Copy Right Free

Librarian

Uttarpur Joykrishna Public Library
Govt. of West Bengal
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIAN HISTORY
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY

BY

C. MABEL DUFF
(MRS. W. R. RICKMERS)

COSMO PUBLICATIONS
DELHI-6 INDIA

1972
THE plan of arrangement followed in the present work is generally that of Fynes Clinton's "Epitome of the Chronologies of Greece and Rome," with such modifications as the nature of the subject has made necessary. The book consists, therefore, of a table of events in chronological order. The marginal date represents the year B.C. or A.D. If only approximate it is printed in italics. Where a date for an event exists in a native era it is printed by the side of its equivalent marginal date, the source from which it is drawn, whether numismatic or epigraphical, being, as a rule, indicated.

As regards the classification of the entries, the work follows Clinton's method in giving first the civil and then the literary dates. When several events occur under the same date, they are roughly grouped according to their relative importance. Events in Northern India take precedence generally of those in Southern India.

Each entry is accompanied by references to the sources from which it is derived, save in the case of well-established and easily verifiable facts. To facilitate matters for those en
in epigraphical research references to inscriptions are specially noted. If an inscription is quoted in the first line of an entry as authority for the marginal date, the first reference usually indicates the latest edition of that inscription. To avoid undue multiplication of references, the quotation of a work containing the bibliography of a subject has been taken as equivalent to enumerating the references it contains.

The aim of the book being to give, as far as possible, ascertained dates, such as can only be fixed very indefinitely are excluded. In the case of kings whose only reliable dates are drawn from epigraphical or numismatic sources, no attempt has been made, save in rare exceptions, to calculate the approximate length of their reigns. This method necessarily excludes from the Tables those members of a dynasty of whom no dated records exist. As, however, their names are supplied in the Dynastic Lists in the Appendix it will be quite easy to refer to them. In a work like this absolute consistency is hardly attainable. On the whole, however, the book will be found to follow the lines indicated, deviations being justified by some special circumstance.

With regard to the Muhammadan portion of the Chronology, the Persian histories edited by Sir Henry Elliot and Professor Dowson, supplemented by the British Museum Coin Catalogues and the works of Elphinstone, Briggs, Price, Clive Bayley, Blochmann, and others, have supplied a great deal of material. The work which has, however, yielded the most trustworthy data for the earlier period of Muhammadan rule in India and the countries on its North-Western frontier is Major Raverty's
Tubaqat-i-Nāṣirī, which with its minute examination of doubtful points, its numerous corrections of chronological errors, and its store of facts drawn from other contemporary writers, makes it invaluable for the purposes of a work like this. Unfortunately this history extends only to about the middle of the thirteenth century, and consequently for the succeeding period we are thrown back on much less trustworthy sources. In converting the Hijra dates into those of our era, pains have been taken to ensure their accuracy.

Any work on Indian Chronology must for the present be somewhat tentative. Though much has been done in the elucidation of problems, much still remains to be done. This present work can, therefore, lay no claim to finality, though it is hoped the attempt to organize some of the accumulated stores of information on the subject may make future research easier and the results of past research more generally available than they have hitherto been.

To those who have aided me in the work I am deeply grateful. Amongst others my thanks are due to the authorities at the India Office, the British Museum, and the Royal Asiatic Society for the courtesy and kindness with which they have facilitated my task. Amongst those who have rendered me very material help are Dr. J. McCrindle and Dr. M. A. Stein, the one having supplied me with the entries relating to Alexander's Indian campaigns, and the other with the whole series of historical events as chronicled in the Rājatarāṅgīṇī. My thanks are also due to Mr. Fleet, who lent me the advance copy of his second
edition of the *Kanarese Dynasties*, thus enabling me to supplement the material derived from the earlier edition. Professors Kielhorn and Bendall, Dr. Steingass, Major Raverty, and Mr. Rapeon have shown me unvarying courtesy in answering the questions with which I have had from time to time to trouble them. Another whom it is now too late to thank, was the late Dr. Bühler, whose wide knowledge of all aspects of Indian chronology made his advice and help invaluable. To Professor Douglas of the British Museum and Mr. Watters I am indebted for help in the transliteration of Chinese names. In the arduous task of proof-reading I have had valuable aid from Miss C. M. Ridding and the Rev. Mr. Gwynne of Soho, both of whom I thank for the trouble taken on my behalf. Finally, I wish to thank Dr. James Burgess for the advice and help he has continually given me since I began the work. It is not too much to say that the book, in its present form, owes its existence to his careful and thoughtful planning. Nearly the whole of the MS. has been read through by him, and the advice he has given on details of arrangement and classification has been invaluable. I owe to him also much information from out-of-the-way sources, to which, without his aid, I should have had little opportunity of access.

C. M. DUFF.

5, Brunswick Gardens,
Kensington, W.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OCCURRING IN THE
PRESENT WORK.

AC. Aufrecht's Catalogus Catalogorum.
AOC. Aufrecht's Oxford Catalogue (i.e. of Sanskrit MSS. in the Bodleian Library).
AR. Asiatic Researches.
AS. Reps. Archaeological Survey Reports. Archaeological Survey Western India.
Memoranda on Architectural and other Archaeological Remains, by
James Burgess and others. With translations of Inscriptions, etc., etc.
Ten numbers in one volume. Bombay, 1874-81.
ASNI. Archaeological Survey of Northern India.
Vol. II. Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-West Provinces
and Oudh, by A. Führer.
ASSI. Arch. Surv. S. India.
Vol. II. Sewell's Lists of Antiquities, Madras (Vol. II).
Vol. III. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, edited and translated
by E. Hultsch (Vol. I).
Vol. IV. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, edited and translated
by E. Hultsch (Vol. II).
ASWI. Arch. Surv. W. India.
Vol. I. Belgaum and Kaladgi.
Vol. II. Kāṭhiawād and Kachh.
Vol. III. Bidar and Aurungabad.
Vol. IV. Buddhist Cave Temples.
Vol. V. Elura Cave Temples.
B. ASSI. IV. Burgess, Arch. Surv. S. India, Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions, with
some Notes on Village Antiquities collected chiefly in the South of the
Madras Presidency, by James Burgess. With translations by S. M.
Natesā Sāstrī, Paṇḍit. Madras, 1886.
BF. Briggs' Ferehuta.
BG. Bayley's Gujarāt (forming a volume of Sir Henry Elliot's series).
BI. Bhavnagar Inscriptions: i.e. A Collection of Prākrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions.
Published by the Bhavnagar Archaeological Department under the auspices
of His Highness Raol Shri Takhtsinghi, G.C.S.I., LL.D. Cantab.,
Mahārājā of Bhavnagar.

°
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.


BMC. British Museum Coin Catalogues. G.S.K. Greek and Scythic Kings, by Percy Gardner. MS. Muhammadan States, by Stanley Lane-Poole.


BOD. Beal's Oriental Biographical Dictionary.

BR. Bhandarkar's Reports on the search for Sanskrit MSS.

BSM. Catalogue of the Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. in the University of Cambridge, by Cecil Bendall.

CASR. Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Reports.


DV. or OD. The Dīpavaṃśa, ed. Oldenberg.

EHI. The History of India as told by its own Historians, ed. Sir Henry Elliot.

EI. Epigraphia Indica.


HRGB. Historia Regni Graecorum Bactriani, in qua simul graecarum in India coloniarum vetus memoria explicatur auctore Theophilo S. Bayeri. Petropoli, 1788.

IA. Indian Antiquary.

JA. Journal Asiaticque.


JBA. Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.


LIA. Lassen's Indische Alterthumskunde, second edition.

MCCM. Madras Christian College Magazine.

MGO. Madras Government Orders, i.e., Madras Public Proceedings, Record Department, India Office.

MJ. Madras Journal.


MS. See under BMC.

MV. or TM. Mahāvamsa, ed. Turnour.

NC. Numismatic Chronicle.

NO. Numismata-Orientalia.


PK. The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhi, by E. Thomas.

PMD. The Muhammadan Dynasties, Chronological and Genealogical Tables, with Historical Introductions, by Stanley Lane-Poole.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

PMH. Price's Muhammadan History.
PR. Peterson's Reports of the search for Sanskrit MSS.
   II. A Second Report, etc., April, 1883—March, 1884, by the same, ex. no. JBRAS. 1884.
   III. A Third Report, etc., April, 1884—March, 1886, by the same, ex. no. JBRAS. 1887.
   IV. A Fourth Report, etc., April, 1887—March, 1892, ex. no. JBRAS. 1894.
PSOCI. Pâli, Sanskrit, and Old Canarese Inscriptions.
PUT. Prinsep's Useful Tables, appended to Thomas's edition of Prinsep's Essays.
REC. Rice's Epigraphia Carnatica (Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. i).
RMI. Mysore Inscriptions, translated by Lewis Rice (a different work from the preceding).
RN. Revue Numismatique.
RT. Raverty's Translation of the Ṭabaqât-i-Nâširi (Bibliotheca Indica).
SBE. Sacred Books of the East.
Sbhâ. Subhâshitâvali, ed. Professor Peterson.
TRAS. Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society.
VOJ. Vienna Oriental Journal.
WL. Weber's Indian Literature (Trübner's Oriental Series).
WVP. Wilson's Vishnu purâṇa, ed. F. E. Hall.
ZDMG. Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

WORKS QUOTED WITH ABBREVIATED TITLES.

_Apollonius of Tyana._ The Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana and the Indian Embassies to Rome, from the reign of Augustus to the death of Justinian, by Osmond de B. Priaulx. London (Quaritch), 1873; also JRAS., o.s., xvii, 70.


Chavannes, _Mémoire._ Mémoire composée à l'époque de la grande Dynastée T'ang, sur les Religieux Eminents, etc., par I-tsing, traduit par E. Chavannes.

F. E. Hall's _Phil. Ind._ A Contribution towards an Index to the Bibliography of the Indian Philosophical Systems. Calcutta, 1859.

Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien (Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften).
THE

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

IN the present work it is proposed to collect and tabulate systematically those dates in the civil and literary history of India which have been ascertained by scientific research up to the present time. The accumulation of material treating of Indian chronology, scattered as it is through hundreds of volumes and periodicals, both English and foreign, necessitates some work which—while organizing the results arrived at—serves at the same time as an index to the sources from which these are drawn.

As is well known, the literature of the Hindus, extensive and valuable as it is, contains scarcely any works of a historical character. For a trustworthy chronology of India we are, therefore, mainly dependent on the testimony of coins and inscriptions. Where these fail us, as in the early history of the country, we are thrown back on conjectures and inferences which are always liable to be modified or upset by future discovery. To Sir William Jones we owe the identification of the Sandrokottos or Sandroskoptos of the Greek writers with Chandragupta, the founder of the Maurya dynasty, whose date, B.C. 315, affords a starting-point from which, with the aid of Singhalese and other Buddhist records eked out by Pauranic tradition, it is possible to reconstruct with some degree of success an outline of the history of Upper India between the sixth and third centuries B.C. For the long period lying between Asoka and the Muhammadan invasions under Mahmud of Ghazni, our information is drawn almost entirely from coins and inscriptions, supplemented occasionally by the notices of contemporary writers, native and foreign. In some cases, notably in those of Kashmir and Gujarat, we find trustworthy materials for a definite chronology in the records of the native chroniclers.
Of the period of Graeco-Baktrian rule our knowledge is of the most fragmentary kind. To many of the kings whose names have come down to us, it is impossible to do more than assign an approximate date. The same uncertainty exists with regard to the history of the various tribes which supplanted the Greek kings in Baktria and Northern India, though Chinese records throw some light on the movements of the Yueh-ti, the Kushâna branch of which established so powerful a dominion in Northern India under Kozulo Kadphises. With Kanishka, the successor of this king, we touch firmer ground, as it is now generally agreed that the dates in the reigns of himself and his successors are to be referred to the Śaka era.

For the Western Kshatrapas of Mâlava and Gujarât we have a continuous chronology, derived chiefly from coins dated almost certainly in the same era, while a few synchronisms between them and the Andhrabhârtyas help to fix approximately the period of the later members of this dynasty.

From the fourth century onwards coins and inscriptions on stone and copper-plates become much more numerous. Their importance for the elucidation and reconstruction of Indian history has been recognized ever since the first epigraphical and numismatic discoveries of Orientalists a century ago. But subjected to the critical and scientific methods of modern research, they have yielded a harvest of results undreamed of by the pioneers of Oriental learning. Nor is the field as yet exhausted, for scarcely a month passes without adding fresh data to our store of chronological material.

The blanks left in Indian history by the absence of all authentic records have been, to some extent, filled by the information gleaned from the notices of foreign writers. Setting aside those of Greek origin, our most important authorities in this respect are the Chinese. The Travels of Fa-Hien, Hiuen-Tsang, and I-ting have supplied many important data for the periods to which they belong, while the minute and careful State records of the Chinese have not only given us valuable details as to the history of the barbarous Skythian tribes, whose movements on the northern frontier of India in the first century of our era would otherwise be so obscure, but have further preserved to us the names of numerous Śramaṇas who visited China in the interests of Buddhism;
as well as notices of embassies between China and India, all bearing witness to the close intercourse maintained between the two countries.

For the Guptas who overthrew the Kshatrapas about the end of the fourth century, we have a definite chronology derived from numerous coins and inscriptions, enabling us to fix within very narrow limits the reigns of the different sovereigns.

From this time onwards our chronological materials become more ample. The dates of the Gurjaras of Bharoch, of the Valabhi kings, and of the Early Chālukya dynasty are known from epigraphical sources, while a few facts of Pallava history have been gleaned by means of synchronisms between Early Chālukya and Pallava kings.

The seventh century opens with the supremacy of Harshavardhana, or Śilāditya of Kanauj, the epoch of whose era is now fixed for the year A.D. 606. The same period saw the disruption of the Early Chālukya kingdom into an Eastern and a Western branch, both of which have left numerous dated inscriptions, supplying not only a definite chronology but many details throwing light on their relations with other kingdoms.

The chronology of the Paramāra dynasty in Mālava, from the early part of the ninth century, is derived largely from inscriptions, though here, as elsewhere in the later history of India, contemporary literature has added its quota. Similarly Hemādri’s Vratakhaṇḍa has supplemented the data drawn from other sources as to the Early Yādavas and their successors at Devagiri.

The inscriptions of the Pālas of Bengal who rose to power about the middle of the same century are, for the most part, dated in regnal years. Their chronology must, therefore, remain for the present an open question. For the Chandellas, the Kalachuris of Chedi, the Chaulukyas of Aṇhīlvyāḍ, and other dynasties of the tenth and following centuries, materials for fixing a definite chronology are abundant.

With the rise of the Muhammadan dominion in India in the beginning of the eleventh century, a change takes place in the character of our sources of information. Instead of being restricted to solitary fragments of history, drawn from the meagre records of a copper-plate or an inscription, we have copious accounts of contemporary events from the pens of historians who have at least a chronological instinct, if occasionally they fail in accuracy as regards individual dates.
For the history of the native kingdoms during this period inscriptions continue to be our chief source of information.

With regard to the literary chronology of India our knowledge of even approximate dates is, in the early period, very vague. From the seventh century onwards it becomes possible, however, by aid of synchronisms, contemporary notices, and internal evidence, to fix fairly definitely the period of some of the more famous writers of the time. Later on we have the extensive chronological material supplied by Bhandārkār, Bühler, and Peterson, in the reports of their tours in search of Sanskrit MSS.

While referring the reader to the Preface for a full explanation of the method of arrangement adopted in the following tables, it should perhaps be stated here that those dates in them which are printed in italics represent such as are only approximately correct, being based on inferences which, though more or less reliable in the present state of our knowledge, may have to yield to any fresh evidence that future research may bring to bear upon them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>Friday, February 18, the beginning of the Kaliyuga or Hindu astronomical era, on the 588,466th day of the Julian Period. It is often used in dates, and precedes the Vikrama Samvat by 3044 years and the Śaka era by 3179 years.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3076</td>
<td>K.Y. 26, Chaitra Śudi 1, initial date assigned to the Laukika or Saptarshi era, traditionally used in Kashmir. It reckons by cycles of a hundred years, and the first year of each coincides with the 27th current year of the Kaliyuga century, or the 47th of the Śakakāla, that is, nearly with the 25th year of an A.D. century.—BKR. 59. Rājatarangini, i, 52. IA. xx, 149.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>Siddhārtha, afterwards Gautama the Buddha, born at Kapilavastu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>Siddhārtha leaves Kapilavastu and becomes an ascetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>527</td>
<td>Death of Mahāvīra Vardhamāna Jñātapatra, founder of the Nirgrantha or Jaina sect, being 470 years before the Vikrama era according to the Śvetāmbara Jains, and 605 years before the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.C. 515—513.

527 Šaka era according to the Digambaras. Jaina tradition gives also the dates 545 and 467 B.C. for this event, but the latter year is at variance with Buddhist tradition which states that Mahāvira died during Buddha’s lifetime.—Kalpasūtra of Bhadrabāhu, ed. Jacobi, Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Bd. vii, Int. 7 ff., or SBE. xxii, Int. x ff. Bühler, Secte der Jaina, 38. I.A. viii, 30; xv, 143.

515 Dāreios Hystaspès sends Skylax, of Karyanda, between B.C. 515 and 509, to explore the course of the Indus. Skylax, starting from Kaspatyros in the district of Paktyikā, navigates the river, and returns by the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea. He is said to have written an account of his voyage, of which possibly a few fragments remain. About this same period Dāreios subdues the races dwelling on the right bank of the Indus, north of the Kābul river, the “Northern Indians” of Herodotos. The inscription of Dāreios at Persepolis mentions Harauvatis, Idhus, and Gandhāra as subject to him. The inhabitants of Gandhāra, the Sattagydayai and Arakhōsians, formed a satrapy of the Persian Empire. The Aśvaka (Assakenoi) on the left bank of the Kābul, with the races farther north on the Indus, formed a special satrapy, that of the Indians. Both, according to Herodotos, furnished soldiers for Xerxes’ great enterprise against Greece. The Persian power was probably exercised over these peoples as early as the reign of Kyros. Arrian mentions the Astakenoi and Assakenoi as being tributary to him; while his statement that the same tribes were, at an earlier period, subject to Assyria, points to the sovereignty of that empire having, at one time, extended to these regions. Evidence of an Assyrian expedition of some kind in this direction is preserved in a bas-relief found at Bīra Nimrud, in which prisoners, with the Baktrian camel, the elephant, and the rhinoceros, are represented as being brought to the king.—Rawlinson, Anu. Monarchies, iv, 433. L.I.A. i, 1031. Duncker, Gesch. des Alterthums, iii, 14, 294. Droysen, Gesch. des Hellenismus, vol. i, bk. 3, p. 97.

513 Bimbisāra, Śrenya or Śrenika, king of Magadha, son of Bhaṭṭiya and friend of Buddha, who was his senior by five years. He was murdered after a reign of fifty-two years by his son Ajātaśatru (Mahāvaniśa). The Dulra states that Bimbisāra conquered Brahmadatta, king of Aṅga, by whom his father had
been subdued, and took his capital Champā, living there until Bhaṭṭiya's death, when he moved to Rājagriha. The Vāyu and Matya Purāṇas—in the latter of which he is called Bindusena or Vindhyasena—assign Bimbisāra a reign of twenty-eight years, and, with the other Purāṇas, call his predecessor Kshetrajña or Kshetraujas, and represent him as belonging to the Śāśvānā dynasty. Buddhist authorities, according to whom the Śāśvāna dynasty succeeded that of Ajātaśatru, call him a Vaideha.—LIA. i, 859; ii, 69. WVP. iv, 180. MV., chap. ii.

485 Ajātaśatru or Kūnika murders and succeeds his father Bimbisāra, eight years before Buddha's death. He is said to have been at first a persecutor of the Buddhists, but later on a convert. Amongst other acts ascribed to him are:—the founding of the new Rājagriha and the capture of Vaiśālī. The Mahāvaṃśa assigns him a reign of thirty-two years, the Vāyu Purāṇa one of twenty-five, and the Matya one of twenty-seven. According to the Vaiṣṇa, Vāyu, and Matya Purāṇas his successors were:—Darbhaka, Udayāśva, called also Udāyin or Udhibhi, Nandivardhana, and Mahānandin, ruling 143 (or 140) years. Their successors, known to Buddhist sources as the Nandas, reigned until the accession of Chandragupta in B.C. 315. Singhalese and other Buddhist authorities, while omitting Darbhaka, name Udāyin as the successor of Ajātaśatru. They differ, however, entirely from the Pauranic sources in their lists of the succeeding kings. For the comparative tables of these see Appendix.—LIA. ii, 82, 86 ff., 90, 97. WVP. iv, 181. MV., chap. ii. ZDMG. xxxiv, 183 ff., 748 ff.; xxxv, 667.

478 Viḍūḍabha or Virūdhaka, son of Prasenajit, king of Kosala, dethrones his father and exterminates the Śākya clan at Kapilavastu.

477 Buddha's death in the eighth year of Ajātaśatru, and calculated from the accession of Chandragupta, Maurya, which it preceded by 162 years. Singhalese tradition places it in B.C. 543, Rhys Davids assigns it to about B.C. 412, Westergaard and Kern to between 388 and 370 B.C.—JBA. xxiii, 704. CASR. iii, 126. IA. vi, 154.

Buddhist Council at Rājagriha under Kāśyapa, Ānanda, and Upāli.—SBE. x, Int. xxxix. NO. i, ANO. Coins and Measures of Ceylon, 38.
B.C. 415

Ktēsias, a Greek physician of Knidos; for seventeen years at the court of Persia under Dareios II and Artaxerxes Mnemōn, returning to his own country about B.C. 398. Author of the *Indika*, the earliest Greek work on India. The original is lost, but an abridgment of it by Phōtios still exists, and fragments of it are preserved in the works of other writers.—LIA. ii, 641 ff. McCrindle, *Anc. India, as described by Ktēsias the Knidian*.

377

Buddhist Council said to have been held at Vaiśālī for the consideration and rejection of ten erroneous doctrines. According to Singhalese tradition this was 118 years before Aśoka's coronation.—*Vinayapitakam*, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxix, xxxviii.

357

A. Vīr. 170. Bhadrabāhu, head of the Digambara Jains, dies. Śvetāmbara tradition refers the collection of the Aṅgas by the Saṅgha of Pāṭaliputra to the time of his patriarchate. The Digambaras place his death in A.V. 162.—SBE. xxii, Int. xliii.

350


327

Alexander, in the spring, completes the reduction of Sogdiana by invading the Paraitakai (the people of Hissar). The Rock of Khōrēnēs, situated near Faizābād on the river Waksh, which was deemed impregnable, having capitulated, he marches back to Baktra, where he completes his preparations for the invasion of India. Leaving Baktra at the end of spring, he recrosses the Indian Kaukasos, and having advanced eastward to Nikaiā, he is joined by Omphis, king of Taxila, and other chiefs, who had tendered their submission. From this place he despatches one part of his army to the river Indus by way of the Khaibar Pass, while, with the other, he himself pursues a more northerly and circuitous route, subduing on his way the Nysaians, Aspasiaians, Assakēnians, and Gouraians, and capturing the strong cities of Massaga and Peukelaōtis and the celebrated Rock Aornos.

326

Alexander, having crossed the Indus near the modern Attak,
advances to Taxila, a great and flourishing city three marches
east of the river, where he is hospitably entertained by Omphis
or Taxilēs. After the rains had set in he marches to the Hydaspēs
(Jhelam), and encamps on its right bank at Jalālpūr, whence
he sees the army of Pōros prepared to dispute his crossing.
Having made the passage of the river at a point above Jalālpūr,
he engages and defeats Pōros in a great battle, taking him
prisoner. He then finds two cities, Nikāia (now Mong) on the
site of the victory, and Boukophala at his passage of the river,
named in memory of his famous horse which was killed in
the battle. He next conquers the Glausai, who inhabited the
districts now called Bhimber and Bajaur, and receives the sub-
mission of Abisarēs of Kashmir. Having crossed the Akesinēs
(Chenāb), he traverses the country between that river and the
Hydraōtēs (Rāvi) in pursuit of Pōros, who was the nephew
of the great Pōros and had revolted. Crossing the Hydraōtēs,
he advances to the Hyphasis (Biyūs), but is opposed by the
Kathaians, whose form of government was republican. He drives
them into their capital, Sangala, which he besieges, captures, and
razes to the ground. He next receives the submission of
Sōphytēs, king of a flourishing territory lying to the west of the
Hyphasis, towards the foot of the hills. Having obtained infor-
mation as to the strength of the army kept by Agrammēs or
Xandramēs, king of Magadha, his troops refuse to proceed, and
Alexander returns to the Hydaspēs, causing the two cities which
he had founded near it, and which had been damaged by the rains,
to be repaired. He then prepares a fleet for the transport of
a part of his troops down the river to the sea. Here he loses one
of his greatest generals—Koinos. At the end of October the fleet
sails. Alexander hastens the voyage on learning that the Malloi
and Oxydrakai are preparing to resist him. Having reached the
junction of the Akesinēs with the Hydaspēs, he makes an inroad
into the country of the Sibi to prevent their aiding the Malloi.
With one division of his army he invades the territories of the
Malloi and captures a strongly fortified city to which they had
fled (possibly Kot Kamālia). After taking other strongholds,
he defeats the Malloi at the Hydraōtēs (Rāvi), near Multān, and
then attacks one of their chief fortresses, in the capture of which
he is wounded. Having received the submission of the Malloi
and Oxydrakai, he continues his voyage to the confluence of the
united streams of the Panjāb with the Indus.
Alexander is rejoined at the Indus by Perdikkas, who had subjugated the Abastanoi. Here also he receives the submission of the Ossadioi, and founds a city to which he gives his own name. He next comes to the capital of the Sogdai, where he constructs dockyards, thereafter reaching the dominions of Mousikanos, whose metropolis seems to have been at Alor. He then wars against Oxykanos and against Sambos, who ruled the mountainous country to the west of the Indus, and whose capital was Sindicāna (now Schwān). He despatches Krateros with part of his army to Karmānia by the route through the Arakhōsians and Sarangians. Towards the end of summer he reaches Patala, a city at the apex of the Delta (probably east of Haidarābād). From Patala he sails down the right arm of the Indus to the ocean, and afterwards down the left arm. He then starts with part of his remaining forces to return to Persia by way of Gedrōsia. The other part he places under the command of Nearkhos, who conducts the fleet from the Indus to the head of the Persian Gulf, starting on his voyage towards the end of September, after Alexander had, early in that month, taken his departure. Alexander, having crossed the river Arabios (now the Purāli), invades the Oreitai (Lus Bela tribes), whom he reduces to submission. In the country of the Oreitai, Ptolemy, afterwards king of Egypt, is dangerously wounded by a poisoned arrow. According to Diodōros Sikulos, this happened in Sindh, near Hermatelia. The fleet, having reached Alexander’s Haven (somewhere near Karāchi), is detained twenty-four days. From the country of the Oreitai, Alexander enters Gedrōsia, and, after a terrible march of sixty days through its burning sands, in which many of his soldiers perish, he reaches its capital, Poura (perhaps Bampūr). After leaving Poura he receives tidings that Philip, whom he had appointed satrap of the Panjab, had been murdered in India by his mercenaries, and his death avenged by his Makedonian body-guards. Upon this, Alexander appoints Eudemōs and Taxilēs to administer the satrapy until he sends a successor.

Alexander, on reaching Karmānia, is rejoined by the troops under Krateros, and is informed by Nearkhos of the safety of his fleet, which has reached the river Anamis (the Mināh) at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. From Karmānia, after celebrating his conquest of the Indians, Alexander sends the main body of his army under Hēphaistōn to Susa by the coast road,
324 and marches himself with a small division to the same capital by way of Pasargadai and Persepolis. At the village of Ahvāz, on the river Eulaios (the Ulaï of Daniel and now the Karun), towards the end of February, he finds Nearhos and the fleet. At Susa, Kalanos the gymnosophist, who had accompanied him from Taxila, burns himself on a funeral pile. Towards the end of the year Alexander goes to Ekbatana, where he loses his favourite Hēphaistion.

323 Alexander returns, early in spring, to Babylon, where he is cut off, in June, by malarious fever.

321 Second division of the Makedonian Empire at Triparadeisos. Sibyrtios confirmed in the government of Gedrōsia and Arakhōsia, Oxyartēs in that of the Paropamisos, Peithōn in that of the Cis-Indian territory, Taxilēs in that of the country on the Hydaspēs, and Pōros in that of the lower Indus.—Droysen, Gesch. des Hellenismus, vol. ii, bk. 1, 143–4.

317 Eudēmos, the military governor of the Panjab, treacherously murders Pōros, to whom, along with Taxilēs, the civil administration had been entrusted, and takes possession of his kingdom. Later in the same year Eudēmos joins Eumenēs in Susiana against Antigonos. His departure from India is fatal to the Greek power there. Sandrokkottos (Chandragupta) leads the revolt against foreign ascendency and makes himself master of the Panjab.

315 Chandragupta establishes the Maurya dynasty at Pāṭaliputra. The chronology of this dynasty and that of Buddha’s death are determined by the initial date assigned to this king (see B.C. 477). The outside termini for his accession are the years 320 and 310 B.C., but historical evidence inclines to B.C. 315 or 312, the latter being coincident with the Seleukidēn era. The Vāyu Purāṇa, the Dipaṇamō, and the Atthakathā all assign Chandragupta a reign of twenty-four years. His history is the subject of Viśakhadatta’s play—the Mūdrarakśasa.—MV., chap. v. Max Müller, Hist. Anc. Sans. Lit. 298. Kern, Geschiedenis van het Buddisme in Indië, ii, 266, note. LIA. ii, 64–5, 222, 1207. SBE. xxii, Int. x ff. JRAS., n.s., xv, 77. IA. vi, 154 ff.; xx, 242. Wilson, Theatre ii, 127–150. See Appendix.
Seleukos Nikator, king of Syria, is said to have undertaken an expedition against Chandragupta about this time, in order to recover the Indian conquests of Alexander. The result is a treaty by which Seleukos cedes to Chandragupta the eastern parts of Gedrosia and Arakhosia, together with the Paropamisos and the territories on the west bank of the Indus, in exchange for 500 elephants.

About this time, or a little later, Megasthenes was sent by Seleukos as ambassador to Chandragupta at Palibothra (Pataliputra). His Indika, of which a few fragments remain, gives a valuable picture of the life and customs of the Hindus at that date.—LIA. ii, 218-9, 688. Duncker, Gesch. des Alterthums, iii, 346. Droysen, Gesch. des Hellenismus, vol. ii, bk. 3, 199; iii, bk. 1, 77. IA. v, 333.

Bindusāra, Maurya, succeeds his father Chandragupta. By the Greeks he is known as Amitrochates, i.e. Amitraghata. Daimachos was sent to him as ambassador by Antiokhos, and Dionysios by Ptolemy Philadelphia. Bindusāra is stated by the Mahāvaṁśa to have reigned twenty-eight years, by the Vāyu Purāṇa, which calls him Bhadrasāra, twenty-five years.—MV., chap. v. LIA. ii, 222 ff., 1207. Droysen, Gesch. des Hellenismus, vol. iii, bk. 1, 80.

Aśoka succeeds his father Bindusāra at Pataliputra, when he is said to have put most of the royal family to death. His abhisheka took place in the fourth year of his reign.

A.B. 219 cur. Aśoka crowned at Pataliputra, according to the Mahāramśa, in the fourth year of his reign, and 218 years after Buddha's death. The Mahāvaṁśa assigns to Aśoka a reign of thirty-seven years; the year 257 A.D., in which, according to Büßler, the Rupnāth and Sahasrām edicts are dated, would correspond, therefore, to the last of his reign. The chief events mentioned in his edicts are:—Aśoka's conquest of Kalinga in his ninth year (Rock Edict xiii); his institution, in the eleventh year, of an annual progress throughout his dominions in search of religious truth; his solemn adoption, in the thirteenth year, of the Dhamma or Sacred Law, and the order for its propagation by his officials on their annual tours through their districts (Rock Edict iii); and the appointment, in his
The fourteenth year, of the Dhammamahāmātras or Superintendents of the Sacred Law. His conversion to Buddhism is assigned by the Mahāvamsa to his fourth year, but on the evidence of the edicts it may have occurred as late as the twenty-ninth year of his reign.

Under Aśoka the Mauryan Empire extended over the whole of Northern India, from Afghanistan to Māisūr, and from Kāśināvāḍ to Kalinga (Orissa). Among his contemporaries were Antiōkhos II of Syria (B.C. 260–247), Ptolemy Philadelphos (285–247), Antigonos Gonatos of Macedonia (278–242), Māgus of Kyrēnē (d. 258), and Alexander of Epeiros (between 262 and 258), who have been identified with the kings mentioned in his thirteenth edict. Senart has come to somewhat different conclusions regarding Aśoka's initial date. Taking the synchronism of the Greek kings as the basis of his calculation, he fixes Aśoka's accession in B.C. 273 and his coronation in 269. This would force Chandra- 
gupta's accession back to B.C. 325.—MV., chap. v. LIA. ii, 223 ff. IA. vi, 149 ff. Cl. i, pref. vii. Vinayapiṭakam, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxxviii. CT. 23. ZDMG. xxxv, 473; xxxvii, 87; xxxix, 489; xl, 127; xli, i; xliii, 128, 273; xlv, 702; xlvii, 54, 539; xlviii, 49. IA. xx, 154, 229 ff.; xxii, 299. El. ii, 245 ff.

248 Diodotos, satrap of Baktria, revolts against Antiōkhos II of Syria, and founds the Graeco-Baktrian kingdom. This event was, according to Justin, contemporaneous with the revolt of Parthia under Arsakēs. Von Sallet and Lassen follow Bayer in placing the Parthian revolt in B.C. 250, and the last places the accession of Diodotos in B.C. 255. Justin says Diodotos was succeeded by a son of the same name, but there is no numismatic evidence in support of this statement.—Bayer, HRGB. 38. LIA. ii, 295 ff. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 3. BMC.; G.S.K., xx.

246 The so-called Third Buddhist Council held at Pāṭaliputra in the seventeenth year of Aśoka's reign, under the presidency of Tishya Maudgaliputtra.—LIA., ii, 240 ff. DV. vii, 44. Vinaya-
piṭakam, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxxi ff. WL. 290. SBE. x, Int. xxvi, xxxix.

241 The Buddhist Council sends Mahendra, son of King Aśoka, as missionary to Ceylon, where he introduces the Buddhist religion in the reign of Devānapāyātissa.—LIA. ii, 259. MV., chap. xiii. SBE. x, Int. xxxix.
Euthydemos of Magnesia overthrows Diodotos of Baktria and usurps his kingdom; is in full power at the time of the eastern expedition of Antiokhos III (B.C. 208). Euthydemos considerably extended the Greek power in India, and ruled "also the widest district ever possessed by the Greeks to the north of the Paropamisos, from Margiana to Chinese Tartary."—LIA. ii, 307. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 5. BMC., G.S.K., xxi.

Dašaratha, Maurya, second in succession from Aśoka, according to the Purāṇas, and mentioned in a Gayā inscription of the third century. See Appendix.—LIA. ii, 283 ff., 1208.

Antiokhos III of Syria, after making war on Euthydemos of Baktria, concludes a peace and acknowledges his independence. He then crosses the Paropamisos into India, makes a treaty with Sophagasenos (Subhāgasena), and returns in the following year through Arakhōsia and Drangiana to Syria.—LIA. ii, 285. BMC., G.S.K., xxii.

Dēmētrios of Baktria invades and reduces the Panjab during the reign of his father Euthydemos. Dēmētrios probably succeeded his father about B.C. 190.—LIA. ii, 313 ff. BMC., G.S.K., xxxiii, xxxiii. See Encyc. Brit. under Persia, p. 590.

Mahendra, son of King Aśoka, dies in Ceylon in his 60th year.—DV. xvii, 95.

Eukratidēs, the rival of Dēmētrios I. Justin states that the Indian conquests of Eukratidēs belong to the end of his reign, and that Dēmētrios ruled until nearly the same time. The coins of the former, found at Balkh, Sīstān, in the Kābul Valley, and the Panjab, seem, however, to show that Dēmētrios was early deprived of his Indian territories, and that Eukratidēs, for the greater part of his reign, ruled in India as well as over Baktria and Arakhōsia. Towards the end of it Mithridatēs I of Parthia seized the provinces of Turīuṇa and Aspionēs (situated probably in the district of the Tajand and Hari-rud). As coins of Eukratidēs are copied by Plato (probably a revolted satrap of his own), B.C. 165, and by Timarkhos of Babylon, B.C. 162, his reign may have extended to this or even a later year. Its beginning was, according to Justin, contemporary with that of Mithridatēs I (B.C. 171), but Bayer places it in B.C. 181. Eukratidēs founded the city of Eukratideia in Baktria.
The reigns of Euthydemos II, Pantaleon, Agathokles, and Antimakhos I fall about the same period as that of Eukratides. Numismatic evidence points to the three first having belonged to the party of Euthydemos I and Demeiros, and suggests the possibility of their having been sons of the latter. The locality of the kingdom of Euthydemos II cannot be determined; the date of his reign may have been about B.C. 170.

Pantaleon's reign was probably shorter and less widely extended than that of Agathokles, with whom he seems to have been nearly related. Coins of both are found in the Kābul Valley and the Western Panjab; those of Agathokles also in Qandahār.


Rise of the Andhrabhṛitya or Sātavāhana dynasty. Names of three of the early princes of this dynasty occur in inscriptions belonging to the first half of the second century B.C. Simuka Sātavāhana, mentioned in an inscription at Nānāghāt, has been identified by Bühler with the prince whose name, under the forms Sindhuka, Śiśuka, Śipraka, and Chhismaka, stands first in the Pauranic lists of the Andhras as founder of the dynasty. Krishṇa Sātavāhana, of whom there is an inscription at Nāsik of the same period, is the second prince of these lists, there called a brother of Simuka. Śatakarni, whose name, with that of his wife Nāyanikā, occurs in a Nānāghāt inscription of the same time as that of Simuka, has been identified with the third prince of the Pauranic lists. He is probably, too, the Śatakarni king whom Khāravela of Kaliṅga, in the Hāṭhigumpha inscription, claims to have protected in the second year of his reign (B.C. 163).—General references for the dynasty:—WVP. iv, 194 ff. Trans. Or. Cong. 1874, 306 ff. JBRAS. xii, 407 ff.; xiii, 303; xiv, 147 ff.; xv, 305. IA. vii, 257; x, 225 ff.; xii, 27, 272; xxi, 203 ff. JRAS., n.s., 1890, 639 ff.; ib. 1893, 613. ASWI. iv, 98 ff.; v, 59 ff.; BASSI. i, 3 ff. BD., secs. iv–vi.

Pushyamitra, according to Pauranic tradition, overthrows Brihadhratha, last of the Mauryas, and founds the Śunga dynasty in Magadha, 137 years after Chandragupta's coronation. The
Vishnu, Vayu, and Matsya Puranas represent him as Brihadratha’s general, the Vayu assigning him a reign of sixty, the Matsya and Brahmanda one of thirty-six years, after which, according to the Vishnu and Brahmanda Puranas, he was succeeded by his son Agnimitra, who, as king of Vidiya, is the hero of Kalidasa’s Malavikagnimitra. Pushyamitra, who figures in the same play, is also mentioned in the Asoka Avadana as a persecutor of the Buddhists.—WVP. iv, 190 ff. LIA. ii, 283, 361 ff., 1208. Shankar P. Pandit’s Malavikagnimitra, prof. xxxi. Bhagavata Purana, xii, l. 15. BD. 23. IA. i, 301; ii, 61, 362. See Appendix.

The great Yueh-ti, driven westward by the Hiung-nu, establish themselves in Sogdiana by the expulsion of the Sse, Sek, or Saka tribe, which, thus dispossessed, invades Baktria. The Yueh-ti were found settled north of the Oxus about the year 126 B.C. by Chang K’ien, ambassador of Wu-ti of the First Han dynasty. After this they captured Lan-chi, the capital of the Ta-hia, and established themselves definitely in Baktria. One hundred years after this conquest Kadphises (Khiu-tsiu-kio), leader of the Kushana tribe, conquered all the rest and destroyed the Greek kingdom in India under Hermiaos. The above dates are given on the authority of Specht, but differ slightly from those assigned by other writers.—LIA. ii, 367 ff. JA., 3e serie, t. viii, 264; ib., 8e serie, ii, 317 ff., and 348. Drouin, RN., 3e serie, t. vi, 21, 215. JRAS., n.s., xiv, 77 ff.

Heliokles succeeds his father Eukratidés, and reigns till about 120. Baktria was lost to the Sse or Saka tribe apparently after B.C. 140, and wrested from it by the Yueh-ti about B.C. 126, or later. See B.C. 165.

To about the same period as Heliokles belong Apollodotos I, Antialkidas, Lysias, Strato I, Philoxenos, and Archebios.

Apollodotos I is supposed by Lassen to have been a brother of Heliokles, and to have wrested from him the Indian provinces of the kingdom on the death of their father Eukratidés. The proximity of Apollodotos to the latter in point of time is proved by his coins, which are re-struck with the name of Eukratidés. They are found in the Upper Kabul Valley, Gandhār, Roh, and Sindh, and are distinct from, and more widely distributed than, those of Apollodotos Philopatēr, who was probably a later king.

Antialkidas and Lysias reigned in the Kabul Valley and the
160 Panjab. Antialkidas seems to have been a contemporary or successor of Heliokles, and may have belonged to the Eukratidian dynasty. The connection of Lysias is obscure.

Strato and his wife Agathokleia, possibly a descendant of Euthydemos I, are assigned to this period, as Heliokles and Strato re-strike each other's coins. A Strato II, son of Strato, seems to have followed.—V. de St. Martin, Les Huns Blancs, 23, n. 2. LIA. ii, 324 ff., 333 ff.; 345 ff., 348 ff. Nachfolger Alexanders, 22 ff., 130. See Encyc. Brit. under Persia, 591 ff. BMC., G.S.K., Int. xxix—xxxix.

150 Maurya era 165—date of the Hathugumphā inscription of the thirteenth year of Khāravela or Bhikhurāja, of Kalinga. His accession would fall, therefore, in B.C. 163. Bhagwanlal Indraji calculated the Maurya era from Aśoka's conquest of Kalinga, in the ninth year of his reign, but Bühler concludes that it originated with Chandragupta's coronation. Khāravela who, though a Jain by religion, calls himself a worshipper of all sects, is stated in the Hathugumphā inscription to have belonged to the Cheta dynasty. He became Yuvarāja in his fifteenth year, and king of Kalinga in his twenty-fourth. In the second year of his reign he received tribute from the then reigning Andhra king, Satakarnī, and in the same year, with the aid of the Kusumba (?) Kshatriyas, conquered Masika (?). In his eighth year Khāravela undertook an expedition against the King of Rājagriha, who fled to Mathurā. In his twelfth year he invaded Magadha, advancing as far as the Ganges, apparently subduing the king. His immediate predecessors on the throne of Kalinga seem to have been his father Vudharāja and his grandfather Khemarāja. Khāravela married the daughter of Hathisāha or Hathisiśinha, the grandson of Lālaka.—Actes du VIe Congrès International des Orientalistes, Sect. Ary., t. iii, 135 ff. Bühler, Sects der Jaina, 31, 41. Bühler, Monatschrift für den Orient, September 1884, 231. El. ii, 89.

144 Menander, Graeco-Baktrian king, placed by Lassen about this date. Menander seems to have been one of the most powerful of the Graeco-Baktrian kings. The number of his coins, and the wide area over which they are found, point to a long reign and an extended sovereignty. Traditions of some of his conquests have been preserved by Strabo; and Plutarch mentions him as a Baktrian king, and states that, on his death (B.C. 115), several
b.c. 144—70.

144 towns contended for his ashes. The passages in Pañājali’s Mahābhāṣya recording the besieging of Sāketa (Ayodhya), and the conquest of the Mādhyaamikas by the Yavanas, are supposed to refer to Menander’s conquests. He is also identical with the Milinda of the famous Buddhist work the Milinda Pañha.—Goldstücker, Pañini, his place in Sanskrit Literature, 234. LIA. ii, 313, 341 ff. IA. i, 299 ff. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 33, 34. BMC., G.S.K., xxxiii. WL. 306. SBE. xxxv, Int. xviii ff.

140 Pañājali, the grammarian, author of the Mahābhāṣya, flourished about b.c. 140–120. Goldstücker and Bhandārkār have fixed Pañājali’s date from passages in the Mahābhāṣya which show him to have been contemporary with Menander and Pushyamitra. Pañājali was a native of Gonarda in Eastern India, and lived for a time in Kashmir. His mother’s name was Goṇikā.—Goldstücker, Pañini, 234; Lit. Rem. i, 131 ff. LIA. ii, 485. BD. 8. IA. i, 299 ff. JBRAS. xvi, 181, 199.

100 The Śaka king Maues, Moas, or Moga placed by Von Sallet about this date. His coins are found only in the Panjab, and chiefly in the north-west of it. To the same, or possibly to a later period, belong the contemporary rulers—Patika, son of Liaka Kusuluka, the Mahākṣatrapa Rājuvula or Raṇjubula, and his son Śuḍāsa, all of whose names occur in the Mathurā Lion Pillar inscriptions. The Taxila copper-plate of Patika, dated in the year 78 under the great king Moga, and Śuḍāsa’s Mathurā inscription in the year 72, refer to some era the epoch of which is at present unknown.—Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 46, 65, 134, 136. BMC., G.S.K., xxxix, x1. CASR. iii, 30, pl. xii, and 39 ff.; xi, 25, 38; xii, 43; xiv, 57; xx, 48, pl. v, No. 4. NC., 3rd ser., x, 104, 128, 129. JA., 8e série, xv, 127. JRAS., o.a., xx, 221 ff.; ib. 1894, 525–554. EL. ii, 199; iv, 54.

80 The Buddhist canonical texts in Ceylon reduced to writing in the reign of Abhaya Vaṭṭagāmiṇi.

70 Azes, Aspavarma, Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, Spaliris, and Spalagadames flourish about this period. Azes was the successor, and perhaps the son, of Maues; Aspavarma, a general or satrap of Azes. Gardner suggests that Azilises,
Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, and Spalyris were sons of Azes, and Spalagadames his grandson. From the absence of their coins in the Panjab, Cunningham infers that they could not have ruled there, and suggests Vonones' having been the great chief of the Śaka horde after the death of Mauzes, and that he remained in Sakastene while his relatives and generals possessed Qandāhār, Sindh, and the Panjab. Azes and Azilises seem from their coins to have ruled over the Western Panjab. Cunningham fixes their capital at Taxila, and gives them the dates B.C. 100–20.—LIA. ii, 385 ff. Nachfolger Alexanders, 48 ff. BMC., G.S.K., xli, xlix. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., viii, 215 ff.; x, 104 ff., 126.

Extinction of the Śuṅga dynasty. According to Pauranic tradition, the Śuṅga dynasty, after lasting 112 years, was overthrown by Vāsudeva who murdered his master Devabhūti and usurped the throne as first of the Kañva dynasty.—WVP. iv, 192.

Thursday, September 18th. Commencement of the Samañvat era attributed to Vikramādiyta, prevalent in Western India, and probably originating in Mālava. In Northern India it follows the pūrṇimānta reckoning, and the year begins with the full moon of Chaitra (instead of Kārttika), making the epoch Sunday, February 23rd, B.C. 57, or Kaliyuga 3044 expired.

Miaūs (Heraūs), a Śaka king, according to Gardner, and the contemporary of Kozulo Kadphises. Cunningham considers him a Kushāṇa, and identifies him with Yin-mo-fu who, according to Chinese accounts, conquered Kipin in B.C. 49.—BMC., G.S.K., xlvii. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., x, 113. Rémusat, Nowv. Mélanges Asiatiques, i, 207.

Kozulo Kadphises, ruler of the Kushāṇa tribe of the Yueh-ti, subjugates the four other tribes and takes the title “King of the Kushāṇas.” Having invaded the country of the Arskakides and seized Kipin (Arakhōsia, Drangiana, and Sakastene), he conquers. Hermaios, the last ruler of the Greek kingdom in India, about B.C. 25, reigning at first with him and finally in his place. Kozulo Kadphises died at the age of 80, A.D. 10.—BMC., G.S.K., xxxi, xlviii. Specht, J.A., 8e série, ii, 325. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 23, 215. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., xii, 41.
An Indian embassy received by Augustus at Samos. Strabo relates that Nicolaus Damascenus met at Antioch Epidaphne the survivors of an Indian embassy to Augustus bearing a letter in Greek from a king named Pandion or Pōros. With them was Zaramochegas (Srmanāchārya) of Barygaza or Bharoch, who afterwards burned himself at Athens. Allusions to this embassy are made by Horace in his odes. Florus and Suetonius refer to it, and Dio Cassius speaks of its reception at Samos b.c. 22–20, and mentions Zamaros (Zaramochegas) as accompanying it. It is mentioned by Hieronymus in his translation of the *Canon Chronicus* of Eusebius, but placed by him in the third year of the 188th Olympiad—b.c. 26, while Orosius of Tarragona speaks of an Indian and a Skythian embassy reaching Caesar in Spain b.c. 27. These various notices apparently refer to one and the same embassy, probably sent by some petty Indian king at the instigation, and in the interests of, Greek traders.—Reinaud, *Relations politiques et commerciales de l'Empire Romain avec l'Asie Orientale*, or J.A. 1863, 6th série, i, 179 ff. Priaulx, *Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana and Indian Embassies to Rome*, 65 ff. Strabo, xv, i, 73.

Hooeōma Kadphises, Kushanā, successor of Kozulo Kadphises according to Chinese sources. He has been identified with the Yen-kao-chén to whom Chinese records attribute the conquest of India. He greatly extended the Kushanā power there, establishing it, apparently, all over North-Western India. Gardner and others, on the strength of numismatic evidence, call the successor of Kozulo Kadphises Kozulo Kadaphes, while Cunningham, reading this as a mere variant of the former name, inserts after Kozulo Kadphises a Kozulo Kara Kadphises, of whom coins exist of a type distinct from that of the other kings. Chinese records, on the other hand, make Hooeōma Kadphises the immediate successor of Kozulo Kadphises and say nothing about any other king.—BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxxiii, xlix, 1. Drouin, *R.N.*, 3rd série, t. vi, 46, 47. NC., 3rd ser., xii, 46, 47.

Gondophares or Yndopherres, Abdagases, Orthaghes, Arsakēs, Zeionises, and Pakoros—Parthian rulers in Afghanistan and Northern India about A.D. 25–50.

Gondophares has been identified with the Guduphara or Gadaphara whose inscription from Takt-i-Bahi is dated in his twenty-sixth year, and in Sam. 103 (possibly of the Vikrama era).
Gondophares is probably to be further identified with the Gundopherus of old Church legends said to have been ruling in India at the time of the Apostle Thomas’s mission there. A coin of Orōdēs I, and one of Artabanos III (A.D. 10–40) bear the monogram of Yndopheres. Abdagases is called on his coins a brother’s son of Gondophares, and was possibly related to the Parthian who dethroned Artabanos III in A.D. 36 or 44.

Coins of Gondophares are found at Beghram and in the Panjab, those of Orthagnes in Sistān and Qandāhār, those of Abdagases in the Western Panjab.

Sanabares, whose coins resemble those of Gondophares, is placed by Von Sallet in A.D. 80, but assigned by Gardner to the beginning of the Christian era.

Zeionises or Jihonisa, called on his coins a satrap, was, according to Gardner, a contemporary of Gondophares, but Cunningham places him about B.C. 80, connecting him, as does Von Sallet, with the dynasty of Azes.—JBA. xxiii, 711. JRAS., v.s., vii, 379. PIA. ii, 214. CASR. ii, 59, 60; v, 59. NC., 3rd ser., x, 118–125. IA. ii, 242; ix, 312; x, 214. JA., 8e série, xv, 114, 127. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 51 ff. and 157. BMC., G.S.K., xxxiii, xliii-v.

An embassy from Ceylon sent to the Emperor Claudius between A.D. 41 and 54. Pliny relates of this embassy that a freedman of Annius Placatus, being driven into Hippurae, a port of Ceylon, was detained and befriended by the king, who, hearing from him about Rome, sent thither Rachias and three other ambassadors, from whom Pliny obtained the" information about Ceylon embodied in his Natural History. The exact date of the embassy cannot be determined. It left Ceylon probably in the reign of Chandramukhaśīva (A.D. 44–52), and apparently reached Rome after the publication of Pomponius Mela’s geography, between A.D. 43 and 47. Priaulx suggests its having been sent by the Singhalese Tamils rather than by the Singhalese proper.

—Priaulx, Travels of Apollonius of Tyana, 91.

Apollonios of Tyana said to have visited India.—Priaulx, Apollonius of Tyana. ZDMG. xliv, 439; xlvi, 466, 780.

Hippalus discovers the south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean.

—IA. viii, 338; ix, 313, n. 9.
Kāśyapa or Kāśya Mātaṅga, a Buddhist teacher, visits China at
the invitation of the Emperor Ming-ti (A.D. 58–75). He is followed
later in the same year by Fa-lan, like himself a Śramanā of
Central India, apparently called Gobharanā or Bhārāpa by the
Tibetans. Fa-lan assisted Mātaṅga in his translation of the Sūtra
of Forty-two sections, and on the latter’s death shortly after-
wards, translated five Buddhist works between A.D. 68 and 70.—
BN. 379, 380. Rémusat, Fouê Kouê Kि, 40 ff. Stan. Julien, JA.,
4e série, x, 96. Pauthier, JA., 3e série, viii, 267 ff.

Ten thousand Jewish refugees, with their families, said to have
emigrated from Palestine to the Malabar coast.—JBA. xx, 379.

Tuesday, March 3rd. V. Sam. 135; epoch of the Śaka or
Śālivāhana era, K.Y. 3179 exp. It is, like most of the other
eras, lunisolar, and begins with the new moon in the solar month
Chaitra.—IA. xvii, 205.

(Ś. 9, 11, 18, 28 [?], inscriptions from Mathurā, Bhāwalpur,
Maniktāla, and Yusufzai.)

Kanishka, Kushana, apparently the successor of Hooēmo
Kadphises in North-Western India and the Kābul Valley;probably founded the Śaka era, which seems to date from his
coronation in A.D. 78. Under this king and his successors the
Skythian power reached its zenith. Kanishka’s kingdom extended
from Kabulistan to Mathurā, and perhaps farther. According
to Hiuen Tsang it included a considerable part of Central Asia,
while some evidence exists for its having embraced Gujarāt.
In the Rājatarāṅgini Kanishka is mentioned with the kings
Hushka (Huvishka) and Jushka, there represented as his pre-
decessors. Al Birūnī calls him Kanik, and says that he conquered
Kanyakubja. A Buddhist Council was held during Kanishka’s
reign under the presidency of Vasumitra (Shih-yu).—LIA. ii, 822,
848 ff., and 1202. CASR. ii, 159; iii, 31; v, 57. ASWI. ii, 31.
NC., 3rd ser., xii, 48–9. NO., vol. i, 46. Von Sallet, Nachfolger
Alexanders, 57 ff. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 31 ff. BMC., G.S.K.,
Int. 1. Beal’s Si-yu-lı, i, 151, etc. Sachau, Alberuni’s India, ii,
11 ff. BD. 26, note 1. IA. vi, 216; x, 213; xvi, 89. JRAS.,
x.s., xii, 259. Senart, JA., 9e série, vii, 5; viii, 444 ff.; ix, 5 ff.

Aśvaghoṣa, the twelfth Buddhist Patriarch. According to
Chinese accounts contemporary with Kanishka. Said to have been a Brahman of Eastern India who, after his conversion by Vasumitra, president of the Buddhist Council, settled in Kashmir. The Alankārakālasūtra and the Buddhacharitakāvya, the latter of which was translated into Chinese about A.D. 414–421, are ascribed to him by I-tsing.—Memoranda of the Russian Mission at Peking, ii, 156 ff. Wassiljew, Der Buddhismus, seine Dogmen, Geschichte, und Literatur, 47, note; 66, 71, 75, 77, 132, 202, 211. Beal, Abstract of Four Lectures on Buddhist Literature in China, 95. SBE. xix, Int. xxx; xlix, Int. ix. Beal's Si-yu-ki, ii, 100, 101, 302. Fuyishama, J.A., 8e série, xii, 425. Peterson, JRAS. 1891, 334; and JBRAS. xviii, 284 ff.

83 A. Vr. 609. Rise of the Digambara sect of the Jains under Śivabhūti or Sahasramalla, according to Dharmasāgara's Pravachanapariksha.—BR. 1883–4, 144.

89 Indian embassies from the Kushānas visit China in the reign of Ho Ti (A.D. 89–106) of the Han dynasty.—J.A., 3e série, viii, 266.

107 An Indian embassy to the Emperor Trajan is present at the shows given by him to the Roman people.—Priaulx, Apollonius of Tyana, 125.

111 Ś. 33–51, inscriptions from Mathurā and Wardak.

Huvishka (Hooerkes)—Kusana or Turushka, successor of Kanishka in North-Western India and the Kābul Valley.—LIA. ii, 825. CASB. iii, 32 ff. IA. vi, 217, 219. See also under A.D. 78.

113 Gautamīputra Śātakarni, Andhra. Two inscriptions of his occur at Nāsik dated in the years 14 and 24 respectively. He was contemporary with Nahapāna, the Kāhairāta, whom he overthrew shortly before the fourteenth year of his own reign, and after the forty-sixth year of the Kshatrapa or Śaka era, probably therefore about A.D. 126. The inscription at Nāsik dated in the nineteenth year of his son Puṣumāyi, calls Gautamīputra Śātakarni the king of Asaka, Asaka, Mālaka, Sūrāṣṭra, Kukura, Aparānta, Anūpa, Vidarbha, Ákṣara, and Ævanti, and lord of the mountains Vindhya, Rikshavat, Pāripātra, Sahya, Kṛishṇagiri, Macha,
Siriṭana, Malaya, Mahendra, Seṭagiri, and Chakora. It also states that he humbled the pride of the Kshatriyas, destroyed the Śakas, Yavanas, and Pahlavas, exterminated the Kshaharāta race, and restored the glory of the Sātavāhanas. This is perhaps an allusion to a previous conquest of some of the Andhra territories by Naha-pāna, and to their recovery by Gautamiputra. Some of the places enumerated in Puḷumāyi’s inscription as being subject to his father, belonged, as Rishabhadatta’s inscriptions seem to show, to Nahapāna. The Vāyu and Matsya Purāṇas assign Gautamiputra a reign of twenty-one years.—Refs. under B.C. 180.

Ś. 41–6. Kshatrapa Nahapāna, the Kshaharāta, regarded as the first of the Western Kshatrapa dynasty. His son-in-law Rishabhadatta (Uśavadāta), mentioned in his inscriptions, claims to have liberated the Uttamabhadra chief, who had been attacked by the Mālayas, and to have completely subdued the latter. Nahapāna was conquered after the forty-sixth year of his era, A.D. 126, by the Śatakarnī king, Gautamiputra I (q.v.).—B.ASSI. i, 4, and refs. under B.C. 180.

Chasṭana, son of Zamotika, contemporary and apparently successor of Nahapāna. Ptolemy mentions him as Tiastenēs, the contemporary of the Andhra, Puḷumāyi. To the Western Kshatrapa dominions, which included, generally speaking, Kachh and Gujarāt, Chasṭana seems to have added the greater part of Western Rājputāna and Mālaya, making Ujjain his capital. His son Jayadāman succeeded him.—JRAS. 1890, 643 ff. IA. xxi* 205. B.ASSI. i, 4.

Puḷumāyi Vāsishṭiputra, Andhra, son and successor of Gautamiputra Śatakarnī I. His inscriptions range from his second to his twenty-fourth years, while the Matsya Purāṇa assigns him a twenty-eight years’ reign. Ptolemy, writing A.D. 150, mentions him as Sīro Polemios, the contemporary of Tiastenēs (Chasṭana).
—Refs. under B.C. 180.

Indian embassy to Antoninus Pius.—Priaulx, Apollonius, 125.

A. Vīr. 683. The Jains first have written scriptures. This date presupposes B.C. 545 as the epoch of the Vīra era. See B.C. 527.—BR. 1883–4, 125.
Arrian, author of the *Indika*, supposed to have flourished.

Ś. 72, Junāgaḍh inscription. Rudradāman I, Western Kṣatrapa, son and successor of Jayādāman. Described as destroying the Yaudheyas, twice conquering Śūtakarṇi, lord of the Dekkan, and earning for himself the title of Māhūkṣatrapa. His son Dāmazaḍa or Dāmajāḍa succeeded him.—ASWI. ii, 128. IA. vii, 257; and refs. under a.d. 126.

Ś. 74–98, inscriptions at Mathurā. Vasudeva, Kushāṇa or Turushka, perhaps the successor of Huvishka.—JRAS., n.s., v, 183. CASR. iii, 32 ff.; and refs. under Kanishka, a.d. 78.

Indian embassies visit China by way of Cochin China in the reign of Huan Ti.—Pauthier, J.A., 3e série, viii, 262, 282.

Nāgārjuna, fourth Buddhist Patriarch in succession to Pārśva. According to Hiuen Tsang, he was patronized by a king of the So-to-po-ho (Śatavahana?) family, possibly Yajñāśrī Śūtakarṇi, but great uncertainty exists as to his real date. A Tibetan life of Nāgārjuna states that he travelled widely in Southern India, converted Muni, king of Oḍivisā (Orissa), and erected vihāras there and elsewhere; also that he surrounded the great shrine of Dhānyakāṭaka with a railing. His patriarchal rule is said to have lasted sixty or sixty-two years.—B.ASSI. i, 5 ff. Jour. Pāli Text Soc. 1886, pp. 1–4.

Chatushpāṇa (Chaturapana) Vāsishṭiputra II, Śūtakarṇi; probably brother and successor of Vāsishṭiputra Pulomūya, and, according to numismatic evidence, the father of Yajñāśrī Gautamiputra II. Contemporary, apparently, with Rudradāman, perhaps his son-in-law, being probably the Śūtakarṇi whom the latter claims to have twice conquered, but spared—according to one interpretation of the passage—"on account of his near relationship to himself." A Nānūghūṭ inscription of Chatushpāṇa is dated in his thirteenth year.—Refs. under b.c. 180.

Indian embassies visit China.—See a.d. 159.

Māghariputra Sakasena or Sirisena, Andhra. Identified by
174 Bhagwánlál Indraji with the prince Śivaśri-Medhasiras of the Pauranic lists, the successor of Puḷumāyi. Numismatic evidence shows him to have reigned between Puḷumāyi and Yajñaśri Gautamiputra II, but his exact position in the list, as well as his relationship to these princes, is as yet undetermined. A Kâñcheri inscription is dated in his eighth year.—Refs. under B.C. 180.

178 Ś. 100. Jīvadāman, Western Kshatrāpa and Mahākshatrāpa, son and successor of Dāmaḍaṭḍa: first of his dynasty to issue dated coins. The Kshatrāpa dates, with one or two exceptions, are derived exclusively from coins.—Refs. under A.D. 126.


182 Yajñaśri Śatākarni, Gautamiputra II, Andhra, son of Chatushpāṇa Vāsiśṭiputra II. His inscriptions range from his seventh to his twenty-seventh years. His reign varies, according to the Pauranic lists, from nine to twenty-nine years.—EI. i, 95, and refs. under B.C. 180.

190 Pantaenus of Alexandria sent, according to Jerome, on a mission to India.

200 Ś. 122, Mūliasar inscription. Ś. 125–142 on coins. Rudrasena I, Western Kshatrāpa, son of Rudrasimha I.—Jasad inscription of Ś. 127, IA. xii, 32. ASWI. ii, 15, 43. JRAS., l.c., under A.D. 126.

222 Ś. 144. Saṅghadāman, Western Kshatrāpa, son of Rudrasimha; and his nephew, Prithivīśena, son of Rudrasena, reigning. Dharmakāla, a Śramaṇa of Central India, visits China and translates in A.D. 250, the Pātimokkha of the Mahāsāṅghikas. This was the first book of the Vinayapiṭaka translated into Chinese, but it was lost by A.D. 730.—BN. 386.

224 The Indian Śramaṇas, Wei-k‘i-nan and Lü-yen, visit the kingdom of Wu, bringing with them the Sanskrit text of a Dhamma adasutta, which they translate.—BN. 389.
—JRAS., i.c., under a.d. 126.

232  Ś. 154. Dāmajaḍāśrī I, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena I.
—Refs. as above.

236  Ś. 158–176 (?). Viradāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Dāmasena. Contemporary with Viradāman were his brothers Yasodāman (Ś. 160, 161) and Vijayasena (Ś. 160–171).—Refs. as above.

241  The Śramaṇa Sang-hwui of the K‘ang country visits the kingdom of Wu, has a monastery built for him in 247 by order of Sun-Ch‘üüan, first sovereign of the Wu dynasty; began his work of translation in 251, and died in 280.—BN. 390.

249  current, Sunday, August 26th; Asvina śudi 1, K.Y. 3350, expired; epoch of the Chedi era.—IA. xvii, 215 ff. EI. ii, 299.

250  Īsvaradatta, a Mahākshatrapa, whose coins dated ‘first’ and ‘second’ year, are found with those of the Kshatrapas, seems to have partially overthrown the Kshatrapa power about this date. According to Bhagwänlāl Indraji, Īsvaradatta was the founder of the Traikūṭaka, known later as the Kalachuri or Chedi era, originating probably in the establishment of his power in the Koṅkaṇ, with Traikūṭa as his capital. Under Rudrasena, son of Viradāman, the Kshatrapas would appear to have re-established their sovereignty by driving out the Traikūṭakas, who thus dispossessed, retired to Central India, assuming the name Haihaya or Kalachuri. On the final destruction of the Kshatrapa rule, the Traikūṭakas apparently regained Traikūṭa, about which time Dahrasena (a.d. 456) succeeded to the throne.—Proceedings of the Aryan Section of the Seventh Oriental Congress, p. 216 ff., or FKD., Bom. Gaz., 294 ff.

252  Saṅghavarman, an Indian Śramaṇa of Tibetan descent, translated various works into Chinese, at Loyang.—BN. 386.


266  Chu Fa-hu, i.e. Dharmaraksha, a Śramaṇa of T‘un-huang, settles
in Loyang where he works at translations till A.D. 313 or 317. He was the first to translate several sūtras of the Vaipulya class. He died in his seventy-eighth year.—BN. 391.

Ś. 198–203. Viśvaśimha, Western Kshatrāpa, son of Rudrasena II.

Ś. 200–214. Bhartṛidāman, Western Kshatrāpa, son of Rudrasena II.

Rise of the Gupta dynasty founded by the feudatory Mahārājas Guptā and Ghaṭotkacha. It became supreme under Chandragupta I (A.D. 319) whose empire extended under his successors over the greater part of Northern India, from Nēpāl to the Narmadā and from Kachh to Western Bengal. The Guptas maintained their sway until the early part of the sixth century A.D., when their power, broken at first by invasions of the Hūnas under Toramāna and Mihirakula, appears to have been finally overthrown by a feudatory king, Yaśodharman, during the reign of Narasinhagupta Bālāditya.—Cl. iii, Int. 17 and t. 1. V. A. Smith, JRAS. 1889, 1 ff.; Jb. 1893, 77 ff. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 84; lxiii, pt. 1, 164 ff. NC., 3rd ser., xi, 48. VOJ. v, 215.

Ś. 216–223. Viśvasena, Western Kshatrāpa, son of Bhartṛidāman.

The Dīpavamsa chronicle of Ceylon written.

Ghaṭotkacha, Guptā, son and successor of Śrīgupta. Refs. under A.D. 290.

Ś. 231–240. Rudrasimha II, Western Kshatrāpa, son of Svāmī Jivādāman.

Ś. 240. Yaśodāman II, Western Kshatrāpa, son of Rudrasimha II.

Sunday, March 8th, V. Samh. 375, Chaitra śudi 1; epoch of the Gupta or Valabhi era which dates probably from the coronation of Chandragupta I, Vikramāditya, son and successor of Ghaṭotkacha. Chandragupta married a Lichchhavi princess of Pātaliputra.—Refs. under A.D. 290.

An Indian embassy to Constantine reaches Constantinople.—Priaulx, Apollonius of Tyana, 180.
S. 270–298. Svāmī Rudrasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Svāmī Rudradāman (II).

Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I. Numismatic evidence indicates the existence of a Kācha or Kacha, possibly another son of Chandragupta, who may have preceded Sāmudragupta. In the Allahabad pillar inscription the latter is said to have uprooted Achyuta and Nāgasena, to have captured and liberated Mahendra of Kosala, Vyāghrārāja of Mahākāntāra, Maṇṭarāja of Keraḷa, Mahendra of Pishṭapura, Svāmīdatta of Koṭṭāra (on the hill), Damana of Eraṇḍapalla, Vishnugopa of Kāñchī, Nīlarāja of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Veṅgi, Ugrasena of Palakkak, Kubera of Devarāśtra, Dhananjaya of Kusthalapura, and all the other kings of the region of the south; to have exterminated Rudradeva, Matila, Nāgarattā, Chāndrarvarman, Gaṇapatiṇāga, Nandīn, Balavarman, and many other kings of Āryāvarta; and to have overthrown the Duivaputras, Shāhīs, Shāhānushāhīs, Śakas, Muruṇḍas, and the people of Siṁhala, and all other dwellers in islands. His empire extended to, and perhaps embraced, the countries of Samataṭa, Davāka, Kāmarūpa, Nepalā, and Kartrīpura, and the tribes of the Mālavas, Ārjunāyanas, Yaudheyus, Mādrakas, Abhīras, Prūrjunas, Sanakānikas, Kākas, Kharaparikas, and others. His wife was Dattadevi.—Cl. iii, 1–21.

357 An Indian embassy to China, bringing gifts of horses and elephants, is recorded in the official memoirs of Muh Ti in the annals of the Chin dynasty.—J.A., 3e série, viii, 272.

361 An Indian embassy, intended, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, for the Emperor Julian, according to Zonaras for Constantius, and including ambassadors from the Divi (Maldives) and the Serendivi (Singhalese), reaches Rome.—Priaulx, Apollonius, 125.

372 Buddhism said to have been introduced into Korea, in the reign of the Chinese emperor Chien Wen.—Rémusat, Fouê Koutê Ki, 43. Korean Repository, April, 1892.

V. Sam. 428. Bijayagadh inscription of the Rāja Vishṇuvardhana of the Varika tribe, probably a feudatory of Samudragupta.—Cl. iii, 253. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 312.
Saṅghabhūti, a Śramaṇa of Kubhā, translates three Buddhist works into Chinese between 381 and 385.—BN. 404.

Dharmapriya, an Indian Śramaṇa, translates the Daśasāhasrika prajñāpāramitā into Chinese.—BN. 404.

Kumārajīva, the Śramaṇa, captured and taken to China by Lü Kuang, commander-in-chief under the Former Tsin dynasty, on his conquest of Kuchah. Kumārajīva stayed with Lü Kuang in Liang-chou, China, till A.D. 401, and between A.D. 402 and 412 translated numerous works, including the smaller Sūkhāvatīvyūha and Vajracchedhikā, into Chinese. The exact date of his death is uncertain, but it occurred in the reign of An Ti of the Eastern Chin dynasty, A.D. 399–415.—BN. 406–7. Gautama Saṅghadeva, a Śramaṇa of Kao-fu, arrives at Chang-an where he translates two Buddhist works into Chinese. Went southward in A.D. 391, between which year and A.D. 398 he translated five other works.—BN. 399, 404.

Ś. 310. Rudrasimha III, Western Kshatrapa, son of Satyasimha. Satyasimha is known only from his son’s coins; his date cannot, therefore, be fixed. As the Western Kshatrapas were conquered by Chandragupta Vikramāditya about G. Sam. 90 = A.D. 409, Rudrasimha may have been the last of the dynasty.—Refs. as above, see A.D. 226.

Ś. 311. The Nambūris and Nairs said to have rebelled against the king of Chera and seized his territories on the Malabar coast.—NO. iii, 61. Trans. Madras Lit. Soc., pt. 1, 1827, p. 19.

Fa-hien, a Chinese Śramaṇa of Wu-yang, in the P’ing-yang district, leaves Chang-an for India, with four companions, in A.D. 399 or 400, to search for copies of the Vinaya-pitaka. After visiting Northern India he proceeded by Mathurā to Kanauj which he reached about A.D. 405. He then continued by way of Śrāvasti, Kapilavastu, Kuśinagara, Vaiśālī, and Pātaliputra to Benares, subsequently spending three years in Pātaliputra, two in Tāmralipti, and two in Ceylon, where he arrived about A.D. 411. He returned by way of Java to China in A.D. 414 when, both alone and in conjunction with Buddhhabhadra, he translated several works and compiled his Travels, Fo-kuo-chi;
dying at the age of 86.—Rémusat, *Four Kouê Kî*. BN. 331, 401.

401 G. Sain. 82, 88, 93. Udayagiri, Gaññhwa, and Sāñchi inscriptions.
Chandragupta II, Vikramāditya II, son and successor of Samudragupta: md. Dhruvādevī. The extension of the Gupta Empire to Kāśi and Gujarāt seems to have taken place during this reign.—Cl. iii, 21–36, and refs. under a.d. 290.

403 Buddhayaśas, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, translates four Buddhist works into Chinese between 403 and 413.—BN. 408.

404 Puñyatara, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, translates into Chinese, with Kumārajīva, the *Sarvāstivādana-vinaya*.—BN. 408.
Shih Ch’-Mang, the Chinese Buddhist, leaves China for India with fourteen friends, four of whom go with him as far as Pātaliputra. He returned in a.d. 424 with one surviving companion; translated between a.d. 433 and 439 the *Nirvāṇa-vātra*, and died about a.d. 453.—BN. 412.

406 Vimalākshas, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, arrives in China where he translates various Buddhist works. He had previously taught at Kharachar, Kumārajīva being one of his disciples there.—BN. 400.

410 Buddhaghosha flourished from about 410 to 430. Author of various commentaries on Buddhist works—the *Vinuddimagga*, *Sumaṅgalavilāsini*, etc. Translated the *Atīkathā* of the Southern Buddhists into Pāli about a.d. 420.—MV. 250 and Int. xxx. IA. xix, 105 ff. Spence Hardy’s *Manual of Buddhism*, p. 529. SBE. x, Int. xiv.

414 Dharmaṛaksha, a Śramaṇa of Central India, visits China and translates works at the request of Tsü-chü Mang-sun of the Northern Liang dynasty, until 421. In 433 he accepted an invitation to visit T’ai-wu Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty, but was assassinated on his way thither by orders of Mang-sun.—BN. 411.

415 G. Sain. 96, 98, 129: Bilsa, Gaññhwā, and Mankuwēr inscriptions;
G. S. 121–130 on coins. Kumāragupta I, Mahendrāditya, son and successor of Chandragupta II: md. Anantadevi, and reigned till about A.D. 452.—Cl. iii, 39–45. JRAS., n.s., xx, 128; and refs. under A.D. 290.

Fa-yung, a Chinese Śramaṇa, starts with twenty-five friends for India. He returned in A.D. 453 when he translated the Avalokiteśvara-bodhisattva-Mahāsthāmaprāpta-bodhisattva-vyākaraṇa-sūtra.
—BN. 417.

Chedi Sam. 174, 177. Copper-plates from Kārītalāi and Khoh. Jayanātha, Mahārāja of Uchchakalpa, son and successor of Vyāghra whose immediate ancestors were: his father, Jayavāmin, married to Rāmadevi; his grandfather, Kumāradeva, married to Jñayavāmini; and great-grandfather, Oghadeva, married to Kumāradevi. Jayanātha married Muruṇḍadevi or Muruṇḍavāmini.

Baghelkhand seems to have been the locality of the Uchchakalpa sovereignty, as evidenced by the Bhumara pillar, and the mention in the inscriptions of the Tamasā, i.e. Tamas or Tons river, and of Mānapura, possibly Mānpur, Rewa. Fleet originally referred the Uchchakalpa dates to the Gupta era, but has decided since that they belong to the Kalachuri or Chedi era.—Cl. iii, 117, 121. IA. xix, 227.

V. Sam. 480. Gaṅgadhār inscription. Viśvarman of Western Mālava, successor of Naravarman who was either his father or elder brother.—Cl. iii, 72. JBA. lviii, 100.

Buddhakṣaṇa, a Kābul Śramaṇa, arrives in China and translates three Buddhist works.—BN. 414.

Dharmamitra, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, and Kālayaśas arrive in China where they worked at translations, dying in A.D. 442.—BN. 414.

An Indian embassy to China, recorded in the official memoirs of Wên Ti, in the annals of the Sung dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 273.

Death of the Indian Śramaṇa Buddhhabhadra. Between A.D. 398 and 421 he had translated thirteen or fifteen works into Chinese in the Lü Mountains and at Kiang-ling.—BN. 399.

Dadda I. Gurjaras of Bharoch.

The Gurjaras apparently entered Western India from the north, about the first century A.D. They founded two kingdoms—a northern in the region of Southern Mārvāḍ, the Kiu-chi-lo of Hiuen Tsang, with its capital Pi-lo-mi-lo, i.e. Bhīmāla (Bhīnmāl or Śrīmāl), and a southern at Bharoch which included “the whole of Central Gujarāt and the northern part of Southern Gujarāt, i.e. the present Bharoch District, the Tālukās of Olpād, Chorāsī and Bārdoli of the Surat District, as well as the adjoining parts of the Baroda State, of the Revākāṇṭha, and of Sachīn”; its boundaries being, in all probability, the Mahī river on the north, and the Ambikā on the south. The Gurjaras of Bharoch seem to have been feudatories of some larger power, and may have started as vassals of the northern kingdom of which they were probably an offshoot. During the seventh century Bharoch was attacked by the kings of Valabhī on the one hand, and by the Chālukyas of Bādāmi on the other, to the latter of whom a portion of its southern dominions was lost. After being invaded by the Tājikas or Arabs in the eighth century, the Bharoch kingdom was finally conquered about A.D. 800 by the Rāshaṭrakūṭa Govinda-III, who made over Central Gujarāt or Lāṭa to his brother Indra, first of the Gujarāt branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty which held that part of the country for more than 100 years.—IA. xvii, 191 ff. FKD. Bomb. Gaz., 312, n. 7.

Guṇavarman, a Šramaṇa of Kipin, visits Nanking and translates several works, dying the same year at the age of 65.—BN. 415.

Saṅghavarman, an Indian Šramaṇa, visits Nanking; in the following year he translates five works, returning westward in A.D. 442.—BN. 416.

The Ephthalites or White Huns cross the Oxus and overrun the province of Merv or Margiana, but are repulsed by the Sassanian

435  Guṇabhadra, a Śramaṇa of Central India, arrives in China, translated books until A.D. 443 and died in 468 in his seventy-fifth year.—BN. 416.

437  V. Sam. 493. Mandasor inscription. Bandhuvarman, son of Viśvavarman, and feudatory of Kumāragupta I. The above inscription records the building of a temple at Daśapura in Sam. 493, in the reign of the above-named kings, also its repair in Sam. 529 “under other kings.”—CI. iii, 79. IA. xviii, 227.

441  Chedi Sam. 193, 197, 214. Khoh copper-plates. Śarvanātha, Mahārāja of Uchchakalpa, son and successor of Jayanātha; contemporary with the Parivrājaka Hastin (Bhumarā pillar).—CI. iii, 125–135, and refs. under A.D. 422.

451  Yazdijard (Isidigird) II of Persia crosses the Oxus and defeats the White Huns.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173. Rawlinson’s *Seventh Oriental Monarchy*, p. 304.

453  A. Vīr. 980. Traditional date for the final revision of the Jaina Canon or Siddhānta by Devardhigāṇin Kshamāśramaṇa at the Council of Valabhi. Some MSS. of the *Kalpasūtra* give the date A.V. 993, and the commentators apply indiscriminately to either date both the Council of Valabhi and that of Mathurā at which Skaṇḍila seems to have revised the Siddhānta.—*Kalpasūtra* of Bhadrabāhu, ed. Jacob, *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Bd. vii, Int. 15, or SBE. xxii, Int. xxxvii; text, 270.

455  G. Sam. 136–16—.

Skandagupta, Kramāditya, Vikramāditya, son and successor of Kumāragupta I. Said to have restored the fallen fortunes of his family, to have conquered the Pushyamitrás, and fought with the Hūṇas. The Junāgaḍh inscription records his appointment of Paṇḍadatta as governor of Surāṣṭra, and Paṇḍadatta’s appointment of his own son Chakrapālita as governor of Junāgaḍh; the bursting of the embankment of the Sudarsana lake in the Gupta year 136, its repair by Chakrapālita in the following year, and the erection by him of a temple to Viṣṇu in the year 138. —CI. iii, 47–68. *JRAS.*, n.s., xxi, 134; ib. 1893, 83.
The White Huns, under Chu-Khan (Konkha), again invade Khurāsān, but are again driven back by Yazdijard (Isdigird), who is, however, forced to retreat to his own territory.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173.


G. Sam. 139. Kosām inscription. Bhimavarman, probably a feudatory of Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 266.

The Mahāvamsa composed between 459 and 477; its authorship attributed to Mahānāma.—MV., Int. ii.

G. Sam. 141. Kahāum inscription of Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 65.

The Persian provinces south of the Oxus lost to the White Huns between 464 and 485, in the reign of the Khākān Shulopuchin.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 174.

G. Sam. 146. Indor copper-plate. Śarvanāga, feudatory governor of Antarvedi under Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 68.
Fa-chien, an Indian Śramaṇa, translates six Buddhist works between 465 and 471.—BN. 418.

The Ephthalites or White Huns, under Laelih, expel the Little Kushaṇas from Gandhāra.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 186.

G. Sam. 156, 163, 191. Copper-plates from Khoth and Majhgarām. Hastin, Parivrajaka Mahārāja, son and successor of Damodara, and contemporary with Śarvanātha of Uchchakalpa. Said to have governed Dhāhālā (possibly Dahālā) and the country including the eighteen forest kingdoms (Khoth inscription of Saṅkahobha).—CI. iii, 93–110. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

A.D. 477—490.

Suś. 158. Kosam inscription of the Mahārāja Lakṣmana; to be referred probably to the Gupta era.—El. ii, 363.

An embassy from Western India visits China in the reign of Hiao-wên Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 291.

Ś. 460, 415, 417, copper-plates from Umetā, Bagumrā, and Ilāo. Dadda II, Praśāntarāga, Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Jayabhata I. This date is given on the authority of Bühler. Fleet and Kielhorn, however, consider the above-named copper-plates as spurious, an opinion shared by the late Bhagwānlal Īndrajī.—IA. vii, 61 (Umetā copper-plate); xiii, 115 (Ilāo copper-plate); xvii, 183 (Bagumrā copper-plate). El. iii, 173, note. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 312, note 7.

480 Sthira-(?) or Pura-(?)gupta, Śrī Prakāśāditya, either identical with Skandagupta or his brother and successor. His name occurs on the seal of Kumāragupta II as the son and successor of Kumāragupta I, Skandagupta, who is mentioned in other lists, being here omitted. Sthiragupta married Vatsadevī.—JBA. lvi, pt. 1, 92 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. IA. xix, 226.

481 Dharmajātyāyasas, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translated the Amritārtha-sūtra.—BN. 420.

484 G. Saś. 165 on Eraṇ pillar, 174, 18—on coins. Budhagupta, reigning in Central India. The connection of Budhagupta with the Gupta dynasty is unknown. He seems to have been succeeded, between the years 494 and 510 A.D., by the Hūṇa, Toramāṇa (g.v., A.D. 495).

Surasāmichandra, feudatory governor under Budhagupta of the territory between the Kālindī (Jāmnā) and the Narmadā.

Mātrivishṇu governing at or near Eraṇ.—CI. iii, 88–9; Int. 17. JRAS., n.s., xxi, 134; ib. 1893, 86.

485 Asaṅga, master of the Yogācāra system of the Mahāyānist Buddhists, flourished between A.D. 485 and 560. He lived long in Oudh and Magadhā, and died at Rājagṛha at the age of seventy-five. Vasubandhu, Asaṅga’s younger brother, author of the Abhi- dharma-kosā, etc., must be placed somewhat later.—Mémoires de Hsiouen Thsang, iv, 223. Vassilief, Le Bouddhisme, 219, 222.

490 Narasimhagupta, Bālāditya, son and successor probably of
490

Sthiragupta; married Mahādevī or Śrīmatīdevī; mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the conqueror of Mihirakula, named in the Deo-Baraṇārık inscription of Jivitagupta some 200 years later; is possibly, too, the ancestor referred to by Praķaṭāditya of Benares in his Sārnāth inscription of the seventh century A.D.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 93 ff. JRAŚ. 1893, 83. CI. iii, 213, 284.

Rise of the Chālukya dynasty of Bādāmi.

According to tradition, the Chālukyas were of northern origin. The establishment of their power in the south is ascribed, in the Miraj and Kauṭhēm plates, to Jayasimha I, the earliest named prince of the line. In the sixth century A.D. the Chālukyas established themselves in the Dekkan at the expense of the Pallavas, founding there a kingdom which in its palmiest days embraced the greater part of Southern India. See under A.D. 630 and 973.—JRAŚ., o.s., ii, 380; iii, 258 ff. BD., sec. x. FKD., Bom. Gas., 335–381. IA. xvi, 17; xvii, 199. El. iii, 2.

492

Guṇavṛiddhi, a Śramana of Central India, translated in A.D. 492 and 495 three works into Chinese.—BN. 421.

495

Senāpati Bhaṭārka, founder of the Valabhi dynasty, begins to reign: till about A.D. 515; stated to have fought with the Maitrakas, i.e. the Hūṇa tribe, to which belonged Toramāṇa and Mihirakula (Māliyā copper-plate). See Toramāṇa, A.D. 495.

The princes of Valabhi started as feudatories of the Gupta empire, Dharasena IV being the first of their line to become a supreme sovereign. From the time of Dharasena II the Valabhi rule embraced continental Gujārāt as far as the Mahī, and later it extended at least to the Narmadā, Bharoch being temporarily wrested from the Gurjaras by Dharasena IV. Some of the Valabhi princes, though Brahmanists, patronized Buddhism. Dhrusasena I granted a village to a monastery founded by his sister’s daughter Duḍḍā, and his nephew Guhasena four villages to the same monastery. Guhasena’s mention of the eighteen schools represented in the monastery refers to the Hinayāṇa sect of Buddhism, and thus confirms Hiuen Tsang’s statement as to the Hinayāṇa doctrines being chiefly studied in the convents at Valabhi. The latest known prince of the Valabhi line is Śīḷāditya VI, G. Sam. 447. The final date of the dynasty is at present unknown.—CI. iii, 167; Int. 41. Hoernle, JBA. lviii, 97 ff.
Fleet, IA. xviii, 228. General refs. for the dynasty:—ASWI. ii, 80 ff.; iii, 93 ff. Cl. iii, 42. Bühler, IA. xvii, 195 ff.

Toramāṇa, Indo-Skythian of Śākala in the Panjab, establishes himself in Eastern Mālava, probably succeeding Budhagupta. His reign at Śākala may have begun about A.D. 460, and the death of Skandagupta very likely enabled him to invade and hold Central India. He seems, however, to have been defeated, and the Gupta power temporarily restored by Narasimhagupta, with the aid of the Valabhi ruler Bhaṭārka, A.D. 510. An inscription of Toramāṇa at Eran is dated in the first year of his reign in Mālava, and a coin bears the date 52 of an unknown era. The Kura inscription of Toramāṇa Shāha has also been attributed to him.—CI. iii, Int. 11; text, 158. IA. xviii, 225 ff. NC., 3rd ser., ix, 291. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 98. EI. i, 238.

Dhanavishṇu, brother and successor of Mātrivishṇu, reigning at or near Eran as feudatory of Toramāṇa.

