra Manikpur; Shir Khan enters his service, p. 149; arrival of Shir Khan at Karra; takes Shir Khan to Agra, p. 150.

K

Kafirs, detachment sent from Jalalabad to ravage their country, p. 551 (see note 4).

Kakhars, same as the Gakkhars (which see p. 265).

Kala Pahar, defeated by Ma'sum Khan, p. 515.
Kamal Khān, escapes when Salīm Khān blows up a room in which he and other were confined; Salīm Khān then releases him and administers an oath of allegiance to himself to him and appoints him to conquer the Gakhar country; is treated with favour and receives a jāgīr in Karra Manikpūr by Akbar; fights bravely under ‘Ali Quli Khān Zamān, p. 267; asks for a grant of his father's country; receives an order for half the country, the other half to belong to Adam Khān.


Karam-ul-lāh, brother of Shāhbaẓ Khān believed to have fabricated the furmāns which led to the execution of Khwāja Shāh Mansūr, p. 553.

(The) Karanians, 'Adali sends an army against them under Himun and he defeats them, p. 201.

Karori, a revenue officer appointed by Akbar, p. 456.

Khebisa, a servant of Ma’sum Kabuli; rebels in Behar, but is defeated by Muhammad Sadiq Khān and Muhībb ‘Ali Khān and slain, p. 556.

Khekkhars, same as Gakkhars (which see p. 265), Babar advances to the neighbourhood of their country, p. 3.

Khaliḍ Khān, harsh proceedings of Muzaffar Khān towards him, p. 528; separates from ‘Asī Kabuli, p. 560.

Khalīfa-i-Ilahi, title of Akbar, p. 355.

Khaliṣ Shāikh, Shīr Khān considered him his religious preceptor and sent him to Humāyun at Chausa with certain proposals, p. 164 (see also note 1).

Khān-I’-Alam, ordered by Akbar to attack Hajipur, p. 443; Rājā Gajapati supports him, p. 443.

Khān A’zam, see A’azam Khān.

Khān Baqi Khān, Mirzā Mirak Razavi placed in charge of him, p. 330.

Khangar, Zamindar of Kach, A’azam Khān advances to attack him and devastates his country; makes his submission and arranges that Muzaffar Gujrati should fall into the hands of the imperial officers, p. 647.

Khān Jahan, comes from Lahore to wait on Akbar at Narnaul, p. 454; made governor of Bengal and sent there by Akbar, p. 481; ordered to take the amīrs at Hajipur Patna and attack Daud, p. 484; arrives near Tanda, p. 485; Akbar orders Muzaffar Khān to join him, p. 486; reports a victory, p. 486; war against Daud, p. 489; his death, p. 517.

Khān Kalan, appointed atāliq of Mirzā Muhammad Hakim, remains in Kabul when the other amīrs go back to their jāgīrs, p. 291 (but see also note 1); when Khwāja Hasan Naqshbandi takes the management of Mirzā Muhammad Hakim’s affairs into his own hands comes back to Lahore and submits a representation to Akbar, p. 292.

Khān Khānān, see Mirzā Khān.

Khān Khānān Mun‘im Khān, arrangement that he and Khwāja Jāhān should take the mother of Khān Zamān and Ibrahim Khān to Akbar and pray for the pardon of Khān.
causing much suffering to the people, p. 478; appearance of various diseases at Gaur; great mortality; takes no warning; falls ill and dies after 10 days (see A. F.'s account, note 1), p. 479.

Khānzāda Begam, Mīrzā Kamrān sends her to Humāyūn at Qandahar with Bairām Khān so that she might bring about an amicable arrangement, p. 101.

Khān Zamān (Ali Quli Khān), peace negotiation; meets the parties in boats on the river; it is arranged that Khān Khānān and Khwāja Jahān should take the mother of 'Ali Quli Khān and Ibrāhim Khān to Akbar and pray for Khān Zamān's pardon after which Khān Zamān and Ibrāhim Khān should go to the presence; sends his mother and Ibrāhim Khān, and Khān Khānān and Khwāja Jahān take them to Akbar, p. 305; Akbar pardons his offences and orders the restoration of his jāfīrs on condition that he must not cross the river so long as the imperial army is there, p. 309; but he crosses the river against this and sends men to take possession of Ghazipur and Jaunpur, pp. 310-311; Akbar sends Ashraf Khān to seize his mother, p. 311; Akbar marches to crush him; flies in great confusion and takes shelter in the Siwalik hills, p. 312; sends Mīrzā Mirak Razvi to the Khān Khānān, p. 313; Khān Khānān prays for his pardon; Akbar again pardons him, p. 314; Asaf Khān writes letter to him and meets him and his brother Vazir Khān at Jaunpur; sends Asaf Khān and Bahadur Khān to conquer some countries (east of Jaunpur) held by the
Afghans and keeps Vazir Khān with himself, pp. 318-317; raises the siege and retires towards Manikpur, p. 332; Akbar arrives there to attack the rebel army; Bahādur Khān taken prisoner and put to death; Khān Zamān killed, pp. 335-336; Khān Khānān arrives from Agra and the jāgīrs of Khān Zamān are transferred to him, p. 338.

Khattries, one of the tribes inhabiting the Gakkhar country, p. 265 (see also note 4).

Khawās Khān, sent by Shīr Khān to defend Garhi, p. 65; defeats Jahāngir Beg, pp. 65-66; sent by Shīr Khān to conquer Bengal, p. 162; ‘Adil Khān comes to him and complains of Salīm Khān’s breach of faith; puts the fetters sent by Salīm Shāh for ‘Adil Khān on Ghazi Mahāli’s legs, p. 179; marches towards Agra; delayed at Fathpur Sikri and reaches Agra at the time of the morning meal, p. 180 (see also note 2); defeated by Salīm Khān, p. 182; dispute with Azām Humāyūn about the appointment of a successor to Salīm Khān; stands aloof in the battle and the Niazis are defeated, p. 185.

Khizr Khān Hazara, one of the amīrs sent by Akbar to bring the Begams from Kabul; on receipt of the news of the siege of Kabul by Mirzā Sulaimān, directed to advance rapidly to Kabul to release it from the siege, p. 212.

Khizr Khān Turk, Shīr Khān’s Governor of Bengal; behaves like a Sultan; put into prison by Shīr Khān, p. 167.

Khojam Bardi, servant of Mirzā Khān; defeats Saiyyad Daulat, p. 575.

Khudawand Khān, opposed by Firangiś when building the fort of Surat; pp. 381-382; ruler of Berar; invades Ahmadnagar, p. 584; sent to settle matters, p. 585; arrives at the threshold, p. 600.

Khurram Begam, sent to Ghurband by Mirzā Sulaimān, her husband to deceive and seize Mirzā Muhammad Hakim, p. 318; comes to Ghurband and invites Mirzā Muhammad Hakim to come to her, he agrees to come to her at Qarabagh after receiving assurance from her through some men whom he had sent; sends information to Mirzā Sulaimān and asks him to come and to remain in ambush, p. 319; the plot is accidentally discovered and frustrated, p. 320.

Khush Khabar Khān, Akbar sends presents through him to Mirzā Muhammad Hakim, p. 321; received by the latter with sincerity and fealty; Faridun wants to act treacherously but he is secretly informed by Mirzā Mahmūd Hakim, p. 322; drowned, p. 329.

Khwāja ‘Abd-ul-lah, sallies out of his battery during the siege of Ak Mahal and is killed, p. 486.