Rāya Diwāj of Sindh begins to reign. His successors were his son Rāya Siharas; his son Rāya Sāhasī; his son Rāya Siharas II, who was defeated and slain by a king of Persia, possibly Khuṟū Nūshirvān (A.D. 531–579); his son Rāya Sāhasī II. The dynasty lasted 137 years, and was supplanted by Chach, son of Silājī, a Brahman.—EHI. i, 405 ff.

Friday, March 19th. Vernal equinox, Ś. 421, about two and a half hours after sunrise at Ujjain; epoch of Āryabhaṭa and other Hindu astronomers from which the Kaliyuga is dated back 3600 sidereal years. The ecliptic was fixed by its position with reference to the sidereal signs at this equinox; and as Hindu astronomers allow a uniform precession of 54” of arc annually, the sidereal year begins later by 1 day every 66·7 years, or 21 days in 1400 years, and commences now about 12th April.

Ś. 421. Lalla, an astronomer, pupil of Āryabhaṭa, said to have flourished at this date.—Gaṇakaṭaṅgīśa, ed. Sudhākara, The Pandit, n.s., xiv (1892), p. 8.

Dharmaruchi, Śramaṇa of Southern India, translates three Buddhist works in A.D. 501, 504, and 507.—BN. 426.

Chu-lo-ta sent as ambassador to China by Kiu-to (possibly a Gupta king of Magadha).—JA., 3e série, viii, 286 ff.
A.D. 503  An embassy from Southern India visits China in the reign of Hsian-wu Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty. In the same year an embassy from Central India brings products of the country to China. —JA., 3e série, viii, 274, 292.

504  Embassies from Northern and Southern India visit China. That from Southern India is said to have brought with it a branch of the Bodhi tree and a tooth of Buddha.—JA., 3e série, viii, 293.

505  Ś. 427, vernal equinox: commencement of the solar or sidereal year, Thursday, March 19th, epoch of Varāhamihira's Pañcha-siddhāntika.

507  Embassy from Southern India to China.—JA., 3e série, viii, 294.

508  Bodhiruchi, Śramaṇa of Northern India, arrives at Loyang where he translates several works until A.D. 535. Ratnamati, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translates three or more Buddhist works into Chinese —BN. 426, 427.

   Embassy from Southern India to China.—Refs. under A.D. 507.

510  G. Sam. 191. Date of the Eraṅ inscription of the chieftain Goparāja, son of Mādhava and maternal grandson of the Śarabha king; recording his having fought a battle in conjunction with Bhāṅgu Gupta, described as a powerful king of Eastern Mālava.—CI. iii, 91.

515  Mihrakula, Indo-Skythian of Śākala in the Panjab, succeeds his father, Toramāṇa. Mihrakula overthrew the Gupta power in Western and Central India, but was finally defeated at Kahror, about A.D. 530, by Yaśodharman, feudatory of Narasimhagupta, after which he retired to Kashmir. He is mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as a king of Śākala who was attacked, on account of his persecution of the Buddhists, by Bālāditya of Magadha, and defeated, his life being spared by intervention of the Queen mother, after which he retired to Kashmir and founded a kingdom.

   In Hui-wu T'ai-ssū's notes on the 179th paragraph of the Memorials of Śākya-Buddha Tathāgata, Mihrakula is mentioned as the king during whose persecution of the Buddhists Āryasimha, the twenty-third or twenty-fourth Patriarch, was murdered. The Rājatasūngiśi names him as a native king of Kashmir during the
A.D. 515—524.

515 Mlechchha inroads. It describes him as invading Simhala, perhaps a mistake for Sindh of his invasion of which the Muṣīmaluṭ Tavārīḫīh gives an account. An inscription at Gwalior is dated in the fifteenth year of his reign.—IA. xv, 245 ff. CI. iii, 158, 161, and Int. 11. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 95 ff. NC., 3rd series, ix, 289, 290; xiii, 187. Beal’s Si-yu-ki, i, 119, 120, notes; 167, 171.

Embassy from Southern India to China (Official Memoirs of Hsüan-wu Ti).—See A.D. 507.

518 Sung Yun, a native of T’un-huang in Little Tibet, is sent by the Empress of the Northern Wei dynasty, in company with Hui-sang, a bhikṣu of the temple of Loyang, to search for Buddhist books in the western countries. Travelling probably to Khotan, and across the Tsung-ling mountains, Sung-yun visited Gandhāra, then in possession of the Ye-t’a (Ephthalites), and under a king of the Lelih dynasty; and, after reaching Peshawar and Nagarāhāra, returned to China in A.D. 521, with 170 volumes of the Great Development series.—Beal’s Si-yu-ki, i, Int. xv ff.

520 Kumāragupta II, Kumāditya, son and successor of Narasimha-gupta.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100. JRAS., x.s., xxx (1893), 83.

Dronāsimha, Mahārāja of Valabhi, son of Bhaṭṭaṅka, brother and successor of Dharasena I. The Māliyā copper-plate states that Dronāsimha was “anointed in the kingship by his paramount sovereign in person”; this sovereign being possibly identical either with Narasimhagupta or Yaśodharman.—Māliyā copper-plate, CI. iii, 168, and refs. under Bhaṭṭaṅka and Toramāṇa, A.D. 495.

Bodhidharman, twenty-eighth Buddhist Patriarch, flourished. Left India for China about this date.—Beal’s Si-yu-ki, i, 119, 120, notes; ii, 251, note 35.

Dignāga of Kāñchī, pupil of Vasubandhu, and his contemporary Guṇaprabha, the guru of King Harsha of Thāṇeṣar, may be placed between the years 520 and 600 A.D. Dignāga wrote the Pramāṇa-Samuccaya.—Vassiliev, Le Bouddisme, 78, 206. ZDMG. xxii, 726. WL. 209, n. 19.

524 Buddhaśānta, Śramaṇa of Central India, translates ten Buddhist works into Chinese between 524 and 538 or 539.—BN. 427.
525 Ranarāga, Early Chālukya, son and successor of Jayasimha I.—EI. iii, 2. BD. 49. FKD., BIA. GAS., 342.

526 G. Sam. 207, 216, 217, 221. Dhruvasena I of Valabhi, brother and successor of Dronasimha.—IA. iv, 104; v, 204. JRAS., x.s., 1895, 379. VOJ. vii, 295. EI. iii, 318.

528 19th March, G. Sam. 209, Khoj copper-plate. Saṅkshoba, Pari- vṛṣaka Mahārāja, son and successor of Hastin.—Cl. iii, 112, Int. 117.

530 An embassy, said to be Indian, bringing gifts to the Emperor Justinian, reaches Constantinople.—Priaulx, Indian Embassies to Rome, 126.

533 V. Sam. 589, inscription from Mandasor. Yaśodharman reigning in Northern India. Another Mandasor inscription describes Yaśo- darman’s kingdom as extending over the whole of Northern India, from the river Lauhitya or Brahmaputra to the Western Ocean, and from the Himalayas to the Mahendra Mountain. It represents him as possessing countries which not even the Guptas and Hūnas could subdue, and as having homage paid him even by Miḥirakula. Hiuen Tsang ascribes Miḥirakula’s defeat to Bālāditya of Magadha, i.e. Narasimhagupta. He and Yaśodharman may, therefore, have combined to overthrow Miḥirakula, or, more probably, Yaśodharman was a feudatory of Narasimhagupta, who used his victory over the Hūnas as a means of attaining supreme power. Hoernle inclines to identify Yaśodharman with Śilāditya of Mālava, mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as having lived sixty years before his own time.—IA. xv, 222, 252. Cl. iii, 142–158. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 95 ff.

535 Kosmas Indikopleustes said to have written his Topographia Christiana, embodying the results of his travels in India, Arabia, and Persia.—Encyc. Brit. JRAS., x.s., xii, 284.

538 Upāsūṇya, Śramaṇa of Udyāna, Central India, translates three Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 538 and 540 or 541. Moving to Nanking in A.D. 545, he there translated another work. Gantama Prajñāruci, a Brahman of Vārānasi (Benares), translates several Buddhist works into Chinese, between A.D. 538 and 541 or 543.—BN. 422–3, 428.
Dharapatta, Maharaja of Valabhi, brother and successor of Dhruvasena.—JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100. CI. iii, Int. 41.

An Indian embassy visits China in the reign of Taï-tsung.—JA., 3e série, viii, 383.
Vimokshaprajña Rishi, or Vimokshasena (?), Śramaṇa of Udyāna (?), translated, with Prajñāruchi, five Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 429.

Paramārtha, a Śramaṇa of Ujjain, arrives in Chien-yeh (Nanking). Between the years 557 and 569 he translated numerous works into Chinese, dying in the latter year at the age of 70.—BN. 423, 424.

Īśuṇavarman, Maukhari, son and successor of Īśvaravarman: married Lakshmīvatī; contemporary with Kumāragupta of Magadha who is said, in the Aphsaḏ inscription of Ādityasena, to have defeated him. A coin of Īśuṇavarman’s is dated, according to Cunningham, in the year 257, according to Hoernle, in the year 245 of the Gupta era.—CASR. xv, 166; xvi, 81. CI. iii, 206. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

Satyāśraya, Raṇavikrama, Śrī Pulikesin or Polekesin, Vallabha, Early Chālukya, son and successor of Raṇarāga: married Durlabhadēvi of the Batpūra or Bappūra family. The Aihoṭe inscription represents him as removing his capital from Indukānti to Vatāpipurā, now Bādāmi. He was probably the first king of the dynasty, and regarded later as its real founder.—IA. viii, 243. FKD., Rom. Gaz., 343–4.

The Pañchatantra translated into Pahlavi by command of the Sassanian king Nūshīrvaṇ (A.D. 531–579).—WL. 212.

Buddhism said to have been introduced into Japan from Korea, in the thirteenth year of King Kin Mei Teno (A.D. 540–571).—Klaproth, Annales des Empereurs du Japon, 34.

Narendrayaśas, Śramaṇa of Udyāna in Northern India, translates, together with Fa-ch’i, i.e. Dharmajñāna, seven Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 557 and 568, and eight works between A.D. 582 and 585, dying in 589.—BN. 432.
G. Sam. 240, 246, 247, 248 on copper-plates. Guhasena of Valabhi, son and successor of Dharupaṭṭa.—IA. iv, 174;—v, 206; vii, 66; xiv, 75. BI. 30.

Jñānagupta, Śrāmaṇa of Gandhāra, translated numerous works into Chinese between A.D. 561 and 592, dying in A.D. 600.—BN. 433.

Jñānayāsas, Śrāmaṇa of Magadha, translated, together with his disciples Yasogupta and Jñānagupta, six Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 564 and 572.—BN. 431.

(Bādāmi cave inscription Ś. 500, in twelfth year of reign) Kṛttivarman I, Rānaparākrama, Early Chālukya, succeeds his father Pulikesin I. Married a sister of the Sendraka king Śrīvallabha-Śenānanda. Claims to have subdued the Naḷas, the Mauryas of the Northern Kōṅkaṇ, the Kadambas of Banavāsi (Aihole inscription); the kings of Vaṅga, Aṅga, Kaliṅga, Vaṭṭūra, Magadha, Madara, Keraḷa, Gaṅga, Mūshaka, Paṇḍya, Drumila, Choliya, Ālaka, and Vaijayantī (Mahākūṭa inscription). Ruled till A.D. 597.—IA. vi, 363 ff.; viii, 243; x, 57; xi, 68 ff. (undated inscription at Āḍūr); xix, 14. BD. 49, 50. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 344 ff.

G. Sam. 252–272 on copper-plates. Dharasena II, of Valabhi, son and successor of Guhasena.—IA. i, 17, 60 ff. (or JBRAS. x, 66 ff.); vi, 9; vii, 68, 70; viii, 301. CI. iii, 164. BI. 30 ff. *

An Indian embassy to China, bringing products of the country, is mentioned in the official memoirs of Hsüan Ti, in the annals of the Chén dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 291.

Gautama Dharmajñāna, Upūsaka of Vārāṇasī (Benares), and eldest son of Prajñāruchi (A.D. 538), appointed governor of the Yang-chüan district by the Northern Chou dynasty. In A.D. 582 he was recalled to the capital by Wen Ti, first emperor of the Sui dynasty, and translated one Buddhist work.—BN. 432.

Kalyāṇavarman, the astronomer, probably flourished about this date. He lived after Varūhamihira, and was possibly a contemporary of Brahmagupta.—Gaṇakataraṅgini, ed. Sudhākara, The Paṇḍit, n.s., xiv, 16.
A.D. 580

Buddharāja of Chedi, son and successor of Śaṅkaragana, contemporary with the Early Chālukya Maṅgalīśa who claims to have defeated him.—CASK. ix, 112. BD. 49.

Dadda III, of Bharoch. A grant from Sāṅkheḍā of Saṁ. 346 (probably Chedi era) has been attributed to this king.—EI. ii, 19. IA. xvii, 191. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 313, note 4.

Subandhu, author of the Vasavadatta, may have flourished about this date, being mentioned by Bāna (A.D. 600).—Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften, 20. JBRAS. xviii, 147, 159. VOJ. i, 115.

Vinītaruci, Śramaṇa of Udyāna, Northern India, translated two Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 432.

Prabhākaravardhana, of Thāneśar, son and successor of Ādityavardhana, and probably first paramount sovereign of his dynasty; married Yaśomatīdevi. Fought, according to Bāna, with the king of Gandhāra and the Hūṇas in the Himālayas, against the king of Sindh in the west, with the Bhīmālī and Bharoch branches of the Gurjara, and with the king of Mālava. Sent his son Rājyavardhana, shortly before his own death, against the Hūṇas. Prabhākaravardhana’s daughter Rājyaśrī married the Maukharī Grahavarman, who, shortly after his father-in-law’s death, was attacked and slain by the king of Mālava.—EI. i, 68 ff.


G. Sam. 269. Bodh-Gayā inscription of Mahānāman.—IA. xv, 356; xx, 190.

Pūrṇavarman reigning in Western Magadha. Mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the last of the descendants of Aśoka, and re-invigorator of the Bodhi tree which Śaṅkha, king of Karnaśuvarna, had tried to destroy. Śaṅkha being identical with the king of that name who, according to Hiuen Tsang, murdered Rājyavardhana, elder brother of Harsha of Thāneśar (A.D. 606), Pūrṇavarman, as his contemporary, must have flourished towards the close of the sixth or beginning of the seventh century A.D.—IA. xiii, 95 ff. Beal’s Si-yu-ki, ii, 118.
Dharmagupta, Śrāmaṇa of Southern India, translated several Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 590 and 616: died A.D. 619.—BN. 434.

Maṅgallēa, Maṅgalarāja, Rāṇavikrānta, Early Chālukya, son of Pulikēsaṁ I, succeeds his brother Kirtivarman; reigned till A.D. 608. Destroyed the Māṭāṅgas; subdued the Kaṭachchuris (Kalachuris) under Buddharaṇa, son of Śaṅkaragana of Chedi; conquered Revatiśvpa, and apparently lost his life in trying to secure the Chālukya kingdom for his own son, to the exclusion of his nephew Pulikēsaṁ (Aihole, Nerūr, and Mahākūṭa inscriptions). Bhandārkār fixes Maṅgallēa’s initial date in Ś. 513 (A.D. 591), from the grant of Indravarman; but Fleet, arguing from the Mahākūṭa inscription which, according to his reading, is dated in Maṅgallēa’s fifth year, refers it to A.D. 597.—Inscriptions: IA. viii, 161 (Nerūr copper-plates); ib. x, 59 (Bāḍāmi undated inscription). IA. xix, 7 ff. (Mahākūṭa inscription). PSOCI., Nos. 11 and 40. BD. 50. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 346 ff.


Grahavarman, Maukharī, governor of Kanauj, son and successor of Avantivarman; married Rājyāśrī, daughter of Prabhākaravardhana of Thāṇesār.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

Devagupta reigning in Eastern Mālava: contemporary with Grahavarman, the Maukharī, and Rājyavardhana of Thāṇesār.—JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100.

Mahendravarman I, Pallava, son and successor of Simhavishnu, may have reigned about this date, having been contemporary with Pulikēsaṁ II, Early Chālukya (A.D. 609).—ASSI. iii, 11. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 324.

The poet Bāṇa, author of the Śrīharṣacharita, Kādambarī, and the Chāṇḍikāśatka; Mayūra, author of the Śūryāśatka; Daṇḍin, author of the Daśakumāracharita and the Kavyadarśa; and Divākara flourished, being contemporaries of Harshavardhana of Kanauj. Jaina tradition makes Mayūra the father-in-law of Bāṇa. To the same period belongs Mānatiṅga, author of the Bhaktamararotra.—Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften. Peterson’s Subhāşitācāli, Int. 88. VOJ. iv, 67.
The Śaiva devotee, Tirunāvukkaraiyar, flourished under Mahendravarman I. The authorship of the Devāram, a collection of Śaiva hymns, is ascribed to him and to the devotees Tirunānasambandar and Sundaramūrti Nāyaṇār.—EI. iii, 277 ff.

G. Sām. 286, 290. Śīlāditya I, Dharmāditya of Valabhi, son and successor of Dharasena II.—IA. i, 45 ff., and JBRAS. x, 75. IA. ix, 237 ff. (copper-plate of Sām. 290); ib. xiv, 327 (Walā copper-plate, Sām. 286).

Rājyavardhana of Thañesār, eldest son and successor of Prabhākaravardhana. His reign was short, as he was slain by a king called by Bāña, Narendragupta of Gauda, by Hiuen Tsang, Śaśānka of Kānasuvāraṇa, on his return from a successful expedition against the king of Mālava, undertaken just after his father’s death, to avenge the murder of his brother-in-law, Grahavarman, the Maukhari.—EI. i, 70.

October 22nd, Ś. 528, Kārt. vad. 1: probable epoch of the era of Harshavardhana of Thañesār. If it followed the Śaka reckoning, however, from Chaitra śudi, the epoch would be Friday, 3rd March, A.D. 607 A.D.

Harshavardhana Śīlāditya of Thañesār, succeeds his brother Rājyavardhana II: reigned, according to Chinese accounts, until about A.D. 648. Harsha was the most famous monarch of his line, and extended his sovereignty over the whole of Northern India. Inscriptions record his invasion of Valabhi between A.D. 633 and 640, in the reign of Dhruvasena II who fled for refuge to Dadda IV of Bharoch, from whence he submitted to Harsha and married his granddaughter. Nepal was conquered by him and his era introduced there shortly before the reign of Amāsvaṁvarman, to which conquest allusion is made by Bāña in the Śrīharshaḥcharita, and Chālukya inscriptions record Harsha’s defeat at the hands of Puliṅṣaṁ II, when striving to extend his dominion beyond the Narmadā.

He is the hero of Bāña’s Śrīharshaḥcharita, and was himself a poet and the reputed author of several poems. Hiuen Tsang visited his court, and was present at the religious convocation held by him at Prayāga A.D. 649. The pilgrim represents him as an ardent Buddhist, but Harsha, in his Madhuban grant, calls

(Haidarābād grant of Ś. 535, in third year), Aiholi inscription of Ś. 556.

Pulikeśin II, Satyāśraya, Śrī Prithvivallabha, Early Chālukya, succeeds his uncle Maṅgālāśa: till about A.D. 642. After repulsing Appāyika and Govinda, perhaps of the Rāshtrakūṭa race, Pulikeśin, according to the Aiholi inscription, subdued the Kadambas, reducing their capital of Banavāsi, and allied himself with the Gaṅgas of Maiśīr and the Ālupas. He then sent Chaṇḍadanaṇḍa against the Kanarese Mauryas, and himself attacked and reduced the city of Purī, conquered the kings of Lāta, Mālava, and Gurjara, and repelled Harshavardhana. Pulikeśin then took the title of Parameśvara. Kossala and Kaliṅga submitted to him, and later he attacked and besieged Mahendravarman I, the Pallava king, in his capital, Kāńchipuram, and, crossing the Kaverī, invaded the country of the Chōlas, Pāṇḍyas, and Keralas. According to the evidence of the Haidarābād grant, these victories were gained before A.D. 612, probably about A.D. 608–9. Ádityavarman, son of Pulikeśin, is known, from an undated grant issued in the first year of his reign, to have ruled the district near the confluence of the Krīṣhṇa and Tuṅgabhadrā. Chandrāditya, another son, whose wife Vijayabhāṭṭārikā or Vijayamahādevī issued the undated Nerūr and Kochre grants (the former of which is referred by Fleet to A.D. 659, q.v.), ruled the Sāvantvādi district, while Jayasimha, a younger brother of Pulikeśin, and known from the undated Nippan grant of his son Nāgavardhana, governed the Nāsīk district (see under Vijayarāja, A.D. 643). Towards the close of his reign Pulikeśin suffered reverses at the hands of the Pallavas under Narasimhavarman I (q.v.).—IA. vi, 72; vii, 163 (undated grant from Nerūr), ṭō. p. 290; viii, 44 (Kochre grant); ṭō. p. 237 ff., or AŚWI. iii, 133 ff. (Aihōle Meguti inscription, Ś. 556). IA. ix, 123; xiv, 330; xvi, 109; xvii, 141; xix, 303 (Sātārā copper-plate); xx, 5, 95. E.I. iii, 50 (undated grant from
A.D. 609—620.

609


610

Ś. 532, Goa grant, in twentieth year of the reign.

Satyāśraya Dhruvarāja Indravarman governing Revatidvīpa. Was probably related to the Chālukyas, being connected with the Bappūra family to which belonged Durlabhadevi, wife of Pulikeśin I. The twentieth year mentioned in Indravarman's grant is referred by Bhandārkār to the reign of Maṅgalīśa, but by Fleet to that of Indravarman himself as governor under Pulikeśin II.—JBRAS. x, 348 ff.; xiv, 24 ff. BD. 49. IA. xix, 11. Et. iii, 2. FKD., \textit{Bom. Gas.}, 355.

The Jaina poet, Ravikīrti, flourished, being contemporary with Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya. He was the composer of Pulikeśin's Aihoḷe Meguti inscription in which he claims equality with the poets Kālidāsa and Bhāravi, thus incidentally proved to have flourished before this time. No definite date can as yet be fixed for Kālidāsa, but, according to Kielhorn, he cannot be placed later than A.D. 472, the date of Kumāragupta's Mandasor inscription, a verse of which so closely resembles a passage in Kālidāsa's \textit{Ritaśanandāra} as to justify the inference that this work was in existence when the inscription was incised. Similarly, the Bodh-Gayā inscription of Mahānāman contains a passage closely resembling one in the \textit{Raghuvamśa}.—BD. 59. VOJ. iii, 121 ff. IA. xix, 285; xx, 190. JBRAS. xix, 35. Bühler, \textit{Die indischen Inschriften}, p. 71.

615

Ś. 538 cur. Vaisākha. Vishnuvardhana I, Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana, or Vishamasiddhi appointed Yuvarāja by his brother Pulikeśin II. From this position Vishnuvardhana passed later to that of independent sovereign of Vengi (see A.D. 630). Reigned eighteen years from his installation as Yuvarāja.—IA. xix, 303 (Sātārā grant of the eighth year of Pulikeśin). IA. xx, 15 (Chīpurupalle grant of Vishṇuvardhana's eighteenth year). See also \textit{ib.}, pp. 1 and 93 ff.

615

Kharagraha I, of Valabhi, succeeds his brother Śilāditya I.

620

Dharasena III, of Valabhi, succeeds his father Kharagraha I.—Cl. iii, Int. 41.
Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya, sends an embassy to Khusrū II of Persia in this or the following year (Arabic version of Tabari).

Prabhākaramitra, Śrāmaṇa of Central India, arrives in China. Translated three Buddhist works there, and died in A.D. 633.—BN. 434–5.

Ś. 550—in the reign of Śri Vyāghramukha of the Chāpā dynasty, Brahmagupta, the astronomer, writes the Brahmashphusasiddhānta.—JRAS., n.s., i, 410. Gaṇakatarāngīṇī, The Panḍit, n.s., xiv, 18.

9th Oct., Chedi Sam. 380; 385, 391, 392, copper-plates from Kheḍā (Kaira), Sānkheḍā, and Dabhōi.

Dadda IV, Praśāntarāga II, Gurjar of Bharoch, son and successor of Jayabhāta II. The Nausāri grant (of Jayabhāta IV) states that Dadda IV protected the lord of Valabhi (probably Dhruvasena II) from Harshadeva, i.e. Harshavardhana, of Thānesar.

It was perhaps during this reign that Dharasena IV, son and successor of Dhruvasena, occupied Bharoch, one of his copper-plates of the year 648 A.D. being dated from “the victorious camp situated at Bharoch.” About the same time, or perhaps a little earlier, the Chālukyas seized upon, and established their rule in, the southern half of the Gujarāt dominions.—IA. xiii, 81, 88 (Kaira copper-plates). EL. ii, 20 (Sānkheḍā grant). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 314. Situationsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien, Bd. cxxxv, viii (Dabhōi grant).

G. Sam. 310 on copper-plates. Dhruvasena II, Bālāditya of Valabhi, brother and successor of Dharasena III. Hiuen Tsang mentions him as Tu-lu-p'o-pa-ch'ia, i.e. Dhruvabhaṭa, and states that he was the nephew of Śilāditya of Mālava, and the grandson-in-law of Harshavardhana of Thānesār. This alliance was probably the outcome of his submission to Harsha who attacked and defeated him between A.D. 633 and 649, forcing him to take refuge with Dadda IV of Bharoch (Nausāri grant of Jayabhāta IV). Dhruvasena figures also in the pages of Hiuen Tsang as ‘the king of Southern India,’ who attended

1 Certain portraits in No. 1 of the Ajaśṭā caves are supposed to be those of Khusrū and of his wife Shirīs, while a large fresco in the same cave is believed to represent Pulikeśin’s reception of a Persian embassy.—JRAS., n.s., xi, 155 ff.


Division of the Chālukya kingdom. Vishṇuvardhana becomes independent sovereign of Veṅgi, founding there the Eastern branch of the Chālukya family, which ruled that part of the country until the eleventh century, when its kingdom was merged in that of the Cholas.—IA. xx, 12, 94. See under A.D. 615.

Mitrasena, pupil of Gunaprabha and Vasubandhu, and guru of Harshavardhana, taught Hiuen Tsang about this date, being ninety years old at the time.—Stan. Julien, Hist. de la vie de Hiouen Thsang, I, ii, 109.

Among the Buddhist scholastics at Nalanda during Hiuen Tsang's stay in India were Śīlabhadra, pupil and successor of Dharmapāla, head of the Nalanda College who, with his contemporary, Bhavaviveka, must have flourished about this time or somewhat earlier; Jayasena, Chandragomin, the opponent of Chandrakirti; Gunamati, author of a commentary on Vasubandhu's Abhidharmakośa; his disciple Vasumitra (third of the name), author of a commentary on the Abhidharmakośa-Vyākhyā; Jñānachandra and Ratnasimha, teacher of Hsüan chao (q.v., A.D. 650). I-tsing (A.D. 671–92) mentions Jñānachandra and Ratnasimha as his teachers.

—Mémoires de Hiouen Thsang, I, ix, 46, 47. Chavannes, Mémoire, 18.

Divākaramitra Maitrāyaṇīya, a Buddhist teacher, flourished. Was high in the esteem of Harshavardhana, whose sister Rājaśrī, widow of the Maukhari Grahavarman, became a Buddhist nun.—Harshacharita, 484.

Vāmana and Jayāditya, joint authors of the Kāśika Vṛtti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras, flourished from about A.D. 630–50. I-tsing, the Buddhist pilgrim, writing about A.D. 691, mentions Jayāditya as having died thirty years before, therefore about A.D. 661–2.
Bhartṛihari, the grammarian, author of the Vākyapadiya, flourished before the middle of the seventh century A.D. Died, according to I-tsing, A.D. 651-2.—IA. ix, 307; xii, 226; xxii, 222. I-tsing’s Record of the Buddhist Religion, trans. Takakusu, Gen. Int., iv, lviii.

H. 10. The Brahman Chach usurps the throne of Sindh on the death of Rāya Sāhasī II (see A.D. 495). Shortly after his accession he slew Maḥrat, Rāṇā of Chitor (or Jaipūr). In H. 14 he invaded Kirmān, and fixed the boundary between it and Hindustan. In his fifth year, H. 15, occurred Mughirah’s attack upon Dībal. Chach is said to have reigned forty years and to have been succeeded by his brother Chandar, who died H. 59 after a reign of eight years, and was succeeded by Dāhir.—EHI. i, 131 ff., and 406, 414.

Tuesday, 16th June, the Persian era of Yazdijard begins on the accession of Yazdijard III, son of Sheriyar and grandson of Khusrū II.

Srongo-btsan-sgam-po, king of Tibet, said to have sent Tongmi Samb’ota to India to study Sanskrit and gain access to Indian Buddhist literature. On his return Samb’ota introduced the Northern Indian Alphabet into Tibet.—JRAS., n.s., xvii, 474 ff. JBA. lvii, 41. IA. xxi, 33.

Jayasiṁha I, Sarvasiddhi, Eastern Chāluksya, eldest son, succeeds his father Vishnuvardhana: till A.D. 663.—IA. xiii, 137; xx, 12, 97 (a grant from Pedda-Maddāli, Kistna district, of his eighteenth year).

G. Sam. 316, inscription. Śivadeva I, a Lichchhavi of the Sūryavamśi dynasty of Eastern Nepāl, and contemporary of Amśuvarman, Thākuri; the Lichchhavis and Thākuris apparently governing contemporaneously, the first in Eastern, the second in Western Nepāl.—Bendall, IA. xiv, 97, or Journey in Nepāl, 72, pl. viii. IA. ix, 168; xiii, 411 ff.; xiv, 342 ff.; or Cl. iii, app. iv, 178, 189. JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100.

H. 15. ‘Uṣmān ibn Āṣī Ṣaqaṣt governor of Bahrain and ‘Umān under the Khalīfah ‘Umar, appoints his brother Ḥakīm to Bahrain, and proceeding himself to ‘Umān, sends an expedition to pillage the coasts of India. About the same time Ḥakīm sends a force against Bharoch, and despatches his brother Mughirah Abū-l-Āṣī to Dībal,
where he defeats the enemy; the Chach-nāma represents him as being slain.—EHI. i, 415, 416.

March. The modern Burmese era begins: said to have been established by Thenga Rādzā; also called the Arakan era.

Hiuen Tsang visits Mahārāṣṭra (Mo-ho-lo-cha). He describes Pulikesin (Pu-lo-ki-she) as an able and powerful king, and records Harshavardhana’s ineffectual attempts to subdue him.—Beal’s Si-yu-ki, ii, 255 ff.

Buddhism said to have been introduced into Siam in the year 1181 of the Siamese sacred era, under a king called, according to tradition, Krek, who, in honour of it, instituted the popular era beginning A.D. 642.—Crawfurđ, Jour. of an Embassy to the Courts of Siam and Cochín China, p. 367.

Harsha Saṁ. 34, 39, 44. Aṁśuvarman, Thākuri of Western Nepal: mentioned in the Baudha Pārvatīya Vamsāvalī of Nepal as an able and powerful prince, and by Hiuen Tsang as a man of great learning and the author of a Śabdavidyāśāstra. Was feudatory of the Lichchhavī Śivadeva I (A.D. 635, q.v.) or possibly of Harshavardhana, and became supreme probably on the latter’s death in A.D. 648.—Bendall, I.A. xiv, 97; Journey in Nepal, 74, pl. ix. I.A. ix, 169–171. Beal’s Si-yu-ki, ii, 81. Wright, Hist. of Nepal, 133 ff.

Hiuen Tsang visits Valabhi in the reign of Dhruvasena II, q.v. A.D. 629.

The Korean Śrāmanas A-li-yé-po-mouo (Āryavarman) and Hoći-yé visit India about this date. Both died at Nālanda.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 32 ff.

G. Saṁ. 322, 326, 328, 330. Dharasena IV of Valabhi, Mahārājadhīrāja, first paramount sovereign of the dynasty, son and successor of Dhruvasena II.

Dharasena’s grants point to his having temporarily captured Bharoch about G. Saṁ. 330 (A.D. 648–9), apparently during the reign of Dadda IV. His own reign must have ended shortly afterwards. He was succeeded by Dhruvasena III, his cousin twice removed and the grandson of Śilāditya I. The fact that the imperial titles of Dharasena IV are not assumed by his immediate successors Dhruvasena III and Kharagraha II, though they are
revived by Śtūditya II and his successors, suggests Dharasena’s power having met with some temporary reverse.—Unpublished copper-plates of Sam. 322 and 323. Copper-plates of Sam. 326, IA. i, 14, or JBRAS. x, 66 ff., and IA. i, 45; copper-plates of Sam. 330, IA. vii, 73, and xv, 335. IA. xvii, 196 ff.

Narasimhavarman I, or Narasimhavishṇu, Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman I. Said to have destroyed Vāsāpi, and to have frequently conquered Vallabharāja Pulikēśin (II) in the battles of Pariyāḷa, Maṇīmaṅgalā, Śūramāra, and other places (grants of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, and Paramēsvara I). The statement of another record that he conquered Ceylon, is confirmed by the Mahāvamsa which represents him and the Singhalese prince Maṇavamma as mutually aiding each other in their respective wars. Narasimha’s son was Mahendravarman II.—IA. viii, 277; ix, 99. ASSI. iii, 11, 152; iv, 343. FKD., Bom. Gas., 322 ff.

Tiruṇānasambandar, the Śaiva devotee, flourished under Narasimhavarman, Pallava.—EI. iii, 277 ff.

9th April. Chedi Sam. 394, Vaiśākha, Kaira copper-plate. Vijayavarmarāja, Chāluṅka, son and successor of Buddhavarman, governing Gujarāt. According to Fleet there were three Gujarāt branches of the Chāluṅka dynasty, the first consisting of Jayasimha, his son Buddhavarman, and grandson, the above-named Vijayarāja; the second of Jayasimha Dharāstraya, brother of Pulikesin II, and his son Nāgavardhana (Nirpan grant); and the third of Jayasimha Dharāstraya II (brother of Vikramāditya I) and his sons.—IA. vii, 241 ff.; IA. ix, 123 (Nirpan grant of Nāgavardhana); id. xvii, 197. EI. iii, 2.

H. 22. ‘Abdū-llah ibn ‘Āmar ibn Rabī invades Kirmān and takes the capital, subdues Sistān, and, advancing on Makrān, defeats the united armies of Makrān and Sindh. The Khalifah ‘Umar refuses his request to cross the Indus. Muḥammad al-Shirāzī ascribes the conquest of Sistān to ‘Amrū ibn al-Tamīmī and ‘Abdū-llah ibn ‘Umar Khattab, and that of Makrān to ‘Abdū-llah ibn ‘Abdu-llah ibn ‘Unān, and represents Zanbīl, the ruler of Makrān, as being also ruler of Sindh. Other historians differ equally as to names, and some refer these conquests to the year H. 23.—EHI. i, 417

Hiuen Tsang leaves India.
Wang Hsüan-tsé sent as ambassador by the Emperor of China to Harshavardhana of Thāneśar. He arrives, according to the most trustworthy Chinese accounts, after the latter's death and finds the country in a state of revolution and the supreme power in the hands of the Senāpati Arjuna.¹ Wang Hsüan-tsé being driven out by the latter, takes refuge in Tibet and, returning with a large army, completely defeats him.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 19, n. 2.

Dharasena IV, of Valabhi, occupies Bharoch.—IA. xvii, 196.

The Chinese Śrāmaṇa Tao-shêng (Chandradeva) visits India by way of Tibet. He remained there several years, dying in Nepāl on his way back to China.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 39.

The Chinese Śrāmaṇa Hsüan chao, called in Sanskrit Prakāṣāmati, visiting Tibet on his way to India, is received by the Chinese princess, Wen Chang, widow of King Srong-btsan-sgam-po whose death, which occurred in this year, took place probably just before the pilgrim’s arrival. After spending about fourteen years in India, three of which were passed in study at the schools of Jina-prabha and Ratnasimha at Nālanda, Hsüan chao returned to China about A.D. 664. He visited India a second time, but died on the return journey to China.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 10 ff.


H. 30. Yazdijard (Isdigird) III, of Persia, defeated near Istakhar by ‘Abdu-llah ibn ‘Āmar and ‘Uṣmān, flees to Kirmān.—EHI. i, 419.

H. 30. ‘Abdu-llah ibn ‘Āmar pursues Yazdijard into Khūrāsān, after which, in company with the Prince of Tūs, he reduces Sarakhs, Hirāt, Badghais, Ghūr, Jurjistān, Merv, Tāliqān, and Balkh. He appoints his generals to the government of the different provinces, and returns to Mekkah.—EHI. i, 419. BF. i, 3.

Atigupta (?), Śrāmaṇa of Central India, visits China where he translates a Buddhist work.—BN. 437.

¹ On this rendering of the Chinese Na-fō-ti-a-la-na-chun, see Silvain Lévi’s remarks, IA., 8e série, 1892, 337.
Hsüan-t'āi (Sarvajñadeva), the Chinese Śramaṇa, visits Central India by way of Tibet and Nepal.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 34.

Harsha Sam. 48 (inscription). Jishnugupta, of Western Nepal, and his sovereign lord Dhruvadeva, Lichchhavi of the Sūryavamśa dynasty of Eastern Nepal.—IA. ix, 171 ff.


Nā-thi, Nadi or Punyopāya (?), Śramaṇa of Central India, arrives in China, bringing more than 1500 different texts of the Tripitaka belonging to the Mahāyāna and Hinayāna schools, collected by him in India and Ceylon.—BN. 437.

H. 35. 'Abdu-r-Raḥman ibn Samrah, sent by the governor of 'Irāq to invade Sistān, takes Bust and penetrates afterwards as far as Kābul.—EHI. ii, 413–5.

Vikramāditya I, Satyāśraya, Ranarasika, Western Chālukya, son and successor of Pulikēsin II. The exact date of his accession is uncertain, but it probably occurred in this year; he reigned until A.D. 681. A rebellion of the Pallavas, Chola, Pāṇḍyas, and Keraḷas seems to have arisen on Pulikēsin's death, the Pallavas apparently achieving a temporary success, since the Pallava king Paramēśvara I claims, in the Kūram grant, to have put Vikramāditya I to flight. The latter seems, however, to have eventually crushed his foes, inscriptions claiming for him the seizure of Kāṇchī, the breaking down of the Chola, Pāṇḍya, and Keraḷa coalition, and the defeat of the Kalabhraśas.—Karnūl grants dated third and tenth years of reign and one undated, JBRAS. xvi, 225 ff. Undated grant from Haidarābād (Dekkan), IA. vi, 75. BD. 54. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 361 ff. ASSI. iii, 11.

G. Sam. 337 (copper-plate). Kharagraha II, Dharmāditya II, of Valabhi, brother and successor of Dhruvasena III.—IA. vii, 76.

S'eng-ki-po-mo (Saṅghavarman), a Chinese Śramaṇa, visits India.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 73 ff.

23rd Sept. Date assigned by Fleet to the Nerūr copper-plate of Vijayabhaṭṭārikā, wife of Chandrāditya, brother and feudatory

660 A. Vir. 1204. Ravisheṇa writes the *Padmapurāṇa*. This date assumes B.C. 544-5 as the epoch of the Vīra era, and corresponds to V. Saṅ. 716 according to the Digambara reckoning of the Vikrama epoch as A. Vir. 488, see B.C. 527.—BR. 1883-4, 118.

660 Parameśvaravarman I, Ugradanda - Lokāditya, Iśvarapotarāja Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman II. Said to have conquered the army of Vallabha Vikramāditya (I) in the battle of Peruvalanallūr (Kūraṃ grant and grant of Nandivarman Pallavamalla), and to have destroyed the army and town of Raṇarasika, i.e. Vikramāditya I.—ASSI. iii, 11, 144 (Kūraṃ grant); iv, plates xi, xii. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 329, 330.

2nd November, V. Saṅ. 718, Udepur inscription of the Guhila king, Aparājita, and of the commander of his troops, the Mahārāja Varāhasimha.—EL. iv, 29.


663 Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka, or Indrarāja, Eastern Chāluḥya, succeeded his elder brother Jayasimha I. Certain grants represent him as reigning seven days. He is probably the “Indra Bhaṭṭāraka” mentioned in the Godāvari grant of Prithvipūla as being attacked by a confederacy of kings under Adhirāja Indra, possibly the Gaṅga king Indravarman of Kaliṅganagara.—IA. xiii, 120; xvi, 131 ff.; xx, 12, 97. *JBRAS*. xvi, 114, 119.

Vishnuvardhana II, Eastern Chāluḥya, succeeded his father Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka between Phālguna Śukl 1 of Ś. 585 cur. and Chaitra Śukla 10 of Ś. 586 cur., or between the 14th February and the 24th March: till A.D. 672.—Grant from the Nellore district in his second year, IA. vii, 185 ff.; viii, 320; one apparently from Maṭṭewāḍa, Kistna district, in his fifth year, IA. vii, 191.

664 H. 44. The Khalifah Muṭawiyyah ibn Abū Sufyān appoints his brother Ziyād governor of Baṣra, Khurāsān, and Sīstān.—BF. i, 4. EHI. i, 420.
A.D. 664. 'Abdu-r-Rahman ibn Shimar marches from Merv to Kābul where he makes 12,000 converts. His officer, Muhallab ibn Sufra, is detached from the main army and invades the Indian frontier: he penetrates as far as Multān, plundering the country, and returns with many prisoners to Khurāsān.—BF. i, 4. EHI. i, 116; ii, 414. EHI. 305.

H. 46. 'Abdu-llah ibn Suār appointed to the frontier of Hind by Khalifah Mu‘āwiyyah.—EHI. i, 117, 423.

G. Sam. 348–356. Śilāditya II of Valabhi, nephew and successor of Kharagraha II, and son of a Śilāditya who, according to the grants, did not reign at Valabhi.—IA. v, 208, n. †; xi, 305. EI. iv, 74. BL. 45.

670. Jñānachandra, Ratnasimha, Divākaramitra, Tathāgatagarbha, and Śākyakirti of Śrībhoja in Sumatra, lived between A.D. 670 and 700, being teachers of I-ting. Rāhuḷamitra belongs to the same period. He was thirty years old in I-ting's time, and chief of the priests in Eastern India. Chandra, author of a dramatic poem on Vessantara, was alive at the same time. Jñānachandra and Ratnasimha were living at the time of Hiuen Tsang's visit to India, and Ratnasimha was the teacher of Hsüan chao who set out to visit India about the year 650, q.v.—I-ting's Record, trans. Takakusu, Gen. Int. lviii.


I-ting, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, leaves China for India. He arrived at Tāmralipti, at the mouth of the Hugli, in 673. Studied some time at Nālanda, visited Bodh-Gayā, Vārānasi, Śrāvasti, Kanyākubja, Rājagriha, Vaiśāli, Kuśinagara, and returned to China by way of Śrībhoja (Palembang in Sumatra), where in 692 he sent home his work by a Chinese priest, Ta-ts'īn, then on his way to China. In 695 I-ting returned himself to China where he was favourably received by the reigning empress Wu-hou. Between 700 and 712 he translated fifty-six works,
dying in 713 in his seventy-ninth year.—I-tsing, Record of the Buddhist Religion, translated by J. Takakusu. BN. 441. Mémoires composés à l'époque de la grand Dynastie T'ang sur les Religieux Éminents, etc., par I-tsing, traduit par E. Chavannes, Int.

Harsha Sam. 66, Shāhpur inscription; undated inscriptions at Apsaḍ and Mandār.

Ādityasena, Gupta of Magadha, son and successor of Mādhava-gupta, probably a paramount king after the death of Harsha of Kanauj: married Koṇādevī.—CI. iii, 200–211. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, pp. 100, 102.

Mangī-Yuvarāja, Sarvalokāśraya, Vijayasiddhi, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Vishṇuvardhana II: till A.D. 696.—One grant of his twentieth year, IA. xx, 104; ib. 12, 98.

Buddhapāla, a Śramaṇa of Kubhā, visits China where he translates a Buddhist work. Between this year and A.D. 688 Divākara, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translated eighteen Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 438, 439.

Pūjyapāda, or Devanandin, the grammarian, author of the Jainendram, probably flourished about this date, being, as is supposed, the guru of Niravadypaṇḍita (Ś. 651), the spiritual adviser of Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya (A.D. 680–696).—IA. vii, 112; xii, 19. BD. 59. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 373.

(Lakshmeśvar inscription of Ś. 608, in seventh current year of reign.)

Vinayāditya, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vikramāditya I: till A.D. 696. Claims to have subdued, between the eleventh and fourteenth years of his reign, the Pallavaś (under Narasimhavarman II), the Kaḷambhras, Keraḷas, Haihayas, Vilas, Mālavas, Choḷas, and Pāṇḍyas, and to have made tributary the kings of the Kāveras, or Kameras, of Śimhala, and of the Pārasikas. He seems also to have attained paramount sovereignty by subduing a powerful ruler in the north whose name, however, is not given. —JBRAS. xvi, 231 ff. (copper-plate from Togarchēdu, i.e. Togurshoda, Ś. 611, tenth cur. year); IA. vi, 88 (copper-plate from Kaṁūl of Ś. 613 exp., eleventh cur. year); ib. vii, 112 (Lakshmeśvar inscription); ib. 300 (copper-plate from Harihar, Maisūr, Ś. 616 exp., fourteenth year). IA. xix, 142 (undated inscription
from Balagāṅve, Maisūr, of his feudatory Pogilli, the Sendraka); ib. 146 (copper-plate from Soraib, Maisūr, Ś. 614 exp., eleventh cur. year). BD. 56. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 367 ff.

Narasimhavarman II, Rājasimha-Kālakāla, Narasimhavishṇu, Pallava, son and successor of Paramesvaravarman I.—ASSI. iii, 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 329, 330.

H. 64. 'Abdu-l-'Azīz, governor of Sīstān, defeats and kills the king of Kābul. The war continues under his successor who is forced to pay tribute.—EHI. ii, 416.


G. Sam. 372, 375. Śilāditya III, of Valabhi, son and successor of Śilāditya II.—IA. v, 207, or ASWI. iii, 95. VOJ. i, 251 ff. BI. 54.
Ś. 613. Śrīdhara, the astronomer, born.—Gaṇakataranārīṇi, ed. Sudhākara, The Paṇḍit, n.s., xiv, 62.

Ratnachinta, Kashmirīran Śramaṇa, translates seven Buddhist works into Chinese. Died A.D. 721. To the same period belongs Dharmacūr or Bodhiruchi, a Śramaṇa of Southern India who translated, between A.D. 693 and 713, fifty-three Buddhist works.—BN. 440 and 442.

V. Sam. 752. Bhūrāja, Bhūyaḍa or Bhūvaḍa, of Kalyāṇakaṭaka in Kanauj, according to the Gujarāt chroniclers, holds Gujarāt and destroys Jayaśekhara of Pañcāha. His successors in Kalyāṇa were Karnaḍāitya, Chandrādāitya, Somādāitya, and Bhuvanādāitya, the last being the father of Rāji whose son Mūlarāja, in A.D. 941, conquered Gujarāt and founded the Chaulukya dynasty.—IA. vi, 182.

Parameśvaravarman II, Pallava, son and successor of Narasimhavarman II.—ASSI. iii, 11.

(Kallamatha inscription of Ś. 621, third year of reign.)
Vijayāditya Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vinayāditya: till A.D. 733. Built the Saṅgaṁeśvara temple of the god Śiva (Vijayesvara) at Paṭṭadakal—IA. vii, 112 (Lakshmeśvar inscription, Ś. 645, twenty-eighth year, and Ś. 651, thirty-fourth year); ib. viii, 284 (Huchchimali-gudi inscription, Aihoj); ib. ix, 125, 130 (copper-plates from Nerūr, Ś. 622 and Ś. 627, fourth and tenth years); ib. x, 60, 102, 165 (Kallamatha, Mahākūṭēśvara, and Paṭṭadakal inscriptions); ib. xix, 187, 188. BD. 57. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 370 ff.

697
H. 78. ʿAbdu-llah or Ubaidullah, governor of Sīstān, invading Kābul at the command of Ḥajjāj, governor of ʿIrāq, is totally routed by Ranbal, but allowed to retreat on payment of a ransom. —PMH. i, 454. ELH. 305. EHI. ii, 416.

699
H. 80. Ḥajjāj appoints ʿAbdu-r-Rāḥman governor of Sīstān in place of ʿAbdu-llah, and sends him against Ranbal of Kābul. ʿAbdu-r-Rāḥman returns victorious, but incurring the displeasure of Ḥajjāj for not staying to secure his conquest, he unites with Ranbal against him (H. 81).—PMH. i, 455 ff.

700
Ranmal or Raṇamalla, governor of the Kashmirian province of Kāmarūjya, said to have invaded Sindh, in the reign of Dāhir, and to have been repulsed by the aid of the Arabs. This event is mentioned by the Chach-nāma and the Tuhfatu-l-girānī.—JBA. x, pt. i, 188; xiv, 82. LIA. iii, 612, 992.

703
H. 84. ʿAbdu-r-Rāḥman, betrayed by Ranbal into the hands of Ḥajjāj, kills himself by leaping over a precipice.—PMH. i, 463.

704
Chedi Sam. 456, 486, copper-plates from Nausāri and Kāvī.
Jayabhaṭa IV, latest known Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Dadda V. Represented in the Kāvī grant as quieting the impetuosity of the lord of Valabhī (Śilāditya V or Śilāditya VI). The invasion of Gujarāt by the Tājikas or Arabs seems to have occurred in this reign. It is mentioned in the grant of the Gujarāt Chālukya Pulikesin (A.D. 738), which states that Sindh, Kachh, Kāṭhiāvāḍ, and the whole of Gujarāt as far as Nausāri, were subdued, and that the Gurjara king was one of the conquered princes.—IA. v, 110 (Kāvī copper-plate); xiii, 70 (Nausāri copper-

705 G. Sam. 386, 413, Kāṭmāṇḍu inscriptions. Mānadeva, Lichchhavi, or Sūryavarmś, of Nepāl. His predecessors were—his father Dharma-deva, married to Rājyavatī; his grandfather Śaṅkaradeva, and great-grandfather Vṛshadeva.—IA. vii, 90; ix, 163 ff.; xiii, 412. Cl. iii, app. iv, 189.

H. 86. Ḥajjāj, governor of ʿIrāq, sends Muḥammad ibn Ḥārūn to subdue Makrān.—EH. i, 428. BF. iv, 401.

Pramiti, Śramaṇa of Central India, Megāśikha of Udyāna and Huai Ti, a Chinese Śramaṇa, translate a Buddhist work into Chinese.—BN. 443.

709 Ḍakkili, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother, Jayasimha II, but, after reigning six months, is deposed and succeeded by his brother, Vīṣṇuvardhana III, who reigns till A.D. 746.—IA. xx, 12, 99.

Ś. 631. Multā copper-plates of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa chieftain Nandarāja Yuddhāsura. His immediate predecessors were—his father Svāmikarāja, his grandfather Govindarāja, and great-grandfather Durgarāja. Their connection with the main line of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty is, as yet, unknown.—IA. xviii, 230.

711 H. 92. Ḥajjāj sends Muḥammad ʿImādu-d-Dīn ibn Qāsim to invade Sindh and avenge the destruction of a force he had previously sent demanding compensation from Dāhir for the seizure of an Arab ship at Dibal.—EH. i, 432. EH. 307.

712 H. 93. Campaign of Muḥammad ibn Qāsim in Sindh. Fall of Dibal early in Rajab (April). Muḥammad advances to Nerūn, and from thence to Schwān which he reduces. He defeats and slays Dāhir at Rāwar 10th Ram. (20th June), and takes Alor, the capital, in the same month. After this, according to the Chach-nāma, he reduced Multān, and sending a force towards Kanauj under Abū Hakīm Shaibānī, proceeded himself as far as Kashmir or its outlying provinces.—EH. 309. EH. i, 170, 207, 436, 444.

713 Chandrāpīḍa or Vajrāditya, Karkoṭa of Kashmir, eldest son and successor of Durlabhavardhana, according to the Rājatarangini. He has been identified with the Chen-to-lo-pi-li whom the

714 13th June, H. 95, 25th Ram. Death of Ḥājjāj, governor of 'Irāq.—PMH. i, 480.

715 H. 96. Muḥammad ibn Qāsim recalled from Sindh, and put to death by the Khalīfah Sulaimān.1 Sindh revolting on the recall of Muḥammad, Sulaimān appoints Yazīd ibn Abū Kabsah al Suksukī governor. He dying 18 days after his arrival, is succeeded by Ḥabīb ibn al Muḥallab who subdues Alor.—EH. i, 124, 437, 439.

716 Harchand of Thānesār: contemporary with Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, according to Abū-l-Faḍl.—JBA. xxxiii, 231.

716 Śubhakara, or Śubhakarasimha, Śramaṇa of Central India, arrives at Chang-an, the capital of China, bringing with him many Sanskrit texts. In 717 and 724 he translated works into Chinese. He died in A.D. 735.—BN. 444.

718 H. 99. 'Amrū ibn Muslim al Bahālī appointed to the command of the Indian frontier under the Khalīfah 'Umar ibn 'Abdu-l-'Azīz. —EH. i, 440; or Arabs in Sindh, p. 33.

719 Vajrabodhi, Śramaṇa of Southern India, and his pupil Amogha-vajra, Śramaṇa of Northern India, arrive in China. Vajrabodhi translated two Buddhist works in A.D. 723 and two others in 730, dying in A.D. 732, aged 70. Amogha-vajra visited India and Ceylon in A.D. 741, returning in A.D. 746 to China, from which time till his death in A.D. 774 he translated seventy-seven works.—BN. 443–4.

722 G. Sam. 403, Goṇḍala-copper-plate. Śilāditya IV, of Valabhi, son and successor of Śilāditya III.—JBRAS. xi, 331 ff.

1 The Chach-nāma attributes his death to the revenge of the preceding Khalīfah Walīd.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 724


725

Ś. 647. Initial year of the Saptarshi, or Lokakāla cycle. A new cycle begins every hundredth year from this date. For dates falling in the months Vaisākhā—Mārgaśīrsha, twenty-four must be added to the number of the Laukika years to get the corresponding year of the Christian century, and, in the case of the months Phālguṇa—Chaitra (vadi), twenty-five. For dates falling in Pausha actual calculation would be required to ascertain whether the day indicated fell in December of one year or in January of the next.—See b.c. 3076. Cunningham, Indian Eras, 6.

Harsha Sam. 119, 143 (?), and possibly 145. Śivadeva II, Thākuri of Western Nepāl, probably son and successor of Narendradeva; married Vatsadevi, daughter of the Maukharī Bhogavarman, and granddaughter of Ādityasena, Gupta of Magadhā (A.D. 672).—IA. ix, 174, No. 12; ib. 176, 177, Nos. 13, 14.

H. 107. Tamīm ibn Zaid al ‘Utbī succeeds Junaíd as governor of Sindh under the Khalifah Hashām.—EHI. i, 442.

725

Kumārilabhaṭṭa, author of the Tantravārtika, probably flourished between 700 and 750, though Telang would place him some time before the end of the sixth century A.D.—JBRAS. xviii, 147, 213.

Vākpati, son of Harshadeva, flourished under Yaśovarman of Kanauj, a contemporary of Lalitāditya-Muktāpiḍa of Kashmir (A.D. 726–760). Vākpati wrote, probably about A.D. 750, the Gaṇḍavaha, a poem commemorative of the exploits of his patron Yaśovarman. The poet Bhavabhūti, author of the Vṛchārīta, the Mālatimādhava, and the Uttararāmacharita, is stated by the Rājarāṇī to have been patronized by Yaśovarman. He must, therefore, have been a contemporary of Vākpati’s, though possibly a generation older (see A.D. 690).—Rājarāṇī, iv, 144. AC. 398, 557. Gaṇḍavaha, ed. S. P. Paṇḍit, Int. lxvii ff. Mālatimādhava, ed. Bhandārkār, Pref. ix ff. BR. 1883–4, p. 15. Śbhv., ed. Peterson, Int. 115. VOJ. ii, 332 ff. J.A., 9e série, t. vi, 353, note.

726

Lalitāditya Muktāpiḍa, Karkota of Kashmir, son of Durlabhavardhana, and successor of Tūrūpiḍa, probably reigning about this
date. He has been identified with the Mu-to-pi, whom the T’ang Shu mentions as having sent an embassy to the Emperor Hsüan-Tsung, after the death of Chandrāpiḍa, and with the Muttai mentioned by Al-Bīrūnī. Lalitāditya conquered Yasovarman of Kanauj probably between A.D. 736 and 747. He reigned till A.D. 753.—References under Chandrāpiḍa, A.D. 713.

730 Khalad, governor of ‘Irāq, appoints Ḥakīm al Kalabī to the command in Sindh.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, p. 36. EHI. i, 442.

731 Ś. 653. Balsār grant. Yuddhamalla, Jayāśraya, Maṅgalarāja or Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya, Third Gujārāt branch, son and successor of Jayasimha Dhārāśraya, and brother of Śilāditya Śṛyāśraya who apparently died before his father, reigning only as Yuvarāja (see A.D. 671).—IA. xiii, 75.

733 (Lakshmeśvar inscription, Ś. 656, 2nd year of reign.) Vikramāditya II, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father, Vijayāditya: till A.D. 747. Married Lokaṃahādevi and her sister, Tailokyamahādevi of the Haihayas of Chedi. Said to have defeated and slain the Pallava king, Nandipotavarman; to have conquered Kāncli three times, and to have subdued the Pāṇḍyas, Choḷas, Keraḷas, and Kaḷabhras.—IA. vii, 110; viii, 285 (Durga temple inscription, Aihoḷe); ix, 132 (Nerūr copper-plates); x, 162–168 (Paṭṭadakal inscriptions). BD. 57. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 374. ČASR. ix, 112.

733 Mahīdeva, Lichchhavi or Sūryavaṃśī of Nepāl, son and successor of Mānadeva.—ČI. iii, app. iv, 189.

735 V. Sam. 791. Guhila, son of Bappa, said to have taken Chitor from Man’mori, last of the Pramar dynasty.—Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Dās, JBA. lvi, 74.

735 Nandivarman, Nandipotavarman, Pallava, son of Hiraṇyavarman according to the Kaśākūḍī grant, and successor of Paramesvara- varman II. In the 21st year of his reign, an alliance was formed against Nandivarman by a Pallava prince, Chitrāmāya, with the kings of the Dramila country. Udayachandra, of Vilvala, went to his rescue, relieved Anupura where he was besieged, and destroyed
his enemies on the battlefields of Nimbavana, Chūtavana, Śaṅkaragṛāma, Vanalur, Nelveli, and Śudravaṟurunṭyāra. At Nelveli, Udayachandra encountered the Senāpati Śaṅkara. He afterwards released the hostile king of the Šabarasa, Udayana, and conquered Prithivivyāghra of Nishadha, delivering him over to Nandivarman. Finally, he defeated the Paṇḍya army at Maṇṇaiκu. Nandivarman was defeated by the Western Chālukya Vikramaditya II (Vakkaleri grant of Kirtivarman II).—ASSI. iii, 145 ff.; iv, 342 (Kaśākūḍi grant); sā. 361, and EI. iii, 142 (Udayendiram grant of 1st year, possibly spurious). FKD., Bom: Gas., 325 ff.

Nov. 16th, V. Saṁ. 795, Kārttika vadi 15. Dhiniki grant of Jaikeva, Paramabhaṭṭaraka and Mahārājādhirāja of Saurāṣṭra. Jaikeva's capital was Bhūmilikā, i.e. Bhūmī or Ghūmī, the deserted capital of the Jeṭhā, an ancient Rājput clan, now represented by the Rāṇās of Furbandar.—IA. xii, 151 ff.

H. 120. Mahfūzah built, according to the Balāgīrī, by Ḥakīm, governor of Sindh.—JBA. lxi, 195, n. 102.

H. 120. 'Amrū ibn Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, governor of Sindh under Ḥakīm al Kalabī. The Balāgīrī attributes to him the foundation of Manṣūriyah. By Al-Masūdī, however, this is ascribed to Manṣūr, son of Jambūr, last Amir of Sindh, while Al-Idrīsī relegates it to the beginning of the khilāfat of Al-Manṣūr the 'Abbāsī, H. 136 (754 A.D.).—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, p. 37. EHI. i, 442. JBA. lxi, 195, n. 102.

Chedi Saṁ. 490, Nausāri grant. Janāśraya Pulakeśivallabha, Western Chālukya, Third Gujarāt branch, brother and successor of Maṅgala. The Tājikas or Arabs, having overrun Sindh, Kachh, Saurāṣṭra, Chāvoṭaka, the Maurya and Gurjara kingdoms, seem to have invaded the Nausāri district, and to have been defeated by Pulikeśin (Nausāri grant).—Berichte des Siebenten Orientalisten Congresses in Wien, Arische Section, 211 ff.

V. Saṁ. 796. Inscription from Maḥādeva temple at Kaṇaswa, near Koṭa, of Śivagana, son and successor of Saṅkuka, of the Maurya family. The Jhālāpāṭan inscription of Durgaganā, Saṁ. 746, possibly refers to the same era.—IA. v, 180 ff.; xiii, 162, and JBRAS. xvi (1885), 378 ff.


746 V. Saṁ. 802. Varanāja, son of Jayaśekhara of Pañcāśar, said to have founded Anhilvāḍ, and established the Chāpotkaṭa, or Chāvada dynasty in Gujarāt.—PUT. 158. BR. 1883–4, pp. 10, 150. JBRAS. ix, 38. Forbes, Rās Māla, p. 29. See A.D. 695.


746 Sulaimān ibn Hashām appointed governor of Sindh under the Khalifah Marwān II (744–750).—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 37. EHI. i, 443.

747 (Vakkaleri grant of Š. 679, eleventh year of reign.) Kṛtivarman II, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vikramāditya II. Broke the Pallava power under his father, Vikramāditya II. During his reign, and before Š. 675 (A.D. 753), the supremacy of the Chālukyas in Mahārāṣṭra was overthrown by the Rāṣṭrakūṭa under Dantidurga; but though deprived of their power, they do not seem to have been entirely subdued.—IA. viii, 23 ff.; xi, 68 (undated inscription from Adur). EII. iii, 1 ff. (Paṭṭadakal inscription, Š. 677). BD. 58. FKD., Bem. Gas., 376.

Padma Sambhava (Padjung) said to have arrived in Tibet at the summons of King Khri srong lōphuṣtsan.—Csoma de Körös, Grammar of the Tibetan Language, 183; but see his Notes to the Chronological Table (p. 193), where he represents Padma as visiting Tibet in the beginning of the ninth century.


750 H. 132. ‘Abdu-r-Rahman appointed governor of Sindh by Abū
A.D. 750 Muslim, is defeated and slain on the frontier by Manşür. Mūsā ibn Ka'abu-t-Tamīmt, being appointed by Abū Mūsul to succeed him, defeats Manşür, who, compelled to flee, dies of thirst in the desert. —EHI. i, 443. Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 38.

751 Harsha Sam. 145 (?), 153. Jayadeva II, Ṭhākurī, of Nepāl, and successor of Śivadeva II; married Rājyāmatī, who is described as "the descendant of Bhagadatta’s royal line, and the daughter of Śrīharshadeva, of Gauḍa, Oḍra, Kaliṅga, Kosala, and other lands."—IA. ix, 177 ff.

U-K’ong (Dharmadhātu), a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, leaves China for India. Travelling by Central Asia, he reached Gandhāra in A.D. 753, and Kashmir in 759, where, having taken his final vows as a Buddhist Śramaṇa, he spent four years in study. Returning to Gandhāra, he set out in 764 for Central India, visiting Kapilavastu, Vārāṇasī, Śrīvastī, Kuśinagara, and Nālanda, where he spent three years. About 783 or 784 he set out for China, and arrived there in A.D. 790, bringing with him the Sanskrit texts of the Daśabhūmi and Daśabala Sūtras, etc.—JA., 9e série, t. vi, 341 ff. Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akad. der Wiss. Wien, phil. hist. Classe, Bd. cxxxv, vii.

G. Sam. 435, Kāṭmāṇḍu inscription. Vasantasena, Lichchhavi, of Nepāl, son and successor of Mahideva, and grandson of Mānadeva.—IA. ix, 167. See under A.D. 705.


24th Sept., Ś. 679, exp. Āntroli-Chhāroli grant.

Kakkārāja II, of the First Gujarāt branch of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty. His immediate predecessors were his father Govindarāja, married to a daughter of Nāgavarman; his grandfather Dhruvarāja and great-grandfather Kakkārāja I.—JBRAS. xvi, 105 ff. El. iii, 54. H. 140. Hashām ibn ‘Amrū Al-Taghlābī appointed governor of Sindh by the Khālifah Al-Manṣūr. He is said to have sent an
expedition to Barada (possibly in Kāthiāvāḍ) under ‘Amrū ibn Jamal. A raid into Kashmir (probably the Northern Panjab), the reduction of the province of Multān, and the expulsion of a party of Arabs, apparently followers of ‘Ali, from Kandābel, are attributed to his time. He was succeeded by ‘Umar ibn Ḥafṣ ibn ‘Usmān, or Hazārmand according to some authorities, though Tabarī and Abū-l-Fidā make ‘Umar his predecessor.—EHII. i, 444. Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, 38. See a.d. 776.

G. Sam. 441, Luṇāvāḍa copper-plate. Śilāditya V, of Valabhi, son and successor of Śilāditya IV.—IA. vi, 16, 17.

Krishṇa I, Vallabha, Subhaṭuṅga or Akālavarsa, Rāṣṭhrakūṭa, uncle and successor of Dantidurga. Stated in various grants to have reduced the Chālukyas, conquered Rāhappa, and built a temple to Śiva, perhaps that of Kailāsa at Elāpura (Elur). Krishṇa’s date lies somewhere between Ś. 675 and 705, the known dates of his predecessor and successor respectively.—BD. 68. FKD., Bon. Gaz., 390. IA. xii, 228.

Harsha Sam. 155, copper-plate from Dīghwā-Dubaulī of the Mahārāja Mahendrapāla, son and successor of Bhoja I. Mahodaya, whence the above charter is dated, has been identified with Kanauj, but Fleet inclines to place the dominion of these princes in the neighbourhood of Śrāvastī (Sāhet-Māhet) and Vārānasī (Benares). Mahendrapāla married Dehanāgā, by whom he had a son Bhoja, and Mahīdevī, whose son Vinayakapāla issued a charter in H. Sam. 188 = a.d. 794, q.e.—IA. xv, 105 ff. JBA. lviii, 100.

Vishṇuvardhana IV, Vishṇurāja, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his father, Vijayāditya I: till a.d. 799.

G. Sam. 447, Alīṅā copper-plates. Śilāditya VI, Dhruvabhāta, of Valabhi, son and successor of Śilāditya V. The Valabhi dynasty was probably overthrown about this time by an expedition from Sindh under ‘Amrū ibn Jamal. See a.d. 757.—IA. vii, 79, or Ci. iii, 171.

H. 151. ‘Umar ibn Ḥafṣ ibn ‘Usmān, governor of Sindh, transferred to Africa.—EHII. i, 445.

(Sa)ṇaphulla, founder of the southern branch of the Kakkana
Silahāra, feudatory of Kṛṣṇa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, who is represented to have given him the territory between the Sahys range and the sea-coast. Fleet would place Sanaphulla about A.D. 783.—(JBRAS. i. 217 ff.). BD. 121. EI. iii, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 537.

Akalaṅka or Akalaṅka-Chandra flourished under Kṛṣṇa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa (A.D. 760); wrote the Ashtāṭati, the Laghyastraya, Nyāyaviniśchaya, etc.—JBRAS. xviii, 219 ff.

H. 154. An embassy from Sindh visits Khalifah Al-Mansūr at Baghdaḍ; supposed to have given the Arabs their first knowledge of Hindu astronomy.—Alberuni's India, ed. Sachau, vol. ii, 15.

Rūḥ ibn Ḥātim made governor of Sindh.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 41. Reinaud, Fragments, 213.

A Jewish colony settles in Cochin.—JBA. xxxix, 144.

H. 160. The Khalifah Al-Mahdī sends an army to India under Ḥabu-1-Malik ibn Shihābu-1 Musammat. The town of Barada (Purbandar?) is captured. A number of the troops perish through sickness, the remainder being wrecked on their return off the Persian coast.—EHI. i, 444; ii, 246.

Kṣiravāmin, author of the Dhātupātha and various grammatical treatises on Pāṇini, and Bhaṭṭa Udbhaṭa, author of an Ālaṅkāra-bāṣṭra, flourished under Jayāpiḍa of Kashmir (A.D. 779–813), as his tutor and sāhāpati respectively. To this same period belongs the poet Dāmodara-gupta, author of the Śambhālīmata or Kuṭṭanīmata. Kashmirian tradition refers Vāmana, author of the Kavyālāṅkāra-vṛtti, to the same period, and makes him likewise a minister of Jayāpiḍa. He cannot be placed later than the middle of the 10th century, since Abhinavagupta, writing in the beginning of the 11th century, quotes him.—BKR. 65, 73. PR. i, 65; ii, 23. See A.D. 800.

Prajña, an Indian priest, visits China. He translated with King- ching (Adam), the Nestorian missionary, the Mahāyānabuddhi Shatpūramitā-sūtra, and three other works, between 785 and 810. Prajña was a Śramaṇa of Kapisa, in Northern India.—BN. 448. I-tsing's Record trans. Takakusu, 169, 224.

Ś. 705. The Harivamśa Purāṇa of the Digambara Jains, written by Jinasena "while Indrāyudha, son of Kṛṣṇa, was reigning in the
north, Śrī Vallabha in the south, Vatsarāja of Avantī in the east, and Varūṇa in the west.” Hitherto the Śrī Vallabha mentioned in the above passage has been identified with Govinda II, Rāśṭrakūṭa, but, according to Fleet, the reference is to Govinda III.—See FKD., Bom. Gas., 394–5. BD. 65.

H. 171. Date on the tomb of Abū Turāb, a celebrated Shaikh, said to have been governor of Sindh, and to have taken Tharra in the district of Sākūra, the city of Bagār, Bhambūr, and other places in Western Sindh.—EHI. i, 446.

Ś. 710. Śāṅkarāchārya, the Brahmanical reformer born, according to the Aryanidyasudhākara. His death is placed by the same authority in Ś. 742 (A.D. 820). Telang would place Śāṅkara as early as A.D. 590.—IA. xi, 174, 263; xiii, 95 ff.; xiv, 64, 185, n. 13; xvi, 42, 160. JBRAS. xviii, 88 ff., and 218, 233. WL. 51. BR. 1882–3, 15. ASNI, ii, 8.

Ś. 716, 726, 730, 735. Govinda III, Prabhūtavarsha I, Jagattuṅga I, Vallabhanarendra, etc., Rāśṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Dhrūva: married Gāmunḍabbe. On his accession Govinda broke down a confederacy of twelve kings under their leader Sambha. He released the Gaṅga king of Chera, but, on his again rebelling, captured him. He then attacked the Gurjara king, and, some time before A.D. 812, conquered the province of Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt), which he made over to his brother Indra, who founded there the second branch of the Rāśṭrakūṭa dynasty of Gujarāt. Mālava next submitted to him, and, advancing to the Vindhyas, he received the submission of a king, Mārasārva. Later, he marched to the Tuṅgabhadrā, and subdued the Pallavas under Dantiga. During his reign began the war between the Rāśṭrakūṭas and the Eastern Chāḷukyas, which continued under Govinda’s successor, Kṛishṇa II, and the Eastern Chāḷukya, Vijayāditya III. The date of Govinda’s predecessor, Dhrūva, cannot, as yet, be fixed; Govinda himself may possibly have been reigning as early as Ś. 705 = A.D. 783, q.v.—El. iii, 53 (Torkheḍe copper-plate, Ś. 735); ib. 103 (Paithān copper-plate, Ś. 716). IA. vi, 59 ff. (Rādhanpur copper-plate, Ś. 730); xi, 125 ff. (copper-plate of Ś. 726); ib. 156 (Vaṅī Dīṇḍori copper-plates, Ś. 730); ib. xvi, 74; xvii, 141. BD. 65. FKD., Bom. Gas., 393 ff.
Harsha Sañ. 188. Bengal Asiatic Society's copper-plate of the Mahārāja Vinayakapāla-deva, son of Mahendrapāla, and successor of his own brother, Bhoja II. See under A.D. 761.—IA. xv, 138 ff.

Vasugupta, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, author of the Spandakārikā, flourished about the end of the eighth century or even later (Bühler). Taught Bhaṭṭa Kallāṭa, a contemporary of Avantivarman (A.D. 855–884).—BKR. 78.

Vijayāditya II, Narendramṛigarāja, Śrī-Tribhuvanāṅkuśa, Eastern Chāulkya, succeeded his father, Vishṇuvardhana IV. Apparently first paramount sovereign of the dynasty; reigned probably till A.D. 843. Described in the Ṣalā (ṛḍēru) grant of Amma I as having fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Gaṅgas (Mahāmanḍaḷa-leśaras of the Belgaum and Dvārakā Districts) and Raṭṭas (Raśṭhrakūṭas). This war with the Raśṭhrakūṭas probably took place during the reigns of Govinda III and Amoghavarsha I, Vijayāditya very likely being the "Lord of Veṅgī" represented in Govinda's Rādhanapur grant as "working for him like a servant."—ASSI, iii, 31, 37.

800

Approximate date of the Rājīr grant of Rāja Tīvaradeva of Kosala, of the Pāṇḍuvaināśa lineage. His immediate predecessors were: his (adoptive) father Nannadeva and grandfather Indrabala. An inscription at Śirpur mentions Indrabala's father as Udayana of the Šavara lineage, and this prince has been identified with the Udayana of the Šabara lineage, conquered by the Pallava king Nandivarman (A.D. 735).—CI. iii, 291.

H. 184. Dā'ūd ibn Yazīd ibn Ḥātim, Muhallabī, made governor of Sind by the Khalifah Hārūnu-r-Rashīd.—EHI. i, 445.

Rise of the Ḍor Rājpūts to power under Chandraka, who establishes himself as a Rāja, making Baran his capital.—Growse's Bulandshahr, 44.

Vāmana, author of the Kāvyāṅkiṛkāravṛtti, may have flourished about this date, Kashmirian tradition referring him to the reign of Jayāptī. He cannot be placed later than the middle of the tenth century, since he is quoted by Abhinavagupta (A.D. 993–1015). He must have flourished before Anandavardhana (A.D. 850) who, according to Abhinavagupta, composed a verse about him. Quotes in his Kāvyāṅkiṛkāravṛtti from Māgha's Śiṃpālavaṇḍa. This, if the theory be right which refers Māgha to about 860 on the
strength of his connection with Siddha A.D. 906, would necessitate an adjustment of Vāmana’s date or of that of Ānandavardhana (q.v., A.D. 850).—BKR. 65. VOJ. iv, 69. JRAS. 1697, 288.

804 L.K. 80, Ś. 726, Baijnāth prāṣastis. Lakshmana or Lakshmana-chandra, Rājānaka of Kiragrāma, ruling under Jayachandra of Jālandhara or Trigarta. Lakshmana’s mother, Lakshanikā or Lakshana, was a daughter of Hridayachandra of Trigarta. The above prāṣastis, composed by the poet Rāma, and inscribed on the temple of Śiva-Vaidyanātha (Baijnāth) at Kiragrāma (Kirgrūn) in the Kāṅgra district of the Panjab, are the oldest specimens yet discovered of Śāradā writing.—EI. i, 99 ff.

806 Yogarūja, Chāpotkaṭa or Chāvaḍa of Aṇhilvūḍ, succeeds his father Vararūja.—Refs. A.D. 746.

807 Govinda III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, conquers Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt) from the Chāpotkaṭas or Chāvaḍas of Aṇhilvūḍ, and appoints as feudatory ruler of it his brother Indra, founder of the Second Gujarāt branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty. The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānyakheta apparently resumed their sway over the province of Lāṭa between Ś. 810, the latest date known to us of the Gujarāt branch, and Ś. 832, when we find Krishna II of the main line granting a village in Gujarāt.—IA. v, 145; xii, 157, 158. JBRAS. xviii, 255–6.

809 H. 193. The Indian physician Mānikba visits the court of Hārūnu-r-Rashid whom he attends during his last illness.—EHI. i, 446–7.

810 Halāyudha, author of the Kavirahasya or Kaviguhya, referred by Bhandārkār to this date. According to a Gujarāt copy of the Kavirahasya its hero was one of the Kṛishnas of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa line, possibly the first of that name (A.D. 760–80). Bhandārkār inclines to identify the author of the Kavirahasya with the Halāyudha who wrote the Abhidhānaratnamālā, but Weber places the latter about the end of the eleventh century.—BR. 1883–4, p. 9. WL. 230, n. 242.

(Ś. 705, 759.) Jinasena flourished, being tutor to Amoghavarsha, Rāṣṭrakūṭa: author of the Hariwāṃsa Purāṇa (Ś. 705), the Parivābhyyudaya, and the Ādipurāṇa. To about the same period belong
A.D. 810
Vṛāchārya, author of the Sarasāṅgraha; Pātrakesarīn or Vidyānanda, author of the Aṣṭaṇaḥauri; and Prabhāchandra, author of the Nyāya-
kumudāchandrodaya, the two last being pupils of Akalaṇka (A.D. 770).—BD. 68. JBRAS. xviii, 221 ff.

812
Ś. 784, Vaiśākha, Baroda copper-plate. Karkarūja-Suvarṇa-
varsha, Rāthor, Second Gujarāt branch, son and successor of
Indra.—IA. xii, 156 ff. ZDMG. xl, 321.
 Ś. 785 and 749, copper-plates from Torkheḍo and Kāvī.
Govindarāja-Prabhūtāvarsha, brother of the above, from whom
he probably usurped the throne, though there are indications that
Karkarūja regained it with the aid of his cousin Amoghavarsha, of
the main line. The Torkheḍo copper-plate mentions Budhhavarasa
of the Śalukika family as a feudatory of Govindarāja.—EI. iii, 53.
IA. v, 144; xii, 180; xiv, 197. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 399, 408.

813
L.K. 89. King Ajitāpīḍa of Kashmir succeeds Chippaṭa-
Jayāpīḍa who probably reigned from A.D. 779. Padma said to have
built Pāṃpur in Ajitāpīḍa's reign.—Rājatarāṅgiṇī, iv, 703. BKR. 72.
 Ś. 735, copper-plate from Kaḍab, Maisur, of Vimalūditya, son of
Yaśōvarman and grandson of Balavarman, a prince belonging
probably to a branch of the Chālukya family; and of his maternal
uncle Chākriṇa of the Gaṅga family, feudatory of the Rāśhtrakūṭa
Govinda III.—IA. xii, 11. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 399

814
(Śīrūr inscription of Ś. 788, fifty-second year of reign.)
Śarva Amoghavarsha I, Nṛipatūṅga, Durlabha, Rāśhtrakūṭa,
succeeds his father Govinda III. He apparently owed his suc-
cession in part to his cousin Suvarṇavarsha-Karkarūja of Gujarāt,
who is represented in the Baroda grant of Dhruva II as having
placed Amoghavarsha on his throne. Said to have been worshipped
by the lords of Vaṅga, Aṅga, Magadha, Mālava, and Vengī (Śīrūr
inscription); to have defeated the Chālukyas, Ābhyyūshakas, and
others at Viṅgavelli (Saṅgī copper-plate); and to have fixed his
capital at Mānyakhetā (Kardā copper-plate). Amoghavarsha
patronized the Digambara Jains, being apparently himself a Jain.
An appendix to Gupabhadra's Uttarapurāṇa represents him as
a worshipper of the Jain saint Jinasena, author of the Ādīpurāṇa,
and, in the introduction to the Sarasāṅgraha, a Jain mathematical
work by Vṛāchārya, he is called a follower of the Jaina doctrine.
The authorship of the Praśnottara-ratnamālīka is attributed to
him by the Digambara Jains, whose copies of this work state that he composed it after abdicating the throne "in consequence of the growth of the ascetic spirit within him." Amongst Amoghavarsha's feudatories were Bankeyarasa and Saúkaraganda of the Chellaketana family. An undated inscription of the former indicates that he ruled the Banavasi, Belgali, Kundarage, Kundür and Purigere (i.e. Puligere or Lakshmesvar) districts. Saúkaraganda, according to an undated inscription from Kyasanur, ruled the Banavasi province. The Gaúga king Prithivipati I, son of Śivamara, was one of Amoghavarsha's contemporaries.—IA. xii, 216; xiii, 133 ff., or Nachrichten der Ges. der Wissenschaften, Göttingen, Jan. 1884 (Kaperci cave inscriptions of Ś. 765 ?, 773, and 799). IA. xvii, 142; xx, 113, 421. BD. 67. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 401 ff. EI. iii, 269. ASSI. iv, 381.

Kapardin I, Northern Konkan śilahāra, begins to reign as feudatory of the Rāshṭrakūta, Amoghavarsha I. There seem to have been three branches of the Śilāra or Śilahāra dynasty ruling contemporaneously in the Northern and Southern Konkan and the neighbourhood of Kolhapur respectively. Those of the Northern Konkan were at first, apparently, feudatories of the Rāshṭrakūtas. It is doubtful whether or not the later princes of this line achieved independence.—IA. xiii, 133, 137.

H. 200. Bashīr ibn Dāʿūd governor of Sindh (Reinaud).—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, p. 43.

H. 204. Ghassān, son of ‘Ubbād, being appointed to the government of Khurāsān by the Khalifah Al-Māmūn, confers the government of Samrḳand upon Nūḥ, that of Shāsh and Isfajāb on Yaḥyā, that of Hirāt on Ilyās, and that of Farghānah on Ahmad, all sons of Asad, Sāmānī.—RT. 27.

H. 205. Tāhir-i-Zū-l-Yamanain, son of Al-Ḥusain, appointed to Khurāsān by Al-Māmūn. According to some writers Sindh formed part of his eastern government.—EHI. i, 448. RT. 28.

H. 207. Al-Māmūn appoints Tālah governor of Khurāsān on the death of his father Tāhir. Some writers state that ‘Alī succeeded his father in Khurāsān, and that he was alain fighting against the Khārijīs near Nīshāpūr.—RT. 12, 13, note 8.
August 25th. Epoch of the Kollam Āṇḍu or sidereal reckoning of North Malabar, dating from the sun's entering Kanya, on the 1,434,160th day of the Kaliyuga. There is a Southern Kollam year which begins a month earlier. Thirty days are intercalated in 116 years, making the average year 365 d. 6 h. 12 m. 24.8 s. It thus gains upon the European reckoning and the month Kauni begins now about 15th September. The era dates probably from the departure for Arabia of Cherūmān Perumāl, last of the Chera kings, whom the Twâfatu-l-Mujâhidîn represents as being converted to Islâm about h. 200, leaving his country and retiring to Mekkah. He has been identified with the 'Abdu-r-Bâhman Sāmīrī, king of Malabar, whose tomb exists at Zafhâr in Arabia. According to the inscription on it, Cherūmān arrived there h. 212 (A.D. 827) and died h. 216 (A.D. 831).—IA. xi, 116.

V. Sam. 881. Somadeva writes the Yâbâstilaka, its hero being Yaśodhara, eldest son of Arikeśarin, a Chāluksya prince.—PR. i, 55.

Rise of the Paramāra dynasty of Mālava; founded, on his conquest of Mālava, early in the ninth century A.D., by Kṛishṇa Upendra, a prince belonging probably to a branch of the Paramāra rulers of Achalaggh or Mount Ābu. His immediate successors were Vairisimha I, Stiya I, Vākpati I, and Vairisimha II, or Vajraṭavāmin, all directly descended one from the other, but about whom no further details are known.—El. i, 224. J.A., 4e série, iii, 354 ff. Forbes, Rās Mālā, 87. Hall's Vâsavadatta, 8, 50. IA. i, 316; iii, 89; iv, 59, 82, etc. Colebrooke, Mis. Essays, 263 ff., 416.

Rise of the Early Yādava dynasty of Seunadeśa under Driḍhaprahāra.

The Early Yādavas, ancestors of the Yādavas of Devagiri, ruled the district of Seunadeśa, a region extending from Nāsik to Devagiri, or Daulatābâd, and partly covered by the present Khandesh. Hemādri’s Vratakhanda represents them as migrating thither from Dvāravatī or Dvārakā in the reign of Driḍhaprahāra, their first seat having been Mathurā. Driḍhaprahāra’s capital is called Śrīnagarā in the Vratakhanda and Chandrādityapura (possibly the modern Chandor in the Nāsik district) in the Bassein grant of Seuna-chandra II.—BD., sec. xiv, p. 98, for the dynasty generally.

H. 212. Al-Māmūn appoints ‘Abdu-llah, son of Tāhir, governor of Khurāsān on the death of his brother Tālḥah, and subsequently makes him ruler of all Persia, an appointment confirmed by the
827 Khalifah Al-Mu’tasim B’illah. According to some authorities Sindh was included in his government.—RT. 13. EHI. i, 448.

828 H. 213. Bashir ibn Dā‘ūd, governor of Sindh, revolting, is subdued by Ghassān ibn ‘Ubbād, who appoints Mūsa ibn Yaḥyā to succeed him. The Tuhfatul-Kirām refers Mūsa’s appointment to the reign of Ḥarūn and makes ‘All ibn ‘Isa ibn Ḥāmān his successor.—EHI. i, 447.

831 Nānīka said to have overthrown the Parihārs of Mahoba and to have founded the Chandella dynasty.—JBA. l, pt. i, Hist. of Bundelkhand by V. A. Smith, 7.

835 Ś. 757. Baroda copper-plate. Dhruva I, Nirupama, Dhārāvarsha, Rāṭhor, Second Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Karkarāja I. Lost his life in battle, after putting to flight a king named Vallabha.—IA. xii, 181; xiv, 196, or ZDMG. xxxviii, 553. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 408 ff.

836 H. 221. ‘Amrān appointed by Mu’taṣim B’illah to succeed his father Mūsa ibn Yaḥyā in Sindh. Said to have undertaken various expeditions against the Jats and the Meds.—EHI. i, 448.

837 Ś. 759. The Jayadharaśāṭākā, a work on the philosophy of the Digambara Jains, composed, in the reign of Amoghavarsha I, Rāṣṭrākūṭa.—JBRAS. xviii, 226.

840 Dharmapāla of Bengal, son and successor of Gopāla I: married Raṇḍadevi, a Rāṣṭrākūṭa princess—perhaps a daughter of Govinda III (A.D. 795–814): stated to have conquered Indrarāja of Mahodaya or Kanauj, and to have given the sovereignty of Kanauj to Chakrāyudha, perhaps Bhoja (A.D. 860–882). There is a reference to this in the Khālimpur grant, which also represents him as establishing himself at Pāṭaliputra.

Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa, the grantee of the above copper-plate, was the author of the Venisamhāra. His son Ādīgai Ojhā seems also to have been patronized by Dharmapāla.—IA. xx, 188; xxi, 99, 254. JBA. lxiii, pt. i, 39 (copper-plate from Khālimpur, Gaur, of the 32nd year).

Ratnākara, or Rājānaka Ratnākara Vāgīśvara, Kashmirian poet, author of the Haravijāya and the Vakrokti Pañchāśikā, flourished.
Kalhana (Rajat. v, 34) mentions him as having become famous under Avantivarman (855–884 A.D.), but his own statement that he was servant of the young Brhaspati, i.e. King Chippata Jayapida (A.D. 779–813), would place him somewhat earlier. He probably flourished from about A.D. 840–860.

Abhinanda, the Gauda poet, author of the Ramacharita and of the Kadambrikathävara, probably flourished about this period, his fourth ancestor, Saktisvamin, having lived under Muktapida of Kashmir (A.D. 726). Abhinanda was born in Kashmir, but seems to have lived in Gauda (Bengal). His patron was the Yuvaraja Haravrsha, son of Vikramaśila of the family of Dharmapala.—Sbhv., ed. Peterson, Int. 97. AC. 491. BKR. 42, 43, 45. IA. ii, 102.


Vishnuvardhana V, Kali-Vishnuvardhana, Eastern Chuukya, succeeds his father Vijayaditya II: reigned 18 months.—IA. xiii, 185 (grant from Ahadanakaram); ib. xx, 102.

Ś. 765. Kapheri cave inscription. Pullasakti or Pulasakti, Northern Koṅkaṇa Silahara, son and successor of Kapardin I, and feudatory of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Amoghavarsha.—IA. xiii, 133, 136, No. 43 B, 137.

Vijayaditya III, Guṇaka, Eastern Chuukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Vishnuvardhana V: till A.D. 888. The Idara grant of Amma I says of Vijayaditya that “challenged by the lord of the Raṭas he conquered the unequalled Gaṅgas; cut off the head of Maṅgi in battle; and frightened the firebrand Krishṇa [probably Krishṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa] and completely burned his city.”—IA. xx, 102–3. ASSI. iii, 42.


Akālavarga Subhatunga, Gujarat Rāthor, second branch, succeeds his father Dhruva I.—IA. xii, 179.

Bhata Kallata, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, author of the Spandasarvavara, a commentary on the Spandakārikā of his teacher Vasugupta, flourished from about A.D. 850–870, being contemporary with King Avantivarman (A.D. 855–884). Anandavardhana, Kash-
mirian writer on Alaṅkāra, author of the Dhvanyāloka, Kāvyāloka or Sahridayāloka, has been assigned to the same period, being mentioned by Kalhaṇa together with Muktakaṇa and Śivasvāmin as becoming famous under Avantivarman. He may, however, have to be placed later. Manoratha is mentioned in Abhinavagupta’s Lochana as a contemporary of Ānandavardhana.

Rudraṭa Śatānanda, son of Bhaṭṭa Vāmuka and author of the Kāvyālaṅkāra, probably flourished about this date, since Pratiḥārrendurāja (A.D. 950) quotes him as a standard author. He is identified by most authorities with Rudrabhaṭṭa, author of the Śrīṅgāratilaka. Jacob, however, considers the two as distinct.—Śrīṅgāratilaka, ed. Pischel, Int. 22. PR. i, 14 ff.; ii, 19, note. BK. 65, 67, 78–9. AC. 528, 530. IA. xv, 287. VOJ. ii, 151; iv, 69. ZDMG. xlii, 296, 425.


H. 237. Sulaiman, an Arab merchant, writes an account of his voyages to India and China, which is incorporated in a later work by Abū Zaidu-l-Ḥasan A.D. 916.—EHI. i, 1 ff.


Guṇabhadra flourished (A.D. 860–880), being tutor to Krishna II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa (A.D. 875–911), and pupil of Jinasena. Wrote the Uttarapūrāṇa, a continuation of the latter’s Ādipurāṇa, also the Ātmānusāsana.—JBRAS. xviii, 225, etc. BD. 68.

Thursday, Sept. 10th. V. Samu 919 or Ś. 784 (Deogad inscription). Bhojañdeva, Śrīmad-Ādīvarāha, son of Rāmabhadra or Rāmadeva, king of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—CASR. x, 101. IA. xvii, 23; xix, 28; xx, 188. EI. i, 154 (inscriptions from Vaiśabhaṭṭasvāmin temple, Gwalior, of V. Samu. 932 and 933); Ḡ. 184 (Pehoa inscription of Harsha Samu. 276).
AD. 865

H. 251. Ya’qūb-i-Lai, Šaffārī, having slain Amir Šālih, the deputy governor, on the part of Ibrāhīm son of Al-Ḥusain, takes possession of Sijistan.—RT. 19, 21.

Sunday, June 16th, Š. 788, inscription at Śirūr, Dhārvād. Devunayya governing the Belvola district at Aṇṇigere in the 52nd year of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa, Amoghavarsha I.—IA. xii, 216 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 405, n. 5.


June 6th, Š. 789, Bagumra copper-plate. Dhruva II, Nirupama, Dhāravarsha, Gujarāt Rāṭhor, second branch, son and successor of Akālavarsha Śubhatūṅga. Claims to have subdued Vallabha, the Gūrjaras (probably the Chāvaḍas of Aṇhilvāḍ), and a king named Mihira. This year was probably the last of his reign, as there is a grant of the same date issued by his brother Dantivarman.—IA. xii, 179 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz.; 405.

Š. 791. Soratur inscription of Āhavāditya of the Ædavavamśa family, feudatory ruler of the Kuppeya-Puligere province under Amoghavarsha I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa.—FKD., 1st ed., 35.

Š. 792, inscription at Husukūru, Maisūr. Būtarasā governing the Kongalnāḍ and Pūṇāḍ districts as Yuvarāja under Satyavākya-Koṅguṇi-varman-Rājamallā-Permāṇaḍ, the latter being probably identical with the Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman-Permāṇdi of the Kīgsatnāḍ inscription of Š. 809.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore Dist., pt. i, No. Nj. 75. FKD., Bomb. Gaz., 303.

H. 256. Ya’qūb ibn Laiş subdues Bust, Zābulistān, Zamīn-i-Dāwar, Ghaznī, Tukhāristān, and Balkh, after which he marches towards Kābul. Subsequently he takes Hirāt, Badghais, Būshanj (or Fūshanj), Jām, and Bākhurz.—RT. 21, 22.

H. 257. Khalīfah Mu’tamid appoints Ya’qūb ibn Lai, Šaffārī, governor of Sindh, from which date it becomes virtually independent of the Khilāfat. EHL. i, 453.

Š. 797. Saundatti inscription, Prithvirāma, Raṭṭa, governor of Saundatti and Belgaum under the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Kṛishṇa II.
A.D. 875—877.

Those parts of the Belgaum and Kalâgdi districts known as the province of the Kûndî or Kuhûndî Three thousand, were ruled for three and a half centuries under the Râshâtrakûtas and their successors the Châlukyas, by a line of Râta feudatories, the founder of which, Prithvirâma son of Meraḍâ, was originally, like his father, a teacher of the Kâriya sect of the saint Mailâpatirtha. The Râta capital was at first Saundattî and later Belgaum. On the break up of the Châlukya power, about the middle of the twelfth century, the Râtas seem to have achieved a temporary independence, which, however, was soon cut short by the growing power of the Yûdavas of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 552, and JBRAS. x, 170, 194. PSOCI. 88. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 549—58, and JBRAS. x, 167—298, for the dynasty generally.

H. 261. The Khalifah Mu'tarnid appoints Naqr, son of Ahmadd, Sâmânnî, his father's successor over the territories of Farghânah, Kâshgar, and Turkistan. Naqr confers Bukhârâ on his brother Ismâ'il.—RT. 29.

A.D. 875

Kokkalladeva I, Kalachuri of Chedi. Was contemporary with Bhojadeva of Kanauj (A.D. 862—882); Krîshna II, Râshâtrakûta (A.D. 877), who married his daughter; with Harshadeva, the Chandella (A.D. 900); and with his own son Sañkaragaṇa: married the Chandella princess Naṭṭâ.—CASN. ix, 100, 102, 103, 112. EI. ii, 304.

A.D. 876

Ś. 798. Śilānka or Koṭyāchārya said to have written his commentary—the Tattvâdiya—on the Āchârâṅga Sûtra. The date seems, however, doubtful.—SBE. xxii, Int. li. IA. xi, 247, n. 14. PR. iv, Ind. cxx. Weber, Catâl. ii, 361.

A.D. 877

Ś. 799—833. Krîshna II, Vallabha, Akâlavarsha II, Râshâtrakûta, son and successor of Amoghavarsha I, son-in-law of Kokkalla I of Chedi. The date of Krîshna's accession is uncertain. The inscription of his feudatory Prithvirâma (q.v.) represents him as reigning in Ś. 797, but, according to a Kanheri inscription, Amoghavarsha was still king in Ś. 799. A possible explanation of this lies in the statement of the Prâsmottara-ratnamâlikâ that Amoghavarsha abdicated the throne to lead a religious life. Krîshna is stated to have made subject to him the Andhra and Gânga kingdoms as well as those of Kâliṅga and Magadha, and to have engaged in contests with the Gûrjaras, Lâṭâs, and Gaudas (Deoli grant of Krîshna III).
Krishna's son Jagattunga died before his father. He had married Lakshmi, a daughter of Ranavigraha son of Kokkalla of Chedi, and had by her a son, Indra, who succeeded Krishna.—IA. xii, 220 (inscription from Nandwādige, Ś. 824); 222 (inscription from Aihoje, Ś. 833). PSOCI., No. 213 (undated inscription of his feudatory Saṅkaraganda, Chellaketana). FKD., 1st ed., 36 (inscription from Ādūr, Ś. 826, of a Chellaketana feudatory). JBRAS. x, 167 and 190 (inscription from Muḷgund, Ś. 824); iō. xviii, 241, 250. EI. i, 52 (inscription from Kāpaḍvāṇaj, Ś. 832). BD. 69. FKD., Rom. Gaz., 410 ff.

Tuesday, October 20th, V. Sam. 936. Kārttika śudi 1st: commencement of the Nepāl era.

H. 265. Ya'qūb-i--deals invades 'Irāq but dies on his return, 14th Shauwāl (9th June); his brother 'Umro is appointed governor of Khurāsān, Fārs, Isfahān, Sijistān, Kirmān, and Sindh by Mu'taḍid, son and successor of Muwaffiq in the eastern dominions of the Khilafat. From this date the kingdoms of Multān and Mansūra established in Sindh after Ya'qūb's appointment as governor, become independent.—EHL. i, 454. RT. 22, 23, note 9.

V. Sam. 936. Śrīpat Rāṭhor said to have ascended the throne of Kanauj, on which occasion he feasted the eighty-four tribes of Brāhmans and bestowed sixteen villages in Sāsan, North Gujarāt, on the sixteen branches of the Chibdia Brāhmans.—IA. iii, 41.


Mukula, Kashmirian writer on Alaṅkāra and son of Bhāṭṭa Kallṣa (a.d. 850), flourished.—BKR. 66.


Aided by the king of Dārvābhīsāra, Saṅkaravarman, shortly after his accession, subdued Alakhāna, ruler of Gūrjara (i.e. Gujarāt, between the Jhilam and the Chenāb). Alakhāna was supported by Lalliya Śahi, one of the Shāhiya kings of Kābul—possibly to be identified with Kallar or Sāmanta—whose capital of Udabhāṇḍapura has been identified with Waihand, the capital of Gandhāra.—Rūjat. v, 126. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Şāhīs von Kābul, 6 ff.

Sighelmas, Bishop of Shirburne, sent by Alfred the Great to visit the Church of St. Thomas in India.—IA. xiii, 237.
H. 275. Ismâ‘il, Sâmâni, defeats his brother Naṣr near Bukhârâ: a reconciliation takes place between them, Naṣr returning to Samrâqand and Ismâ‘il to Bukhârâ which he agrees to hold as his brother’s lieutenant.—RT. 30.

Monday, April 15th, Ś. 810, Bagumrâ copper-plate. Kṛishṇa Akâlavarsha of Añkuleśvar, according to Hultzsch, a prince of the 2nd branch of the Râṭhor dynasty of Gujarât, a successor of Dhruva II, and possibly the son of his brother Dantivarman. Kṛishṇa Akâlavarsha is the latest known of the Gujarât Râṭhors. Between Ś. 810 and Ś. 832 Gujarât seems to have been recovered by the Râṣṭrakûtas of the main line, under Kṛishṇa II. The Dooli grant describes him as having “put an end to the arrogance of the lord of Lâta,” and his Kâpaḍvaṇâj grant of Ś. 832 represents him as sovereign of Gujarât.—IA. xiii, 65; xviii, 90. El. iii, 54. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 412.

Feb.—March, Ś. 809, Phâlguna, inscription at Kiggaṭnâḍ, Coorg, of the 18th year of the Gaṅga king Satyavâkyâ-Koṅguṇivarman-Permâṇaḍi, thus fixing a.d. 870 as his initial year.—IA. vi, 100 ff., No. ii. Coorg Insers., p. 5. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 303.

Châlukya-Rhima I, Drohärjuna, Eastern Châlukya, nephew and successor of Vijayâditya III: till a.d. 918. Reconquered Vêngî, which had been overrun by the Râṣṭrakûtas after the reign of Vijayâditya III, and defeated Kṛishṇavallabha, i.e. Kṛishṇa II.—IA. xx, 103.

H. 279. Naṣr I, Sâmâni, is succeeded by his brother Ismâ‘il whose reign is dated from his assumption of sole sovereignty in H. 287.—RT. 31.

H. 279. Death of Aḥmad ibn Yaḥyâ ibn Jâbir Al-Bilâdurî, Arab historian and geographer; flourished at the court of the Khalifah Al-Mutwakkil; wrote the Futûḥu-l-Buldân, the Kitâbu-l-Buldân, and the Futûḥu-s-Sîndh.—EHI. i, 113 ff. Bod. 39.

Settlement of Kanauj Brahmans in Bengal according to the author of the Kâyastha Kaustubha.—JBA. 1865, p. 139. See Kâyastha Kaustubha (Aufrecht).


Ś. 817, inscription from Tâyalûr, Maisûr. Noḷambâdhîrîja, Pallava, son of Pallavâdhîrîja: married Jâyabbe, younger sister
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 895 of the Western Gaṅga Nītimārga, by whom he had a son, Mahendraḥirāja, probably identical with the Vīra Mahendra who fought with the Western Gaṅga Eryappa between A.D. 930 and 940. —Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. 1, Int. 4, and No. Md. 13. PSOCI., No. 226. RMI. 212. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 332.

Thursday, June 23rd, Ś. 820 cur., 5th Āśvina. Consecration of Guṇabhadra’s Uttarapurāṇa by his pupil Lokasena, during the reign of Kṛishṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, and that of his feudatory Lokāditya, of the Chellapatāka or Chellaketana dynasty, then ruling the Banavasi province at Vaṅkāpura (Banākpur).—BD. 69. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 407, 411.

Harshadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Rāhila. Was contemporary with Kṣitipāla of Kanauj (A.D. 917): married Kanichhukā of the Chāhamāna tribe.—Undated inscription from Khajurāho, EI. i, 121; ib. 171. CASR. ii, 451.

Mugdhatung-Prasiddhadhavala, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Kokkalla I. “Conquered the lines of country by the shore of the eastern sea and took Pali from the lord of Kosala” (Bilhari inscription).—EI. i, 264–5; ii, 304.

Parāntaka I, Viranārāyaṇa or Madirai-konḍa Ko-Parakesarivarman, Chola, probably began to reign about this date. He is said to have covered the Śaiva temple at Vṛgahragrahāra with gold, to have married the daughter of the king of Keraḷa, and to have conquered the Bāṇa king Vaitumbha, the king of Laṅkā (Ceylon), possibly Kassapa V, and Rājasimha, Pāṇḍya. He reigned forty years. To the same period belongs the Gaṅga king Prithivipati II or Hastimalla, a feudatory of Parāntaka, who seems from the evidence of the Udayendiram plates, to have conquered the Bāṇa kingdom and appointed Prithivipati its feudatory ruler.—EI. iii, 142–7, 280; iv, 178, 221. ASSI. iii, 111 ff. (Nos. 82, 83); iv, 375 ff. (No. 76). MCCM. viii, 104. Hultzsch, Annual Report 1894–5, No. 232 of 1894.

The poet Rājaśekhara, author of the Būlarāmāyaṇa, the Bālabhārata, the Viddhabālabhāنقلا, and the Karpūramānjari, flourished under Mahendrapāla (A.D. 903–7) and his son Mahipāla (A.D. 917) of Kanauj.—IA. xvi, 175 ff. EI. i, 170–1.

Somānanda, Kashimirian Śaiva philosopher, flourished; author of the Śivadrishti. Was apparently the first promulgator of the Pratyābijñā system of Śaiva philosophy.—BKR. 81, 82.

To this period belongs Kamalū, Hindu king of Kābul. The Rājatarāngini states that Gopālavarman’s minister, Prabhākaradeva, having deposed the rebellious Śahi ruler of Udabhāṇḍapura, gave his kingdom to Toramāṇa, son of Lalliya, with the name of Kamaluka, and the Jam‘īnu-‘Hikāyat describes Kamalū as a contemporary of ‘Amrū ibn Laiš, governor of Khurāsān, a.d. 878–901. Kamalū’s predecessor, Sāmantadeva, must, therefore, be placed considerably earlier than a.d. 920, the date to which Cunningham assigned him.—Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul, p. 8. See also EHI. ii, 172, 423; Sachau, Alberuni’s India, ii, 13; and under Śaṅkaravarman, a.d. 883. CASR. v, 45, 82; xvi, 136.

Ś. 824. Pampa or Hampa, the Kārṇāṭaka poet, born. See a.d. 941.

V. Sam. 960 and 964 on Siyaḍōñī inscription. Mahendrapāla, Nirbhayamahendra or Mahishapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Bhoja: was a pupil of the poet Rājaśekhara.—EI. i, 162 ff. Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1883, 1221. IA. xvi, 175 ff.

Saturday, July 16th, V. Sam. 960, inscription from Terahi: a battle takes place on the Madhuveni, or the stream Madhu, between the Mahāśāmantādhipatis Guṇarāja and Undabhaṭa, the latter a feudatory of Mahendrapāla of Kanauj, in which Chāndīyaṇa, a follower of Guṇarāja, is killed. A grant of Undabhaṭa is recorded in the Siyaḍōñī inscription under Sam. 964.—IA. xvii, 201.

L.K. 79. Gopālavarman of Kashmir killed on an expedition against Uraśā (Hazūra), by Abhichāra; succeeded by his alleged brother Saṅkaṭa who dies ten days later. Sugandhā, Gopālavarman’s mother, takes the throne.—Rājat. v, 240.

V. Sam. 962. Amṛitachandrasūri flourished (according to a Digambara paṭṭavati); author of the Samayasāraṭīkā, Pravacharasāraṭīkā, Tattvārthaśāra, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. p. ix.

L.K. 81. Sugandhā of Kashmir dethroned; Pārtha set up by Tantrin troops.—Rājat. v, 249.

Thursday, 1st May, V. Sam. 962. The Upamitabharaprapañchā Kathā composed by Siddharshī. According to the Prabhāvaka-Charitra of the Jains, Siddharshī was the grandson of Suprabhādeva
A.D. 906

who had two sons, Datta and Šubhanikara, the latter Siddha’s father. The same authority makes him a cousin of the poet Māgha, who in his Śītupalavadha calls himself a son of Dattaka and grandson of Suprabhadeva. The period of Māgha’s activity would, however, fall considerably earlier, possibly about A.D. 860. But even this date is difficult to reconcile with those of the various authors who are said to quote from him; while Jacobi inclines to place him before Đana and Subandhu.—VOJ. iii, 121 ff.; iv, 61 ff. Prabhāvakacharittra, Śrīṅga xiv, verses 3 and 156. PR. iv, Ind. cxxix.

24th November, H. 295, 14th Şafar. Ismā’iL, Sāmānī, dies and is succeeded by his son Abū Naṣr-i-Aḥmad.—RT. 33.

907

Ś. 831, inscription at Kūlagere, Maisūr, of Nītimārga-Koṅguṇi-
varman-Permāṇaḍī.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District,

109

Ś. 832. Kāpaḍvaṇaṇaj copper-plate of Prachanda, son of Dhava-
lappa, of the Brahmanaka family, feudatory ruler of a part of Gūjarat under Kṛishṇa II, Rāshtrakūṭa.—EI. i, 52.

109

H. 300. Death of Abūl Qāsim ‘Ubaidu-llah ibn Aḥmad ibn
Khurdādbhīh, author and geographer, privy councillor to the
Khalifah Mu’tamīd. His work, The Book of Roads and Kingdoms,
embodies a description of India.—EHI. i, 12. BOD. 218.

114

L.K. 90, Vaiśākha. Sugandhā of Kashmir marches against Śrīnagar to reconquer her throne; is defeated and executed in a vihāra.—Rājat. v, 261.

Friday, 23rd December, Ś. 836, Pausha śudi 4. Grant from
Haḍḍālā. Dharaṇivarāha, Chāpa chief of Vardhamāna’ (Vaḍhvān)
in Eastern Kāṭhivaṅ, brother and successor of Dhruvabhaṭa,
whose immediate predecessors were:—his father, Pulakesin, grand-
father Aḍḍaka, and great-grandfather, Vikramaraka who may be
placed about A.D. 800. Dharaṇivarāha was the vassal of Mahīpāla,
probably a prince of the Chūḍāsamā dynasty of Junāqaḍh.—IA.
xii, 190 ff.; xviii, 90.

H. 302. Manṣūr, son of Is-hāq, rebels in Ḧurāsān and
Nīshāpūr against his cousin Naṣr II, Sāmānī, and is joined by Ḥusain ‘Alī, governor of Hirāt. Ḥamawiyah, Naṣr’s general-in-
chief, marches from Bukhārā against them, but, Manṣūr dying in
the interval, Ḥusain ʿAll returns to Hirāt, but remains in revolt until after several conflicts he is subsequently taken prisoner.—RT. 36.

February 24th, Š. 836, Nausāri copper-plate. Indra III, Nityavarsha, Rāśṭrakūṭa, succeeds his grandfather, Kṛiṣhṇa II, his father Jagattuṅga having previously died. Married Vijāmbā, daughter of Aṅgaṇadeva, son of Arjuna of Chedi.—JBRAS. xviii, 253, 257, 261. IA. xii, 224 (Hatti-Mattūr inscription, Š. 838).

Trivikramabhaṭṭa, son of Nemāditya, and author of the Dama-gyatikathā, flourished under Indra III, being the author of his Nausāri grants. Trivikrama is possibly identical with the Trivikrama mentioned as the sixth ancestor of the astronomer Bāskara and father of Bāskarabhāṭṭa, a contemporary of Bhoja of Dhārā. The authorship of a Madalasāchāmpū is also ascribed to him.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1205. EI. i, 340.

V. Saṁ 973. Vidagdha, Rāśṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikūṇḍi, son and successor of Harivarman.—See under Dhavala, A.D. 997.

Š. 838, Hatti-Mattūr inscription. Lennyardasa, feudatory ruler of the Puligere district in Dhārvāḍ under Indra III, Rāśṭrakūṭa.—IA. xii, 224.

H. 303. Abū Zaidu-l-Ḥasan of Sīrāf flourishes, being met in this year at Baṣra by Masʿūdi. He enlarged and completed the Salsilatu-t-Tawāriḥ of the Arab merchant Sulaimān (A.D. 851).—EHl. i, 2.

V. Saṁ. 974 on Asnī inscription. Mahīpāla, Kshitiśala, or Herambapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahendrapāla: patron of the poet Rājasekhar.—IA. xvi, 173, 175. EI. i, 171.


Vijayāditya IV, Kollabigaṇḍa, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his father, Chālukya-Bhima I, and is himself succeeded, after a reign of six months, by his eldest son, Amma I, or Vishnuvardhana VI, who reigns till A.D. 925. Vijayāditya married Melāmbā. Among his followers was Bhaṇḍanaḍītya, or Kuntāditya, whose ancestor, Kālakampa of the Paṭṭavardhini family was a contemporary of Vishnuvardhana I.—IA. viii, 76 (grant of Amma, from Masulipatam); Ḡ. xx, 103, 266. ASSI. iii, 36 ff. (grant of Amma, from Idara, i.e. Iḍeru, Kistna district).
December 23rd, Ś. 840. Dandāpur inscription. Govinda IV, Suvaṇṇavarsha I, Vallabhanarendra II, Prabhūtavarsha II, etc., Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his father, Indra III. Govinda’s elder brother, Amogha-varsha (II), is said to have died immediately after his father. He probably, therefore, did not reign at all, or, if so, only for a very short time. Govinda’s latest known date is Ś. 855 = A.D. 933.—IA. xii, 222; ib. 247 ff. (Sāṅglī copper-plate, Ś. 855); ib. 249 (inscription, Ś. 851 for 852, from Kaḷas, Baṅkāpur Tālukā). JBRAS. xviii, 241, 242. BD. 72. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 416.


Ayyaṇa, Chālukya, son of Bhīma, reigning. He married a daughter of Kṛṣṇa III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa (A.D. 877–911), and was the father of Vikramāditya whose son Tailapa established the later Chālukya dynasty in A.D. 973.—IA. xvi, 18. EI. ii, 171. BD. 97.


Vijayāditya V. Beta, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Amma, but is deposed, after a fortnight’s reign, by Tāḍapa, son of Yuddhamalla.

Tāḍapa, after reigning a month, was conquered, and, according to some accounts, slain by Vikramāditya II, a son of Chālukya-Bhīma I, and younger brother of Vijayāditya IV, who reigned eleven months. According to an inscription from Piṭṭāpuram, and a grant from the Godāvari district, Vijayāditya founded a separate line of Chālukya rulers, whose descendants, some centuries later, again held the Veṅgi country.—IA. xx, 267–9. ASSI. ii, 9, No. 77.

Yaśavarman, Lākṣhāvarman, Chandella, son and successor of Harshadeva: married Puppā. Erected a temple to Vaikuṇṭha
A.D. 925—931.

(Vishnu) and placed there an image of the god which, obtained originally from Kailasa by the lord of Bhoṭa (Tibet), had passed from Śāhi, king of Kīra, to Herambapūla, and finally to his son Devapāla of Kanauj (A.D. 948) by whom it was given to Yāsavarman. Yāsavarman is represented as warring successfully against the “Gaudas, Khasas, Kośalas, Kaśmīras, Mithilas, Mālavas, Chedis, Kūrus, and Gūrjaras,” and as having defeated the king of Chodi and conquered the Kālāṇjara Mountain (Khajuraḥo inscription of Sain 1011, apparently engraved after his death).—EI. i, 122 ff. CASR. ii, 451.

Keyūravarsa-Yuvarājadeva I, Kalachuri of Chedi, succeeds his brother Bālāharsha: married Nohalā, daughter of the Chaulukya Avanivarman.—CASR. ix, 100, 112. EI. ii, 304, etc.

Vallabhadeva, the commentator, probably lived about this time. He was the son of Ānandadēva, and grandfather of Kayyaṭa, who wrote, in A.D. 977 (q.v.), a commentary on Ānandavardhana’s Devisataka. Vallabhadeva wrote, among other works, the Kumārasambhavatīka, the Meghadūtaṭīka, and the Raghuvaṁśaṭīkā.—AC. 555. See PR. i, 13. BR. 1883-4, p. 54. Sbhso., ed. Peterson, Int. 114. Kavyamālā, i, 101, n. 4. Weber, Catal. ii, 1204.

926 Bhīma, III, Eastern Chālukya, son of Amma I and younger brother of Vijayāditya V, conquers Vikramāditya II, and reigns eight months.

927 Yuddhamalla II, Eastern Chālukya, son of Tāḍapa, described in some records as his immediate successor, in others as the slayer and successor of Bhīma III: till A.D. 934.—IA. xx, 269.

930 Utpala, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, son of Udayākara and pupil of Somānanda, flourished. Wrote the Pratyabhijñāśūtra, the Ajādpramāṇaśīddhi, and the Paramēśastotrāvali. To the same period belongs Bhaṭṭanārāyana, author of the Stavachintāmanī.—BKR. 81, 82.

931 H. 319. Abū Zakriā-i-Yaḥyā, son of Aḥmad, son of Ismā‘īl, Sāmānī, ousts Shabāsī who had seized Hirât, and leaving Qara-Tigfīn, a slave of Abū Ibrāhīm, Sāmānī, in possession, departs for Samrqaṇd. Amīr Naṣr arriving the following day, reinstates Simjūr and pursues Zakriā by way of Karūkh.—RT. 37, notes.
A.D. 933
H. 321. Manšūr, son of ‘Alī, appointed governor of Hirūt.—RT. 37, notes.

A.D. 934
L.K. 10. Šūravarman of Kashmir dethroned; Pārthā restored.—Rājat. v, 295.
H. 322. Alp-Tigīn, Turkish slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, takes Ghaznī; Abū ‘Alī-i-Lawīk, the governor, flees.—RT. 71. JBA. lv, pt. 1, 118.
Chālukya-Bhīma II, Vishṇuvaridhana VII, son of Vijayāditya IV and younger brother of Amma I, conquers and deposes Yuddhamalla II: reigns till a.d. 945. Married Lokamahādevī. Said to have slain Rājamayya, Dhaḷaḷa or Vaḷaḷa, Tātābikki, Bijja, Ayyapa (perhaps the Ayyapadeva of the Begūr inscription of the Western Gaṅga king Eryyapparasā), and a great army sent by King Govinda V (the Rāṣṭrakūṭa). His Kolavenu grant was issued at the request of the Pānara prince Vājjaya.—IA. xiii, 213 (grant from Pāganavaram); ñb. xx, 269. ASSI. iii, 43 (grant from Kolavenu, Kistna district). Unpublished grant apparently from Masulipatam.

L.K. 934
Baddiga or Vaddiga, Amoghavarsha III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his nephew Govinda IV. The Deoli grant of Krishna III represents Govinda IV as falling into evil ways and dying an early death, upon which the feudatory chieftains begged Amoghavarsha to become king. Amoghavarsha married Kundakadovī, a daughter of Yuvaraṣṭa I of Chedi. A daughter of Amoghavārsha married the Western Gaṅga prince Satyavākya-Koṅgūṇivarman-Permānaḍi Būtuga (q.v., a.d. 949).—JBRAS. xviii, 242.

A.D. 935
L.K. 11, Āśāqha. Pārthā of Kashmir again dethroned; Chakravarman restored.—Rājat. v, 297.

A.D. 936
L.K. 12. Chakravarman of Kashmir having abandoned the capital, Śambhuvaridhana, a minister, usurps the throne. Chakravarman defeats the latter, Chaitra śudi 8, and, regaining the throne, puts him to death.—Rājat. v, 302, 328.
H. 324. Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan, son of Isḥāq, succeeds Manšūr, son of ‘Alī, as governor of Hirūt. Soon after in the same
936 A.D. Year Abū-l-‘Abbās, Muḥammad, son of Al-Jarrah, marching against Hirāt, captures Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan, and sends him to Balkā-Tīgin at Jurjān.—RT. 37, notes.

937 L.K. 13, Jyesṭha 8. Chakravarman of Kashmir killed; Unmattāvanti crowned.—Rājat. v, 413.

938 H. 326. Amīr Naṣr II, Sāmānī, appoints Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad Al-Jīhānī, wazīr.—RT. 37, notes.

939 L.K. 15, Āshātha. Śuravarman II of Kashmir, last of the Utpala dynasty, succeeds Unmattāvanti, but is deposed a few days later, when Yaśaskaradeva, a Brahman, is placed on the throne.—Rājat. v, 448–9.

V. Sam. 996. Māmuṣṭa, Rāshtrakūṭa chief of Hastikūṭa, son and successor of Vidagdha.—See under Dhavala, A.D. 997.

940 Ś. 862–881. Kiṣṇa III, Akālavarsha II, Nīrupalima II, Rāshtrakūṭa, son and successor of Badhiga-Amoghapārsha III. Assisted his father in the government, and during his lifetime subjugated Dantiga (probably the king of Kāñchī) and Bappuka; subdued Rachhyāmalla and placed Bhūṭārya (A.D. 949) on the Gāṅga throne (Deoli grant); reigned at least twenty-six years.—JBRAS. xviii, 239 ff. (Deoli copper-plate, Ś. 862 exp.). IA. xii, 257 (Sorútür inscription, Ś. 873). EI. ii, 167 (Ātaḵūr inscription, Ś. 872); iv, 58 (Sālotgi inscription, Ś. 867); ib. 81 (Vēlūr inscription of twenty-sixth year). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 418 ff. BD. 73.

940 Rājāditya, Chola, begins to reign; fourth member of the dynasty, his ancestors being his father Parāṅtaka I, grandfather Āditya I, and great-grandfather Vijayālaya.—ASSI. iii, 112. MGO., August 6th, 1892, No. 544.

941 V. Sam. 998. Mūḷarāja I, son of Rājī of Kalyāna (probably Kanaūj), conquers Gujārat and founds there the Chaulukya or Solāṃki dynasty of Aṇhilvāḍ: reigns till A.D. 996. The direct descendants of Mūḷarāja ruled Gujārat until V. Sam. 1299, A.D. 1243.—IA. vi, 182 ff. and 213. Inscriptions, copper-plate of V. Sam. 1043; ib. 191 ff. VOJ. v, 300.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

941. S. 863. The poet Hampa or Pampa, of Karṇaṭa, writes the Ādipurāṇa and the Vikramārjuna Vijaya or Pampa Bhārata at Puligere, i.e. Lakshmeshvar, in the Dhārvāḍ country, under Arīkesārīn II, Chālukya feudatory of the Rāṭhor dynasty.—JRAS., n.s., xiv, 19. See A.D. 902.

942. H. 331. Muḥammad Abū-l-Qasim ibn Ḥauqal, the geographer, leaves Baghdaḍ to visit India. Was at Manṣūriyah in A.D. 961, and returned to Baghdaḍ in A.D. 968. Wrote the Aṣḥālū-l-Bīlād in A.D. 977, describing the countries he had visited.—EHI. i, 31 ff. and 455; ii, 412.

Ibn Muhalhal, the historian, having accompanied the Chinese ambassador to the court of Naṣr ibn Abīmad ibn Ismāʿīl, Sāmānī, at Bukhārā, is supposed to have visited Chaul or Saimūr, in the Northern Koṅkan, about this date.—JBRAS. xii, 56. EHI. i, 95.

943. March, H. 331, Rajab. Death of Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Naṣr (II), Sāmānī (Ṭabaqāt-i-Naṣīrī). Other accounts represent Naṣr as being slain by his own slaves, 12th Ram. 330, some say 331. His son Nūḥ I succeeds him.—RT. 37.

H. 331. Qarā-Tigīn removed from the government of Hirāt, and succeeded by Ibrāḥīm, son of Simjūr.—RT. 38, n. 6.

943. H. 331. Khalaf succeeds his father Abīmad-i-Ṣaffar as ruler of Sijistān.—RT. 185.

944. H. 332. ‘Abdu-l-Allah, son of Aṣḥāk Khwārizm Shāh, rebels against Nūḥ I, Sāmānī, but is subdued.—RT. 38, n. 6.

H. 332. Ibrāḥīm, son of Simjūr, sends Abū-l-Faḍl-i-‘Azīz, son of Muḥammad the Sijīzī, as his deputy, to Hirāt.—RT. 38, n. 6.

945. Tuesday, 9th September, S. 867, Sāloṭgi inscription of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III.—EI. iv, 58.

Friday, 5th December, S. 867. Coronation of the Eastern Chālukya Amma II or Vijayāditya VI, son and successor of Chālukya-Bhīma II. Married a daughter of Prince Kāma and his wife Nāyamāmbā. Ballaladeva-Velābhāṣa or Boḍḍiya, son of Pammava of the Paṭṭavardhini family, was one of his feudatories. —IA. vii, 15; viii, 73 (grant from Masulipatam); ib. xii, 91 (grant from Yelivarru, Kistna district); ib. xiii, 248; xx, 270. ASSI. iii, 46 (grant from Masulipatam).
A.D. 945—950.


V. Sam. 1005 on Siyaḍoṇi inscription. Devapaḷa of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahipāla or Kshitipāla: probably identical with the Devapaḷa mentioned in the Khajurāho inscription of V. Sam. 1011.—EI. i, 122 ff. and 162 ff. (Siyaḍoṇi inscription).

Rājāditya, Choḷa, son of Parāntaka I, killed about this date in battle with Krishṇa III, Rāśṭrakūṭa (A.D. 940—959), by Būtuga, feudatory of the latter. His brother, Gandarāditya, succeeds him.—ASSI. iii. 112. See also A.D. 949.


S. 872, Ātakūr inscription. Satyavākya-Koṇgūnavarman-Permāṇadī Būtuga, or Būtayya, Gaṅga feudatory of Krishṇa III, Rāśṭrakūṭa. Described as ruling the Gaṅgavāḍi Ninety-six-thousand, in consequence of having slain Rāchamalla, son of Ereyappa. According to an inscription at Hebbāḷ, Dhārvāḍ, Būtuga married, between A.D. 911 and 940, a daughter of the Rāśṭrakūṭa king Amoghavarsha-Vaddiga, with whom he received as dowry the Puligere, Belvola, Kisukād, and Bāgenād districts. Krishṇa III confirmed him in the possession of these, adding the district of Banavāsi, as a reward for his having slain the Choḷa king Rājāditya.

Ereyappa is the Gaṅga king of that name, of whom there is an undated stone inscription from Begūr, Maisūr.

The Ātakūr inscription mentions a follower of Būtuga named Maṇalarata, of the Sagara lineage, as “lord of Valabhi.”—EI. i, 346 (Begūr inscription); ib. ii, 167 ff. (Ātakūr inscription). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 304-5, 332. IA. xii, 270 (inscription at Hebbāḷ, Lakṣmesvar, S. 896). Inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgoḷa, Int. 18, 19.

950. L.K. 26, Āśāḍha vadi 13. Kshemagupta of Kashmir succeeds his father Parvagupta: till A.D. 958. Married Diddā, daughter of Simharāja, prince of Lohara, and maternal granddaughter of the Śāhi Bhīma (I), whose erection of a temple in Kashmir during Kshemagupta’s reign proves him to have been ruling at least in A.D. 950.—Rājat. vi, 148. Refs. A.D. 902.
A.D. 950  Lakshmanaṉarājadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja I: married Rāhaḍā. The Bilhari inscription records his defeat of the lord of Kosala, and his expedition to "the very pleasant western region," during which he worshipped the god Someśvara in Gujarāt. His daughter Bonthādevī was the mother of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II (A.D. 973-997).—EI. ii, 174 (undated inscription from Kāritālā); Ş. 304.

Śrī-Harshadeva, Siyaka II or Simhabhaṭa, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Vairisimha II: married Vaḍajā; conquered the lord of Raḍūpāṭi and a king of the Kshatriya Hūnas (Navaśāhasāṅkacharita). "Took in battle the wealth of [the Rāṣṭra-kūṭa] king Khoṭṭiga" (Udepur Prāśasti). Dhanapāla's allusion, in his Pāiyalachēhī (V.S. 1029), to the plunder of Mānyaṅheṭa by the lord of Mālava probably refers to this conflict.—EI. i, 225.

Simharājā, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vākpati I, reigning probably about this date. He is stated to have subdued, amongst others, a Tomara chief who was apparently allied with a certain Lavaṇa; and probably met with a violent end at his enemies' hands.—EI. ii, 116 ff. VOJ. vii, 188 ff.; JBA. lv, pt. i, 30.

Lakshmanagupta, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, pupil of Utpala and Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa, flourished.—BKR. 81, 82.


953  V. Sam. 1010, Udepur inscription. Allāta, Guhīla Rāna of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Khumāṇa or Shummāṇa.—BI. 67.


An embassy from Southern India, sent by Po-lo-hoa, visits China in the reign of the emperor Chi-tsung (A.D. 954-960).—Pauthier, JA., 3e série, viii, 293.

Monday, April 2nd, V. Sam. 1011, Khajurāho inscription. Dhaṅga or Dhaṅgadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Yaśo-varman. In his reign "the Chandella kingdom extended from the Yamunā in the north to the frontiers of the Chedi kingdom in the south, and from Kālaṅjara in the east or north-east to Gopādri
A.D. 955—960.

955 [Gwaliar] in the north-west” (Khajurāho inscription of Yaśavarman). He erected a temple to Śambhu (Siva). Died between A.D. 998 and 1002. The Mahoba inscription represents him as equalling Hamvira or Hammīrū, either Sabuk-Tīgin (A.D. 977–997) or Mahmūd of Ghaznī. He may have been the king of Kālañjara who, according to Firishtah, aided Jayapāla of Lahor on his second defeat by Sabuk-Tīgin.—EI. i, 135; 137 (Khajurāho inscription, V. Sām. 1059); iib. 218. IA. xvi, 201 (copper-plate, V. Sām. 1055). BF. i, 18.

956 V. Sām. 1013, inscription from Suhaniya, Gwaliar, of Mahendra-ochandra, son of Mādhava, possibly a king of Gwaliar, though his name appears without the usual regal titles.—JBA. xxxi, 399.

H. 345. Al-Masūdī, the historian, dies in Egypt. He was a native of Baghddād who visited India, Ceylon, and the coast of China about A.D. 915, embodying his experiences in his work Murāju-l-Zahab (Meadows of Gold) completed H. 332 (A.D. 943).—EHI. i, 18. BOD. 246.

957 H. 346. ‘Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī, appoints Alp-Tīgin governor of Hirāt in place of Abū Manṣūr, son of ‘Abdu-r-Razzāq, who had retired. Alp-Tīgin sends Abū Is-hāq-i-Ṭahiri as his deputy to Hirāt, but the latter being seized, bound, and removed, is succeeded as deputy by Husain, son of Rībul.—RT. 40, n. 4; iib. 71. JBA. Iv, pt. i, 118.

958 L.K. 34, Pausha śudi 9. Abhimanyu of Kashmir succeeds his father Kshemagupta, under the guardianship of his mother Queen Diddā.—Rājat. vi, 187.

959 H. 348 (Fasihī), according to others H. 351. Death of ‘Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī. His brother Abū Śāliḥ-i-Manṣūr (I) succeeds him.—RT. 41.

Ś. 881. Somadeva, the Jaina poet, writes the Yaśastilaka in the reign of Krishna III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa and his feudatory, the son of the Čhālukya prince Arikešārin II (A.D. 941).—PR. ii, 33–49.

960 Saturday, 14th January, V. Sām. 1016, Rājor inscription of Vijayapāladeva, king of Kanauj, and of his feudatory Mathanadeva
of the Gurjarapratihāra line, the successor Deva was the son of Kshitipāla of Kanauj. Siyaḍoni inscription, was succeeded by De may therefore be identical with Vijayapāla o —EI. iii, 263 ff.

Rāmakanṭha, Kashmirian, author of the sarvasva, flourished in the latter half of t a pupil of Utpaladeva.—BKR. 79.


H: 351. Manṣūr I, Sāmānī, sends an army against Alp-Tigīn, who had incurred his displeasure, but the latter defeats it and seizes Ghaznī. Manṣūr sends another force against him, but, on its defeat, gives up the struggle.—RT. 43, n. 4. PMH. ii, 243. EIH, 319. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118. See PMD., 285-9.

H. 351. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Simjūr appointed Ṣahibu-l-Jaish (commander-in-chief), proceeds to Nisḥāpūr, and is succeeded at Hirāt by Abū-l-Ḥasan, son of ‘Umro, Fāryābī. Four months later he gives place to Ṣulḥah, son of Muḥammad, Nisāi.—RT. 71, n. 5.


(S. 890. Inscription at Kārya, Mūsūr, of fifth year.) Satyavākyakoṅguṇivarman - Permāṇaḍi - Mūrasimha, Gaṅga, son of Būtuga, succeeds his half-brother Rāchchagāṇga (?). Apparently identical with the Mūrasimha-Permaṇḍi, news of whose death, according to an inscription at Mēlāgani, reached the Pallava king Pallavāditya-Noḷāmbādhirāja in or just before Ṡaṅgha (June–July), A.D. 974. Mūrasimha governed the Gaṅgavāḍi, Puligere, and Belvola districts under the Rāṣṭrakūṭas Khaṭṭiga and Kakka II, and at one time ruled also the Banavāsi, Noḷambavāḍi, and Sāntālige districts. An inscription at Śravana Belgola describes him as being sent on an expedition to Gujarāt by Kṛiṣṇa III, as conquering the Pallavas of Noḷambavāḍi, and as gaining victories at Mānyakheṭa, Goṇūr, Uchchaṅga, etc. It also attributes to him an attempt to restore the Rāṣṭrakūṭa sovereignty after its overthrow by Taila II, by crowning Indra IV in A.D. 973.—IA. vii, 101 (inscription at
A.D. 963—970.


964 H. 353. Khalaf, ruler of Sijistān, makes a pilgrimage to Mekkah, leaving his son-in-law Tāhir deputy-governor in his absence. On Khalaf’s return Tāhir refused to surrender the government, but was eventually forced to do so by Mansür I, son of Nūḥ, Sāmānī, to whom Khalaf appealed.—RT. 185.

H. 353. Is-hāq, son of Alp-Tigīn, attacked by Lawīk, retires with his father’s slave Sabuk-Tigīn from Ghaznī to Bukhārā, where he is formally invested by Mansür I, Sāmānī, with the government of that province.—RT. 72. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.

965 H. 354. Is-hāq returns to Ghaznī, and ousts Lawīk, who flees.—RT. 72, 186. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.

965 Rise of the Kālachakra system of Buddhism in Northern India, Kashmir, and Nepāl.—Csomá, Grammar, p. 192.


967 V. Saṃ. 1024. Jincēvara, pupil of Vardhamāna, founds the Kharatara sect of the Jains. Dharmasāgara, however, attributes its origin to Jinadattāchārya in V. Saṃ. 1204.—BR., 1883–4, 144, 148.

968 V. Saṃ. 1024, 1039. Lakshmaṇarāja reigning. Said to be the founder of the Nādolé branch of the Chohans or Chāhamānas.—JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.

970 November 13th, H. 360, 10th Muharram (Faṣīḥi), 10th Muharram 361 (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣīrī), 9th Muharram 357 (Firishtah).
970 Birth of Maḥmūd (of Ghaznī) son of Sabuk-Tīgīn.—RT. 44, 76. BF. i, 33. EHI. ii, 269.

Dānārṇava, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his younger half-brother Amma II: till a.d. 973.

According to Chālukya records a period of anarchy, due probably to Chola invasions, followed on Dānārṇava’s death. It lasted about thirty years (a.d. 973–1003), during which period Veṅgī was without a ruler.—IA. xx, 272

970 Saṅkaraganaṇadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, succeeds his father Lakṣmanaṇājja.—El. ii, 302–4.

The poet Indurāja probably flourished about this time. Abhinavagupta (a.d. 993 to 1015) mentions him as his teacher in his Bhagavadgītāṭikā.—PR. iv, Ind. xii. BKR. 66.

971 Sunday, October 22nd, Ś. 893, inscription from Adaragūṇchi, Dhārvāḍ. Khoṭiqa or Khoṭṭiga, Nityavarsha, Rāśṭrakūṭa, brother and successor of Kpishna III; and his feudatory Pernāṇaṭi-Mūrakṣimha the Gaṅga, governor of the Gaṅgavāḍi, Puligere, and the Beṭvala or Beḷvola districts.—IA. xii, 255. BD. 73–4. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 422.

972 L.K. 48, Kārt. śudi 3. Abhimanyu of Kashmir dies, and is succeeded by his infant son Nandigupta, Diddā continuing to wield the royal power.—Rājat. vi, 292.

V. Saṃ. 1028. Udepur inscription, Naravāhana, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Allāṭa.—Bl. 69.

Ś. 894, 895, Kardā copper-plates and Gunḍūr inscription. Kakkala, Karka II, Amoghavarsha IV, or Vallabhanarendra III, Rāśṭrakūṭa, nephew and successor of Khoṭiqa. Stated to have conquered the Gurjara, Hūṇa, Chola, and Pāṇḍya kings.—IA. xii, 263, 270.

V. Saṃ. 1029. The Pāiyalachchhi or Deśināmamāḷā written by Dhanapāḷa, a protégé of Muṇja and Bhoja of Mālava. Dhanapāḷa wrote also the Rishabhapaṇḍhūṣikā, and the authorship of the Tilakamaṇḍari is ascribed to him.—IA. ii, 166; iv, 59. PR. iv, Index, lxii. AC. 267.

973 L.K. 49, Mārga śudi 12. Nandigupta of Kashmir put to death by Diddā, who puts Tribhuvana, another grandson, on the throne in his place.—Rājat. vi, 311.
A.D. 973—974. 97

973  H. 362. Piri or Pirey, slave of Alp-Tigin, made governor of Ghazni on the death of Balka-Tigin.—RT. 73.

Ś. 896, Śrimukha Samvatsara, inscription from Gadag, Dhārvād. Tailapa, Nurmadi-Taila or Āhamalla, son of the Chālukya Vikramāditya, by Bonthādevi, daughter of Lakshaṃparāja, Kalachuri of Chedi, overthrows Kakka II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa of Mālkhed, and establishes the Later Chālukya dynasty. Between this and the following year, however, the Western Gaṅga, Pemānaḍi Mārasimha, attempted, though apparently unsuccessfully, to restore the Rāṣṭrakūṭa sovereignty by crowning Indra IV, a grandson of Krishṇa III. Taila reigned till A.D. 997. He claims to have captured and put to death Muṇja, Paramāra of Mālava, who had invaded his kingdom; he is also stated to have attacked the Chola country and humbled the king of Chedi. He subjugated the Kuntala country, which included the Banavāsi, Hāṅgal, Puligere, Belvola, Kūṇḍi, Belgaum, Kiskāḍ districts, etc., and conquered the whole of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa kingdom with the exception of Gujarāt. Tailapa married Jākaṅbe or Jākaḷadevi, daughter of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa, Kakka II.—IA. viii, 10, 15, 16; xii, 270; xvi, 18; xxi, 167. PSOCI., Nos. 86 and 214. BD. 79 ff. FKD., Bom. Gas., 424. EL. iv, 204. Also refs. under A.D. 490.

Dharmadeva (?) Fa-thien, afterwards Fa-hien, a Śramaṇa of the Nālanda monastery in Magadha, translates several Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 973 and 1001, when he dies.—BN. 450.

974  H. 363. Pirey, aided by Sabuk-Tigin, repulses a force that had advanced from Hind for the purpose of seizing Ghazni.—RT. 73, n. 7.

V. Sam. 1031, 1036, Ujjain copper-plates. Vāκpati II, Utpalaraṇa, Muṇja, Amoghavarsha, Prīthivīvallabha, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Siyaka II. Subdued the Karnaṭas, Lāṭas, Keraḷas, Chola, and vanquished Yuvarāja II of Chedi (Udepur Prasasti); was himself conquered, captured, and executed by the Chālukya Tailapa II (Merutunga’s Prabandhachintāmaṇi), probably between A.D. 994 and 997.—ASWI. iii, 100. IA. xiv, 159. EL. i, 223 ff.

V. Sam. 1030, Harsha inscription. Vigrāharāja II, Chāhammadha. son and successor of Simharāja. Attacked Mularāja of Anhilvād who retired before him and Bāraba to Kanthkot.—EL. ii, 118. VOJ. vii, 191. IA. vi, 184.

Ś. 896, fragmentary inscription at Mulgund, Dhārvād. Paṅchaladeva reigning as paramount sovereign. He apparently succeeded
974 A.D. the Gaṅga, Mārasimha, but was killed shortly afterwards by the Western Chālukya Taila II. Pañchaladeva is mentioned in the Adoraguṇḍi inscription of Ś. 893, and in the Guṇḍūr inscription of Ś. 895.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 307.

975 L.K. 51, Mārga śūdi 5. Tribhuvana of Kashmir killed by Didlā who replaces him by a third grandson, Bhīmagupta.—*Rājat.* vi, 312.

975 Yuvarājadeva II, Kalachuri of Chedi, younger brother and successor of Śaṅkaragaraṇa: contemporary with Muṅja Vākpāti of Mālava by whom he was conquered, according to the Udepur Praśasti. The undated Bhilhari inscription probably belongs to his reign.—El. i, 227, 251; ii, 304.

Bārapa ruling in Lāṭadeśa or Central Gujārāt. Bārapa was of the Chālukya lineage and apparently related to Mūlarāja. The Rāś Māla represents him as the general of the Western Chālukya Tailapa (*q.v.*, A.D. 973), but the Sukritasaṅkirtana as general of the king of Kanyākubja. The latter statement may be a version of that of the grant of Trilochanapāla which says he was related by marriage to the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king of Kanyākubja. He attacked and drove Mūlarāja to Kanthkoṭ, but seems to have been eventually slain by the latter. See Trilochanapāla, A.D. 1051.—IA. vi, 184; xii, 196.

976 June 12th, H. 365, 11th Shauwāl. Death of Maṇṣūr I, Sāmānī, and succession of his son Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Nūh (II), who receives investiture from the Khalīfah Uḡ-Tāʿu-Lillah.—RT. 44.

977 H. 367 (Faṣṭḥi), 27th Shaʿbān, H. 366 (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī). Pīray deposed, and Sabuk-Tiğīn made governor of Ghaznī in his stead. Nūḥ II, Sāmānī, confirms the appointment, but soon afterwards, on the decline of the Sāmānī power, Sabuk-Tiğīn becomes virtually independent.

Sabuk-Tiğīn appoints as his wazīr Abū-l-ʿAbbās, Al-Faṣl-i-Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad Al-Isfarānī.—RT. 73, n. 9.

V. Sam. 1034, fifth of the wane of Vaisākha, inscription from Suhaniyā, Vajradāman, Kachchhapaghatā, son of Lakṣhmanā. The Sāsbāhu inscription of his descendant Mahīpāla states that Vajradāman defeated a ruler of Gāḍhinagara (Kanauj), and conquered the fort of Gopādri (Gwāliar).—*JBA.* xxxi, 401, 411. IA. xv, 35.

March-April, Ś. 899, Chaitra, inscription from Kandavāra, Maisūr, Immadi- or Irmaḍi-Nojambūḍhirāja (II) mentioned as reigning.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 332.
977 K.Y. 4078. Kayyaṭa, son of Chandrāditya and grandson of Vallabhadova, writes a commentary on Ānandavardhana's Devīśatakā.—AC. 81. śhāv., Int. 114.
Ś. 900. The Chāmundaṛājā Purāṇa written by Chāmundaṛāya or Chāmundaṛāja, minister of the Western Gaṅga king Bājamalla or Rājamalla.—IA. xii, 21. PR. ii, 76. Inscriptions at Śravana-Belgola, Nos. 75, 76, and pp. 22, 25, 33, 34.


979 Thursday, November 6th, V. Saṁ. 1036, Ujjain copper-plate of Muñja Vākpati II of Mālava.—IA. xiv, 159.
H. 369. Jaipāl, king of Lahor, marching on Ghaznī, encounters Sabuk-Tigān at Laghmān, but an accommodation being arrived at, he retires.—RT. 74, n. 2. EIH. 321.

980 H. 370 (H 367, Habību-s-Siyar). Sabuk-Tigān takes Bust.—RT. 74. EIHI. iv, 159.
L.K. 56. Bhīmagupta of Kashmir put to death by his grandmother Didā, who henceforth rules in her own name.—Rājat. vi, 332.
June-July, Ś. 902, Āṣāḍha, inscription from Sogal near Saundatti. Kārtavīrya I, son and successor of Nanna, of the Second Branch of the Raṭṭas of Saundatti, governing Kūndi under the Western Chāłukya Tailapa II. Stated to have fixed the boundaries of the Kuhundi or Kūndi country.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 428 ff., 551, 553.
December, Ś. 902, Pausha, Saundatti temple inscription. Śānta or Śāntivarman, son and successor of Piṭṭuga and Raṭṭa of the First Branch of the Raṭṭa feudatories of Saundatti under the Western Chāłukya Tailapa II; married Chandikabbe.—JBRAS. x, 171, 204 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 552.
Thien-si-tsāi, Śramaṇa of Northern India and a native either of Jalandhara or Kashmir, arrives in China. Worked for twenty years at translations, dying in a.d. 1000.
Shi-hu Dānapāla (?), Śramaṇa of Udyāna, arrived in China the same year as Thien-si-tsāi, and worked at translations, 111 treatises being ascribed to him.—BN. 452, 453.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 980
Atśa (Dipaṅkara Śrījñāna), the Buddhist sage of Magadha, born in A.D. 1038 he visited Tibet where he spent thirteen years reviving the Mahāyāna doctrines, and died at Ňethang, near Lhasa, A.D. 1053.
—JBA. lx, pt. 1, p. 46 ff.

A.D. 980

982
Monday, March 20th, Š. 905. Indrarāja, Raṭṭa-Kandarpā, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, described as a son’s son of Krishnarājendra (Krīśa Kt 3), dies, according to an inscription from Maisūr, by performing the Jaina vow of self-starvation.—IA. xx, 35.

983
H. 373. Zain Khān or Kābul Shah, Gakk’har, said to have fled from Kashmir on the revolt of his subjects and taken service under Sabuk-Tig’in at Ghaznī.—JBA. xl, 71. See same article for the history of the Gakk’hars.

985
(Inscription of Š. 913, seventh year.) Rajarāja the Great, alias Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman, Chola, begins to reign; son of Parāntaka II, and successor of Madhurāntaka I. Said to have conquered Satyāśraya, Chālukya (Š. 919–930), as well as the Eastern Chālukya Vimalāditya, who married his daughter Kūndava. Conquered, between his twelfth and fourteenth years, Gangaśādi, Nūlambara, Taḍiyapādi or Taḍigaipādi, the country of Veṅgī, and Coorg; from his fourteenth to his sixteenth years, Quilon and Kaliṅgam; sixteenth to twentieth years, Ceylon; twenty-first to twenty-fifth years, Raṭṭāpādi, i.e. the Western Chālukyan empire, which was invaded during the reign of Satyāśraya; twenty-ninth year, “12,000 islands.” Dispensed certain charities in Š. 926.—MJ. xiv, pt. 1, 17. EI. iv, 66 (Maisūr inscriptions—of Š. 929; of Š. 934, twenty-eighth year, etc.); š. 137 (inscription of his

985

H. 375. The Karmatian heretics, overthrown in ʿIrāq, settle in Sindh. The decline of the Karmatians, begun according to Abū-l-Fidā in H. 326, was hastened by two defeats in Egypt in H. 360 and 363.—EH. i, 459.

H. 376 (367 Habību-s-Siyar). Sabuk-Tīgin takes Kuḍḍār and makes a raid on the frontier districts of Hind, carrying off many captives and much booty.—RT. 74.

H. 378. Sabuk-Tīgin again encounters Jaipāl, routs him in the battle of Laghmān, and pursues him. A peace is afterwards concluded, by the terms of which Jaipāl agrees to cede to Sabuk-Tīgin four of the fortresses of Hind on the side of Ghaznī and one hundred elephants. Jaipāl allied himself on this occasion with the rājas of Delhī, Ajmīr, Kālañjara, and Kanauj. Sabuk-Tīgin after his victory takes possession of the country up to the Indus, and places a governor of his own at Peshawar.—EI. 321–2. RT. 74.

Ś. 912, inscription from Bhairanmatṭi, Kalūgī. The Sindhi chieftain Pulikūla, son of Kammara, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II.—PSOCI., No. 86. EI. iii, 230 ff.

H. 380. Sabuk-Tīgin imprisons his son Maḥmūd at Ghaznī, where he remains until the following year.—RT. 74, n. 3.

Ś. 913. Śrīdhara, son of Baladeva, writes the Nyāyakandali, a commentary on Praśāsta’s Praśastabhāṣya—BKR. 76.

V. Sam. 1049, Dewal inscription. Lalla the Chhindaha, son of Malhaṇa by Aṇṇaḥila of the Chuluṅkūra family, and grandson of Vairavarman. An undated inscription at Gayā gives the names of several members of a Chhindha dynasty, but their connection with Lalla’s family is, as yet, unknown.—EI. i, 75 ff. IA. ix, 143.

H. 382. Amīr Nūḥ, Sāmāṇi, proceeds with Sabuk-Tīgin to Hirat to overthrow Abū ʿAlī-i-Simjūr, governor of Khurāsān.—RT. 46.
H. 383. Shihabu-d-Daulah Bughra Khan advances against Bukhārā, but is overthrown by Sabuk-Tigin.—RT. 46.

Abhinavagupta, the Kashmirian Śāiva philosopher, flourished between A.D. 993 and 1015, his Bhairavastotra being dated Laukika era 68, and his Pratyabhijñāvimarsini, brihati vṛitti, in the year 90 of the same era (Kaliyuga 4115). He wrote also the Tantrāloka, the Bodhapāṇchāśikā, and the Lochana, a commentary on Ānanda-
vardhana’s Dhvanyāloka, besides various other works. In the Lochana, he mentions Tauta, author of the Kāvyakautukā, as his teacher in Alāṅkāra.—BKR. 66, 80, 82.

October, H. 384, Ram. Nūḥ II, Sāmāṇī, and Sabuk-Tigin defeat Abū ‘Ali-i-Simjūr at Hirāt, or, according to Faṣiḥī at Nīshāpūr. Nūḥ in the following month appoints Sabuk-Tigin governor of Khurūsān, Balkh, and Hirāt, and his son Muḥmūd captain-general of the forces and governor of Nīshāpūr.—RT. 46–7, 74–5.


April, H. 385, Rabū I. Abū ‘Ali-i-Simjūr, advancing from Gurgān, defeats Maḥmūd and regains Nīshāpūr. Subsequently he and Fayiq are defeated by Sabuk-Tigin and Maḥmūd near Tūs.—RT. 48.

Sindhurāja, Navasāhasāṅka or Kumāranārayaṇa, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Vākpati II. Conquered a king of the Hūnas, a prince of the Kosalas, the inhabitants of Vāgaḍa and Lāṭa, and the Muralas; wedded the Nāga princess Śaśiprabhā, probably of the race of the Nāga Kshatriyas; had for his chief minister Yasobhaṭa-Ramāṅgada (Navasāhasāṅkacharita).—EI. i, 228 ff.

V. Saṃ. 1053. Chāmundoḍarāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Mūlarāja: till A.D. 1009. Said to have waged a successful war against Sindhurāja (of Mālava).—IA. vi, 184. EI. i, 294.

August, H. 387, Sha'bān. Death of Sabuk-Tigin near Balkh. His son Imāṭil succeeds to the government of Ghaznī.—RT. 75, n. 6. PMH. ii, 278.
A.D. 997—999.


§. 919. Satyāśraya, Satīga or Ḫrīyīḥūjaṅga, Western Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Tailapa II: till A.D. 1008.—BD. 81. FKD., Rom. Gaz., 432.


Sunday, January 24th, V. Sam. 1053, inscription from Bijapur. Dhavala, Rūshṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikuṇḍi. His immediate predecessors were—his father Maṇīmaṭa (A.D. 339); grandfather Viḍagilha (A.D. 916); and great-grandfather Harivarman. Dhavala claims to have sheltered the ruler of Mevāḍ from Muṇja (of Māluva); to have protected a prince, apparently called Mahendra, from Durlabharājā (probably the Chālumāna prince of that name); and to have supported Dharanīvarāja from Mūlarājā of Anhīlvaḍ. He had, by V. Sam. 1053, made over the government to his son Bālaprasāda.—JBA. lxii, 309 ff.

§. 919, Bhāḍāna copper-plate. Aparājita, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkan, son and successor of Vajjaḍa-deva.—El. iii, 267 ff.

998

Sunday, November 6th, V. Sam. 1055, copper-plate of the Chandella Dhāṅgadeva.—IA. xvi, 201.

March, H. 388, Rabī’ I. Bak-Tūzūn, commander of the troops under Manṣūr II, Sāmānī, defeats Abū-l-Qāsim, commander of the Sinjūrī forces. The latter retires to Fūshanj, but Bak-Tūzūn again advancing, they come to an agreement.—RT. 49.

999

H. 389. Maḥmūd deposes his brother Ismā’īl and imprisons him in the fortress of Kālaṅjara, or, as some say, in that of Jūzjānān.—RT. 75, n. 6.

January—February, H. 389, Śafar. Fāyiq-i-Khāṣah and Bak-Tūzūn dethrone Manṣūr II, Sāmānī, and raise his brother Abū-l-Fawāris-i-‘Abdu-l-Malik to the throne. Maḥmūd marches against them, and fights a battle with ‘Abdu-l-Malik, who retires to Bukhārā with Fāyiq, while Bak-Tūzūn retreats to Nīshāpūr. On the 26th Jumāda’ I (15th May) Maḥmūd makes an agreement with them by which he retains Balkh and Hirāt, Mery and Nīshāpūr being left to them.
Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Simjūr retiring to Qhūistān, Khurāsān is left in Māhmūd’s possession, and he, receiving shortly afterwards an investiture from the Khalīfah, Al-Qādir B‘īllah, declares himself independent, makes Balkh his capital, and gives the command of his troops to his brother Naṣr.—RT. 50, 51. EIH. 325.


Some authorities state that I-lak’s invasion of Bukhārā was due to a conspiracy with Fāyiq and Bak-Tūzūn after their defeat a few months previously by Māhmūd, and that it was undertaken under the pretext of aiding ‘Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī.—RT. 51, 52.

Arsalān-i-Jāžib fights with Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Simjūr and compels him to retire to Ṭabās.—RT. 80, n. 5.

Abū Naṣr, the Ṣhār of Gharjistān, submits to Māhmūd.—RT. 80, n. 5.

H. 390. Māhmūd seizes Nishāpūr; Bak-Tūzūn, slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, flees. Bughrājaq, uncle of Māhmūd, slain this year at Fūshanj by Tāhir, son of Khalaf. Māhmūd marches to Sijistān against Khalaf, who takes refuge in the fort of Tāq, which is invested by Māhmūd’s orders.—RT. 80–1, notes. JRAS., o.s., xvii, 147 ff.

Māhmūd removes Abū-l ‘Abbās Fazl and makes Aḥmad ibn Ḥasan Maimandī prime minister. The latter held this post eighteen years, when he was disgraced and imprisoned by Māhmūd, but subsequently released by Maṣūd. Khondamīr places his death in H. 424 = A.D. 1033–4, but, according to other sources, his release by Maṣūd only occurred in H. 426.—BOD. 38. EH1. ii, 61; iv, 196. RT. 92.

August–September, Š. 922, copper-plate from Saṅgamner. Bhīllama II, Yādava of Suanadeśa, son of Vaddiga I and brother and successor of Dhādiyappa II or Dhādiyasa; probably feudatory, at this time, of the Western Chālukya, Satyāśraya. Married Lakṣmī or Luchchhiyavvā, daughter of Jhaṅjhīa, who has been identified with the Northern Koṅkaṇa Śilāhāra Zanza. Contemporary with Muṅja, Paramāra of Mālava (a.d. 974–995), and
A.D. 1000—1002.

1000

Ramaraṅgabhima, probably Tailapa the Western Chāluṅkya (A.D. 973—997), whom he seems to have assisted in his wars against Muṅja.—El. ii, 212 ff. IA. ix, 39, n. 57; xii, 125 ff. FKJ., Hom. Gaz., 433, 513. BD. 100.

Kokkalladeva II, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja II.—El. ii, 304.

Gaṅga or Nanda, Chandella of Kālaṅkara, son and successor of Dhaṅga.—CASR. ii, 451; xxi, 84. El. i, 219.

Ṛājyapāla, successor of Viṅgajapāla. According to Kielhorn, he was a king of Kanauj and possibly identical with the "Ṛājya-pāla" destroyed by the Kachchhapaghāṭa Arjuna in the cause of the Chandella Vidyādhara.—IA. xviii, 33. El. i, 219; ii, 235.


Asadi Ṭūsī, the teacher of Firdausi and Farkhūkhi and author of the Turjumānu-l-Balaghāt, flourished about this time at the court of Maḥmūd of Ghazni, together with the poets 'Asjudi and Azurī Razī.—BOD. 79.

1001

H. 391. Maḥmūd leaves Ghazni in Shauwāl (August—September) on his first expedition into India. Defeats Jaipāl, Šāhiya of Kābul and Lahor, near Peshawar, 8th Muḥarram, H. 392 (27th November). Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Aḥmad and Firishtah mention an expedition in H. 390, but this seems to be a mistake.—RT. 81. EHI. ii, 26, 435.

Jaipāl burns himself to death, and is succeeded by his son Ānandpāl.


1002

(Inscription of Š. 954, 31st year.) Rājendra-Chola I, Mādhu-rāntaka II, Parakesarivarman, son of Rājarāja I, begins to reign: father-in-law of the Eastern Chāluṅkya Rājarāja I (A.D. 1022—1063). Claims to have conquered, between his third and fifth years, Edatore, Banavāsi, Kollipake, Maṅnai, and Ceylon; fifth and
sixth years, Malabar; eighth and ninth years, Raṭṭapāḍi, invaded during the reign of the Western Chālukya Jayasimha (a.d. 1018–1040); tenth and twelfth years, numerous other conquests; twelfth and nineteenth years, Kaḍāram. Among his conquests Rājendra-Choḷa names the country of the Oḍḍas or Oḍras, i.e. Orissa; Kosala, Gujarāt, and Vāṅgalaḍesā (Bengal), where he claims to have conquered one Govindachandra.—El. iv, 68. Inscriptions:—MCCM. v, 41. ASSI. iii, 68, 95, 100, 142; iv, 77 ff. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, 8, 9.

March-April, Ś.924, inscription at Gadag, Dhārvād. Sobhanarasa governing the Bhāvola and Puligere districts, etc., as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Satyāśraya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 432.

L.K. 79, Bhūdār śu. 8. Diddā of Kashmir dies, and is succeeded by her adopted son Sangrāmarāja, son of her brother Udayarāja, Prince of Lohara (Lohurin). Sangrāma is said to have sent an expedition to the aid of the Śāhi Trilochanapāla.—Rājat. vi, 365. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul, p. 9.

H. 393. Maḥmūd proclaimed ruler in Sījistān by the nobles of Khalaf.—RT. 81. JRAS., o.s., xvii, 150.

H. 394. Maḥmūd besieges Khalaf ibn Aḥmad in the fort of Tāq and takes him prisoner. Maḥmūd retains Sījistān, but gives the district of Jūzjūnān to Khalaf, who leaves Sījistān.—RT. 81. EHL. iv, 169.

Śaktivarman Chālukya-Chandra, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son of Dūnārnava, succeeds to the throne of Veṅgi after the thirty years' anarchy which followed his father's death: till a.d. 1015.—IA. xx, 273.

December, H. 395, Rabī‘ I. Abū Ibrāhīm-i-Isma‘īl, last of the Sāmānis, assassinated in the neighbourhood of Bukhārā by Māh-Rūc, chief of a nomad tribe with whom he had taken shelter.—RT. 52, 53.

Fa-hu, Dharmaraksha (?), Śramaṇa of Magadh, arrives in China. Worked at translations until his death, at the age of ninety-five, in a.d. 1058. Contemporary with Fa-hu was Jih-chéng (Śrīva-yaśas ?), an Indian Śramaṇa, to whom two works are ascribed.—BN. 455, 456.

H. 396. Gakk'har Shāh, son of Kābul Shāh. Said to have
A.D. 1005—1008.

come to India with Maḥmūd, from whom he acquired the Sindh Sūgar Doab.—JBA. xl, 71.

H. 396. Maḥmūd forms an alliance with I-lak Khān, son of Bughrā Khān, by the terms of which Maḥmūd retains all territory on the left bank of the Āmūrāh (Oxus), together with Khwārizm, I-lak Khān retaining Transoxiana.—RT. 84, 903, notes.

1006

H. 396. Maḥmūd undertakes a second expedition into India. Defeats and slays Bhīrā Ṛāe and takes the fortress of Bhaṭīāh, near Multān. He returns to Ghaznī, but in the same year re-enters India to reduce his dependant Abū-l-Fatḥ Lūḍī the Wāli of Multān, who had formed an alliance against him with Ānandpūl. The latter, intercepting Maḥmūd on his way, is defeated near Peshawar, pursued to Sodra, and compelled to take refuge in Kashmir. Multān submitting after a short siege, Maḥmūd returns to Ghaznī to check the advance of I-lak Khān who had, in his absence, invaded Khurāsān and penetrated to Hirāt.—RT. 84, 85, notes. EIH. 327. EHI. iv, 172. PIII. ii, 282.

March–April, Ś. 929, Chaitra, inscription from Kāliyūr, Maisūr, recording the defeat of a Hoysala minister, Nāgaṇaṇa, by Aprameya, lord of the Koṭṭa Maṇḍala, an officer of the Chōla king Rāja-rājadēva.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. i, No. TN. 44 and Int. 9, 14.

1007

H. 397. (Ibn Asūr) Maḥmūd totally defeats the united forces of I-lak Khān and Qadr Khān near Balkh. He then returns hurriedly to Hind, where Sukpāl, a converted Hindu, whom he had made governor of some of the conquered provinces, had revolted. According to one account, Sukpāl was imprisoned for life; according to another, he escaped.—EHI. ii, 443. EIH. 328. Ś. 929. Guḍikaṭṭi inscription. Shashṭādeva I, Chaṭṭa, Chaṭṭala or Chaṭṭaya, Kāḷāmba of Goa, represented as feudatory of the Western Chāḷukya, Jayasimha, who was possibly acting as viceroy to his uncle Satyāśraya. The record may, however, be a spurious one.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 436–7 and 567.

1008

Nep. Sain. 128 on MS. Nirbhaya and Rudradeva reigning contemporaneously in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM., Int. xii.

H. 398. Khalaf, intriguing with I-lak Khān of Turkistān, is confined by Maḥmūd in the fortress of Juzdeş, where he dies the following year.—RT. 186.
H. 399. Mahmud having left Ghazni, 29th Rabii' II (31st December, 1008), on his fifth expedition into India, advances against Anandpal and the confederated Hindu rajas, whom he defeats in a decisive battle fought at Whatinqah or Bhaqinqah, after which he captures and despoils Nagarkot or Kangra.—EHI. ii, 444 ff. EIH. 328. RT. 77, note on Wahind. In connection with this see Stein, Zur Geschichte der Suhis von Kabul, p. 7.

H. 400 (401 ?). Sixth expedition of Mahmud into India. Capture of Narain, identified by Cunningham with Narayan, capital of Bairat or Matsya. This seems to be the expedition alluded to by Raverty as undertaken, in H. 401, against Bhim Narayan of Bhim-nagar.—EHI. i, 393; ii, 448, 449, note. RT. 85, notes. V. Sam. 1066. Vallabharaja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Chamunda, but, dying after a reign of six months, is succeeded by his brother Durlabha, who reigned till a.d. 1022. According to the Vañagar prasaasti Vallabha invaded Mulava, and Durlabha conquered Lata (Central Gujurat).—IA. vi, 184, 213. EI. i, 294.


May–June. S. 930, copper-plate from Kharcapan. Rattaraja Silhara of the Southern Koukan, son and successor of Avasara III and feudatory of Satyasraya. The power of this branch of the Silhraras probably ended with Rattaraja, as Arikesarin of the Northern branch was ruling the whole of the Koukan in a.d. 1017.


H. 401. Mahmud reduces Ghur, the chief of which, Muhammad ibn Suri, destroys himself by poison.—EHI. iv, 174. EIH. 330. RT. 84, n. 7. PMH. ii, 286.

Mahmud returns immediately to India, takes Multan, and bringing Abu-l Fath Ludhi prisoner to Ghazni, confines him for life in the fort of Ghurak (Firishtah and the Tabaq-i-Akbari).—EHI. ii, 449. EIH. 380. BF. i, 50.

S. 932, inscription from Alur, Gadag Taluka. Iriva-Nojabadhiraja or Ghaeteya-Antakara, Pallava, governing the Nojabavadigi, Kengali, Ballakunde, and Kukkanur districts, etc., under Vikramaditya V, Western Chalukya. Married a daughter of the Western Chalukya Irivabedanga-Satyasraya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 332, 434.
Bhoja or Bhojadeva of Dhārā, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Sindhurāja: one of the most famous rulers of the eleventh century, celebrated for his learning and patronage of learned men; reputed author of the Sarasvatikāntābhāharana, the Rājamārīlanda on the Yogasāstra, the Rājamrigānīkakarana, the Samarāṅgana, the Śrīgāramaṁjñākathā, and various other works written during his reign or some time after. Fought with the Chālukya Jayasimha III, between a.d. 1011 and 1019, and with his successor Someśvara II (a.d. 1042–1068) who, according to Bilhana's Vikramāṇkunderacakrīta, took Dhārā by storm and forced Bhoja to flee. Conquered the Chaulukya Bhima I (a.d. 1021–1063) and took Anhilvād (Merutuṅga, Prabandhahintāmaṇi). Fought with the kings of Chedi and Lāṭa, and with the Turushkūs (Udepur Prasasti). Al-Birūnī mentions him as reigning in a.d. 1030, and his Rājamrigānīkakarana is dated Ś. 964 (a.d. 1042). The exact date of his death is as yet unknown.1—IA. v, 17, 318; vi, 53 ff. (Ujjain copper-plate of V. Sāri 1078). El. i, 230 ff. BR. 1882–3, p. 44. Sachau, Alberuni’s India, i, 191.


1012    H. 403. Arsalān (Khān) and Altūn-Tāsh, Maḥmūd’s Ḥājib, reduce Jurjistān on the Upper Murgh-āb, the ruler of which had revolted against Maḥmūd.—ElH. 330. PMH. ii, 286. RT. 118, n. 5.

H. 403. Ī-lak Khān dies in Mawarā-n-Nahr, and is succeeded by his brother Tūghān Khān.—RT. 85, notes.

1013    H. 404. Maḥmūd starts on his eighth expedition into India. EHI. ii, 37, 450.

1 Daśābala, a Buddhist author, wrote under Bhoja of Dhārā and, according to Aufrecht (Oxford Cat. 327b), his Tithisāraṇīkū is referable to the latter’s reign. If this could be established, it would give us the last year of Bhoja’s reign, as a copper-plate of his successor Jayasimha is dated in a.d. 1055. Though Daśābala, however, makes his calculations from S. 977, it does not follow that his book was written in that year and in Bhoja’s reign.
Trilochanapāla, Śāhiya of Lahor, succeeds his father Ānandpāl. Sometimes erroneously called Jaipāl II.—BOD. 192.

H. 404. Maḥmūd reaches Bālnāt and captures Nandanah (Nandina or Nardin). Trilochanapāla flees to Kashmir.—EHII. ii, 37, 450 ff. RT. 85.

H. 405. Maḥmūd and his son Masʿūd make a raid on Khawānīn, a part of Ghūr. Masʿūd distinguishes himself by his bravery.—RT. 324, notes.

H. 405. Ninth expedition of Maḥmūd into India. He conquers Thāncśar, plunders the temple, sacks the town, and carries a number of prisoners to Ghaznī.—EHII. ii, 452. EHII. 331.

H. 406. Maḥmūd attempts, on his tenth expedition into India, to penetrate into Kashmir, but advances no further than Lohkot which he besieges unsuccessfully.—EHII. ii, 455. EHII. 331.

N. Sań. 135 on MS. Bhojadeva, Rudrā, and Lakshmikāma reigning contemporaneously in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM. xii. IA. vii, 91; xiii, 413.


H. 407. Abū-1-ʿAbbās-i-Māmūn, Farīghūnī, ruler of Jurjāniya of Khwārizm and brother-in-law of Maḥmūd, murdered by his troops at the instigation of Niāl-Tigīn. Maḥmūd proceeds in person to Khwārizm, quells the insurrection, putting Niāl-Tigīn and the murderers to death, and having subdued the territory, appoints his chamberlain Altūn-Tāsh governor of it with the title of Khwārizm Shāh.—RT. 85, 232, notes.

H. 408. Maḥmūd marries his son Masʿūd to a daughter of ʿl-lak Khān and appoints him governor of Khurāsān, with his capital at Hirāt, at the same time declaring him his heir in the presence of the Ulūs or tribe.—RT. 85.

S. 939, copper-plate from Thānā. Arikesarīn or Keśideva, Śīlāhārīn of the Northern Koṅkān, brother and successor of Vajjaḍadeva II.—AR. i, 357. JBRAS. xiii, 11. IA. ix, 39, 40.

V. Sań. 1073. Jinachandragañi or Devaguptasūri writes the Śravakānanda, a Sanskrit commentary on his own Navapuya.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiv.
H. 409. Mahmūd with a large army again invades India, takes Mathurā, then held by Hardat, i.e. Harudatta, Dor Rāju of Barun, destroying the temple and carrying off much plunder. He then captures Kanauj, takes Manj after a desperate resistance, defeats and slays Chandrapāl at Asī or Asnī, and having reduced various other towns and laid waste much country, returns to Ghaznī.—EIH., 331 ff. EHI. ii, 456. RT., 86 ff. Growse’s Bulandshahr, p. 40.

Ś. 940. Jayasiṃha II, Jagudekamalla, Vallabhanarendra, Western Chālukya, brother and successor of Vikramāditya V: till A.D. 1040. Claims to have humbled Bhoja of Mālava, to have invaded and subdued the Chōla kingdom under Rājendra Chōla Parakṣesari-varman, and the ruler of the seven Kōṅkans, and to have beaten the Cheras. Married Suggaladevi. Inscriptions numerous, ranging from Ś. 940–964.—PSOCL., Nos. 70, 86, 153, 154, 155, and 215. IA. iv, 278; v, 15; viii, 10 ff.; xviii, 270; xix, 161. BD. 81. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 435.

Ś. 941. Inscription at Balagāṅve of Kundama, son of Iqivabedāṅgadeva and feudatory ruler of the Banavāsi, Sāntali and Hayve districts under Jayasiṃha, Western Chālukya.—IA. v, 15.

August, H. 411, Jumāda‘ I. Mas‘ūd leaves Hirāt on an expedition to Ghūr. Būl Ḥasan-i-Khalaf and Sher-wān, chiefs of Ghūr, being conciliated by Mas‘ūd, join him with forces on the frontier of Ghūr. After taking the fortress of Bartar he proceeds to Zarān, and from there to the district of Jarūs (variants Kharūs and Ḥarūs), the chief of which, War-mesh-i-Bat, had already promised allegiance. Mas‘ūd demands his submission, but being treated with defiance, proceeds against the chief and takes two of his strongholds. The rest of the Ghūrīs submitting, War-mesh-i-Bat yields and offers increased tribute, which is accepted on condition of his surrendering all castles taken by him on the side of Gharjistān. After capturing another strong fortress (Tūr, Būr, or Nūr), and placing in it a governor of his own, Mas‘ūd returns to Hirāt.—RT. 324–9, notes.

H. 411. Death of the poet Firdausī of Tūs, the author of the Shāhānma and a contemporary of Mahmūd, at whose court he flourished. Ḥajī Khalfah places his death in H. 416.—BOD. 134–6. EHI. iv, 190 ff.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1021</td>
<td>H. 412. Maḥmūd advances again into India on behalf of the king of Kanauj who had been attacked by Nanda the king of Kālaṇjara. Trilochanapāla of Lahor opposes his march, but is defeated and slain in the battle of the Rāhib, his son Bhīmapāla succeeding him. Maḥmūd annexes Lahor permanently to Ghaznī, thus laying the foundation of the future Muḥammadan empire in India.—BF. i, 63. EHI. ii, 463. EIH. 333. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Ṣāḥīb von Kābul, p. 5. February-March, Š. 944, Phālguna, inscription at Belūr, Maisūr. Gaṅga-Permānaḍī governing the Karnāṭa.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. i, No. Md. 78. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 308. Š. 944, inscription at Belūr. Akkādevī, elder sister of Jayasimha II, Western Chālu ky, governing the Kīsukād district. Mentioned in records of the years 1047 and 1050 A.D. She was the mother of the Kādaṃba Toyimadeva (see A.D. 1066).—IA. xviii, 270 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437, 440.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1022</td>
<td>H. 413. Maḥmūd invades the hill districts of Nūr and Kīrāt between Turkistān and Hindustan. Shortly afterwards, marching in the direction of Kashmir, he invests Lohkot, but eventually raises the siege and proceeds to Lahor. See ante, A.D. 1015, in which year Maḥmūd is represented to have besieged Lohkot. Possibly the same expedition is referred to under a different date.—BF. i, 65. EHI. ii, 466. V. Sain. 1078. Bhīmadeva I, Chālu ky, succeeds his uncle Durlabhaṛāja. Merutuṅga relates that he joined Karna of Chodi in an attack on Bhoja of Māla va to which the latter succumbed. This statement is supported by the Kirtikaumudi, the Sukrita-saṅkirtana, and by Kumārapāla’s Vaṅgag praśasti, etc.—IA. vi, 185, 213. EI. i, 232, 294. Thursday, 16th August, Š. 944. Coronation of Rājarāja I, Vīṣṇuvardhana VIII, Eastern Chālu ky, son and successor of Vimalādi tyā : reigned till about A.D. 1063; married Ammaṅgadevi, daughter of his maternal uncle Rājendra Chōla.—IA. xiv, 48 (grant from Korumelli, Godāvari district). IA. xix, 129.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>H. 414 (413, Ṭabaqūt-i-Akbari). Maḥmūd again invades India, besieges Gwalīar but is bought off by the king: proceeds to Kālaṇjara, where the Chandella king Nanda makes terms. Maḥmūd returns in triumph to Ghaznī.—EHI. ii, 467. BF. i, 66, 67. RT. 86.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H. 414–5. Maḥmūd makes a raid into the mountains inhabited by the Afghānīān, plunders them and carries off much booty.—RT. 86, notes.

H. 415. Maḥmūd appoints his wazīr ‘Abdu-r-Razzāq governor of Sindh.—EHI. i, 482.

Ś. 946. Barmadeva governing the Taddevādi, Belvola, and Puligere districts, as feudatory of Jayasiṅhā I, Western Chālukya.—FKD., 1st ed., 44.

V. Saṁ. 1080, Jingeśvara, Jain pontiff and pupil of Vardhamāna, flourished. Wrote, V. Saṁ. 1080, an Ashtavṛtti and in V. Saṁ. 1092 a Lilāvatī. Regarded as the founder of the Katharagachchha which took its name from the title Katharata, conferred on Jingeśvara by Durlabhā of Anhilvāḍ on the occasion of his triumph in debate over the Chaityavāsinas.—PR. ii, 65; iv, Ind. xliv. BR., 1882–3, 45–6. IA. xi, 248, No. 40.


H. 416. Maḥmūd makes a second raid on the Afghānīān from Balkh. On the 10th Shu‘bān (6th October) of the same year he starts for Multān on his expedition to Somnūṭh: reaches Multān in the middle of Ramaṇān and marches towards Anhilvāḍ. Bhīmadeva I flees on his approach and takes refuge at Kaṇṭhtkoṭ in Kachh.—EHI. i, 98; ii, 468; iv, 180. IA. vi, 185–6. BG. 28. RT. 86.

Pāṇḍit Chandranātha introduces the Vṛhaspāti Cycle of sixty years into Tibet.—JBA. lviii, 40.

H. 416 (or 417). Death of Bhīmapāla, last of the Shaṅkiya kings of Kābul.—PK. 55. RT. 86, notes. EHI. ii, 427.

Vidhyādhara, Chandella, succeeds his father Gaṇḍa or Nanda: contemporary with the Kachchhpaṅghāṭa Arjuna who is said to have slain in his interest Rājyapāla, probably a king of Kanaṅ (Dubkund inscription of Vikramasiṅhā): contemporary with Bhoja of Dhārā and perhaps with Kokalla II of Chedi (Mahoba inscription).—Eli. i, 219; ii, 235.

V. Saṁ. 1083, Sārnāth inscription, Mahāpāla of Bengal, son and
successor of Vibharpala II. The Sarnath inscription records the repair of a Buddhist stupa and dharmachakra and the building of a new gandhakuti by the brothers Sthirapala and Vasantapala, probably sons of Mahipala. A Bengal MS. of the Aṣṭasahasrikā Prajñāpāramitā is dated in Mahipala’s fifth year.—IA. xiv, 139. JBA. lxi, 77 (Dinajpur copper-plate). CASR. iii, 122-3. Bendall, BSM., Int. ii, p. 100.

January, H. 416, the middle of Zilqa’dah. Mahmud arrives at Somnath and captures it with great slaughter, after which he marches to Kachh against Bhimadeva who flees at his approach. Mahmud proceeds against Mansuriyah and from thence returns to Ghazni.—EIH. i, 98; iv, 180. BG. 28. IA. vi, 185-6.

H. 417. Envoys from Qay Khân and Buγhri Khân, brothers of Qadr Khân, arrive at Ghazni requesting a matrimonial alliance. Zainab, daughter of Mahmud, is betrothed to the son of Qadr Khân, and a daughter of Qadr Khân to Muhammad, Mahmud’s younger son, but subsequently to his brother Mas‘ud, Mahmud’s elder son.

—RT. 905, notes.

H. 417. Mahmud, according to Firishtah and Nizamud-Din Aḥmad, undertakes his last expedition into India against the Jats of Jud who had molested him on his march from Somnath.—EIH. 339. EHI. ii, 477.