Khwāja ‘Abd-us-Samad Mansur, deserts Mirzā Kamran, p. 124.

Khwāja ‘Abd-ush-Shahid, grandson of Khwāja Nasir-ud-din ‘Abd-ul-lāh Ahrar offers his prayer; Akbar’s behaviour towards him, p. 426 (see note 2).

Khwāja Abul Qasim, appointed Divan, p. 561.

Khwāja Amin-ud-Din, p. 633.

Khwāja Amin-ud-Din Mahmūd (Khwāja Jahān), arranges that he and Khān Khānān should take the mother of ‘Ali Qūt Khān and Ibrāhim Khān to Akbar and pray
for the pardon of 'Ali Quli Khan, p. 305; dies at Lucknow, p. 457.

Khwaja Hasan Naqshbandi, married a sister of Mirza Muhammad Hakim and was in charge of his offices, p. 319; wanted to take Mirza Muhammad Hakim to Pir Muhammad Khan but Baqi Qaşchal brought him to the Nilab and sent a petition to Akbar, p. 321.

Khwaja Jahān, see Khwaja Amin-ud-din Mahmud.

Khwaja Kalan Beg, joins Babar, p. 2; Governor of Qandahar under Kamran Mirza, p. 48; is besieged by Sam Mirza, and Aghrwar Khan; Kamran marches from Lahore and he and Khwaja Kalan Beg defeat Sam Mirza and Aghrwar Khan, p. 49; Shāh Tahmasp attacks Qandahar, Khwaja Kalan Beg evacuates it and comes to Lahore, p. 61; Kamran sends him in advance to Lahore after the defeat of Humayun by Shir Shāh, p. 71; goes to Sialkot, p. 75; Mirza Kamran in concert with him goes away to Kabul, p. 76.

Khwaja Khattib, sent as an ambassador to 'Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek, p. 523.

Khwaja Muhammad Rafi, sent by Nizam-ud-din to summon Qulij Khan to reinforce him in the battle near Nadot, p. 576; he and others go with Nizam-ud-din to redress the matter of Rai Singh, p. 590.

Khwaja Muhammad Yahya, appointed to be the Mir Haj and is sent to Mecca, p. 517.

Khwaja Mu'in-ud-Din Chishti Sanjari, Akbar goes on a pilgrimage to his tomb, p. 348; his tomb again visited by Akbar, p. 355; Akbar goes on a pilgrimage to his tomb, p. 359.

Khwaja Shāh Mansur, antecedents; appointed Diwan, p. 494; writes harsh letters to Muhammad Ma'sum Farankhudi about the revenue due from him, p. 539; deprived of his office for a few days and placed in the custody of Shāh Quli Khan, p. 540; released from imprisonment and reinstated, p. 542; renders homage to Akbar; put into prison, p. 545; the farmān of Mirza Muhammad Hakim which implicates him shown to him he takes oath about his innocence but it was of no avail, p. 546; found guilty and executed (see note 3, p. 546), p. 547; Akbar makes enquiry into his matter and repents for the deeds, p. 553.

Khwaja Shams-ud-Din Muhammad Khafi, sent to defend Garhi by Muzaffar Khan but is defeated by Ma'sum or 'Asi Kabul, p. 533; reports the illness of Mirza Muhammad Hakim, p. 602; left with Kunar Man Singh's son and others at Kabul when Kunar Man Singh returns to the threshold, p. 606.

Kuka Fulad, servant of Sharf-ud-din Husain; makes an attempt on the life of Akbar at Dehli, p. 275.

Kunar Man Singh, placed in charge of the vanguard in the attack of Sarnal; enters the town by a route different from that taken by Akbar, p. 378; sent to attack Rānā Kika by Akbar, p. 484; reports a victory over Rānā Kika: battle with Rānā Kika, p. 487; prohibits of plunder; Akbar’s displeasure towards him, p. 439; son of Rāja Bhagwān Das attacks and kills Shadman, servant of Mirza Muhammad, p. 544; sends the farmān to Akbar; shutts himself up in the fort of Lahore, p. 545; Akbar bestows the government of the Punjab on him, p. 552;
ordered to go to and take possession of Kabul, p. 584; makes representation to Akbar, p. 597; representation approved, p. 598; reports about the illness of Mirzā Muhammad Hakim, p. 602; news of his sending men to Peshāwar; reports about the loyalty of the people of Kabul, p. 605; brings the sons of Mirzā Muhammad Hakim and his amirs to wait on Akbar at Rawalpindi and they receive favours, p. 607; kills a large number of Tarikis, p. 611; helps the ambassador of 'Abd-ul-lah Khān Uzbek and Nazr Be Uzbek and brings them through the pass, p. 612; at the conclusion of nauruz leaves for his government, p. 614; ordered to go to Kabul on Isma'el Quī Khān’s arrival, p. 615; came from Kabul to the Khaihar and defeated the Tarikis in a great battle and slew a large number of them; Madho Singh his brother came from the amirs of Ohind to reinforce him, pp. 619-620; summoned by Akbar; was honoured with the government of the country of Bihar and Hajipur, p. 622; made Rāja in place of Rāja Bhagwān Das his father, p. 630; also Rāja Man Singh; news of his fighting a great battle with the son and brothers of Qutlu Afghān and after the latter’s death annexed that country, p. 646.

L

Lad Mulk, favourite wife of Taj Khān, governor of Chunar under Sultān Ibrāhim, p. 155; his sons by other wives plan to kill her; she is slightly wounded by one of them; Taj Khān attacks him and is killed by him; marries Shīr Khān who thus gets possession of Chunar and the treasure in it, p. 156.

Lakhna, an elephant which Akbar was riding stumbles into a pit and Akbar is in great danger but is rescued, p. 230.

Lashkar Khān, joins the army against Bahādur Khān and Iskandar Khān, p. 306; after the defeat retires towards Kanouj, p. 308.

Lashkari, son of Adam Khān Kahkar; put to death under order of Kamal Khān Kahkar, p. 268.

Latif Khwāja, sent to Mirzā Muhammād Hakim by Akbar, p. 551.

Learned Mon, pp. 648-700 (see the contents also).

Ludi, Amir-ul-Umra of Daud; rebels against Daud at Rohtas; makes treaty with Khān Khānān, p. 431; seized by Daud and handed over to Sridhar Bengali at the instigation of Qutb Luhani; message to Daud from the prison, p. 432; put to death by Daud, pp. 432-433.

(The) Luhanis, an Afghan tribe; Babar decides on crushing them as they were 50,000 strong near Kanouj; Humāyun at his own request was sent against them, p. 30; the Luhanis and Jalāl Khān jealous of Shīr Khān’s power, p. 153; they persuade Jalāl Khān to enter the service of the ruler of Bengal and leave Shīr Khān to withstand the Mughals, p. 154; they and the Bengal army defeated by Shīr Khān, p. 155.

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Madhkar, zamindar of Undjha, p. 634; battle with Shāhzāda Shāh Murād; fled; country ravaged, etc., p. 635.

Madho Singh, brother of Kunar Man Singh; comes from the thāna of Ohind to reinforce him, pp. 619-629.