H. 417. ‘Abdu-r-Razzāq, governor of Sindh, having captured Bhakkar establishes himself in Sistan and Thatta. EHI. i, 482.

Ś. 948, Bhāṇḍūp copper-plate. Chhattarīja, Śilhāra of the Northern Koṅkūṭ, nephew and successor of Arikesarīn and probably a vassal of the Western Chālukya Jayasimha II. —IA. v, 276; ix, 39. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 436, 542.

26th June, V. Sam. 1084. Jhusī or Allahábūd copper-plate of Trilochanapāladeva, probably a ruler of Kanauj, son and successor of Rājyapala.—IA. xviii, 33. EI. ii, 233.

1028 | L.K. 4, Āṣāḍha va. 1. Saṃgrāmarāja of Kashmir dies and is succeeded by his son Harirāja, who dies shortly after (Āṣāḍha śu. 8), when Anantadeva, another son of Saṃgrāmarāja, succeeds. —Rājat. vii, 127, 131.

H. 419. Mahmud renews and confirms a treaty with Qadr Khân of Turkistan, agreeing that a portion of Mawarūn-n-Nahr should be held by himself and part be incorporated with Qadr Khân’s dominions. On his way back Mahmud grants an audience to Isrā‘īl,
A.D. 1028—1031.

1028

son of Beghū, son of Saljūq, son of Luqmān, and takes him with him.—RT. 86–7.

1029

H. 420. Maḥmūd defeats and slays Majdu-d-Daulah of the Buwīshah dynasty and adds ‘Irāq to the government of Masʿūd.—RT. 87.

H. 420. Sālār Masʿūd Ghāzī expels the Dhākra Rajpūts from Dundhgarh and razes the town.—ASNI. ii, p. 6.

Thursday, 30th April, H. 421, 23rd Rabiʿ II. Death of Maḥmūd in the 63rd year of his age. His son Muḥammad succeeds him. Masʿūd disputing his accession, Muḥammad prepares for war. He arrives at Tigīn-ābād, 1st Ram. (2nd September). The Ḥājib ‘Ali Khweshāwand and Yūsuf ibn Sabūk-Tigīn conspire against him and imprison him.—BF. i, 84, 93. PMH. ii, 294 RT. 87, 89. EHI. iv, 192–3.

1030

Viryarāma, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vākpati II. Was killed by Bhoja of Dhārā (A.D. 1010). Chāmuṇḍa, a brother of Viryarāma, built a temple to Vishṇu at Narapura.—VOJ. vii, 191.

Kshemarāja, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, pupil of Abhinavagupta, flourished in the first half of the eleventh century. Author of the Svachchhandoddyota and several vṛttis; identified by Bühler with Kehemendra, author of the Spandanirṇaya and the Spandasandoha.

To this same period, probably, belongs Bhāskara, son of Divākara, author of the Spandasūtravārtika.—BKR. 79, 82.

1031

26th April, H. 422, 1st Jumāda I. Masʿūd crowned king of Ghaznī at Hirāt. Soon after, in the same year, he orders ‘Ali Khweshāwand and his brother Mangīrāk to be put to death and confiscates their property.—RT. 91.

H. 423, December 19th, 1st Muḥarram. Ābū-Riḥān Al-Bīrūnī, the historian, completes his Tahqiqu-l-Hind. Al-Bīrūnī was born in A.D. 973 at Khwārizm and died A.D. 1048.—JBA. lx, 186–7. Alberuni’s India, ed. Sachau, p. xvi. Also EHI. i, 42; ii, 1, 3.

Baj Khān, Gakkhar chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72.
### A.D. 1032

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>H. 424. Altún-Tāsh sent by Mas‘ūd against the Saljuq ‘Ali-Tigin who had subdued Bukhārā and Samrāqand. He defeats ‘Ali-Tigin near the latter place, but dies himself of a wound two days later, after arranging for ‘Ali-Tigin to hold Samrāqand and Mas‘ūd to retain Bukhārā. His son Hārūn succeeds him as governor of Khwārizm.—BF. i, 101. FHI. iv, 195. RT. 232, notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>H. 423. Hasanak Shaikhu-l-Khaṭīr, wazīr of the late Sultan (Maḥmūd), put to death by order of Mas‘ūd for his share in depriving him of the throne.—RT. 92.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>29th July, H. 423, 17th ʿAbbāb. Ṣālār Mas‘ūd Ghāzī sent to Bahrāch to aid Saifu-d-Dīn against a rising of Hindu chiefs.—JBA. lxi, ex. no., p. 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>H. 423. Death of Qadr Khān of Mawarūn-Nahr.—RT. 122, n. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>V. Sam. 1088. The Vṛṣabhadeva Jaina temple at Dailwādā built by Vimal Śah, a Jaina merchant of Aṇhilvāḍ.—JBRAS. xviii, 23.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A.D. 1033

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1033</td>
<td>H. 424. Birth at Hirāt of Ẓahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm, son of Mas‘ūd, afterwards Sultān of Ghaznī.—RT. 104.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1033</td>
<td>15th June, H. 424, 14th Rajab. Ṣālār Mas‘ūd Ghāzī having seized a Hindu temple in Bahrāch, is slain with a number of his adherents in the battle which follows, his chief opponent being Sukhriddhvaḍa, Rāja of Gοṇḍa (Suḥal Ḍe), and is thenceforth commemorated as a martyr by the name of Ghāzī Miyain.—BOD. 245. JBA. lxi, ex. no., p. 18. ASNI. ii, 292.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1033</td>
<td>Ś. 955. Inscription at Bhaivaranṭṭi, Kalāḍgi. Nāgati or Nāgāditya, Sinda feudatory of the Western Chalukya Jayasimha II, belonging probably to a different branch of the same stock as the Sindas of Yelburga. His grandson Sevyarasa was a feudatory of the Western Chalukya Somesvara II.—EI. iii, 230. FKD., Bom. Gas., 437, 576–7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1033</td>
<td>H. 424. A great drought followed by famine and pestilence sweeps over Southern Asia, carrying off in Iṣfahān alone, according to Firishtah, 40,000 persons, its ravages in Mauṣil and Baghdad being equally severe.—BF. i, 103.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A.D. 1034

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
A.D. 1034—1036.

1034
H. 425. Hārūn, governor of Khwārizm, rebels against Māsūd and intrigues with the Turkmāns and Saljūqs.—RT. 232, notes.
Ś. 956, 960, 966. Mayūravarman, Kādamba, feudatory ruler of Hāñgal under Jayasimha II and Somesvara I, Western Chālukyas.

1035
H. 426. Māsūd proceeds with an army to Jūrjān and Ṭabaristān to aid his governors at ʿIrāq against the Saljūqs, but retires without fighting, and against the advice of his amīrs hastens to Hindustan. In his absence the Saljūqs perfect their power. ʿAlāʾ-ʾd-Daulah ibn Kākūyah rebels and drives Abū Suhail Hama-đūnī out of Rai.—EHI. iv, 196–7.
H. 426. Ismāʾīl succeeds his brother Hārūn at Khwārizm, but is shortly afterwards ousted by Shāh Malik at the instigation of Māsūd, and takes refuge in Khurāsān.—RT. 232, notes.
H. 426. Death of the Saljūq Isrāʾīl-i-Beghū at Kālañjara, where he had been imprisoned during Māḥmūd’s reign. Jaghār Beg, son of Abū Sultān-i-Dāʾūd, takes up his quarters at Merv.—RT. 94, 122, notes.

1035
Abū-Muḥammad Nāṣīḥī, author of the Masʾūdī, flourished under Māsūd I of Ghaznī.—BOD. 28.

1036
H. 427. The Saljūqs, Beghū, Ṭughril, and Dāʾūd petition Māsūd for the territories of Nisā and Farāwah. Māsūd sends a friendly reply, but at the same time orders the Ḥājib Bak-Taghḍī to proceed against them. After defeating and routing them near Sarākhs, Bak-Taghḍī is himself overthrown by them in Shaʾbān (June). They then open negotiations with Māsūd as a result of which Farāwah is given to Beghū, Nisā to Ṭughril, and Diḥistān to Dāʾūd.—RT. 123–4, notes.
31st August, H. 427, 6th Zīl-qaʿdah. Majdūd ibn Māsūd appointed governor of the territory east of the Indus, with his headquarters at Lahor.—RT. 95.
H. 428. Māsūd, repenting of his expedition to Hindustan, returns to Ghaznī. He marches to Balkh, where his followers urge him to attack the Saljūqs. He refuses and marches against Tūz-Tīgīn. Dāʾūd, Saljūqī, marching from Sarākhs towards Balkh intercepts and forces him to retreat, and Tūz-Tīgīn falling on the rear of the army plunders it and carries off the best horses and camels.—EHI. iv, 197.
5th October, H. 428, 21st Zil-hijjah. Mas‘ūd leaves Ghaznī
for Kābul. Leaves Kābul for Hānsī 6th Muḥarram, 429 (19th Oc-
tober), and encamps on the Jhilam on the 25th of the same
month. Leaving the Jhilam on the 17th Ṣafar (29th November)
he reaches and invests Hānsī 9th Rabī‘ I (20th December), which
surrenders on the 20th of the same month (31st December).
Firīshtah and Mīrkhond represent the capture of Hānsī as occurring
in H. 427.—EHI. ii, 59, 139 ff.

H. 428. The Saljūqs advance on Hirāt, but are repulsed
and forced to retire.—RT. 122, note 8.

Toyimadeva, son of Akkādevī, feudatory governor of Banavāsi
under Jayasiṃha II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., BOM. GAS., 437.

of the Vṛihatkathāmaṇḍapī (Lokakāla 12), the Bhāratamaṇḍapī, the
Kalāvīḷa, the Samayamāṭrikā (Lokakāla 25), the Daśāvatāracharita
(Lokakāla 41); the Swṛittatilaka and other works.—BKR. 45, 46, 75.
JBEAS. xvi, 167 ff. PR. i, 4 ff. JA., 8e série, t. vi, 400;
vii, 216 ff.

Vijayapāla, Chandella, succeeds Vidhyādhara. Contemporary
with Gāngeyadeva of Chedi: married Bhuvanadevi.—EI. i, 219.

H. 429. The Saljūqs again invade Khurāsān, and annex the
territory in the name of Tūghrīl Beg.—RT. 122, n. 8.

H. 429. Mas‘ūd having captured Hānsī returns to Ghaznī in
Rabī‘ II, and in the same year sends Subūṣi, the Hājīb, against
the Saljūqs, with orders to expel them from Khurāsān. He
attacks them unsuccessfully, and they acquire power over Khurāsān,
Tūghrīl Beg, son of Mikā‘īl, son of Saljūq, assuming sovereignty
at Nishāpūr and appointing his brother Dā‘ūd to Sarakhs and
his uncle Beghū to Merv. Some authorities date the establishment
of the Saljūqī dynasty from this event, while others refer it to the
year 431 after the battle of Ṭal-qān.—RT. 94, 124, 125, notes, 132.
1st May, H. 429, 23rd Rajab. ‘Abdu-r-Razzāq appointed
governor of Peshawar.—EHI. ii, 142.

Chedi Sam. 789, Pāwan inscription. Gāngeyadeva, Vikrama-
ditya, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Kokkalla II,
contemporary with the Chandella Vijayapāla; mentioned by Al-
Birūnī (A.D. 1030) as ruler of Dāhāla: reigned probably till about
A.D. 1040.—CASR. xxi, 113. EI. ii, 304.

Jayakeśin of the Maṅalūr family, and Iğivabedaṅga-Mārasimha, apparently of the same stock, holding the office of Naḍgāmāṇḍu of the Puligere district under Jayasimha II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437.

Dīpaṅkara Śārjūāna (Jovo Atiśa) visits Tibet, whither he was invited by King Chaṅchhub on a mission for the reform of Buddhism. He remained in the country about fifteen years, reviving the Mahāyāna doctrine. He wrote various works on Buddhism, of which the Bodhipathā Pradīpa is the most famous. See a.d. 980.—JBA. lvi, 40; lx, 51.

N. Sam. 159. Lakshmīkāma reigning in Nepāl.—Refs. under a.d. 1015.

9th March, H. 430, 10th Jumāla II. News arrives that Dā‘ūd, Saljūq, had reached Tāl-qān with a powerful army, and on the 16th that he had reached Fāriyāb and was on the way to Shaburghān. On the 20th his chamberlain Āltī Sakmān arrives with 2,000 horse-men at the gates of Balkh and plunders two villages. He is, however, driven off by a small body of troops under one of the Ḥājibs and retires to ‘Ali-ābād. Dā‘ūd advancing thither from Shaburghān is routed by Mas‘ūd 9th Rajab. Several partial engagements take place up to the 5th Shauwāl, and an accommodation is at length arrived at with the Saljūqs by which tracts about Nisā, Baward, and Farāwah are assigned to them. Mas‘ūd returns to Hirāt and passes the winter at Nishāpur, his forces being encamped about Bāihaq, Khowāf, Bākhurz, Isfand, and Tūs.—RT. 128–132, notes. EHI. ii, 142.


Nayapāla of Bengal, son and successor of Mahipāla: reigned at least fifteen years. A Bengal MS. of the Pañcha-Rakshā is dated in his fourteenth, and a Gaya inscription in his fifteenth year.—Bendall, BSM., Int. iii, and p. 175. CASR. iii, 123, and pl. xxxvii.

Ś. 962. Someśvara I, Trailokyamalla I, Ahavanalla II, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Jayasimha II: till a.d. 1069. Married
A.D. 1040. Bāchaladevi, Chandalakabbe, Maijaladevi, and Ketaladevi. Said to have fought with the Cholas and to have captured Dhārā, forcing Bhoja to flee. Bilhana (Vikramāṅkacharita) represents him as attacking Chedi or Dāhāla and deposing or slaying Karna, and as defeating the king of the Dravīḍas or Cholas and capturing his capital of Kāñchī. He attributes to Someśvara the foundation of Kalyaṇa as the Chālukya capital. According to the same author, Someśvara’s second son Vikramāditya whom he had destined to be his successor, won many victories during his father’s reign, subduing the Cholas, aiding the king of Mālava against his enemies, invading the Gaṇḍa country (Bengal) and Kāmarūpa (Assam), etc.—Inscriptions numerous, ranging from Ś. 966–90. See PSOCL., Nos. 92, 139, 156, 157, 158, and 216. IA. iv, 179, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 438. BD. 82.

16th March, H. 431, 28th Jumāda’ II. Mas‘ūd prepares for a fresh campaign against the Saljūqs, and marches, 19th Shābān (5th May), from Sarakhs towards Merv, but at Ṭal-qān, beyond the river Marwa-r-Rūd, he is defeated, 9th Ram. (24th May), after a three days’ struggle, and returns to Ghazni. Baizawi places this event in H. 432. Ṭughrīl, Dā‘ūd, and their uncle Beghū divide Khurāsān amongst them.—BF. i, 110. RT. 94; 131, n. 7; 132, n. 9.

Ś. 962, inscription from Maṇṭūr, Mudhol State. Eṣeyamma or Erega, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, son of Kannakaira I, feudatory of Jayasimha II, Western Chālukya. Nojamba-Pallava-Bommanayya, Pallava, governing the five towns of the Māsavāḍi country in this and the year 1042, under the same king.—IA. xix, 161. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 333, 437, 553.

V. Saṃ. 1096. Sāntisūri or Vādivetāla of the Thārāpadra Gachohha dies; author of an Uttarādhyayanasūtraṭīkā.—VOJ. iv, 67. PR. iv, Index, cxix.

H. 432. Mas‘ūd, entering Hindustan to raise fresh troops for his campaign against the Saljūqs, is deposed by his army, who restore his brother Muḥammad to the throne.—RT. 95, 96.

H. 432. Ṭughrīl Beg, Saljūqī, having acquired territory in ‘Irāq-i-‘Ajam, obtains the Khalifah’s consent to his assuming sovereignty and the title of Sultān. He reserves ‘Irāq-i-‘Ajam for himself with Rai as capital. His elder brother Jaghar Beg-i-Dā‘ūd receives Khurāsān with Merv (some say Balkh) as capital; their uncle Beghū obtaining Kirmān, Ṭabas, Hari (Hirāt), Bust,
and such parts of Hind as he could wrest from the rulers of Ghazni.
—RT. 132, n. 9.

Monday, January 18th, Chedi Saṁ. 793 on Benares copper-plate. Karnadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Gângeyadeva: married the Hûna princess Ávalladevi. Founded the town of Karnañvatî and built a temple called Karna’s Moru at Kâśi or Benares (Jabalpur copper-plate). Said to have subdued the Pândyas, Muralas, Kuṅgas, Vaṅgas, Kaliṅgas, Kîras, and Hûnas (Bhoça-ghāṭ inscription); and to have been waited upon by the Choḍa, Kuṅga, Hûna, Gauḍa, Gûrjaras, and Kîra princes (Karanbel inscription). Udayāditya of Mûlava is said, in the Nâgpur prāstasti, to have delivered the earth “which was troubled by kings and taken possession of by Karna.” The defeat of Karna by Gopûla, general of the Chandella, Kirtivarman, is recorded both in inscriptions and in Kripânâmaśa’s Prabodhachandrodaya. Hemachandra records his overthrow by Bhimadeva II of Anhilvâd (A.D. 1021–63), while Bilhana (Vikramâṅkadevacharita) represents him as being conquered by the Western Châlukya Someśvara I. A poet, Gaṅgâdhara, is mentioned by Bilhana as having flourished at Karna’s court.—Vikramâṅkacharita, 18, 95. IA. xvii, 215. EI. ii, 297 ff. CASR. ix, 82.

6th January, H. 433, 11th Jumâda I. Masûd murdered by his nephew Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad. Maudûd, on hearing at Balkh of his father’s murder, advances to Ghazni to secure the capital. In the same year he defeats Muḥammad at Nagrahâr and puts him to death.—EHI. ii, 256; iv, 194, 198. RT. 95, 96. BF. i, 176.

H. 434. Tughril, Saljûq, annexes Khwârizm.—RT. 232, notes.

H. 435. The kings of Mâwârân-Nahr submit to Maudûd, but the Saljûqs under Alp Arsalân resist, and a horde invade Garmâr but are defeated by the army of Maudûd. In the same year Maudûd marches to Lahore where he quells an insurrection and obtains possession of a number of forts.—EHI. iv, 200–1.

Ś. 967, 969, 970. Châvunḍarâya, Kâdamba feudatory of Banavâsi under the Western Châlukya Someśvara I.—IA. iv, 179 (Balagamwe inscription of Ś. 970).

Singapadevarasa ruling the Kisukâd, Banavâsi, and Sântalige districts under Someśvara I, and Kaliyammarasa of the Jîmûta-vâhana lineage and the Khachara race, apparently a branch of
A.D. 1045 the Śilāhāra stock, governing the Bāsavura district at the same date and under the same king.—FKD., Rom. Gaz., 439.

1045 Udayāmatī, consort of Bhimadeva, builds the Rāṇī’s Wāv or well at Anhilvād.

1048 H. 440. Maudūḍ dies at Ghaznī. His son Masʿūd succeeds him, but being an infant, his uncle Bahāu-d-Dīn ‘Alī is elected king, and is in turn deposed by ‘Abdu-r-Rašīd Izzu-d-Daulah. Great discrepancy exists among historians as to the date of these events, Maudūḍ’s death being generally placed in H. 441 and ‘Abdu-r-Rašīd’s accession in H. 443. A coin of ‘Abdu-r-Rašīd’s proves him to have been reigning, however, in H. 440.—JRAS., o.s., ix, 277. RT. 97, 98. EHI. iv, 202.

Ś. 969, inscription at Sindigere, Maisūr. Vinayāditya, Hoysaḷa, governing the country between the province of the Koṇaṅ and the Bhaḍadavayal, Tāḷakāḍ, and Sāvimale districts as feudatory of the Western Chāluṭya, Vikramāditya VI. Another inscription at Nirgund, Maisūr, makes him a contemporary of the Gaṅga, Kongalivarman, and records that in Ś. 998 he was governing the Gaṅgavāḍi district. He seems to have outlived his son Eṛeyuṅga, of whom no records have been found, though he, apparently, succeeded his father, and ruled as a feudatory of either Someśvara I or Someśvara II the Western Chāluṭyas. Vinayāditya probably reigned until about A.D. 1100. He married Keṭeyaladevi.

The early princes of the Hoysaḷa dynasty ruled as powerful feudatories over parts of the Dekkan, their capital, when they first appear in history, being Dwāraṇatipura or Dwārasamudra, the modern Halebid in Maisūr. Vishṇuvardhana established the independence of the dynasty, and under his grandson Vira-Ballāḷa, the first to assume regal titles, its sovereignty was extended over the greater part of the Chāluṭya dominions. Ballāḷa’s successor lost the bulk of these to the Yādavas of Devagiri. Ultimately the Hoysaḷa dominion was overthrown in A.D. 1310 by the Muhammadans under Malik Kāfar.—RMI. 307, 329. FKD., Rom. Gaz., 491–2. REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, Int. 14 and ii, etc.

A.D. 1053.

H. 441. Death of the poet Abū'l Qāsim Ḥasan Aḥmad ibn 'Ursārī, a native of Balkh, considered the first genius of his age. Flourished at the court of Mahmūd of Ghazni.—BOD. 410. EHI. iv, 515.

1050

V. Sām. 1107, Nanyaurā copper-plate. Devavarmadeva, Chandolla, son and successor of Vijayapāla.—IA. xvi, 204. EI. i, 219. CASR. xxi, 81.

1051

Tuesday, 15th January, Ś. 972, copper-plate from Surat. Trilochanapāla, a prince of the Chaulukya lineage, ruling over Lātadeśa and claiming direct descent through Goṅgirāja, Kīrtirāja, and Vatsarāja from Bārāpā the contemporary of Mūlarāja I of Aṅhilvāḍ. —See a.d. 975. IA. xii, 196; xviii, 91; BD. 80, 81.

The Madhurā Purāṇa, a Tamil version of the Halasya-Mahatmya, written by the Brahman Paruṇjoti in the reign of Hariviru-Pāṇḍya.—LIA. ii, 24.

1052

H. 444. Dāʿūd, Saljūqī, and his son Alp Arsalān advance on Ghazni, Dāʿūd proceeding to Bust by way of Sijistān, Alp Arsalān entering the country from Tukhāristān. ‘Abdu-r-Raḥīd makes Tughril, one of the Maḥmūdī slaves, general of his forces, and sends him against Alp Arsalān whom he defeats at the Khumār Pass. Tughril pushes on to Bust where Dāʿūd retires before him, and entering Sijistān overthrows Beghū uncle of Dāʿūd.—RT. 98, 99.

Ś. 974. Jayakeśin I, Kādamba of Goa, feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I. Said to have slain the king of Kāpardikadvipa, perhaps Māmvāni of the Northern Koṅkaṇ (a.d. 1060); to have destroyed the Chōlas, uprooted Kāmadeva, conquered the Ālupas, established the Chālukyas, and reconciled them to the Chōlas and to have made Gopakapaṭṭana his capital. Was probably son-in-law of Kānadeva Chaulukya (q.v.).—Guḍikaṭṭi inscription. FKD., Bom. Gas., 567.

1053

H. 444, Tughril returns to Ghazni, deposes ‘Abdu-r-Raḥīd,¹ and ascends the throne, but is himself slain forty days later by

¹ Yāfāʾi says ‘Abdu-r-Raḥīd died H. 450 after reigning nearly seven years. The Taṣkira-i-Muḥāk gives him a four years' reign. Faṣḥīḥ and the Muntakhab-i-Tawdīkh agree in stating that 'Abdu-r-Raḥīd succeeded in H. 443, was imprisoned in H. 444 by Tughril who was put to death the same year, and succeeded by Farruḫzād, but Faṣḥīḥ does not mention 'Abdu-r-Raḥīd's death. See a.d. 1048.
1053
Nūsh-Tīgīn a Turk Silāh-dār, when Farrukh-zād a son of Masʿūd is raised to the throne 9th Zīl-qādah (2nd March). Soon after his accession the Saljūqs advance on Ghaznī, but he encounters and defeats them, slaying many and taking some prisoners.—RT. 98, n. 8; 99 ff.; 102, n. 1.

To this period is assigned the rise of the Sūmra dynasty of Sindh. Mīr Mʿasūm, the historian, relates that the inhabitants of Sindh, disgusted with the weakness of ‘Abdu-r-Raḥīd’s rule, threw off his yoke and chose a ruler of their own named Sūmra, who founded the dynasty of that name.—EHI. i, 215, 344.

Chi-chi-siāṅg, Jānanaśī (?), Indian Śramaṇa, arrives in China. Two works are ascribed to him.—BN. 456.

Maṭaladevi, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Banavāsi district, and his eldest son, Someśvarṇam, ruling the Beḷvola and Puliğe districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 440.

1054
Ś. 976, Houvāḍ inscription. Ketaḷadevi, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Poppavāḍa district. Revarasa, of the family of Kārtavīrya, governing in the neighbourhood of Kembhāvī as feudatory of the same king.—IA. xix, 268. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 439.

1055
V. Saṅ. 1112, Māndhātā copper-plate. Jayasiṃha, Paramāra of Mālava and successor of Bhoja.—EI. iii, 46.
Ś. 977, Baṅkāpūr stone inscription. Harīkesarideva, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under Gaṅgapermāṇaḍi Vikramādiṭya, who was himself viceroy of that and the Gaṅgavāḍi district under his father the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—IA. iv, 203.

1058
Ś. 980, date on Miraj plate. Māraṣiṃha, Goṅkana-Aṅkakāra, Guheyaṇa-Siṅga, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, nephew and successor of Chandrāditya. The district ruled by this branch of the Śilāhāra family included the greater part, if not the whole, of the Kolhāpur state, their capital being Karahāta, the modern Karad in the Sātārā district.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 439, 544, 547. BD. 122. JRAS., o.s., ii, 384; iv, 281.

Anūratāzō, i.e. Anuruddha, conquers Thatōr: from this event is dated the beginning of Burmese civilization.—IA. xxi, 94. See Ency. Brit.

1059
March, H. 451, Šafar, or perhaps H. 450. Death of Farrukh-zād
A.D. 1059—1063.

1059

of Ghaznī. His brother Zahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm succeeds him. Soon after his accession Dā‘ūd, Saljuq, sends an embassy to him and enters into a treaty of peace. RT. 102 and note 2, 103.


1060

Ś. 982, Ambarnāth inscription. Mummuṇi, Māmvāṇi, or Śrīmān Vāṇi, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, brother and successor of Nāgārjuna.—JBRAS. xii, 329.

1060

The poet Abū-l-Faraj Rūnī, panegyrist of Sultān Ibrāhīm of Ghaznī and author of a Diwān, may have flourished about this date.—Sprenger, Oudh MSS., i, 308.

1061


1062

Ereyaṅga, Hoysala, son of Vinayāditya. Said to have made conquests in the north and to have subjugated territories once held by Bhoja of Dhārā: married Echaladevi.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 492. REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, 14. See A.D. 1048.

1063

L.K. 39, Kārt. śu. 6. Anantadeva of Kashmir crowns his son Kalaṣadeva, but continues to wield the royal power.—Rājat. vii, 233.


V.”Sain. 1120. Karna I, Trailokyamalla, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Bhimaadeva I: till A.D. 1093. The Dvyāsrayakosha of Hemachandra and Abhayatilaka says Karna married Mayānalladevi, daughter of a Kādamba king, Jayakesīn, who ruled at Chandrapura in the Dekkan. This Jayakesīn was probably the Kādamba of Goa who was reigning in Ś. 974.—IA. iv, 233; vi, 186. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 567. EI. i, 316. (Copper-plate inscriptions from Sūnak, Northern Gujarāt, of V. Sain. 1148, Monday, 5th May, 1091.)

Vijayāditya (VII), Eastern Chālukya, viceroy of Veṅgi under his nephew Kulottuṅga Chvādadeva I.—IA. xx. 276.

A.D. 1064 Š. 986, 988, inscriptions from the Jaṭīṅga-Rāmcēvara hill, Chital-
durg, and from Dāvaṅgere, Maisūr. Vishṇuvardhana-Vijayāditya,
fourth son of Someśvara I, the Western Chālukya, ruling the
Nōlambavāḍi district. He seems to have been partly of Eastern
Chālukya descent.—EL iv, 212. PSOCI., No. 136. RMI., p. 19.
IA. xx, 278. FKD., Bom Gaz., 454.
Jayasimha, third son of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I, ruling
the Tardavāḍi district (the territory round Bijāpur). In A.D. 1072
he seems to have been ruling the Nōlambavāḍi district, while
from A.D. 1077–1082 he had charge, as yuvārāja, of the Banavēsi,
Sāntalige, Belvola, Puligere, and Bāsavallī districts under his
brother Vikramāditya VI. He then rebelled and was deprived
of his post, dying probably before Vikramāditya.—EL iv, 214.
FKD., Bom Gaz., 440, 453.
V. Sam. 1120. Abhayadevasūri, founder of the Brihat Kharatara
Gachchha and called Nāvāṅgavṛittikṛṣṭ from the commentaries
composed by him on nine of the Aṅgas, writes his commentaries on the
sūtras of the four Aṅgas. Abhayadeva was a native of Dhārā,
the son of a merchant Dhana. He was made sūri by Jīneśvārasūri
in V. Sam. 1088 = A.D. 1032, and died at Kāpaḍvanaj in Gujārat
in V. Sam. 1135 = A.D. 1079.—PR. i, 67; iv, Index, iv.

1065 N. Sam. 185 on MS. Pradypmakāmādeva or Padmadeva, of
the Nāvākoṭ Thākurī dynasty, and son of Bāladeva, reigning in
Nepāl. His successors were: his son Nāgarjunadeva, A.D. 1072,
and grandson Śāṅkaradeva, A.D. 1075, after whose death Vāmadeva,
a collateral descendant of Aṁśuvarman’s family, assisted by the
chiefs in Lalitapaṭṭana and Kāntipura, expelled the Nāvākoṭ
Thākurīs and founded the second Thākurī or Rājput dynasty,
A.D. 1092.—Refs. under A.D. 1015. See also A.D. 1081.

1065 Mahpāl Khān, Gakk‘har chief, said to have flourished.—JBA.
xl, 72.
Š. 988, inscription from Hoṭṭür, Baṅkāpūr tālukā. Toyimadeva,
Kādamba, ruling the Banavāsi and Pānuṅgal districts as feudatory
of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—FKD., Bom Gaz., 564.

1068 Š. 990–999. Kirtivarman II or Kertideva I, son of Tailapa I,
Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under the Chālukyas Someśvara I
and Vikramāditya VI.
The exact relationship of the Kādambas of Banavāsi to the early Kādambas is unknown. Judging by their name, they were probably not their direct lineal descendants. Kīrtivarman II is the first Kādamba ruler of whom anything historical is known. It is impossible to rely on the genealogical lists of his ancestors furnished by the Kādamba inscriptions, as these give no historical data by which their accuracy can be tested.—IA. iv, 206, No. 3. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 561.

Ś. 991. Someśvara II, Bhuvanaikamalla, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Someśvara I. His brother Vikramāditya continues the campaign begun in his father’s reign. After receiving the submission of Jayakṣān the Kādamba of Goa and of the king of the Álupas, he proceeds against the Cholas, but concludes an alliance with their king, Vira-Rājendra I, and marries his daughter. A revolution occurring some time after in the Chola kingdom, on Vira-Rājendra’s death, Vikramāditya proceeds to Kańchi and places his brother-in-law, Parakesarivarman, son of the late king, on the throne. To the time of Someśvara belongs the Bhairanmattī inscription of his feudatory the Sinda Sevyaras, whose immediate ancestors were: his father Polasinda, grandfather Nāgāditya, and great-grandfather Pulikāla, a contemporary of the Western Chālukya Tailapa.—Inscriptions ranging from Ś. 991–997. PSOCI., Nos. 92, 159, 160, 161, and 162. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 333, 442. BD. 84. EI. iii, 230 ff.

Tuesday, 4th August, Ś. 991, copper-plate from Bassein, Ṭhānā district. Seunachandra II, Yādava of Seunadeśa, successor of Bhillama III, according to the Bassein grant, though Hemādri inserts a Vādugi, a Vesugi, and a Bhillama (IV) between Bhillama III and Seunachandra II. The same authority represents Seunachandra as having saved the Western Chālukya Paramardīdeva, i.e., Vikramāditya VI (A.D. 1076–1126), from a coalition of his enemies and to have reinstated him on his throne, an allusion possibly to the wars waged against him by his brother Someśvara in conjunction with the prince of Veṅgī.—IA. xii, 119 ff. BD. 103. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 515.

Tuesday, 21st July, Ś. 991, inscription from Vāghlī, Khandesh, of the Maurya chieftain Govindarāja, feudatory of the Yādava Seunachandra II.—EI. ii, 221 ff.

V. Sām. 1125. Nāmi Śvetāmbara writes a commentary on Rudraṭa Śatānanda’s Kavyalankaśā.—PR. i, 14 ff.
V. Sam. 1125. Jinachandra, the Jaina pontiff, writes the Sam-vegaraṅgaśālā.—BR. 1882–3, 46.

(Inscription of Ś. 1028, 37th year.) Rājendra-Choḷa II, Rājakesarivarman or Rājiga, son of the Eastern Chālukya, Rājaraṇa I and Ammaṅgadevi, daughter of Rājendra-Choḷa I, deposes Parakesarivarman and seizes the Choḷa crown, after which he is called Kulottuṅga Choḷadeva (I). Claims to have conquered Chakrakoṭṭa, during his yuvarājaship; to have defeated the king of Kuntala and to have pursued Vikkala (Vikramāditya VI) as far as the Tuṅga-bhadra; and to have conquered the seven Kaliṅgas. Kulottuṅga married Madhūrāntaki, daughter of Parakesarivarman Rājendra-deva.

—EI. iv, 70 ff. IA. v, 320; xix, 329; xx, 276; xxi, 283. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, pp. 9, 10.

Rājaraṇa, Later Gāṅga of Kaliṅga, succeeds his father Vajra-hasta V and reigns eight years. Married Rājasundarī, daughter of Rājendra-Choḷa I. Represented in a grant of his son Ananta-varman Choḷa-gaṅga, as protecting Vijayāditya of Veṅgi (A.D. 1063–1077, q.v.).—IA. xviii, 169, 171.

Kariṅavaṭṭi founded on the site of the present Ahmadābād by Karṇadeva of Gujarāt.

Bilhaṇa, Kashmirian poet, flourished about A.D. 1070–1090. He left Kashmir in the reign of Kulaśa (A.D. 1064–1088) probably about A.D. 1065, visited various Indian courts, becoming finally Chief Paṇḍit to the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, for whom he wrote, probably about A.D. 1085, his great work the Vikramāṅka-devamacharita, describing Vikramāditya’s campaigns against the Choḷas. Wrote also the Chaurapaṅchaśālikā. — BKR. 48. Vikramāṅka-devamacharita, ed. Bühler, p. 23. IA. v, 317; xx, 278.

Lakṣharasa, feudatory ruler of the Boḷvola and Puligere districts under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

Ś. 993, Balagāmve inscriptions of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II and his leader of the forces, Udayāditya. An inscription of the same year mentions Jayasimha, Someśvara’s younger brother, as governing the Noḷambavāḍi district.—PSOCl. 159, 160. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

Baladevaṇy, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.
1073 V. Sam. 1129. Devendragaṇi or Nemichandra writes his commentary on the Uttarādhyayanavātra. Wrote also the Ākhyānaka-
V. Sam. 1130. The Karmakriyākāṇḍa written by Somaśambhu, pupil of Saśiva.—BKR. 77.

1074 Vigrahapāla III, of Bengal, succeeded his father Nayapāla; the Āmgāchhi copper-plate of his twelfth or thirteenth year being referred by Kielhorn to the 2nd March, 1086.—CASK. iii, 118.
IA. xxi, 97 ff.; xxii, 108.
Nākimayya, feudatory ruler of the Tardavāḍi district under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

1075 Gangapermāṇaṇī- Bhuvanaikavīra-Udayāditya of the Western Gaṅga family, governing the Banavāsi, Saṅtalīge, and Maṇḍalī districts under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II. Kaliyammarasa of the Jimūtavāhana lineage governing the Bāsavara district as his subordinate. To the same date belong the feudatory officials Someśvarabhāṣṭa and Keśavādityadeva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.
See A.D. 1071.
Ś. 997, 1011, Saṅtivarman II, son of Jayavarman II, Kādamba feudatory of Hāṅgal, under the Western Chālukyas Someśvara II and Vikramāditya VI: married Siriyādevi of the Pāṇḍya family.

1075 The poet Chakrapāṇi flourished between A.D. 1075 and 1100. He is mentioned in an inscription of the poet Gaṅgādhara (Ś 1059 =
A.D. 1137) and seems to be the Chakrapāṇi whose verses occur in Śrīdharaṇāsa's Saduttikaryāmṛita (A.D. 1205).—El. ii, 333. See under A.D. 1137.

Ś. 998. Rājiga, king of Veṅgī, having deposed the Chola king Parakesarivarman and seized the Chola crown, joins Someśvara against Vikramāditya. The latter proving victorious, deposes Someśvara and ascends the Chālukya throne as Vikramāditya VI, Permaṇī, Kalivikrama, Vikramāṅka, or Tribhuvanamalla. Vikramā-
ditya introduced the above era the first year of which was that o
his accession, i.e. 1076. It fell, however, into disuse soon after his death. He reigned for fifty years, crushing a rebellion of his brother Jayasimha, viceroy of Banavasi, in alliance with the Dravida king and other chiefs, and repulsing, through his general Achugi, an invasion of his kingdom by the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, and the kings of the Pandya country, Goa and the Konkan.—BD. 85 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 444 ff. For the numerous inscriptions of this reign see PSOCI., Nos. 82, 90, 103, 108, 113, 138, 163–177, 217, and 218. IA. v, 317 ff.; viii, 10; x, 185 and 273. ASSI. iii, 167. (Gutti inscriptions of 46th and 47th years.) See a.d. 1076.

V. Sam. 1133, copper-plates from Manpuri near Bulundshahr, of the Dor Raja Ananga. —Growse's Bulundshahr, 37. JBA. xxxviii, 21.

S. 998, inscription from Nidagundi, Dhavara, Siiyana or Siinga II, of the Sindas of Yelburga, son of Achugi I, ruling the Kusurada district as feudatory of the Western Chalukya Somevara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 574.

V. Sam. 1132, Jinahattasuri, son of Vachigamantrin and Vahaedevi of the Humbadagotra, born. Wrote the Sandehadolavali, etc. Succeeded Jinaravallas in the Khatata Gachchha. Died at Ajmir. V. Sam. 1211 = a.d. 1155.—Pr. iv, Index, xxxv. Klatt, IA. xi, 248, No. 44.

Barmadeva, feudatory ruler of the Banavasi and Santalige districts under the Western Chalukya, Vikramaditya VI. —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450.

Rajaraja II, Eastern Chalukya, second son of Kulottunga Chodadeva I, appointed viceroy of Veengi by his father on the death of Vijayaditya.—IA. xx, 284.

Jayasimha, younger brother of the Western Chalukya, Vikramaditya VI, governing the Banavasi, Santalige, Belvola, Puligere, and Basavalli districts as Yuvaraja from 1077 to 1082 a.d. He subsequently rebelled and was deprived of his post. See a.d. 1064.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 453–4.

H. 470, death of Abu-l-Fazl-i-Muhammad, son of Husain, Al-Baihaqi, author of the Magamatu-l-'Amid-i-Abu Naqr-i-Mashkan, and the Tarikh-i-Al-i-Sabuk-Tigin or Tarikh-i-Yamini.—RT. 105, n. 4.

Saturday, 17th February, S. 1000 current. Anavindravarman Chadagaungadeva, Later Ganga of Kalinga, son of Rajaraja and Rajasundari,
daughter of Rājendra-Chōla I, succeeds his father.—IA. xviii, 161 ff.
(copper-plates of Ś. 1003, 1040, 1057).

General references for the Gāṅga dynasty:—EI. iii, 17 (Alamanda
copper-plate of Anantavarmadeva, son of Rājendravarmar, and dated
the 304th year of the Gāṅgeya race); ib. 127 (Achutapuram copper-
plates of Índravarman of the year 87); ib. 130 (Chicacole copper-
plates of Devendravarman, 183rd year). IA. xiii, 119, 122 (Chicacole
copper-plates of Índravarman, 128th and 146th years); ib. 273
(Chicacole copper-plates of Devendravarman, 51st year); xvi, 131
(Parlā-Kimedi copper-plates of Índravarman, 91st year); xviii,
143 (Vizagapatam copper-plate of Devendravarman, 254th year).

Thursday, 23rd August, Ś. 1001. Vira-Chōḍadeva, Vishṇu-
vardhana (IX), third son of Kūlottuniga Choḍadeva I, succeeds
his brother Rājarāja as viceroy of Veṅgī; reigns at least twenty-
three years, his seat of government being Jakanāthanagari in the
Veṅgī country.—ASSI. iii, 49, No. 39 (grant from Chellūr, Godāvarī
district, of 21st year), and IA. xix, 423; ib. xx, 284 (unpublished
grant of 23rd year).

H. 471. Ibrāhīm confines his son Saifu-d-Daulah Māḥmūd at
Ghazni for conspiring with Sultān Malik Shāh the Suljūq.—RT. 105,
note 6.

Sunday, March 24th, H. 471, 18th Ram. Commencement of
the era of Jalālu-d-Dīn Tughlaq Shāh of Khwārizm, reckoned by
Julian years.

L.K. 55, Jyesṭha. Anantadeva of Kashmir, at war with his
son, transfers his residence to Vijaycēvara (Vijabrūr).—Rājat. vii,
361.

V. Saṁ. 1137, Udepur temple inscription. Udayāditya, Para-
māra of Mālava, successor of Jayasimha. Stated, in the Nāgpur
prāṣasti to have freed the land from the dominion of Karna (of
Chedi).—IA. xx, 83. EI. i, 233; ii, 181; iii, 47, 48. CASR.
x, 109.

V. Saṁ. 1136. Birth of Āryarakshita, founder in V. Saṁ. 1169
of the Aṇīchala Gachchha of the Jains.—PR. iv, Ind. xii.

Rāmapāla of Bengal succeeded his father Vigrahapāla.—CASR.
iii, 124 (Bihār inscription of the year 2); xi, 169 (Chandi-mau
inscription of twelfth year).—EI. ii, 348.
A.D. 1081
L.K. 57, Kārt. śu. 15. Anantadeva of Kashmir dies; Kalaśa's actual reign begins.—Rājat. vii, 452.
Nep. Sam. 201. Rāmapāla writes the Sekaniradēkapāṇijā, probably a commentary on the work of Nāgārjuna Chaturmudrānvya, during the reign of Vāmadeva of Nepāl.—JRAS. 1891, p. 687.

Ś. 1005, copper-plate from Tīdgundi. Muṇja, son of Sindarāja, son of Bhima of the Sinda race, though apparently of a different branch to that of the Sindas of Yelburga. Ruling as feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya.—IA. i, 80. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450.
V. Sam. 1139. The Mahāvīrtarācharita written by Guṇāchandra.
—BR. 1884–4, 152.
V. Sam. 1139. Guruchandra and Chandragani, both pupils of Sumativāchaka, wrote each a Śrivīrtarācharita in this year.—PR. iv, Ind. xxi, xxviii.

1084 Satyadeva ruling in the neighbourhood of Gobbūr (Nizam’s Dominions) as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450.

1085 Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race, governing the Bāsavura district as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450. See A.D. 1045 and 1075.

1085 Lakshmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Udayāditya, according to the Nāgpur prabasti.—El. ii, 182.
Durlabhā III, Chāhāmāna, son and successor of Vīryarāma. Was contemporary with Udayāditya of Mālava (A.D. 1080) and Kanḍadeva I of Gujarāt (A.D. 1063–1093).—Vōj. vii, 191.

Thursday, 8th April, Ś. 1008, Sitābaldī inscription. Dhāḍia-deva or Dhāḍībhāndaḍaka of the lāśṭrakūṭa race, governing in the neighbourhood of Sitābaldī, near Nāgpur, in the Central Provinces, as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—El. iii, 304.

1088  L.K. 63. An assembly takes place in the winter of this year at Śrīnagar of allied Rājās from Champā, Vallāpura, Rājapuri, Lohara, Uraśā, and other hill territories.—Rājat. vii, 587.


Vijayāditya or Vijayārka I, Kādamba of Goa, son and successor of Jayakēśin I. Married Chaṭṭaladevi, sister of Bījjaladevī the mother of Jagaddeva, Śāntara of Paṭṭi-Pombuchhapura.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 568.

1089  L.K. 65, Mārga śudi 6. Utkarsha succeeds his father Kalaśa-deva of Kashmir, but committing suicide, Pausha va. 13, of the same year, A.D. 1089–90, is followed on the throne by his younger brother Harshadeva or Harsha.—Rājat. vii, 723, 861.

The poet Krīṣṇamiśra may have flourished about this date. He lived under Kirtivarman the Chandella (A.D. 1050–1116). Krīṣṇamiśra’s Prabodhachandrodaya describes the defeat of Karṇa of Chedi (A.D. 1042) by Kirtivarman.—El. i, 220.

1090  Śaśivardhana, Kashmirian poet. He seems to have been a contemporary of King Kalaśa (A.D. 1080–8).—Śbhś., Int. 129.

Vijñāneśvara, author of the Mitāksharā, flourishes at the Court of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (A.D. 1076–1127).—BD. 87.

1092  Ś. 1014, epoch year of Brahmadeva’s Karanaprakāśa.—BR. 1882–3, 28.

1093  V. Saṁ. 1150. Sāśbāhu Temple inscription, Gwaliar, dated shortly after the coronation of Mahipāla, Bhuvanaikamalla, son of Sūryapāla of the Kachchhapaghāṭa or Kachchhipārī race, and successor of Padmapāla who was apparently his cousin.—IA. xv, 33 ff. CASR. ii, 357. PK. 63. JBA. xxxi, 400. PUT. 258. See Appendix.

Śrīpāla, author of the Vairochanaparājaya, poet-laureate to Jayasimha and Kumārapāla of Anhilvāḍ.—EI. i, 295.

Jakkaladevi, daughter of Tikka of the Kādamba line, and wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the village of Inguṇige.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448.

1095 Ś. 1016, copper-plate from Khārepāṭan. Anantadeva or Anantapāla, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṅ, son of Nagārjuna and nephew and successor of Mummunī. Succeeded apparently in partially driving out the Kādambas of Goa who, taking advantage of the hostilities which seem to have broken out between the Śilāhāras of the Northern Koṅkaṅ and those of Kolḥāpur, had overrun the former province. The power of his dynasty, however, seems to have come virtually to an end after the time of Anantadeva.—IA. ix, 33.

Malleyamadevi or Malayamatidevi, wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the district attached to the agrahāra of Kirīya-Keréyūr.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448–9.

Ś. 1017, Dambal inscription. Lakṣmīdevi, wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the town of Dharmāpura, i.e. Dambal.—IA. x, 185. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448.

Ś. 1019. Sena II, Kālasena, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, probably reigning at this date. He seems also to have governed the Kūṇḍī province under Chāmaṇḍa, a Danḍanāyaka of Jayakarna (A.D. 1102–1121), son of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Sena married Lakṣmīdevi.—JBRAS. x, 202, 293, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 554.

1097 Nānyupa, probably identical with Nānyadeva of the Karnaṭaka dynasty of Nepal, said to have founded Simrāon. His descendants were:—Gaṅgadeva, Nṛisimha, Rāmasimha, Śaktisimha, Bhūpala-simha, and Harasimha, A.D. 1324.—JBA. iv, 123. IA. vii, 91; ix, 188; xiii, 414.

19th January, V. Saṁ. 1154, copper-plate of Madanapāladeva, recording the grant of a village on the above date, by his father Chandradeva, Gaharwār, the founder of the Rāthr dynasty of
A.D. 1097—1100.

1097 Kanauj. Chandradeva is stated to have quelled the disturbances arising on the death of Bhoja (of Malava) and Karna (of Chedi) and to have acquired the sovereignty of Kanauj (Basahi copper-plate). His predecessors were his father Mahichandra and grandfather Yasovigraha.—JBA. xxvii, 220–241. IA. xviii, 9.

1098 Sunday, 7th March, V. Sam. 1154, Deogadh inscription. Kirtivarman, Chandella, brother and successor of Devavarman; contemporary with Karna of Chedi who was defeated by Kirtivarman’s general Gopala (Krishnamishra’s Prabodhachandrodaya).—CASR. x, 102–3, pl. xxxiii, 3; xxi, 81. IA. xi, 311; xviii, 237. EI. i, 219 ff.

Ś. 1020. Padmanabhayya governing the Banavasi district on behalf of Bhivanayya, feudatory of the Western Chalukya Vikramaditya VI. Bhivanayya is mentioned as governing the Palasie district in A.D. 1102.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451.

1098 Bhoja I, Silahara of Kolhapur, brother and successor of Gaṅgadeva, said to have been overthrown (before Ś. 1031) by Achiugi II, Sinda of Erambarage.—FKD., 1st ed., 104; ib., Bom. Gaz., 547. BD. 122.

1099 25th August, H. 492, 5th Shauwul. ‘Alau-d-Daulah Mas‘ud III succeeds his father Ibrahim at Ghazni.—RT. 105.

L.K. 75. A great flood and famine devastate Kashmir in this and the following year.—Rājāt. vii, 1219.

Ś. 1022–1052. Taila or Tulapa II, son and successor of Śanti-varman, Kadamba feudatory of Banavasi and Hāngal under the Chālukyas Vikramaditya VI and Somesvara III. Died apparently in Ś. 1058 (A.D. 1135) during or soon after a siege of Hāngal by the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana who gained temporary possession of these districts. Taila’s wives were Bāchuladevi of the Pândya family and Chāmaladevi.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 561.


Ś. 1021. Epoch year and date of the composition of Śatānanda’s Bhūscatikaraṇa.—BR. 1883–4, p. 82.

1100 L.K. 76. Mārga. Uchchala and Sussala, sons of Malla and descendants of a branch line of the Lohara dynasty of Kashmir, forced into exile and rebellion.—Rājāt. vii, 1254.
1100

Sallakshana-varmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Kirtivarmadeva: said to have carried on a war in the country of Antarvedi, and to have taken away the fortune of the Mulavas and Chedis.—El. i, 196, 326.

The poet Sambhu, author of the Rājendrakarnapura and of the Anyoktimuktatalatāsataka, flourished under Harshadeva of Kashmir (A.D. 1089-1101).—Sbhv. 128. AC. 636.

Jayadeva, son of Bhojadeva and a native of Kinduvilva in Bengal, author of the Gitagovinda, may have flourished about this date, if, as is possible, the Lakshmanasena, under whom tradition places him, be identical with the Vaidya king of Bengal who in A.D. 1119 founded the Lakshmanasena era.—BKR. 64. LIA. iv, 815.

The author Vāgbhaṭa, Jayamaṅgala, author of the Kaviśikha, and Śrīpāla, author of the Vairochanaparāyaya, flourished under Jayasimha-Sūddharāja, Śrīpāla being poet-laureate to him and his successor Kumārapala.—PR. i, 68. BR. 1883-4, 155-6. El. i, 295.

1101

L.K. 77, Vaisākha, va. 5. The pretender Uchchala starts from Rājapuri across the mountains and invades Kashmir. He is defeated in the month of Jyesṭha by Harshadeva at the battle of Purīhasapura (Paraspôr). Harsha kills Malla, the father of Uchchala (Bhādra va. 9), but is himself slain (Bhādra śu. 5) on his flight from Śrīnagar, when Uchchala succeeds to the throne as first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.

Kalhana refers (Rājat. viii, 35) to the L.K. year 4177 as having had an intercalary month falling in Bhādrapada. This agrees with Cunningham, Indian Eras, p. 173. Harsha’s death took place on the 5th bright day of the proper Bhādrapada, following after the intercalated month.—Rājat. vii, 1297, 1342, 1497, 1717.

1102

Jayakarna, son of the Western Chalukya Vikramaditya VI, ruling as his father’s feudatory in this and the years 1120 and 1121.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 455.
AD. 1102—1108.

1102 Govindarasa mentioned as holding office under Anantapāla, feudatory of Vikramāditya VI. In 1114 and 1117 Govindarasa was governing the Banavasi district.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451.

V. Sam. 1158. The first copy of Devabhadrasūri’s Kathāratnakosa written by Amalachandragaṇi.—PR. iv, Ind. ix.

1103 13th October, S. 1025 exp. Ballāla I, Hoysaḷa, eldest son of Ereyānga, confers the lordship of Sindigere on his father-in-law Mariyāne. Ballāla is said to have overcome Jagaddeva, Sāntara king of Paṭṭi-Pommbuchchhapura, the feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—REC. 14. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 494.

V. Sam. 1159. The Aṇḍalagachchha of the Jains, a branch of the Chandragachchha, formed. Chandraprabhāchārya secedes from the Chaturdaśiyapaksha and founds the Paurṇāmiyakapaksha.—BR. 1883–4, 14, 130, 144, 152. IA. xi, 249.

1104 25th December, V. Sam. 1161, Basāhi copper-plate of Madanapāla, Gaharwār or Rāṣṭhore of Kanauj, and of his son Govindachandra. —IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19; xix, 367.

V. Sam. 1161, 1164, Nāgpur and Madhukargadh inscriptions. Naravarman, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Lakshmīdeva according to the Nāgpur inscription; other records making him the immediate successor of Udayāditya: reigned till AD. 1133.—EI. ii, 180. TRAS. i, 207, 226. Colebrooke, Essays, ii, 299.

V. Sām. 1161, 6th Māgha śūdi. Gwalar inscription dedicating a temple built by Madhusudana, a son of Bhuvanapāla, the successor of Mahīpāla of Gwalar.—CASR. ii, 364. JBA. xxxi, 403, 418 ff.

Yānemaras, of the Ahihaya-varṇa, governing in the neighbourhood of Kammaravāḍī (Nizam’s Dominions) under the Western Chālukva Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451–2.

1105 Tuesday, 24th October, V. Sam. 1162, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. ii, 358.

1108 H. 501. Ḥusain, son of Sām, Gžūrī, taken prisoner by Sanjar, Saljūqī, is saved at the intercession of Shaikh Aḥmad, Ghazzālī.—RT. 149, n. 2.

Saturday, 18th July, or possibly Saturday, 15th July, 1111, from Tyāgarāja temple inscription of 5th year. Initial date of

Bammarasa administering the pannāya tax of the Nolambavādi district under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

1109 3rd January, V. Sam 1166, Rāhan copper-plate of Madanapāla, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, and of his son Govindachandra. See a.d. 1097.—IA. xviii, 14; xix, 371. CASR. xv, 154.

1110 Ś. 1032, 1040, 1058, inscriptions. Gaṇḍarāditya, Ayyana Śiṅga I, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, youngest son of Mārasimha, governing the Mirinja country together with Saptakholla and a part of the Koṅkan. An undated inscription represents his brother Ballāla as ruling with him, and the Kolhāpur inscription of Ś. 1058 mentions a certain Nimbadevarasa as his feudatory.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 547, and BD. 121 ff. for dynasty generally.

1111 L.K. 87. Pausha śu. 6. Uchchala of Kashmir murdered by Raḍḍa who becomes king for one night, after which Salhaṇa, a stepbrother of Uchchala, is placed on the throne.—Ṛajat. viii, 341.

Ś. 1033. Maheśvara, son of Brāhma, grandson of Kṛishṇa (Keśava), writes the Viṣeṣapakāṣa; wrote also the Saḍabhedupakāṣa, a sequel to the above, and the Saḥasāṅkacharita.—AC. 446. Malattmādha, Pref. xii. Weber, Catal. ii. 260.

V. Sam. 1167. Jinarāvalabha dies six months after his consecration as sūri by Devabhadrāchārya. Author of the Saṅkṣmārtha-śiddhānta, Viṭhāraṇa, Paushadhavidhi, Piṇḍaviśuddhiupakaraṇa, Gaṇadharaśārāhaṣṭaka, the Shadāṣṭiti, Pratikramaṇaśāmśāhrī, Saṅghapaṭṭaka, Dharmāśikō, Drāvaśaṅkula, Praśnottaraṭṭaka, Śṛṅgāraṭṭaka, the Aṣṭasaptatīka or Jinarāvalabhaṣṭasti (V. Sam. 1164), etc.—Pr. iv, Ind. xlii. IA. xi, 248b. BR. 1882–3, 47–8; ib. 1883–4, 152.

1112 L.K. 88, Vaśākha śu. 3. Sussala, brother of Uchchala and ruler at Lohara, invades Kashmir, imprisons Salhaṇa and seizes the throne.—Ṛajat. viii, 480.

Tribhuvanamalla Kāmādeva, Pāṇḍya feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.
1112 Šrīpatiyarasa governing the Bēlvola and Puligere districts. Udayītya-Gāṅga Permādi, Western Gaṅga, governing the Banavīsi and Sāntalīge districts as feudatories of the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

1113 March 19th, V. Sam. 1169: probable beginning of the Śiva Simha era of Gujarāt.

1113 Approximate date of the Kāliṅgattu Parāṇi, a Tamil poem by Jayānkondān, describing the conquest of Kāliṅga under Kulottuṅga Chōladeva I, by his general Karuṇākara who bears the title Tondaimān, i.e. king of the Pallava country.—IA. xix, 329 ff.; xx, 278.

1114 H. 508. Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād succeeds his father Mas'ūd III of Ghaznī and reigns about a year.—RT. 107, note 7.

Sunday, 8th November, Chëdī Sam. 866, Ratnapura inscription. Jājalladeva I, Haihaya or Kalachuri of Ratnapura, successor of Pṛithvīdeva I. Claims to have been honoured by the princes of Kanyūkubja and Jejāhuktika (Govindachandra and Kirtivarman, the Chandella); and to have overcome one Somaśvara.—EI. i, 32. CASR. xvii, 75.

Ś. 1036. Bhaśkarāchārya, the astronomer, son of Maheśvara, born. Author of the Siddhāntasiromani, completed in Ś. 1072, and of the Karṇaṅkaṭṭha (epoch year Ś. 1105).—JRAS., n.s., i, 410, 412. BR. 1882–3, 26, 27. EI. i, 340. WL. 261. JBA. lxii, 223.

1115 H. 509. Malik Arsalān murders and succeeds his brother Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād. Bahārām Shāh, another brother, having taken refuge with his uncle, the Saljūq, Sanjar of Khurāsān, the latter proceeds with him to Ghaznī and defeats Arsalān who retires to Lahor. Sanjar, after placing Bahārām on the throne and fixing a yearly tribute, returns to his own kingdom. Later in the same year Arsalān returns and defeats Bahārām who again takes refuge with Sanjar.—EIH. iv, 206. RT. 107, n. 7; 108, n. 5.

V. Sam. 1171. Govindachandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Madanapāla. His dates range from V. Sam. 1161–1211, but V. Sam. 1171 is his earliest known date as a reigning sovereign. He sent Suhala as ambassador to the great subhā held by Alaṅkāra, minister of Jayashīha of Kashmir, and described by the poet Maṅkha in the Śrīkanṭhapacharita.—IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19; xix, 367. CASR. i, 96. EI. iv. 97 ff. BKR. 50, 51.
1115  Nāgavarmanāya, feudatory governor of the Belvola, Puligere, and Banavasi districts in the years 1115 and 1117 A.D. under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chalukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

1115  Malla or Mallideva of the Gutta family governing as feudatory under Govindarasa, himself a ruler of the Banavasi district under the Western Chalukya Vikramāditya VI.—PSOCL. No. 108. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 580.

1116  Monday, 17th April, V. Saṃ. 1172, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 103.

H. 510. Sanjar having acquired sway over ‘Irāq and Khurāsān, becomes, on the death of his brother Muḥammad, sole monarch of the Saljuqs.—RT. 108, note 5.

V. Saṃ. 1173, Rāmadeva, a pupil of Jinaavallabha, writes the Shadāśītikācharṇī.—BR. 1883–4, 152.

1117  Wednesday, 29th August, V. Saṃ. 1174, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 105.

H. 511. Bahrām Shāh defeats his brother Arsalān Shāh and imprisons and succeeds him in Ghuznī. Arsalān was put to death subsequently at Shāhābād in Shauwāl, February, 1118.—RT. 108, n. 5; 109.

V. Saṃ. 1173, inscription from Khajurāho. Jayavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Sallakshanavarman.—EI. i, 139.

Inscriptions. Ś. 1039–1059. Vishnuvardhana, Biṭṭiga, Tribhuvanamalla II, or Viragaṅga, Hoysala, brother and successor of Ballāja I; married Sāntaladevi or Lakumādevi. Said to have conquered the Gaṅgas, to have burned their capital Taḷakāḍ or Talavunapura and to have been more or less successful in attacking Kāṇchi, Koṅgu, Hāṅgal, Koyatur (Koimbatore), and the seven Koṅkaṇas. Amongst the rulers he claims to have subdued are the Pāṇḍya and Tulu kings, Jagaddēva of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura, Jaya-keśiṇ II, Kādamba of Goa, the Cheṅgiri, Kala, and Mala kings (the last being the chiefs of the Malepas or Malapas, the people of Malenāḍ along the Western Ghāts); a king Narasimha and the lord of the Male kings. His kingdom, according to one of his inscriptions, extended to Sāvimale on the north, the lower Naṅgali Ghāṭ on the east, the Koṅgu, Chera, and Anamale countries on the south, and the Bārakanur Ghāṭ road to the Koṅkaṇ on the west. His subdual of the Kādamba territories was probably very temporary,
as the conquest of the Koṅkaṇ by a subsequent feudatory of Ballāla II seems to have taken place in his reign. An invasion by Vishnuvardhana of the Chālukya dominions was repulsed by Āchugī II, the Sinda, and his son Permädi I, who is said to have besieged Dhorasamudra and captured Belupura the Hoysala capital. A Sinda inscription names Chēgirī, Chēra, Chōla, Mālaya, Male, the seven Tuḷus, Kolla, and Pallava, Koṅgu, and the districts of Banavīsi, Kaḍambale, Nolambavādi, and Hayve as belonging to Vishnuvardhana. A younger brother of Vishnuvardhana, Udayāditya, is mentioned in inscriptions. Vishnuvardhana was aided in his conquests by Gaṅgarāja of the Gaṅga family who, by conquering and putting to flight Adiyama or Iḍiyama a feudatory of the Chōla, acquired the Gaṅgavādi province. This Gaṅgarāja seems to have been identical with Gaṅgarsa, governor of the Arabala district. According to a Halebī inscription he died in a.d. 1133.—PSOCl., Nos. 18 and 232. RMI. 260, 329. REC. 14 and ii, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 494 ff.

1118

1119
12th January, H. 512, 28th Ram. Bahrūm Shāh of Ghaznī defeats and imprisons Mūḥammad Bahlīm then in charge of the Government of Lahor. The latter, being pardoned and reinstated, subsequently fortified himself at Nāgaur in Siwālik but was again defeated by Bahrūm and perished.—RT. 110. BF. i, 151.
L.K. 95, Vaiśākha. Sussala of Kashmir returns from the conquest of Rājapuri.—Rājat. viii, 635.
11th May, V. Sam. 1176, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj and his queen Nayanakelidevi, recording endowments made on the above date.—EL. iv, 107.
7th October, Kūrt. śūdi 1, Ś. 1041 exp.: epoch of the era founded by Lakshmanasena of Bengāl, son and successor of Ballūlasena. There is some confusion as to its initial year,

Ś. 1041–1048. Jayakesin II, Kâdamba of Goa, ruling as feudatory of the Western Châlukya, Vikramâditya VI. He apparently attempted to throw off the Châlukya supremacy but was put to flight by Permaḍi, son of Āchugī, the Sind of Yelburga. Subsequently, however, he married Maijiladevi, a daughter of Vikramâditya. He was defeated at some time or other by the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 568.

V. Sâm. 1177, copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. xxxi, 123.

L.K. 96, Vuisâkha. The Damaras rise in rebellion against Sussala to support the pretender Bhikshâchara. Sussala forced to despatch his family for safety to the castle of Lohara (Āshūḍha śu. 3). He is besieged in Śrînagar (Āsvina śu. 14) by rebel forces and forced to retire (Mûrga va. 6) to Lohara when Bhikshâchara (Bhikshu) is set up as king in Kashmir.—Rājat. viii, 667, 717, 736, 819.


Ruyyaka, the Kashmirian, author of the Alankûrasarvasva, must have lived about this date, having been the guru of Mâṅkha (A.D. 1140).—BKR. 51, 68.

L.K. 97, Jyeshta śu. 3. Sussala of Kashmir reconquers Śrînagar; Bhikshâchara forced to flee. Destruction of the Chakradhura temple by Bhikshâchara’s rebel forces (Śrâvana śu. 12).—Rājat. viii, 954, 993.

Permaḍi of the Jîmûtavâhana lineage and the Khachara race governing the Rāsvaura district, and Tribhuvanamalla Pûndiyadeva ruling the Noḻambavâdi district under Vikramâditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

Friday, 21st July, V. Sâm. 1178. Kanauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—El. iv, 109
A.D. 1122—1124.

A.D. 1122


25th December, Chedi Śaṅ. 874. Jabalpur copper-plate issued probably near the end of his reign. Yasaḥkarnaeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Karṇadeva. Was contemporary with Govindachandra of Kanauj who seems to have wrested some of his dominions from him; and probably with Lakshmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, who is said, in the Nāgpur praśasti, to have undertaken a successful expedition against Tripūrī. Yasaḥkarna claims to have extirpated with ease the ruler of Andhra near the river Godāvarī, and the Bhera-Ghūṭ inscription attributes to him the devastation of Champāraṇya, possibly a reference to the same expedition.—EI. ii, 1, 303.

Ś. 1044, Chal. V. 45. Inscription at Koḍikop. Āchagi or Āchugi II, Sinda of Yelburga, governing the Kusukā and Nareyaṅgal districts under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Stated to have waged war successfully against Hallakavaḍikeyaśinga, the Hoṣaḷas, Lakshma, the Pāṇḍyas, and the Mālapas of the Western Ghūṭs; to have seized the Koṅkaṇ, taken and burned Goa and Uppinnakaṭṭi, and to have defeated and captured Bhoja, Śilahāra of Kolhāpur, probably about A.D. 1098.—JBRAS. xi, 247, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 574.

A.D. 1123

L.K. 99, Jyesṭha śu. 11. The city of Śrīnagar burned by rebels who besiege Sussala in his capital.—Rājat. viii, 1169.

Ś. 1045, inscription from Terḍāl of the Maṇḍalika Goṇkidevarasā or Goṇka, a contemporary of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI and his feudatory the Raṭṭa chicftain Kārtavīrya II.—IA. xiv, 14, 22-4. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 548.


A.D. 1124

Thursday, 14th August, V. Śaṅ. 1181, Benares copper-plato of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 113, pl. vii. IA. xix, 357.

V. Śaṅ. 1180. Yāsodevasūri, pupil of Chandrasūri and author of a Pākṣikasūtra-vṛtti written in the above year at Anhilvaḍ. He is possibly identical with the Yāsodeva, pupil of Devagupta, who wrote a commentary on the Navatattvapakaranā at Anhilvaḍ, V. Śaṅ. 1174.—PR. iv, Ind. c.
A.D. 1125
Ś. 1047, stone inscription from Narendra, Dhārvāḍ, and possibly Ś. 1069, on inscription at Lakshmessāvar. Jayakesin II, Kādamba of Goa, feudatory ruler of the Koṅkana, Palasige, Hayve, and Kavaddīvīpa districts under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya. Inscriptions record Jayakesin's defeat by Āchugi II and his son Permāḍi I, Sinda feudatories of Vikramāditya VI, but Jayakesin's marriage with Vikramāditya's daughter Maṭaladevi points to a subsequent reconciliation with his overlord. Jayakesin also temporarily lost the Palasige district to the Hoysala Vishṇuvardhana.—JBRAS. ix, 265. PSOCI., Nos. 97, 232. See A.D. 1119.

August, Malabar or Kollam era, 301, 319, inscriptions at Chojapuram and Tiruvallam near Trivandram. Vira Keruḷa Varman ruling in Venāḍu or Travancore.—P. S. Pillai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, pp. 11–18.

1126
H. 520. The Mujmalu-t-Tawārikh begun in the reign of Sultan Sanjar, Saljuqī. The name of its author is unknown, but he must have been living in H. 589 (A.D. 1193) since he records an event which happened then.—EHI. i, 100 ff.

1127

Friday, 4th February, V. Sam. 1182, and Friday, 21st October, V. Sam. 1184. Copper-plates of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. xxvii, 242 ff.

H. 521 [541 ?]. A battle at Tigin ābād between the troops of Ghazni and 'Alāun-d-Dīn Ḥusain, Ghūrī. Tigin-ābād is taken and Bahrām flees.—RT. 110, n. 5, 347–9.

Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva II, called also Parakesarivarman, Vira-Rājendradeva II, Tribhuvanaviradeva, etc., succeeds his father Vikrama-Choḍa. Claims to have slain Vira-Pāṇḍya and to have given Madura to Vikrama-Pāṇḍya. His inscriptions range from his fifth to his thirty-ninth year. The history of the dynasty is a blank during the half-century intervening between him and Rājarājadeva II.—IA. xiv, 55 (Chellūr copper-plate of Ś. 1056); ib. xx, 191, 285. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 10.
Ś. 1049, current. Somesvara III, Bhūlokamalla, succeeds his father Vikramāditya VI: till A.D. 1138. Said to have “placed his feet on the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravīḍa, Magaḍha, Nepāḷa; and to have been lauded by all learned men.” He was

Š. 1049. Rāmānuja, the Vaishṇava reformer, flourished, according to Nṛsimha’s *Smrityarthasāgara_.—AOC. 285b, 286a.

1128

L.K. 3, Phāl. va. 15. Sussala of Kashmir murdered by bravos of Tikka; Jayasiṁha succeeds to the throne. His general Sujji routs the rebels (L.K. 4, Vaiśākha) at Gambhirasaṅgama. Bhikshāchara forced to retire from Kashmir (Āśādha).—Rājat. viii, 1318, 1497, 1525.

October–November, Š. 1051 current, Kārtt. Pernādi, son of Jogama, Kalachuri feudatory of the Chālukya Someśvara III, ruling the Tardavāḍi country. The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas of the Dekkan, a branch probably of the Kalachuris of Chedi, rose to power as feudatories of the Western Chālukyas, over whose dominions they established, under Vijjuna, a temporary supremacy. This was, however, lost to the Chālukya Someśvara IV about A.D. 1182, after which date the Kalachuris are lost sight of.—BD. 93. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 462, 470.

Š. 1050. Inscription of Choḍa or Vikrama-Rudra, chief of Konamaṇḍala, son of Rājaparṇḍu I.—EI. iv, 86.

1129

L.K. 5, Jyesṭha va. 10. Bhikshāchara captured and killed by the troops of Jayasiṁha of Kashmir in the castle of Bānaśālā (Bānśhal). On the same day Loṭhana, a stepbrother of Sussala, is freed from his prison in the castle of Lohara and set up as king against Jayasiṁha.—Rājat. viii, 1775, 1793.

Friday, 5th April, V. Sam. 1187, Benares copper-plate of Govinda-chandra of Kanauj.—JBA. i, 120, pl. viii.

V. Sam. 1186–1222 on inscriptions. Madanavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Prithvīvarman. Defeated the kings of Chedi and Mālava and held in check the king of Kāśi (Mau inscription).—For inscriptions see CASR. xxii. EL. i, 195 (undated inscription from Mau, Jhānsī district).

Š. 1052, inscription from Khāṇāpur, Kolhāpur State. Aṅkideva, Raṭṭa *Mahāśāmanta* under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya. His name, however, is not found in the genealogical lists of the Raṭṭas of Saundatti.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 555.

Sunday, 10th March, Š. 1050, from the epitaph at Śravaṇavelgola. Mallīśeṇa-Maladhārideva, the Jaina teacher, commits suicide by prolonged fasting.—EI. iii, 184.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ajayarāja or Sulhaṇa, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Prithvirāja I. Founded Ajayameru and conquered Sulhaṇa of Mālava; married Somalekhā.—Refs. a.d. 950. Śrutakīrtti-Traīvidya or Dhanaṇjaya, Jaina poet, author of the Rāghavapāṇḍarīya, mentioned in an inscription dated Ś. 1045: contemporary with the Jaina poet Abhinava Pampa, who mentions his authorship of the Rāghavapāṇḍarīya, and with Meghaḥandra, author of a commentary on the Samādhisatāka.—IA. xiv. 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1132</td>
<td>L.K. 8, Vaiśākha va. 2. Lohara retaken by Jayasimha’s forces; Mallārjuna forced to flec.—Rājat. viii, 2024. Ś. 1055, 1060, 1067. Māllikārjuna I, Tribhuvanamallarasa, Kādamba, governor of Banavāsi and Hāṅgal under the Chālu-kyas Someśvara III and Jagadekanalla II; presumably ruling with his father in Ś. 1055 and alone in Ś. 1060 and 1066.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 562.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1133</td>
<td>L.K. 9, Āśāhḍha śu. 5. Jayasimha of Kashmir has his chief minister Sujji and his adherents murdered.—Rājat. viii, 2185. V. Sam. 1190, Augūsi copper-plate of the Chandella Madana-varmadeva.—IA. xvi, 207. Saturday, 5th August, V. Sam. 1190, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 111.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yașovarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, succeeds his father Naravarman.—Ujjain copper-plates of V. Samāl 1191 and 1192: see Colebrooke, Essays, ii, 299 ff. IA. xix, 348, 351.

V. Samāl 1190.Āmṛadevasūri writes his commentary on Nemi-chandra’s Ākhyānakamaṇḍikōta.—PR. iv, Ind. xi.

Tuesday, 28th August, V. Samāl 1191, Kamauli plate of the Śiṅgara, Vatsarāja, a feudatory of Govindachandra of Kanauj. His immediate ancestors were: his father Kumāra, grandfather Sulhaṇa or Alaṇa (?), and great-grandfather Kamalapāla.—EI. iv, 130.

L.K. 11, Āśvina va. 15. Mallārjuna, the pretender to the throne of Kashmir, surrenders to Jayasimha.—Rājat. viii, 2309.

H. 530. Sanjar invades Ghaznī to enforce payment of tribute by Bahram Shāh.—RT. 148, n. 5.

Ś. 1059, stone inscription from Govindpur of the poet Gaṅgādēra. In it are named his father Manoratha, his grandfather Chakrapāṇi, and great-grandfather Dāmodara, his father’s brother Daśaratha, his own brother Mahādhara, and his cousin Purushottama. These are probably the poets mentioned in Śrīdharadāsa’s Saduktiyāpyā-ṃrita compiled A.D. 1205.—EI. ii, 330 ff.


Ś. 1060, inscription from Urana. Aparāditya I, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkan. Sent Tejakānta as ambassador to the sahā held by Alaṅkāra, minister of Jayasimha of Kashmir.—JBRAS. xv, 279. BK. 51.

The Daṇḍanaṇaka, Mahādeva, governing the Belvola and Puligere districts under Someśvara III, Western Chālukya. The feudatory Vira Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Nalambavāḍī district in this and the year 1148 under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 456.

Jayavarman, Paramāra of Mālava, succeeds his father Yaśovarman; possibly dethroned later by a brother Ajayavarman. As far as Yaśovarman the later records of the Paramāras agree as to the
succession of the different princes, but after that they diverge. Under Yaśovarman's successors the dynasty seems to have split into two branches, of which Ajayavarman, Vindhyavarman, Subhaṭavarman, and Arjunavarman represented the main line, while Lakshmīvarman, Hariśchandra, and Udayavarman were rival rulers whose claims rested virtually on revolt, though nominally on their connection with Jayavarman, the deposed successor of Yaśovarman. See Kielhorn, IA. xix, 348, 349.

Monday, 9th October, V. Samā. 1196, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. ii, 361.
(N. Samā. 259.) Mānadeva of the Second Ṭhākuri or Rājput dynasty of Nepāl and great-grandson of Vāmadeva, the restorer of the dynasty.—BSM., App. i, and refs. under A.D. 1015.

Vaidyadeva, minister of Kumārapāla of Bengal, made king of Kāmarūpa.—EI. ii, 347 ff.


Maṅkha, Kashmirian poet; wrote the Śrīkṛṣṇaḥchaḥārita probably between A.D. 1135 and 1145. His brother Alaṅkāra was Divān under Susala and Jayasimha, and another brother, Śrīṅgāra, received the office of Brihatsatrapati from Susala whom he assisted in his war with Harshadeva. Among Maṅkha's contemporaries were the poets Kalyaṇa, pupil of Alakadatta, Garga, Govinda, Jalhaṇa, Paṭu, Padmaśa, Bhuḍḍa, Losṭhadeva, Vāgniṣvara, Śrīgarbhā, Śrivatsa; the Mimāṁsakas Jinduka, Tailokya, and Śrīgunna; the grammarians Janakarāja and Nāga; the Vaidikas Ramyadeva and Lakṣmīdeva; Ananda, a Naivyika, and Ananda, son of the poet Śambhu; Tejakaṇṭha, ambassador of Aparāditya of the Koṅkaṇ; Nandana, a Brahmavādin; Prakāta, a Śaiva philosopher; Maṇḍaṇa, son of Śrīgarbha; Ruyyaka, Maṅkha's guru; Śrīkaṇṭha, son of Śrīgarbha; and Shashṭha, a paṇḍit.—BKR. 50, 52.

Sunday, 23rd February, V. Samā. 1198 cur., Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 113.

Monday, 11th May, Ś. 1064, inscription from Aṇjanerī of the Yādava chief Seuṇadeva, ruler of Dwāravati and feudatory of
A.D. 1142—1144.

1142

the Western Chālukya Jagadekamalla II.—IA. xii, 126 ff.; xx, 422. BD. 103.


1143

Saturday, 27th February, V. Saṃ. 1199, Gagahā copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj, and of his son Rājyapāladeva.—IA. xviii, 20.

V. Saṃ. 1199. Kumārapāla, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Jayasimha-Siddharāja. Conquers Mālava and defeats Arnorāja of Śākambhari-Sāmbhar, Rājputāna, in, or shortly before, V. Saṃ. 1207 (Chitorgaḍh inscription).—IA. vi, 213. Tod’s Rājasthān. i, 707. EI. i, 293; ii, 421.

Ś. 1065, 1073, 1075, Kolhāpur and Bāmāṇi inscriptions. Vijayāditya, Vijayāraka, Ayyana-Sinγa II, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, son and successor of Gaṇḍarāditya. Said to have reinstated the rulers of the province of Sthānaka or Thānā and the kings of Govā or Goa, and to have assisted Vijjana in his revolt against the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa (Ś. 1079).—BD. 123. EI. iii, 207, 211. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 548.

Ś. 1066, 1084, 1086. Inscriptions from Khānāpur, Kolhāpur State; and from Bail-Hongal. Kārtavirya III, Kaṭtama, Raṭṭa feudatory of the Western Chālukyas Jagadekamalla II and Tailapa III. Married Padmāvati or Padmaladevi. Seems to have become independent after A.D. 1165, probably during the confusion prevalent on the break up of the Chālukya and Kalachuri power. —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 555.

Bammanaṇaya or Barmadevarasa governing the Banavāsi district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. In the following year Bammanaṇaya governed the Tardavādi, Bejvola, Huligere, Hānuṅgal, and Halasige districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.

1144


L.K. 19, Phāl. šu. 10. The pretender Loṭhana (brother of Suṣala of Kashmir) captured by Jayasimha’s forces after the siege of the castle Śirah’sita.

L.K. 20, Vaisākha. Bhoja, a son of King Salhana, flies to the country of the Darads (Darda) and, with their assistance, invades Kashmir as a pretender to the crown.—Rājat. viii, 2641, 2681, 2709.
16th July, V. Sam. 1200, copper-plate from Ujjain. Lakṣhmīvarmaideva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Yaśavarman. Seems to have rebelled against the usurper Ajayavarman and, having seized part of Mālava, to have ruled independently of the main branch of the dynasty.—IA. xix, 348, 351.

Ś. 1067. Permāḍī or Jagadekamalla-Permāḍī, Sind of Yelburga, son and successor of Āchugi II, ruling the Kisukāḍ, Bāgaḍage, Kelaḍḍī, and Nareyaṅgal districts under Jagadekamalla II, Chālukya. Claims to have subdued Kulaśekharāṅka, besieged and slain Chaṭṭa, and to have engaged in hostilities with Jayakesin II (Kādambo of Goa) and Bīṭṭiga (the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana), etc. —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 575.


Chedi Sam. 896, 910, inscriptions from Rājim and Ratnapura. Prīthviḍeva II, Kalashuri or Haihaya of Ratnapura, successor of Ratmadeva II.—CASR. xviii, 76.

V. Sam. 1202, Simha Sam. 32, inscription of a Gohila king, Muluka, son of Sahajiga and grandson of Śrī Sahāra, ruling at Māṅgrol under Kumārśpāla the Chaulukya.—BL. 158.

Ś. 1070. Permāḍī or Paramardi, Śivachitta, Kādambo of Goa, son and successor of Jayakesin II. Probably reigned jointly with his brother Vijayāditya or Vijayarka II. There are indications that Jayakesin II or Permāḍī lost some of the Kādambo territory to the Śilāhāra Vijayāditya of Kolhāpur or Karāḍ. Jayakesin seems also to have been attacked by Chandaugideva, feudatory of Āhavamalla, Kalachuri. Permāḍī married Kamalādevi, daughter of Kāmādeva, and Vijayāditya married Lakṣhmīdevi, daughter of a king Lakṣhmīdeva.—Inscriptions: of Permāḍī, ranging from 14th to 28th years, JBRAS. ix, 263, 266, 278, 287, 296; of Vijayāditya of 25th year, 2b. 278. IA. xi, 273 (Siddāpur inscription). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 569.

Keśirāja or Keśimayya governing the Belvola, Palasige, and Pānuṅgal districts under Jayadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. Tailama, Kādambo, according to an inscription, was ruling the district of Pānuṅgal in this year.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458, 562.

H. 543, Jumāda' I (Sept.–Oct.). 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain and his brothers Saifu-d-Dīn Sūrī, and Bahāu-d-Dīn Sām invade Ghazni
and defeat Bahrām who flees to Hind. ʿAlāʾu-d-Din leaving Saifu-d-Din as ruler at Ghaznī, retires to Ghūr.—RT. 347, n. 2.

Sovideva governing the Pānuṅgal district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.

V. Saṁ. 1204. Jinaṅkharasūri, pupil of Jinavallabha and guṇu of Padmacandra, founds at Rudrapalli the Rudrapallyakhbarataraśākha.—IA. xi, 248b. PR. iv, Ind. xli.

V. Saṁ. 1204. Jinabhadramuni, pupil of Śālibhadra, flourished.—PR. i, 68.

149

H. 544. Bahrām Shāh returns to Ghaznī, defeats and hangs Saifu-d-Din Sūrī.

Bahāu-d-Din succeeds Saifu-d-Din as ruler of Ghūr and dies later in the same year, when ʿAlāʾu-d-Din Ḥusain succeeds and at once marches on Ghaznī, which he captures.—RT. 349.

Trihubvanamalla-Jagadevā of the Šāntara family of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura (i.e. Humcha, Nagar district, Maisūr) ruling at Setuvina-bīgu as feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.


150

H. 544 [547?]. Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī dies and is succeeded by his son Khusru Shāh. The latter retires to Lahor before ʿAlāʾu-d-Din Ḥusain, who, after making a plundering raid on Ghaznī, returns to Ghūr. On his retirement Khusru Shāh takes possession of Ghaznī. Later (H. 545) ʿAlāʾu-d-Din is captured by Sultan Sanjar and detained two years during which Nāṣiru-d-Din Al-Husain son of Muḥammad Mādīnī is made ruler of Ghūr.—RT. 112, 113; 350, n. 2; 363–4.

V. Saṁ. 1207, inscription from Mahāban near Mathūrā of a king Vijayapāla (or possibly Ajayapāla) and his vassal Jájjya.—EI. i, 287 ff. ASNI. ii, 103.

Ś. 1072. Tailapa III, Nūmādi Taila II, or Trailekyamalla III, Western Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother Jagadekamalla: till a.d. 1161. Was conquered and kept in subjection till a.d. 1157
by his minister of war, Vijjala or Vijjana, the Kalachuri with whom were allied Projaraja, Kakatiya, and Vijayarka of Kolhapur. The date of Taila’s death is uncertain. His latest record belongs to the year 1155 A.D. His death must have occurred before A.D. 1168, the date of Rudradeva’s Anamkonda inscription in which it is mentioned.—Inscriptions: PSOCI, Nos. 120, 181. BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 459.

Kasapayyanayaka governing the Banavasi district under the Kalachuri Bijjala, himself a feudatory at that time of Taila III, Western Chalukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

Hemachandra, the Jaina monk, flourished. Born at Dhandhuka in V. Sam. 1145 = A.D. 1089, Hemachandra was consecrated in V. Sam. 1154; made siri in V. Sam. 1166 and spent the greater part of his life at Anhilvad at the Court of Jayasimha Siddharaja (A.D. 1094-1143) and his successor Kumarpala, dying shortly before the latter in V. Sam. 1229 = A.D. 1173. Author of various works on grammar, rhetoric, and metre—the Abhidhanachintamani, or Namamala, the Anekarsastra, the Alanakarachudamani, the Chhandonudasa, the Dvayasrayakavya (probably revised by Abhayatilaka in V. Sam. 1312), the Desinamamala or Ratnavali, the Trishashisalahapurushastra, the Yogastra, a compendium of Jaina doctrines, etc.—Bühler, Über das Leben des Jaina Mönches Hemachandra.—AC. 768. AOC. 170a-b, 179, 180, and 185a. WL., see notes to pp. 227, 230, 297, also p. 321. ZDMG. xxviii, 185; xliii, 548. IA. iv, 71; vi, 181-2. BKR. 76. PR. i, 63 ff.

Arnojaraja, Chahamana, son and successor of Prthviraja I; married Sudhavā of Mālava.—Refs. A.D. 950.

Projaraja, Prọja, Jagatikesarìn, Kākatiya or Gaṇapatì of Oranga, son and successor of Tribhuvanamalla-Betmaraja, reigning about this date. He was the father of Rudradeva of the Anamkonda inscription (Ś. 1084) and married Muppaladevi. Said to have captured but released Tailapadeva (III), Chalukya; to have defeated a King Govinda and given his kingdom to Udaya; to have conquered Guḍa, ruler of the city of Mantrakūta; and to have repulsed an attack on Anamkonda made by Jagadddeva, probably Tribhuvanamallā-Jagadddeva, Sántara king of Paṭṭi-Pombucharapura (modern Humcha, Nagar district of Māsūr), who is known from inscriptions to have been reigning in Ś. 1039 and 1071 as feudatory of the Chalukyas.—IA. xi, 10; xxi, 197. ASSI. ii, 14.
A.D. 1150—1153.

1150  Śrīharsha, author of the Naiṣadhiya and the Khaṇḍa-Khaṇḍa-
khāḍya, flourished under Jayachchandra of Kanauj, whose initial
date falls between A.D. 1163 and 1177. Was contemporary also with
Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Gujarāt (A.D. 1143-1174).—JBRAS. x,
31 ff.; xi, 279 ff.

Jayadratha Mahāmāheśvarāchārya Rājānaka, Kashmirian poet,
author of the Haracharitachintāmani, flourished perhaps a little
later than Kalhana. He was a brother of Jayaratha, author of
the Tantralokaviveka (see A.D. 1200).—BKR. 61.

1151  Sunday, 17th June, Chedi Sam. 902. Tewar inscription referable
probably to the end of the reign of Gayakarnaevā, Kalachuri of
Chedi, son and successor of Yasaṅkarnaevā: Gayakarna married
Alhaṇadevi, daughter of Vijayasiṁha of the Guhila family of
Mevāḍ and granddaughter of Udayāditya of Mālava.—IA. xviii,

V. Sam. 1207. Mahāban prāṣasti recording the erection of a temple
in the reign of Ajayapāla, possibly a member of the Yaduvāṃśi
dynasty of Bayānā-Śrīpathā.—EI. ii, 275 ff.

August-September, Ś. 1074, Bhādrapada. Inscription from
Bijāpur, Maijārayya, feudatory ruler of the Tardavāḍi district
under Bijjala, the Kalachuri, himself a feudatory of Taila III,
Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460, 472.

V. Sam. 1207. Chandrasena writes the Utpādaisidhirakarana in
which he is assisted by Nemichandra.—PR. iv, Ind. xxviii.

1152  Mahādeva governing the Banavāsi and Puligore districts in this
and the year 1155 under the Western Chālukya Tailapa III.—
FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

V. Sam. 1208. Dharmaghosha born: became a pupil of Jaya-
siṁha in the Aṇḍalagachchha: wrote, V. Sam. 1263, the Śata-
padiṭa, to which Mahendrasimha wrote a commentary in V. Sam.
1294: Dharmaghosha died V. Sam. 1268.—PR. i, 62, App. p. 12,
Ind. lxv.

1153  H. 547. Sultan Sanjar after releasing ʿAlāū-d-Dīn, Ghūrī, sets
out on his expedition against the Ghuzz, but is defeated and taken
prisoner 1st Muḥarram (29th March), 548. The Ghuzz advance on
Ghaznī and Khusru, unable to resist them, retires again to Lahor.—
RT. 112, 350
A.D. 1153

V. Sam. 1210–1220. Vigrasarāja IV or Visaladeva, Chāhamāna of Sākambhari or Sāmbhar; son and successor of Arṇorāja according to the Prīthvīrajavijaya, though the Siwālikh pillar inscription calls his father Avelladeva. Vigrasarāja's Ajmir inscriptions contain portions of two plays—the Lalita-Vigrasarāja-Nāṭaka by the poet Somadeva and the Harakeli-Nāṭaka attributed to Vigrasarāja himself.—IA. xix, 215 ff. (Delhi Siwālikh pillar inscriptions); xx, 201 ff. (Ajmir inscription, V. Sam. 1210, Sunday, 22nd November, 1153). CASR. i, 155 ff. Voj. vii, 191.

Ś. 1075. Indrarāja, Nikumbha, ruling probably as feudatory of the Yādavas of Devagiri. Founded a temple to Śiva at Pāṭṇa, Khandesh. On his death his wife, Śridevi of the Sagara race, seems to have ruled as regent during the minority of her son Govana III.—IA. vii, 39.

Ś. 1075. Inscription of Bhīmarāja, son of Kona-Satyarāja, chief of Konamanḍala.—El. iv, 86.

Ś. 1076. Viranandin, son of Meghachandra, completes the Āchārasura. Viranandin's father, Meghachandra, author of a Kanareso commentary on the Samādhīśataka, seems to have been a contemporary of the poet Abhinava-Pampa, who must therefore have lived shortly before this date. Śrutakīrtti-Traividyā, the author, according to Pampa, of the Rāghavapāṇḍavīya, was apparently another of Pampa's contemporaries.—See A.D. 1130. IA. xiv, 14. BR. 1884–7, p. 20.

V. Sam. 1210. Jina�ati, son of Šāha-Yaśovardhana and Sūhavadevi, born. He was a pupil of Jinaḥchandra and author of a commentary on Jinaśvara's Paṇḍalingarpakaraṇa. Died V. Sam. 1277 —A.D. 1221.—Pr. iv, Ind. xxxvi. IA. xi, 248.

1154

Tuesday, 10th August, V. Sam. 1211, Kamauli stone of Govinda-chandra of Kanauj.—El. iv. 116.

1155

Sunday, November 6th, Chedi Sam. 907, Bhera-Ghāṭ inscription of Alhapadevi, wife of Gayakarna of Chedi, issued in the reign of her son Narasināhadeva.—El. ii, 7.

26th December, Ś. 1078 current, inscription from Bālagāmve, Maisūr. Bijjala or Vijjana, Kalachuri of Kalyaṇa, feudatory of Tails III, Western Chālukya, and Mahādevarasa feudatory ruler under Bijjala of Banavāsi, in conjunction with Potarasa, Chaṭṭimarasa, Padmarasa, and Soivarasa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 473.
A.D. 1156—1159.

1156

H. 551. ʿAlāʾ-ʿDīn Ḥūsain, Ghūrī, dies at Hirāt and is succeeded by his son Ṣaʿīd-ʿDīn Muḥammad.—RT. 363, n. 8; 365.


Ravaṇcyanāyaka ruling as feudatory of Tailapa III, Western Chālukya, according to an inscription at Kukkanūr.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

1157

Ṣ. 1079. Tailapa III, Chālukya, pressed by Vijjiṇa, leaves Kalyāṇa and flees to Aṇṇīgēri in the Dhārvāḍ district which he makes the capital of his reduced kingdom. An inscription of Vijjiṇa gives Ṣ. 1079 as the second year of his reign, but his actual assumption of supreme sovereignty seems to have taken place in A.D. 1162 (q.v.). An inscription at Anamkoṇḍ of this year (Ṣ. 1084) represents the Kākatiya Prūḷarāja as defeating Tailapa. It also mentions the latter's death.—BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 469 ff. Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 120, 140, 181.

Ṣ. 1079, 1080, inscriptions from Tālgund and Baḷagūṅve. Keśīrāja or Keśava, son of Hoḷalārāja or Hoḷalamarasa, governing the Banavāsi province as feudatory of the Kalachuri Vijjaṇa or Bijjāla. Śrīdhara ruling under the same king in the neighbourhood of Aṇṇīgēri in 1157 and 1162. —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 473, 475. PSOCI., No. 219. RML., p. 188.

1158

V. Saṃ. 1215, Khajurāho inscription of Madanavarman, Chandella. —EI. i, 153.

Wednesday, July 2nd, Chedi Saṃ. 909, Lāl-Pahāḍ or Bharhut inscription of Narasiṃhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi.—IA. xviii, 211.

N. Saṃ. 278, 285, 286 on MSS. Ananda or Nandadeva of the 2nd Ṭhākuri dynasty of Nepāl. Said to have reigned twenty-one years. His predecessors were: his father Narasiṃhadeva, A.D. 1150; and grandfather Māṇadeva, A.D. 1139 (q.v.).—JRAS., n.s., xx, 551; and refs. under A.D. 1015.

1159


Ṣ. 1081, 1091, inscriptions from Śravaṇa-Belgola and Sattūru. Narasiṃha I, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vira-Gaṅga, Hoysala, son and successor of Vīṇaṇurvedhana: married Ecaladevi. Huḷḷa,
1159 or Hu'llamsyya, who is mentioned with Gaṅgarāja and the Western Gaṅga Rāchamalla, as a proponent of the Jaina religion, was an officer of Narasimha.—REC., pt i, Nos. My. 16; TN. 129 (Tippūr and Bannūr inscriptions of A.D. 1127 and 1135 during his father’s reign); No. Nj. 175. Inscriptions at Śravaṇa-Belgola, No. 138. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 500.


1160 Vindhyavarman, Paramārā of Mālava, son and successor of Ajayavarman.—JBA. xxx, 204.

Chandrasūri of the Harshapuriyagachchha flourished. Succeeded Vijayasimha: author of the Saṅghayanirayana, of a Khettasamāsa, a Pradeśavyākhyātippanaka on the Āvaśyakasūtra (V. Saṁ. 1222), and of a commentary on the Nirayāvaili (V. Saṁ. 1228).—PR. iv, Ind. xxvii.

1161 (Gadadhar Gaya temple inscription of V. Saṁ. 1232, 15th year.) Govindapāla of Bengal succeeds Madanapāla. Three MSS. exist dated in his thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth years respectively.—CASR. iii, 125; xi, 181; xv, 155. BSM., Int. iii. Pioneer Mail, February 23rd, 1893, p. 18.

Barmaraśa, son of Muṇjaladeva of the Sagara lineage, governing the Banavasi district under Vijjala or Bijjala the Kalachuri.—PSOCI., No. 121. R.M.I., p. 64. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 475.

Saturday, 6th May, Kollam era, 336, Iḏavam, inscription at Puravacheri near Cholapuram. Vira Iravi Varman Tiruvadī ruling in Venāḍ or Travancore, probably as the successor of Vira Keraḷa Varman (q.v., A.D. 1125).

1162 V. Saṁ. 1218, Naḍole inscription of Ālhaṇadeva, the Chāhamāna, son of Āsārāja, and belonging apparently to a branch of the Chohans of Ajmīr.—JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.

Ś. 1084, inscription at Anṉigerī. Vijjana or Bijjala, Kalachuri, marches to Anṉigerī against Tailapa, Chālukya, and proclaims himself independent between Ś. 1083 and 1084. He seems to have been virtually independent from Ś. 1078, but he only gave up his feudatory title in Ś. 1084.—PSOCI. 119–121, 182–187, and 219. R.M.I., pp. 57, 60. BD. 91. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 474.
A.D. 1162—1165.

1162

Ś. 1084. Kārtavirya III, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, assumes independence, probably on the death of Tailapa, to whom he was at first feudatory. The title Chakravarti is given him in an inscription from Koqur.—See A.D. 1143.

1163

H. 558. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn succeeds his cousin Saifu-d-Dīn on the throne of Ghūr, and, according to Faṣīḥi, vanquishes the Ghuzz, then probably in possession of the districts of Garmsir and Zamīn-i-Dāwar, and imposes tribute on them. It was in this or the preceding year that the Ghuzz tribe took Ghazni, which they hold until its conquest by Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn in H. 569.—RT. 112, 368, 374, 377.

19th January, Ś. 1084, Anamkona temple inscription. Rudra or Pratāparudradeva I, Kākatiya of Oraṅgal, son and successor of Proḍarāja. Said to have conquered Domma and Mailigideva, possibly the Yādava Mallugi; to have acquired the country of Polavāsa, and to have repulsed a Kīnī Bhima, who after establishing himself by the murder of a king, Gokarna, had apparently seized part of the Chola and Chālukya dominions.—IA. xi, 9 ff.

Ś. 1085, inscription at Paṭṭadakal. Chavunḍa or Chāvunḍa II, Sindha of Yelburga, governing the Kusakāḍ, Bāgaḍage, Kēlavāḍi, and other districts, and his wife Demaladevi and his son Āchugi III governing as regents at Paṭṭadakal under the Western Chālukya Tailapa III. Chavunḍa’s second wife was Siriyādevi, daughter of the Kalachuri king Bījḍaḷa or Vijjaṇa.—JBRAS. xi, 259 ff. IA. ix, 96. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 575–6.

Ammaṇa governing the Belṭaḷa district under the Kalachuri Vijjaṇa or Bījḍaḷa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 475.

1165

25th December, Ś. 1088, Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Tailapa III, who must, however, have been dead before this date: see A.D. 1150 under Tailapa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 463.

Siddhapayya governing the Hānuṅgal district and Iśvarā of the Sinda family ruling in this and the year 1172 several small districts in the Banavasi and Sāntalige provinces as feudatories of the Kalachuri Vijjaṇa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 476.

Prithivibhaṭa, Chāhamāna, grandson of Arurāja and successor of Vigrarāja IV. Prithivibhaṭa’s father, who is unnamed in the genealogical list of the Prithvirajavijaya, is stated to have murdered Arurāja.—VOJ. vii, 191.
A.D. 1166 Govana III, Nikumbha, succeeds his father Indrarāja after the regency of his mother Sridevi. His inscription records his consecration of a temple to Śiva begun by his father in Ś. 1075.—IA. viii, 39.

1167 V. Sam. 1223, Semra inscription. Paramardideva, Chandella, son and successor of Madanavarman.—EI. iv, 153. For the numerous inscriptions of this king see CASR. ii, 444, 448; x, 98; xxi, 37, 49, 68, 71, 74, 81–2.

Kaliyammarasa of the Jmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race, feudatory of Vijjala, the Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 476.

1168 Sunday, 16th June, V. Sam. 1224 exp., Kamauli plate of Vijayachandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Govindachandra, and of his son the Yuvarāja Jayachandra.—EI. iv, 117.

Chedi Sam. 919. Inscription from Malhār, Jájalladeva II, Kalachuri ruler of Ratnapura, son and successor of Prithvideva II.—EI. i, 39.

Vijjala or Vijjana, Kalachuri, abdicates in favour of his son Sovideva or Someśvara, according to an inscription at Balagānīve, Ś. 1091 cur. (probably April 24th, A.D. 1168), which mentions Sovideva as then reigning. Sovideva's latest known date, Ś. 1099, corresponds approximately to the 16th January, 1177.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 476, 486. Copper-plate of Ś. 1096 from Kokahunur, Belgaum, JBRAS. xviii, 269. PSOCI. 101, 185, 188, and 220. BD. 95.

Bojikeya Kcáimayya governing the Tardavādi, Hānuṅgal, and Banavāsi districts in this and the years 1169, 1170, and 1172 under Sovideva or Someśvara the Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 485.

1169 Wednesday, 19th March, V. Sam. 1225, Jaunpur inscription of Vijayachandra, Gaharwar or Rāthor of Kanauj, son of Govinda-

chandra. He issued another grant dated in the same year, in conjunction with his son the Yuvarāja Jayachandra.—CASR. xi, 125. IA. xv, 7; xix, 182.

Thursday, 27th March, V. Sam. 1225, Phulwariya (?) inscription of the Jápilīya Nāyaka Pratāpadhavala.—IA. xix, 179, 184.

Valabhi Sam. 850, Ashāḍha, Somnāthpattam inscription of Bhāva Bhṛhaspati.—VOJ. iii, 1.
Ś. 1092, inscription at Aihoše. Bijnala and Vikrama or Vikrama-
ditya, sons of the Sinda Chāvunda II, by the Kalachuri princess
Siriyādevī, governing the Kisukād. Bāgaḍage, and Keḷavāḍi districts.
An inscription at Rōṇ shows Vikrama to have been ruling in
A.D. 1179 as feudatory of the Kalachuri Saṅkama.—JBRAS. xi,
222, 274. PSOCL., No. 83. IA. ix, 96–7. FKD., Bom. Gaz.,
485, 576.

Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Noḷambavāḍi district at Uchehaṅgī
in this and the following year under Sovideva, Kalachuri.—FKD.,
Bom. Gaz., 486.

Lakmaya, feudatory of the Hoysaḷa Narasimha.—FKD., Bom.
Gaz., 501.

Sunday, 21st June, V. Saṁ. 1226 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayach-
chandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Vijayachandra.—EI.
iv, 120.

V. Saṁ. 1226, Bijnholī and Menālgarh inscriptions. Prith-
virāja II, Chāhamāna, succeeds Someśvara. The Bijnholī inscription
is dated V. Saṁ. 1226, Phāḷ. va., in the reign of Someśvara; that of
Menālgarh in the same year, but in Chaitra va., in the reign of
Prithvirāja, which apparently fixes the accession of the latter
between these months.—JBA. iv, 32. VOJ. vii, 192.

Tejirāja governing the Belvola district under the Kalachuri

Ś. 1093. Nāgatiyarasa or Nāgāditya and his son Ketarasa, lord
of Uchehaṅgigiri, feudatory rulers, probably of the Śantaḷāge district,
under Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva.—PSOCL., No. 118. RMI. 51.

H. 555. Birth at Kot Karor in Mutlān of Shaikh Bahāū-d-Dīn
Zakariā. He subsequently became a disciple of Shaikh Shihābu-d-
Dīn Suḥarwardī at Baghdaḍ but returned to Mutlān where he
became intimate with Farīdu-d-Dīn Shākarganj.—BOD. 97.

25th August, Lakṣ. Saṁ. 51, Gayā inscription. Aṣokavalla
of Sapādalaksha: reigning also in A.D. 1194, and mentioned in the
Gopeśvara trident inscription and in that of Purushottamasimha
(1175) at Gayā.—JBRAS. xvi, 357. IA. x, 345; xxii, 107.

Tuesday, 4th January, V. Saṁ. 1228 exp., Kamauli plate of
Jayachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 121.

V. Saṁ. 1230 cur., 28th December. Ajayapāla, Chaulukya,
succeeds his uncle Kumārapāla.—IA. xviii, 80 ff. (copper-plate of
V. Saṁ. 1232); ib. 344 (inscription of V. Saṁ. 1229).
1172  Vāsudeva, son of Keśimayya, ruling as feudatory of Sovideva the Kalachuri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486.

1173  Monday, 16th April, V. Sam. 1229, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 344.

       Wednesday, 21st November, V. Sam. 1230, Kamauli plate of Jayachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 123.

       H. 589. Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad-i-Sām,1 Ghūrī (called in his youth Shihābu-d-Dīn), takes Ghaznī, of which he is appointed governor by his brother Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn.—BMC., *The Sultans of Delhi*, Int. xi. RT. 376-7; 449, n. 8.

       Ś. 1095-1134. Ballāja II, Vira-Ballāja, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vira-Gaṅga, Hoysala, succeeds his father Narasiṁha I, first of his dynasty to assume royalty. Defeated Brahma, the general of the Western Chālukya Someśvara IV, Bhillama, Yādava of Devagiri, and established his supremacy over Kuntala by the defeat of Jaitasiṁha, possibly Jaitugī I, son of Bhillama, but possibly a minister of the latter. An inscription at Anṇigere of a.d. 1202 represents Vira-Ballāja as finally defeating Bhillama at Lakkuṇḍi, an event which must have taken place soon after June, a.d. 1191, and, according to the same record, Bhillama perished in the battle. Vira-Ballāja’s latest known date is a.d. 1211—PSOCI., Nos. 18, 98, 99, 106, 194, 199, 221, 224, and 233. REC. 14, iii, etc. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 501-2.

       The feudatories Mādhavavīyī; Vira-Rāmadevarasa of the lineage of Nācharāja; Vira-Goṅkarara of the Būṇa race, son of Udayādiyutu-Vira-Kālarasa; Sovidevarasa and his pradhāna Ácharasa, ruling under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486.


       H. 569. Farīdu-d-Dīn Shakarganj, the Muḥammadan saint, born: died 5th Muḥarram, n. 664=17th October, a.d. 1265.—

       BOD. 129.

1174  H. 570. Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn takes Gardaiz.—RT. 449.

       Pāṇḍyadevarasa of the Kādamba lineage and Mahēśvaradevarasa ruling as feudatories of Sovideva, the Kalachuri. Māyidevarasa holding the office of Suṅkāveggaḍe of the Belvola and Huligere

1 The “Mahommed Ghori” of various writers. See RT. 446, n. 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1174-1176.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1174</td>
<td>districts; and Indrakṣīdevarasa, that of Mahāmaṇḍalēvarava of the Huligere district, under the same king.—FKD., <em>Bom. Gaz.</em>, 486.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1175</td>
<td>H. 571, Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn invades Hirāt. Bahāu-d-Dīn ʿUṯqrīl evacuates the city and takes refuge with the Khwārizm Shāhīs the Ghūris obtaining meanwhile temporary possession of Hirāt. Muʾizzu-d-Dīn encounters the Sanqūrān, a sept of the Ghuzz tribe, and slays many of them (Faṣīḥī). This same year he takes Multān from the Qaramīṯah and, immediately afterwards, captures Uchh.—RT. 374 n. 5; 377, n. 6; 379; 449. BMC., <em>Sultāns of Delhi</em>, Introd. xi. PK. 11. Monday 27th and Wednesday 29th October, V. Samā. 1232, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xvii, 80 ff. Sunday 10th August and Sunday 31st August, V. Samā. 1232, Kamauli and Benares copper-plates of Jayachandra, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, son of Vijayachandra.—EI. iv, 126-7. IA. xviii, 129. Thursday, August 21st, Chedi Samā. 926, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāpaka Kirtivarman of Kakkareṇi, son and successor of Vatsarāja and feudatory of Jayasiṃhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, the brother and successor of Narasiṃhadeva.—IA. xvii, 224. Samā. 1813, Gayā inscription—dated probably in the Perga era (A.D. 638) of Buddhā’s Nirvāṇa—of Purushottamasiminha, son of Kāmadevasiminha and grandson of Jayatuiḍusiminha. Asokavalla, king of Sapādalaksha, is mentioned in this inscription.—IA. x, 341. Bīṭhimāyya, feudatory of the Hoysala Vira-Ballāḷa II; and Bammidevarasa of the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., <em>Bom. Gaz.</em>, 486, 505. Tuesday, 25th March, V. Samā. 1232. The poet Narapaṭi, son of Āmraṇēva, a native of Dhūrū, writes his Narapatijayacharyā at Anhilvāḍ, in the reign of Ajayapāla.—BR. 1882-3, pp. 35, 229. IA. xviii, 345. V. Samā. 1232. Śrīchandrasūri writes a commentary on the Shadāvāṣyakā.—PR. iii, 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.D. 1177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, 3rd April, Saturday, 9th April, V. Sam. 1233, and Sunday, 25th December, V. 1234, Kamauli and Beng. As. Soc. copper-plates of Jayachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 128. IA. xviii, 134, 137. Sunday, 3rd July, Chedi Sam. 928, Tewar inscription of the reign of Jayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, brother and successor of Narasimha. Jayasimha married Gosaladevi. He was reigning in A.D. 1175 (q.v.), and there is an undated inscription of his reign from Karanbel.—EI. ii, 17, and IA. xviii, 214.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D. 1178</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V. Sam. 1235, 1236, Pipliānagar grant. Hariśchandra, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Lakshmīvarman.—JBA. vii, 736. See A.D. 1188. V. Sam. 1235. Bhīmadeva, Chaulukya, defeats Muʻizzu-d-Din of Ghazni who had invaded Aḥhilvāḍ by way of Uchh and Multān, and succeeds his brother Mūlarāja II in Gujarāt: till A.D. 1241. Merutūṅga mentions an attempted invasion of Gujarāt by Subhāta-varman of Mālava and the destruction of Gūrjaradeśa by Subhāta’s son Arjuna-deva during Bhīma’s reign. His throne seems to have been usurped for a short time by Jayantasiṁha who issued a grant from Aḥhilvāḍ, V. Sam. 1280, and some of his dominions were lost before his death to the Vaghelās.—IA. vi, 187 ff. Inscriptions: V. Sam. 1256–1296.—IA. vi, 194 ff.; xi, 71. AR. xvi, 288, 289, and 299–301, No. xvi. Forbes, Rās Māla, i, 65. RT. 451. PK. 11. EHI. ii, 294. BG. 34. 13th September, Ś. 1100. Saṅkama, Niśaṅkamalla II, Kalachuri, brother and successor of Someśvara or Sovideva, with whom he seems to have been associated in the government from some time in A.D. 1176. Ruled apparently also in conjunction with his brother Āhavamalla, their combined inscriptive dates ranging from Ś. 1100–1106. Saṅkama’s latest date, Ś. 1103, corresponds approximately to the 24th December, 1180.—Inscriptions: PSOCL., Nos. 122, 183, 189–193, and 230. BD. 95. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486, 488. Lakhmidevayya, feudatory of Saṅkama.—Ibid. 487.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D. 1179</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ś. 1101, Balagānve inscription. Sampakarasā, Gupta or Guttā, feudatory of Saṅkama, Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 487, 581. PSOCL., No. 183. September–October, Ś. 1102, Vikrama, Sinda of Yelburga, son of Chāvunda II, ruling the Kīsukāḍ district under the Kalachuri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.D. 1179—1181.

1179 Saṅkama. This is the latest extant notice of this branch of the Sinda family.

Ś. 1102, Baḷagāṁve inscription, in which are mentioned Lakhmi-deva, Chanḍugideva, Rechaṇṇayya, Sovanayya, and Kavanayya, ministers of Saṅkama, the Kalachuri. Keśirāja ruling as feudatory of the same king. Mentioned elsewhere as governing the Banavāsi district in conjunction with Kāvaṇa and Somapa.—IA. v, 45. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 487.


1180 Friday, 11th April, V. Sain. 1236, Beng. As. Society’s copper-plate of Jayachandra, Rāṭhor of Kanauj.—IA. xviii, 139 ff.

Chedi Sam. 932, Kumbhi copper-plate of Vijayasiṃhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasiṃha. Was reigning in a.d. 1195 (q.v.).—JBA. xxxi, 111 ff.

Ś. 1103 current, Baḷagāṁve inscription. Āhavamalla, Kalachuri, brother of Saṅkama with whom he seems to have been associated in sovereignty. Āhavamalla’s latest known date is Ś. 1106 = a.d. 1183. See under Saṅkama, a.d. 1178.—PSOCI., Nos. 190-2. RMI. 115, 184. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 488.


1181 H. 577. Muʿizzu-d-Dīn takes Lahor from Khusru Malik, last of the Ghaznivides. Other authorities give H. 575 and 576. To this same year (H. 577) many authors ascribe Muʿizzu-d-Dīn’s conquest of Dībal; but others vary the date between 575, 578, and even 581.—RT. 452.

Chedi Sam. 933, Khārod inscription. Ratnadeva III, Kalachuri of Ratnapura, son and successor of Jājalladeva II.—IA. xxii, 82.


1181 A.D. Chandugideva, feudatory of the Kalachuri Ahavamalla. Said to have burned the territory of Vijayaditya (II) of the family of the Kādambas of Goa, and to have taken the kingdoms of the Chola and Hoysala.

Keśimayya, feudatory ruler of Banavasi under the same king. He ruled also the Hayve, Santalige, and Ededore districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 489.

1182 V. Saṃ. 1239. Prithvirāja, the Chāhamāna, conquers the Chandella king Paramārdideva (Parmāl) of Jejakabhukti, according to inscriptions from Madanpur. The Prithvirāja Rāsaṇu places this event in V. Saṃ. 1241 = A.D. 1184.—ASNI. ii, 124. CASR. x, 98.

V. Saṃ. 1239. The Mauhār Thākurs, according to local records, conquer the Bhils in the Banda district.—JBA. xlvi, 280.

Ś. 1104–1136. Vīra-Vikramaditya II, Gutta, ruler of the Banavāsi province. He seems to have been at first a feudatory of Ahavamalla, the Kalachuri. Later he may have become independent or have acknowledged the supremacy of the Yudavas or Hoysalas.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 581–2.

V. Saṃ. 1238. Ratnaprabhasūri writes a commentary on Dharma-dāsāgūṭi’s Upadesamālā.—PR. iv, Ind. cii.

1183 Ś. 1105, copper-plate from Behatī, Dhārvāda. Siṅghaṇa, Kalachuri, succeeds his brother Ahavamalla. He was the last of his line. succumbing probably to Someśvara IV, Chālukya, son of Tailapa III, who, in the same year, taking advantage of the weakened power of the Kalachuris, regained, through his feudatory, Brahma or Bomma, part of his dominions and established himself at Appīgēri. Bomma succumbing subsequently to an attack by Vīra-Ballāda, the Chālukya power came to an end, and after Ś. 1111, the date of his latest inscription, Someśvara IV is lost sight of.—BD. 91. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 463, 489. PSOCI., Nos. 233, 234.

1184 Ś. 1106 (Lonād inscription), Ś. 1109 (Parel inscription). Aparāditya II, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkana, possibly the successor of Mallikārjuna (q.v., A.D. 1156). Bhagwānlal Indraji inclined to identify him or Aparāditya I with the Śilāhāra Aparūka who wrote a commentary on Yajñavalkya’s Mitākshara.—Bom. Gaz. xiii, pt. 2, 427. JBRAS. xii, 332 ff. JRAS., o.s., ii, 386; v, 176.
A.D. 1184—1187.

1184 Tejiraja, Tojimayya, or Tejugi, governing the Māsavādi district with his assistants Chākana and Revaṇa or Revarasa under the Western Chālukya Someśvara IV.

Ballayyasānā, with his Senāpati, the Sūmanta Rāma and his Daṇḍanāyaka Kesirajayya or Keśavabhaṭṭaya, feudatories of the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 465.

Gaḍada-Siṅgayya, feudatory of the Hoysala Vira-Ballāla II.—Ibid. 505.

1185 H. 581. Muʿizzu-d-Dīn advances a second time to Lahor and pillages the surrounding districts. He retires by the northern part of the Panjab, and on his way repairs anew the fort of Sialkot, leaving there a garrison under the command of Husain-i-Khar-mil. On his departure Khusru Malik invests it, with the aid of the Khokar tribe, but unsuccessfully.—RT. 453, 454.

1186 V. Sam. 1243, Faīzābād copper-plate of Jayachandra of Kanauj.

—IA. xv, 10.

H. 582. Muʿizzu-d-Dīn takes Lahor, and dethroning Khusru Malik sends him to his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn, who imprisons him in a fortress in Gharjistān. ‘Ali-i-Kar-māḥ, governor of Multān, placed in charge of Lahor.—PK. 10, 11. RT. 112, n. 5; 114-5; 379. EHI. ii, 281; iv, 211. BMC., Sultāns of Delhi, Introd. xi.

Ś. 1108, Pithāpuram inscription. Prthvīśvara, chief of Velanāṇḍu, son and successor of Goṅka III, whose wife Jāyāmbikā, the mother of Prthvīśvara, incised the above inscription.—EI. iv, 32 ff.

V. Sam. 1242. Siddhasenasūri writes a commentary on the Pravachanasūroddhāra.—PR. iv, Ind. cxx.

1187 Ś. 1109. Bhillama, fifth of the Early, first of the Later Yādava dynasty, succeeds his father Karnadeva: till A.D. 1191. Said to have captured the town of Śrīvardhana from Antala; defeated the king of Pratyāṇḍaka; slain Villana, ruler of Māṅgalavāshītaka, and, having captured Kalyāṇa, to have slain the lord of Hoysala, probably Narasimha, father of Vira-Ballāla; after which he founded Devaṇī as his capital (Hemādri's Vratkahanda). Jalhana's Saktimuktavali describes him as warring against the Gūjara king and defeating Muṇja and Anna. Jairasimha, son or minister of Bhillama, was defeated about Ś. 1113, and apparently during the latter's lifetime, by the Hoysala Ira-Ballāla (q.v.) at Lokkigunḍi, Lakkunḍi, in the Dhārvād district, in which battle Bhillama
1187 himself seems to have been killed.—EI. iii, 217 (Gadag inscription, Ś. 1113). FKĐ., Bom. Gaz., 518. BD. 103, n. 8; 106.

Ś. 1110. Jayakeshin III, Kädamba of Goa, succeeds his father Vijayāditya II. It was probably during this reign that the Kädambas of Goa lost the district round Belgaum to the Raṭṭas of Saumūlūti.—JBRAS. ix, 241 (Halsī copper-plate, Ś. 1122); ib. 304 (Kittūr inscription, Ś. 1124). A gold coin dated Ś. 1120 is referable to this reign. FKĐ., Bom. Gaz., 570–1.

Bhāyideva, son of Tejirāja or Tejugi, governing the Kūndqi district, and Barma, son of Bhūta or Āhavanalla-Bhūtiga, ruling the Lokāpura, Hoḷalugunda, Koḷenūru, and Navilugunda districts, and the town of Doḍḍavāḍa.—FKĐ., Bom. Gaz., 465.

1189 Ś. 1111, inscriptions from Muttagi, Bijūpur, district, and from Anuṇīge, Dhārvāḍ. Poyiya-Sāhāni, Mahāpradhāna and Senipati of Bhillema of Devagiri, and Bācharāja or Bāchana, governor of the Belvola district.—FKĐ., Bom. Gaz., 518.


Ś. 1111. Govinda, the mathematician, writes his Bālabodha, a treatise on a logical work by Śaṇḍilya of Śūrasena. Govinda was the son of Lūḍama, and wrote under a king Mukuteśvara.—F. E. Hall’s Phil. Index, 28.

V. Saṁ. 1245, Jinesvarasūri born. He was consecrated V. Saṁ. 1255 and died V. Saṁ. 1331. Author of a Chandraprabhavāmi-charitra. His pupil Abhayatilakugani composed, V. Saṁ. 1312, a commentary on the Dvāśrayakosa.—PR. iv, Ind. xliv.

1190 V. Saṁ. 1247(?), inscription from Ratnapura. Prithvīdeva III, Kalachuri or Hailuya of Ratnapura, son and successor apparently of Ratnadeva III.—El. i, 45.

Ś. 1112–1127. Bhoja or Vīra-Bhojadeva, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, son and successor of Vijayāditya and apparently the last of this branch of the Śilāhāras. Was probably overthrown by Siṅghaṇa II of Devagiri in, or soon after, Ś. 1131, the beginning of the latter’s reign.—EI. iii, 213. FKĐ., Bom. Gaz., 549. BD. 107, 108.

The poet Chande flourished about this date, being contemporary with Prithvīrāja the Chāhamāna. The authorship of the Prithvirāj Rāsañ has been attributed to him, but by some authorities this poem is now regarded as a forgery of a much later date.—VOJ. vii, 189. JBRAS. xi, 283.
1190 Moggallâna (Saṅgharakkhita Thera), Pâli grammarian and lexicographer, flourished in Ceylon: author of the Subodhâlakaṭhâra, the Khaddasikkaṭâka, the Vuttodaya, and the Sambandhâchântâ. — JBA. xlv, pt. 1, p. 90.

1191 H. 587. Mu‘izzu-d-Din takes the fortress of Tabarhindah, and being himself about to return to Ghaznî places Ziyâu-d-Din Muhammad in charge, with instructions to hold it until his return after the hot season. In the meantime Pithorâ Rai (Prithvirâja, Châhamâna of Ajmîr), advances with other allied Hindu princes and defeats Mu‘izzu-d-Din at Tarâîn, near Thâncârat. The latter, badly wounded, retires to Lahor, whence, on recovering, he returns to Ghaznî. Here Ghiyâsu-d-Din summons him to join him along with Shamsu-d-Din of Bâmiân and Tâju-d-Din-i-Hasar of Sijistân against Sultan Shâh Khwârizmî, who had seized Merv and plundered the frontiers of Ghîr. Previous to these proceedings against Sultan Shâh, Ghiyâsu-d-Din had ordered the murder of Khusrû Malik and his son Bahlûm Shâh, thus putting an end to the Mahmûdî dynasty of Ghaznî. — RT. 248, 379; 456, n. 2; 457 ff.  
Ś. 1113, Gopeśvar Trident inscriptions of Râja Anekamalla. The older of the two inscriptions describes Anekamalla’s victories in Kedârabhûmi or Garhwal; the other (dated Ś. 1113) records his erection of a palace. — ASNI. ii, 44. JBA. v, 347, 485.
Ś. 1113. Jaitugi I, Jaitrasimha or Jaitrapâla, Yâdava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Bhillama apparently just after the latter’s defeat at Lakkunḍî by the Hoyasala Vira-Ballâja, and reigns till A.D. 1210. Said to have overcome Rudra, lord of the Tailangas (Vrailakhaṇḍa), and to have released Ganapati from prison and made him lord of the Andhra country (Paiṭhaṇ grant of Râmaśekhara and Bahâl inscription of Śîṅghaṇâ). Inscriptions from Bijâpur of Ś. 1118, sixth year of reign, and two undated from Managoli and from Deûr. — FK. Dom. Gaz., 521. BD. 106 ff. 1A. xiv, 316. EI. iii, 113.
V. Sâm. 1248. Âsâqa, a son of Râja Kâṭuka of the race of Bhillâmbâla (Bhûnmâl, Marwar), writes the Vivekamâñjû. — PR. i, 68.

Lakshmûdhara, son of the mathematician and astronomer Bhâskarâchâryya, flourished, being Chief Paṇḍit to Jaitrapâla. — BD. 107. EI. i, 340.

1192 H. 588. Sultan Shâh, Khwârizmî, defeated on the Murghâb by Ghiyâsu-d-Din and his allies, retires to Merv. Qutbu-d-Din
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.

1192  I-bak, the Turk, who had previously fallen into the hands of the Khwārizmī, is recaptured by the Ghūrīa.—RT. 248; 378-9; 456, n. 2; 515. JBA. xliv, 326, 327 ff.

H. 588, V. Saṁ. 1249. Prīthvīrāja besieges Tabarhindah, and Ziyāu-d-Din, after holding it successfully for over thirteen months, is forced to capitulate, when Mu‘izzu-d-Din, returning to Hindustān, again encounters Prīthvīrāja and his allies near Thānesar and totally defeats them, thus becoming virtually master of the country. Prīthvīrāja, being captured, is put to death and his son appointed governor of Ajmīr. Mu‘izzu-d-Din, according to the Tāju-l-Mu‘āṣir, immediately proceeds to Delhī, then held by a kinsman of Gobind Rai, but, on the Rāja’s agreeing to submit and pay a heavy tribute, he leaves him unmolested and, placing Quṭbu-d-Dīn in charge of the fort of Kuhram, prepares to return to Ghaznī.

Towards the end of the year Quṭbu-d-Dīn defeats the Jats who, under a leader named Jatwañ, had besieged Hānsi; after which he takes Mīrat.—RT. 457 ff., 464 ff.; 466, n. 1; 469; 516 ff. EHI. ii, 216. PK. 33.

Ś. 1113, 1114, Goṇamarasa, feudal governor of the Tardavāḍī country, probably under Jaitugi of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 521.

Ś. 1114. Ereyanna or Eraga governing the Banavāsi and Sāntalīge districts under the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 505.

1193  H. 589. Quṭbu-d-Dīn captures Delhī. Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn makes it the capital of the Muḥammadan power in Hindustan and becomes the founder of the First or Turkish dynasty of the Delhī Sultāns.—RT. 469. JBA. xliv, pt. 1, 275; xliv, 325 ff. BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, xii, xxxiii. PK. 23.

Quṭbu-d-Dīn takes Kālijjar (Kālañjara) and Mahoba, returning to Delhī by way of Budaun. It was while Quṭbu-d-Dīn was at Mahoba on this occasion that, according to some authorities, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār, Khalji, having conquered Bihār, presented himself before Quṭbu-d-Dīn. Later in the same year he left Bihār and proceeded against Rai Lakhmañī of Lakhnautī.—RT. 528 ff.; 553. EHI. ii, 231.

In this year fell Chandrasena, last of the Ḍor Rājas of Baran. Before his death he killed Khwajah Lāl ‘Ali, one of the principal officers of Quṭbu-d-Dīn’s invading force.—Growse’s Bulandshahr, 42-3. ASNĪ. ii, 5. JBA. xliv, pt. 1, 275.
A.D. 1193—1194.

1193 May, Kollam era 368, Iḍavam, inscription near Āṛringal of Keralā Varman Tiruvadi, possibly a king of Venād.—Refs. A.D. 1125.

H. 589. Birth of Minhāju-d-Dīn the Persian historian. In H. 624 or 625 he went to Uchh, where the governor Nāṣīr-u-d-Dīn Qabāchah placed him in charge of the Firūzī College and made him Qāzī of the forces of his son ‘Alā‘u-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh. He subsequently ingratiated himself with Altamah, accompanying him to Delhi, and in H. 630 the latter made him Qāzī Qhaṭīb and Imām of Gwaliar under the governor Raskīdu-d-Dīn-‘Ali. In H. 635 he was made superintendent of the Nāṣīrīah College at Delhi, to which appointment was added that of the Qāzīship of the kingdom in the year H. 639. The latter post he resigned in H. 640 and went on a visit to Lakhnautī, where he remained two years. On his return to Delhi in H. 643 the influence of Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban (afterwards Ulugh Khān-i-A‘ẓam and subsequently Sultān of Delhi) obtained for him his reappointment to the Nāṣīrīah College, the lectureship of the Jāmi‘ Masjid, and the Qāzīship of Gwaliar. In H. 649 Minhāju-d-Līn was again made Qāzī of the Delhi kingdom and the capital, but was deprived of that office in H. 651 on the successful issue of ‘Imād-u-d-Dīn Rayḥān’s conspiracy against Ulugh Khān-i-A‘ẓam. On the latter’s return to power Minhāju-d-Dīn was for the third time made Qāzī of the Delhi kingdom. He died during the reign of Sultān Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balbun, but in what year is unknown.—Raverty, Memoir of the Author of the Tabaqāt-i-Nāṣīrī, JBA. li, pt. 1, 76 ff.

V. Sam. 1250. Śilagaṇa and Devabhādra found the Āgamika or Tristutika sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 153.

1194 Thursday, 19th May, Laksh. Sam. 74, Gayā inscription of Aśoka-valla of Sapādalaksha.—IA. x, 346; xix, 7.

H. 590. Qutbu-d-Dīn, leaving Delhi, crosses the Jūn and takes the fort of Kol after an obstinate resistance. Later in the same year he aids Muʿīzzu-d-Dīn in defeating Jayachchandra of Benares and Kanauj and capturing his fortress of Asnī.—RT. 470, 518.

H. 590. Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār takes Nadiya,1 Rai Lakhmanjih fleeing at his approach. Having destroyed the town, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār establishes himself at Lakhnautī as governor.—RT. 557 ff.

1 Blochmann assigns the conquest of Bengal to the Hijrā year 594 or 595. See JBA. xlv, 275 ff.; xlv, 330 ff.
Sunday, 10th September, V. Sām. 1252, Bagrāri or Bātēsvar stone inscription of the Chandella Paramardive.—EI. i, 207.

Friday, 27th October, V. Sām. 1253, Rewa copper-plate of Vijaya-simhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasimhadeva; and of his feudatory Salakhaṇavaarmadeva, Mahārāpaka of Kakāreḍi, son of Vatsarāja and brother and successor of Kārtivarman.—IA. xvii, 227.

H. 591. Quṭbu-d-Dīn having quelled a rising in Ajmīr headed by Bhīrāj (or Hāmīr) a brother of the late Prithvirāja, invades Gujarāt, and defeating Bhīmadeva’s general near Anhīlavād, sacks the town and returns by Hānsī to Delhi.—RT. 519, note. EI. i, 22.


Ś. 1117. Pīṭhāpuram inscription of the Kōnanaṭḍala chiefs Mallideva and Munma-Satya II.—EI. iv, 83.

H. 592. Quṭbu-d-Dīn advances against the Mairs who had combined with the army of Gujarāt to attack the Musalmāns. They, however, force him to retreat to Ajmīr and shut him up there for several months. On Mu’izzu-d-Dīn’s sending to relieve them they retire. According to the Tāju-l-Ma‘āsir Quṭbu-d-Dīn about this time, having sent an account of his doings to Ghaznī, was summoned thither by Mu’izzu-d-Dīn. He returned by way of Gardaiz and Karmān and married at the latter place a daughter of Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz (I-yal-dūz).

In the same year, according to the same authority, he joined Mu’izzu-d-Dīn in an attack on Thangīr (Bīyānu) which, when captured, was made over to Bahāu-d-Dīn Ṭughril. From Thangīr Mu’izzu-d-Dīn proceeded to Gwāliar and, leaving its reduction to Bahāu-d-Dīn Ṭughril, returned to Ghaznī. Gwāliar held out about a year and was eventually surrendered to Quṭbu-d-Dīn, whereupon Ṭughril, to whom it had been promised by Mu’izzu-d-Dīn, prepared to proceed against him but died suddenly before he could accomplish it. Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh was appointed governor of Gwāliar by Quṭbu-d-Dīn.—RT. 470 and note 3; 517, note; 518, 520, 546, 604. EHH. ii, 226, 228.

V. Sām. 1253, Belkhaṇa inscription of Rāja Lakhaṇaḍeva of Kanauj. It is noteworthy that this inscription makes no mention of the Musalmān conquest of Kanauj, consummated three years before
by the defeat and death of Jayachandra, last of the Rāthor dynasty.—ASNI. ii, 252–3.

Ś. 1118. Vira-Ballāla, Hoysala, besieges Hāngal but is temporarily repulsed by Sōhani, general of Kāmadeva the Kādamba. Eventually Ballāla takes Hāngal, and Kāmadeva, though actively opposing him up to Ś. 1125, is lost sight of after that date.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 563.


H. 592. The Jāmi‘ Masjid (now known as the Qubī Masjid) at Delhī said to have been completed.—RT. 520, notes.

H. 593. Qubu-d-Dīn, in the middle of Şafar (January), invades Gujārat to avenge his reverse of the previous year, and on the 18th Rabī‘ I (3rd February) wins a victory over Bhumadeva's forces which gives him temporary possession of Aṇhīlvād, after which he returns to Delhī.—RT. 521. EH1. ii, 229.


1200 Sunday, 30th April, V. Sam. 1256, copper-plate from Bhopāl. Udayavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Hariśchandra, and successor of Lakshmīvarmadeva.—IA. xvi, 252.

1200 Jayatratha, Śrīnāra or Śrīnāraratha, Kusumirian philosopher, flourished: author of the *Tantrālokaviveka*, a commentary on Abhinavagupta's *Tantrāloka*. His brother Jayadratha wrote the *Alanākapurīmārimīni*, a commentary on Ruyyaka's *Alanākapurīmarcaśa*, also the *Haracharitasthanāmani*.—BKR. 61, 81, 82. PR. ii, p. 18. AC. 200.
The Marāṭhī poet Mukundrāj flourished, having been, according to tradition, the guru of Jaitrapāla or Jaitugi, Yādava of Devagiri. Author of the Vivēk Sindhu.—Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress, i, 283–4.

April–May, H. 597, Rajab. Ghiyāṣu-d-Din and his brother Mu'izzu-d-Din, on the death of Takīsh of Khwārizm, despatch Muḥammad-i-Kharnak to Merv, and follow themselves with a large army. After plundering the country about Ṭūs they advance to Shād-yāk, a part of the city of Nishāpūr, where they force ‘Alī Shāh, the Sultān’s brother, to capitulate, thus obtaining temporary possession of the country as far as Būstān and Jūrjān. Leaving a strong force at Nishāpūr under Malik Ziyāu-d-Din, Ghiyāṣu-d-Din returns to Hirāt, while Mu'izzu-d-Din proceeds to Quhīstān against the Mulāhidah heretics with whom he comes to terms, and having occupied Junābād leaves the Qāẓī of Tūlak in charge.

Muḥammad-i-Takīsh, setting out in Zīl-hiḥjah of the same year, reaches Shād-yāk early in H. 598 and forces Malik Ziyāu-d-Din to surrender, treating him and his troops with honour. He then proceeds by way of Merv towards Khwārizm to prepare for advancing on Hirāt.—RT. 255, n. 7; 393, n. 8.

Baijnāth copper-plate of the Rajbār Indradēva of the Katyūr line of Kumaun.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 519, 520.

Ś. 1124. Jagadala-Bhattamadeva and Amṛiteśvara, feudatories of Vira-Ballāla II, Hoysala, the first governing the Kuntala country. —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506; also 1st ed., p. 68.

Sunday, 16th June, Ś. 1124, Pithāpuram inscription. Coronation of Mallapadeva III, Eastern Chālukya of Pithāpuram, son and successor of Vijayāditya III. The Chālukyas of Pithāpuram claimed descent from Beta or Vijayāditya I of the Eastern Chālukyas of Veṅgi.—El. iv, 226 ff.

H. 599. The Khwārizmis invest Hirāt and Ghiyāṣu-d-Din and Mu'izzu-d-Din advance to its relief, the latter by way of Šāl-qūn. Sultān Muḥammad retreats to Merv, and halting at Sarakhs opens negotiations with the Ghūrīs. On the 27th Jumādā I (11th Feb.) Ghiyāṣu-d-Din dies at Hirāt, and Mu'izzu-d-Din, leaving a large force at Šūs under Muḥammad-i-Kharnak, withdraws from Khurāsān and goes to Bāḍghais, where he assumes the supreme power, appointing his nephew Maḥmūd ibn Ghiyāṣu-d-Din to the
charge of Bust, Isfīrār, and Farāh; his cousin Ziyāū-d-Dīn Muḥammad to Firūz-koh and Ghūr with the title of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn; and his sister’s son Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Alb (Arslān-)i-Ghāzī, Saljūqī, to Hirāt and its dependencies. Muḥammad-i-Kharnak, in the meantime, being overthrown by a body of Khwārizmī troops is captured and executed. The Khwārizmī nobles urge Sultān Muḥammad to march again against Hirāt, and in Jumāda‘ I, H. 600, he appears before it for the second time, and Alp-i-Ghāzī, the governor, stipulating for the safety of life and property, surrenders it.—RT. 257, n. 2; 383, 393, 397, 471, 472. PK. 31.

H. 600. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn-i-Aetamur, governor of Uchh, having been slain in the engagement at Andkhūd of the previous year, Muʿizzu-d-Dīn appoints Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah) to succeed him in that office.—RT. 531–2. BMC., MS. xlv.

Ś. 1125. Kamaṭhada-Mallīṣṭṭi governing the Sāntālī and Nāgarakhandā districts in the Banavāsi country under the Hoysaḷa Vira-Ballāḷa II. Mallaṇa acting as Mahapradhāṇa and Danḍanāyaka of the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506.


H. 601. Muʿizzu-d-Dīn invades Khwārizm to avenge the death of Muḥammad-i-Kharnak; but is forced to retreat before Muḥammad-i-Khwārizm Shāh to Hazār-Asp, where the Ghūrīs are defeated, and in their retreat towards Andkhūd encounter the troops of Gūr Khān of Qarū-khitā and sustain heavy loss, Muʿizzu-d-Dīn, himself, being only saved from capture by intervention of Sultān ʿUṣmān of Samrāqand. On his return to Ḥaznī he makes a treaty of peace with Muḥammad Khwārizmī.—RT. 473–481.

H. 601. Muḥammad-i-Bakht-ŷār starts on an expedition into Tibet and Turkistan, his route lying along the bank of the river Tista through Sikkim to Burdān-kot. On reaching the table-land of Tibet, he encounters the Turks and, after a hard-won victory, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-ŷār retreats. On the return march the greater part of his troops are drowned in fording a river, and he returns to Dib-kot heart-broken at his disaster.—RT. 560–573.

Ś. 1126–1131, Kalhoṭi inscription and Bhoj copper-plate. Mallikārjuna, Raṭṭa, governing at Belgaum with his brother Kārtavirya IV (q.v., A.D. 1199).
V. Sám. 1261–1296. Tilakāchārya, author of an Āvāsyakalagañghucitrī (V. Sám. 1296); of the Pratyekabuddhachāritra; and of a commentary on the Daśavikālīkasūtra (V. Sám. 1261), etc.—PR. i, 60; iv, Ind. xlviii.

Conquest of Constantinople by the Crusaders. This event is of some importance in the history of the development of trade relations between Europe and the East. The Venetians receiving from the Crusaders a part of the Peloponnese, began about this time to secure a monopoly of the trade with the East, or at least of that portion of it carried on by the Black Sea. Fifty-seven years later the Greeks rose in rebellion and, with the aid of the Genoese, expelled the Latin emperor from Constantinope. As a reward for their services the Genoese received the suburb of Peşà at Constantinople. The Venetians, thus deprived of their monopoly of the overland trade, were forced to revisit Alexandria and procure Indian articles by the Red Sea.—Gleig's History of the British Empire in India, vol. i, 312 ff.

H. 602. The Khokar tribe rebel and devastate the country round Lahor. Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn proceeds against them from Ghaznī, 5th Rabī‘ I (20th October) and on the 25th defeats them on the Jhilam aided by Qūṭbu-d-Dīn I-bak and Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh, the latter of whom greatly distinguishes himself and is commended by the Sultān.—RT. 481–4, 604.


Ś. 1127. In the reign of Bhojadeva II, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, the Šabdāṭravachandriṅā composed by Somadeva.—IA. x, 75; 76, n. 2.

The Suduktikarnāmrita, an anthology, compiled by Śrīdharadāsa, son of Vatudāsa the friend and general of Lakshmamāsa of Bengal.—Rūjendralūl Mitra’s Notices of Sanskrit MSS., iii, 134. EI. ii, 332. PR. ii, 69.

H. 602, 2nd Sha‘bān (14th March). Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn, on his return from Lahor, is assassinated on the Indus by a Mulāhidah heretic or, as some writers say, by a band of Khokars. His nephew Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Mahmūd, son of Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad, secures the throne of Ghūr and gains possession of Firūzkoh. Qūṭbu-d-Dīn I-bak establishes himself in Hindūstān, being crowned at Lahor 18th Żilq‘adah (26th June), and Tāju-d-Dīn Iklūz takes possession of Ghaznī.—RT. 398; 484–493; 522–3, note.
H. 603. Quthbu-d-Din I-bak advances into the Panjab against Taju-d-Din Ilduz, who had sent the wazir of Ghazni against Qubachah and driven him from Lahor, which he was holding for Quthbu-d-Din. Taju-d-Din being defeated retires to Kirmân and Shaluzan, and Quthbu-d-Din takes possession of Ghazni which he holds forty days when, Ilduz advancing, he retreats to Lahor. Izzu-d-Din Ali-i-Mardan is said to have accompanied Quthbu-d-Din on this expedition and to have been captured by the partizans of Ilduz, though other writers represent him as having fallen into the hands of Turks who carried him off to Kashgar.—RT. 503; 526, n. 8; 576, n. 6.

H. 602. Izzu-d-Din Muhammad Shirin succeeds to the government of Lakhnauti in Bengal on the assassination of Muhammad-i-Bakht-yar by Ali-i-Mardan. The latter being imprisoned by Muhammad Shirin escapes and takes refuge with Quthbu-d-Din I-bak at Delhi.—RT. 575, n. 9; 576. BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 3.

V. Sam. 1263. The Satapadikā composed by Dharmaghosha. A commentary on it was written in V. Sam. 1294 by Mahendrasintha.—PR. i, 63; iv, 1nd. lxv.

August 9th, Ś. 1129, inscription at Patna, Khandesh. Soideva, Nikumbha, ruling as feudatory of Jaitugi I, Yadava of Devagiri. He was succeeded by his brother Hemadideva, who ruled under Jaitugi’s successor, Singhana.—EI. i, 338.


V. Sam. 1265–85. Jinadattasūri of the Vāyaḍa gachchha flourished. Author of the Vivekavilāsa.—PR. iv, 1nd. xxxvi.

Ś. 1130, inscription from Hanpikeri, near Sampgaon. Lakshmideva, Lakshmana, or Lakshmithara, Rāta of Saundatti, son of Kārtavirya III, apparently reigning; though this date is not easily reconcilable with those of his sons Kārtavirya IV and Mallikārjuna which fall earlier.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 556.

V. Sam. 1265, Abū inscription. Dhāravarsa, Māndalika of Chandravatī, ruling as feudatory of Bhimadeva II of Gujarāt.—IA. xi, 220.
1209

Kollam era 384, Išavam or Mithunam, and Thursday, 18th Minam, 389. Vira Irāman Keralā Varman reigning in Venāḍ.—P. S. Pillai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, p. 42 ff.

1210

H. 607. Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak dies at Lahor and is succeeded by Ārām Shāh, probably his adopted son. Altamsh, governor of Budaun, a former slave and the son-in-law of Quṭbu-d-Dīn, seizes Delhī, and Ārām Shāh, advancing against him, is defeated in the plain of Jūd and probably put to death by Altamsh, who becomes ruler of Delhī.—RT. 528–9.

Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah takes possession of Sindh, Multān, Bhakar, and Siwastān, to which he afterwards adds the territory extending to the Sarasvatī and Kuhrām. He reigned independently and until H. 625 = A.D. 1227.—RT. 529. JBA. lxi, pt. 1, 168. BMC., Muhammadan States, xlv.

Ali-i-Mardān assumes independence at Lakhnautī with the title of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn.—RT. 577 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349.

Ś. 1132. Siṅghaṇā, Siṁha, Siṁhala, Tribhuvanamalla, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Jaitugi. Siṅghaṇā was one of the most powerful of the Yādava sovereigns. Inscriptions state that he defeated Jājalladeva; Ballāla the Hoysala; Bhoja of Kolhāpur, whose kingdom he annexed, and that he humbled the sovereign of Mālava, these and other victories being also mentioned in the Vratakhaṇḍa. An inscription from Āmbēm describes the exploits against the Gūrjara, Mālava, and Ābhīra princes of the Brahman chief Kholośvara, Siṅghaṇā’s general, and relates how his son and successor in command, Rāma, led an unsuccessful expedition into Gujarāt, losing his life after a hard-fought battle on the banks of the Narmādā. Two invasions of Gujarāt in the time of Lavaṇa-prasāda and Viradhavala by “Siṁhaṇā, king of the south” are mentioned by Somēśvara in his Kirtikaumudi, and after one of these a peace seems to have been concluded between Siṅghaṇā and Lavaṇa-prasāda. Rāma’s expedition probably took place shortly before Ś. 1160, when Visaladeva was reigning at Dholkā. The post of chief astrologer was held under Siṅghaṇā by Chāṅgadeva, grandson of the astronomer Bhāskarāchārya and by Anantadeva, grandson of Bhāskara’s brother Śripati. The former founded a college at Pāṭnā, Khandesh, for the study of Bhāskara’s Siddhāntakusumāṇi, and Anantadeva built and consecrated a temple to Bhavani in the same district, Ś. 1144.

Soḍhala, son of Bhāskara, a native of Kashmir who had settled
in the Dekkan, was chief secretary or Śrīkaraṇāḍhipa, which office he held under Jaitrapāla and Bhillama. His son Śrīṅgadharā wrote during this reign a treatise on music—the Sangitaratnākara—on which King Śiṅghaṇa seems to have written a commentary.—JBRAS. ix, 326 (inscription from Tilivali of Ś. 1160); xii, 1, 7 ff. (inscriptions of Ś. 1136 from Khedrāpūr); ib. 2, 11 ff., or ASWI. ii, pl. lxxiv, p. 233, and ib. 3, 116 (from Munoji, Ś. 1145); xv, 383 (from Haraṭhālāja, Ś. 1160). ASWI. iii, 85 (Āṁbem inscription, Ś. 1162). EI. iii, 110 (from Bahāl, Khandesh, of Ś. 1144). PSOCI., Nos. 87, 100, 112, 201. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 522. BD. 107 ff.

Nārāyaṇa-Lakshmīdeva and Vira-Bijjarasa, son of Ānegadēva, ruling as feudatories of the Yāduva, Śiṅghaṇa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

February 7th, Ś. 1130 for 1131. Nāgpur Museum inscription of Jagadekabhubaṇa-Mahārāja or Someśvaradeva-Chakravartin, a king apparently connected with some branch of the Sinda family.—EI. iii, 314.

1211 H. 608. Sultān ‘Alāu-d-Dīn ‘Alt-i-Mardān of Lakhnautī murdered by a party of Khaljī Amīrs, who elect Husāmu-d-Dīn Ṭawāṣ his successor.—RT. 580. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349. BMC., Muḥammadan States, p. 3.

Thursday, February 24th, V. Samā. 1267 exp., Pipliānagar copper-plate; V. Samā 1270 and 1272 on copper-plates from Bhopāl. Arjunavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Subhāṭavarman, whose predecessors were: his father, Viṇḍhyavarman, and grandfather Ajayavarman, the latter being probably a son of Yuṣovarmā and brother of Jayavarman whom he apparently deposed. Arjunavarman was the author of the Rasikasangītiṇī, a commentary on the Amaruśataka.—See A.D. 1138.

JBA. v, 377 ff. JAOS. vii, 25, 32. 1A. xix, 24. ZDMG. xlvii, 92 ff.


1215 H. 612. Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz driven into Hindustan by the Khwārizmīs who, under Muḥammad Shāh, had seized Ghaznī, defeats Qabūchah near Lāhor and takes possession of the Panjab.—RT. 505.
1215 Ś. 1137. Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva II, Choḷa, begins to reign. Poygai temple inscriptions of Ś. 1160, 1161, and 1165, in his 22nd, 24th, and 28th years respectively. Tirumalai inscription of 20th year, and Gāṅganūr inscription of 41st year.—ASSI. iii, 86 ff. and 105, No. 74; 128, No. 106; 143, No. 150. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, 10.

Vīra-Mallideva, or Mallikārjuna, of the Kāḍamba lineage, begins to govern the Banavāsi and Hāṅgal districts. Inscriptions of Ś. 1163 and 1173 show him to have been apparently independent.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 564.

Henumayanāyaka holding the office of Suṅkādhikārīn of the Banavāsi district under Māyidevapaṇḍita, a feudatory of the Yādava Siṅghana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

1216 H. 612. Tājū-d-Dīn Ildūz, now master of the Panjab, advances against Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsḥ to enforce certain claims resisted by the latter. Shamsu-d-Dīn encounters and defeats him near Tārā in 3rd Shauwāl (25th January), and Tājū-d-Dīn taken captive is shortly afterwards put to death at Budaun.—RT. 505, 608.

H. 613. Altamsḥ proceeds in Jumāda‘ I (August) from Delhi to Lahor against Qabāchah.—RT. 533.

V. Saṅ. 1273. Ajitadevasūri writes a yogavidhi which is quoted in the Vichāraratnasāngraha.—PR. iv, Ind. 1.

1217 H. 613, 24th January (14th Shauwāl). Altamsḥ crosses the Biyās, and Qabāchah retreating to Lahor is pursued and routed. He escapes to Uchh. Altamsḥ taking Lahor appoints his eldest son, Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, governor of it early in H. 614.— RT. 533. PK. 42. EHI. ii, 240–1.

1218 Saturday, 24th November, V. Saṅ. 1275, Harsaudā inscription. Devapāladeva ruling at Dhūrā. Two inscriptions at Udepur give him the dates V. Saṅ. 1286 and 128[9]? The evidence of the Harsaudā inscription establishes his connection with the Paramāra rulers Lakshmīvarman, Hūrīschaudra, and Udayavarmanadeva.—IA. xix, 24; xx, 83, 310 (Harsaudā inscription).

Ballāladeva governing the Māsavāḍī country under Siṅghana of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

1219 H. 616 (coin date). Husāmū-d-Dīn ‘Īwāz, who had succeeded ‘Alānū-d-Dīn as governor of Bengal in A.D. 1211, assumes inde-
pendence\(^1\) under the title of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 354.

Rise of the Vṛṣadavāda or Vāghelā branch of the Anhilvāda Chaulukyas. The founders of this dynasty, Lavaṇaprasāda and his son Viradhavala, having rebelled against Bhīmadeva II and seized part of his dominions, establish their independence at Dholkā about this date, appointing as their ministers the famous Jaina brothers Vastupāla and Tejaḥpāla.—IA. vi, 190, 213. Kāthvaṭe’s Kṛtikaumudi, xiv, xv.

V. Sam. 1276. Śrāvasti inscription recording the erection of a convent for Buddhist ascetics at the town of Ajāvṛisha by Vidyādhara. Vidyādharā’s father, Janaka, was counsellor to Gopāla, the ruler of Gāḍhipura or Kanauj, and Vidyādharā seems to have held a similar position under Madana, probably a successor of Gopāla.—ASNI. ii, 308.

Jinadatta, author of the Vivekavilāsa, flourishes under Udayasimha, Chāhumāna of Jāvalipura, a contemporary of Viradhavala of Dholkā (A.D. 1219–1235).—BR. 1883–4, 156.

H. 618, August (Rajab). Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-barni, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Indus by the Mughals under Chingiz Khān. He then retires into Hindustan. The Mughals sent under Türtāe in pursuit of him, invest Multān which holds out, and after ravaging the provinces of Multān, Lahor, Peshawar, and Malikpūr retire again to Ghazni. Jalālu-d-Dīn, meanwhile, retreating towards the frontiers of Delhi, sends an envoy to Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamah requesting shelter; but this being refused, he returns to Balālah and Nikālah near Lahor, where he is joined by some of his old soldiers. He sends a detachment against the Khokar chief in the Hills of Jūd which returns victorious with much booty, and then, in alliance with the Khokar chief, proceeds against Qabāchah whom he totally routs near Uchh, after which he returns to the Salt Range hills, taking on his way a fortress called Bisirām or Biserām.—RT. 285 ff., notes; 293, n. 5; 609.

\(^1\) Raverty points out in his translation of the Ṭabaqāt-i-Nūṣir, notes p. 772, that Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn ‘Iwaṣ never acknowledged Altamah as his suzerain until H. 622. He accounts for the presence of coins of the latter in Bengal by supposing them to have been struck in Bihār, whither Altamah on several occasions had sent forces, and where he had established feudatories of his own.

V. Saṃ. 1278. The Jayantavijayakāvya composed by Abhayadevasūri (Vadisimha), pupil of Vijayachandrasūri and third in succession to Jinaśekharasūri who flourished V. Saṃ. 1204.—PR. iv, Ind. vii.

1223 H. 620. Chingiz Khān despatches another army against Jalālū-d-Dīn Mang-barnī who moves to Lower Sindh. Qabāchah remaining hostile, Jalālū-d-Dīn proceeds to Uchh which he fires, and thence to Swastān (now Sehwān) the governor of which, Fakhru-d-Dīn Sālārī, surrenders. Jalālū-d-Dīn, leaving him in charge, marches to Dībal and Damrīlah, whence he despatches a force under Khās Khān towards Nahrwāalah (Anhilvāḍ) which returns with great booty.—RT. 294, note.

1224 H. 621. Jalālū-d-Dīn Mang-barnī, hearing of the establishment of his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pir Shāh in ‘Irāq and of the investment of Bardasīr in Kirmān by Burāq, the Hājib, sets out for ‘Irāq by way of Makrān and appoints Al-Ḥasan Qarlung viceroy of Ghūr and Ghaznī.—RT. 295. BMC., Muhammadan States, xlvi.

V. Saṃ. 1280–90 on coins. Malayavarmadeva of Narwar reigning.—PK. 67, 74. JBA. xxxiv, 127.

V. Saṃ. 1280, copper-plate issued from Anhilvāḍ by Jayantasisimha who seems to have usurped the throne for a short time from Bhimadeva II.—IA. vi, 196 ff.

Ś. 1145–1157, inscriptions at Hārihar, etc. Narasimha II, Hoysaḷa, son and successor of Vira-Ballāḷa; married Kājaledevi. Retired, on the loss of his dominions to the Yādavas of Devagiri, to his capital of Dwārasamudra. Said to have given the Pāṇḍya king’s dominions to the Chōja king. During his reign his Mahāpradhāṇa, Polāṭva, built a temple at Hārihar to the god Harihara.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506. PSOCI., No. 123. RMI., p. 30. REC., pt. i, No. Md. 121, 14, iii, etc. Inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgoḷa, No. 81.

1225 H. 622. Altamah marches against Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn ‘Iwaẓ of Bengal, but a peace is arranged and ‘Iwaẓ agrees to give Altamah 38 elephants and 80 lakhs of tangahs. On withdrawing, Altamah appoints ‘Iṣṣu-d-Dīn Jāni to Bihār, but Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn subsequently reannexes it.—RT. 593-4, 610.
A.D. 1225—1228.

1225
V. Sañ. 1282, inscription from Palanpur, N. Gujarāt, recording the death of Vanarāja of the Geçīā family, possibly a local chief of Gujarāt.—EI. ii, 28.

1226
H. 626. Altamah takes the fort of Bantambhor. Naṣiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd, his eldest son, appointed governor of Oudh.—RT. 610. EHI. ii, 328. JBA. 1873, pt. i, 361.

H. 628. Malik Khān, with a body of Khalj fugitives, attacks Manṣūrah and Shewān but is defeated and slain by Qabāchah. His followers seek protection from Altamah.—RT. 539 ff.; 615, notes. PK. 100.

Māyidevaṇḍita governing the Halasige district under Singhaṇa, Yādava of Devagiri. See A.D. 1215 under Hemmeyanāyaka.

1227
H. 624. Altamah takes Mandāwar in the Siwālikh territory.—RT. 611.

H. 624. Naṣiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd, son of Altamah and governor of Oudh, seizes Lakhnautī during the absence of Ghiyūsu-d-Dīn ʿĪwāz on an expedition to Kamrūp and Bang. The latter returning is defeated and put to death by Naṣiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd, who succeeds him as governor of Lakhnautī.—RT. 594–5. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 3.

H. 624. Minhāj-i-Sarāj, the historian, arrives at Uchh, and in Zīl-ḥijjah of the same year (November–December) is appointed to the charge of the Fīrūzī College and to the Qāṣīṣhip of the forces of ʿAlāu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh (son of Naṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah).—RT. 541–2.

V. Sañ. 1283. Birth of Ajitaisimha, pupil of Simhaprabha and guru of Devendrasimha in the Añchala gachchha.—PR. iv, Ind. i.

1228
H. 625. Altamah proceeds by way of Tabarhindah to Uchh against Qabāchah, while Ai-yitim, governor of Lahor, advances on Multān. Altamah reaches Uchh 1st Rabiʿ I (9th February), upon which Qabāchah flees to Bhakar. Ai-yitim meanwhile reduces Multān. Altamah sends his wazīr Muḥammad ibn Abū Saʿīd to besiege Qabāchah at Bhakar and himself invests Uchh, which surrenders 28th Jumādaʾ I (5th May). Qabāchah attempting to escape from Bhakar is drowned, 22nd Jumādaʾ II (29th May), the fort surrenders and Sindh is annexed to the Dehī empire, Uchh and its dependencies being conferred on Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Gazij-lak Khān.—RT. 542, n. 9; 611; 724. PK. 100.
1228
H. 625. Altamah appoints his son Ruknu-d-Din Firuz Shâh to Budaun.—RT. 631.

H. 625. Altamah assigns the Siwâlikh country, Ajmîr, Lâwah, Kasîli, and Sanbhar Namak to Nasîru-d-Din Ai-yîtim.—RT. 728.

S. 1151, inscription from Saundatti. Lakshmideva II, Râṭṭa, son of Kârtavirya IV, ruling at Belgaum. With Lakshmideva the power of the dynasty seems to have ended. He was probably subdued soon after this date by the Yâdavas of Devagiri, Vichna, Singhâla's viceroy, claiming, in the Haralaballî grant, a.d. 1238, to have subdued the Râṭṭas.—JBRAS. x, 260 ff., and ASWI. ii, 223; iii, 107.


1229
H. 626, 19th February (23rd Rabî I). Altamah receives the diploma of investiture from the 'Abbâsî Khalifah of Baghîdâd, Al-Mustaṣîr Billah, confirming him in the sovereignty of Hindustan. In this year occurred the death of his eldest son, Nasîru-d-Din Maḥmûd, governor of Oudh and Lakhnaut, and the birth of another son whom Altamah named after him.—RT. 616–7, 669.

The Sukritasankirtana written by Arisiîma, son of Lâvanasimha or Lavanâsimha, in honour of his patron Vastupâla, the Jaina minister of the Dholkâ Rânâ Viradhavala and his son Visaladeva. Contemporary with Arisiîma was Amarapandita, called also Amarayati or Amarachandra, the pupil of Jinadattasîri and author of the Bâlabhârata, the Kavyakalapalata, the Kavyakalpalataparîmala, and the Padmânanda. Arisiîma wrote a manual of Poetics called the Kavitarahasya and apparently assisted Amarachandra with the Kavyakalpalata.—Bühler, Das Sukritasankirtana des Arisiîma, Sitzungsberichte der KAdW. in Wien, Phil.-hist. Cl., Bd. cxix, 7. PR. i, 58. BR. 1883–4, p. 6.

V. Sam. 1285. Birth of Jinasprabodha, author of the Durgaprabodhavyâkhyâ.—IA. xi, 249.

1230
H. 627. Altamah invades Lakhnautî to suppress the rebellion of Balkâ Malik (lkhtiyârî-d-Dîn Daulat Shâh-i-Balkâ) son of Ghiyâs-u-d-Dîn 'Iwaz, who had assumed sovereignty on the death of Nasîru-d-Dîn Maḥmûd.—RT. 617 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 364.

Valabhi or Gupta Sam. 911. Mângrol inscription of Râñaka, son of Mûlû.—BI. 161.

Udayaprabhasûri, author of the Dharmâbhûdayamahâkâvyâ and
of an Ārāmbhaśiddhi, probably flourished about this date, being mentioned in an inscription of V. SaPLAIN. 1287 = A.D. 1231, and patronized by Vastupāla, minister of Viradhavala (d. A.D. 1241).—PR. iv, Ind. xiii. Weber, Catal. ii, 942, note.

Kṛishṇabhaṭṭa’s Ratnamālā composed about this date.—Bühler, I.A. vi, 180, n. 3.

Chaṇḍapāla, the commentator on Trivikramabhaṭṭa’s Damayanti-kathā, may have lived about this date.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1205.

(V. SaPLAIN. 1288–1311 on inscriptions.) The poet Someśvara flourished. He was chaplain to Bhīmadeva II of Gujarāt and to the Dholkā Rāṇās, Lavaṇaprasāda and Viradhavala. Someśvara’s chief work, the Kṛitikaumudi, was written in honour of the latter and of his Jain minister Vastupāla.—Kāṭhvaṭe’s Kṛitikaumudi, Introd. ix. EL i, 20 ff.

1231 H. 628. Altamāḥ, after defeating Balkā Malik and appointing ‘Izzu-l-Muluk ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Jānī to the government of Lakhnauti, returns in Rajab (May) to Delhi. ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Jānī being shortly after deposed, Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak-i-Yughān-Tat is appointed governor from Delhi.—RT. 618; 774, notes.

H. 629. Altamāḥ besieges Gwalior which, after being taken by Qutbū-d-Dīn I-bak, had been lost to the Musalmāns during the disturbances that arose after the latter’s death.—RT. 619.

Monday, 7th April, Š. 1153 and Š. 1172, Gaṇaṇāśvaram and Ekāmranātha inscriptions. Gaṇapati, Kākatiya of Oraṅgal, son and successor of Mahādeva. Claims to have defeated Simhaṇa (the Yādava Siṅghaṇa II, A.D. 1210–1247), the king of Kaliṅga, and to have had the Lāṭa and Gauḍa kings as vassals. Gaṇapati’s dates are stated by Professor Wilson (Mackenzie Coll., I, cxxxi) to range from A.D. 1223–1261. On the other hand, tradition alleges that he died in A.D. 1257, when his widow Budrammā succeeded him. The Gaṇaṇāśvaram inscription mentions Gaṇapati’s general, Jāya or Jāyana, who built at Dvipa a temple to Śiva called Gaṇaṇaśvara or Gaṇapatiśvara in honour of his patron, King Gaṇapati.—IA. xxi, 197. EL. iii, 82, and ASSI. i and ii.

1232 H. 629. Death of Sanjar-i-Gajz-lak Khān, governor of Sindh. Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak appointed to Uchh to succeed him.—RT. 724, 730. EHI. i, 840.

H. 630, 12th December (26th Şafar). Altamāḥ takes the fort of Gwalior after eleven months’ resistance.—RT. 620.
1232 H. 630. Ruknu-d-Din Firuz Shah appointed to Lahor.—RT. 631.

1233 H. 630. Izzu-d-Din Tughril-i-Tughan Khan made governor of Budaun.—RT. 736.

1234 H. 631. Emissaries sent by Balka Khan, son of Tushar, son of Chingiz Khan, arrive at Delhi from Qifchaq (Kipchak) bringing presents to Altamah.—RT. 644, notes.

H. 631. NuSratu-d-Din, Tayasa'i, invades Kalinjar from Gwalior. The Raja retreating discomfited, he plunders the towns and takes vast booty. On his return Chahadadeva or Chahardeva, Raja of Narwar, intercepts him, but NuSratu-d-Din defeats him and returns to Gwalior. In the same year he is appointed to Bijnana and Sultanan-kot and to the superintendency of the Gwalior territory.—RT. 732-4. PK. 67.


Ś. 1157. Vira-Somesvara, Soma, or Sovideva, Hoysala, succeeds his father Narasinha II. His inscriptions range from Ś. 1151, during his father's reign, to Ś. 1177. His wives were: — Somaladevi, daughter of Viṭatarasa; Vijjalā, Bijjalā, or Bijjalārāṇi, mother of Narasinha III; and Devalamahādevi by whom he had a daughter, Ponnambalā, and a son, Vira-Ramanatha, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Pândyas. The Pândya king Sundara-Pândya or Jātavarman claims in his Raṅganātha inscription to have taken Śriraṅgam from Someśvara, whom he seems to have slain. According to one of his own records, Someśvara was an enemy of the Yādava, Kṛishṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., Bon. Gaz., 507 ff.

1235 H. 632. Altamah takes Bilsa and Ujjain.—RT. 621.

H. 633, 24th Rabī’ I (7th December). Death of Khwajah Quṭb-ud-Din, Bakht-yar, Kaki of Usb, near Baghdad, a famous Muhammadan saint who came to Multan in the time of Nasiru-d-Din Qabachah; he subsequently went to Delhi, where Altamah offered him the post of Shaikhu-i-Islām which he declined. The Quṭb-Minārah at Delhi was erected to his memory.—RT. 621-2, notes.

Kollam era 410, 28th Meṣam, Vira Iravi Keralā Varman Tiruvadī ruling in Ven-gul.—Pillai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, 49 ff.
A.D. 1235—1236.

1235 V. Sam. 1292, 1300. Āśādhara, son of Sallakshaṇa of the Vyāghreravāla family, flourishes. He was a native of Sapāda-
laksha, who, on the Muḥammadan conquest of his own country, 
migrated to Mālava, where he studied the Jaina doctrines and wrote 
the Trishastīmṛiti (V. Sam. 1292), the Bhavyakumudachandrikā 
(V. Sam. 1300), a commentary on his own Dharmānṛita, composed 
in the reign of Jaitugideva son of Devūpāla, Paramūra; the 
Jinayajñakalpa, and various other works.—BD. 1883-4, 103 ff.

Death of Viradhadvāla, Vāghelā of Ḍolkā. It took place, 
according to Rājaśekhara and Harshagani, not long before that 
of his minister Vāstupāla, which occurred V. Sam. 1298. By 
the influence of the latter Viradhadvāla’s younger son, Visaladeva, 
succeeds his father. The elder Virama fleeing to his father-in-law 
Udayasimha, chief of Jāvālipura or Jābali, is subsequently murdered 
at Vāstupāla’s instigation.—BD. 110, 111. IA. vi, 190.

1236 H. 633. Altamsh leads an expedition to Banṭān, possibly 
directed against Üktāe, the Mughal, who had sent an army under 
Mukānū or Mukātū towards Hind and Kashmir to ravage the 
country. On his return Altamsh is seized with illness, and 
reaching Delhī in Sha‘bān (April) dies there later in the same 
month and is succeeded by his son Ruknu-d-Dīn Firūz Shāh I. 
Rebellion breaks out in different parts of the empire: in Oudh 
under Muḥammad Shāh, a younger brother of Ruknu-d-Dīn; under 
‘Izzu-d-Dīn Sālārī, feudatory of Budaun, and under ‘Izzu-d-Dīn 
Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, feudatory of Multān, Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Kūjī 
of Hānsī, and Malik Alāū-d-Dīn Jānī of Lahor.

H. 634. Ruknu-d-Dīn deposed in Rabi‘ I (November) and 
succeeded by his sister Raṣiyyat. ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Jānī, Saifu-d-Dīn 
Sālārī, and the Niẓāmu-l-Mulk, Muḥammad Junaidi, assemble 
before Delhī and oppose Raṣiyyat. Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Tā-yaṣa‘ī, who 
had been appointed to Oudh on the rebellion of Muḥammad Shāh, 
advances to her aid, but being surprised by the enemy before 
Delhī, is taken captive and dies, Kamaru-d-Dīn Khān-i-Qīrān 
being appointed governor of Oudh in his place.—RT. 623; 632-6; 
639; 742; 1126, n. 6.

H. 638. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarluqh, now master of 
Ghaznī, Kirmān, and Banṭān, attacks Multān, but is defeated by 
Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak, then feudatory of Uchh.—RT. 633, n. 6; 730.
A.D. 1236. H. 634. 'Alau-d-Dīn Jānī killed at Nakawān in the district of Pāyāl.—RT. 640.

H. 634, Śafar (October). Birth of Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā, the saint, at Budaun. He died at Delhi, 18th Ṣaḥīḥ I, H. 725. Amīr Khūsrū, the poet, was one of his disciples.—BOD. 302.

1237. H. 634, 6th Rajab (5th March). The Qirāmitah and Mulāhidah heretics, incited by the Turk Nurū-d-Dīn, rise against the Musalmāns of Delhi, but are successfully crushed.—RT. 646.

V. Sam. 1294, Mahendrasūri, a follower of the Āṅchalika sect of the Jains, writes the Śatapadī, according to Dharmasūgarā’s Pravachanaparikshā.—BR. 1883–4, 148.

1238. H. 636. Kābir Khān-i-Ayāz of Lahor rebels, and Ṣaḥiḥyayat advances into the Panjāb against him. He retires towards the Indus, and on Ṣaḥiḥyayat crossing the Rāvī submits, and is made to exchange fiefs with Qarā-Qaš Khan of Mūltān.—RT. 644.

Ś. 1160. Vichiṣa, son of Chikka, governs the southern dominions of Śīṅghaṇa, Yādava of Devagiri. Said to have humbled the Raṭṭas, the Kādambas (of Goa), the Guttas, Pāṇḍyas, and Hoysaḷas.

JBRAS. xv, 383 ff.

Ś. 1160, Haralahaḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷḷ蒋介

1239. H. 636. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Hasan, the Qarlūgh, pressed by the Mughals, abandons his territories and retires into Hindustan. His son Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad presents himself before Ṣaḥiḥyayat in the Panjāb and is appointed by her to the fief of Baran.—RT. 644, n. 7. See also PK. 92 ff. BMC., MS., Int. xlvi.

V. Sam. 1297, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāṇa Kumārapāla, of Kakareṇi, son of Harirāja, and feudatory of the Chandella Trailokya-varman.—IA. xvii, 230.

V. Sam. 1295. Kulachandra, pāṇḍita, flourished at Vilāpurapattana in Gujārat.—PR. iv, Ind. xxi.


1240. H. 637, Ramazān (March–April). Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Altūnīah, governor of Tabarhindah, having rebelled, Ṣaḥiḥyayat proceeds in person against him. On her reaching Tabarhindah the
1240

Amirs of the Court, themselves in league with Altüniah, seize and imprison her, and returning to Delhi, set up her brother Mu'izzu-d-Din Bahram Shâh as king on the 28th of the same month. On account of Bahram Shâh's youth Ikhtiyaaru-d-Din Aet-kîn is appointed vicegerent for a year, on the 11th Shauwal (5th May).—RT. 645, 649.

H. 638. Ikhtiyaaru-d-Din Aet-kîn murdered: 8th Muḥarram (30th July), at the instigation of Bahram Shâh. Badru-d-Din Sunqar, the Rûmî, assumes the direction of the government.—RT. 651.

H. 638. Altüniah, having married Rażiyyat, the two march on Delhi to regain the kingdom. They are routed by Bahram Shâh on the 24th Rabi‘ I (13th October), and being captured near Kaithal, are put to death.—RT. 647, 649, 749, 751.

Râmadeva or Râmarâja ruling as feudatory of the Yâdava Singhâpa, probably in the neighbourhood of Ambâ near Auran-gâbâd.

Pârisaśetti governing the Hagurâtâgo district in the same year under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 524.

V. Sam. 1296. Tilakâchârya completes Bhadrabâhu's commentary on the Āvasyakasûtra.—PR. i, 60.

Devendrasûri, the Jaina writer, and author of the Laghunyasarîtti on Hemachandra's Śabdânuśāsana, flourished.—AC. 262.

1241

Arisinâha and Amarachandra, joint authors of the Kâvyakalpalaṃtika, flourished under Visaladeva, Vâghelâ, before his accession to the throne of Añhilvâd. Arisinâha wrote also the Sukritasaṅkirtana and Amarachandra the Chhandoratnavâti, the Kalâkalôpa, the Bûlahôrata, and the Jînendracharitram or Padmanabhâkavyam.—BR. 1883-4, 6. PR. i, 58, and App., p. 2. See A.D. 1229.

H. 639. A plot formed against Bahram Shâh by Badru-d-Din Sunqar and a party of the Sâhrs and chief men of the capital, is discovered in Safar (August), and Badru-d-Din is sent to govern Budaun. Returning four months later he is imprisoned by order of Bahram Shâh, and put to death along with Tâju-d-Din 'Alî Mûsâwî.—RT. 652 ff.

H. 639 (638, Alfi). An army of Mughals from Khorasân and Ghazni attack Lahor. The governor, Ikhtiyaaru-d-Din Qarâ-Qâsh, evacuates the city and escapes to Delhi, and Lahor is taken by the Mughals on the 16th Jumâda‘ II (22nd December).—RT. 655.
A.D. 1241 Kabir Khān-i-Ayāz, on hearing of the Mughal invasion, assumes sovereignty in Sindh and takes possession of Uchh, but dies later in the same year, being succeeded by his son Tājū-d-Dīn Abū-Bikr-i-Ayāz.—RT. 727.

V. Sam. 1298. Rewa copper-plate of the Māhārāṇaka Harirāja of Kakareḍī, son of Salakaṇṭhavarman and father of Kumārapāla, whose copper-plate was however issued in V. Sam. 1297. Was feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavarman (see A.D. 1213).—IA. xvii, 234.

V. Sam. 1298. Death of Vastupāla, minister of Lavanaprasāda of Dholkā.—BR. 1883-4, 14.

Laḥshmīpāladevarasa governing the Nāgarakhaṇḍa district under Śīṅghaṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 524.

1242 ̊H. 639. Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of ‘Alī, the Gbūrī, accompanied by the wazir Muḥazzabu-d-Dīn and other amīrs, is sent by Bahram Shāh with an army against the Mughals. On reaching the Bīyās the wazir incites the amīrs to rebellion and they return with the army in Shā‘bān (February) and besiege Delhī.

Qarā-Qasḥ of Bīyānā and Iḵṭiṣyārū-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Tughrīl Khān support Bahram Shāh, but are imprisoned on the 9th Ram. (13th March) at the instigation of the Farrāsh, Fakhru-d-Dīn Mubārák Shāh.

The confederate maliks take Delhī in Zīl-qa‘dah, Bahram Shāh being captured and slain and Qarā-Qasḥ and Yūz-Bak liberated.

On the capture of Bahram Shāh ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balbān-i-Kasbū Khān proclaims himself sovereign; but the amīrs repudiating him, release the imprisoned sons and grandsons of Altamaḥ, and set up ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Mās‘ūd (son of Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh) as king.

Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of ‘Alī, becomes Deputy of the kingdom, Qarā-Qasḥ Amir-i-Hājib (Lord Chamberlain), Muḥazzabu-d-Dīn retains the wazirship, ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balbān-i-Kasbū Khān is appointed to the provinces of Mandawar, Nāgaur, and Ajmīr, and Tājū-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Qiq-луq to Budaun.—RT. 657 ff., 762.

H. 640, 2nd Jumāḍa‘ I (28th October). A body of Turk Amīrs, headed by Tājū-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Kureṭ Khān, jealous of the increasing power of the wazir Muḥazzabu-d-Dīn, assassinate him. Najmu-d-Dīn, Abū Bikr, succeeds to the wazirship.—RT. 662, 757.

H. 640. Tājū-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Qiq-луq, feudatory of Budaun, overthrows the Hindu tribes of Kāṭhehr.
Sanjar-i-Gurait Khan gains some successes over the Hindus in Oudh.

Malik Taju-d-Din, Abū-Bikr, who had succeeded his father Kabir Khan-i-Ayāz as feudatory of Multān, several times attacks and defeats the Qarlughis who had now advanced to the gates of Multān.

Saifu-d-Din I-bak, the Shamsi, ‘Ajami, made Amir-i-Dād of Delhi. Ikhtiyāru-d-Din Qarā-Qush Khan-i-Aet-kīn reappointed to Biyāna. —RT. 663, n. 9; 747; 790.

V. Sam. 1299. Copper-plate issued at Anhilvād. Tribhuvanapāla, Chaulukya, who claims to be the lawful successor of Bhīmadeva II. A historical work calls him Tihuṇapāla and says he succeeded Bhīmadeva II in V. Sam. 1298 and reigned four years, but according to Merutuṅga, Visaladeva, Vāghelā, ascended the throne in A.D. 1243.—IA. vi, 190, 210. BR. 1883-4, 11, 12; also IA. xviii, 185 and xxi, 276.

V. Sam. 1298. Birth of Narahari, son of Mallinātha and commentator, under the name of Sarasvatītīrtha, of the Kāvya-prakāśa.—PR. i, 25.