Maham Anka, foster mother of Akbar; protects him with her own body when Kāmān orders him to be exposed on the battlements of the fort of Kabul, p. 113; Bairām Khān sends a message to her enquiring what fault he had committed so that she and her adherents were trying to create trouble between Akbar and him, p. 224; speaks against Bairām Khān to Akbar but with no effect, p. 236; poisons Akbar’s mind against Bairām Khān and prays to be allowed to go to Mecca as she was afraid of Bairām Khān, p. 238; tells Akbar that Bairām Khān had started to conquer the Punjab, p. 241; Adham Khān, her son, kills the Khān A’zam and is slain by Akbar, p. 262; her grief at her son’s death, and her death, p. 294.

Mahammad Ma’sum, comes out of Jaunpur and joins Todar Mal and other amirs and offers to send reinforcement but his wits and words show his disloyalty, p. 534.

Mah Chuchak Begam, mother of Mirzā Muhammad Hakim; drives Ghani Khān out of Kabul, p. 269; takes charge of the affairs of Kabul, p. 270; receives Shāh Abul Ma‘āli courteously and gives her daughter in marriage to him, p. 276; killed by Shāh Abul Ma‘āli, p. 277.

Mahdi Qasim, Khānsent to Garha as governor and to seize Asaf Khān by Akbar; goes in pursuit of Asaf Khān, p. 316, p. 545.

Majmun Khān Qaqshal, retires to the fort of Manikpur and summons Asaf Khān, governor of Gadha, to his aid, p. 296; distributes treasures supplied by Asaf Khān to his army, p. 296; posted at Karra and Manikpur, p. 329; put in charge of the fort of Kalinjar by Akbar, p. 357; appointed governor of Ghoraghat by Khān Khānān; defeats Sulaimān Manghī, p. 459; defeated by the sons of Jalāl-ud-din Sur who take possession of Gaur during the Khān Khānān’s absence in Orissa; waits at Tanda for the news of the Khān Khānān’s victory, p. 469, p. 536.

Makhudum Al’um, governor of Hajipur; joins Shīr Khān; the Sultān of Bengal sends Qutb Khān to crush him, p. 153.

Makhsus Khān, brother of Sa‘id Khān; directed by Akbar to accompany him in his rapid march to Gujrat, p. 408.

Maldeo Rai, Rāja of Jodhpur, Humayun starts for his country, p. 83; arrives there and sends Atka Khān to him, p. 84; Maldeo’s fear of Shīr Khān, proposes to deliver Humayun to him, p. 85; on receiving warning from Atka Khān, Humayun goes away towards Amarkot, p. 86; Maldeo’s army pursues him, but is defeated and driven back, p. 87; attacked by Shīr Khān (Shāh), the two armies confront each other for a month; Shīr Shāh makes him suspicious of his nobles, p. 171; they try to reassure him, then they fight with Shīr Shāh’s army, p. 172.

Malik ‘Ali, brings a letter to Akbar and says his messenger got it at the Sarai of Sarhind from a piada who showed his feet were swollen and who said that he was a servant of Sharf Beg who was Khwāja Shāh Mansur’s sheikdar at Firuzpur and Sharf Beg had sent the latter to Khwāja Shāh Mansur but as his feet were swollen they should take them to Khwāja Shāh Mansur; there were two letters in the packet, p. 546.
Malik Sani Kabuli, see Vazir Khan.
Malik Sikkah, slave of Shih Khan; slain in a battle with Shadi Khan, p. 149.
Mallu Khan, governor of Malwa; comes to Shih Shahr but afterwards makes his escape, p. 168; returns and after fighting with Haji Khan and Shuja Khan is defeated, p. 169.
Maqaud Jauhari, brings Mirza Muzaffar Husain from Raja Ali Khan, p. 516.
Mariam Makani, originally called Hamida Banu Begam; Humayun married her at Hindali camp at Patar, pp. 77-78; gives birth to Akbar at Amarkot, pp. 89-91; goes away hurriedly with Humayun leaving the infant prince behind p. 95; attended by the ladies of the household of Ahmad Sultan Shamlu at Sistan, p. 96; brought to Kabul from Qandahar by Mirza Yadgar Nasir, p. 107; brought to India from Kabul, p. 222; Akbar brought to Delhi by Maham Anka and her partisans on the pretext of her illness, p. 237; comes from Agra to see Akbar and is treated with honour and affection, p. 512.
Ma'sum Kabuli (Asi), rebels and attempts to put Mulla Taiyib and Purkhotam to death; communications with the Qaqshals; comes to Garhi and passes through it after defeating Khwaja Shams-ud-din Muhammad Khafi sent by Muzaffar Khan to defend it, p. 532; advances (with the Qaqshals) to attack Muzaffar Khan and the latter is brought out under a promise and is put to death; takes possession of Bengal and Behar, p. 533; comes to meet Raja Todar Mal at Munghir, p. 534; retires to Behar, p. 536; Raja Todar Mal, Sadiq Khan and Muhibb 'Ali Khan turn towards Behar to attack him, p. 536; attacks Sadiq Khan's camp with some success, but latter is defeated and Akbar's generals recover possession of the country as far as Garhi, p. 537; writes letters to Mirza Muhammad Hakim for the conquest of Hindustan, p. 544; Khabisa his servant creates a disturbance in Behar but is defeated and slain, p. 556; Muhammad Sadiq Khan sent to destroy him in concert with A'azam Khan, etc., p. 557; flies and takes shelter with 'Asa, p. 562; Shuhbuz Khan sent to divide the whole of Bengal into jagirs and to extirpate 'Asa, p. 562.
Ma'sum Khan Farangiudi, ordered by Akbar to help Raja Todar Mal, p. 534; sent by Raja Todar Mal to reinforce the garrison of Patna, p. 536; receives harsh letters from Khwaja Shahr Mansur about sums due from him, p. 539; goes to Jaumpur and begins a rebellion, p. 541; Niyabat Khan and 'Arab Bahadur take shelter with him; defeats Shuhbuz Khan who flies to Jaumpur; Tarasun Muhammad Khan who was on the right wing of Shuhbuz Khan's army defeats him, p. 543; flies to the Siwalik hills; writes letters to Mirza Muhammad Hakim for the conquest of Hindustan, p. 544; sends prayer to A'azam Khan and his sons are pardoned and he comes to Fathpur, p. 553.
Ma'sum Khan, Koka (foster brother) of Mirza Hakim comes to Akbar who grants his jagir in Behar and sends him there; defeats Kala Pahar, is promoted, pp. 514-515.
Maulana 'Abd-ul-lah Sultanpuri, sent by Akbar to bring Bairam Khan, p. 248.
Maulānā Mir Kalan Harwi, Shāhzāda Sultān Salim takes lesson from him, p. 424.

Maulānā Nizām-ud-din Lari, sent by the garrison of Surat to Akbar to pray for quarter, p. 385; sent back to give the garrison the assurance of safety, p. 386.

Mauım 'Ali Atkah, sent by Babar to reconnoitre the army of Hamid Khān Khasah-Khail of Sultān Ibrāhīm, p. 15.

Mauım 'Ali Tawaji, sent to inform the amirs at Lahore of Babar's arrival, p. 3.

Mehtār Khān, entrusted with the government of the fort of Ranthambhor by Akbar, p. 355.

Miani, a tribe of Afghans living in Raisin; they summon Sultān Ibrāhīm to be their commander in carrying on their hostilities against Baz Bahādur, p. 205.

Mīr 'Ali, brings Muzaffar Husain Mirzā to Gujrat to create disturbance, p. 501; shot when attempting to enter the fort of Ahmadabad by climbing a ladder, p. 502.