H. 640. Malik Tughrill-i-Tughān Khan attempts, at the instigation of Bahāu-d-Din Hilāl, to take possession of Oudh, Karra, Manikpūr, and Upper An-des.—RT. 663, n. 8; 737.

H. 641. Mas’ūd Shāh releases his uncles Jalāлу-d-Din and Nasiru-d-Din Mahmūd, appointing the one to Kanauj and the other to Bharaih and its dependencies.—RT. 665.

H. 641, 11th Rabī’ II (28th September). Tughrill-i-Tughān Khan, governor of Lakhnautī, invested with the red umbrella by Sulṭān Mas’ūd Shāh of Delhi.—RT. 664.

V. Sam. 1300. Visaladeva or Visavamalla, Vāghelā of Dholkā, usurps the throne of Anhilvād after deposing Tribhuvanapāla; reigns till A.D. 1263. Said to have defeated Singhana II of Devagiri, the lord of Mālūva (Pārṇamalla), the king of Mevād, possibly Tejāhsinaha the Gubila (A.D. 1267, q.v.), and to have married a daughter of the King of Karnāṭa.—Inscriptions: One from Dabhoī of V. Sam. 1311, EI. i, 20. Copper-plate of V. Sam. 1317, IA. vi, 212 ff. BD. 111. BR. 1883-4, p. 12. IA. vi, 191; xxi, 276.

H. 641. The Rāja of Jānagar having attacked Bengal, Tughrill-i-Tughān Khan marches against him in Shauwāl (March), but in
A.D. 1244

the following month, after a temporary victory, he is defeated on the Jàñagar frontier at Katàsan, and sends to Delhi for aid.—RT. 666, notes; 739. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 237.

H. 642. Maśùd gains some successes over the independent Hindu tribes in the Dó-àb of the Jamnà and Ganges.—RT. 809.


A.D. 1245

H. 642. The Ràja of Jàñagar having taken Lakhànor and slain the feudatory Fakhru-l-Mulk Karìmu-d-Dìn Lághrì, advances 13th Shauwàl (14th March) to the gates of Lakhnàuti. Tamur Khàn-i-Qiràn proceeds from Oudh against him by command of Maśùd. The Ràja flees, and strife arising between Tamur Khàn and Tughrîl, the former treacherously seizes the city 5th Zìl'-hijjah (4th May). Tughrîl agreeing to relinquish it, proceeds to Delhi, and Tamur Khàn takes possession.—RT. 666–7, 740.

H. 643, Rabì’ I. Tughrîl-i-Tughàn Khàn appointed to Oudh.—RT. 741.

H. 643, Rajab (November–December). News reaches Delhi that an army of Mughals under Mangùtah had advanced from Tàe-qùn and Qundús into Sindh and invested Uchh. Maśùd proceeds against them, accompanied by Ulugh Khàn.—RT. 809.

1245

Ratnasimhasûri, author of the Pudgalashaṭṭrinsikà, must have flourished about this date if, as Klatt conjectures, he was the guru of Vinayachandra whose commentary on the Kalpasûtra is dated V. Sam. 1325. According to Weber, however, he was a pupil of the Munichandra who died in V. Sam. 1178 = A.D. 1122.—Pr. iv, Ind. xcv, ciii.

1246

H. 643. On the approach of Maśùd’s army to the Biyàś the Mughals take fright and raise the siege of Uchh. The news reaches the royal camp 25th Shàb’hàn (15th January). The army proceeds, on the advice of Ulugh Khàn, to the river Südhora, and from thence on the 27th Shauwàl (17th March) sets out for Delhi.—RT. 811–14.

H. 644. Maśùd Shàh, having fallen under evil influences, the nobles of Delhi invite his uncle, Nàsiru-d-Dìn Mahjmûd Shàh, to occupy the throne and imprison Maśùd on the 23rd Muḥarram (10th June).—RT. 669.
H. 644. The Mughals, after extorting 100,000 dirams from Multan, move on to Lahor where they extort 30,000 dirams, 30 kharwars of soft goods, and 100 head of captives. Mahmud Shah marches 1st Rajab (12th November) to the Indus against them.—RT. 677, 814.

H. 644. Iktiyaru-d-Din Yuz-Bak-i-Tughril Khan succeeds Taimur Khan-i-Qiran at Lakhnauti.—RT. 778, notes.

H. 644. Death of Iktiyaru-d-Din Qara-Qash Khan-i-Aet-kIn, feudatory of Karra.—RT. 679, n. 5.

H. 644. Tughril-i-Tughan Khan proceeds to Oudh, to which he had been nominated the previous year.—RT. 741.

Ś. 1168. Shāhsthaddeva II, Kadamba of Goa, succeeds his father Tribhuvanamalla. Shāhsthaddeva was apparently the last of his dynasty, enjoying very limited power under the encroachments of the Raṭṭas and Silāhāras. He reigned as late as A.D. 1257.—Goa copper-plate, Kali. 4348 for 4351 (Ś. 1172) of his 5th year. IA. xiv, 288. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 571-2.

V. Sam. 1302. Devendrasūri, pupil of Jaguchchandra, said to have converted in this yearVirahavala and Bhūmasimha, sons of the Mahēbya Jīnachandra at Ujjayinī. Author of the Śraddhā-dinakṛityasātra-vṛtti, etc. Died in Mālava, V. Sam. 1327 = AD. 1271.

—PR. iv, Ind. lvii.

H. 644. 1st Zil-qa'dah (10th March). Mahmud Shah crosses the Rāvi, and Ghīyāṣu-d-Din Balban, separating from the royal army, leads an expedition into the Jūd Hills against the Rānā who had guided the Mughal army in the previous year. After ravaging this district and that round Nandana he rejoins Mahmud on the Südharah or Chenāb and the army returns 25th Zil-qa'dah (3rd April) to Delhi.—RT. 677-8, 814-16.

H. 644, Shauwāl (February). Tughril-i-Tughan Khan dies at Oudh, and Tamur Khan-i-Qiran at Lakhnauti on the same day.—RT. 741.

H. 645. Mahmud Shah I arrives at Delhi 2nd Muḥarram (9th May), and in Jumāda' II (October) marches to Pānīpat. He returns to Delhi in Sha'bān (December) and proceeds with his army to the Do-āb.—RT. 679.

V. Sam. 1308-11 on coins. Chāhaḍadeva of Narwar, successor of Malayavarmadeva.—PK. 75. JBA. xxxiv, 127.

Ś. 1169. Krishṇa, Kanhara, or Kandhara, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his grandfather Siṅghaṇa, his father Jaitugi II having
died without reigning. Said to have been the terror of the kings of Mālava, Gujarāt, and the Koṅkan, to have established the king of Telangā, to have been sovereign of the country of the Chola king. According to the Vṛatakaṇḍa, Kṛṣṇa destroyed the army of Visaladeva of Gujarāt. Lakshmīdeva, son of Janārdana, one of Kṛṣṇa's ministers, was in turn succeeded by his son Jahlana, author of a Sanskrit anthology called the Sūktimuktavali.—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25, or IA. vii, 303 (inscription from Chikka-Bāgivādi of Ś. 1171). JBRAS. xii, 4, 34 (from Manoḷi, Ś. 1174); ib. 4, 42 (from Beḥāṭṭi, Dhārvāḍ, Ś. 1175). IA. xiv, 68 (from Beṇḍigere, Ś. 1171). FKD. Bom. Gaz., 526. BD. 112.

Bāchirāja governing the Kāṇṭaka provinces under Śiṅghaṇa of Devagiri.—FKD. Bom. Gaz., 524.

1248

H. 645, 24th Shauwāl (21st February). Maḥmūd Shāh I takes the fort of Talsandah in the Kanauj territory. Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban having in the meantime completely routed Dalakī of Malakī, a Kāna in the neighbourhood of the river Jammā, rejoins the Sultan on the 29th Shauwāl, and on the 12th Zi‘l-qa‘dah they reach Karra. Here Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas‘ūd Shāh, the Sultan's brother, presents himself, and receives the fiefs of Sanbhal and Budaun. On the 12th Zi‘l-hijjah the royal forces set out for the capital, where they arrive 24th Muḥarram; 646 (19th May). In Sha‘bān (November–December) Maḥmūd Shāh leads an army to the Biyās, possibly in connection with the flight of his brother, Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas‘ūd, who had in the meantime fled to Lahor, probably to join the Mughals.


Death of Akshobhyatīrtha, successor of Mādhavatīrtha.—AC. i.

1249

H. 646, 9th Zi‘l-hijjah (25th March). Return of Maḥmūd Shāh to Delhi after ordering expeditions to be undertaken against the Hindus in various quarters.

H. 646, Zi‘l-hijjah. The Khwājah, Malik Bahān-d-Dīn I-bak, slain by the Hindus near Rantambhor.

H. 646, Zi‘l-hijjah (March). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Shabūrghānī, deprived of the Qāṣiṣhip and put to death at the instigation of ‘Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān.

H. 647. Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban returns with the royal forces
A.D. 1249—1250

1249

To Delhi, 3rd Safar (18th May). On the 20th Rabii' II his daughter is married to Maḥmūd Shāh, and on the 3rd Rajab (12th Oct.) he is made Deputy of the Kingdom and leader of the forces with the title of Ulugh Khān-i-Aʿzam. His brother, Saifu-d-Dīn Iḥ-ḥak-i-Kaṣhū Khān becomes Amīr-i-Ḥājīb, Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān, Deputy Amīr-i-Ḥājīb and governor of Ḫanjar-hānah, 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ayāz, the Zinjānī, Deputy Wakīl-i-Dar and Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Aq-kīn, Amīr-i-Ākhur.—RT. 684–6, 759, 820–21.

H. 647. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarugh, attacks Multān, but is slain in an engagement with the governor Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kaṣhū Khān, who advances against him from Uchh. Balban enters Multān but is forced to surrender it, probably to Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, eldest son of Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan.

H. 647. Somewhat later Sher Khān-i-Sunqar wrested Multān from the Qarughhs and appointed Malik Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn-i-Kurez to the charge of it.—RT. 689, note; 783; 792.

H. 647. Ulugh Khān leaves Delhi in Sha'bān (November) on an expedition against the Hindus.—RT. 821.

Qāṣī Jalālū-d-Dīn Kāsānī arrives from Oudh 10th Jumādā' II (20th September) and is made Qāṣī of the realm.—RT. 686.

Ś. 1171, Chikka-Bagivādī and Beṇḍigere copper-plates. Mulliśetti or Malla, elder brother of Vichana or Bichana and governor of the Kuhuṇḍi province under the Yādava Krīṣṇa. The same inscriptions mention his son Chauṇḍīśetti.—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25.


1250

H. 647, 4th Shauwal (10th January). Ulugh Khan having encamped on the left bank of the Jūn, begins hostilities against the Hindus. He returns to Delhi in Zīl-hijjah.—RT. 686–7, 821.

H. 648, 6th Rabī’ I (8th June). Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kaṣhū Khān invests Multān, then held by Malik Kurez for Sher Khān-i-Sunqar, but retires to Uchh after two months’ unsuccessful siege.—RT. 688, 783. JBA. 1892, 172.

Kanḍa-Gopāla, Madhurāntaka-Pottappi-Chola begins to reign.—IA. xxi, 122 (Kāñche inscription of Ś. 1187). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12.

Ś. 1172. Yenamadala inscription of the princess Gaṇapāmbā, daughter of Gaṇapati, Kūkatiya of Oraṅgal, and widow of Beta, a local chief ruling the district of Konnātavāḍī.—EI. iii, 94 ff.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1250

Ś. 1172. Sundara-Pañḍya Jaṭāvarman, Pañḍya king, begins to reign. Claims to have conquered amongst other kings Kaṇḍa-Gopāla, perhaps of the Choḷa dynasty, and Gaṇapati, Kākatiya (d. A.D. 1258). Identical perhaps with Marco Polo’s “Sender Bandi” and with the “Sundar Bandi” represented by Muhammadan historians as dying A.D. 1293. He seems, from the Raṅganātha temple inscriptions, to have defeated and slain Vira-Somēśvara, Hoysaḷa, between A.D. 1253 and 1254, and another inscription represents him as defeating Siṃhana and Rāma, the latter probably Rāmanātha the Hoysaḷa.—IA. xxi, 121 (Jambukēśvara temple inscription, Śrīraṅgam, 10th year); ib. 343 (Tirukkalukkunram temple inscription, Chingleput, 9th year); ib. xxii, 219 ff. B.A.SSI. iv, 18, No. 22 (Vikiramaṅgalam inscription). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642 (Chidambaraṇ temple inscription). EII. i, 7 ff. (Raṅganātha temple inscription). EHI. i, 69, 70.

Vidyāpati, author of the Dānavākyavālī, flourishes under Nara-simhadeva of Mithilā, at the request of whose queen, Dhīramati, he wrote the above work.—BR. 1883–4, 52.

Amalānanda flourished under the Yādava Krīṣṇa; author of the Vedāntakalpata, a commentary on Vāchaspatimiśra’s Bhāmatī.—Trans. Ninth Cong. Orientalists, i, 423. JBRAS. xviii, 89.

The Śrīra Saṅgaha composed in the Dakhina Arāma in the Choḷa country by Siddhattha, a pupil of Buddhapiya, author of the Rūpasiddhi.—JRAS. 1891, 350.

1251

H. 649. ʿIzzu-d-Dīn Balban revolts at Nāgaur, but, on Maḥmūd Shāh I advancing against him, he submits.

H. 649. Sher Khān-i-Sunqar advancing from Lahor and Tabaḥhindah invests Uchh, and on Balban appearing in his camp, detains him until the surrender of the fortress. On being liberated Balban returns to Delhi 17th Rabiʿ I (9th July) and is made governor of Budaun.—RT. 689–90, 783.


H. 648, 17th Zīl-qaʿdah (10th February). Death of Qāẓi Jalālu-d-Dīn Kāsānī.—RT. 689.

V. Sam. 1308. Death of Tejahpāla, brother of Vastupāla, the
A.D. 1251—1253.

1251

Jaina minister of Viradhavala and of his son Visaladeva of Gujarāt.
—BR. 1883-4, 14.

Someśvaradeva, royal preceptor to Krishṇa of Devagiri.—FKD.,
Bom. Gas., 527.

1252

H. 650. Ulugh Khān returns to Delhi after his Mālava
campaign, 23rd Rabiʿ I (3rd June). Mahmūd Shāh proceeds 22nd
Shauwāl (26th December) towards Uchh and Multān to oust Sher
Khān and restore these dependencies to Balban-i-Kašhī Khān.—
RT. 692. PK. 125. EHI. ii, 352. JBA. 1892, 173.

H. 650. 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān intrigues against Ulugh Khān.
—RT. 693.

Kollam era 427, 21st Iḍāvam. Vīra Padmanābha Mārtāṇḍa
Varma Tiruvāḍi ruling in Veṇūḍ.—Early Sovereigns of Trava-
core, 56.

Ś. 1174. The Nyāyasūravāichāra, a commentary on Bhāsarvajña's
Nyāyasūra, written by Bhāṭṭa Rāghava, son of Sāṅgī and pupil
of Mahādeva Sarvajña Vāḍiṇḍra. Mention is made in it of Udavana,
Prasūṣṭapāṇa, Vāchaspatimīśa, Rāmabhaṭṭa, and of Bhāsarvajña's
Bhūṣaṇa.—Hall, Phil. Ind., p. 26. Rāj. Mitra, Yoga Aphorisms,
pref., lxxvii.

1253

H. 651, Muḥarram (March). Ulugh Khān ordered to his fiefs
Siwālikh and Hānsī. Mahmūd Shāh I returns to Delhi in Rabiʿ I
(May). Appoints Muḥammad Jīnādī dawār. Deprives Saifu-d-
Dīn I-bak-i-Kašhī Khān, brother of Ulugh Khān, of the offices
of Amir-i-Hājīb and Ulugh Bār-bak and appoints him to Kurrā.
Makes 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān Wakil-i-Dar, and in Jumādā I
proceeds to Hānsī against Ulugh Khān, who retires to Nāgaur.
The fief of Hānsī and the office of Amir-i-Hājīb are conferred on
Prince Ruknu-d-Dīn Firūz Shāh. The Sultan returns to Delhi
17th Shaʿbān (12th October). In Shauwāl (November) he marches
to Uchh and Multān, and on reaching the Biyās sends a force
towards Tabarhindah.—RT. 693-5.

H. 651. Ulugh Khān invades the territory of Rantambhūr,
Bhundī, and Chitrār, and defeats Nāhar Deva of Rantambhūr.—
RT. 828.

Ś. 1175. Chāvunḍa or Chauṇḍarāja, son of Vīchāṇa, governing
the southern dominions of the Yādava Kṛśṇa.—JBRAS. xii, 4, 42.

H. 651. Yaminu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Hasan Amīr Khusrū, the
poet, born. Amongst his most admired works are the Tukṣatru-
A.D. 1253

Saghir, the Shattu-l-Hayat, the Ghurratu-l-Kamal, the Bagia Naqia, etc., the Nuḥ Sipehr, completed 30th Jumāda‘ II, H. 718, Qirānu-Sa‘dain, written Ram. H. 688, in praise of Sultan Mu‘izzu-d-Din Kai-Qubād, king of Delhi, and his father Nāṣiru-d-Din Bughrā Khān of Bengal; the Maqāla, written A.D. 1324, the Ithqiya, the Matla‘u-l-Anwar, etc. Amīr Khurṣū died in Ram., H. 725 = September, 1325.—BD. 219. EHI. iii, 523–36, 566. PK. 140, 177.

Newar (?) era 373. The Kriyāsaṅgaraṇaṇājīka composed by Kuladatta.—JRAS. 1891, 688.

1254

H. 651, 26th Zīl-ḥijjah (16th February). Maḥmūd Shāh I obtains possession of Uchh and Multān and confers them on Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast, after which he returns to Delhi.—RT. 695, 767.

H. 652, Muḥarram (February). Maḥmūd gains many successes and much booty in the neighbourhood of Bardār and Bijnor, and crossing the Ganges at Miāpur, he advances as far as the river Rahab. On the 15th Šafar (6th April) Malik Ražīu-l-Mulk ‘Īzzu-d-Dīn Durmasī is slain and Maḥmūd avenge his death on the people of Kāthehr, after which he proceeds to Budaun, whence, after a nine days’ halt, he returns to Delhi, arriving there 26th Rabi‘ I (16th May).—RT. 697–9. PK. 126.

H. 652. A confederacy of nobles, disgusted at the supremacy of ‘Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān, negotiate for the return of Ulugh Khān, and joining their forces, march on the capital. Maḥmūd Shāh marches towards Sunām against them. A skirmish takes place in Ramażān between the two armies, great confusion arising among the Sultan’s forces, which retreat 8th Shauwāl (21st November) towards Hānsī, Ulugh Khān and the allied Malik’s marching towards Kaithal. A peace is arranged, the condition being the banishment of ‘Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān, who is forthwith deprived of the office of Wakil-i-Dar and sent to Budaun, 22nd Shauwāl (5th December).—RT. 699, 700, 829 ff. EHI. ii, 354. PK. 126.

H. 652. Ṭikhtīyu-d-Dīn Yuz-bak, governor of Bengal, assumes independence probably about this date, with the title of Mughisū-d-Dīn.—JBA. i, 65, 69.

Ś. 1177–1212. Narasimha III, Hoysala, succeeds his father Vira-Someśvara at Dvārakamudra. Narasimha’s inscriptive dates range from Ś. 1177–1213, and an inscription at the Raṅganātha
temple, of the cyclic year Vijaya, perhaps corresponds to A.D. 1293. During his reign Perumālēdeva Rāṣīttarāya or Javanike-Nārāyaṇa, his makāpradhāna, defeated and slew a king Ratnapāla.—PSOCL., Nos. 18, 19, 20, 124, 148, and 200. RMI. 323. FKD., Bom. Gan., 509. MGO., 6th Aug. 1892, No. 544, p. 12. EI. iii, 11. For list of inscriptions see REC. p. iv (Classified List of Inscriptions).

1255

20th January, H. 652, 9th Zīl-hijjah. Maḥmūd Shāh returns to Delhi accompanied by Ulugh Khān. On the 6th Muḥarram (15th February), 653, he banishes his mother, the Malikah-i-Jahān, with her husband Qutlugh Khān to the fief of Oudh.—RT. 701, 834.

1st June, 23rd Rabī' 11, H. 653. The Nāyab of Delhi, Malik Quthu-d-Dīn Husain, son of 'Ali, the Ghūrī, arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently put to death. His fief of Mīrāth conferred 7th Jumādā‘ I (14th June) on Malik Kaşhī Khān Saifu-d-dīn I-bak, on his return from Karra.—RT. 702.

H. 653, Rajab (August). Tāju-d-Dīn-i-Sanjär-i-Māh-Peshānī, the Sihwastānī, ousts 'Imādū-d-Dīn-i-Rayhān from Bahrāich and puts him to death.—RT. 703, 836.

Qutlugh Khān being ordered to proceed to Bahrāich, refuses, and Malik Bak-Tamur, the Ruknī, is sent from Dehlī to expel him from Oudh. An engagement takes place at Samrā-mū, and Bak-Tamur is slain.

18th August (13th Rajab). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Bustāmī, made Shaikhu-l-Islām (patriarch) of Dehlī.—RT. 702.

November (Shauwāl). Maḥmūd Shāh leaves Dehlī with his forces, and Ulugh Khān starts in Zīl-qa’dah for Hānsī to organize his Siwālikh troops.—RT. 703.

Uchh and Multān restored some time during the present year to 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kaşhī Khān.—RT. 784, n. 3.

Ś. 1179–1194 on inscriptions. Rāmanātha, son of Vira-Someśvara, Hoysala, by the Chālukya princess Devalamahādevī, succeeds to the southern dominions of his father between 16th June and 20th July.—EI. iii, 9, 10.

V. Sam. 1311–1330 odd (coins and inscriptions). Āsaladeva of Narwar, son of Nāvaramān, according to Gopāla’s Narwar inscription, successor apparently of Chāhaḍadeva.—JBA. xxxiv, 127.

1256

H. 653, 3rd Zīl-hijjah. Ulugh Khān-i-A’ṣam returns to Delhi with his Siwālikh forces, and on the 19th joins Maḥmūd Shāh.—RT. 703.
A.D. 1256

H. 654, Muḥarram (February). Maḥmūd Shāh I proceeds to Oudh against Qutlugh Khān, but on the latter retiring, he moves to Kālair. Ulugh Khān, after unsuccessfully pursuing Qutlugh Khān, returns with great booty to the royal camp. Maḥmūd returns with the army to Delhi 4th Rabī‘ II (1st May).—RT. 703–4; 836 ff.

H. 654. Qutlugh Khān attacks Karra and Mānikpūr but is defeated by Arsalān Khān, Sanjar-i-Chast. He moves towards the Biyās and Lahor, and proceeding in the direction of Santūr, seeks shelter among the independent Hindu tribes.—RT. 704–5, 839.

H. 654. Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān made Wākil-i-Dar and governor of Budaun.—RT. 759.

H. 654. ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban tendered allegiance to Ḥulākū Khān who, at his request, sends Nū-yin Sālin with a body of Mughal troops to Uchh.—JBA. lxi, 174. RT. 711.

Monday, 28th August, V. Sam. 1312. Jayasimhadeva ruling at Dhārā. An Udepur inscription of V. Sam. 1311 (Friday, 8th January, 1255) is possibly to be referred also to this king.—IA. xx, 84.

1257


H. 655. ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kaḥlū Khān advances with the troops of Uchh and Multān along the Biyās, and, joining Qutlugh Khān, proceeds to Mansūr-pūr and Samānah, whence they march on Delhi. Ulugh Khān marches against them 15th Jumāda‘ I (31st May) with the royal troops, but the rebels elude him, and following secret instructions from the Shaikh-ū-Ilām, Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Sayyid Qutbū-d-Dīn, and the Qāṣī Shamsu-d-Dīn, the Bhārnacht, they reach Delhi by forced marches, only to find it well defended, and the traitors already discovered. Ulugh Khān arriving the following day the rebels retreat, and ‘Izzu-d-Dīn, deserted by his troops, escapes and returns to Uchh. According to some writers this took place in the previous year.—RT. 707 ff. JBA. lxi, 174.

H. 655, 8th Ram. (19th September). Tāju-d-Dīn made wāṣīr with the title of Niẓāmu-l-Mulk. The Ṣadrū-l-Mulk appointed to the office of Ashrāf-i-Mamālik.—RT. 710, 711.
1257

Death of Malik Saifu-d-Din Ban Khan I-bak, the Khita-i, 6th Rabii’ I (24th March) of this year.—RT. 706.

H. 655, Zi’l-hijjah (December). An army of Mughals from Khurasan descend on Uchh and Multan under Nuyin Sultun and are joined by ‘Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Kashlu Khan who had previously visited Hulak at Iraq, and brought back a Mughal Shahestan or Intendant to Multan.—RT. 711, 786, 844.

24th January, Sh. 1179, 2nd year, Raiganatha temple inscription at Srisangam of Vira-Ramanatha, the Hoysala.—EI. iii, 9, 10.

1257

Rudramadevi, wife (or daughter) of Garapati, Kukatiya of Orangal, succeeds to the throne on his death. Tradition says she reigned thirty-eight years. Marco Polo mentions her as ruling at the time of his visit to that part of the country.—For inscriptions see ASSI. i and ii.

1258

H. 656, 2nd or 6th Muharram (January). Mahmud Shah, with the intention of advancing against the Mughals, concentrates his forces outside Delhi, where they remain until Ramazan; the unsettled state of Mewat and the independent Hindu tribes apparently hindering further operations against the Mughals, who ravage the frontiers without advancing farther.

Ulugh Khan leads the main army towards the boundaries of Karra and Mankpur with the intention of coercing Arsalan Khan-i-Sunjar and Qutlugh (Qulich?) Khan Mas’ud-i-Jani, son of ‘Alau-d-Din, Jani, Shah-zadah of Turkistan. Having made peace with them he returns 2nd Ram. (2nd September) to Delhi, and on the 27th Shauwal (27th October) they present themselves at court and are restored to favour.—RT. 845–8. EHI. ii, 379.

H. 656, Zi’l-qa’dah or Zi’l-hijjah (October–November). Arsalan Khan Sanjar-i-Chast appointed governor of Karra, and Qutlugh (Qulich) Khan (also called Jalalu-d-Din Mas’ud Shah), son of ‘Alau-d-Din Jani, appointed to Lakhnauti in succession to Ikhtiyaru-d-Din Yus-bak.—RT. 769; 775, notes.

1259

H. 657, 29th May (4th Jumada’ II). Two elephants and some treasure arrive at Delhi from Lakhnauti sent by Malik ‘Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Yus-bak;¹ who forthwith receives the investiture

¹ From this it would seem that Qutlugh Khan, who had been appointed to Lakhnauti the previous year, had either died or been ousted by ‘Izzu-d-Din Balban.
of Lakhnauti through the influence of Ulugh Khān. Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast invades Lakhnauti during the absence of 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban in the country of Bang. The latter returns, and an engagement takes place in which he is defeated and slain. —RT. 769; 775, notes.

H. 657, 13th Muḥarram (10th January). Maḥmūd Shāh moves with the army out of Delhi, intending to proceed against the Hindus. Appoints Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Sher Khān-i-Sunqar to Bijāna, Kol, Balārām, Jalīsar, Baltārah, Mihir, Mahūwan, and Gwalīar, 21st Šafar (17th February). Sends the Maliku-n-Nawwāb I-bak to Rantambhōr against the Mughals, but proceeds no farther himself. —RT. 712–13; 788, n. 9; 794; 849.

H. 657. Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar, the Rūmī, placed in charge of Sunām, Tabarhindah, Ḥaḥjar, Lakhwāl, and the frontiers as far as the ferries over the Biyās, with the title of Nuṣrat Khān.—RT. 788.

H. 657, Rajab (June–July). Saiʿū-d-Dīn I-bak, Kashā Khān-i-Aʿzam the Bār-bak dies, and is succeeded as Amīr-i-Ḥūjib by his son 'Alāū-d-Dīn Muḥammad.

1st Ram. (22nd August). Death of Ḥamūdu-d-Dīn Imām of Mār-galāh in the Panjāb.

A son born to Maḥmūd Shāh by his wife, the daughter of Ulugh Khān.

H. 657, Jumādaʿ II (May–June). Death of Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Bustāmī, Shaikh-ʿl-Islām of Delhī, and of Qāẓī Kabīru-d-Dīn. Malik Saiʿū-d-Dīn I-bak, Kashā Khān i-Aʿzam, dies in Rajab and is succeeded as Amīr-i-Ḥūjib by his son Malik 'Alāū-d-Dīn Muḥammad.—RT. 713.

1260

H. 658, Šaʿrān (January). Ulugh Khān ravages the Koh-pāyāh of Mewāt, probably the district of Bharatpur, Dhulpūr, and parts of Jaipūr and Alwar; returning 24th Rabīʿ I (9th March) to Delhi. Tāj-u-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān of Oudh joins in the expedition.—RT. 715, 760, 851 ff.

Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan the Qarluq, having requested to marry a daughter of his to a son of Ulugh Khān, Jamālu-d-Dīn 'Alī is despatched from Delhī with an answer. On his arrival, Muḥammad sends him to Hulākū who treats him with favour and appoints the son of one of his nobles to accompany him to Delhī. On reaching the capital they are publicly received, 8th Rabīʿ II (23rd March), by Maḥmūd Shāh. The statements made PK. 126 and EHI. ii, 381, as to the arrival
of ambassadors from Hulakü Khan refer to these events.—RT. 851, n. 7; 856 ff.

H. 658, Rajab (June). Ulugh Khan ravages the Koh-payah of Mewät a second time.—RT. 864–5.

Ś. 1182. Mahādeva, Ugrasārvabhauma, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his brother Krishṇa. Conquered and annexed the Konkanya after totally defeating its king Someśvara; was contemporary with the Kākatiya queen of Telingana, Rudramā. Said to have warred against the Karnāta and Gūrjara kings, the latter probably being Visaladeva whom the Paithan grant represents as being conquered by Mahādeva.—Inscriptions from Ś. 1184–1192. PSOCI., Nos. 110, 111. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 527. BD. 114.

Hemādri, Śrīkaraṇādhipa (chief secretary) and councillor to Mahādeva, was a Brahmā of the Vatsa gotra, a son of Kāmādeva, grandson of Vāsudeva, and great-grandson of Vāmana. His chief work is the Chaturvārga Chintāmaṇi. The Ayurvedarasyānaya, a commentary on a medical work by Vāgbhaṭa; and a commentary on Bopadeva’s Muktāphala, a work on Vaishnava doctrines, are also ascribed to him.

Bopadeva, a protégé of Hemādri and author of the Harītā and Śatasloki, was the son of a physician named Keśava and the pupil of Dhancā. He was a native of Berār, and seems to be identical with the Bopadeva, author of the grammatical treatise Mugdhabodha.—BD. 116–7. BR. 1882–3, p. 36. Weber, Catal. ii, p. 324.

Ś. 1182, copper-plate from Terravā, Ratnāgiri district, of the Chief Kāmavadeva of the Chālukya race and of his minister Keśava.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 466.

Approximate date of the composition of the Tamil grammar, the Nāṟṟupēṭṭai. Inscriptions prove that the patron of its author, Siya-Guţa Amarābharaṇa, lived about the same time as Ganḍa-Gopāla (a.d. 1250–1305).—MGO., 14th August, 1893, Nos. 642, 643, p. 53.

Muḥammad Arsalān Tātār Khan governor of Bengal after Izzu-d-Dīn Balban. The Bārahdari inscription of Bihār of H. 663 belongs to his time.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 247.

Thursday, 14th April, V. Sam. 1317. Ajaygadh inscription, Viravarman, Chandella, son and successor of Trailokyavarman: married Kalyāṇadevi, granddaughter of a prince Govindarāja. Viravarman’s dates range to V. Sam. 1337.—EI. i, 325 ff. CASR. xxi, 38, 51, 52, 74.
1261  V. Sam. 1318. Thohar Chand of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun said to have begun to reign.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500, 503.
   14th December, Ś. 1184, seventh year, Jambukeśvar temple inscription at Śrīraṅgam of the Hoysaḷa Viśaṅga-Rāmanātha.—EI. iii, 10.
   V. Sam. 1318. Arjunadeva, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Visaladeva at Anhilvāḍ: until a.d. 1275. Inscriptions V. Sam. 1320, 1328. IA. vi, 191; xi, 241 ff.; xvi, 147; xxi, 277. BR. 1883–4, 12.


1264  H. 663, 9th Rabi‘ I. Death of Hulākū Khān the Mughal in Āzarbāijān, at the age of 48.—RT. 717.
   Devarāja, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri, probably identical with Toragaleya-Devarasa with dates in this and the year following.
   Siṅgayya Devaṇanāyaka feudatory of the same king.

1265  Gaṇapatidevarasa feudatory ruler of the Hagaraṭṭage district under Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.
   2nd November, V. Sam. 1322. Bālachandra finishes his commentary on Āsaḍa’s Viṣevakamañjari, in writing which he was assisted by Vijayāsaṅsūrī of the Nāgendragachchha, Padmasūrī of the Bṛihādgachchha, and Pradyumnaṅsūrī, pupil of Kanakaprabhaṅsūrī, himself the pupil of Devānanda. Pradyumnaṅsūrī corrected Dharmakumārasādhu’s Śālibhadraḥcharitra (composed V. Sam. 1334); Devaṅsūrī’s Śaṅtināthaḥcharitra (a Cambay MS. of which is dated (V.) Sam. 1338), and Prabhāchandra’s Prabhāvakacharitra. This last work, our earliest source of information on the Jaina monk Hemachandra, must therefore be referred to about the middle of the thirteenth century.—Bühler, Über das Leben des Jaina Monches Hemachandra, Anmerkungen, S: 52, 53.

1266  18th February, H. 664, 11th Jumāda‘ I. Death of Maḥmūd
1266
Shāh I. Ulugh Khān succeeds him as Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban.—PK. 131. BF. i, 246. EHI. i, 341; iii, 97.
Muḥammad Arsalān Tātār Khān, governor of Lakhnautī, sends a tribute of elephants to Delhi.—EHI. iii, 103.
Prince Naṣrutu-d-Dīn Muḥammad, eldest son of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban, appointed governor of Sindh, Lahor, and Multān.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 109, 110.
Ś. 1188. Birth of Ṛavivarman, Saṅgrāmadhīra, or Kulaśekhara-deva, son of Jayasiṁha, a ruler of the Yadu race in the Keralā country. He married a Pāṇḍya princess and, at the age of 33 (A.D. 1299), took possession of Keralā. He defeated a certain Vīra-Pāṇḍya, made the Pāṇḍyas and Chōlas subject to the Keralās, and, at the age of 46 (A.D. 1312), was crowned on the banks of the Vegavatī.—EI. iv, 145, 148.
V. Sam. 1322, Dharmatilaka or Lakṣmītilaka, a pupil of Jinesvāra (g.e., A.D. 1189), writes a commentary on Jinavallabha’s Ullāśikākamā-sotraṁ.—Weber, Catal. ii, 931.
7th November, H. 665, 7th Ṣafar. Death of Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn Zakarīa at Multān, at the age of 100 lunar years.—BOD. 97. RT. 717, notes.

1267
V. Sam. 1324, Chitor inscription, Tcjaḥsiṁha (Rāwal Tej Singh) of Mevāḍ.—JBA. iv, pt. 1, 17.

1268
Ś. 1190. Death of Jayatīrtha, sixth pontiff of the Mādhava sect in succession to Ānandatīrtha. He was a native of Maṅgaḷa-vedheṁ, near Pāṇḍhapur, his pre-pontifical name being Dhzndo Ṛaghunāṭha, and wrote numerous commentaries on the works of Ānandatīrtha.—BR. 1882–3, pp. 18, 103.

1269
Ś. 1191, Tipparasas, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.
V. Sam. 1326. Jinachandra, pupil of Jinaprabodha in the Kharataragachchha, born. Died V. Sam. 1376.—PR. iv, Index, xxxv.

1270
24th March and 15th June, Ś. 1192, 15th year. Raṅganāṭha temple inscriptions at Śrīraṅgam of the Hoysaḷa, Vīra-Rāmanāṭha.—EI. iii, 10.
Viṭṭarasas, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.
A.D. 1271

Ś. 1193. Āmaṇa, apparently a son of Mahādeva, Yādava of Devagiri, attempts to succeed his father, but is shortly afterwards deposed by his cousin Rāmāchandra, a son of Krīṣṇa, who reigns until A.D. 1309 or 1310.—IA. xiv, 314 (copper-plate from Paithān, Ś. 1193). PSOCI., Nos. 202–5. (Inscriptions from Balagāmve of Ś. 1204, 12th or 13th year; of Ś. 1206, 14th year; of Ś. 1208, 16th year.) Raṭṭeṣhali inscription of Ś. 1221 cur., latest known record of the dynasty. A MS. of Amaresīṁha’s Nāmalinānuśasana dated K.Y. 4398 = A.D. 1297 is stated to have been written during Rāmāchandra’s reign. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 529.

Ś. 1193. Inscription at Dāvaṅgere of Kūchirāja, leader of the forces to Mahādeva of Devagiri.—PSOCI., No. 142.

21st July, Ś. 1194, 17th year, Poysalesvara temple inscription at Kaṇṭanūr of the Hoysala, Vira-Rāmanātha.—El. iii, 10.


A.D. 1272

Ś. 1194. Copper-plate from Thānā. Achyutanāyaka governing the Sāsati district, i.e. Sālsette, in the Koṅkaṇ under Rāmāchandra of Devagiri.—JRSA., o.s., ii, 388; v, 183.

A.D. 1274

V. Saṁ. 1331, Sārāṅgadeva, Vaghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his father Arjunadeva: till A.D. 1296.—Inscriptions, Cintra prāṣastī, El. i, 271. Inscription on Vastupāla’s temple at Ābū of V. Saṁ. 1351, IA. vi, 191; ib. xviii, 185; xxi, 276.

8th June, V. Saṁ. 1331. Chitor inscription of the Guhila family. of Medapāta or Mervāḍ composed by the poet Vedaśārman, the author of Samarasimha’s Mount Ābū inscription of V. Saṁ. 1342.—IA. xxii, 80.

A.D. 1277

Ś. 1199 (inscription from Harihar), and Ś. 1202. Sāluva Tikka-madeva, commander of the household troops to Rāmāchandra of Devagiri. Claims, in the Harihar inscription, to have established the Kādamba and plundered the Hoysala king, reducing Dvāra-samudra, the capital of the latter.—JBRAS. xii, 4. PSOCI., No. 125. RMI. 44.

A.D. 1278

H. 677. Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Tughril made governor of Bengal.—
BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4.
A.D. 1278—1285.

1278

V. Sam. 1335. Samara or Samarasimha, Guhila of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Tejaśsimha. Said to have "lifted the deeply sunk Gūrjara land high out of the Turushka sea," i.e., to have defeated the Muḥammadans (Ābū inscription).—JBA. iv, pl. i, 18 (Chitorgāḍh inscriptions of V. Sam. 1335 and 1344). IA. xvi, 345 ff. (inscription of V. Sam. 1342). A stone inscription from Chitor is dated V. Sam. 1331 (Friday, 8th June, 1274, q.v.); but no mention is made of the prince under whom it was incised. Another from Chitor, of Samara's reign, has lost the third figure, but may be dated V. Sam. 13(3)2. JBA., loc. cit. See also Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, i, 200, etc. PUT. 257.

Nāmdev (Nāmadeva), the Marāṭhi poet, said to have been born. His death is placed in the year A.D. 1338.—Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress, i, 295.

1280

V. Sam. 1337. Jinakusala born. Author of the Chaityavan-danakulavṛitti.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.

1281

H. 680. Sultan Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban proceeds to Lakhnautī against Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Ṭughrīl the governor, who, after a successful expedition against Jāņuagar, had assumed independence and already defeated two armies sent against him. On Balban's approach Ṭughrīl retreats towards Jāņuagar, but being overtaken is totally defeated and slain near Sunargūn.—RT. 589–90, notes. JBA. xliii, pt. 1, 238.

1282

H. 681. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban appoints his younger son, Naṣīr-u-d-Dīn Bughrā Khān, governor of Lakhnautī in place of Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Ṭughrīl.—EHI. iii, 120. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4.

Ziyād-d Din Barani, the historian, born. Author of the Turāk Fīrūz Shāhī, completed in A.D. 1356 when the author was seventy-four years of age.—BD. 428. Growse's Bulandshahr, p. 45.

V. Sam. 1338. The Śāntināthacharitram of Devasūri, the guru of Hemachandra, translated from Prakṛit into Sanskrit and abridged by a later writer of the same name.—PR. i, 59.

1283


1285

H. 683. An army of Mughals invade the Panjāb. Prince
Muhammad hastens from Delhi to oppose them. After gaining two victories, he is slain towards the close of the year by a body of the enemy. The poet Amīr Khusrū was taken prisoner in the same action. Balban appoints Muḥammad's son Kai-Khusrū as his father's successor in the Panjab.—EIH. 382. EHI. iii, 122.

V. Sam. 1342, Mount Ābū inscription of Samarasishta, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Tejaḥsimha.—BII. 84. See A.D. 1278.

H. 685. Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban summons Bughrā Khān from Lakhnauṭī, and appoints him his heir; but on the latter returning thither without his leave, he revokes the appointment and nominates Kai-Khusrū, son of the deceased Prince Muḥammad, as his successor. —EHII. iii, 123 ff.

N. Sam. 406; 422 on MSS. Anandamalla, or Anantamalla, of the 2nd Ṭhākuri dynasty of Nepāl. Said to have reigned twenty-five years at Bhāṭgaoṅ, which he is said to have founded along with other towns, while his elder brother, Jayadeva, ruled over Kāntipura and Lalitapattana. Kirkpatrick mentions an immigration into Nepāl during this reign in Nep. Sam 408 = A.D. 1288.—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; xiii, 414.

H. 686. Death of Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban. The party in power at Delhi raise his grandson, Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn Kai-Qubād, son of Bughrā Khān, to the throne instead of Kai-Khusrū, who retains his government of the Panjab until his murder shortly afterwards by Kai-Qubād's wazīr Niẓāmu-d-Dīn, in furtherance of his own designs on the throne.—PK. 138. EHI. iii, 125.

H. 686, Rabī‘ I (April). Kai-Qubād leaves Delhi in state for Oudh, where he is met by his father Bughrā Khān of Bengul, who renders him homage as his suzerain, an interview celebrated by Amīr Khusrū in his Qirāṁu-s-Sā‘dain.—EHI. iii, 130, 528. PK. 140. JBA. 1860, 225–239.


H. 689, 19th Muḥarram (1st February). Kai-Qubād murdered at the instigation of Jalālu-d-Dīn the Khalj, who had succeeded to the chief power on the assassination of the wazīr Niẓāmu-d-Dīn.
A.D. 1290—1292.

1290
Jalālu-d-Dīn places Shamsu-d-Dīn Kāīomurs, infant son of Kai-
Qubād, on the throne, but shortly afterwards murders him and
succeeds him as Firūz Shāh II, first of the Khalj line of Sultans.¹
—PK. 141.

Ś. 1212, copper-plate from Thānā. Krishnadvīpa, feudatory ruler
of the Koṅkān under Rāmachandra of Devagiri.—JRAS., o.s., ii,
388; v, 178. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 529.

1291
H. 690. Revolt of Malik Chhaṇī, nephew of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn
Balbān. On the accession of Firūz he had been appointed governor
of Karra. He is defeated, and Karra bestowed on the Sultan's
nephew and son-in-law, 'Alāu-d-Dīn.—PK. 143. EHI. iii, 137.

H. 690 (689, Ziyāu-d-Dīn Baranī). Firūz Shāh (II) advances
in person to take Rantambhūr; but despairing of reducing it,
he proceeds to Ujjain, which he sacks. After plundering several
temples in Mālāvā he returns, and invests Rantambhūr, but sub-
sequently raises the siege and returns to Dehlī.—EHI. iii, 146, 540.
PK. 144. BF. i, 301. EIH. 385.

1292
H. 691. The Mughals under 'Abdu-llāh, a grandson of Hulākū,
invade Hindūstān. Firūz Shāh defeats them but allows them to
retire, and permits Ulghū Khān, a grandson of Chingiz Khān,
to settle with 3,000 Mughals in Delhī. The latter embracing the
Muḥammadan faith are known henceforth as New Musulmāns.—
EHI. iii, 147. EIH. 386. BF. i, 302.

Kai-kāṇī Balbānī, governor of Lakhnaūtī (Bengal), succeeds his
father, Bughrā Khān.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4, Int. xi, xlii.

Thursday, 27th March, V. Sam. 1348, and V. Sam. 1355 (26th
September, a.d. 1298). Sarwaya and Narwar inscriptions of
Gaṇapati of Nalapura (Narwar), son and successor of Gopālī.—
IA. xxii, 81–2.

Ś. 1213, Hemmaragāl inscription. Ballāla or Vīra-Ballāla III,
Hoysāḷa, succeeds his father Narasīmha III. Ballāla's dates range
to Ś. 1260, but he probably exercised little real power after the
conquest of Dvārasamudrā by 'Alāu-d-Dīn in a.d. 1310. On the
final annexation of the Hoysāḷa kingdom to Delhi in a.d. 1327, he
seems to have retired to Toṇḍanūr, i.e. Toṇṇūr, near Seringapatam,

¹ Wassāf in the Tāziyat-ul-Āmār gives the date of Kai-Qubād's death
7th Shuwal, 689 (EHI. iii, 39), and that of Firūz's accession, 25th Zīl-hijjah,
689. Amir Khusrū dates the latter event 3rd Jumāda II, 689.
1292
where he and a successor kept up some semblance of power for about fifty years longer. An inscription at Erode shows a Ballāla (probably Ballāla III) to have been reigning in Ś. 1262; while one at Whitefield, S. India, of Vira Virūpaksha Ballāla, dated Ś. 1265, may possibly belong to a Ballāla IV.—FKD., Bām. Gaz., 509. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 52. REC., Int. 14, and Classified List, 4, iv.

V. Sam. 1349–1369. Jinaprabhasūri, the commentator, flourishes: pupil of Jināsimhasūri and author of commentaries on the Bhayanharastotra (V. 1365) and on the Ajitabāntistava of Nandishena (V. 1365), and of a work Sūrimantrapradosavivaraṇa: assisted Mallishenasūri with his commentary on Hemachandra’s Syādvādamāṇjarī (Ś. 1214), etc., etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvii.

1293
H. 692. Firuz Shāh devastates the country about Mandawar, and invades and plunders Mālava a second time. His nephew ʿAlāʾud-Dīn having taken Bhilsa, and reduced Eastern Mālava, is rewarded by Firūz with the government of Oudh.

H. 692. Firūz appoints his son Arkali Khān governor of Uchh, and Multān and Našrat Khān governor of Sindh.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 148. EIH. 386. BF. i, 303.

V. Sam. 1350. Jayanta writes his Jayanti or Commentary on the Kavyaprakāśa during the reign of Sāraṅgadeva, Vāghelā of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883–4, p. 17. PR. ii, 20.

1294
H. 693. ʿAlāʾud-Dīn invades the Dekkan. He starts from Karra and proceeds to Elichpūr, whence he marches rapidly on Devagiri, which he takes and pillages. The Rāja, Rāmadeva, retiring to a fort close to the city is besieged by ʿAlāʾud-Dīn, and is on the point of surrendering when his eldest son, Śaṅkara, advances to his relief; but being defeated, the fortress is surrendered, and ʿAlāʾud-Dīn, after stipulating for the payment of a large sum of money as well as the cession of Elichpūr and its dependencies, withdraws through Khandesh to Mālava.—EIH. 386 ff.

Pratāparudradeva II, Gaṇapati of Oraṅgal, succeeds his grandmother Rudramā, who, according to tradition, abdicates in his favour.—For inscriptions see ASSI. i and ii.

1295
19th September, Ś. 1217, 21st year. Kaṭak inscriptions of Nṛsimhadeva II of Utkala (Orissa).—JBA. lxxv, 229 ff.
A.D. 1295—1298.

1295


1296

H. 695. Firūz Shāh, growing suspicious of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn’s prolonged absence, proceeds to Gwalior, where he receives news of his victory and intended return to Karra. Firūz, against the advice of one of his nobles who urges his intercepting ‘Alāu-d-Dīn with the army, returns to Delhi, and being inveigled by the latter into meeting him near Karra, is assassinated in Ramaẓān (July), when ‘Alāu-d-Dīn seizes the insignia of royalty.

Ruknū-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh succeeds his father at Delhi in the absence at Muntān of the rightful heir Arkali Khān, but is deposed two months later by ‘Alāu-d-Dīn who assumes sovereignty 22nd Zīl-ul-Ḥijjah (21st October) as Muḥammad Shāh I.—PK. 144, 154. EHI. iii, 69, 150 ff. BF. i, 311 ff.


1297

H. 696. Sultan ‘Alāu-d-Dīn sends his brother Ulugh Khān to expel Arkali Khān from the government of Muntān and Uchh. According to the *Tūrīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī* Arkali Khān and his brother Ruknū-d-Dīn, who had fled to Muntān on ‘Alāu-d-Dīn’s accession, gave themselves up under promise of safe conduct from Ulugh Khān, but were subsequently blinded.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 161. BF. i, 325.

H. 696. The Mughals under Dua invade the Panjab, but are defeated near Jalandhār by Ulugh Khān and Żafar Khān.—JRAS. xx, 98. EHI. iii, 71, 162. JBA. 1892, 180.


Ś. 1219, 1243. Chanayāṇaṇ copper-plates of Narachandra, a member probably of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI, ii, 48.

1298

H. 697; 696 according to the *Mīrāt-i-Aḥmadī* and 698 according to the *Tasjīyat-u-Amīr*, the *Tūrīkh-i-Ala’i*, and the *Tūrīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī*. Ulugh Khān and Naṣrat Khān Jalesarī invade Gujarāt,
1296

sack the temple of Somnath, and capture Nahrwala (Anhilvad) and Kambayat (Cambay). The Raja flees and takes refuge with Rama Deva of Devagiri. On the return march the army mutinies owing to Ulugh Khan and Naqrat Khan demanding from the soldiers a fifth of the spoil. Ulugh Khan narrowly escapes assassination. Eventually the outbreak is quelled and the army returns to Delhi.—EHI. iii, 43, 74, 163. BF. i, 327. BG. 37.

The eunuch Malik Kafor captured by Naqrat Khan at Kambayat.

H. 697. The Mughals under Saldi besiege Siwistan (Sehwan), but are repulsed by Zafar Khan, Saldi being captured. The Tukfatu-l-Kiram attributes their defeat to Naqrat Khan.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 165.

H. 697. Towards the end of the year the Mughals under Qutlugh Khwajah, son of Duia, advance as far as Delhi. Alau-Din moves against them and with the aid of Zafar Khan, totally defeats them. The latter, abandoned during his pursuit of them by Alau-Din and Alp Khan, is cut to pieces by the enemy.—EHI. iii, 166 ff. JRAS., n.s., xx, 98.

1299

V. Sam. 1355. Somatilakasuri born. Died V. Sam. 1424 = A.D. 1367. Author of a Silatarangini (V. Sam. 1394), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiv.

1300

H. 699. Alau-Din sends his brother Ulugh Khan with Naqrat Khan against Rantambhor. They take Jhayan and invest Rantambhor; but Naqrat Khan being slain, the garrison compel the besiegers to withdraw to Jhayan. Alau-Din, starting from Delhi to their relief, narrowly escapes assassination by his nephew Sulaiman Shah (Akat Khan), who proclaims himself king, but is shortly afterwards captured and beheaded. The Sultan proceeds to Rantambhor. During his prosecution of the siege two of his nephews, Mang Khan and Umar Khan, revolt at Budaun, but are speedily captured and put to death, and an insurrection which breaks out at Delhi under Haji Maula is also successfully quelled.
—EHI. iii, 171 ff. EIH. 392. BF. i, 337 ff.

‘Alau-Din Sayyid of Oudh comes to India from Khurasan. He became a pupil of Nizamud-Din Ault. Wrote the Mumuismar.
—BOD. 52.

1300

Merutunga, the Jaina author, flourished, his Prabandhachintamaani having been composed in V. Sam. 1362 and his
A.D. 1300—1304.

1300


1301

10th July, H. 700, 3rd Zīl-qa'dah. Fall of Rantambhor after a protracted siege. 'Alau-d-Din appoints Ulugh Khān governor; but the latter dies some six months later, just before undertaking an expedition to Teliṅgana and Ma'bar.—EHI. iii, 75, 179. EIH. 393. BF. i, 342 ff.

H. 701. Dua, the Chagātai Mughal, makes a raid on Lahor.—JRAS., n.s., xx, 98.

1302


1303

H. 702. 'Alau-d-Din having sent an army against Teliṅgana under Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān and Malik Chhaju, of Karra, nephew of Naṣrat Khān, proceeds on the 8th Jumāda‘ II (28th January) to Chitor, which he takes 11th Muḥarram, 703 (25th August). He imprisons the Rāja, Ratnasimha, and, appointing his eldest son Khīzr Khān governor, returns to Delhi, which is besieged shortly after his arrival by an army of Mughals under Turgai. 'Alau-d-Din, unable to meet them in the open field, entrenches his camp, but, after remaining before Delhi two months, the Mughals retire.—BF. i, 353. EHI. iii, 77, 189. EIH. 393–4. JRAS. xx, 99, n. 1. JBA. iv, pt. 1, 20.

1304

H. 704. Ratnasimha of Chitor, who had been imprisoned the previous year by 'Alau-d-Din, escapes. Subsequently the Sultan confers Chitor on Māldeo, a nephew of the Rāja, and he remains tributary to Delhi until the end of 'Alau-d-Din's reign.—EIH. 394. BF. 363.

H. 704. (Firishtah) 'Alī Beg and Khwājah Tash, with an army of Mughals, invade Hindustan and penetrate to Amroha, but are defeated, captured, and put to death by Ghāzī Beg Tughlāq Khān, who is appointed governor of the Panjab. Great discrepancies exist among the different accounts of this event.—EHI. iii, 47, 72, 198. BF. i, 361. JRAS. xx, 99, n. 1.

H. 704. Alp Khān Sanjar founds the fort of Kāreth.—BG. 105.
A.D. 1305  H. 705. Aibak Khān or Kabīk, general of the Mughal Dua, ravages Multān and Siwālikh to avenge the death of ‘Alī Beg and Khwājah Tash. Ghāzī Beg Tughlaq falls on their rear as they depart and routs them.—BF. i, 363-4. JRAS., n.s., xx, 99, n. 1.

1307  H. 706. Rāmādeva of Devagiri having withheld tribute, ‘Alāū-d-Dīn sends Malik Kāfūr against him. The latter enters Devagiri 19th Ram. (24th March), and taking Rāmādeva prisoner, carries him to Delhi, where he is received favourably and reinstated, remaining tributary to Delhi until his death.—EHI. iii, 77, 200. EIH. 394.

1308  3rd July, H. 708, 13th Muḥarram. ‘Alāū-d-Dīn invests Siwāna, which surrenders 23rd Rabī’ I (10th September), the Rāja being slain. This same year ‘Alāū-d-Dīn reduces Jhalawar.—EHI. iii, 78. EIH. 396. BF. i, 370.


V. Sam. 1366. Udepur temple inscription (Gwaliar) of the Maharājādhirāja Jayasimhadeva, ruler of Udayapura and probably Dhārā.—IA. xx, 84.

V. Sam. 1365, 7th Phalgun. vad. Dīdā, Rāwal of Dūṅgpur, takes Galiakot.

Ś. 1231. Śaṅkara, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Rāmādeva: till A.D. 1312.—BD. 119.


V. Sam. 1365. Vijayasimhasūri writes the Bhuvanaśundarikathā.—PR. i, 67.

1310  H. 709. Malik Kāfūr having left Devagiri 26th Rajab (30th December, 1309), takes Sarbar, and proceeds 10th Sha‘bān (13th January) towards Oraṅgal. He invests the town which capitulates 16th Ram. (17th February). A treaty having been concluded with the Rāja Laddar Deo (Pratāparudradeva II), Malik
Kāfür leaves Oraṅgal 16th Shauwāl (19th March) with great booty, and arrives at Delhi 11th Muḥarram (10th June), H. 710. He leaves it again 24th Jumādaʾ II (18th November) to reduce Dvārasamudra, the capital of the Hoysaḷa kingdom, and invade Maʿbar¹ (Maāber).—EHI. iii, 78, 83, 84, 86.

H. 709. Sundara Pāṇḍya of Maʿbar assassinates his father and seizes the throne. His brother Vira Pāṇḍya opposes him but is temporarily defeated.—EHI. iii, 53 (Taṣṣiyatu-l-AMSār).

H. 710 (711–22 on coins). Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, Balbani, son of Fīrūz Shāh, governs Eastern Bengal till H. 719, when he rules the whole country until H. 723.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, and Int. xlii.

H. 710. Vira Pāṇḍya attacks his brother Sundara. The latter seeking refuge with ʿAlāu-d-Dīn at Delhi, Vira Pāṇḍya² establishes himself on the throne of Maʿbar.—EHI. iii, 54.

H. 710. Rashīdu-d-Dīn completes the Jamiʿu-t-Tawārīkh. —EHI. iii, 5.

1310


Vidyānātha, author of the Pratāparudrayatobhāṣana or Pratāparudriya, a work on Alaṅkāra, probably flourished about this date, having been contemporary with Pratāparudra II, Kākatiya of Oraṅgal.—IA. xxi, 198 ff.

1311


H. 711. ʿAlāu-d-Dīn having dismissed from the army the whole of the Mughal convicts known as the “New Musulmāns,” a section

¹ Usually, but wrongly, identified with Malabar. The name really applies to the strip of country on the Madras Coast extending northward from Rameshwar. —EIH. 396, n. 15.

² According to the same authority he fled before Malik Kāfür in A.D. 1311. See EHI. iii, 86 ff.
of these conspire to assassinate him. On the plot being discovered 'Alāū-d-Dīn massacres the whole of them.—EIH. iii, 205. EIH. 397. BF. i, 375.

January, H. 711, Bāmaṇān. Khiṣr Khān, eldest son and heir of 'Alāū-d-Dīn, marries his cousin, the daughter of his maternal uncle Alp Khān Sanjār.—EHII. iii, 553.

H. 712. Rāmadeva of Devagiri being dead and his successor, Śaṅkara, having refused tribute, Malik Kāfūr marches against him and having slain him, reduces the whole of Mahārāṣṭra.—BF. i, 379. EIH. 397.

V. Sām. 1369. Traditional date for the destruction of Ghumli or Bhumar, the capital of the Jeṭhva Bājputs.—ASWI. ii, 178.

Ś. 1236. Vira-Champa reigning. Mentioned as the son of a Chōla king in an inscription of the above date at Tiruvallam.—MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 11. EI. iii, p. 70.

Ś. 1236. The Rātanākara composed in the reign of Harasimha of Mithilā, under the supervision of his minister Chandeśvara. —Hall's Śaṅkhya Pravachana, p. 36. BR. 1883-4, 48.

H. 715. 'Alāū-d-Dīn imprisons his son Khiṣr Khān and puts his brother-in-law Alp Khān, governor of Gujarāt, to death at the instigation of Malik Kāfūr. A revolt breaks out in Gujarāt and Kāmālu-d-Dīn Garg, being sent to suppress it, is slain by the adherents of the late Alp Khān.—EHII. iii, 207-8. BG. 39. BF. i, 381.

January, 5th, H. 715, 8th Shauwāl. Death of 'Alāū-d-Dīn. Malik Kāfūr, having blinded Khiṣr Khān and his brother, places Shihābū-d-Dīn 'Umar, a third son of the late king, on the throne. Malik Kāfūr, being assassinated 35 or 37 days later by a body of pālka, Quṭbū-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh, another son of 'Alāū-d-Dīn, assumes the regency.—PK. 176, 177. EHI. iii, 210.

14th April, H. 716, 20th Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh, having deposed his brother Shihābū-d-Dīn 'Umar, ascends the throne. He sends 'Ainu-i-Mulk Multānī to suppress the disorders in Gujarāt, which had arisen on the death of Alp Khān, and which Kāmālu-d-Dīn Garg had failed to crush. 'Ainu-i-Mulk restores peace, and Malik Dinār, the Sultan's father-in-law, to whom he had
given the title of Žafar Khān, is appointed governor of Gujarāt.—PK. 177-8. EHI. iii, 211, 214, 555, 557. BG. 40. EIH. 400.

March, Kollam era 491, 22nd Kumbham. Śrī Vīra Udaiya Mārtanda Varma II ruling in Vepād. Apparently assumed the title of Vīra Pāṇḍya.—Early Sovereigns of Travancore, P.S. Pillai, 59 ff.

Ś. 1238, Muppiḍi, officer of Pratāparudra II, Kākatiya, conquers Kānchi.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642.


H. 718. Harapāla, brother-in-law of Śaṅkara of Devagiri, having revolted, Mubārak Shāh defeats him in person and puts him to death. With Harapāla ends the dynasty of the Later Yādavas of Devagiri. Mubārak Shāh returns to Delhi in Jumāda’ II. On the conclusion of his expedition against Devagiri he seems to have sent part of his army under Malik Khusru to Ma’bar. Khusru reduced the country and returned the following year to Delhi.—EHI. iii, 214, 215; EIH. 400. BD. 119.


1319 H. 719. Malik Khusru having reduced Ma’bar, returns to Delhi, where the administration of the government is conferred on him. He gains complete ascendancy over the Sultan, and inaugurates a reign of terror in Delhi.—EIH. 401.


1320 H. 720. Mubārak Shāh I assassinated in Rabī’ I (April) by his Hindu slave wazir (Nāširu-d-Dīn) Khusru who succeeds him after exterminating all the descendants of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn, and reigns a little over four months, when Ghāzi Malik Tughlaq, governor of the Panjab, advancing on Delhi, defeats and executes him, and succeeds to the throne early in Sha’bān as Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq.—BMC., Sultāns of Delhi, p. 50. EHI. i, 344; iii, 220 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 311. EIH. 401.

1320 Lākhā Phulāni ruling at Kheḍakot. He subdued the Kāṭhis and conquered part of Kāṭhiāvād. He is said by some accounts to have
been murdered by his son-in-law, by others he is represented as having been slain at Adkoș in Kāthiāvād, perhaps in conflict with Muluji Vāghelā aided by Siňhoji Rāthoḍ. Great discrepancies exist as to his date.—ASWI. ii, 197, 199.

H. 721. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq appoints his eldest son Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān governor of the Dekkan, with the title Ulugh Khān, and sends him against Oraṅgal. He invests it unsuccessfully and is forced to retreat to Devagiri, but being reinforced from Delhi four months later he takes Bidar, and capturing Oraṅgal sends Ladder Deo, Pratāparudradeva II, a prisoner to Delhi. Telingana is completely conquered and the name of Oraṅgal changed to Sultānpūr.—EHI. iii, 231. PK. 187.

The Christian missionaries, Peter, James, Thomas, and Demetrius, martyred by the Muhummads at Thāna. The authority for this date is Odoricus of Friuli, who was in Thāna in A.D. 1322, and described the event as having taken place the preceding year.—IA. x, 22, n. 3.


H. 724. Shihābu-d-Dīn Bughra Shāh of Western Bengal, having been ousted by his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, appeals to Delhi for aid, and Tughlaq Shāh I, having appointed Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān viceroy of Delhi in his absence, proceeds to Bengal, and reinstating Shihābu-d-Dīn, takes Bahādur captive. On his return Harisimhadeva of Simrāon opposes him, but is driven from his capital by Tughlaq, who appoints Aḥmad Khān to the government of Tīrut. Harisimhadeva withdraws to Nepāl and establishes himself (Ś. 1245) at Bhaṭgāon.—PK. 8, 188, 194, 199. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4, differs. EIH. 403. BF. i, 406–7. JBA. iv, 124. IA. xiii, 414. Pischel, Kat. d. Bibl. d. DMG., ii, 8.

30th August, H. 724, 9th Ram. Death of Abū or Bū‘ Alī Qalandar, Shaikh Sharafu-d-Dīn of Panipat, a native of ‘Irāq.—BOD. 17.

1 H. 722 according to EIH. 402; BF. i, 403; BMC., Muḥammadan States, lxii.
A.D. 1325—1330.

1325  February, H. 725, Rabī‘ I. Tughlaq Shāh I, returning from Bengal, is met at Afgānūr near Tughlaqābūd by his son Fakhrū-d-Dīn Jūnān, who builds a temporary pavilion for his reception. This falling, by accident or design, kills the Sultan and his favourite son, upon which Fakhrū-d-Jūnān ascends the throne as Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq.—PK. 189. EHI. iii, 235. BF. i, 406–7. Coins and inscriptions, BMC., Sultāns of Delhi, 55; IA. xix, 320; ASNI. ii, 21.

H. 725 (728, 730 on coins). Bahādur Shāh, Balbanī, restored (with Bahrām Khān) in Eastern Bengal by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq. He was subsequently defeated and put to death, probably before H. 733, in which year Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq is found issuing his own coin in Bengal.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, Int. xlii. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 250. PK. 200.

4th March, H. 725, 18th Rabī‘ I. Death of the saint Niṣāmū-d-Dīn Auliā at Delhi.—BOD. 302.

1325  Virabhadra, Kākatiya of Orāngal, succeeds his father Pratāparudravdeva. He is said to have retired to Kondavīdu, and with him the family disappears from history.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84.

1326  H. 726. Qadr Khān succeeds Nāṣiru-d-Dīn, Balbanī, as governor of Lakhnautī: till H. 740.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, Int. xi.

1327  H. 727. An army of Mughals under Tamūshirīn, son of Duā, having subdued Lamghān and Multān, march on Delhī, but are bought off by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq.—EIH. 404. BF. i, 413. JRAS., n.s., xx, 99, n. 1; 111.

H. 727. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq introduces a forced copper currency.—BF. i, 415.

1328  H. 728. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq crushes the revolt of Kaškū Khān in Multān.—EHI. i, 341–2.

Friar Jordanus appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbhum, or Quilon.—IA. iv, 8.

1330  H. 730. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq annexes Southern Bihār.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 221.

1331 A.D.  H. 731. Death of Shaikh Burhanu-d-Din Gharib, a celebrated Muhammedan saint of the Dekkan, and a disciple of Nizamu-d-Din Aulia.—BOD. 111.

1332  Š. 1254. Death of Vidyadhiraja, seventh High Priest of the Madhva sect. His former name was Krishnapratta. Wrote a commentary on the Bhagavadgita.—BR. 1882–3, 19, 203.

1333  H. 734. 'Abu 'Abdullah Muhammad ibn Batuta, the historian, visits India. He lived at the Court of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq till about a.d. 1342. He was eventually sent by the Sultan on an embassy to China, and wrote an account of his journey through India to Malabar, where he embarked.—EHI. iii, 585. IA. iii, 114 ff. JRAS., n.s., xix, 393.


V. Sanm. 1393. Ratnadeva writes a Chhaya or Sanskrit translation of a Prakrit Vajjalaya (Anthology) by Jayavallabha.—BR. 1883–4, p. 17.

1337  H. 738. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq sends an army under his nephew Khurshid Malik to invade China. After many hardships it reaches the frontier, but is forced to retreat before the Chinese army, and falling a prey to famine is almost completely destroyed.—BF. i, 416.

H. 738. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq said to have taken Nagarkot in this year.—EHI. iii, 570.

Sakalalokachakravartin Rajanarayana Sambuvaratya reigns again, according to an inscription of Š. 1268 quoted as the ninth year of his reign.—ASSI. i, 180, No. 60; but see Š. iii, 77.

1338  H. 739. A revolt breaks out, according to Firishtah, under Bahau-d-Din the nephew of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq. After being twice defeated by the royal forces, he takes refuge with Ballajadeva (?) of Dvarasamudra, who delivers him over to Muhammad ibn Tughlaq by whom he is put to death.—BF. i, 418. EIH. 406.
H. 739 (741 according to Firishtah). A revolt under Bahrum or Bairam Abiya breaks out during Muhammad ibn Tughlaq's absence at Devagiri. The latter hastens to Delhi, collects an army, and marching to Multan defeats and slays Bahrum.—EHI. iii, 242. EIH. 406.

H. 739—750 on coins. Fakhrud-Din Mubarak Shah proclaims himself independent king of Eastern Bengal on the death of his master Bahram Shah, whom he killed according to Nizamud-Din Ahmad.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 252. PK. 263.

H. 740. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq removes his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, the name of which he changes to Daulatabad.—BF. i, 419.

H. 740; 742—6 on coins. ‘Alau-Din ‘Ali Shah reigns as independent king of Western Bengal, but is opposed by Shamsud-Din Ilyas Shah, who succeeds him in H. 746 (A.D. 1345).—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 252—3.

H. 740, coin date. ‘Alau-Din Arohar or Adji Shah succeeds Ahsan Shah as king of Mabar. A few months later Qutbu-Din, a nephew of the late king, ascends the throne, but is murdered forty days later by his subjects when Ghiyasu-Din Damghani succeeds him.—Refs. A.D. 1336.

S. 1261, inscription at Tatutkot Hamlet, near Baddami. Harshara I, of Vijayanagara, eldest son and successor of Saengama I. Of his four brothers, Kampa seems to have established an independent rule over the Nellore and Chuddapah districts, his son Saengama II having granted two villages there in S. 1278; Bukka, associated with Harshara I in his re-establishment of Vijayanagara (about A.D. 1350), eventually succeeded him. Of the remaining brothers, Marama and Muddapa, we have as yet nothing but the names.—IA. x, 62, No. lxxxvii. Sewel mentions a doubtful grant of S. 1258 which Hultsch considers a forgery. ASSI. ii, 11; id. 243. EII. iii, 23, n. 2.

S. 1261. Death of Vadiraja, said to be the same as Kavindra, eighth successor of Anandatirtha in the Madhva sect.—BR. 1862—3, pp. 8, 203.

H. 741. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq solicits confirmation of his sovereignty from the Khalifah of Egypt, as representative of the race of ‘Abbass.—PK. 256.


1341 H. 742. An insurrection breaks out in Maʿbar (Coromandel Coast) under Sayyid Ḥasan. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq marches to suppress it, but his army being attacked by pestilence at Oraṅgal he is forced to return to Daulatābād.—BF. i, 423. EI. 406.

Nem Shāh, son of the Koli chieftain Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne, acknowledged independent ruler of Jawār, his territory extending from the Damangāṅgū to near the Īlās or Bor Ghūt river, and from the Sahyāḍrī range to within a few miles of the sea. Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne is probably the Nag-nak of the fort of Kondhana whom Firishtah represents as being attacked and subdued by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq in the previous year.—IA. iv, 65. BF. i, 420.

1342 H. 743. The Afghāns cross the Indus and ravage the Panjab. On their retirement the Gak’kars under Malik Haidar invade the province and seize Labor.—BF. i, 425. EI. 406. JBA. xl, 79.


1343 H. 744. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq receives the diploma of investiture from the Khalifah of Egypt.—PK. 256. EH. iii, 249; but see ib. 588, n. 1.

V. Sam. 1400. Jinaṇaprabhū of the Rudrapallīya gachchha flourished, wrote a Shaddarṣant.—Pr. iv, Ind. xxxvii–viii.

Ś. 1265. Death of Vāgīśatrītha, ninth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 203.

1344 8th December, 1st Shaʿbān, H. 745. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq sends Badru-d-Dīn, or Badr-i-Chūch, author of the Kusāid, to
**A.D. 1344—1346.**

**1344**

Daulatabad to recall the governor Qutluγ Khan, and about the same time appoints ‘Aziz Himār to Mālava.—E.H.I. iii, 570–1. BF. 43.

H. 744. Revolt of the kingdom of Telingana under Krishṇa (Kṛishṇa Naṅg), a son of Pratāparudra II, Kākatiya of Orangal.—BF. i, 427.

H. 745, coin date. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad or Maḥmūd Shāh, nephew and successor of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Dūmghān Shāh in Ma‘bar. —Refs. under a.d. 1336.

A famine breaks out and rages for years in and around Delhi, caused mainly by the enormous exactions of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq which completely paralyzed cultivation and ruined thousands.—E.H.I. iii, 238 ff. JBA. i, 284.

**1345**

The governor of Sambhal revolts but is defeated and slain by ‘Ainu-l-Mulk, ṣūbādār of Oudh. Naṣrat Khān of Bīdar revolts the same year, but is also subdued.—BF. 428–9. EIH. 407.

H. 745. A revolt breaks out in Gujarāt, and Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq starts in person towards the end of Ramāzan (February) to suppress it. While halting at Sulṭānpūr he receives news of the defeat and death of ‘Aziz Himār, who had engaged the rebels. He himself proceeds to Gujarāt, where he eventually quells the disturbance.—E.H.I. iii, 253 ff. IA. iii, 281.


**1346**

H. 746. The defeated nobles of Gujarāt having taken refuge in the Dekkan, Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq summons the Dekkan officers to Gujarāt. The latter revolt under the leadership of ‘Ismā‘īl Khān Afghān, who assumes sovereignty as Nāṣiru-d-Dīn. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq advancing from Gujarāt, is joined by ‘Imādu-l-Mulk Tabrizī and Malik Mughir governor of Mālava. They engage the rebels who, at first successful, are forced eventually, through panic, to retire. ‘Ismā‘īl retreats to Daulatabad which Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq invests. The garrison is about to surrender when news of a rebellion in Gujarāt under a slave named Taghī forces the Sultan to return thither, and the Dekkan officers, encouraged by his absence, compel the Royalists to raise the siege. Taghī having killed Muṣaffār, the assistant governor of Nahrwāla (Anhilvā) plunders Cambay and attacks Bharoch. He retreats before the Sultan’s advance and takes

In this same year Āmir ‘Ali, the nephew of Zafar Khān, one of the Āmir Jadida (New Nobility), revolts at Kulbarga, whither he had been sent to collect the revenue. He occupies Kulbarga and Bīdar, but is eventually defeated by and surrenders to Qutluq Khān.—BF. i, 429.

1347 H. 748. Zafar Khān (Ḥasan Gāngū), reinforced by the Rāja of Teliṅgana and Nāṣīru-d-Dīn Ismā’īl, defeats and slays ‘Īmādu-l-Mulk at Bīdar. Nāṣīru-d-Dīn ‘Īsmā’īl retiring, Ḥasan Gāngū is unanimously elected king, and on the 24th Rabī’ II (3rd August), assumes royalty as ‘Alā’u-d-Dīn, first of the Bahmani dynasty of Kulbarga. The Bahmani dynasty held the Dekkan for about two centuries. The kingdom of its founder, Ḥasan Gāngū, stretched from Berār to the Kistna, and from the sea on the west to Teliṅgana on the east. Under ‘Alā’u-d-Dīn Āḥmad II, fresh conquests were made, the Bahmani sovereignty being extended to the Konkān, Khandesh, and Gujarāt. Muḥammad Shāh II gained further victories, the kingdom in his reign including the whole of the Dekkan north of Māisūr. The downfall of the dynasty occurred shortly afterwards, through the different provincial governors assuming independence. On its ruins sprang up five new dynasties representing the new states into which the Bahmani kingdom had been redivided.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 146, Int. lxii, lxvi. EHI. iii, 261. BOD. 50. BF. ii, 283. Hist. of the Mahrattas, by Grant Duff, i, 50 ff. PUT. 314. EIH., App. 755.

V. Sam. 1404. Inscription from the fort of Marphā (Madharpa) near Kālaṅjāra, of a king or prince Siddhiṭuṅga.—ASNI. ii, 155.


1348 H. 749. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq, hearing that Ḥasan Gāngū had assembled a large force at Daulatābād, gives up the idea of opposing him, and passes the rainy season at Mandal and Tīrī, settling the affairs of Gujarāt.—BG. 55.

1349 H. 750. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq passes the rainy season near Gīrṇār, at the close of which he is said to have taken Junāgaḏgh, the fort commanding the pass.—BG. 55, notes.
H. 750 (753 on coin). Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Ghāzī Shāh succeeds Mubārak Shāh in Eastern Bengal, being in all probability his son. His place among the kings of Eastern Bengal rests on numismatic evidence only.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254. BMC., Muhammadan States, 5.

V. Sam. 1405. Rājāsekarāsūrī composes his Prabandhakōva at Delhi. Weber identifies him with the pañjikā on Śrīdhara’s Nyāyakandālī.—PR. iv, Ind. cv. JBRAS. x, 31.

V. Sam. 1405. Jñānasāgara born. Died V. Sam. 1460 = A.D. 1404. Was a pupil of Devasundara and author of avachürnis on the Avatya and Oghaniryuktī (V. Sam. 1439), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xlv.

H. 751. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq on his way to Gondal hears of the death of Malik Kabīr, who had been left as one of his vicegerents at Delhi. He sends Aḥmad Ayāz and Malik Makbūl to the capital to carry on the government, and proceeds himself to Gondal, where he spends the rainy season.—EH. iii, 264. BG. 56.

Lākha Jām, son of Virji, and adopted son of Jām Jāḍū of Thatta, comes to Kachh at the invitation of Rājī, widow of Puvārā Gahānī the late ruler. Jāḍū, from whom the Jāḍejās take their name, was the son of Sāndha, a son or descendant of Tamāchi Sammā, the son of Jām Unāḍ, the elder brother of Muḍa. See Appendix.—ASWI. ii, 199.

The poet Amṛtadatta flourished, according to the Subhāṣitāvalī, under Sultan Shihābū-d-Dīn of Kashmir (A.D. 1352–70).—Śbh., ed. Peterson, 3, 4.

‘Ainū-d-Dīn of Bījāpur, author of the Mulḥaqāt and of the Kitābu-l-Anwār, flourished under ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥasan Bahrānt.—BOD. 45.

Sāyaṇāchārya, the commentator, author of the Mādhavīya Dhatuvasāti, flourished, having been minister to Śaṅgama II of Vijayanagara and his cousin Harihara II. Between A.D. 1331 and 1386 Sāyaṇa was abbot of the monastery of Śrīṅgeri. He died in A.D. 1387. His brother Mādhava, to whom many of Sāyaṇa’s works are attributed (amongst others the Sarvadarśanaśāstra and the Nyāyamāla), was prime minister to Bukka I and Harihara I, of the same dynasty.—AC. 711. WL. 42, note. Colebrooke’s Misc. Essays, i, 301. Hall’s Phil. Ind., 161. EI. iii, 23. JBRAS. xii, 340. Sarvadarśanaśāstra, ed. Cowell, pref. vii, viii.
1351 A.D. H. 752. The rebel Taghī having taken refuge with the Jām Khairu-d-Dīn of Thatta, Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq advances against the latter with a numerous army in Muharram (March); but being seized with fever he dies near Thatta on the 21st of the month (20th March). His cousin Fīrūz Shāh III succeeds him three days later and repulses the Mughals and the rebels of Thatta who had seized the opportunity of harassing and plundering the army. The Khwājah-i-Jahān Aḥmad Ayāz now in charge at Delhi, crediting a rumour of Fīrūz's death, places a supposed son of the late Sultan on the throne. On Fīrūz's approach to Delhi he meets him and craves pardon, but the former, yielding to the pressure of the nobles, has him executed.—EHI. i, 225 ff.; iii, 263, 267, 278 ff. PK. 269. BMC., Sultāns of Delhi, 4, xxxv. IA. xx, 312 ff.

1352 H. 753. Birth of Prince Muḥammad Khān, 3rd Jumāda'ī I (17th June). Kiwāmu-l-Mulk Makbūl made wazīr with the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Makbūl, whose original name was Kattū, was by birth a Hindu and a native of Teliṅgana. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq named him Makbūl and gave him the title Kiwāmu-l-Mulk with the fief of Multān.—EHI. iii, 367 ff.; iv, 7.


1353 H. 754. Fīrūz Shāh III proceeds to Lakhnautī against Shamsu-d- Dīn Iyās Shāh. The latter flees to Ikdāla and the Sultan following, besieges him there. Eventually Iyās Shāh takes refuge in the islands of Ikdāla. Fīrūz feigns retreat to Delhi, whereupon Iyās Shāh pursues him, but an engagement taking place he is forced to retreat. Fīrūz returns to Delhi without annexing Bengal.—EHI. iv, 7. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254. PK. 268.

V. Sam. 1409. Kulamanḍana born, according to the Tapā- gachhakapāṭāvāla. Said to have been one of the five pupils of Devasundara. Author of the Siddhāntalāpakodhāra, etc.—IA. xi, 255. PR. iv, Ind. xxi.

1354 Ś. 1276-1293. Bukka I, Bukkaṇa, or Bukkarāya of Vijayanagara, son of Saṅgama I and brother and successor of Harihara I; married Gaurī or Gaurāṁbikā.—JBRAS. xii, 336 ff., and RMI. 234,
A.D. 1354—1358.

1354
No. 131 (copper-plate of Ś. 1276 from Harihar). PSOCI., Nos. 149, 150 (inscriptions from Chiltalur, Ś. 1277 and 1278). IA. iv, 206 (inscription of Ś. 1290 from Madhuśevara temple, Banavasi). EI. iii, 36, n. 1 (copper-plate of Ś. 1291 and inscription of Ś. 1293 from Bhaṭkal).

1355
H. 756. Fīrūz Shāh III cuts a canal from the Satlaj to Jhajhar. —EHI. iv, 8.

1356

H. 757. This same year Fīrūz cuts a canal from the river Jamnā in the hills of Sirmūr, and turning seven other streams into it, brings it to Hānsī, and thence to Abasīn where he builds the fort of Hisūr Fīrūzah.—EHI. iii, 298; iv, 8. PK. 294.

Ś. 1278, copper-plate from Bitragunṭa. Saṅgama II, son and successor of Kampa, or Kampana, a brother of Harihara I of Vijayanagara. Saṅgama ruled the Nellore and Chuddapah districts apparently independently of Bukka I.—EI. iii, 21.

The Gaṇitaṭiṭaumudī composed by Nārāyaṇa.—AC. 143.

1358
H. 759. A Mughal force invades the neighbourhood of Dībālpūr, but is defeated and forced to retreat by Malik Kābul.—EHI. iv, 9.

H. 759 (759—92 on coins). Sikandar Shāh succeeds his father Ilyās Shāh in Bengal: till a.d. 1389.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xii. JBA. xliii, pt. 1, 256.

Ajayapāla of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun builds a palace at Śrīnagar.—ASNI. ii, 46.

V. Sam. 1415, 7th Phalgun vad. Virasimha, Rāwal, takes Dungarpur and makes it his capital.

11th February, H. 759, 1st Rabi‘ I. ‘Alāu-d-Din Hasan Gāṅgū, Bahmanī of Kulbarga, dies and is succeeded by his son Muḥammad Shāh I: till a.d. 1375.—BF. ii, 297.

H. 759, coin date. ‘Ādil Shāh, the Meek, successor of Naṣiru-d-Din Muḥammad Shāh in Ma‘bar.—Refs. a.d. 1336.

H. 758. The city of Mu‘azamābād, in Bengal, said to have been founded by Sikandar ibn Ilyās.—PK. 153.
H. 760. Firuz Shah III sets out to invade Lakhnauti, but spends the rainy season at Zafarabad, after which he proceeds to Panduah. On the way he confers the insignia of royalty on his son Fatih Khan.—EHI. iv, 9, 10. JBA. Iviii, 33.

H. 761. Sikandar Shah having, on the approach of Firuz Shah, retired to Ikdala, the latter besieges it 16th Jumada' I (4th April) and it surrenders. Firuz marches to Jaunpur, where he halts during the rains.

Sanmisra Misar writes his Vivadachandra at the order of Lakkhima devi queen of Chandrasimha of Mithila.—BR. 1883-4, 48.

May, H. 762, Rajab. Firuz Shah III returns to Delhi from his Lakhnauti campaign, and shortly afterwards takes Kot Kaungra or Nagarkot. He then proceeds to Thatta in Sindh and defeats the Jam—Babiniya—in a pitched battle. But being unable to take the fort he retires to Gujarat for reinforcements. He is misled on the way by his guides into the Rann of Kachh, and with his army suffers great privations for six months, during which time no news of him reach Delhi. On reaching Gujarat he dismisses the governor Amir Husain for not having sent him aid, and appoints Zafar Khan governor. He marches a second time on Thatta. Babiniya submits, and Firuz returns to Delhi. Elliot (vol. i, 494) fixes H. 762 as the date of this expedition to Sindh, probably because Firishtah and the Tairkh-i-Mubarak Shahi represent it as taking place just after the capture of Nagarkot. According to the Tairkh-i-Firuz Shahi, however, it occurred at least four years after the Sultan’s return from the Lakhnauti campaign, while the Tuhfatul-Kirum places it in H: 772.—EHI. i, 342, 494; iii, 319; iv, 12. BF. i, 455. EIH. i, 411.


Sangadhara, son of Dmodara, writes his Padhati.—See Int. to Hall’s Vasavadatta. ZDMG. xxvii, 1 ff.

H. 767, Jumada’ I. Krishnaraja of Vijayanagara having taken the fortress of Muddul, Muhammad Shah Bahman marches against him. Krishna retreats precipitately to Adoni (Adhwani), and Muhammad, crossing the Tuengabhadra, invades Vijayanagara. He
A.D. 1366—1372.

1366

defeats the enemy on the 14th Zhulqādah (23rd July), after which he advances against Krishṇarāja who had taken refuge in his capital. The latter, sallying forth from Vijayanagara, is surprised by the enemy, and flees. Muḥammad plunders his camp and devastates the district, but is at length prevailed upon to desist, and returns to Kulbagaha.—BF. ii, 310 ff.


V. Som. 1422. Saṅghatilakāchārya writes his commentary on the Samyaktivasaptāṭikā.—PR. i, 53.


1367

Ś. 1289–1341 on inscriptions. Jñānachandra (Garur Gyan Chand) of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun. Local tradition dates his reign in Kumaun from V. Som. 1431 = A.D. 1375.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500, 503. ASNI. ii, 48, 49.

1368

Dāʿūd Bīdārī acts as page and seal-bearer to Sultan Muḥammad Shāh I, Bahmani. He afterwards wrote the Tuhfatu-s-Salātīn Bahmani.—BOD. 118.

1370

H. 772 (770 according to Shams-i-Sirāj Aftif). Death of Ḵān-i-Jahān, Kiwāmu-l-Mulk Makbul. His son Jūnān Shāh succeeds him as wazīr with the title Ḵān-i-Jahān.—EHII. iii, 371; iv, 12. PK. 272.

H. 772. Malik Rāja made governor of Khandesh by Firūz Shāh III: till H. 801 = A.D. 1399.—Lane Poole, Mohammadan Dynasties, 315.

H. 772. Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Aʿẓam Shāh of Bengal rebels against his father Sikandar I.—BMC., Mohammadan States, 5.


1371

H. 773. Death of Šafār Khān, governor of Gujarāt. His eldest son Daryā Khān succeeds him.—BG. 58. EHI. iv, 12.

1372

H. 774, coin date. ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Sikandar Shāh successor of Mubārak Shāh in Maḥr.—Befs. A.D. 1336.

V. Som. 1428. Ratnasēkharasūri, pupil of Hematilaka, composes his Sripalācharitra. Harshakhīrtī represents him as belonging to the
1372 Nāgpuriya branch of the Tapāgachohha, and as a contemporary of Firūz Shāh Tughlaq III (A.D. 1351–88).—PR. iv, Ind. ciii.

1373 V. Sam. 1429, Gayā inscription of Kulachandra, son of Hemaṛāja and grandson of Dālārāja of the Vyāghra family.—IA. xx, 312.
   V. Sam. 1429. Devendra Muniśvara writes a commentary on Vimalachandrasūri’s Prāṭīnottararatnamāla.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1118. PR. iv, Ind. lviii.

1374 H. 776. Firūz Shāh III makes a pilgrimage to the tomb of Sālār Mas’ud Ghāzī at Bahraich.—EHI. iii, 362.
   H. 776, 12th Šafar (23rd July). Death of Fath Khān, the heir-apparent, at Kanthūr.—PK. 298. EHI. iv, 12.
   Nep. Sam. 494; 504 on MSS. Jayārjunamalla reigning in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.
   V. Sam. 1430. Somasundararaśuri born. Died V. Sam. 1499=A.D. 1443. Wrote bālavabodhas on Yogaśtra, Upadeśamāla, Shadāvaiyaka, Navatattva, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxi.
   Š. 1296, 1300. Nadupuru and Vanapalli copper-plates. Anavema, Jagannobbaganda, etc., Reḍḍi chief of Kopḍaviḍu, son of Vema and grandson of Prola.—EI. iii, 59 (Vanapalli copper-plate, Monday, 6th February, 1380); iō. 286 (Nadupuru copper-plate).
   Š. 1296. Trivandrum inscription of a prince Sarvāṅgaṇātha; possibly referable to the year 1375.—EI. iv, 203.

1375 H. 777. Firūz Shāh III abolishes the mustaghall, or ground rent; the jauṭṛ, or tax levied on butchers; and the rost, or tax levied on traders.—EHI. iii, 363, 364.
   V. Sam. 1431. Maḍanapāla of the Ṭaka race reigning at Kāshṭhā, or Kāḍhā, on the Jamnā, north of Delhi. His date is furnished by a work called the Maḍanavinodaniḥanta. He also patronized Viśveśvarabhaṭṭa, author of the Maḍanapāriyāta.—BR. 1883–4, p. 47. See Appendix.
   21st April, H. 776, 19th Zīl-qa’daḥ (Firishtah). Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī of Kulbarga dies, and is succeeded by his son Muḥāhid Shāh: till A.D. 1378.

1376 H. 778. Shams Dāmaghānī, offering an increased revenue from
A.D. 1376—1379.

1376

Gujarat, is made deputy governor of that province by Firuz Shâh III. Being unable to raise the promised tribute, he rebels but is defeated and slain, when Firuz appoints Farhatu-l-Mulk (Muffarah Sultan) to Gujarat.—EHI. iv, 12-14. PK. 350.


Ś. 1298. Death of Râmachandratîrtha, tenth High Priest of the Mâdhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 204.

1378

16th April, H. 779, 17th Zil-hijjah. Dâ'ud Shâh, Bahman of Kulbarga, son of Hasan Gângû, assassinates his nephew Mujâhid and succeeds him, but is himself murdered 21st Musarram, 780 (20th May), and succeeded by his brother Muhammed Shâh II or Mahmûd Shâh I, who reigns till H. 799 = A.D. 1397.—BF. ii, 340 ff.

1379

H. 781. Firuz Shâh III makes a progress to Sâmâna. Going thence by Ambâla and Shâhâbâd to the hills of Sahâranpûr, he takes tribute from the kings of Sirmûr and returns to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 14.

H. 781, Musarram (April). Amûr Timûr makes himself master of Hîrat by a treaty of peace, and sends Ghayastu-d-Din Fir 'Ali a prisoner to Samarqand.—EHI. iv, 216.

Ś. 1301-1321. Hariharma II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Bukka I; married Malâmbikâ.—JBRAS. xii, 338 (Dambal copper-plate of Ś. 1301). RMI. 55, No. 29 (Harihar inscription, Ś. 1301); ś. 267, No. 148 (Belur copper-plate, Ś. 1304); ś. 222, No. 125; 226, No. 128 (Belur undated inscriptions); 277, No. 149 (inscription at Hassan). ASSI. iii, 155, No. 152 (Vijayanagar inscription, Ś. 1307). Colebrooke's Misc. Essays, Madras, 1872, ii, 254 ff. (Chitaldurg copper-plate of Ś. 1317). EI. iii, 113 (Nallur copper-plate of Ś. 1321); ś. 229 (Kâmakah temple inscription, Kâsîchîpuram, Ś. 1315). JBEAS. xii, 340 ff. (Makaravallî inscription, Hângal, Dhârvâd district).

V. Sam. 1436, Jayasekharasuri writes the Upadesakshintamani.—BR. 1883-4, 130.

H. 781. Death of Shaikh Sharratu-d-Din Ahmad Ahtâ Manûrî, a celebrated saint of Bihâr, and a contemporary of Shaikh Nisâmâm-d-Din Auliâ. Wrote the Madamu-l-Madînî and Mukâtibât Ahtâ Manûrî.—BOD. 378.
A.D. 1380


V. Sam. 1436. Munisundara born. Died V. Sam. 1503 = A.D. 1447. Author of the Upadeśaratnākara, etc.—IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. xcvi.

1382

H. 784. Fīrūz Shāh III builds the fortress of Fīrūzpūr near Budaun.—EHI. iv, 14.

1383

H. 785. Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Pīr ‘Alī of Hirāt put to death by Timūr.—EHI. iv, 216.

Ś. 1305 for 1307. Ālampūṇḍi copper-plate of Virūpāksha who calls himself a son of Harihara II of Vijayanagara by his wife Mallādevī; and claims to have conquered for his father the Tuṇḍīra, Chola, and Pāṇḍya kings and the Simhālas.—EI. iii, 224.

1384

Ś. 1306. Death of Vidyānidhitṛtha, eleventh High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1385


—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; ix, 184; xiii, 414. Wright's Hist. of Nepal, 182 ff.


Ś. 1307. Vijayanagara inscription of Iruga, or Irugapa, a Jaina general of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, and author of the Nānārtha-ratnamālā.—ASSI. iii, 156.

Dinakaramiśra, son of Dharmāṅgada, writes the Subodhini Raghuvamśaṭṭīka and the Śīvāvalaḍhaṭṭīka.—AC. 252. Raghuvamśa, Bom. Sans. Series, pref. 5.

V. Sam. 1442. Saṅghatilakasūri of the Rudrapalīyagachchha writes a commentary on the Saṃyaktanapāṭṭikā of an unknown author.—PR. i, 53, 92.
H. 789. Hostilities break out between Prince Muhammad Khan, son of Firuz Shah III, and the wazir Khân-i-Jahân the younger, owing to the latter's usurpation of power in the State. Being defeated by the prince in Rajab (July), Khan-i-Jahân flees to Mewât, and Firûz in Shâbân appoints Muhammad his co-regent with the title Nâshir-d-Din. Khan-i-Jahân, falling later into the hands of Malik Ya'qûb Sikandar Khan, is put to death.—EHI. iv, 15.

S. 1309. Mallaqa-Udaiyar living at Honnavura (Honavar) and ruling the principality of Hayye as feudatory of Harihara II of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 117.

H. 790. The slaves of Firuz Shah III stir up strife between him and Prince Muhammad. Some skirmishing takes place, and the latter being defeated, retires to Sirmûr. The Sultan appoints Prince Tughlaq Shah, son of the deceased Fatḥ Khan, his heir, and invests him with the government. Death of Firuz, 18th Ram. (20th September), when Tughlaq Shah succeeds with the title of Ghiyasu-d-Din. In the month of Shauwâl an army under Malik Firuz 'Ali and Bahâdur Nâhir enters the hills of Sirmûr in pursuit of Prince Muhammad Khan, but being unsuccessful it retreats and the prince retires to Nâgarkot.—EHI. iv, 18.


H. 791. Owing to the misgovernment of Tughlaq Shah II, a party of the amirs and slaves of the late Sultan, headed by the deputy wazir, Rukn Chand, conspire to raise Abû-Bakr Shah, another grandson (son of Zafar Khan) of Firuz III, to the throne. Tughlaq Shah attempting to escape, is killed 21st Safar (19th February), when Abû-Bakr succeeds. Rukn Chand, conspiring against Abû Bakr, is slain. A revolt having meanwhile occurred at Sâmâna, resulting in the death of the governor Sultân Shah, Prince Muhammad Khan marches thither, and proclaims himself king 6th Rabî' II (4th April), after which he proceeds to Delhi. Having unsuccessfully attacked Abû-Bakr 2nd Jumâda' I (30th April) at Firuzâbâd, and again at Kandali in Shâbân, he retires to Jaleasr and on the 19th Ram. (11th September) instigates a general massacre of the slaves of the late Sultan Firuz throughout the different districts and cities.—EHI. iv, 20 ff.
1389

(H. 790–799 on coins.) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn A‘ẓam Shāh of Bengal succeeds his father, Sīkandar I: till A.D. 1396.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xii, xiv, xliii.

1390

H. 792. Aḥū-Bakr having defeated Prince Humayūn Khān, son of Muḥammad ibn Firūz, at Panipat, in Muḥarram (January), marches in Jumāda I to Jalesar. During his absence Muḥammad Shāh enters Delhi, but on Aḥū-Bakr’s return he escapes to Jalesar. In Ramaḍān (August) some of the inhabitants of Delhi open negotiations with Muḥammad who, on the flight of Aḥū-Bakr, returns and reascends the throne 19th Ram. (31st August). In Muḥarram, H. 793 (December), Aḥū-Bakr attacks the royal forces at Mahindwārī, but being defeated he surrenders and is imprisoned at Miraṭh.—EHI. iv, 23 ff.

1391

H. 793. A revolt having broken out in Gujarāt under Farḥatu-l-Mulk Nāṣīr Khān, Muḥammad Shāh III appoints Zafar Khān, son of Wajīhu-l-Mulk, to suppress it 2nd Rabī‘ II (9th March).—BG. 58, 73.


Ś. 1313. Banavāsi copper-plate of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, in which mention is made of the capture of Goa from the Muḥammadans by Mādhavāṅka (Mādhavāchārya).—JBRAS. iv, 107 ff.

1392

H. 794. Harsing (Narsingh), Rāja of Etāwah, and other Hindu Zamindars rebel, but are defeated by Ḵalīlam Khān and Muḥammad Shāh III. The latter destroys the fort of Etāwah. In this same year he builds the fortress of Muḥammadābād at Jalesar. In Rajab (May–June) Ḵalīlam Khān, being falsely accused of desiring to stir up rebellion in Multān, is put to death, and the Khwājah-i-Jahān who had intrigued against him is made wazīr.—EHI. iv, 26. BF. i, 475.


Nep. Sam. 512 on MS. Ratnajyotīrīmalla reigning in Nepāl: perhaps a petty chieftain.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.

1393

H. 795. Sarvādhāran, Jīt Singh, Rāṭhor, Bīr Bāhān, Mukaddam of Bhaṅugāon, and Abhai Chand, Mukaddam of Chandū, revolt.
1393 Muqarrabu-1-Mulk advancing against them induces them to submit, and afterwards treacherously murders all but Sarvādharan who escapes to Etāwah. In Shawwal (August) Muḥammad Shāh III ravages Mewāt. Bahādur Nāhir having plundered several villages in the vicinity of Delhi, the Sultan proceeds to Kūtila and defeats him, whereupon he flees to Jhar.—EHI. iv, 27. BF. i, 475, 476.

1394 H. 796. Shaikha Khān, the Gakkhar, having seized Lahor, Prince Humāyūn is sent against him. The prince prepares to start, but is prevented by his father’s death, on the 17th Rabi‘ I (20th January). Accession of Humāyūn two days later as Sikandar Shāh I. He dies forty-five days later, and is succeeded by his brother Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II. According to numismatic evidence Sikandar’s accession took place in H. 795 = A.D. 1393. See Appendix.—EHI. iv, 27, 28. PK. 311, note.

H. 796. Maḥmūd Shāh II, leaving Delhi in charge of Muqarrab Khān, departs in Shawal (June) with Sa’dat Khān (‘Abdu-r-Raḥīm Sultānī) for Gwalīar. The Sultan, discovering a plot against his own life, seizes the ringleaders, with the exception of Mallu Khān, who escapes and joins Muqarrab Khān at Delhi, where he is subsequently put in charge of the fortress of Sīrī with the title of Iqbāl Khān. Sa’dat Khān, with the Sultan, besieges Delhi. In Muḥarram 797 (November) Maḥmūd Shāh takes refuge in Delhi, and Muqarrab, making a sortie, is defeated by Sa’dat Khān. The latter, not being strong enough to take the city, retreats to Fīrūzabād.—EHI. iv, 30.

H. 796. Malik Sarwar, Khwājah-i-Jahān, appointed governor of Kanauj, Oudh, Karra, and Jaunpūr, with the title of Maliku-s-Sharq, assumes independence and founds the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 29. BOD. 221.

H. 796. Zafar Khān of Gujarāt subdues Idar and plans the destruction of Somnāth, but news reaching him of the invasion of Sultānpūr and Nandarbār by Malik Rāja of Khandesh he abandons the design and proceeds against the latter, who retreats.—BG. 76.

The Mirāt-i-Sikandar calls the ruler of Khandesh Malik Naṣīr al-‘Alla Rāja ‘Ādil Khān, but Firaqotah’s account makes him out to be Malik Rāja, father of Naṣīr Farūqī, and says he invaded Gujarāt, relying on the promised assistance of Dilāwar Khān of Mālava.—BG. 76. BF. iv, 5.

H. 796. Sārang Khān, appointed to Dībālpūr and sent to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1394</td>
<td>suppress Shaikha Khan, takes possession of Dibalpur in Shawal (June). He defeats Shaikha Khan near Lahore in Zil-Qa'dah (September), and appoints his own brother Malik Khandu governor with the title 'Adil Khan.—EHI. iv, 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1395</td>
<td>H. 797, Rabi’ I. Sa’dat Khan sets up a rival king at Firuzabad in the person of Nasrat Shah, grandson (son of Fath Khan) of Firuz Shah III, but shortly afterwards, finding his position untenable, he takes refuge in Delhi, where he is said to have been slain by Muqarrab Khan.—EHI. iv, 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 797. Zafar Khan of Gujarat captures Jharand and destroys the temple of Somnath.—BG. 76.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 798. Khizr Khan, governor of Multan, besieged and captured by Sarang Khan. He flies to Biyana and eventually joins Timur when the latter invades Delhi.—PK. 326. EHI. iv, 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V. Sam. 1451. Abhayadevasuri, a contemporary of Gujakara-suri, composes a Tijayapakuttastotra.—PR., Ind. vii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1396</td>
<td>(H. 799, (80)4 on coin.) Saifu-d-Din Hamzah Shah of Bengal succeeds his father A’zam Shah: till A.D. 1406.—BMC., Muhammadian States, 5; Int. xii, xliii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1397</td>
<td>H. 799. Ghulib Khan having been ousted from Sambana in Ramadhan (June) by Sarang Khan, joins Tatir Khan at Panipat. The latter, reinforced by Sultan Nasrat Shah, defeats Sarang Khan at Kutila 15th Muharram, 800 (8th October), and pursues him as far as Talwardi, when he sends Raja Kamalu-d-Din after him.—EHI. iv, 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 799. Muqaffar Shah I of Gujarat proceeds against the Raja of Mandu (Mandal-garh Tab. Akbari) and besieges his fortress.—BG. 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 800, Rabi’ I (November-December). Pir Muhammad, grandson of Amir Timur, besieges Uchh.—JBA. lxi, 181. EHI. i, 343; iii, 410; iv, 32.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 This could scarcely have been the case, seeing he is represented (EHI. iv, 32) as aiding Tatir Khan two years later against Sarang Khan.
Sam. 1454. Mokalasimha, first Râna of Mevâd of the younger branch, said to have supplanted his brother Chonda and to have usurped the throne.—PK. 356. IA. iv, 349. See A.D. 1428.

Ś. 1319. Āsargâon copper-plate of Bharata Chandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 49.

20th April, H. 799, 21st Rajab. Death of Maḥmûd I or Muḥammad Shâh II, Bahmanî of Kulbarga. His son Ghiyâšu-d-Din succeeds him, but is blinded and imprisoned by Lalchîn, a Turkish slave, who places his younger brother, Shamsu-d-Dîn, on the throne 17th Ram. (14th June). Shamsu-d-Dîn, after little more than a five months' reign, is deposed and succeeded by Tâju-d-Dîn Firûz Shâh, 23rd Ṣafar, H. 800 (15th November), who reigns till H. 825 = A.D. 1422. Coin dates of Firûz H. 804–823.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 352 ff.

H. 800. Iqbal Khân allies himself with Naṣrat Shâh in Shauwâl (June), but shortly afterwards attacks him. Naṣrat Shâh escapes and joins Tattûr Khân. Iqbal Khân captures Firûzâbâd, slays Muqarrab Khân, and takes possession of Maḥmûd Shâh II. In Žil-qa'dah he marches to Panipat against Tattûr Khân. The latter, hearing of his approach, marches on Delhi, but is unable to take it, and hearing of the fall of Panipat, which Iqbal had captured in three days, he escapes to Gujarât, whereupon Iqbal returns to Delhi.—EH1. iv, 33–4.

H. 800. Sârang Khân sends Tâju-d-Dîn to relieve Malik 'Ali in Uchh, upon which Fir Muḥammad raises the siege, and marching against Tâju-d-Dîn, defeats him on the Biyâs. The latter retreats to Multân, which the Mughals invest. After a six months' siege it surrenders in Ram. (May–June).—EH1. iv, 32–3.

H. 800. Timûr having appointed 'Umar, son of Prince Mirzâ Shâh, his viceroy in Samarqand, starts to invade Hindustan. He subdues the territory of Kator (lying between the mountains of Kâbul and the confines of Kashmir) in Ram. (May).—EH1. iii, 400 ff.

On the 8th Muḥarrâm, H. 801 (20th September), Timûr encamps on the Indus, and having received ambassadors from various rulers, amongst others from Sikandar Shâh of Kashmir, he crosses the river on the 12th Muḥarrâm. Shihâbu-d-Dîn, described as the ruler of an island in the Jhilam, having entrenched himself, is besieged by the Mughals. He escapes towards Uchh, but is pursued and defeated by Shaikh Nûru-d-Dîn. Eventually he drowns himself. Timûr reaches the confluence of the Jhilam and the Chenâb 21st
A.D. 1398
Muḥarram (3rd October); crosses and halts 1st Ṣafar at Talamba about seventy miles from Multān. After punishing some of the inhabitants for having refused submission to Pir Muḥammad he leaves Talamba 7th Ṣafar, and proceeds to Jāl, whence he marches against Jāsrat Khān, the Gakkhar. After totally routing him, Timūr returns to the Biyās 13th Ṣafar.—EHI. iii, 409–16.

He crosses the Biyās 15th Ṣafar and halts at Janjān: marches to Sahwāl, which he leaves 21st Ṣafar (Friday, 2nd November), and proceeds to Aswān, thence to Jahwāl and Ajodhan: leaves Ajodhan 26th Ṣafar, and pushes on to Bhatnāir.—EHI. iii, 419 ff.

H. 801. Timūr captures Bhatnāir: surrender of the Rāja (Dūl Chain) on Friday, 28th Ṣafar (9th November). Timūr destroys the town 1st Rabi‘ I (11th November). Proceeds 3rd Rabi‘ I to Sarsūt, and from there to Fatḥābād, which he reaches the 6th of the same month. Continues his march to Ahrūnī, and thence on the 8th to Tohānā. Defeats the Jats in the neighbourhood of Tohānā on the following day. Proceeds to the river Khagar and then to Kūtīla, where he is joined by Sultān Māhmūd Khān and Prince Rustam. Leaves Kūtīla 18th Rabi‘ I and proceeds to Kaithal.—EHI. iii, 424–30.

Timūr encamps at Aspāndī 22nd Rabi‘ I (2nd December), proceeds the following day to Tughlaqpur and thence to Panipat, which he reaches on the 24th of the same month. Raid on the palace of Jāhān-numā 28th Rabi‘ I. Capture of the fort of Loun.—EHI. iii, 430 ff.

Timūr continues his march to Delhī. Leaves Loun 3rd Rabi‘ II (13th December). Encamps at Jāhān-numā. Crosses the Jamnā on the 5th and captures Delhī on the 8th Rabi‘ II (18th December). Escape of Māhmūd. Delhī sacked on the 16th Rabi‘ II (26th December).—EHI. iii, 433 ff. BF. i, 490 ff. PMH. iii, 262.

H. 800. Muṣaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt and his son Tāṭar Khān march against Idar and exact tribute. In the same year they crush a revolt in Somnāth. Māhmūd Shāh II arrives in Gujarāt to enlist Muṣaffar’s aid in regaining the Delhī throne. On Muṣaffar’s refusal he applies to Dīlawar Khān of Mālava.—BG. 79.

The Pāṇiniṣṭyāśikhaṇḍaṇiṭṭika composed by Dharaṇīdhara, pupil of Mahādeva.—AC. 268.

1399
H. 801. Timūr proceeds on the 22nd Rabi‘ II (1st January) to Firūzābād, thence to Bāghpat, and on the 29th Rabi‘ II to Mīrāth, which he captures 1st Jumāda‘ I (9th January).—EHI. iii, 448 ff.
Amīr Jahān Shāh ordered by Tīmūr to march up the Jamnā 1st Jumāda‘ I. Tīmūr proceeds to the Ganges, defeats a Hindu force near Tughlaqpur, another under Mubārak Khān, and a third under Malik Shaikh at Kutila (Hardwār). Tīmūr starts 6th Jumāda‘ I (14th January) for Samarkand, marches to the Siwālik Hills, where he gains a victory on the 10th; continues his march through Miyāpur, and crosses the Jamnā on the 14th; defeats Ratan Sen (Kratasimha) in the Siwālik Hills on the 15th; captures Nagarkot (Kaṅgra).

801 (or 802). Tīmūr proceeds to the conquest of Jammū 16th Jumāda‘ II (23rd February); gains a victory at Bāilla the day following; Jammū taken on the 21st; crosses the Chenāb on the 24th, arrives in Kashmir on the 26th; continues his homeward march, crosses the Indus 3rd Rajab (11th March), and encamps at Bānū.—EHL. iii, 460–77.

H. 801. Naṣrat Shāh, who had fled into the Do-āb from Iqbāl Khān, advances to Miraţh, and being joined by ‘Adil Khān, captures Delhī in Rajab (March), but is forced to retire to Mewāt before the advance of Iqbāl Khān in Rabī‘ I, H. 802 (November–December), who takes Delhī and the surrounding territories and subdues Biyāna and Kūṭhehr.—EHL. iv, 36–7.

H. 802. Mubārak Shāh, adopted son of Malik Sarwar, Khwājah-i-Jahān, succeeds on the latter’s death to the kingdom of Jaunpūr.—EHL. iv, 37. BMC., Muhammadan States, 88.


Thursday, 10th July, V. Saṁ. 1455, Ś. Saṁ. 1321. An inscription of Śivasimha, a king of Mithilā, granting the village of Bisapī to the poet Vidyāpati, author of the Purushaparīkshā, written under Śivasimha’s father, Devasimha; and of the Durgābhaktitarāṅgini and the Dānavaśyāvalī, written under Śivasimha’s cousin, King Narasimha, the latter work being composed at the request of his queen Dhīramati; author also of the Vivādāra, the Gayāpattana, etc. Ayodhya Prasāda gives Śivasimha the initial date of A.D. 1446, assigning him a three years’ reign, while to his father Devasimha he gives one of 61 years (A.D. 1385–1446).—Grierson, IA. xiv, 182 ff.; xix, 1. BR. 1883–4, 52.

December, H. 803, Jumāda‘ I. Iqbāl Khān again marches to Hindustan, and is joined by Shams Khān, governor of Biyāna and
by Bahādūr Nāhir. He gains a victory at the village of Patiala on the Ganges, his opponents being, according to Firishtah, the Rāja of Bilgram and some zamīndārs of the district.—BF. i, 499. EHI. iv, 37–8.


H. 803 (803–843 on coins). Shamsu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, succeeds his father Mubārak Shāh at Jaunpūr.—BMC., Muhammadan States, Int. xlix.

H. 804. Maḥmūd Shāh returns to Delhi and joins Iqbal Khān in an expedition against Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī of Jaunpūr. Maḥmūd deserts to the side of Ibrāhīm, but being ignored by the latter, he retires to Kanauj. Iqbal Khān returns to Delhi and Ibrāhīm to Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 38–9. PK. 315.


V. Sam. 1457. Ratnasēkharasūri born. Died V. Sam. 1517 = A.D. 1461. Wrote the Śrūddhapratikramaṇavṛtti (V. Sam. 1496).—BR. 1883–4, 156. IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. ci.

December, H. 805, Jumāda‘ I. Iqbal Khān marches against Gwalior, which had been wrested from the Muḥammadans during Timūr’s invasion by Nar Singh (Narasimha). Narasimha’s son having succeeded him, defends the fort successfully against Iqbal, who returns, after plundering the country, to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 39.

Friday, 10th February, V. Sam. 1458, stone inscription from Rāypur; and V. Sam. 1470, wrongly for 1471 (Saturday, 19th January, 1415), on Temple inscription from Khalārī, Rāypur. Haribrahmadeva, of the Kalachuri branch of the Haihaya family, son and successor of Rāmadeva the son of Simhaṇa.—CABR. xvii, 77. El. ii, 228, or IA. xxii, 83.

H. 806. Tātār Khān deposes and imprisons his father Šafar Khān of Gujārāt and assumes sovereignty as Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh. He raises an army to march against Delhi,
1403 but is poisoned on the way thither by his uncle Shams Khan. Submission of the army to Zafar Khan (Tarkh-i-Mubarak Shahi).—EHI. iv, 39. BG. 81.

1404 H. 807. Iqbal Khan besieges Etawah where the Raja of Sirinagar or Bilgram and the Rajas of Gwalior and Jhalhar (Jhalawar?) had entrenched themselves. After a four months' siege they pay tribute and make peace.—EI. iv, 39. BF. i, 501.

1405 April, H. 807, Shauwul. Iqbal Khan leaving Etawah besieges Maumud Shah II in Kanauj, but failing to take the city he returns to Delhi.—EI. iv, 40.

July, H. 808, Mu'arram. Iqbal Khan marches against Bahram Khan of Samana who flees to the mountains, whither Iqbal follows him. Shaikh 'Alamu-d-Din having effected a reconciliation between the two, Iqbal marches to Multan. The Tarkh-i-Mubarak Shahi represents him as putting Bahram to death on the way. At Ajodhan he is met by Khizr Khan, governor of Multan. A battle takes place between them on the 19th Jumada 'I (12th November), in which Iqbal is defeated and slain. Restoration of Maumud to the throne of Delhi in Jumada 'II.—EHI. iv, 40, 41.


H. 808. Mu'azzar Shah I of Gujrat prepares to march on Delhi in support of Maumud Shah II, but desists on hearing of the death of Iqbal Khan.—BG. 83.


V. Sam. 1461. Jinawardhanasuri succeeds Jinaraja as High Priest of the Kharataragachcha: till V. Sam. 1475.—BR. 1882-3, p. 25.

1406 October, H. 809, Jumada 'I. Maumud Shah II sends Daulat Khan Luit against Samana where, according to the Tarkh-i-Mubarak Shahi, he defeated Bairam Khan, the successor of Bahram, on the 11th Rajab of this same year, though Firishtah says the year following. Khizr Khan of Multan, hearing of Bairam's defeat, marched against Daulat Khan who fled across the Jamna, his amirs and maliks deserting him to join Khizr Khan. Maumud returns meanwhile to Kanauj, where he is attacked by Ibrâhim
A.D. 1406  Shāh Sharqī of Jaunpūr, and forced to retreat to Delhī. Ibrāhīm besieges Kanauj which surrenders after a four months' siege.—EHI. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.

Ś. 1328. Virapratāpa, Bukka II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Harīhara II.—ASSI. iii, 80, No. 55 (Temple inscription at Veppambatā near Velūr, Ś. 1328), Ekamranātha temple inscription (Kāñchī) of same date quoted EI. iii, 36, n. 3.


H. 809. The Jamiʿ Masjid of Kanauj built by Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, by rearrangement of a Jaina temple.—JBA., xxxiv, pt. 1, 210; xlii, pt. 1, 163.

1406  H. 809. Shamsu-d-Din, Ilyās Shāhī, of Bengal succeeds his father Ḥamzah; till A.D. 1409.—BMC., Muḥammadān States, 5, Int. xliii.

1407  October, H. 810, Jumādaʿ I. Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, hearing that Maḥmūd Shāh had been deserted by his troops on retreating from Kanauj, marches on Delhī. On reaching the Jamā he learns that Muḥaffar Shāh, of Gujarāt, having defeated Hūshang Ghūrī of Mālava (Alp Kān), is marching on Jaunpūr. He accordingly proceeds thither to defend it.—EHI. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.


H. 810. Meng-tsau-mwun, king of Arakan, flees to Bengal, where he witnesses the war between Rāja Kans and Jaunpūr. He was ultimately restored to his throne with the help of Bengal troops, and became tributary to Bengal.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 234.


1408  April, H. 810, Zi hil-qāʿdah. Maḥmūd Shāh II marches against Baran and defeats and slays the governor on the part of Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī,¹ after which he marches to Sambhal against Tātār

¹ Firūzāthah calls him Malik Mīr Zīa; the Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī, Marhabā Khān.
AD. 1408—1411.

Khān who evacuates the fort and retires to Kanauj. Maḥmūd returns to Delhi, and in Rajab of the year 811 (November—December) marches against Kiwām Khān, governor of Hisār Fīrūzah, on the part of Khīẓr Khān. Kiwām Khān making proposals of peace, Maḥmūd withdraws towards Delhi—EHI. iv, 42. BF. i, 503.

H. 811. Khīẓr Khān advances by way of Rohtak to Delhi and besieges it, but is eventually compelled by scarcity of food to withdraw to Fathpūr.—EHI. iv, 43. BF. i, 503.

Ś. 1330 to 1334. Devarāya I of Vijayanagara, son of Harihara II, and brother and successor of Bukka II: married Hemāmbikā.—EI. iii, 36. For list of inscriptions see JBRAS. xii, 341.

V. Sām. 1464. Lakshmīsāgarasūri born.—IA. xi, 256a.

1409

H. 812. Bairām Khān deserts Khīẓr Khān, but while proceeding to join Daulat Khān he is overtaken by Khīẓr Khān and submitting to him is pardoned.—EHI. iv, 43.


1410

H. 813. Khīẓr Khān besieges Idrīs Khān in the fort of Rohtak. The latter surrenders after a six months’ siege and Khīẓr Khān returns to Fathpūr.—EHI. iv, 43.

V. Sām. 1467, inscription from Suhaniya of Bilaṅgadeva, Tomara prince of Gwalior.—JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 401.

1411

H. 814. Khīẓr Khān, after plundering several towns in Mevāq, proceeds a second time to Delhi, and besieges Maḥmūd in the fort of Sīrī. Through the defection of Ikḥtiyār Khān he gains possession of the fort of Fīrūzābād, and so becomes master of the fields of the Do-āb and of the neighbourhood of the capital.—EHI. iv, 44. BF. i, 504.

January 10th, H. 813, Ram. 14th. Muṣaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt abdicates in favour of his grandson Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Aḥmad I. Death of Muṣaffar five months and sixteen days later, therefore in Safar 814 (Ṭārīkh-i-ʿAlīt).—BG. 87.

H. 814. Maudūd, son of Fīrūz Khān, governor of Baroda, and others rebel against Aḥmad I of Gujarāt, but submit and are pardoned.
Later on they conspire with Ban Mal, Raja of Idar, and entrench themselves in the fort of Morasah. They are besieged by Ahmad and forced to capitulate 5th Jumada i (25th August). Maudud and the Raja of Idar escape.—BG. 89, 93-5.


April, H. 815, Muharram. Khizr Khan proceeds by Panipat to Firuzpur.—EHI. iv, 44.

October, H. 815, Rajab. Death of Sultan Mahmud II of Delhi. The nobles elect Daulat Khan Ludu as their leader, but he does not assume royalty: rules till H. 817—A.D. 1414. Mubarak Khan and Idris Khan desert Khizr Khan and join Daulat Khan Ludu.—EHI. iv, 44. BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 4. PK. 325.

April, H. 816, Muharram. Daulat Khan Ludu proceeds to Kathaehr, where he is joined by Harsingh (Harasimha) and other rajas who acknowledge his supremacy. Ibrahim Shah, Sharqi, besieges Kalpi, and Daulat Khan, unable to relieve it, marches to Delhi. Khizr Khan leaves Delhi in Jumada i (August) with his forces, and besieges Rohtak.—EHI. iv, 45. BF. i, 505. PK. 325.

H. 816. Ugman Ahmad Sarkheji, Sher Malik, and others invite Hushang of Malava to attack Gujarat. Ahmad I sends ‘Imadu-1-Mulk Khassah-Khel to attack Hushang, who retreats without fighting.—BG. 95-7.


February, H. 816, Zil-hijjah. Khizr Khan proceeds to Delhi and posts himself in front of the gate of Siri.

28th May, H. 817, 6th Rabi’ i. Daulat Khan Ludu surrenders after a four months’ siege and Khizr Khan establishes himself at Delhi as the first of the Sayyid line of Sultans: reigns till H. 824 = A.D. 1421.—BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 4 and Int. xxxvi. EHI. iv, 45.
H. 817. Kháṣr Khán sends his wazír Maliku-s-Sharq Tājū-l-Mulk to Kāṭhehr which he reduces. Muhábat Khán, governor of Budaun, tenders his allegiance. The wazír continues his march, and having taken Jalesar marches to Etawah which he subdues.—BF. i, 508. EHI. iv, 47-8.


H. 817. Aḥmad I of Gujārāt marches against Gírnūr; defeats Rája Kēngān (Khangārā V) and captures his fort.—BG. 98.

H. 818. Kháṣr Khán appoints his son Maliku-s-Sharq Malik Mubārak governor of Fírūzpúr and Sirhind with Malik Sadhū Nádira as his deputy.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 818, Jumāda‘ I. Aḥmad I of Gujārāt destroys the temple of Sidhpúr.—BG. 98.

The poet Baka flourished under Zainu-l-‘Abidīn of Kashmir (A.D. 1417).—Shbv. 61-2.

H. 819. Kháṣr Khán sends Maliku-s-Sharq Tājū-l-Mulk with an army to Biyāna and Gwāliar. He plunders Gwāliar and, after exacting tribute from Harasimha of Kāṭhehr, returns to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 819, Jumāda‘ I (817, Firishtah). Malik Sadhū Nádira, deputy governor of Sirhind, slain by Turkī adherents of the late Bārām Khán who seize Sirhind. Kháṣr Khán sends Malik Dā‘ūd and Zírak Khán against them. Dā‘ūd, after pursuing them into the mountains, is eventually forced to return without subduing them.—EHI. iv, 48. BF. i, 509.

H. 819. Aḥmad I of Gujārāt besieges Nāgaur, but on the approach of Kháṣr Khán of Delhī he raises the siege and returns to Ahmadābād. He then marches against Nāṣir Khán of Khandesh who had invaded Sultānpúr and Nandarbār. Nāṣir Khán retreats to Asfīr, and Aḥmad reduces the hill fort of Batnol (Tambol). He then proceeds to Morāshah against Hūshang of Mālāva, who at the instigation of the zamīndārs had invaded Gujārāt in his absence. He arrives at Morāshah 16th Rajab (9th September), but Hūshang flees without fighting.—BG. 99, n. 100-1. EHI. iv, 49. BF. i, 509 ff.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

AD.

1417

H. 820. Zirak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, suppresses the rebellion of Tughān Rai, who with other Turk-baches had murdered Sadhū, the deputy governor of Sirhind in the previous year.—EHI. iv, 49.

H. 820. The fortifications of the city of Ahmadābād said to have been finished in this year. The building of the city was apparently begun in H. 813.—BG. 90.

Ś. 1339, epoch year of Dāmodara’s Āryabhataṭulya Kāraṇagrantha, a work based on the astronomical data given by Āryabhaṭa.—BR. 1882-3, 28.

Shaikh Māli writes a history of the Yusufzai in Pushto, the earliest known work in that language.—JRAS. 1885, p. 389.

1418

H. 821. Maliku-s-Shareq, Tāju-l-Mulk sent by Khiṣr Khān to suppress a revolt of Harasimha of Kāthehr, defeats the latter, and pursues him to the mountains of Kumaun. After ravaging Etawah, Tāju-l-Mulk returns in Rabi‘ II (May) to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 49, 50. BR. i, 510.

December, H. 821, Zīlqa‘dah. Ahmād I of Gujarāt besieges Chāmpānīr, but is bought off by the Rāja.

1419


17th March, H. 822, 19th Safar. Ahmād I of Gujarāt marches to Sonkherah, and after capturing it proceeds to Mandū. On arriving at Ḥārā, Ḥūshang of Mālava sues for peace. Ahmād grants it, and withdraws through Chāmpānīr, which he lays waste, to Ahmadābād, where he arrives in Rabi‘ II.—BG. 104-5.

H. 822. The Persian Dictionary called the Adābu-l-Fuzala, written by Bād Buhāammad of Delhi, and dedicated to Qadr Khān ibn Dīlāwār Khān.—BOD. 93.

1420

H. 822. Khiṣr Khān invests Budaun in Zīl-hijjah (December, 1419, or January, 1420). Six months later, in consequence of a conspiracy formed against him by Kiwām Khān and Ikhtiyār Khān, he raises the siege and repairs to Delhi. On his way thither he captures Kiwām Khān and Ikhtiyār Khān, and puts them to death, 20th Jumāda‘ I, H. 823 (2nd June).—EHI. iv, 50, 51.

H. 823. A rebellion breaks out, headed by an impostor who calls himself Sārang Khān. Malik Sultān Šāh Lūdi of Sirhind, being deputed by Khiṣr Khān to suppress him, starts in Rabab with
his own forces for Sirhind, where in Sha'bān he defeats and puts to flight the pretender who is joined by Khwājah 'Ali Indarābī, while Zirak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, and Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas of Jālandhara, join Sūltān Shāh. The latter, reinforced by Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Khānī in Ramāzān (September), pursues the pretender into the mountains; but he escapes, and Sūltān Shāh is forced to retreat. Sārang Khān was eventually captured by Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas, who put him to death. It was apparently during this year that Malik Tāju-l-Mulk marched to Etawah, subduing Baran and Kol on his way. After collecting tribute from the Rājas of Etawah and Kāṭhehr, he plundered and laid waste the district of Chandawār, and returned to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 51 ff. BF. i, 511.

H. 823. Aḥmad I of Gujarāṭ establishes order in the kingdom, erecting forts and military posts in various quarters.—BG. 105.

1420 The Assamese, under Chu-dangpha, conquer North-Eastern Bengal as far as the Karataya.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 235.

1421 12th January, H. 824, 7th Muḥarram. Death of Tāju-l-Mulk, wazīr of Khiḍr Khān. His son Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar succeeds him as wazīr.

Khiḍr Khān captures and destroys Kūtīla, after which he invests Gwalīar, and having over-run the country and levied contributions, he takes tribute from Etawah and returns to Delhi. Dies 17th Jumāda I (20th May), and is succeeded two days later by his son Mubārak Shāh II.—EHI. iv, 53.

H. 824. Jasrat, the Gakk'har, having defeated and captured Sultān 'Ali of Kashmir, proceeds, on hearing of Khiḍr Khān's death, to Talwandī where he attacks Kamālu-d-Dīn. After plundering the country between Ludhiāna and Rūpar, he proceeds to Jālandhara and takes Zirak Khān prisoner 2nd Jumāda II (June 4th). On the 20th of the same month he marches to Sirhind where he besieges Sultān Shāh Lūdī. Mubārak Shāh II marching to the aid of the latter, Jasrat raises the siege 27th Rajab (28th July) and retreats to Ludhiāna. The royal army pursues him as far as Jammū, the Rāja of which—Bhīma—guides Mubārak Shāh to the chief stronghold of the Gakk'hrs. The latter destroys it and returns to Lahore.—EHI. iv, 54 ff. JBA. xl, pt. 1, 80.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

1421

H. 824. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt leads his army towards Chāmpānīr and from thence to Sonkherah.—BG. 105.

1422

January, H. 825, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II begins the restoration of Lahor.

Jumāda`ī II. Jaṣrat, the Gakk`har, advances to Lahor, but is repulsed on the 11th of the month (2nd June). He attacks the fort again, but is again defeated. Retreats to Kālānor where he engages in desultory hostilities with Rāja Bhīma of Jammū. Ultimately he flees before the united forces of Sikandar Tuḥfah and Malik Maḥmūd Ḥasan. The latter, after defeating a body of Gakk`hars on the confines of Jammū, returns to Lahor. Maliku-s-Šarq Maḥmūd Ḥasan appointed to Jālandhara and Malik Sikandar, the wāzīr, placed in charge of Lahor, and his office given to Maliku-s-Šarq Šarwar.—EHIL iv, 56 ff.

February–March, H. 825, Rabī‘ I. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt invests Maheśvar and captures it in the absence of Sultan Ḥūshang of Mālava. He invests Mandū 12th Rabī‘ II (5th April), but retires at the end of seven weeks to Ujjain. After the rainy season he renewes the siege of Mandū, but Ḥūshang having in the meantime entered the fort, defends it so vigorously that Aḥmad retires to Sārangpūr. In response to a message from Ḥūshang, Aḥmad agrees to leave the country. The former, however, treacherously attacks him by night, 12th Muḥarram, 826 (26th December), but is repulsed and retires to Sārangpūr.—BG. 106 ff.

H. 825. Firūz Shāh, Bahmani, invades Vijayanagara, but is unsuccessful, and appeals to Gujarāt for help. Aḥmad sends an army to his aid. In Shauwāl (September) of the same year Firūz Shāh abdicates in favour of his brother Aḥmad Shāh, and dies himself ten days later, upon which his brother sends the army back to Gujarāt.—BG. 114. BF. ii, 389 ff. BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, 149.

1423

H. 826. Mubārak Shāh II, after levying contributions in the territory of Kāṭhehr, and waging war upon the Rāṭhors, subdues the Rāja of Etāwah and returns Jumāda`ī II (May) to Delhi. Confers the office of Āriz-i-Mamālīk on Malik Maḥmūd Ḥasan.

Death of Malik `Alāu-1-Mulk, Amīr of Multān.

Rāja Bhīma of Jammū defeated and slain by Jaṣrat, the Gakk`har, in Jumāda`ī I (April). Jaṣrat attacks Dībālpūr and Lahor, but retreats before the advance of Malik Sikandar.
1423/24

Shaikh ʿAli, according to Firīštah one of the nobles of Mirza Shāh Rukh, then established at Kābul, advances from Kābul to attack Bhakkar and Siwastān. Mubārak Shāh appoints Malik Mahmud Hasan governor of Multān and sends him against him.—EHI. iv, 58, 59.

March–April, H. 826, Rabīʿ II. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt defeats Hūshang of Mālava and returns 4th Jumādaʿ II (15th May) to Ahmadābād.—BG. 110.

1424/25

H. 827. Hūshang of Mālava having attacked the Rāja of Gwalior, Mubārak Shāh proceeds against him. On arriving at Biyāna he is opposed by Auhad Khān who eventually submits. Mubārak Shāh continues his march to Gwalir. His troops plunder Hūshang’s army and take some of his men prisoners. Hūshang sues for peace, which Mubārak grants on condition that he leaves the country and sends tribute to Delhi. Mubārak Shāh returns in Rajab (June) to the capital.—EHI. iv, 60.

November–December, H. 828, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II starts for Kāthehr. After receiving tribute from Rāja Harasimha he crosses the Ganges and proceeds to the hills of Kumaun. He then marches homewards by the banks of the Rahib, but, owing to the presence of famine, gives up his intention of marching on Kanauj. A rebellion breaks out in Movād and the Sultan, marching thither, ravages the district. Unable to cope with the inhabitants who had fled to their mountain stronghold, Mubārak Shāh returns to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 61.

Ś. 1346–1371. Devarāya II, Abhinava-Devarāya or Vira-Devarāya of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Vira-Vijaya.—El. iii, 35 (Satyamaṅgalam copper-plate, Ś. 1346). ASSI. iii, 79, No. 54 (Īvara temple inscription at Teḻlūr near Velūr, Ś. 1353); ś. 82, No. 56 (Viriṅchipuram temple inscription, Ś. 1347 exp.); ś. 109, Nos. 79, 80 (Ammaippesvara temple inscriptions, Paṇḍaveḍu, Ś. 1356 and 1357); ś. 110, No. 81 (Somanātheśvara temple inscription, Ś. 1371); ś. 160, No. 153 (Jaina temple inscription from Vijayanagara, Ś. 1349).

The Jamʿī Masjīd of Ahmadābād finished.—BG. 92.

1425/26

H. 829. Mubārak Shāh II starts for Movād, and attacks Jallū and Kaddū, grandsons of Bahādur Nāhir, who had fortified themselves in Andwar. The Sultan destroys the fort, and pursues them to Alwar where they eventually surrender.—El. iv, 61.
1426  Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches against ʿIdar, drives the Rāja into the hill country, and lays waste his territory.—BG. 110, 111.

12th November, H. 830, 11th Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II reduces Mevāḍ, after which he marches to Biyāna.—EI. iv, 62.

1427  February, H. 830, Rabiʿ II. Muḥammad Khān of Biyāna surrenders to Mubārak Shāh II who appoints Mukbil Khān to the sīf, and bestows Sīkri ( Fatehpur Sikri) on Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Tuḥfah. Mubārak returns to Delhi in Jumādaʿ 1, when he confers Hisār Fīrūzah on Maḥmūd Ḥasan and Multān on Malik Rajab Nādira.—EI. iv, 62.

H. 831. Muḥammad Khān, son of Auhad Khān, taking advantage of the absence of Mukbil Khān seizes Biyāna, and Malik Khairu-d-Dīn, unable to defend it, surrenders. Mubārak Shāh appoints Malik Mubāriz to Biyāna and sends him against Muḥammad Khān. The latter escaping from Biyāna, joins Ibrāḥīm Shāh Sharql. Mubārak starts in person for Biyāna, but is withheld by news that Ibrāḥīm was then marching on Kalpi. He sends Maliku-sh-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan against Mukhtass Khān, Ibrāḥīm’s brother, who had entered Etāwah. The latter, hearing of his approach, retreats and joins his brother while Maḥmūd Ḥasan joins the royal army.

H. 830. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt founds the city of Ahmadnagar on the Hātmatī.—BG. 111.

The Reḍḍi dynasty of Koṇḍavīḍu overthrown by the Muḥammadans.—ASSI. ii, 167.

V. Saṃ. 1484. The Mitrachatuhkakathā composed by Muṇisundara, the disciple of Devasundara and Jñānasāgara. The Sahasraphāmaṃśriti is by the same author.—BR. 1883–4, p. 155.


Kaddū of Mevāḍ seized by Mubārak Shāh in Shauwāl (July) and afterwards put to death.

Sarwaru-l-Mulk, sent to Mevāḍ against Jalāl Khān and other chiefs, captures the fort of Alwar.
Malik Sikandar Tuḥfah having been defeated near Kālānor by Jasrat, the Gakkhar, defeats the latter at Kaṅgra, after which he returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 62–7.

H. 831. Pūnjā, Rāja of Īdār, pursued by a party of foragers belonging to the army of Gujarāt, whom he had attacked, falls over a precipice and is killed.—BG. 111.

13th November, H. 832, 4th Şafar. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches against Īdār; flight of Bīr Rāl. Aḥmad garrisons the place and returns to Ahmadābād.—BG. 112, note.

Nep. Sam. 549–574 on MSS. and 573 on inscription. Yakshamalla, of the 3rd Thākurī dynasty of Nepāl, son and successor of Jyotirmalla. Said to have died n.s. 592 = A.D. 1472. Left three sons, the eldest and youngest of whom founded two separate dynasties at Bhatgāon and Kāṭmāṇḍū, while the second, Raṇamala, held Banepā.—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; ix, 184; xiii, 414. Wright, Hist. of Nepāl, 189.

V. Sam. 1485, Udepur inscription. Mokalasimha or Mokalji of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Lakshasimha. Represented as having supplanted his brother Chonḍa in A.D. 1398.—BI. 96.

Citadel of Ahmadābād Bīdar founded.—ASWI. iii, 42.

Mubārak Shāh II makes a progress through Mevāḍ.

Death of Malik Rajab Nādira, amīr of Multān. Malik-u-Sharq reappointed to the fief with the title of ‘Imādu-l-Mulk.

H. 833. Mubārak Shāh subdues Gwalia, after which he defeats the Rāja of Hathkānt.—EHI. iv, 67 ff.

Mubārak Shāh takes Rāpīr and returns in Rajab (March–April) to Delhi.

Death of Sayyid Sālim, one of the nobles of the late Khiṣr Khān, and governor of Sirhind. Pūlād, a Turk-bacha and one of his slaves, rebels in Shauwāl (June) and fortifies himself in Sirhind. Mubārak Shāh II proceeds thither and summons ‘Imādu-l-Mulk (Maḥmūd Ḥasan) from Multān. Arrival of the latter in Zil-ḥijjah. He negotiates with Pūlād, but unsuccessfully. The Sultan orders him in Şafar 834 (October–November) to return to Multān and proceeds himself to Delhi, leaving Islām Khān, Kamāl Khān, and Rāṭ Firūz Mayin to carry on the siege.—EHI. iv, 68–70.

H. 833. Muḥammad Khān, son of Aḥmad I of Gujarāt, defeats the combined forces of Kāṅhā, Rāja of Jhalawar, and Sultan Aḥmūd Bahmani near Daulatābād.—BG. 115, 116.
1430 L.K. 5. Samsārachandra of Koṭ Kaṅgra succeeds his father Karmachandra, according to the Kaṅgra Jvālāmukhi prāṣasti.—El. i, 191.


H. 835. Malik Khairu-d-Din Khānī appointed to Multān in place of ‘Imādu-l-Mulk (Maliku s-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan).—EHI. iv, 72.

H. 835. Jasarat, the Gakkhār, defeats and takes prisoner Malik Sikandar Tuḥfah near Jālandhara, after which he lays siege to Lahor.—Ib. 73.

Shaikh ‘Ali meanwhile attacks the frontiers of Multān and on the 17th Rubi‘ I, H. 835 (23rd November), he takes and destroys the fort of Talamba.

H. 834. Khalf Ḥasan, Maliku-t-Tujjār, seizes the island of Mahāām (Bombay) on behalf of Aḥmad Shāh Bahmani. Zafar Khān, son of Aḥmad I of Gujarāt, sent by his father against him, defeats him near Tāḥānā and recaptures Mahāām.—BG. 116–118.

H. 835 (836 on coin). Shamsu-d-Din Aḥmad Shāh, of the house of Rāja Kāns, succeeds his father Muḥaimin Shāh as king of Bengal: till A.D. 1442.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 5, and Int. xii, xliii.

Ś. 1353. Rāyamukuta writes the Padachandrikā, a commentary on the Amarakosā.—BR. 1883–4; 61.


Khān-i ‘Azam Naṣrat Khān appointed to Lahor in place of Maliku s-Sharq, Shamsu-l-Mulk.
Maliku-s-Sharq 'Imādū-l-Mulk sent in Rajab (March) to punish the rebels in Bīyāna and Gwalior.

Jasrat, the Gakkhar, attacks Naṣrat Khān in Zi’l-ḥijjah (August) at Lahore, but is defeated.

September, H. 836, Muḥarram. Mubarak Shāh II marching from Delhi to Sāmāna is recalled to the capital by the illness of his mother, Makhdūma-i-Jahān, who dies a few days after his arrival. On rejoining his army he sends Malik Sarwar to besiege Pūlād in the fort of Tabarhindah. At the same time he takes Lahore and Jalandhara from Naṣrat Khān and gives them to Malik Allah-dād, who no sooner reaches Jalandhara than he is attacked and defeated by Jasrat, the Gakkhar.

Mubarak Shāh proceeds, Rabi’ I (October–November), to Mevād, and prepares to attack Jalāl Khān in the fort of Andarū (Andwar?). The latter retreats to Kūtīla. The Sultan devastates Mevād; submission of Jalāl Khān.—EHI. iv, 73–5.

H. 835. Aḥmad Shāh, Bahmani, in revenge for his defeat of the previous year, ravages Baglāna, near Surat. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt leaves Chāmpānīr for Nūdūt and joins Prince Muḥammad Khān at Nandarbār. The Bahmani king, hearing of his approach, retreats to Kulbarga, leaving an army on the frontier. The King of Gujarāt returns to Ahmadābād. On his way he hears that Aḥmad had attacked Tambol. He proceeds against him and, after an engagement, the Bahmani king retreats, leaving the Gujarātīs in possession of the fort.—BG. 118–9.

H. 836. The citadel and fort of Ahmadābād Bīdar completed.—BOD. 44. ASWI. iii, 42. See a.d. 1428.

H. 835. Shaikh Āzuri (Jalālu-d-Dīn Ḥamzah of Khurūsān) visits the Dekkan in the reign of Aḥmad Shāh I, Bahmani. Author of the Jawāhiru-l-Aṣrūr, etc.—BOD. 57, 90.

H. 836. Mubarak Shāh II sends Malik Kamālu-l-Mulk to coerce the rebels in Gwalīr and Etawah and returns himself to Delhi in Jumāda’ I (January). News reaching him in the following month of the capture of Lahore by Shaikh ʿAll, he proceeds against him, being joined by ʿImādū-l-Mulk Maḥmūd Ḥasan and other chiefs. He advances to the Rāvi and Shaikh ʿAll retreats. The royal forces march to Shor, which surrenders in Ram. (April) after a month’s siege.

Surrender of Lahore to Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar Tuhfah in Shauwāl (May). The latter had shortly before received the siefs
of Dībālpūr and Jālandhara from the Sultan with, the title of Shamsū-ʾl-Mulk, but these were subsequently taken from him and given to ʿImādū-ʾl-Mulk.

The Sultan transfers the office of Dīwān-i-Ashraf from Sarwaru-ʾl-Mulk to Kamālū-ʾl-Mulk, thereby rousing the hostility of the former. 17th Rabīʿ I, 1st November, H. 837. Mubārak Shāh founds the city of Mubārakābād or Mubārakpur. News reaching him of the fall of Tabarhindah and death of Fūlād, he sets out to restore order in that district.—EHI. iv, 75–9. BF. i, 527 ff. PK. 332.

March, H. 836, Rajab. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt sets out on a campaign against Mevād, Nāgaur, and Koliwārāh. Reaching Sīdpūr he lays waste towns and villages in all directions and proceeds to Dūngarpūr, the Rāja of which (Ganesū) submits. Subsequently Aḥmad invades the Rāṭhor country and receives the submission of the Rāṭhor chiefs of Bīndī and Nowlāt (Fīrishtah).—BG. 120–1.


1434

Jānūb, H. 837, Jumādaʿ II. Mubārak Shāh II proceeds with an army against Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpūr and Alp Čān Hūshang of Mālāva, who had broken into hostilities over Kalpi. He reaches Mubārakābād, where he is murdered 9th Rabīʿ (19th February) at the instigation of his wazīr Sarwaru-ʾl-Mulk. The latter places Mubārak’s nephew, Muḥammad Shāh IV, on the throne, and the following day puts to death Malik ʾṢu, Āmīr of Koh, and imprisons Malik Makhdūm, Malik Mukbil, Malik Kanaj, and Malik Bīrā. Rānū, slave of Sidrī Pāl, sent by Sarwaru-ʾl-Mulk to take possession of Bīyāna, is defeated and slain by Yūsuf Ḥān Aḥmadī in Shaʿbān (March–April).

Malik Allah-dād Kālā (or Kākā), Āmīr of Sambhal, Āhār Miyān of Budaun, ‘Alī Gujarātī, and Āmīr Kambal Turk-bacha form a league against Sarwaru-ʾl-Mulk, who in Ram. (April) sends Kamālū-ʾd-Dīn and Khān-i-ʿAzam Sayyid Ḥān against them. Kamālū-ʾd-Dīn being secretly hostile to Sarwaru-ʾl-Mulk is joined by Allah-dād and the other āmīrs, and together they march on Delhi. They besiege the fort of Siri, which holds out for three months.

July, Zīl-bijjah. Death of Zīrak Ḥān, Āmīr of Sāmāna. His sīf conferred on his eldest son Muḥammad Ḥān.
1434
14th August, H. 838, 8th Muḥarram. Sarwaru-l-Mulk intending to assassinate Muḥammad Shāh IV, is himself slain, and Kamālu-d-Dīn, at the invitation of Muḥammad, enters the city. The Sultan appoints him wazīr; bestows the fiefs of Amroha and Budaun on Malik Jiman, with the title of Ghāziu-l-Mulk; confers the fief of Hisār Frūzah, with the title of Iqbāl Khān, on Malik Khūrāj Mubārak Khānī; and makes Maliku s-Sharq Ḥājī Shudānī governor of the capital. He then sets out for Multān, reaching Mubārak-būd, on his way thither, in Rabī‘ II (November).—EHI. iv, 79–84. BF. i, 532 ff. PK. 334 ff.


1435

V. Sam. 1491. Śīlaratnasūri, pupil of Jayakīrī, writes a commentary on Merutūṅga’s Meghaduta, at Āphīlīā.—PR. iv, Ind. cxx.

1436
H. 840. Muḥammad Shāh IV sends an army against Jasrat, the Gakkhar, and ravages his country.—EHI. iv, 85.

16th May, H. 839, 29th Shauwāl. Muḥammad Ghaznī Khān, of Mālava, murdered by his wazīr, Maḥmūd Khaljī, who succeeds him as first of the Khaljī dynasty of Mālava. Flight of Prince Ma’sūd Khān of Mālava to Gujarāt.—BMC., Muhammedan States, 114, Int. lxvi. BF. iv, 193 ff.


1437

H. 842. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava leaving Māṇḍū marches to Sārangpur; defeats Malik Ḥājī of Gujarāt. 'Umar Khān, marching from Chanderi, is defeated and slain by Maḥmūd at Sārangpur. A pestilence, possibly cholera, breaks out in Ahmad Shāh’s army and compels him to return to Gujarāt.—BG. 123–5.

H. 842. Restoration of the Ilyās Shāhī dynasty in Bengal by Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I. The date hitherto accepted for this event is H. 846, but Dr. Hoernle has discovered a coin of Maḥmūd bearing the date H. 842 which proves that H. 846 is too late for his initial date. His reign may have begun even earlier, since native historians say it lasted twenty-seven or thirty-two years.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 269; lxii, pt. 1, 232 ff. BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 6.


Maṇḍana, an architect and author of the Rājavallabhamanḍana and the Vāstumanaṇḍana, flourished under Kumbha.—BR. 1882–3, 37.

H. 842. Death of Shaikhl Ruknu-d-Dīn, according to the Mirāt-i-Aḥmādī, which mentions him as one of the holy men buried at Nahrwālah (Aṅhīlvaḍ), and says he was fifth in descent from Shaikhl Farīd Gani-j-i-Shakar.—BG. 126 and note.

V. Sām. 1494. Jinaṅkīrtī, pupil of Somasundāra, composes the commentary on his Namaskūrastava. Author also of the Dūnakalpadruma, the Sripalagopalakathā, and the Dhyānyaśālīcharitra (composed probably V. Sām. 1497).—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.

Ś. 1360. Makaranda (Marakanda?), the astronomer, flourished.

1441 H. 845. Buhlūl Lūdī appointed to Dībālpūr and Lahor by Muḥammad Shāh IV and sent against Jasar, the Gakkarī. The latter makes peace with Buhlūl, who, aspiring to the throne, marches against Dēlī, which he besieges though unsuccessfully.—EI. iv, 85–6.

H. 845. Maḥmūd Khān of Mālava, intending to march against Chitor, turns aside and proceeds to Kalpi against Naṣīr Khān, who had assumed independence. Naṣīr Khān submits, and Maḥmūd continuing his march, reduces a strong fort belonging to Kumbhakarṇa of Mēvāq, after which he proceeds to Chitor.—BF. iv, 207 ff.


1442 12th August, H. 846, 4th Rabī’ II. Aḥmad Shāh I of Gujarāt dies, and is succeeded by his son Muḥammad Karīm Shāh: till a.d. 1451.—BG. 125. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 132, Int. lii, lxxi.

Ś. 1364. Death of Raghunāṭhatīrtha, twelfth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.


26th April, H. 846, 25th Zīl-hijjah. Kumbhakarṇa of Mēvāq attacks Maḥmūd Shāh of Mālava and, according to Firīshtāh, is defeated with great loss. According to Thomas, Kumbha won a great victory over the combined armies of Mālava and Gujarāt in a.d. 1440, in honour of which he erected his pillar of victory at Chitor.—BF. iv, 210. PK. 354.


H. 847. Devarāya II of Vījayanagara invades the Bahmani kingdom. He besieges Mūdkul and plunders the country as far as Sagar and Bījāpūr. ‘Alūn-d-Dīn Aḥmūd Shāh, Bahmani, marches against him. Several engagements take place and Devarāya, at first successful, is eventually forced to conclude a treaty with the
Bahmani king, by the terms of which he agrees to pay him an
annual tribute.—BF. ii, 432 ff.
April, H. 846, Zīl-hijjah. ‘Abdu-r-Razzāq arrives at Vijayan-
agara on an embassy to Devarāya II from Sultān Shāh Bukh of
Samarqand. He remains until 5th December (12th Sha‘bān, 847).
—EHI. iv, 95, etc. IA. xx, 301. ASSI. iii, 161.

V. Saṁ. 1500, inscription in the reign of Guhila Sāraṅgaji at
Mahowa.—BI. 162.

H. 849. Quţbu-d-Din Maḥmūd Langāh deposes and succeeds
Sheikh Yūsuf as king of Multān.—BOD. 321.
H. 849. Muḥammad Karīm of Gujarāt subdues Idar and Bāger.
Birth of his son Fath Khān, afterwards Maḥmūd Baiqarrah, on the
20th Ramażān (20th December).—BG. 129.
H. 849. ‘Abdu-l-‘Azīz writes and dedicates to Aḥmad Shāh II,
Bahmanī, the Taurīkh-i-Husainī, containing the life of the famous
Sadru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥusainī Gesū-Darāz who is buried at
Kulbarga.—BOD. 3.

H. 850. ‘Alīm Shāh of Delhi sets out for Sāmāna, but hearing
that Maḥmūd Shāh of Jaunpūr was marching to Delhi he returns
to the capital.—EHI. iv, 86. BF. i, 540.
H. 850. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I, Iyās Shāhī of Bengal,
removes his capital to Gaur. Later on, owing to the unhealthy
site of the latter, Tāndah is made the capital.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 213.
7th January, H. 849, 8th Shauwal. Death of Shaikh Aḥmad
Khattū of Gujarāt. His Memoir, the Malfuzat Shaikhi Aḥmad
Maghrabi, was written by Muḥammad Anṣār.—BOD. 41, 261.
BG. 90.

H. 851. Buhluṭ Lūḍī invades Delhi a second time, but again
unsuccessfully.—BF. i, 541. PK. 338.

H. 852. Sultan ‘Alīm Shāh removes his capital to Budaun
against the advice of his ministers. He disgraces his wazīr Ḥamīd
Khān who conspires with Buhluṭ Lūḍī for the Sultan’s deposition.
—EHI. iv, 87.
V. Saṁ. 1505. Chāchikadeva, of the Bhāṭṭī dynasty of Jesalmir,
reigning. A Kharatasaṭṭāvālī in the temple at Jesalmir is dated
in this year during his reign.—BR. 1883–4, 152.
1448

Ś. 1370. Jonarāja of Kashmir writes his commentary on the Kirtārjunīya, in the reign of Zain-ū-Abidin of Kashmir. Author also of commentaries on the Prithvirājavijaya and Śrīkānṭhacharita and of a Rājatarangini, written in continuation of Kalhana's and brought down to A.D. 1412.

Śrīvara, a pupil of Jonarāja and author of the Kathākautukā, the Jainatarangini, and of a Subhāshītivali, belongs to the same period. He continued the Rājatarangini of his master, bringing it down to the year A.D. 1477.—BR. 1883–4, 54. SBhv. 43. AC. 107, 674. BKR. 61.

V. Saṁ. 1504. Somachandra, pupil of Ratnaśekhara (q.v., A.D. 1401), writes the Kathāmahodadhī.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiiv.

1449

H. 853. Muḥammad Karim of Gujarāṭ besieges Chāmpānīr. Maḥmūd Khalji of Mālava marches to the relief of the Rāja (Gaṅgadāsa). Muḥammad Karim raises the siege and retreats towards Ahmadābād.—BG. 130. IA. i, 1 ff.

A Mughal invasion of Orissa said to have occurred in this year. —JBA. liii, pt. 1, 233.


1450


1450

Maulānā ‘Alī flourished. Author of the Maʿāsir Maḥmūdi, dedicated to Sulṭān Maḥmūd Shāh Khalji of Mālava.—BOD. 248. Rāmachandra, author of the Prakriyākaumudi and the Kala-nīrṇayadītpīkā, flourished.—BR. 1883–4, 59, 60.

1451

19th April. H. 855, 17th Rabīʿ I. Buhlūl Lūdī deposes and succeeds ‘Alī Shāh of Delhi as first of the Pathān or Afghān line of Sultans: till H. 894 = A.D. 1489.—BMC., Sulṭāns of Delhi, 4, and Int. xxxvi. PK. 357.

H. 855. Maḥmūd Khalji of Mālava invades Gujarāṭ. Muḥammad Karim attempting to flee is poisoned 10th Muḥarram (12th February). His son Qūṭb Shāh or Qūṭbu-d-Dīn succeeds him on the 11th of the same month, and in Šafar (March) of the same year defeats Maḥmūd Khalji at Kāpaḍvāṇaj.—BG. 133–146. BF. iv, 36. IA. viii, 183.
1451 V. Saṅ. 1508. The scribe Lumpāka founds the Lumpākamata sect of the Jaina.—BR. 1883–4, 145.

1453 H. 857. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava sets out to attack Nāgaur, but retreats.—BG. 148.
The Turks conquer Constantinople; and by the expulsion of the Genoese from Pera, the Venetians enjoy the whole trade with the East: Constantinople being no longer a mart for produce, nor open to the countries of the West.—Gleig, History of the British Empire in India.

1455 Ś. 1377. Gaṅganāṭ copper-plate of Narachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.
Ś. 1377. Taṅjavūr temple inscription of Tirumalaideva, possibly to be identified with Timma, the founder of the Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—ASSI. iv, 117. MGO. 1892, 13 (inscription of Ś. 1385).
Ś. 1377, copper-plate of Gaṅadeva of Koṅḍavīdu, son of Guhi-devapātra and grandson of Chandradeva. Possibly a descendant of Kapila Gajapati of Orissa, though Hultzsch inclines to make the latter his contemporary.—IA. xx, 390.

1456 H. 860. Kumbhakarṇa having attacked Nāgaur, Quṭbu-d-Dīn of Gujārāt invades Mevād and defeats Kumbha at Kumbhālmīr. He invests the fort, and Kumbha eventually submitting, Quṭbu-d-Dīn returns to his capital. Malik Shaḥbān ‘Īmādū-l-Mulk having been sent meanwhile to recover the fort of Ābū in the interest of the Rāja of Sirohi, is defeated with great loss and forced to retreat.—BG. 149. BF. iv, 40.
H. 860. Death at Sahāranpūr of Is-hāq Maulānā, a learned Musalmān. He was a native of Uchh and a pupil of his uncle Sayyid Ṣadru-d-Dīn Rājū Qattāl.—BOD. 181:
H. 860. Death of Shaikh Firūz. He wrote a poem on the war between Buhlūl Lūdī of Delhi and Husain Sharīf of Jaunpūr, and was the grandfather of Shaikh Rizqullāh Muḥtāqī (g.v., A.D. 1492).—EHI. iv, 535.
Chaṇḍūpaṇḍita, son of Āliga and pupil of Vaidyanātha and Narasimha, writes the Naishadhīyadipaka, under Sāṅga, chief of Dhokā.—AC. 177.
A.D. 1457—1459. 259

H. 861. Quṭbu-d-Dīn of Gujurāt and Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava attack Kumbha of Mevāḍ. According to his own statement on the Pillar of Victory the Rānā gained the day and took Maḥmūd prisoner. The Mirāt-i-Sikandarī, however, states that Quṭbu-d-Dīn first reduced Ḫūbū and then captured Chitor.—BG. 150–1. PK. 354.

H. 861 (861–3 on coins). Muḥammad Shāh, Sharqī, becomes joint king of Jaunpūr with his father Maḥmūd.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 88, 102 ff., Int. xlix ff.


The Kūmasamūḥa composed by Ananta, son of Maṇḍana.—AC. 14. AOC. 218, n. 2.

H. 862. Kumbha of Mevāḍ, having broken the peace of the previous year and invaded Nāgaur, Quṭbu-d-Dīn of Gujurāt marches to Sirohi, and thence to Mevāḍ which he ravages. According to the Taḥb. Akbart, the Rāja of Sirohi fled at his approach and, after destroying the town, Quṭbu-d-Dīn invaded Mevāḍ and besieged Kumbha in Kumbhālmīr. Finding the fort impossible to take, he afterwards raised the siege and marched to Chitor where, after ravaging the neighbouring districts, he returned to Ahmadābād.—BG. 151–2. BF. iv, 43.

H. 862 (863, 865 on coins). ʿAlāʾ-d-Dīn Humāyūn Shāh, Bahmani, succeeds his father Aḥmad Shāh II: till A.D. 1461.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, 153, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 452.

V. Sam. 1514. Lakşmīnivāsa, son of Śrīraṅga and pupil of Ratnaprabhāsūrī, writes his Śishyahitaishinī Meghaḍūṣṭāṭkā.—AC. 539. Weber, Catal. ii, 144.


H. 863, Rajab. Death of Quṭbu-d-Dīn of Gujurāt. His uncle Dāʾud Shāh succeeds but, after reigning seven days, is deposed and succeeded 1st Shaʿbān (3rd June) by Maḥmūd Shāh I, Baiqarah, who reigns till A.D. 1511.—BMC. 132, 135. JBA. 1889, pp. 5, 6. BG. 153. BF. iv, 43.

H. 863. Ḥusain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd succeeds his brother Muḥammad Shāh of Jaunpūr: till A.D. 1476.—BMC., Muhammadan States, pp. 88, 104 ff.; Int. li, lli. BF. iv, 375.
A.D. 1460

H. 864 (860–878 on inscriptions and coins). Ruknu-d-Din Bārbak Shāh, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Maḥmūd Shāh I of Bengal: till A.D. 879 = A.D. 1474.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

1461

28th December, H. 866, 25th Rabī’ I. Jām Niẓāmu-d-Dīn or Nanda, of the Sammā dynasty of Sindh, succeeds Jām Saṅjar. He was contemporary with Sultan Husain Langāh of Multān (A.D. 1469). Towards the end of his reign he defeated an army sent against him by Shāh Beg from Qandahār.—EHI. i, 233.

Ś. 1383, Daḍāgāon copper-plates of Hariśchandra and Pratāpa-chandra, members of the Chand dynasty of Kumāun.—ASNI. ii, 48.


1462

H. 866. Maḥmūd Baiqarah marches to the relief of Niẓām Shāh, Bahmani, against Maḥmūd Khalji of Mālava. In the meantime Maḥmūd defeats Niẓām Shāh near Bidar, but hearing of Maḥmūd Baiqarah’s approach, he retreats to his own country.—BG. 175–7. BF. ii, 468.

1463

H. 867. Maḥmūd Khalji of Mālava again invades the Dekkan, ravaging the country as far as Daulatābād, but retires on the advance of Maḥmūd Baiqarah to Nandarbār.—BG. 178.

July 30th, H. 867, 13th Zīl-qā’daḥ. Death of Niẓām Shāh, Bahmani. His brother Muḥammad Shāh II (or III) succeeds him: till A.D. 1482.—BF. ii, 476. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 146.

1464

H. 869. Maḥmūd Baiqarah reduces Bāwar and receives the submission of the Rāja.—BG. 178.

V. Sam. 1520. Birth of Aniruddha, son of Bhāvaśarman and author of a commentary on Śatānanda’s Bhāsvatikaraṇa (Ś. 1417).—BR. 1883–4, 82.

1464

Sakalakīrti, author of the Tatthārthasārādīpaka, probably flourished, since a pupil of his successor, Bhuvanakīrti, wrote in V. Sam. 1560, and Subhachandra, fourth High Priest of the sect after Sakalakīrti, wrote in V. Sam. 1608 and 1613.—BR. 1883–4, 106.

1465

Ś. 1387, inscription from Little Kāñchi of Mallikārjuna, son and successor of Devarāya II of Vijayanagara.—IA. xxi, 321–2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D. 1465—1472.</th>
<th>261</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1465</strong></td>
<td>V. Sam. 1521. Šubašlagani, pupil of Munisundara and of Lakshmīśāgara, writes the <em>Pañcascatiprabodhahasambandha</em>. Author also of the <em>Snātripaṅkhāśīkā</em>—PR. iv, Ind. cxxi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1466</strong></td>
<td>H. 871. Maḥmūd Baiqarah besieges Junāqād (Girnar), but does not take the fort.—BG. 181–6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1468</strong></td>
<td>Š. 1390. Daḍāgāo copper-plate of Sutirāṇamalla, Rāja of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1470</strong></td>
<td>Š. 1392. Virūpāksha I of Vijayanagara, son of Devarāya II and brother and successor of Mallikārjunā.—IA. xx, 321 ff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1470</strong></td>
<td>Khemāṁkara, a contemporary of Jayachandra or Jayasundara, and perhaps the author of the Jain version of the <em>Simhasanadṛṣṭiṇśīkā</em>, flourished.—IA. xi, 256, n. 65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1471</strong></td>
<td>H. 876. Maḥmūd Baiqarah captures the fort of Junāqād (Girnar), and confers on the Rāja Maṇḍalika the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Firishthān represents him as invading Kachh in the same year and reducing the inhabitants to submission.—BG. 193. BF. iv, 57–8. H. 876. Malik Suhrāb Hot, coming from Kachh Mukrān, enters the service of Ḵusain Langāh of Multān, who gives him land on both sides of the Indus nearly corresponding with the present district of Dera Ismail Khan.—JBA. xi, 11. H. 876. Muḥammad Shāh III, Bahmanī, subdues Orissa.—BF. ii, 487.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1472</strong></td>
<td>H. 877. Maḥmūd Baiqarah invades Sindh a second time and defeats an army of Hindu zamindārs.—BG. 195. H. 877. The Hindu governors of Belgaum and Baṅkāpur march to retake the island of Goa at the instigation of the Rāja of Vijayanagara. Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī III proceeds to Belgaum which surrenders after a short siege.—BF. ii, 491 ff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AD 1472 Nep. Sam. 592. Jayarâyamalla, eldest son of Yakshamalla of Nepal, establishes himself, on his father's death, at Bhatgåon, his immediate successors being: Suvarṇamalla, Prāṇamalla, Viśvamalla, Trailokayamalla, and Jagajjyotirmalla or Jayajyotirmalla Ratnamalla, youngest son of Yakshamalla, founds a separate dynasty at Kåţmaṇḍu. He is said to have defeated in N. Sam. 611—AD 1491, the Thâkurs of Navâkoṭ and later, with the aid of Sñâ, king of Pâlpâ, the Bhoṭiyas (Tibetans). His immediate successors were: Amaramalla, Sûryamalla, Narendramalla, Mahîndramalla, Sadāśivamalla, and Śivasimhamalla.—IA. xiii, 415.

1473 H. 878. Maḥmūd Baiqarah takes Jagat (Dwarka) and Sankhodar and destroys Bhīma, the Râja of Jagat.—BG. 195 ff. Ś. 1395–1418, Virînchipuram inscriptions. Immaḍī-Narasimhārāya Mahârâyar (of Vijayanagara) reigning. Son of Īśvara.—ASSI. iii, 131, Nos. 115, 116; fî. 132, No. 119.

1474 January–February, H. 878, Ram. Maḥmūd Baiqarah ravages Châmpânîr.—BG. 200. H. 879 (879?–885 on coins and inscriptions). Shamsu-d-Dîn Yusuf Shâh, Ilyâs Shâhî, succeeds his father Bārbak as king of Bengal: till AD 1481.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

1475 5th December, H. 880, 6th Shâbân. Birth of Khalîl Khân, fourth son of Maḥmūd Baiqarah, and his eventual successor as Muzaﬀar Shâh II. Firishtah gives the date of his birth as 20th Shâbân, H. 875.—BG. 239. BF. iv, 79. H. 880 (880–905 on coins). Ghiyâs Shâh, Khalji of Mâlava, succeeds his father Maḥmūd Shâh I: till AD 1500.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, Int. liii.

H. 880. Khondamîr, the historian, born at Hirât. He was the son of Amīr Khâwand Shâh (Mirkhond) and author of the Khulāsatu-l-Akhbār (H. 904), the Habību-s-siyâr, etc. Compelled in H. 933 = AD 1526–7 to quit Hirât, he visited Hindustan with Maulâna Shihâbu-d-Dîn and Mirzâ Ibrâhîm Qâñûnî, arriving at Agra 4th Muḥarram, H. 935 (18th September, 1528). He remained at Bâbar's court and died in H. 942 (AD 1535) on an expedition to Mandû on which he had accompanied the Emperor.—BOD. 217. H. 880. Death of Shaikh Shâh 'Ālim of Gujarât, son of the Sayyid Burhānu-d-Dîn Bukhârî.—BG. 198.
**A.D. 1477—1481.**  

**1477**  
V. Sam. 1533 (or 1531 according to others). Rise of the Veshadhara sect of the Jains (a branch of the Lumpākas) under Bhāṇaka. —BR. 1883–4, 145, 153–4.

**1478**  
H. 883. 'Alāū-d-Dīn ibn Muḥammad 'Ālim Shāh, ex-Sultan of Delhi, dies at Budaun whither he had retired on Buhlūl’s accession to the throne.—BF. i, 543. PK. 339.

**1479**  
H. 884. Amīr Zūn-Nūn, governor of Ghūr, Zāmīn-i-Dāwar, and Qandāsh under Sultan Ḥusain Mirzā of Khurāsān, subdued the warlike tribes of Ḥazāra and Takdāri. Being made absolute ruler of Ghūr and the other provinces by the Sultan, he later on establishes his independence there.—EHI. i, 303.


V. Sam. 1535. Vallabha, the Vaishnava reformer, said to have been born.—BR. 1883–4, 76.

**1480**  
H. 885. Khudāwand Khān forms a plot to place Prince Aḥmad, son of Maḥmūd Baiqarah of Gujarāt, on the throne, but it fails.—BG. 201 ff. For a somewhat different version of the same event, see BF. iv, 62 ff.

11th May, Kollam era 655. Varkkalai inscription of King Mārtānda.—EI. iv, 203.

**1481**  
H. 886. Sikandar Shāh II, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Yūsuf Shāh of Bengal. Reigns two days and a half, when he is succeeded by his grand-uncle Jalālu-d-Dīn Fath Shāh, who reigns till A.D. 1487 (coin and inscriptive dates H. 886–92).—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

5th April, H. 886, 5th Şafar. Maḥmūd Gāwān, Maliku-t-Tajjār, Khwājah Jahān, falsely accused of a plot against his master, the Bahmanī Sultan Muḥammad Shāh II, is executed by the latter. Maḥmūd Gāwān had been wazir to Niẓām Shāh, Bahmanī, and under Muḥammad held the office of Wakilu-s-Sultanī. He was the author of the *Rausatu-l-Inshā* and other poems.—BF. ii, 505 ff. BOD. 231. BG. 217.

H. 886. 'Abdu-l-Karīm, Sindhi, flourished. He served under Maḥmūd Gāwān and wrote the *Tārīkh-i-Maḥmūd-Shāhī*, a history of Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī.—BOD. 5.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1482

H. 887. A Gujarati expedition to Châmpânîr under Malik Sîdâ having failed, Mahmûd Baiqarah determines in Zi‘l-qa‘dah to invade the district.—BG. 207.

Birth of Żahiru-d-Dîn Muḥammad Bâbar, founder of the Mughal Empire in India: died A.D. 1530.—EHL. iv, 219.

22nd March, H. 887, 1st Șafar. Death of Muḥammad Shâh II (or III), Bahmanî; his son Mahmûd Shâh II succeeds him: till A.D. 1518.—BF. ii, 518.

3rd February, Š. 1403. Jambukeśvara inscription of the chieftain Vâlaka-Kâmaya or Akkalarâja, probably a feudatory of one of the later kings of the First Vijayanagara dynasty. Though claiming to be the rightful successor of the Chôjas, his real connection with the dynasty is doubtful.—EI. iii, 72.

1483


Š. 1405. Virûpâksha II of Vijayanagara, son of Mallikârjuna.—MGO. 1892, No. 544, p. 13. EI. iii, 36, 72, note.

1484


V. Sam. 1540. The Hammirakâvya composed.—JBA. 1886, 24.

1485

H. 890. Mahmûd Baiqarah puts to death the Râja of Châmpânîr. In the same year he founds the city of Muḥammadâbâd on the site of Châmpânîr.—BG. 211, 212. IA. vi, 4.

H. 890. Fath-Allâh, governor of Berûr, assumes independence of the kingdom of Kulbarga.—BOD. 132.

Š. 1407. Chaitanya, the Vaishñava reformer, born at Nadiya in Bengal. Died A.D. 1527.—BR. 1883–4, 76. JRAS., n.s., xiv, 305.

1487

H. 892. Bârbak murders and succeeds Fath Shâh of Bengal, assuming the title of Shâhzâdah. He is slain shortly afterwards and succeeded by Saifu-d-Dîn Firuzz Shâh II, who reigns till A.D. 1489. Coins of the latter are dated H. 893 and 895.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 6, Int. xiii.

Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh Bahri, while besieging the fort of Dundrājpūr, receives news of his father’s death, when he returns and assumes the titles of the deceased. He subsequently became independent and founded the Niẓām Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan. —BOD. 41.

H. 892. Maḥmūd Baiqarah appoints his son Prince Khalīl Khān (afterwards Muḥaffar II) governor of Soraṭh and Junāgaḍh. —BG. 216.

H. 892. The Rāja of Sirohi plunders a party of Gujarātī merchants. They appeal to Maḥmūd, who proceeding against the Rāja, forces him to give them redress. —BG. 217.

Bikaji or Bhīkaji, son of Jodha, begins to rule at Bikanīr as first of the Bikanīr Rāj. See Appendix.


V. Som. 1545. Udepur inscription. Rājamalla of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Kumbhakarṇa, whom he is said to have succeeded in A.D. 1474. —BL. 117.


The Hindi poet Kabīr flourished about this date, being contemporary with Sikandar Shāh Lūdī of Delhi. —BOD. 204.

The Oriya poet, Dīna Ḍēṇā, author of the Rasacakaloka, probably flourished, being a contemporary of Purushottamadeva of Orissa (said to have reigned A.D. 1478–1503). —LA. i, 215 ff.
A.D. 1492

H. 897. Sikandar II of Delhi conquers Bihār and dispossesses Ḥusain Sharqi of Jaunpūr.—PK. 365.


1493


H. 899 (899–925 on coins and inscriptions). ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh defeats Muṣaffar Shāh, Habehi, of Bengal, at Gaur and succeeds him.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 6, Int. p. xiii.

1494

H. 899. Alaf Khān, ruler of Morāsah, having rebelled, Maḥmūd Baiqaraḥ proceeds to Morāsah against him. On the Sultan’s approach Alaf Khān flees to Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Khalji, but is refused shelter. Subsequently Maḥmūd pardons him.—BG. 220.

1494

Śrutasāgara, the Jain, flourishes: author of the Tattvārthadīpīkā.
—BR. 1883–4, 117.

1495

H. 900. Ḍāḥmād Niẓām Shāh Bahri founds the city of Ahmadnagar.—BOD. 41–2.

S. 1417. Aniruddha, son of Bhāvaśarman, writes a commentary on Śatānanda’s Bhāvatikarana.—BR. 1883–4, p. 82.

Wednesday, 13th January, Laksh. Sam. 376. The Gaṅgākrītyaviveka composed in the reign of Rāmabhadrā, son of Hari Nārāyaṇa or Bhairavasiṃha of Mithilā.—JRAS., n.s., xx, 554.

1496

H. 901. Maḥmūd Baiqaraḥ marches against Īdar and Bāgar, and after exacting tribute returns to Delhi. In the same year he pardons Alaf Khān.—BF. iv, 72. BG. 220.


1497

20th November. The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, arriving on the 22nd May, 1499, at Calicut on the Malabar Coast and returning by the Cape to Lisbon in September of the same year.—Gleig’s History of the British Empire in India. JBRAS. xii, 68. JBA. 1878, 193.
1497  Ś. 1419. Death of Raghuvarya-tirtha, thirteenth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1498  H. 904. Husain Shāh of Bengal having reduced the rājas of the districts as far as Orissa, invades Assam, subduing it as far as Kāmarūpa, Kāntah, and other districts. The Raja of the country retreats to the mountains and Husain, leaving his son Prince Dānyāl with a large army to settle the country, returns to Bengal. The following rainy season the Raja issues from the hills and Dānyāl and his forces are cut to pieces.—JBA. xli, pt. 1, 79, 335; ib. xlii, pt. 1, 240. BMC., Moḥammadan States, xxix.

1499  H. 904. Maḥmūd Baiqarrah invades Āsīr to enforce tribute from 'Ādīl Khān Fārūqī, who sends tribute.

1500  H. 905. Husain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd, king of Jaumpār, dies in Bengal, whither he had fled in A.D. 1476.—BMC., Moḥammadan States, 88. PMD. 309.

    H. 906 (906–15 on coins). Nāṣir Shāh, Khaljī of Mālava, succeeds his father Ghiyās Shāh.—BMC., Moḥammadan States, 114, Int. lii. BG. 221.

    Ś. 1422, copper-plate from Pāū near Champāvat of Kīrtichandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

    13th September. In consequence of Vasco da Gama’s success, a Portuguese expedition under Pedro Alvarez Cabral arrives at Calicut; formed the first European factory in India at that place and returned to Lisbon July 1st, 1501, discovering on its homeward voyage the island of St. Helena.—Gleig, Picture of India. Bruce’s Annals of the East India Company.

1502  August, H. 908, Șafar. Maḥmūd Khān, Langāh, succeeds his grandfather Husain Langāh as king of Multān.—BOD. 231.


1503  H. 909. Sikandar II of Delhī fixes his residence at Agra, which henceforth supersedes Delhī as the capital of the Empire.—PK. 365.

    6th September, H. 909, 14th Rabī‘ I. ‘Ādīl Khān of Khandesh dies, and is succeeded by his brother Dā‘ūd Khān; till H. 916—A.D. 1510.—PMD. 315.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1503  Alphonso de Albuquerque erects the first European fortress in India at Cochin, and re-establishes the factory at Calicut. He settled a trade at Kulam and a factory at St. Thomé.

   Naroji of Bikanīr succeeds his uncle Bhīkhāji; but dying the same year is in turn succeeded by his brother Lānkhārañji.


   H. 911. Death of Sayyid Muḥammad, Jaunpūrī, a son of Mīr Sayyid Khān of Jaunpūr. He claimed to be the Imām Mahdī or “Restorer of ʿIslām.” His disciples still exist in India under the name of Ghair-Mahdvis. —BG. 240.


   Alphonso de Albuquerque, the founder of the Portuguese Eastern Empire, now commences a career on a larger scale, with a squadron of sixteen ships, having troops on board. He defeated the Zamorin of Calicut, formed a settlement at Goa, which he fortified, sailed to the Straits of Malacca, and took the place of that name in February, 1510, reduced the Molucca and Banda islands, at that time the gardens of the East for cloves, nutmegs, etc., and at last, in 1514, finally reduced Ormus, the chief seat of Persian commerce. In twelve years he raised the Portuguese Empire in India to the greatest height it has ever attained; all the principal emporia from the Cape to the China frontier, an extent of 12,000 miles of coast, being in his possession.


   May, H. 913, Muḥarram. Muḥammad Khān ʿShaiʿbānī Ugbaq invades Khurāsān. Amīr ʿZūn-Nūn marches against him in support of Sultan Bādiʿu-z-Zamān Mīrzā, but is defeated and slain, his son Shāh Beg Arghūn succeeding him as ruler of Qandahār.—EHI. i, 304.
A.D. 1507—1511.