Mīr Abu Ishaq, sent to the Qaqshals by Muzaffar Khān, seized and imprisoned by Baba Khān, p. 531.

Mīr Abu Turab, arrives at Ajmir and enters the service of Akbar, p. 504; returns from Ka'bha, p. 557; brings a stone said to bear an imprint of the prophets foot, p. 558; appointed amin of Gujrat, p. 561; he and Nizam-ud-din arrange to go to Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān to bring him back to Ahmadabad, p. 566.

Mīr Adham, Ray Patar Das appointed joint diwans of Bengal, p. 517.

Mīr 'Ali Akbar Mashhadi, brings Akbar's horoscope with a letter from Qazi Ghiyas-ud-din Jami, p. 509.

Mīr Fath-ul-lah Shirāzi, sent to arrange matters in the Deccan, p. 585; wanted to remove the ill feeling between A'azam Khān and Shahāb-ud-din Ahmad Khān; useless effort to keep Rāja 'Ali Khān loyal; goes to Gujrat to bring the Khān Khānān, p. 586; receives imperial favours, p. 622; dies in Kashmir, pp. 624-625; Faizi's elegy on his death, p. 625.

Mīr Gesu Bakawalbegi (Gesu Khān), sent to take over charge of the fort of Bakar, p. 457.

Mīr Khalīfa (Amīr Nizam-ud-din 'Ali Khalīfa also called Amīr Khalīfa), plots to supersede Humāyūn in the succession by Mahdī Khwāja, pp. 41-42 (but see note 2, page 41); Babar directs him to watch Shir Khān, p. 151.

Mīr Miran Khwājah, appointed by Babar to protect the family and children of Daulat Khān, p. 12.

Mīr Muhammad Amin, sent with the Khān Khānān in his expedition to conquer Sind, p. 633; he and others sent to the ruler of the Deccan, p. 650.

Mīr Muhammad Khān Atka, sent an advance guard to Akbar, p. 370; wounded in the neighbourhood of Sirohi, p. 371.

Mīr Muhammad Khān Kalan, his jāgirs in the Punjab taken back by Akbar on Husain Quli Khān and Isma'el Khān being appointed governors of the province, 352; Akbar sends for him to come with his troops and join him at Balisana, p. 411; defeats the sons of Shir Khān Fuladi, p. 417; is made governor of Pattan, p. 420.

Mīr Mu'izz-ul-Mulk, Iskandar Khān and Bahādur Khān send men to him for the pardon of their offences;
rejects their prayers; interview with Bahādur Khān, again rejects the latter’s prayer; Lashkar Khān and Rāja Todar Mal join the army under him, p. 306; again rejects the proposal of Iskandar Khān and Bahādur Khān for a settlement, p. 307; defeated by them, p. 308.

Mir Munir, returns from his embassy to one of the rulers of Deccan, p. 650.

Mir Murtaza, invades Ahmadnagar, is defeated by Salabat Jang, p. 584; he and others sent with A’azam Khān when the latter was ordered to conquer the Deccan, beginning with Berar, p. 585; arrives at the threshold, p. 600.

Mir Nizam, comes as ambassador from Mirza Shāhrukh, p. 520.

Mir Quraish, ambassador of ‘Abd-ul-lāh Khān Uzbek; news of his coming with some presents, p. 611.

Mir Sadr Jahān, sent to ‘Abd-ul-lāh Khān Uzbek to offer condolences for the death of Iskandar Khān, his father, p. 618; returns from Mawara-un-nahr, p. 627.

Mirak Isfahani, ordered by Akbar to find out by Jafar the result of the expedition against Daud, p. 441.

Mirak Radai, son of Farhat Khān; attacked and killed by Gajpati, p. 490.

Mirān Shāh Mirzā, son of Amir Taimūr Gurgan and ancestor of Babar, p. 1.

Mirzā ‘Askari, Humāyun gives Sambal to him as his jāgīr, p. 45; fights with ‘Imad-ul-mulk and defeats him near Mahmudabad, p. 57; Humāyun grants Ahmadabad to him as his jāgīr, p. 58; his convivial feast; Ghazanfar’s witty remark; puts Ghazanfar into prison; Ghazanfar escapes, and persuades Sultān Bahādur to advance against Ahmadabad, p. 59; Amir Hindu Beg advises him to rebel, p. 60; Qandahar given to him by Kamran, p. 85; Kamran writes to him to block the passage of Humāyun, p. 93; sends Hawai Uzbek to watch Humāyun’s movements, p. 94; takes Akbar to Qandahar and makes him over to Sultān Begam, his wife, p. 95; shows hostility towards Humāyun, p. 119; defeated by Chakar ‘Ali Beg Kulabi, p. 122; taken prisoner, p. 125; starts towards Badakhshan with orders to Mirzā Sulaimān to send him to Mecca; dies in the course of the journey, p. 126.

Mirzā ‘Aziz Kokaltash, see A’azam Khān.

Mirzā ‘Aziz Kokaltash, as jagirdār of Dihalpur entertains Akbar with great pomp and makes valuable presents, p. 364; Akbar makes over to him the Government of Gujarāt, p. 376.

Mirzā ‘Aziz-ul-lāh, besieged by the Mirzās at Ujjain, joins the other amirs after the siege is raised, p. 351.

Mirzā Beg Qaşshāl, separates from Asi Kabuli, p. 560.

Mirza Kulad, sent as an ambassador to ‘Abd-ul-lāh Khān Uzbek, ruler of Mawara-un-nahr, p. 523.

Mirzā Hindal, after Babar’s death arrives from Badakhshan; receives treasures and Miwat as his jāgīr, p. 44; sent by Humāyun from Moughyr to Agra to put down the Mirzās, p. 65; commences hostilities in Agra and puts Shaikh Bahrol to death; p. 66; arrives near Delhi but finds that Mir Fakhr ‘Ali had shut himself up in the fort; meets Kamran; goes away towards Alwar, p. 68; comes and does
homage to Humāyun, p. 70; separates from Humāyun and goes to Patar, p. 76; goes to Qandahar and Qaracha Khān makes it over to him; Mirzā Kamran besieges him there; surrenders it to him, p. 84; Kamran brings him to Ghaznin but after some days takes it from him, p. 85; joins Humāyun, p. 105; he and others help Humāyun to defeat Kamran at Yurt Chalak, p. 111; Kamran sends Shīr ‘Ali to crush him; Shīr ‘Ali defeated and taken prisoner, p. 116; Kamran attacks and defeats him but the arrival of Humāyun changes the defeat into a victory, pp. 116-117; comes and waits upon Humāyun on his arrival in Badakšān, p. 119; joins Humāyun, p. 124; killed in a night attack by Mirzā Kamran, p. 127.


Mirzā Kamran, receives the Punjab and Kabul and Qandahar as his jāygh on the accession of Humāyun, p. 45; marches from Lahore to Qandahar to meet Sam Mirzā and Aghharwar Khān who were besieging Khwāja Kalān Beg, his governor, p. 48; defeat them, p. 49; returns to Lahore and marches towards Agra, and meets Humāyun there after the latter’s defeat at Chunar, p. 67; arrives near Dehli but is unable to enter it; goes on to Agra; turns towards Lahore while suffering from illness which he attributes to poison administered at the instigation of Humāyun, p. 71; separates from Humāyun after the latter’s arrival at Lahore, pp. 75-76; besieges Hindal at Qandahar, the latter surrenders it to him, p. 84; gives Qandahar to Mirzā ‘Askari and brings Mirzā Hindal to Ghaznin; being now master of Kabul, Qandahar and Ghaznin has the khutbah road in his own name, p. 85; writes to Mirzā ‘Askari to block Humāyun’s road and to seize him, p. 93; after Humāyun’s return from Iran and arrival at Qandahar and his sending Bairam Khān to him at Kabul sends Khānzdāda Begam with Bairam Khān to arrange for peace, p. 101; Mirzā Husain Khān and others desert him, p. 102; comes out of Kabul to fight with Humāyun but his men desert him, p. 105; sends Shaikhs to Humāyun and asks for pardon, but instead of coming to Humāyun takes shelter in the citadel of Kabul, and then escapes to Ghaznin, p. 106; then goes to Mirzā Shāh Husain Arghun at Bhakkar and advances from Bhakkar to Ghurband and Kabul; seizes Ghaznin and marches to Kabul; and enters the city and the fort of Kabul owing to the negligence of Humāyun’s officers and the latter’s absence in Badakšān, pp. 109-110; his army defeated on Humāyun’s return, p. 111; is closely besieged; sues for peace; orders Akbar to be exposed on the battlements, when he is protected by Maham Anka; escapes with the help of some of Humāyun’s followers, p. 112; is plundered by the Hazaras, p. 114; goes to Balkh and establishes his authority in some part of Badakshān, p. 115; wishes to get into the Hazara country, p. 123; some conspirators against Humāyun come to him; sends Shīr ‘Ali to Mirzā Hindal, but the latter’s troops take Shīr ‘Ali prisoner, p. 116; attacks Mirzā Hindal and defeats him, pp. 116-117; flight
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towards Taliqan, p. 117; in great distress asks for leave from Humayan to go to Mecca; starts but comes back, p. 118; kindly treated by Humayan who grants Kabul to him as his fief, pp. 118-119; shows hostility towards Humayan, p. 119; Humayan sends amirs to attack him but they inform him that he should come by way of Qibchaq when they would join him; Qaracha Khan and others join him; Humayan defeated goes away towards Zuhaq and Bamian; takes possession of Kabul, p. 123; comes out to oppose Humayan, p. 124; Khwaja Abd-us-Samad deserts him; Humayan advances against him and he escapes towards Sindh, p. 125; Haji Muhammad Khan intends treacherously to surrender Ghaznini to him but before he could march to Ghaznini Bairam Khan arrives there and takes Haji Muhammad Khan to Kabul, p. 126; makes a night attack on Humayun’s camp, in which Mirza Hindal is slain; goes to Salim Khan Afgan, p. 127; flies to the hilly country of Sivalik; Sultan Adam Gakhkar surrenders him to Humayan; is blinded under orders of Humayan, p. 128; goes on pilgrimage to Mecca and dies there, p. 129.

Mirza Khan, ‘Abd-ur-Rahim, son of Bairam Khan left by the latter in charge of Shir Muhammad Diwana, governor of Tabarhinda; treated badly by the latter, p. 244; after the murder of his father he was taken by the latter’s adherents to Ahmadabad and then to Akbar; his gradual rise to eminence, pp. 249-250; after the defeat and death of Khan Zamun the latter’s jagirs are transferred to him; arrives from Agra, p. 338; sent to fight Muzaffar Gujralti, pp. 567-570; asked by Nizam-ud-din to advance quickly; arrives at Sirohi and meets Nizam-ud-din there, p. 571; halts at Sarkhej, p. 572; Muzaffar defeats; reports the victory and receives the title of Khan Khanan; enters Ahmadabad, p. 573; Qulij Khan and the Malwa amirs join him 3 days after the victory; advances towards Karnayat; sends Qulij Khan, etc. forward to attack Muzaffar Gujralti, p. 574; advances to Nadot; arranges to fight Muzaffar and sends Naurang Khan to reconnoitre Muzaffar’s army, p. 575; occupies himself with the affairs of the soldiery and the raiyyats, p. 577; rewarded, p. 578; advances to meet Muzaffar, p. 579; the Jam proposes to lead his army to the place where Muzaffar was; Amin Khan Ghuri sends his son to attend on the Khan Khanan; Jam’s men lead him to the hilly country, p. 580; the Khan Khanan had left detachments at Hadala and Paranti, p. 581; sends back Jam’s vakil and marches forward to attack him; the Jam comes forward to meet him, but when Mirza Khan arrives within 7 karobs he sends ambassadors and makes excuses and sends his son with elephants, etc.; accepts the excuses and comes back to Ahmadabad, p. 582; returns and arrives near Sirohi, p. 583; imprisons Ghazni Khan of Jalor and takes possession of Jalor; arrives at Ahmadabad; news of the death of Mirza Muhammad Hakim, p. 584; ‘Azd-ud-daula comes to Gujrat to take him to the threshold; A‘azam Khan asks for his help;
sends Nizam-ud-din, etc. and promises to follow later; advances to meet A'azam Khan at Mahmudabad, p. 586; arranges to fight against the Dakhinis; marches to Baroda; Nizam-ud-din Ahmad meets him and both of them march to Bahroj; returns to Ahamadabad, p. 587; prays to accompany Akbar; starts to join him, p. 588; comes from Gujrat, p. 602; sent for from the imperial camp; brings Mir Fath-ullah Shirazi, p. 622; receives Jaunpur as his jagir in exchange for the one he had in Gujrat, p. 629; ordered to conquer Sind; advances with a number of amirs, p. 632; arrives at and besieges the fort of Sihwan, but hears of the approach of Jaqi Beg and abandons the siege; fights with Jani Beg and defeats him, p. 636; stations himself in front of Jani Beg's camp and continues warfare for 2 months; receives help from Akbar in money and grain and also reinforcement by Rai Rai Singh, p. 637; besieges Jani Beg for 2 months; returns towards pargana Jun near Thatha, p. 639; sends Daulet Khan to reinforce the men, p. 640; fights with Jani Beg and defeats him; agrees to remain during three months (which was the rainy season) at Mouza San opposite to Sehwan, p. 641; renders homage to and receives favour from Akbar, p. 647; sent to receive Mirza Rustam near Lahore, p. 650; sent to attend on Shahzada Danial in the invasion of the Deccan; Akbar sends for him for a conference, p. 651; meets Akbar near Shaikhupur and takes the work of the expedition on himself, and the army is ordered to accompany him; he marches away towards the Deccan and Akbar returns to Lahore, p. 652.

Mirza Kuka, see A'azam Khan.

Mirza Mirak Razavi, sent to Mun'im Khan, Khan Khanimals by Khan Zam'an, p. 313; placed in charge of Khan Baqi Khan, p. 330; escapes, p. 331.

Mirza Muhammad Hakim, leaves the fort of Kabul in charge of Ma'sum Kuka and goes with Khwaja Hasan Naqshbandi to Shakardara and Ghurband, p. 318; invited by Khurram Begam to go to her; agrees to go to her at Qarabagh after receiving assurance from her through some men whom he sent; his men and Khwaja Hasan Naqshbandi persuades him to go to Khurram Begam but Baqi Qaqshal dissuades him, p. 319; starts to go to her, hears that Mirza Sulaiman had come to seize him (see note 1) and flies and in great confusion goes towards Badaqshan, p. 320; Khwaja Hasan Naqshbandi wants to take him to Pir Muhammad Khan but Baqi Qaqshal brings him to the Nilab and sends a petition to Akbar; he sends Faridun to his help, p. 321; Akbar sends presents by Khush Khabar Khan and he receives the latter with sincerity and fealty but later Faridun led him astray, and told him that he could easily conquer Lahore; Faridun advises him to seize Khush Khabar Khan but he secretly tells Khush Khabar Khan to leave; starts for Lahore; the Punjab amirs combined to defend Lahore; arrives at Lahore; the royal army comes and he flies, pp. 321-32; news of his flight, p. 323; Qutb-ud-din Muhammad Khan and Kamal Khan Gakhar are sent on his pursuit by Akbar; goes
to Kabul on hearing of the return of Mirzā Sulaimān to Badakhshan, p. 324; Mirzā Sulaimān comes to him; does not help him to reach the Nilab, p. 474; advances from Kabul to conquer Hindustan; sends a servant by the game of Shadman, who is attacked by Kunar Man Singh and is killed; crosses the Nilab, p. 544; three farmans found in the portfolio of Shadman; arrives at Lahore; Vazir Khān his diwan separates from him and takes up his quarters in the house of Khwāja Shāh Mansur, p. 545; hears of the approach of the imperial army and goes away towards Kabul, p. 547; goes away towards Kabul on hearing of the arrival of Akbar, p. 548; sends petition to Akbar for the pardon of his offences, p. 549; comes to Khurd Kabul to fight with Shāhzāda Shāh Murad but was defeated and Shāhzāda Shāh Murad entered Kabul; Faridun Khān attacked the rear of his army on the day before the battle and had carried away much booty and slain many men, p. 550; Akbar sends Latif Khwāja to him while at Ghurband; bestowes Kabul on him, p. 551; news of his death, p. 584; grants Mauza Istalif to Mirzā Sulaimān for his subsistence; report of his illness, p. 602; news of his death to Akbar; excessive drinking the cause of his death, p. 603.

Mirzā Muhammad Husain, with other Mirzās rebel against Akbar, p. 326.

Mirzā Murād Shāhzāda, son of Shāh Tahmasp sent with Badagh Khān to help Humāyun to recover his empire, pp. 100-101; enters and takes possession of the fort of Qandahar, p. 103; dies a natural death, p. 104.

Mirzā Muzaffar Husain, brought to the court by Maqṣud Jauhari from Rāja Ali Khān, p. 516.

Mirzā Rustam, son of Sultān Husain Mirzā, p. 649; sends a petition to the threshold; Akbar sends a pavilion to him on his arrival on the bank of the Chinab to meet him and some other presents; Zain Khān Koka and the Khān Khānān sent to receive him, p. 650.

Mirzā Shāhrukh, his relation with Mirzā Sulaimān, his grandfather, p. 473; became worse after the death of the latter's wife; takes possession of Badakhshan, p. 474; sends Mir Nizam, the husband of his sister to Akbar, p. 520; news of his coming to Hindustan and the arrival on the bank of the Nilab, p. 597; arrival at Sarhind with the intention of going to Akbar, p. 598; unable to withstand 'Abd-ullāh Khān Uzbek, p. 601; sent to conquer Kashmir, p. 607; expedition to Kashmir and his conclusion of peace with the rulers of the country and his return; arrival at the pass of Bhulbas; Yusuf Khān closes the pass; the imperial army remained inactive and snow and rain begun to fall and supplies of grain were cut off, p. 612; government of Malwa is bestowed upon him, p. 649.

Mirzā Sharf-ud-din Husain, comes to meet Rāja Todār Mal at Munghir, p. 534.

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Muhammad Amīr 'Ali Jangjang, one of the amīrs deputed by Babar to take charge of the treasures in Milwat, p. 13.

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Muhammad Husain Mirzā, Akbar resolves to drive him out of Baroch, Baroda, and Surat, pp. 375-376; besieges Pattan with the help of others, p. 390; wants to re-conquer Surat; Naurang Khān and Hamid Bukhari are sent to put him down, p. 404; flies and joins Ikhtiyar-ul-mulk; indecisive actions near Ahmadnagar and Idar, p. 405; surprised at Akbar's rapid march to Gujrat; in great confusion arranges his soldiers, p. 414; sends Ikhtiyar-ul-mulk to intercept Khān A'azam, p. 415; fled from the field of battle; brought before Akbar, p. 417; killed by the Rajputs under Ray Singh, p. 419.

Muhammad Khān Háji, enters Qandahar and attacks the Qazalbash guards, p. 105; helps to defeat Kamran at Alang Yurt Chalak, p. 111; Humāyun sends him in pursuit of Kamran, but he turns back, p. 113; intends treacherously to surrender Ghaznīn to Kamran but before the latter could reach Ghaznīn Bairām Khān arrives there and takes him to Kabul; escapes, comes to Ghaznīn; Bairām Khān again takes him to Kabul, p. 126.

Muhammad Khān Kuria, defeated by 'Adali and Himun at Kalpi, p. 206.

Muhammad Khān Sharf-ud-dīn Ughli Taklu, Ataliq of Sultan Muhammad Mirzā; welcomes Humāyun, p. 97; hostility towards Humāyun, p. 98.

Muhammad Khān Sur, Sulaimān goes to him, p. 145; tells him to wait till the battle between Babar and Sultan Ibrahim was fought but Sulaimān refuses to wait; sent a man to Farid and advised peace among the brothers, p. 146; sent Shadi with all his retainers and Sulaimān with him to take Khawaspur, Tandah from Shīr Khān, and make it over to Sulaimān, p. 148; being unable to oppose Shīr Khān, flies to Rohtas hills; Shīr Khān generously restores Jaund to him, p. 149.

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omīrs divide Behar among themselves leaving only a small part for Shīr Khān; Sultān Mahmūd advances to Jaunpur to fight with the Mughals, p. 157; he then goes to Sahsaram, Shīr Shāh having gone there at the instigation of his amīrs, after being received by Shīr Khān and remaining there for some days he again advanced to Jaunpur; Babar's amīrs(163,378),(277,749) fled, p. 158; but Babar advances from Kalinjar to meet him; Shīr Khān sent message to Mir Hindu Beg, the commander of the Mughal army that on the day of battle he would desert the Afghans, he does so, and the Afghans are routed, p. 159; Sultān Muhammad retires into seclusion and dies in Orissa, p. 160.

Muhammad Ma'sum Farandkhudi, see Ma'sum Khān Farankhudi.

Muhammad Ma'sum Kuka, defeats Muhammad Quli Shughali, p. 324.

Muhammad Mirzā Hakim, Mun'im Khān is made his guardian, p. 270; Mirzā Sulaimān comes to Kabul on hearing of Shāh Abul Ma'ali's misdeeds at Kabul; he defeats Shāh Abul Ma'ali and makes him over to Mirzā Muhammad Hakim who orders him to be put to death; Mirzā Sulaimān gives his daughter in marriage to him but grants most of the districts of Kabul to his own men as jāgir, p. 279; drives out the Badakhshānīs; on Mirzā Sulaimān again invading Kabul leaves Bāqī Qaṣḥal there and retires towards Jalalabad and Parshawar, p. 289; comes to the Nilab and sends a representation to Akbar, p. 290; Akbar orders the feudatories of the Punjab to proceed to help him and they march towards Kabul, p. 290; marries his sister, the widow of Shāh Abul Ma'ali, to Khwāja Hasan Naqshbandi, p. 291.

Muhammad Murād Khān, jāgirs conferred on him and others in Sarkar Mandu and sent against the Mirzās, p. 342; in Ujjain besieged by the Mirzās; joins the other amīrs after his release, p. 351.

Muhammad Qāsim, escapes from prison and goes to Mirzā Sulaimān to complain against Abul Ma'ali, p. 278.

Muhammad Qāsim Khān, builds bridge over the Nilab, pp. 551-552; sent to conquer Kashmir, p. 616; Kashmir chiefs desert Ya'qub, p. 617; honoured by Akbar; fights and defeats Ya'qub; Ya'qub joins the imperial army through his intervention, p. 618; government of Kashmir transferred from him to Mirzā Yusuf Khān Rizvi, p. 622; government of Kabul conferred on him, p. 628, p. 637.

Muhammad Qasim Khān Nishapuri, Governor of Sārangpur; welcomes Akbar there, p. 183.

Muhammad Qūlī Khān Birlās, one of the amīrs sent by Akbar to bring the Bogams from Kabul, p. 212; Akbar sends army under him and others to attack Iskandar at Audh, p. 333; starts in pursuit; the jāgir of Iskandar Khān is transferred to him, 340; dies when marching in pursuit of Dāud, p. 461.

Muhammad Qūlī Shughali, remains near Kabul under the order of Mirzā Sulaimān, p. 319; defeated by Muhammad Ma'sum Kuka, p. 324.

Muhammad Sadiq Khān, sent by Akbar to put down the rebellion in Bengal and Behar, p. 534; turns towards Behar to attack 'Asī Kabulī, p. 536; stays at Hajipur on account of the rains, p. 541; attacks and slays Khabīsa, p. 556; comes to
Fathpur and is sent back with some other amirs to destroy 'Asi Kabuli, p. 557; as governor of Bhakkar invades Thatha and besieges Sehwan; Jani Beg, ruler of Thatha comes forward with humility and sends ambassadors to the threshold and Sadiq Khān was ordered to withdraw, p. 621; government of Bhakkar transferred to Mirzā Yusuf Khān Rizvi and Muhammad Sadiq Khān; sent to Swad and Bajapur vice Isma'el Quli Khān to destroy the Yusufzais, p. 622.

Muhammad Shīr Diwana, an old servant of Bairām Khān with whom the latter left his son Mirzā Khān then three years old and other members of his family and his goods and chattels at Tabarhinda; took possession of the property and treated his family with much contumely, and afterwards seized Muzzaffar 'Ali Turbati whom Bairām Khān sent to expostulate with him and sent him to Akbar, p. 244.

Muhammad Sultān Mirzā, one of the amirs sent by Babar against Daria Khān and other amirs of Sultān Ibrahim, p. 17; deserts Kamran and comes to Humāyun, p. 102.

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Muhammad Zaitun, surrenders Dhulpur, p. 34.

Muhammad Zaman, Akbar directs him to accompany him on his rapid march to Gujrat, p. 408.

Muhammad Zamān Mirzā, rebels against Humāyun; taken prisoner and sent to Bīnah, p. 46; allowed to escape and takes shelter with Sultān Bahadur Gujratī, who being asked to return him refuses, p. 47; sent to Hindustan by Sultān Bahadur to create trouble; besieges Lahore; on the return of Humāyun returns to Gujrat, p. 62.

Muhibb 'Ali Khān, sent to Sind by Akbar; Sultān Mahmūd Bakari refused to allow him to pass through his territory, p. 367; starts for Bakar; besieges Bakar, p. 368; on the death of Sultān Mahmūd of Bakar his vakils sent a petition to Akbar to the effect that they did not trust Muhibb 'Ali Khān and would not make the fort over to him, p. 457; ordered to help Rāja Todar Mal in destroying the Bengali rebels, p. 534; turns towards Behar to attack 'Asi Kabuli, p. 538; acts with Muhammad Sadiq Khān in attacking Khabisa, p. 556.

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Muin-ud-din Chisti Khwāja, Akbar goes on pilgrimage to his tomb, p. 257.


Mujahid Khān, grandson of Muhibb 'Ali Khān, sent with him to Sind, p. 457; see Muhibb 'Ali Khān.

Mulla 'Ishqi, sent to Kashmir, p. 518.

Mulla Taiyib, arbitrarily changes jagirs in Bihar, p. 531; attempt of Ma'sum Kabuli, 'Arab Bahadur and Sa'id Badakhshi to kill him, p. 532.

Mun'am Khān, sent against Khān Zamān, crosses the Jumna, receives Akbar at Kanouj, p. 297; sent to take place of Asaf Khān on the latter's flight, p. 300; prays for the pardon of Khān Zamān, p. 314; nominated as governor of Qandahar; suggests that Bairām
Khān should remain there, p. 130; is left as governor of Kabul and Ghaznin when Humāyun starts towards India, p. 211; after Humāyun’s death when Mirzā Sulaimān invades Kabul shuts himself up in the fort, p. 212; agrees to insert Mirzā Sulaimān’s name after Akbar’s in the khutba, p. 213; sent for from Kabul, p. 243; arrives from Kabul and meets Akbar at Ludiana and is made vakil and Khān Khānān, p. 247; Adham Khān kills Khān-i-A’zam at his instigation, p. 263, being one of the instigators of Adham Khān crosses the Jumna, in order to effect his escape, p. 264; assurance given by Akbar through Ashraf Khān; starts for Kabul; seized and sent to Akbar by Qāsim ‘Ali; forgiven by Akbar, p. 265; goes to Kabul; appoints Haidar Muhammad Khān Akhta Begi to be governor of Kabul; later appoints his own son Ghani Khān, p. 269; left at Agra by Akbar when the latter marches to the Punjab to meet Mirzā Muhammad Hakim, p. 323; reports the rebellion of Ibrahim Husain Mirzā, Mirzā Muhammad Hakim and Shāh Mirzā to Akbar, p. 326; after the defeat and death of Khān Zamān is summoned from Agra and on his arrival Khān Zamān’s jādīrs were transferred to him, p. 338; at Fathpur comes to Akbar to pray for pardon of Iskandar Khān, p. 368. Muqim Khān, sent by Akbar to bring ‘Abd-ul-lāh Khān Uzbek back, p. 283. Murād Khwāja, one of the three men whom Humāyun is said to have met in the course of a walk, and whose names became an omen of his success, p. 130. Musahib Beg, put to death by order of Bairām Khān (note 2, p. 228), p. 228. Muzaffar ‘Ali Turbati Khwaja, see Muzaffar Khān, pp. 244 and 279. Muzaffar Gujratī, as soon as I’tmād Khān had left Ahmednagar he enters the city; the fort is surrendered and he enters it, p. 566; comes out to meet Shahab-ud-din Khān and I’tmād Khān; grants titles to the rebels and tries to gather strength, p. 567; Shīr Khān Fulādī joined him and sends him to Pattan; attacks and defeats Qutb-ud-din Khān; the latter takes shelter in the fort of Baroda and many of his followers go over to Muzaffar Gujratī, p. 568; bombards the fort of Baroda; puts Zain-ud-din Kambu to death, p. 569; marches to Bahroj and occupies it; 14 lakhs of rupees belonging to the imperial treasury and all Qutb-ud-din Khān’s wealth exceeding 10 krores fall into his hands and the number of his followers increase to about 30,000, p. 570; returns to Ahmadabad leaving Nasir, his brother-in-law and Charkas Rumi who had deserted from Qutb-ud-din Khān’s army at Baroj, pp. 571-572; encamps opposite to the imperial army; skirmishes for 2 days followed by a pitched battle, p. 572; attacked from rear and left and put to flight, p. 573; flies to Ma’munrabad and then to Kambayat; leaves Kambayat for Baroda; Mirzā Khān sends Qulij Khān, etc., to attack him; retires towards Rajpīpla and Nadot, p. 574; retires into hills; Ataliq Bahādur joins him; Mirzā Khān arranges to fight him and
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sends Naurang Khān to reconnoitre his army; fight, p. 575; defeated and flies, p. 577; retires towards Surath and takes up his residence at Gondal; 3,000 men collect round him; he sends one lakh of Mahmudis, etc. to Amin Khān Ghuri, ruler of Surath, p. 578; sends similar amount to Jām Satarsal Rājā of Jhalāwar and moves forward towards Ahmadabad; arrives at Morvi; Mirzā Khān advances to meet him, when he arrived at Bīrampān 40 karohs from Morvi; finding that neither Amin Khān nor the Jām had joined him retired to Baroda, p. 579; retires towards Gujrat and comes to Uthniya, p. 580; with the Kolis and Grassias of the district comes to attack the troops at Paranti, p. 581; is defeated; retires towards Kathiawāra; goes forward to attack Amin Khān Ghuri, p. 582; raises the siege and retires towards Kach, is attacked from behind; crosses the Ran, p. 583; collects forces at Amberun; retires towards Kathiawāra, p. 590; advances towards Dulqa; turns back and goes to Morvi; is pursued; retires towards Kach, p. 591; brought by Amin Khān's son to attack the latter; Nizam-ud-din advances to attack him; retires towards the Ran, p. 593; goes to the Khangar; the Khangar arranges with A'zam Khān that Muzaffar should fall into the hands of the imperial troops; is seized; cuts his own throat with a razor and kills himself, p. 647.

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Muzaffar Khān (Khwāja Muzaffar 'Ali Turbati) sent by Bairām Khān to expostulate with Shīr Muhammad Diwana; is seized by the latter and sent to the court, p. 244; made minister of finance, p. 279; comes with Vazir Khān and obtains the pardon of Asaf Khān and Vazir Khān, p. 329; he and Khwāja Jahan were ordered to take the camp to Agra, p. 355; appointed prime minister, p. 424; sent with Farhat Khān to capture the fort of Rhotas, p. 449; then governor of Patna and Behar, ordered to reinforce Khān Jahan, p. 488; appointed governor of Bengal, p. 517; again adopts harsh proceedings towards Baba Khān and Khaldi Khān, pp. 527-528; ordered to put Raushān Beg to death, order carried out (see also note 2), p. 529; sends Hakim Abul Fath and Patar Das against the Qaqshals, p. 530; sends Patar Das, Rizvi Khān and Mir Abu Ishaq to the Qaqshals; Baba Khān seizes and imprisons them, p. 531; sends Khwāja Shams-us-din Muhammad Khafī to defend Garhi, he is defeated by Ma'sum or 'Asi Kabuli, p. 532; 'Asi Kabuli with the Qaqshals advance to attack him; shuts himself up in the fort of Tanda but is brought out under a promise and put to death, p. 533.
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Nasir, brother-in-law of Muzaffar Gujratī left at Baroj by the latter, p. 571; escapes with difficulty from Baroj, p. 577.

Nasir Khan, the Afghans assemble under Shāhbaz Khan and him at Dībalpur to withstand Humāyun, p. 132.

Naurang Khan, sent to put down Ikhtiar-ul-mulk, p. 404; Quth-ud-din Muhammad Khan and he were sent towards Bahroj and Champanir to crush Shāh Mirzā, p. 420; sent by Mirzā Khan to attack Saiyyad Daulat who had occupied Kambayat; drives him out, but he again occupies Kambayat after Naurang Khan had left, pp. 574-575; he and other amirs were sent to take Bahroj when Mirzā Khan left for Ahmadabad; they seize it, p. 577; he and Qulij Khan and Nizam-ud-din were ordered to remain in Gujarāt, p. 588.

Nazr Bahadur, ranthambor made over to him, p. 342; sent to attack Junaid but is defeated and takes to flight, p. 461.

Nazr Be Uzbek, one of the great amirs of 'Abd-ul-lāh Khan Uzbek; being aggrieved with the latter comes to Akbar with his sons, p. 611; on the day of Nauruz Akbar allows him to render homage, p. 613.

Nazr Shaikh Juli, sent to inform Akbar of the death of Humāyun, p. 137.

Niazi, on the night before a battle with Salīm Khan’s army the Niazi oppose Khawās Khan’s proposal that ‘Adil Khān should be made the ruler in place of Salīm Khan; Khawās Khan then separated from them, p. 184; the Niazi are defeated, p. 185; fly towards Dinkot; Salīm Khan leaves an army to attack them; they retire to Dinkot; defeated by the new army, p. 187; takes shelter with the Gakkharas; Salīm Khan comes with a large army to put them down, the few that were left retire into Kashmir, p. 187; the Kashmir rulers obstruct them and they are defeated and slain, and their heads sent to Salīm Khan, p. 188.

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who had rebelled 10 years and the latter was placed in custody, p. 389.
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Ray Sarjan, ruler of the fort of the Ranthambhor asks for protection and is included in the band of the imperial servants, p. 355.

Ray Singh, joins Ram Singh in the pursuit of Ibrâhim Husain Mirzâ, p. 395; Rajputs slew Muhammad Husain Mirzâ, p. 419.

Ray Singh Bikaniri, posted at Jodhpur to guard the boundary and to keep the road to Gujrat open, p. 373.

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Sa‘íd Khán, brother of A‘zám Humáyün attempts to assassinate Saltm Khán, but is recognized and is wounded but escapes, p. 186; slain, p. 188; his army defeats Ibráhím Husain Mirzá and Masa‘ud Husain Mirzá and takes the latter prisoner, p. 396; Governor of Multán; Ibráhím Husain Mirzá when attempting to cross the Gara in disguise is seized and brought to him, p. 397; produces the head of Ibráhím Husain Mirzá before Akbar, p. 403.
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Shâdi Khân, a slave of Muhammad Khân sent by him to Shîr Khân to ask him to give a share of his father's jâgîr to his brothers, p. 147; returns to Muhammad Khân; is sent with Sulaîmân, Shîr Khân's step-brother, to wrest the jâgîr from Shîr Khân, p. 148; defeats Malik Sîkkah, Shîr Khân's dâroghu in charge of Khawâspur Tandah and dispossesses Shîr Khân, p. 149.

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Shadmân, sent by Mirzâ Muhammad Hakîm for the conquest of Hindustân but was attacked and killed by Kûnar Mân Singh, pp. 544, 545.

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Shâhbâz Khân Kambû, sent to help and reinforce the army of Bengal; on arrival at Hajipur attacked 'Arab Bahâdur who had taken shelter with Râja Gajpati, and drove him
out and defeated Rāja Gajapati, p. 538; defeated by Ma'sum Khān and flies to Jaunpur; returns and joins Tarsun Muhammad Khān and defeated Ma'sum Khān, p. 543; appointed to extirpate the Yusufzai, p. 627; released, p. 649.

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Shabhāz Khān, Afghans assemble under him at Dibalpur to oppose Humāyun; defeated by Mir Abul Ma'āli and 'Ali Quli Sistani, p. 132.

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