1507. Malik Ayaz, governor of Diu, defeats the Portuguese at Chaul.—BG. 222.


1508. Alim Khan, claimant for the throne of Khandesh, appeals for aid to Mahmud Baiqarah. The latter proceeds in Rajab (October) to Nandarbār, spending the month of Ramazān at Sambalī on the Narmadā.—BG. 222–3.


1509. Shāh ‘ismā‘il Saifwi having defeated and slain Shaibānī Khān (Shāhī Beg Uzbak), takes Khurāsān. Warash Khān marches upon Kara.—EHi. i, 306.

Saṅgrāmasimha I (Singram Singh) of Mevād succeeds his father Rājamalla.—PK. 356.

1510. H. 916. Sikandar II of Delhi acknowledges the independence of Gujarāt.—BG. 226.


1511. H. 917. Shāh Beg Arghun, in alarm at the threatened invasion of Shāh ‘ismā‘il, Warash Khān, and Bābar, prepares to seize Sīwī. He subsequently takes the fort, and appointing Mirzā ‘Īsā Tarkhān governor, returns to Qandāhār.—EHi. i, 306.


23rd November, H. 917, 2nd Ram. Maḥmūd Shāh I Baiqarah, of Gujarāt, dies and is succeeded by his son Muẓaffar Shāh II: till H. 932 = A.D. 1526.—PMD. 313. BG. 227.
1511  
Ś. 1433, 1434, 1441, 1455, copper-plates from Champāvat of Vishnuchandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.


V. Sām. 1568. The Nāgapuriya branch of the Lumpāka sect of the Jains formed by Rūparshi of the Mālasāvaḍa Gotra. His followers took the name of Nāgapuriya to distinguish them from those of a rival Rūparshi of the Indra Gotra.—BR. 1883–4, 154.

1512  
15th January, H. 917, 25th Shauwāl. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt receives an embassy from Ismāʿīl Shāh of ʿIrāq. Founds the city of Daulatābād, and in Shauwāl 918 (December) invades Malava, but turns aside to assist Aīnu-1-Mulk, governor of Nahrwālah, against Bhīmarāja of Idar.—BG. 244, 248.

H. 918. Sultān Quli assumes independence of the Bahmanī kingdom and founds the Qutb Shāhī dynasty of Golconda.—PMD. 321.

1513  
H. 919. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt ravages Idar and, after making peace with the Rāja, continues his march to Malava.—BG. 250.

H. 919. The emperor Bābar marches on Qandhār, but negotiates a peace with Shāh Beg Arghūn and returns to Kābul. Shāh Beg prepares to retreat to Sindh.—EHI. i, 307.


1514  
H. 920. Death of Bhīmarāja of Idar. His son Bihār Mal succeeds him, but is deposed by his cousin Rāja Mal, aided by Rānā Sāṅgha of Chitor. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt sends Niẓāmu-l-Mulk, governor of Ahmadnagar, against Rāja Mal.—BG. 252.

24th December, H. 920, 7th Zi‘l-qadah. Shāh Beg Arghūn sends a force from Siwi to Sindh which takes the villages of Kākān and Bāghbān.—EHI. i, 307.

1515  
H. 921. Bābar again besieges Qandhār, but, his army being weakened by fever, he again makes peace and returns to Kābul.—EHI. i, 308.


Ś. 1437. Kōṇḍavīḍu captured by Sālva-Timma, minister of Krishnārāya of Vijayanagara.—MGO., 14th August, 1898, p. 53.

V. Sām. 1572. Rise of the Pāsachandra sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883–4, 155.
A.D. 1516—1520.

1516  
H. 922. Bābār besieges Qâндāhâr a third time. Shâh Beg sues for peace through Shaikh Abū Sayyid Purâni and agrees to surrender Qâндāhâr in the following year to the officers of the emperor. Bâbār returns to Kâbul.—EHI. i, 308.

1517  
H. 923. Shâh Beg surrenders Qâндāhâr to the Emperor Bâbâr in accordance with the treaty of the previous year.—EHI. i, 308.


18th November, 4th Zîl-qa’dah. Muẓaffar II of Gujarât proceeds to Mandû which he reaches and invests on the 23rd of the month.—BG. 256.

H. 923. Maḥmûd II of Mâlava flees to Gujarât.—BG. 256.


The Portuguese take possession of Point de Galle and Colombo.

1518  
H. 924. Muẓaffar II of Gujarât captures Mandû.—BG. 258.


H. 924. Shâh Beg Arghûn prepares for the conquest of Sindh.—EHI. i, 308.


Albuquerque recalled. The decline of the Portuguese Empire may be dated from this event.

1519  

H. 925. Maḥmûd Kâlîjî of Mâlava defeats and slays Bhîm Karan at Gâgrûn. The Rânî of Chitor proceeds against Maḥmûd and takes him prisoner, but afterwards releases him.—BG. 263.

1520  
26th December, H. 927, 15th Muḥarram. Shâh Beg Arghûn marches on Thatta where he defeats and slays Dâryâ Khân, the
adopted son of Jām Nanda. Jām Firūz flees, but submitting later, is pardoned, and has conferred on him the government of the half of Sindh. Shāh Beg then takes Sistān and proceeds to Bhakkar.
—EHI. i, 309–11.

September, H. 926, Shauwāl. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rānā of Chitor; encamps at Harsīl Muḥārram, H. 927 (December); appoints Malik Āyaz to the command. He and Kiwāmu-l-Mulk proceed to Dhamolāh and defeat the Rānā.—BG. 271–3.


1522 H. 928. Shāh Beg Arghūn leaving Pāyinda Muḥammad Tarkhān in charge of Bhakkar, invades Gujarāt. Falling ill on the way he dies 23rd Shaʿbān (18th July) and is succeeded by his eldest son Shāh Ḫusain. Shāh Beg’s death being hailed with joy by the people of Thatta, Ḫusain sends an army thither which completely defeats Jām Firūz who flees to Gujarāt.—EHI. i, 311, 502.


H. 929. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against Chitor.—BG. 275.

1524 H. 930. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt rebuilds and refortifies Morāsah.
—BG. 276.

1524 H. 930. ‘Alīm Khān Lūdī seeks refuge in Gujarāt.—BG. 276.

1525 H. 931. Bābar Shāh entrusts Ḫusain Arghūn, governor of Thatta, with the affairs of Multān. The latter proceeds against Maḥmūd Khān, who dies before his arrival, and is succeeded by his son Ḫusain Langāh II.—BOD. 165.
**1525**

H. 931. Shāh Ḫusain Arghūn invades Multān and captures Uchh. Maḥmūd Langāh, while marching against him, is assassinated, his son Ḫusain Langāh II succeeding him. A temporary peace is arranged by the Shaikh Bahān-d-Din, but in the following year Shāh Ḫusain takes Multān after a fifteen months' siege.—EHI. i, 314 ff.

H. 931. Prince Bahādur Khān, son of Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt, visits Dungārpūr, Chitor, Mevād, and Delhi.

H. 932. Amīr Barīd poisons Wāli-Allāh Shāh and places his nephew Kalīm-Allāh Shāh on the throne, the last of the Bahmanīs of Kulbarga.

H. 931. Death of Shaikh Jiū of Gujarāt.—BG. 305, note.

**1526**

19th April, H. 932, 7th Rajab. Bābar defeats and slays Ibrāhīm II of Delhi at Panipat and founds the Mughal Empire in Hindustan.—PMD. 322. PK. 376.

H. 932. Multān taken after a fifteen months' siege by Ḫusain Arghūn of Thatta, acting under Bābar.—BOD. 165.

March, H. 932, Jumāda' II. Death of Muẓaffar Shāh II of Gujarāt. His son Sikandar Shāh succeeds him, but is assassinated in Sha'bān, when his youngest brother Nāṣir Khān ascends the throne as Maḥmud Shāh II. He is in turn deposed and succeeded 14th Zī'l-qa'dah (22nd August) of the same year by his elder brother Bahādūr Shāh, who reigns till H. 943.—BG. 281, 3 7, 318, 334.

Jaytsiji of Bikanīr succeeds his father Laṅkaraṇji.

V. Sam. 1582, 8. 1449. Harishena writes the Jagatsundari-yogamāla.—PR. i, 52, 91.

**1527**

An English merchant, Robert Thorne, long resident in Spain, asserts the practicability of a north-west passage to India. His attempt and six others in the succeeding reigns failed.

**1528**

V. Sam. 1585. Nemidatta writes the Śripālacharita: author also of the Sudarshana-charita.—BR. 1883–4, 117.

**1529**

H. 936. Daryā succeeds his father 'Alāu-d-Dīn as independent ruler of Berār.—PMD. 320.

H. 936. Faḍlullāh Khān, an amīr at the court of Bābar, builds a mosque at Delhi.—BOD. 134.
1529
Krishnadeva of Vijayanagara endows the statue of Narasimha.
—ASSI. ii, 249.

1530
26th December, H. 937, 6th Jumāda‘ I. The Emperor Bābar
Dies and is succeeded by his eldest son Humāyūn.—BOD. 92.
V. Sam. 1587. Ratnasimha of Mevād, successor of Saṅgrāma-
simha.—BL. 134.
Bakahu a singer at the court of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt,
fLOURished—BOD 101.
The Portuguese driven by the natives from Ternate.
APPENDIX.

DYNASTIC LISTS.

The object of the Dynastic Lists contained in this Appendix is to supplement the Chronology by supplying links necessarily omitted there, and to give what recent research has made imperative—a revised list of Indian dynasties. The arrangement chosen is as brief as possible. The dates given are as a general rule to be found in the Tables and serve thus as an index to these. All merely approximate dates arrived at by calculation are avoided.

The Rājas of Assam.—PUT. 273.

Indrayansa Dynasty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Raja Name</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1230?</td>
<td>Chu-kapha</td>
<td>became independent and spread conquests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1268</td>
<td>Chu-toupha</td>
<td>son, defeated the Raja of Kachar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1281</td>
<td>Chu-chenpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1293</td>
<td>Chu-kaugpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332</td>
<td>Chu-khampha</td>
<td>valley invaded by Muḥammad Shāh, 1337.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1364–9</td>
<td></td>
<td>interregnum of five years when the ministers installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1369</td>
<td>Chu-taopa</td>
<td>a relation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1372</td>
<td>Chu-khāmepa</td>
<td>a tyrant, killed by his ministers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1405–14</td>
<td></td>
<td>interregnum of nine years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1414</td>
<td>Chu-dangpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1425</td>
<td>Chu-jangpha</td>
<td>his son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1440</td>
<td>Chu-phukpha</td>
<td>his son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1458</td>
<td>Chu-singpha</td>
<td>his son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1485</td>
<td>Chu-hangpha</td>
<td>his son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1491</td>
<td>Chu-simpha</td>
<td>a tyrant, put to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1497</td>
<td></td>
<td>interregnum, Husain Shāh's invasion, 1498.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1506</td>
<td>Chu-humpha</td>
<td>a brother, various conquests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Chu-klunpha</td>
<td>his son, built Gurgram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Chu-khrunpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1615</td>
<td>Chu-chainpha</td>
<td>introduced reforms; protected Dharmanārain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640</td>
<td>Chu-rūmpa</td>
<td>a tyrant, dethroned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1648</td>
<td>Chu-chinpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Given in the Appendix only.
2 A.S. 1570, A.D. 1648.—Svargaṇārāyaṇa, also called Pratāpasimha, the Hindu name of Chusiṅgha (Jenkins); he was of the Dehingia family, who took the name of Narzāna; the other branch, Toughonent, took the title of Sinuha.—JP.
A.D.
1647 Kuku-raikhoya Gohani, dethroned for his brother.
1665? Chukum or Jayadhvajasinha, adopted Hindu faith; defeated Aurangzeb’s general?
1621 Chakradhvaja (or Bria) Simha; built fort of Gohati.
1665 Kodayadityasinha.
1677 Parbattia Kunris.
1681 Loraraja, for some reigns confusion prevailed until
1683? Gadadhrasintha; his son Kana set aside.
1689–1713 Rudrasinha, built Rangpur and Jorhat; his coins first bear Bengali inscriptions.
1715–21 Sivasinha, established Hindu festivals.
1723–26 Phulevari, his wife, acquires sovereign rule.
1729–30 Pramathevaridevi acquires sovereign rule.
1732–36 Ambikadevi acquires sovereign rule.
1738–43 Sarvevaridevi acquires sovereign rule.
1741 Haridasasinha, made equitable land settlement.
1751 Rajesvarasinha, embellished Rangpur, allied with Manipur.
1771 Lakshmisinha Narendra, younger son, raised and deposited by minister.
1779? Gaurinathasinha, his son.
1792 Bharatasingha Mahamari, conquers Rangpur.
1793 Sarvanandasinha, usurps power at Baingmar.
1796 Bharatasingha attempts to regain power, but is killed.
1801 Gaurinathasinha, restored by British; died at Jorhat.
Raja Chandrakantasingha Narendra, fled to Ava.
Purandharsinha, great-grandson of Rajasvarasinha, expelled by Burmese, and
Chandrakanta restored, but deposed again, and
Yogesvarasinha, raised by Assamese wife of an Ava’ monarch under
Menghi Maha Thelna, the Burmese general and real governor.
1824 Burmese expelled by the English.

List of the Bana Kings, from the Udayendiram Plates of Vajabahu Vικραμαδίτυς II.—El. iii, 75. IA. xv, 172 ff.

A.D.
(1) Jayanandivarman.
(2) Vajyaditya I, son of 1.
(3) Malladeva, son of 2.
(4) Banavidyahdara, son of 3, married a granddaughter of the Gaña king Sivamahdraya, who reigned between A.D. 1000 and 1016.
(5) Prabhumerudeva, son of 4.
(6) Vikramaditya I, son of 5.
(7) Vajyaditya II, or Pugalvippavar-Gaça, son of 6.
(8) Vajyabahu Vikramaditya II, son of 7.

1 These dates are confirmed by coins in Maraden’s Numismata Orientalia and others in Captain Jenkins’ collection.
2 The Udayendiram plates are undated, but may be assigned to about the middle of the twelfth century A.D.
The Bikantir Raja, a scion of Jodhpur.

A.D.
1488  (1) Bikaji Bhikhaji, son of Jodha.
1504  (2) Naroji, nephew of 1.
1504  (3) Laṅkaraṇji, brother of 2.
1526  (4) Jaytaji, son of 3.
1545  (5) Kaṅgaṇaṇi, son of 4.
1573  (6) Rāyasimha, son of 5.
1611  (7) Dalpatasimha, son of 6.
1613  (8) Surasimha, brother of 7.
1631  (9) Karṇaṇi, son of 8.
1669  (10) Anupasimha, son of 9.
1698  (11) Sarupasimha, son of 10.
1700  (12) Sajjasimha, brother of 11.
1735  (13) Jorawarsimha, son of 12.
1746  (14) Gajasimha, cousin of 13.
1787  (15) Rājasimha, son of 13, poisoned in 13 days by
1787  (16) Suratasi, regent, who usurped the throne.
1828  (17) Ratnasimha, son of 16.
1851  (18) Sardarsimha, son of 17.
1872  (19) Mahārāja Duṅgasimha, descendant of Jorawarsimha.
1887  (20) Mahārāja Gaṅgasimha.

The Chahamānas or Chohans of Ajmīr.—VOJ. vii, 191. EI. ii, 116 ff.

A.D.
(1) Sāmantarāja.
(2) Jayarāja, son of 1.
(3) Vigraharāja I, son of 2.
(4) Chandrarāja I, son of 3.
(5) Gopendrarāja, son of 3.
(6) Durbaha I, son of 4.
(8) Govaka or Guvaka, son of 7.
(9) Chandana, son of 8.
(10) Vākpati I, son of 9.
950  (11) Siṅharāja, son of 10.
974  (12) Vigraharāja II, son of 11.
(13) Durbaha II, son of 11.
(14) Govinda, son of 13.
(15) Vākpati II, son of 14.
1030  (16) Vīrarāma, son of 15.
1085  (17) Durbaha III, son of 16.
(18) Vigraharāja III, son of 16.
(19) Prithvirāja I, son of 18.
1130  (20) Ajayarāja or Salhana, son of 19.
1150  (21) Armorāja, son of 20, not of Prithvirāja I, as in the Tables.
(22) Vigraharāja IV, son of 21.
1166  (23) Prithvībhoṭa, son of an unnamed son of 21.
(24) Someśvara, son of 21 by Kāśichanadevi of Gujarāt.
Chāhamānas or Chohans of Nāḍole, from the Inscription of Alhanādeva.
JBRAS. xix, 34.

A.D. 968 (1) Sṛṣi Lakṣmapa.
(2) Soliya or Lobiya, son of 1.
(3) Balirāja, son of 2.
(4) Vighrahaṇa, son of 1.
(5) Māheṇdra, son of 4.
(6) Anubha, son of 5.
(7) Bālaprasāda, son of 6.
(8) Jendrāja, son of 6.
(9) Pīthivāla, son of 7.
(10) Jojīva, son of 7.
(11) Asārajya, son of 7.
(12) Alhanādeva, son of 11.

The Early and Western Chālukyas of Bādāmi.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 336.
BD. 61.

A.D. 525 (1) Jayasimha.
550 (2) Raṇarāga, son of 1.
550 (3) Pulikēsin I, son of 2.
567 (4) Kirtivarman I, son of 3.
597 (5) Maṅgaliśa, son of 3.
609 (6) Pulikēsin II, Western Chālukya, son of 4.
555 (7) Vikramaditya I, Western Chālukya, son of 6.
680 (8) Vinayaditya, Western Chālukya, son of 7.
696 (9) Vijayaditya, Western Chālukya, son of 8.
733 (10) Vikramaditya II, Western Chālukya, son of 9.
746 (11) Kirtivarman II, Western Chālukya, son of 10.

Traditional connection between the Chālukyas of Bādāmi and Kalyāṇa.

Vijayaditya.
A.D. 696.

Bhima.

Kirtivarman III.

Taila I.

Vikramāditya III.

Bhima II.

Ayyaṇa I.

Vikramāditya IV.

Ahavamalla Nārmaṇi-Taila II.
A.D. 973.
APPENDIX.

The Western Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa.—FKD., Rom. Gaz., 428.

A.D.  
973 (1) Āhavamalla Nūrmadī-Taila II.  
997 (2) Satyāśraya, son of 1.  
1009 (3) Vikramāditya V, grandson of 1.  
1018 (4) Jayasiṁha II, grandson of 1.  
1040 (5) Somesvarā I, son of 4.  
1069 (6) Somesvara II, son of 5.  
1076 (7) Vikramāditya VI, son of 5.  
1127 (8) Somesvara III, son of 7.  
1138 (9) Jagadekamalla II, son of 8.  
1160 (10) Nūrmadī-Taila III, son of 8.  
1183 (11) Somesvara IV, son of 10.

Chālukyas of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 2.

First Branch.

A.D.  
(1) Jayasiṁharāja.  
(2) Buddhavarmarāja, son of 1.  
643 (3) Vijayavarmarāja, son of 2.

Second Branch (doubtful).

(1) Dharāśraya Jayasiṁhavarmar, son of Kirtivarman I.  
(2) Jayāśraya, Nāgavardhana, son of 1.

Third Branch.

671 (1) Dharāśraya Jayasiṁhavarmar, son of Pulikeśin II.  
671 (2) Śilāditya Sṛyāśraya, son of 1.  
731 (3) Yuḍhamalla Jayāśraya Maṅgalarāja Vinayāditya, son of 1.  
739 (4) Janāśraya Pulikeśin, son of 1.

The Eastern Chālukyas.—IA. xx, 12.

A.D.  
615 (1) Vishṇuvardhana I, brother of Pulikeśin II.  
633 (2) Jayasiṁha I, son of 1.  
668 (3) Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka, brother of 2.  
663 (4) Vishṇuvardhana II, son of 3.  
696 (6) Jayasiṁha II, son of 5.  
709 (7) Kōkkilli, brother of 6.  
709 (8) Vishṇuvardhana III, brother of 7.  
746 (9) Vijayāditya I, Bhaṭṭāraka, son of 8.  
764 (10) Vishṇuvardhana IV, son of 9.  
843 (12) Vishṇuvardhana V, son of 11.  
844 (13) Vijayāditya III, son of 12.  
888 (14) Chālukya-Bhima I, son of the Yuvarāja Vikramāditya I, a younger brother of No. 13.  
918 (15) Vijayāditya IV, son of 14.  
918 (16) Amma I, son of 15.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>925</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Vijayāditya V, son of 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>925</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Tāḍāpa, son of Yuddhamalla I, younger brother of Vikramāditya I (Yuvarāja).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>925</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>Vikramāditya II, brother of 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>926</td>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Bhīma III, brother of 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>927</td>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>Yuddhamalla II, son of 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>934</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>Chāluṅka-Ehīma II, brother of 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>945</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>Amma II, son of 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>970</td>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>Dāṇāṛṇava, brother of 23.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unexplained interval; according to the records of 27, but in reality of about 30 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1003</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>S'aktivarman, son of 24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1015</td>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>Vimalāditya, brother of 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1070</td>
<td>(28)</td>
<td>Kulottunga Chodadeva, son of 27; see under Chōla kings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1108</td>
<td>(29)</td>
<td>Vikrama Choda, son of 28; see under Chōla kings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1127</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>Kulottunga Chodadeva II, son of 29; see under Chōla kings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Eastern Chāluṅkayas of Piṭhāpuram: a line of Princes descended from the Eastern Chāluṅkya Beta or Vijayāditya I.—EI. iv, 229.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1158</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Vijayāditya III, son of 11. coronation date, Saturday, 11th January, 1158.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1202</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Māla, Mallapa III, or Vishṇuvardhana III, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chāluṅkya Feudatories of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, as given in Pampa’s Bhūrata.

BR. 1883–4. JRAS., x.s., xiv, 19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Arikēśarīn II, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Chand Dynasty of Kumaun, from a list compiled by Rudradatta Pant of Almora.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500. ASNI. ii, 48, 49.

A.D.
1261 1 Thohar Chand.
1276 Kalyan Chand.
1297 Trioki Chand.
1304 Damara Chand.
1322 Dharma Chand.
1345 Abhaya Chand.
1367 1 Garur Gyān (Jñāna) Chand, inscr. dates S' 1289, 1320, 1334, 1341, 1356.
1420 Harihar Chand.
1421 Udhyān Chand.
1422 Atma Chand.
1423 Hari Chand.
1424 Vikrama Chand.
1438 Bhāratī Chand, inscr. date S'. 1391 = A.D. 1469.1
1462 Ratana Chand.
1488 Kirati Chand, inscr. date S'. 1422 = A.D. 1500.1
1504 Partāb Chand.
1518 Tāra Chand.
1534 Mānik Chand.
1543 Kāli Kalyān Chand.
1552 Punī or Puran Chand.
1556 Bhīkhumā or Bhīshma Chand.
1561 Balo Kalyān Chand.
1569 Rudra Chand, inscr. date S'. 1519.
1597 Lakshmi Chand.
1621 Dhalī Chand.
1624 Bijaya Chand.
1626 Trimal Chand.
1638 Baz Bahādur Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1566, 1586.
1678 Udyot Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1609. 1613.
1698 Gyan Chand.
1708 Jagat Chand.
1720 Debi Chand.
1726 Ajit Chand.
1730 Kalyān Chand, inscr. date S'. 1655.
1748 Dip Chand.
1777 Mohan Chand.
1779 Pradhaman Chand.
1786 Mohan Chand restored.
1788 Sīb Sīng (Chand).
1788-90 Mahendra Sīng (Chand).
1790 Kumaun conquered by the Ghorakhāls; extinction of the Chands.


A.D.
(1) Nānika.
(2) Vākpati.
(3) Vijaya.
(4) Rāhila.
(5) Harsha, son of 4.

1 See Tables.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>925</td>
<td>(6) Yaśovarman, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>(7) Dharma, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>(8) Ganda, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1025</td>
<td>(9) Vidyādharadeva, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1037</td>
<td>(10) Vijayapāladeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>(11) Devavarmadeva, son of 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1098</td>
<td>(12) Kirtīvarmadeva, brother of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>(13) Sallakṣaṇavarmadeva, son of 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1117</td>
<td>(14) Jayavarmadeva or Kirtivarman II, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15) Prthivivarmadeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1129</td>
<td>(16) Madanavarmadeva, son of 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1167</td>
<td>(17) Paramardideva, son of 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>(18) Trailokyavarmadeva, son of 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1261</td>
<td>(19) Viravarman, son of 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1289</td>
<td>(20) Bhojavarman, son of 19.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chāpōtaṅa or Chāvaṅ Dynasty of Aṇhīrvāḍ.**

BR. 1883-4, pp. 10, 150.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>746</td>
<td>(1) Vanaṛāja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>(2) Yogarāja, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td>(3) Kesavanāraja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>867</td>
<td>(4) Bhűyaṇa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>895</td>
<td>(5) Virasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>920</td>
<td>(6) Ratnāditya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>(7) Sāmanastimha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Chaulukyas of Aṇhīrvāḍ.—IA. vi, 213.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td>(1) Mūlarāja I, son of King Rāji of Kalyāṇa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>998</td>
<td>(2) Chāmuṇḍarāja, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1009</td>
<td>(3) Vallabharāja, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1009</td>
<td>(4) Durlabharaṇa, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1022</td>
<td>(5) Bhimadeva I, grandson of 2, son of Nāgadeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1063</td>
<td>(6) Karnaṇa, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1093</td>
<td>(7) Jayasimha Siddharaṇa, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1143</td>
<td>(8) Kumārapāla, great-grandson of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1172</td>
<td>(9) Ajavapāla, nephew of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1176</td>
<td>(10) Mūlarāja II, son of 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1242</td>
<td>(12) Tribhuvanapāla, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chaulukyas of Aṇhīrvāḍ: Vyaṅgarpalli or Vāghelā Branch.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Dhavala, married to Kumārapāla’s mother’s sister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Aronājā, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Lavaṇaprasāda, Chief of Dholkā, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1219</td>
<td>(4) Viradhavala, independent Rāṇa of Dholkā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1235</td>
<td>(5) Visaladeva, son of 4, usurps the throne of Aṇhīrvāḍ, A.D. 1243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1261</td>
<td>(6) Arjunadeva, nephew of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1274</td>
<td>(7) Sāraṅgadeva, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1296</td>
<td>(8) Karnadeva II, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPENDIX.**

283

**Chola Kings.—ASSI. iii, 112, and MGO. as quoted below.**

A.D.

1. Vijayālaya of the Sūryavahāsa.
2. Āditya I.

900

(3) Parāntaka I, Viranārayaṇa, Madirai-konḍa Ko-Parakesarivarman, son of 2.

940

(4) Rājāditya, eldest son of 3.
(5) Gāndarāditya, son of 2.
(6) Ariṅjaya, son of 2.
(7) Parāntaka II, or Rājendra, son of 6.
(8) Āditya II or Karikala, son of 7.
(9) Madhurāntaka I, son of 5.

955

(10) Rājarāja, the Great, Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman, son of 7.

1002

(11) Parakesarivarman, Rājendra-Chola I, son of 10.
(12) Rājakesarivarman, Jayaṅkonḍa-Chola, son of 11, according to the Kaliṅgattu-Param. Reigned at least 32 years. Among his enemies were the Pāṇḍya kings Mānabharana, Vīra-Keraḷa, and Sundarr-Pāṇḍya; the Western Chālukya Ahavamalla (Someśvara I, A.D. 1040-69); Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, who had undertaken an expedition against Vikramabāhu of Ceylon; and the Singhalesa kings Vīra-Silāmēga and S'ivallabha-Madinarāja.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.


(14) Rājakesarivarman Vīra-Rājendra-deva I. Contemporary Āhavamalla Someśvara I, each claiming to have defeated the other. Claims to have defeated the Danḍanāyakas Chauṇḍārāya and Kesava and the Pāṇḍya king Vīra-Kesarin. A daughter of Vīra-Rājendra married Vīkramāditya VI, Western Chālukya, who, on her father's death, was instrumental in placing her brother Parakesarivarman Adhirājendra-deva on the Chola throne.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.

(15) Parakesarivarman, Adhirājendra-deva.

1070

(16) Rājendra-Chola II, Rājakesarivarman, or Kulottunga Choḍadeva I; see under Eastern Chālukya.

1108 or 1111

(17) Vikrama Choḍa or Parakesarivarman.

1127

(18) Kulottunga Choḍadeva II, see under Eastern Chālukya.

1215

Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadeva II.

Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājendra Choḍadeva III.

1250

Koṇḍa-Gopāladeva.

---

**The Chāduṣamā Princes of Girnar (Junāgaḍh).**—ASWI. ii, 164.

MS. dates Probable
Sanvīt. date A.D.

904? Rā Dyās or Dyāchh, third in descent from Rā Gāriyo, the grandson of Rā Chudāchand, and first of the Chāduṣamās of Junāgaḍh. Rā Dyās was defeated and slain by the King of Pattan, S. 874 (? 917 A.D.).

1 Given in the Appendix only.
MS. dates

Probable date A.D.

894 957? Navagāhana or Naughan, his son, reared by Devait Bodar, the Ahir; during a severe famine he invaded Sindh and defeated "Hamir," the Sumrā prince.

916 959? Khangāra, his son, defeated "Grahāripu the Ahir" of Vanthali, and was killed at Bagasarā by the Aphilvād Rāja (possibly by Mūlarāja, a.d. 941).

952 968? Mūlarāja, son of Khangāra (perhaps of Aphilvād).

1009 992? Navaghana II, his son, "ruled for 38 (18?) years."


1096 1038 Hamiradeva, son of Māndalika, 13 years.

1108 1051 Vijayapāla, son of Hamiradeva.

1162 1085? Navaghana III, subdued the Rāja of Umetā.


1184 1127 Māndalika II, 11 years.

1195 1138 Alansimha, 14 years.

1209 1152 Ganesā, 6 years.

1214 1157 Navaghana or Naughan IV, 9 years.

1224 1167 Khangāra III, 46 years.

1270 1213 Māndalika III, son of Khangāra III (mentioned in a Girnar inscription), 22 years.

1235? Navaghana or Naughan V.

1302 1245 Mahīpaladeva (Rā Kavāl), 34 years, built a temple at Somnāth Pattan.

1336 1279 Khangāra IV, his son, repaired the temple of Somnāth, conquered Diū, etc. Shams Khān took Junāgadh.

1390 1333 Jayasimha redeva, son of Khangāra IV, 11½ years.

1402 1345 Mūgtasimha or Mokalasimha, 14 years.

1416 1359 Mēlagadeva or Megaladeva.

1421 1371 Mahīpaladeva II or Madhupat.

1439 1376 Māndalika IV (son of Mahīpaladeva).

1450 1393 Jayasimhadeva II (apparently the Rāja of Jehrend or Jiran mentioned by Firishtah as defeated by Muzaffar Khān of Gujarāt in a.d. 1411).

1469 1412 Khangāra V, war with Ahmad Shīhā.

1489 1432 Māndalika V; 1 Junāgadh inscription, V. Sain. 1507; subdued by Mahmūd Bāiqarul in a.d. 1471.

After their subjugation by the Ahmadābād kings the Chūdāsamaśas seem to have been preserved as tributary jāgīrdārs for another century. The list of these princes stands thus:—

A.D.

1472 Bhāpat, cousin of Māndalika V, 32 years.

1503 Khangāra VI, son of Bhāpat, 22 years.

1524 Naughana VI, son of Khangāra, 25 years.

1551 S'rī Simha, 35 years, Gujarāt subdued by Akbar.

1585 Khangāra VII, till about 1609.

1 See Tables, a.d. 1450.
APPENDIX.

Gaharwārs or Rāthors of Kanauj.

A.D.

(1) Yaśovigrahā.
(2) Mahichandra or Mahītala, son of 1.
1097 (3) Chandradeva, son of 2.
1109 (4) Madanapāla, son of 3.
1115 (5) Govindachandra, son of 4.
1143 (6) Rājyapāladeva, son of 5.
1168 (7) Vijayaschandra, son of 5.
1170 (8) Jayachchandra, son of 7.

The Gakk‘hars or Khokars.

A few only of these are given in the Tables.

A.D.

983 (1) Zain  Kháñ or Kābul Shāh.
1005 (2) Gakk‘har Shāh.
1031 (3) Baj Kháñ.
1065 (4) Mahpāl Kháñ.
1101 (5) Mu‘azzam Kháñ.
1135 (6) Ashī Kháñ.
1152 (7) Rājar Kháñ.
1186 (8) Sipehr Kháñ.
1199 (9) Surkah Kháñ.
1206 (10) Fīdā‘ Kháñ.
1220 (11) Māng Kháñ.
1267 (12) Lahar Kháñ.
1330 (13) Lakk‘han Kháñ.
1341 (14) Haidar Kháñ.
1366 (15) Kad Kháñ.
1380 (16) Shaikha Kháñ.
1399 (17) Jārsāt Kháñ.
1446 (18) Malik Gullu.
1447 (19) Sīkandār Kháñ.
1466 (20) Fīrūz Kháñ.
1472 (21) Malik Bir.
1493 (22) Malik Pīlū.
1523 (23) Tātār Kháñ.
1524 (24) Malik Hātī.
1530 (25) Sultān Sārang.
1642 (26) Sultān Ādām.
1562 (27) Kamāl Kháñ.
1581 (28) Mūbārak Kháñ.
1599 (29) Ajmīr Kháñ.
1618 (30) Jālāl Kháñ.
1653 (31) Akbar Quli Kháñ.
1676 (32) Murād Quli Kháñ.
1681 (33) Allah Quli Kháñ.
1705 (34) Dālū Dilāwar Kháñ.
1726 (35) Mu‘azzam Kháñ.
1730 (36) Muqarrab Kháñ.
1761 (37 and 38) Nādir ‘Alī Kháñ and Sa‘du-Illah Kháñ.
1817 (39 and 40) Mānsūr ‘Alī Kháñ and Shādman Kháñ.
1837 (41) Hayatu-Illah Kháñ.
1865 (42) Kārāmdād Kháñ.
A Comparative List of the Later Gāngas of Kaliṇga from the Vizagapatam Grants of Anantavarman
dated Ś. 1003, 1040, 1057.—IA. xviii, 165 ff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>List from Grant II (Ś. 1040).</th>
<th>List from Grant I</th>
<th>List from Grant III</th>
<th>List from Napāgām</th>
<th>Plates of Vajrahasta, EI. iv, 186.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virasimha had five sons, of whom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava I conquered Kaliṇga and reigned 36 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Dānārṇava, brother of Kāmārṇava, reigned 40 years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava II, son of 2, 50 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Rāṇārṇava, 3 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Vajrahasta II, 4 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava III, 4 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Guṇārṇava II, 6 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Jitāṅkuśa, 7 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaligalāṅkuśa, grandson of 7 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Guṇḍama I, son of 7 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava IV, 7 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Vinavaridita, 7 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Vajrahasta IV, 11 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava V, 13 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Guṇḍama II, 13 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>Madhu Kāmārṇava VI, 13 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1038</td>
<td>Vajrahasta V, 16 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1078</td>
<td>Raṇārṇa, 17 yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Same as Grant II. Same as I and II.
APPENDIX.

Guhilā Princes of Mevād, from the Mount Ābā Inscription of Samarasiṁha, 1 A. xvi, 345. See also JBA. iv, 19 ff. Bl. 87–143; Tod's Annals of Rājaśṭhān, i, 243.

A.D. 735 (1) Bappa or Bappaka.
(2) Guhilā, son of 1.
(3) Bhoja, son of 2.
(4) Sūla.
(5) Kālabhoja, son of 4.
(6) Bhartribhata.
(7) Siṅha or Aghasiriṅha, son of 6.
(8) Mahāyika, son of 7.
(9) Shummāna or Khumāpa.
(10) Allāta, son of 9.

953 (11) Naravāhana, son of 10.
(12) S'aktikumāra.
(13) S'uchivarman, son of 12.
(14) Naravarman.
(15) Kirtivarman.
(16) Vairāta or Hamsapāla.
(17) Vasirisirīha.
(18) Vijayasiṁha, married Siyamaladevi, daughter of Udayāditya of Mālava, by whom he had a daughter, Alhaṇadevi, married to Gayakarṇa of Ghedi.
(19) Arisirīha.
(20) Choja, son of 19.
(21) Vikramasiṁha, son of 20.
(22) Keshasiriṅha.
(23) Sāmantasiṁha, son of 22, identified with the Sāmantasiriṅha described in an Ābū inscription of Tejāhpāla and Someśvara (V. Sam. 1287) as being defeated by Prahlādana, lord of Ābū.
(24) Kumārasiriṅha.
(25) Mathanasiriṅha.
(26) Padmasiriṅha.
(27) Jaitrasiriṅha, said to have eradicated Naḍūla (probably Naḍūl or Naḍolo), defeated a Turuśka army, and engaged in battle with the Sindhuka army.

1267 (28) Tejaḥsirīha.
1278 (29) Samarasiṁha, son of 28.
(30) Ratnasiṁha.
(31) Siṛ Jayasiṁha.
(32) Lakshmasiriṅha.
(33) Ajayasiṁha.
(34) Vasiṅha.
(35) Hammira.
(36) Khetasiriṅha Khetrasiriṅha.
(37) Lakhasiriṅha.

1428 (38) Mokala, said to have supplanted his brother Choṇḍa in A.D. 1398.
1438 (39) Kumbha, son of 38.
(40) Udaya, murdered his father Kumbha; killed by lightning.
1489 (41) Rājamalla.
1509 (42) Saṅgrāmasiriṅha Siṅgrain Siṅgh I, son of Rājamalla.
1527 (43) Ratnasiṁha, son of Siṅgrain.
1532 (44) Vikramāditya, son of Siṅgrain.
1535–7 (45) Anarchy; Barbir, bastard brother of V, acknowledged by some of the Rūjputs.
The Gupta Dynasty.—CI. iii, Introd. 17. JRAS. 1893, 82.

A.D.

280  (1) Guptay or S'rigupta.
305  (2) Ghaotkachha, son of 1.
319  (3) Chandragupta I, son of 2.
      (4) Kacha or Kacha, son of 3.
350  (5) Samudragupta, son of 3.
401  (6) Chandragupta II, son of 5.
415  (7) Kumargupta I, son of 6.
455  (8) Skandagupta, son of 7.
480  (9) Sthiragupta or Puragupta, son of 7, md. Vatsadevi.
490  (10) Narasimhagupta, son of 9.
520  (11) Kumargupta II, son of 10.
584  (12) Budhagupta reigning in Eastern Malava.
640  (13) Bhanugupta, his son and successor, possibly allied to the above dynasty.

Guptas of Magadha.—CI. iii, 200–220. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

A.D.

(1) Krishnagupta.
(2) Harshagupta, son of 1, contemp. Adityavarmar, Mankhar.
(3) Jivitagupta I, son of 2.
(4) Kumargupta, son of 3.
(5) Dhamaragupta, son of 4.
(6) Mahasenagupta, son of 5; said to have conquered Sushitavarmar, brother-in-law of Adityavardhana of Thanesar.
(7) Madhavagupta, son of 6, contemp. Harshavardhana; md. Srimatidevi.
672  (8) Adityasena, son of 7.
(9) Devagupta, son of 8, md. Kamaladevi.
(10) Vishnuagupta, son of 9, md. Ijadevi.

A.D.

Dadda I.
Jayabhata I., Vitaraga.

478
Dadda II, Praasnataraga I, son of Jayabhata I.

580 (1) Dadda III.
(2) Jayabhata II, Vitaraga II, son of 1.
629 (3) Dadda IV, Praasnataraga II, son of 2.
(4) Jayabhata III, son of 3.
704 (6) Jayabhata IV, son of 5.

Fleet, who considers the plates upon which the above list is partly based as spurious, gives the following table of the Gurjaras:—

A.D.
(1) Dadda I.
(2) Vitaraga-Jayabhata I, son of 1.
629 (3) Praasnataraga-Dadda II, son of 2.
(4) Jayabhata II, son of 3.
(5) Bhusahaya-Dadda III, son of 4.
706 (6) Jayabhata III, son of 5.

The Guttas of Guttal.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 579:

A.D.
(1) Magutta or Mahagutta.
(2) Gutta I, son of 1.
1115 (3) Malla or Mallideva, son of 2.
(4) Vera-Vikramaditya I, son of 3.
1181 (5) Joma, Jomma, or Joyideva I, son of 4.
(6) Gutta II, son of 4.
1238 (8) Joyideva or Joyideva II, son of 7.
(9) Vikramaditya IIII, son of 7.

The Hoysulas of Dwarasamudra or Durasamudra.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 493.

A.D.
1048 (1) Vinayaditya.
(2) Ereyanga, son of 1.
1103 (3) Ballaja I, son of 2.
1117 (4) Tribhuvanamalla Vishnuvardhana, son of 2.
1159 (5) Tribhuvanamalla Narasimha I, son of 4.
1173 (6) Tribhuvanamalla Vira-Ballaja II, son of 5.
1224 (7) Narasimha II, son of 6.
1234 (8) Vira-Somesvara, son of 7.
1264 (9) Vira-Narasimha III, son of 8.
1292 (10) Vira-Ballaja III, son of 9.
Jaḍeji or Ḣadeji Princess of Kachh.1—See AŚWI. ii, 196 ff.

A.D. 1250
Lākhā Ghurārā, Gudārā, or Dhoḍārā of the Sammā tribe, rules as Jām of Nagar Thatta in Sindh. Of his eight sons, the eldest, Jām Unūr, succeeded his father, but was afterwards put to death by his brothers Moḍā or Mūḍa and Manāi, who, fleeing with Sāṅda and Phulā to Kachh, defeated the Chāvandās of Pāṭgaḍ and the Vāghelās of Kanṭhkoṭ and established themselves there as rulers.

1270
Jām Mūḍa slays his maternal uncle Wāgam Chāvandā and establishes himself at Gunthari.

1295
Sāra, son and successor of Mūḍa.

1300
Phulā, son and successor of Sāra.

1320
Lākhā Phulānī, see Tables.

1344
Pūrā or Puvarā Gahānī, nephew and successor of Lākhā Phulānī. Killed after a short reign by the Yakshas. His widow Rājī invites Lākhā Jām to Kachh.

1350
Lākhā Jām, see Tables.

1365
Rata Rāyadhaṇ, son and successor of Lākhā. He had four sons, of whom the third, Gajan, ruled at Bāṛā near Therā in the west of Kachh; his son Hālā gave to his son Rāyadhaṇ (A.D. 1450) the name of Hālā. With the Jām of Navanagar they now possess Hālar in Kāṭhiāvāḍ. Rāyadhaṇ’s eldest son, Dēḍa or Dāḍa, ruled at Kanṭhkoṭ.

1385
Athoji, second son of Rata Rāyadhaṇ, ruling at Ajāpur to the north of Bhuja.

1405
Gāhojī or Gōḍaṇjī, son of Atho.

1430
Vehājī, son of Gāho.

1450
Mulwaṭ or Māḍaṇjī, son of Veṇaṇ.

1470
Kāṇyaṇjī, son of Mulva.

1490
Āmarjī, son of Kāṇyaṇjī.

1510
Bhīmjī, son of Āmarjī.

1525
Jām Hamirjī, son of Bhīmji, murdered in 1537 by Jām Rāval Hālā, who was afterwards driven out of Kachh and founded Navanagar or Jāmnagar in Kāṭhiāvāḍ.

Jessalmir Maharāwals.1

A.D.

Devaṇāj.

Munda.

Vachuṇjī.

Dusaj.

Vijayarājī.

Bhujdeva, killed by his uncle.

1156
Jaisaljī.

1168
Salvahan.

1200
Kailan, elder brother, repelled the Khān of Baloch.

1219
Chachikdeva.

1250
Kurān.

1270
Lakhāsena, insane, replaced by his son

1275
Pūṇpāl, dethroned by nobles.

1276
Jaiṣi, recalled from Gujarāt, defended the fort eight years.

1293
Mulraj III.

1306
Gharnjī.

1 Given in the Appendix only.
**APPENDIX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Lakshman.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bersi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chachuji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Davedas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jaitzi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karansi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lankardi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baladeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hararaj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manohardas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kamsachandra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sabalsimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amrasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1702</td>
<td>Jeswant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buddhaisimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tejasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1722</td>
<td>Akhayaisimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Murlaja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Gajasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Rairjitsimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Bairisaal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Kachchhapaghāṭa Princes, from the Dubkund Inscription of Vikramasimha.*

EI. ii, 234,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Yuvaraja.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arjuna, son of 1. Said to have slain Rājapāla of Kanauj (?) in the interests of the Chandella Vidyādhara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Abhimanyu, son of 2; contemp. Bhoja of Mālava.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vijayapāla, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1088</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vikramasimha, son of 4; see Tables.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Kachchhapaghāṭa Princes, from Mahipala's Sāsbhū Inscription.*

IA. xv, 35.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Lakshmāna.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>977</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vajrāman, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mahgalaraja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kirtiraja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Māladēva or Bhuvanapāla, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Devapāla, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Padmapāla, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1093</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mahipāla.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Kādambas of Goa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 565.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Gūhalla.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1007</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chetra or Shashthadeva I, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1062</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jayakeshin I, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vijayāditya I, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1147 (6) Sivachitta Permadi, son of 5.
1147 (7) Vishnuvchitta Vijayaditya II, son of 6.
1187 (8) Jayakesin III, son of 7.
(9) Tribhuvamallaya, son of 8.
1246 (10) Chatyaya, Sivachitta Shashthadeva II, son of 9.

The Kudambas of Haungal.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 559.

A.D. 1068 1075 1099 1131 1132 1147 1181
Mayuravarma I.  
Krishnavarman.  
Nagaravarma.  
Vishnuvarman.  
Mrigavarman.  
Satyavarman.  
Vijayavarman.  
Jayavarman I.  
Nagaravarma II.  
Santivarman I.  
Kirtivarman I.  
Adityavarman.

(1) Chatyaya, Chatyaya, or Chatyuga.
(2) Jayavarman II, or Jayasimha, son of 1.
(3) Kirtivarman II, grandson of 2.
(4) Santivarman II, son of 2.
(5) Taila or Tailapa II, son of 4.
(6) Mayuravarman II, son of 5.
(7) Mallikarjuna, son of 5.
(8) Tailama, son of 5.
(9) Kamadeva, son of 8.

The Maharaonas of Kakareti, from the Rewa Copper-plates of Kumrapala and Hariraja.—IA. xvii, 235.

A.D. 1175 1241 1239
Dhahilla.  
Durjaya, son of 1.  
Sohavarnak, son of 2.
Jayavarman, son of 3.
Vararaja, son of 4.
Kirtivarman, son of 5.
Salashanavarman, son of 5.
(V)shada)varman, son of 7.
Hariraja, son of 7; see Tables.
Kumrapala, son of 9.

The Kakatiyas of Orangal.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84. ASSI. ii, 172 ff.

A.D. 1150 1168 1231 1257 1294 1325
Betmaraja, Tribhuvamalla.
Prasaraja, son of 1.
Rudra or Pratparudrdeva, son of 2.
Mahadeva.
Ganapatia, son of 4.
Rudramadevi, wife or daughter of 5.
Pratparudradeva II, grandson of 6.
Krisna (Virabhadra in Sir W. Elliot's list, NO. loc. cit.).
APPENDIX.

The Kalachuris of Chedi.—CASR. ix, 112. EI. ii, 304.

A.D.
(1) Kakavarpa.
(2) Saṅkaragana.
580 (3) Buddharaṇa, son of 2.
875 (4) Kokkulla I.
(6) Bimalarsha, son of 5.
925 (7) Keyūrvarsha Yuvarājadeva I, son of 5.
950 (8) Lakshmanaraja, son of 7.
970 (9) Saṅkaraganadeva, son of 8.
975 (10) Yuvarājadeva II, son of 8.
1000 (11) Kokkalladeva II, son of 10.
1038 (12) Gāṅgeyadeva-Vikramāditya, son of 11.
1042 (13) Karṇadeva, son of 12.
1122 (14) Yaśaṅkaradeva, son of 13.
1151 (15) Gayaṅkaradeva, son of 14.
1155 (16) Narsimhadeva, son of 15.
1177 (17) Jayasimhadeva, son of 15.
1180 (18) Vijayasimhadeva, son of 17.

The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas of Kalyuṇa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 471.

A.D.
(1) Jogama.
1128 (2) Permādi, son of 1.
1165 (3) Tribhuvanamalla-Bijjala, son of 2.
1168 (4) Someśvara or Sovideva, son of 3.
1178 (5) Niśaṅkamalla Saṅkama, son of 3.
1180 (6) Viranārāyaṇa-Ahavamalla, son of 3.
1183 (7) Śīṅghaṇa, son of 3.

Kalachuri Rulers of Ratnapura.—EI. i, 46.

A.D.
(1) Kaliniṅgaraja, claims descent from Kokkalla of Chedi, being called in one place his son, in another the descendant of one of his sons. Said to have settled at Tuṅmāna in Dakhinakośala.
(2) Kamala, son of 1, described as lord of Tuṅmāna.
(3) Ratnaraṇa Ratnadeva I or Ratneṣa, son of 2, founded Ratnapura, married Nonallā, daughter of Vajjūka, prince of the Komomapāla.
(4) Prithvideva I or Prithviśa, son of 3, married Rājallā.
1114 (6) Jājalladeva I, son of 4.
(6) Ratnadeva II, son of 5, claims to have defeated Choḍagagha of Kaliṅga.
1145 (7) Prithvideva II, son of 6.
1168 (8) Jājalladeva II, son of 7.
1181 (9) Ratnadeva III, son of 8.
1190(f) (10) Prithvideva III, son of 9.

The Kings of Kashmir, from Kalhaṇa’s Rājatarangini.

Karkota or Naga Dynasty of Kashmir.

A.D.
(1) Durabhavardhana, Prajñāditya.
(2) Durabhaka, Pratāpāditya.
713 (3) Chandrāpiḍa.
(4) Tūrāpiḍa.
The Utpala Dynasty of Kashmir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>Avantivarman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>S'ahkararvarman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>902</td>
<td>Gopālavarman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>904</td>
<td>Sāísṣa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>904</td>
<td>Sugandhā, mother of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906</td>
<td>Pārtha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>921</td>
<td>Nirjivavarman, father of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>923</td>
<td>Chakravarman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>933</td>
<td>S'āravarmad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>934</td>
<td>S'āravarnam dethroned, Pārtha restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>Pārtha again dethroned, Chakravarman restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>936</td>
<td>S'āmbhuvardhana usurps the throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>936</td>
<td>Chakravarman regains the throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>937</td>
<td>Umatāvanti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>939</td>
<td>S'āravarnam II, last of the Utpala Dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>939</td>
<td>Yasāskaradeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>948</td>
<td>Saṅgrāmadeva, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>949</td>
<td>Parvagupta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td>Kamesagupta, son of 3, married Diddā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>958</td>
<td>Abhimanyu, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>972</td>
<td>Nandigupta, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>972</td>
<td>Tribhuvana, grandson of Diddā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td>Bhimagupta, grandson of Diddā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>980</td>
<td>Diddā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1003</td>
<td>Saṅgrāmarāja, adopted son of Diddā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>Harirāja, son of 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>Anantadeva, son of 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1063</td>
<td>Anantadeva abdicates in favour of Kalasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1081</td>
<td>Kalasa's actual reign begins on his father's death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1089</td>
<td>Utkaraha, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1089</td>
<td>Harshadeva, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101</td>
<td>Uchchala, first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1111</td>
<td>Rañjā, king for one night, succeeded by Saltha, a step-brother of Uchchala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1112</td>
<td>Sussala, brother of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1120</td>
<td>Bhikadhāchara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1127</td>
<td>Jayasimha, son of Sussala, crowned during his father's lifetime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1128</td>
<td>Jayasimha succeeds his father.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of the Ṭuka Princes of Kāśṭhā or Kadāhā on the Jamnā, north of Delhī, from the Madanaśīnidanīgaṇṭu and Viśveśvarabhaṭṭa's Madanapārījāta: see BR. 1883-4, p. 47.

A.D.
(1) Ratnapāla.
(2) Bhurahapāla, son of 1.
(3) Hariśchandra, son of 2.
(4) Sādhāraṇa, son of 3.
(5) Sahajapāla, son of 4.
(6) Madanapāla, brother of 5.

1375

The Rājānakas of Kīrgrāma from the Baijnāṭh Praśasti.—EI. i. 101.

A.D.
(1) Kanda.
(2) Buddha, son of 1.
(3) Vigrāha, son of 2.
(4) Brahman, son of 3.
(5) Dombaka, son of 4.
(6) Bhuvana, son of 5.
(7) Kālhaṇa, son of 6.
(8) Bilhana, married to Lakṣaṇikā or Lakṣaṇapā, daughter of Hṛidayachandra of Trigarta.
(9) Rāma, son of 8.
(10) Lakṣmaṇa, or Lakṣmaṇachandra, son of 8, married Mayantuḷā.

804

The Chiefs of Konāmāndala, from the Pithāpuṟam Inscription of Mallideva and Manma-Satya II.—EI. iv, 85.

A.D.
(1) Mummaḍi-Bhima I, tributary to Kulottuṅga-Choḍa I.
(2) Venna, son of 1.
(3) Rājapareṇḍu I, son of 1.
(4) Mummaḍi-Bhima II, son of 3.
1128
(6) Satya I, Satyāśraya or Kona-Satyarāja, son of 3.
(7) Betā, son of 5.
(8) Mallideva, son of 5. An inscription dated S' 1077 probably refers to this king.
(9) Manma-Choḍa II, son of 7.
(10) Sūrya, son of 7.
(11) Lokabhāpālaka or Lokamahipāla, son of 4.
(12) Rājapareṇḍu II, son of 6.
1153
(13) Bhima III, son of 6.
(14) Vallabha, son of 12.
1195
(15) Manma Satya II or Manma-Sattī, son of 14.
(16) Mahipālareṇḍu, son of 14.

A.D.

Probably successors to the above chiefs.
### The Western Kshatrapas.—JRAS. 1890, 642 ff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Nahapāna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Chhaṣṭaṇa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Jayādāman, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Rudradāman, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Dāmazadā, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Jivādāman, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Rudrasimha I, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Rudrasena I, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Saṅghadāman, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Pṛthiḥvisena, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Dāmakṣaṇārī I, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Vīradāman, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Yaśodāman I, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Vījavasena, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>Īśvaradatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Dāmajaśaṇārī II, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Rudrasena II, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>Vīvasimha, son of 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Bhārtrīdāman, son of 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>Simhasena, son of 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>Vīvasena, son of 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>Rudrasimha II, son of Śvāmi Jivādāman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>Yaśodāman II, son of 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>Simhasena, sister's son of Rudrasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>Śvāmi Rudrasena, son of Śvāmi Rudradāman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>(27)</td>
<td>Rudrasimha, son of Satyvasimha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Lichchhavis of Eastern Neñpūl.—CI. iii, App. iv, 189.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>635</td>
<td>Sīvadeva I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>654</td>
<td>Dhruvadeva.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Vṛṣabhaṭeva, preceded by 11 unnamed ancestors and Jayadeva I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Śaṅkaradeva, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Dharmadeva, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>705</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Mānadeva, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Mahideva, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Vasantasena, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kings of Mahodaya or Kanaź.—EI. i, 170.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Bhoja, son of Rāmabhadrā or Rāmadeva of Kanaź.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>903</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Mahendrapāla, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>917</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Mahipāla or Kshiptipāla, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>948</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Devapāla.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX.

**The Rājas of Maisūr.**—ASSI. ii, 194.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Raja Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1399</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vijaya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1423</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hirē-Beṭṭāda Chāma Rāja</td>
<td>son of 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1458</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Timma Rāja</td>
<td>son of 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1478</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ārberal Chāma Rāja</td>
<td>son of 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Beṭṭāda Chāma Rāja</td>
<td>son of 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1552</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Appana Timma</td>
<td>son of 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1571</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hirē Chāma Rāja</td>
<td>son of 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1576</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Beṭṭāda Udaiyār</td>
<td>relationship not stated, called a cousin of Hirē Chāma Rāja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1578</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rāja Udaiyār</td>
<td>brother of 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1617</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chāma Rāja I</td>
<td>grandson of 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1637</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Immaḍi Rāja</td>
<td>son of 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1638</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kaṇṭhīrava Narasā Rāja</td>
<td>son of 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1659</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kempa Deva Rāja</td>
<td>grandson of 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chikka Deva</td>
<td>great-grandson of 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1704</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kaṇṭhīrava Rāja (Mūkarasa)</td>
<td>son of 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Rāja</td>
<td>son of 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1731</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Chāma Rāja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Raos of Mūrvūḍ or Jodhpūr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>Sivaji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashtama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duhar or Dhaula Rai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rayapāla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanhal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jalhansi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thīda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salkha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viramdeva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1381</td>
<td>Choṇḍa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1408</td>
<td>Rinmal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1427</td>
<td>Rao Jodha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1489</td>
<td>Rao Suja or Surajmal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1516</td>
<td>Rao Gaṅga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532</td>
<td>Rao Maldeo, invaded by Akbar in A.D. 1551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1584</td>
<td>Udayasimha: the Rāθhors acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughal emperor, marriage alliance with Akbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1595</td>
<td>Surasimha, called Siwāl Rāja, a general in Mughal armies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Rāja Gajasimha, slain in Gujarāt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Jeswantsimha, died in Kābul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>Ajitasimha, posthumous son of Jeswant. Rāθhoral conflict at Delhī, 4th July, 1679 (7th Śravan, V Śam. 1716); 30 years' war against the Empire. Murdered by his son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725</td>
<td>Abhayasimha; entitled Mahārāja Rājeśvar, 1728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Rāmasimha, son of Abhaya, defeated by his uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1751</td>
<td>Bākhāsiṃha, poisoned 1752 (V. Śam. 1809)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1752</td>
<td>Vijayasimha, disputed possession with Rāmasimha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Bhīmasimha, usurps throne on his grandfather's death, by defeat of Zalim Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Mānasimha, feud for Kṛishṇa Kumārī, the Udepur princess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Takhatsimha, brought from Ahmadnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Jeswantsimha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Given in the Appendix only.
The Princess of Nalapura (Narwar), from the Narwar Inscription of Ganapati.—IA. xxii, 81. PK. 67 ff. CASR. ii, 314 ff.

A.D. 1224
(1) Malayavarmadeva.¹

1247
(1) Chāhāḍadeva.
(2) Nāravarman, son of 1.

1255
(3) Asaladeva, son of 2.
(4) Gopāla, son of 3.

1292
(5) Ganapati, son of 4.

The Nākumbhas of Khandesh: a line of Chieftains the later members of which were feudatories of the Yādavas of Devagiri.—IA. viii, 39. EI. i, 339.

A.L.
(1) Krishnarāja I.
(2) Govana I, son of 1.
(3) Govindarāja, son of 2.
(4) Govana II, son of 3.
(5) Krishnarāja II, son of 4, possibly the Kannaradeva whose name is inscribed on the Kaliṣā temple at Elura.—ASWI., Reps., Elura Inscriptions, p. 97.

1183
(6) Indrārāja, son of 5.

1186

1207
(8) Soideva, son of 7.
(9) Hemādideva, son of 7.

The Pāla Dynasty of Bengal.—IA. xxi, 99. CASR. xi, 181, etc.

A.D.
(1) Gopāla I.

340
(2) Dharmagopāla, son of 1.
(3) Devagopāla, nephew of 2, but represented as his son in the Muṅgir copper-plate, issued by him in the year 33.—CASR. iii, 114, 120. JBA. xvii, 492 (undated inscription from Ghoerawa). IA. xxi, 263.


(5) Nārāyanagopāla, son of 4: issued the Bhāgalpur plate in the 17th year of his reign.—CASR. iii, 117, and EI. ii, 160 (Badal pillar inscription); ib. 121 (Gayā inscription of 7th year). IA. xv, 304 (Bhāgalpur plate).

(6) Rājagopāla, son of 5: married Bhāgyadevi, a daughter of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Tunga, possibly Jagattunga.—IA. xxi, 99.

(7) Gopāla II, son of 6.—IA. xxi, 99.

(8) Vigrahagopāla II, son of 7.

1026
(9) Mahāgopāla, son of 8.

(10) Nāyagopāla, son of 9. A Bengal MS. of the Pañcharakshā is dated in his 14th year and a Gayā inscription in his 15th year.—Bendall, BSM., Int. iii and p. 175. CASR. iii, 123 and pl. xxxvii.

(11) Vigrahagopāla III, son of 10.

(12) Rāmapāla, son of 11.—CASR. iii, 124 (inscriptions from Bihār of the year 2); ib. xi, 169 (Chandi-mau inscription of the year 12).

¹ Not mentioned in the above-named list. Numismatic evidence points to his having been the predecessor of Chāhāḍadeva, though possibly not of the same line.
A.D.

(13) Kumārapāla, son of 12, mentioned in the copper-plate of his minister Vaidyadeva, King of Kāmarūpa, issued possibly A.D. 1142. —
El. ii, 347.

Mahendrapāla.—CASR. i, 4 (Rām-Gayā inscription of the year 8);
iō. iii, 123, 124; xi, 181; xv, 154. JBA. xvi, 278 (Gunariya
inscription of the year 9); xvii, pt. 1, 234 (inscription of 19th
year).

Madanapāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihār Hill inscription of the year 3); iō. 125
(Jajnagar inscription of the year 19); xi, 181; iō. xix, 30 (Baijnāth
inscription of the year 9). IA' xiv, 99.

1161
Govindaṇḍa.
Indradvumna, according to tradition the last Pāla king of Bengal.—
CASR. xi, 181.

List of the Pāla-Rūṭhor Dynasty of Budaun, as given in Lakhaṇapāla’s
Inscription.—ASNI. ii, 20.

(1) Chandra.
(2) Vigrahapāladeva, son of 1.
(3) Bhuvanapāla, son of 2.
(4) Gopāladeva, son of 3.
(5) Trihuvana, son of 4.
(6) Madanapāla, son of 4.
(7) Devapāla, son of 4.
(8) Bhīmapāla, son of 7.
(9) Sūrapāla, son of 8.
(10) Amṛatapāla, son of 9.
(11) Lakhaṇapāla, son of 9.

Genealogy of the Pallavas, according to the Kūram and Kaśākūḍi Grants.
FKD., Bom. Gaz., 323. ASSI. iii, 144; iv, 312.

A.D.

(1) Siṃhavishṇu, son of an unnamed ancestor.
(2) Mahendravarman I, son of 1.

642
(3) Narasimhavarman I, son of 2.
(4) Mahendravarman II, son of 3.

660
(6) Narasimhavarman II, son of 5.

680

Genealogy of the Pallava, Nandivarman, according to the Kaśākūḍi Grant.
ASSI. iv, 344. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 323.

A.D.

Bhīmavarman.

Buddhavarman.

Ādityavarman.

Govindavarman.

735
Hiraṇyavarman.

Nandivarman.
### The Paramāras of Mālava.—EI. i, 224. IA. xix, 345 ff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Krishṇa-Upendra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Vairisimha I, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Siyaka I, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Vākpati I, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Vairisimha II, Vajraṭasvāmin, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Harshadeva, Siyaka II, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>974</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Vākpati II, Mūṇja, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>995</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Siudhurāja, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Bhoja, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1055</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Jayasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1080</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Udayāditya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1085</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Lakshmideva or Lakshmideva, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1104</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Naravarman, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1133</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Yaśovarman, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1138</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Jayavarman, son of 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>Ajayavarman, son of 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1160</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Vindhavarman, son of 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Subhṭavarman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>Arjunavarman, son of 18.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Parivṛṣṭa Mahārājas.—CI. iii, 93–112. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>475</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Hastin, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Saṅkshobha, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Rāṣṭrakūṭas.—BD. 78. EI. iii, 54.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>754</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Dantidurga, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Krishṇa I, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Govinda II, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>794</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Govinda III, son of 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>877</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Krishṇa II, Akālavarsa, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>915</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Indra III, grandson of 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>918</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Amoghavarsha II, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>918</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Govinda IV, son of 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>Baduliga or Amoghavarsha III, son of 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>940</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Krishṇa III, son of 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>971</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Khoṭika, son of 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>972</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>Kakkala, Karaka II or Amoghavarsha IV, grandson of 16 and nephew of 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982</td>
<td>(d.)</td>
<td>Indra Rāṭṭa-Kandarpa, grandson of 17.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

Rāśtrakūṭas or Rāthors of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 54. JBRAS. xvi, 105.

First Branch.

A.D.

(1) Kakkarāja.
(2) Dhruvarājadeva, son of 1.
(3) Govindarāja, son of 2.
757 (4) Kakkarāja II, son of 3.

Second Branch.

A.D.

807 (1) Indrarāja.
812 (2) Karkarāja Suvarṇāvarsha, son of 1.
812 (3) Govindarāja Prabhūtavarsha, son of 1.
835 (4) Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dhārāvarsha I, son of 2.
850 (5) Akālavarna Subhātuṅga, son of 4.
867 (6) Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dhārāvarsha II, son of 5.
867 (7) ? Dantivarman.

The Raṭṭa Chieftains of Saundatti.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 551.

First Branch.

A.D.

(1) Merada.
875 (2) Prithvirāma, son of 1.
(3) Piṭṭuga, son of 2.
980 (4) Sāntivarman, son of 3.

Second Branch.

A.D.

(1) Nanna.
980 (2) Kārtavirya I, son of 1.
(3) Dāvari or Dayima, son of 2.
(4) Kannakaira I, son of 2.
1040 (5) Erega, son of 4.
1048 (6) Aṅka, son of 4.
1048 (7) Sena I, son of 5.
1069–76 (8) Kannakaira II,1 son of 7.
1069–76 (9) Kārtavirya II,1 son of 7.
1209? (12) Lakshmīdeva I, son of 11.
1199 (13) Kārtavirya IV, son of 12.
1204 (14) Mallikārjuna, son of 12.
1228 (15) Lakshmīdeva II, son of 13.

1 The dated inscriptions of Kannakaira II and Kārtavirya II belong to the years 1082 and 1087 A.D. As, however, they are stated to have been feudatories of Somesvara II, the Later Chālukya, their joint rule must have begun between A.D. 1069 and 1076, the period of the latter’s reign.
The Reddi Chiefs of Koṇḍavīḍu. — ASSI. ii, 187.

A.D. 1328 Poliya (Prole or Prolaya) Vema Reddi, said to have been a son of Donti Allā Reddi.
1339 Ana Vema Reddi.
1339 Aliya Vema Reddi.
1381 Komāragiri Vema Reddi.
1385 Komati Venkā Reddi.
1423 Bācha Venkā Reddi.
1427 Overthrow of the dynasty by the Muḥammadans.


A.D.

Armil having usurped the throne of the Sumrās in Sindh is slain towards the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century by Unār, a member of the Sammā tribe, some of whom had come from Kachh and settled in Sindh. Unār is slain after a short reign by his own subjects.

(2) Jām Jūnā, Sammā, succeeds Unār.
(3) Tamāchi succeeds Jām Jūnā. One MS. of the Tūrīkh-i-Mʿāṣūmī calls him son of Jām Unār.
(4) Malīk Khairu-d-Dīn succeeds Tamāchi; was reigning during Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq’s invasion of Thatta in A.D. 1351.
(5) Jām Bābiniya, son and successor of Malīk Khairu-d-Dīn.
(6) Jām Tamāchi II, brother and successor of Bābiniya.
(7) Jām Şālahu-d-Dīn succeeds Tamāchi II.
1367 (8) Jām Tamāchi II, brother and successor of Bābiniya.
1380 (9) Jām Şālahu-d-Dīn succeeds Tamāchi II.
(10) Jām Nīżamu-d-Dīn, son and successor of Şālahu-d-Dīn.
(11) Jām ‘Ali Sher succeeds Nīżamu-d-Dīn; reigned 7 years.
1397 (13) Jām Fath Khān succeeds Karan.
(14) Jām Tughlaq, brother and successor of Fath Khān; reigned 28 years.
(15) Jām Sikandar, son and successor of Tughlaq; reigned a year and a half.
(16) Jām Rāyadhan, from Kachh.
(17) Jām Sanjar succeeds Rāyadhan; said to have reigned 8 years.
1461 (18) Jām Nīżamu-d-Dīn succeeds Sanjar.
1509 (19) Jām Firūz, son and successor of Nīżamu-d-Dīn.

The Sena Kings of Bengal, according to Abū-l-FAZĪ. — PUT. 272.

A.D.

Sukh Sen, i.e. Sukhasena.
Belal Sen, i.e. Ballālasena.
Lakshman Sen Lakshmanasena.
Mādhava Sen.
Kesava Sen.
Sura Sen.
Nārayana, i.e. Noujeb, last rāja of Abū-l-Faţī’s list.
Lakshmaṇa.
Lakshmaṇiya.

1 Given only in the Appendix.
2 See Tables.
3 The chronology of the Sena kings is at present so unsettled that no treatment of it has been attempted.
LIST derived from the Deopara Inscription of Vijayasena and the Tarpan-
dight Inscription of Lakshmana.—El. i, 306. JBA. xlv, 1 ff.;
ib. lxv, 6 ff.

A.D.
(1) Sāmantasena.
(2) Hemantasena, son of 1.
(3) Vijayasena, son of 2.
(4) Ballājasena, son of 3.
1119 (5) Lakshmanasena, son of 4; see Tables.
(6) Visvarūpasena (see JBA. lxv, 6 ff.).

Hindu Shāhiya Kings of Kabul.—Sachau, Alberuni’s India, ii, 13.
JRAS. ix, 177. NC., 3rd ser., vol. ii, 128; ix, 285 ff. IA. xv, 185.

A.D.
Kallar, a Brahman, deposed Laga Tūrmān, last of the Turkish Shāhiyas
of Kabul. He was succeeded by Sāmand (Sāmanta).
902
Kamalū.
950
Bhima (I).
Jaipāl.
1001
Anandpāl.
1013
Tarojanapāla, i.e. Trilochanapāla.
Bhīmapāla (II), died A.D. 1025 (H. 416 or 417).

The Śilāhāras of the Northern Konkān.—JBRAS. xiii, 10 ff. IA. ix,

A.D.
815 (1) Kapardin I.
843 (2) Pulaśakti, son of 1.
851 (3) Kapardin II, son of 2.
(4) Vappuvanna, son of 3.
(5) Jhanīja, son of 4.
(6) Gogji, son of 4.
(7) Vajjāda, son of 6.
997 (8) Aparājita, son of 7.
(9) Vajjāda II, son of 8.
1017 (10) Arikṣaṣa or Keśiدهva, son of 8.
1026 (11) Chhittarāja, son of 9.
1095 (14) Anantadeva, son of 12.
1128 (15) Aparādītya I.
1149 (16) Haripāla.
1156 (17) Mallikarjuna.
1184 (18) Aparādītya II.
1203 (19) Keśiدهva.
1249 (20) Someśvara.
The Silāras, Śilāras, or Śilāhāras of the Southern Koṅkan, from the Kharepūtan Copper-plate of Rāṭtarāja.—EI. iii, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 537.

A.D.  
(1) Sanaphulla.  
(2) Dhummiyara, son of 1.  
(3) Aiyaparāja, son of 2.  
(4) Avasara I, son of 3.  
(5) Adityuvarmā, son of 4.  
(6) Avasara II, son of 5.  
(7) Indrarāja, son of 6.  
(8) Bhīma, son of 7.  
(9) Avasara III, son of 8.  
1009 (10) Rāṭtarāja, son of 9; see Tables.

Śilāhāras of Kolhāpur.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 104, 545. BD. 125.

A.D.  
(1) Jatiga I.  
(2) Nāyimmā or Nāyivarmā, son of 1.  
(3) Chandrarāja, son of 2.  
(4) Jatiga II, son of 3.  
(5) Goṅka or Goṅkala, son of 4.  
(6) Gūvala I, son of 4.  
(7) Kirtirāja, son of 4.  
(8) Chandrāditya, son of 4.  
1058 (9) Mārasimha, son of 5.  
1098 (10) Gūvala II, son of 9.  
1098 (11) Bhoja I, son of 9.  
1110 (12) Ballāja, son of 9.  
1110 (13) Gaṅdarāditya, son of 9.  
1143 (14) Vijayāditya or Vijayāraka, son of 13.  
1190 (15) Bhoja II, son of 14:

Note.—Vijayāditya’s Kolhāpur inscription of S’ 1065 inserts a Gaṅgadeva, represented as another son of Mārasimha, between Gūvala II and Bhoja I, but his name is omitted in the grants of Gaṅdarāditya and Bhoja II.


A.D.  
(1) Unnamed ancestor.  
(2) Āchugi I, son of 1.  
(3) Nāka, son of 1.  
(4) Singa I, son of 1.  
(5) Dāsa, son of 1.  
(6) Dāma, son of 1.  
(7) Chāvuṇḍa I, son of 1.  
(8) Chāva, son of 1.  
(9) Bamma, son of 2.  
1076 (10) Singa II, son of 2.  
1122 (11) Āchugi II, son of 10.  
1144 (12) Permāḍi I, son of 11.  
1163 (13) Chāvuṇḍa II, son of 11.  
1163 (14) Āchugi III, son of 13.  
1169 (16) Bījala, son of 13.  
1169 and 1179 (17) Vikrama, son of 13.
Genealogical Table of the Family of Rāja Śivasimha, compiled from the Pāñjas of Mithilā. See IA. xiv, 187, 196.

A.D.

(a) Adhirūpa Thākur.
(b) Viśvarūpa Thākur, son of a.
(c) Govinda Thākur, son of b.
(d) Lakśmana Thākur, son of c.
(1) Rāja Pādita Kāmeśvara Thākur, son of d (first king).
(2) Bhogesvara, son of 1.
(3) Bhavesimha or Bhaveśvara, son of 1.
(4) Devasimha, son of 3.

1399
(5) Śivasimha, son of 4; see Tables.
(6) Lakṣmīdevi, wife of 5.
(7) Viśvasadevi, wife of 5.
(8) Narasimha or Darpa Nārāyaṇa, cousin of 5 and grandson of 3.
(9) Dhīrasimha or Hridaya Nārāyaṇa, son of 8.
(10) Bhairavasimha or Huri Nārāyaṇa, son of 8.

1495
(11) Rāmabhadra or Rūpa Nārāyaṇa, son of 10.
(12) Lakṣmīnātha or Kamā Nārāyaṇa, son of 11.

The Somavamśi Kings of Kaṭak.—El. iii, 327.

A.D.

(1) Śivasgupta.
(2) Janaṃgata Mahā-Bhavagupta I, son of 1.
(3) Yāyātī Mahā-Śivagupta, son of 2.
(4) Bhimaratha Mahā-Bhavagupta II, son of 3.

Note.—The records of these kings are not dated in any era, but Fleet has assigned them on palæographical grounds to some period between the eleventh and twelfth centuries. For Stirling’s list of the kings of Orissa, see AR. xv, 256, or ASSI. ii, 204 ff. For Fleet’s remarks on the sources from which it is compiled see El., loc. cit.

The Sūmras of Sindh, according to the Tuhfatul-Kirām.—EH. i, 344–5, 483 ff.

A.D.

1053
(1) Sūmra, raised to the throne of Sindh; see Tables.

1069
(3) Dūdā I, son of 2, reigned 24 years.

1092
(4) Singhār, reigned 15 years.
(5) Khāfif I, reigned 36 years.
(6) ‘Umar, reigned 40 years.
(7) Dūdā II, reigned 14 years.
(8) Phātā, reigned 33 years.
(9) Genhra I, reigned 16 years.

1093
(10) Muḥammad Tūr, reigned 15 years.
(11) Genhra II.

1094
(12) Dūdā III, reigned 14 years.
(13) Tāī, reigned 24 years.
(14) Chanesar, reigned 18 years.

1095
(15) Bhūngar II, reigned 15 years.
(16) Khāfif II, reigned 18 years.
(17) Dūdā IV, reigned 25 years.
(18) ‘Umar Sūmra, reigned 35 years.
(19) Bhūngar III, reigned 10 years.
(20) Hamīr, overthrown by the Sammā tribe.
The Khakuri Dynasty of Western Nepal.—Cl. iii, App. iv, 189. JBA. lviii, 100.

A.D.  
635 (1) Ashuvarma.  
654 (2) Jishnaugupta.  
(3) Udayadeva.  
(4) Narendradeva, son of 3.  
725 (5) Siyadeva II, son of 4.  
751 (?) (6) Jayadeva II, son of 5.

Kings of Thagatar.—JBA. lviii, 100. EI. i, 68.

A.D.  
(1) Naravardhana, married Vajrinidevi.  
(2) Rajaavardhana I, son of 1, married Apsarodevi.  
(3) Adityavardhana, son of 2, married Mahasenaguptadevi.  
585 (4) Prabhabharavardhana, son of 3.  
605 (5) Rajaavardhana II, son of 4.  
606 (6) Harshavardhana, son of 4.

Tomara Princes of Gwalior from the Rohtas Inscription, JBA. viii, 693; xxxi, 404; and Narwar Pillar Inscription, CASR. ii, 324.

A.D.  
(1) Virasimha.  
(2) Uddharanadeva, son of 1.  
(3) Virama, son of 2.  
(4) Ganapatideva, son of 3.  
(6) Kirtisimha, son of 5.  
(7) Kalyamalla, son of 6.  
(8) Manasa Shahi, son of 7.  
(9) Vikrama Shahi, son of 8.  
(10) Ram Shahi, son of 9.  
(11) Salyehana, son of 10.  
(12) Syama Shahi, son of 11.  
(13) Viramitra, son of 12.  
Saktarendra.  
Nagasimha.

The Rajas of Trigarta¹ or Kot Kangra.—CASR. v, 152.

A.D.  
1316 Jayasimha.  
1330 Prithvi.  
1345 Purva.  
1360 Rupa.  
1375 Sringara.  
1390 Megha.  
1405 Hari.  
1420 Karma.  
1435 Samasra; see Tables, A.D. 1430.  
1460 Devanga.  
1485 Narendra.  
1480 Suvira.  
1495 Prayaga.  
1510 Rama.

¹ Given in the Appendix only.
APPENDIX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1628</td>
<td>Dharma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Mānıkya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Jaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1585</td>
<td>Vṛiddhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1610</td>
<td>Triloka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Hari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Chandrabhān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Viṣṇya Rāma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1687</td>
<td>Bhima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1697</td>
<td>Alama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Hamira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1747</td>
<td>Abhayā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Ghamanda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>Tega.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>Sansāra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Aniruddha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Raṣavirā.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Rājās of Kaṅgra or Jālandhara ruled the district known as Trigarta lying between the Kāvī and the Satlaj and were probably feudatories of their more powerful neighbours, the extent of their kingdom varying from time to time. They lost their fort of Kaṅgra to the Muḥammadans in the reign of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq, but forty years later, at the time of Timūr’s invasion, they regained their independence and kept it until the time of Akbar, when they again became feudatories of the Delhi Empire.—CASM. v, 145 ff.

_Mahārājās of Uchchhalap._—CI. iii, 117–135. JBA. lvi, pt. 1, 100.

A.D.

(1) Ogahadeva, married Kumāradevi.  
(2) Kumāradeva, son of 1, married Jayasvāminī.  
(3) Jayasvāmin, son of 2, married Rāmadevi.  
(4) Vyāghra, son of 3, married Ajjhitadevi.  
422 (5) Jayanātha, son of 4.  
441 (6) S’arvanātha, son of 5.

_The Vākātaka Mahārājās._—Bühler, IA. xii, 239 ff. CI. iii, 233–243; Int., p. 15. JBA. lviii, 100. EI. iii, 258.

The Vākātaka Mahārājās seem from their grants to have ruled independently a tract of country bounded by the Mahādeva and Ajanta Hills on the north and west, the sources of the Mahānadi on the east and the Godāvari on the south. The village of Charmānka in the Bhojakata kingdom, mentioned in the grant of Pravarasena III, is the modern Chamak in the Elichpur district. The dynasty belonged to the Vishnu vṛttha gotra. Bühler placed Vindhyaśakti about A.D. 275. Fleet fixes the dates of the dynasty by the allusion to Devagupta as father-in-law of Rudrasena II, this Devagupta being according to his view the king of Magadha who reigned about A.D. 675.

A.D.

(1) Vindhyaśakti.  
(2) Pravarasena I. His son Gautamiputra married a daughter of King Bhavanāga Bhārāsīva, and apparently died before his father.  
(3) Rudrasena I, son of Gautamiputra.  
(4) Pṛthivisena, son of 3, mentioned in two inscriptions from Nachne-kītalāi with his feudatory Vyāghradeva.
A.D.  
(5) Rudrasena II, son of 4, married Prabhāvatiguptā, daughter of the King of Kings Devagupta.
(6) Pravarasena II, son of 5. Copper-plates from Chammak and Seoni of his eighteenth year, and a copper-plate from Dudia of his twenty-third year.—Kielhorn, EI. iii, 258.
(7) Rudrasena III, son of 6.
(8) Unnamed son of 7.
(9) Devasena, son of 8.
(10) Harshena, son of 9.

The Valabhi Dynasty.—CI. iii, Introd. 41. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100. IA. v, 208.

495  
(1) Bhaṭārka.
(2) Dharasena I, son of 1.
560  
(3) Dṛgāsainīha, son of 1.
536  
(4) Dhruvasena I, son of 1.
540  
(5) Dharapāṭha, son of 1.
559  
(6) Guhasena, son of 5.
571  
(7) Dharasena II, son of 6.
606  
(8) Sīlāditya I, son of 7.
615  
(9) Kharagrabha I, son of 7.
620  
(10) Dharasena III, son of 9.
629  
641  
(12) Dharasena IV, son of 11.
651  
(13) Dhruvasena III, grandson of 8.
658  
(14) Kharagrabha II, grandson of 8.
667  
(15) Sīlāditya II, nephew of 14.
691  
(16) Sīlāditya III, son of 15.
722  
(17) Sīlāditya IV, son of 16.
760  
(18) Sīlāditya V, son of 17.
768  
(19) Sīlāditya VI, son of 18.

The Maukhari Varmans.—CASR. ix, 27; xv, 164–166; xvi, 81. IA. xiv, 68. CI. iii, 219–228. JRAS., n.s., xxi, 136. JBA. lviii, 100.

A.D.  
(1) Harivarman, married Jayasvāminī.
(2) Adityavarman, son of 1, married Harshagupta.
(3) Ṭvaravarman, son of 2, married Upagupta (undated inscription from Jaumpūr).
550  
(4) Ṭānavarman, son of 3.
(5) Sauravarman, son of 4, contemp. Dāmodaragupta of Magadha (undated seal from Āśīrgadh).
(6) Sushitavarman, contemp. Mahāsenagupta of Magadha.
(7) Avantivarman.
600  
(8) Grahavarman, son of 7.
(9) Bhogavarman.
(10) Yaśovarman.

Varmans of Western Malava.—CI. iii, 79 ff.

A.D.  
(1) Naravarman.
423  
(2) Viśavarman, son or brother of 1.
487  
(3) Bandhuvarman, son of 2.
The Chiefs of Velanandu, from the Pitahapuranam Inscription of Prithivivara.

A.D.
1. Malla I.
2. Eriyavarman, son of 1.
4. Malla II or Piitavarditya, son of 3.
17. Gonka III or Kulottunga-Manma-Gonkaraja, son of 16.
18. Prithivivara, son of 17.

The First Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 36.

A.D.
1. Saghama I.
2. Harihar I, son of 1.
10. Virupaksha, son of 8.

The Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. i, 362; iii, 147; iv, 3.

A.D.
1. Timma.
2. Isvara.
3. Narasa or Nrisimha, son of 2.
6. Achyutaraya.
7. Venkataraja.
8. Sadasivaraya.

The Early Yadavas or Yadavas of Soundesha.—BD. 104. EI. iii, 217, 218.

A.D.
825 (1) Driyaprahara.
(2) Soupadhendra I, son of 1.
(3) Dhadiyappa I, son of 2.
A.D.
(4) Bhillama I, son of 3.
(5) Rājagi or Śrētrāja, son of 4.
(6) Vādugi or Vaddiga I, son of 5.
(7) Dhāśiyapa II, son of 6.
1000 (8) Bhillama II, son of 8.
(9) Vesugi I, son of 8.
1025 (10) Bhillama III, son of 9.
(11) Vādugi II, son of 10.
(12) Vesugi II.
(13) Bhillama IV.
1069 (14) Seunachandra II or Sevaphadeva.
(15) Mallugideva, son of 14.
(16) Amaragāhgeya, son of 15.
(17) Karnadeva, son of 16.
(18) Bhillama V, son of 17, afterwards first of the Later Yādavas of Devgiri.

Hemādri's list of the Yādavas after Seunachandra II differs from the above and is as follows:

(14) Seunachandra II.
(15) Parammadeva, son of 14.
(16) Śrīghana, son of 14.
(17) Mallugi, son of 16.
(18) Amaragāhgeya, son of 17.
(19) Govindaśrāja, son of 18.
(20) Amaramallagi, son of 17.
(21) Ballāla, son of 20.
(22) Bhillama V, son of 17.

See BD. 103, n. 8.

The Later Yādavas of Devgiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 519. BD.

A.D.
1187 (1) Bhillama I.
1191 (2) Jaitugi or Jaitrapāla I, son of 1.
1210 (3) Śrīghana, son of 2.
(4) Jaitrapāla or Jaitugi II, son of 3.
1247 (5) Kṛishṇa, son of Jaitugi II.
1260 (6) Mahādeva, son of Jaitugi II.
1271 (6) Rāmachandra or Rāmadeva, son of 4.
1309 (7) Sāṅkara, son of 6.
(8) Harapāla, son-in-law of 6, put to death A.D. 1318.

List of Princes from the Dighvā-Dubauti Copper-plate of Mahendrapāla and the Bengal Asiatic Society's Copper-plate of Vinayakapāla.—IA. xv, 105 ff.

A.D.
(1) Devaśakti, married Bhūyikā.
(2) Vataraśa, son of 1, married Sundarī.
(3) Nāgabhaṭa, son of 2, married Īṣāṭa.
(4) Rāmagabadra, son of 3, married Appa.
(5) Bhoja I, son of 4, married Chandrabhaṭṭārikā.
761 (6) Mahendrapāla, son of 5.
(7) Bhoja II, son of 6.
794 (8) Vinayakapāla, brother of 7.
MUHAMMADAN DYNASTIES.¹

Rulers of Ghazni.—See S. Lane-Poole, *The Mohammedan Dynasties*, p. 289.

A.D.  
962 (1) Alp-Tigin.  
963 (2) Is-hāq, son of 1.  
966 (3) Balkā-Tigin, slave of 1.  
973 (4) Piri or Firey, slave of 1.  
977 (5) Sabuk-Tigin, slave of 1.  
997 (6) Ismā‘īl, son of 5.  
999 (7) Maḥmūd Yaminu-d-Daulah, son of 5.  
1030 (8) Muḥammad, son of 7.  
1031 (9) Mas‘ūd I, son of 7.  
1041  Muḥammad restored.  
1042 (10) Maudūd, son of 9.  
1048 (11) Mas‘ūd II, son of 10.  
1053  Tughril (usurper).  
1053 (14) Farrukh-zād, son of 9.  
1059 (15) Žahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm, son of 9.  
1114 (17) Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzuḍ, son of 16.  
1115 (18) Malik Arsalān, son of 16.  
1117 (19) Bahram Shāh, son of 16.  
1160 (20) Khusrū Shāh, son of 19.  
1160 (21) Khusrū Malik, son of 20.  

Rulers of Ghar.—See S. Lane-Poole, *The Mohammedan Dynasties*, p. 291 ff.

A.D.  
(1) ‘Isuzu-d-Dīn Hasan.  
1148 (2) Saifu-d-Dīn Šīrī.  
1149 (3) ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Ūsmania.  
1156 (4) Saifu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.  
1163 (6) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.  
1203 (6) Šīhābū-d-Dīn, Mu‘īzzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad ibn Sām (Sultan of Delhi).  
1206 (7) Maḥmūd.  
1210 (8) Bahāū-d-Dīn Sām.  
1210 (9) ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Ūsūz.  
1215 (10) ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Muḥammad.

The Sultāns of Delhi.—BMC., *Sultāns of Delhi*, xxxiii ff. and 3 ff., etc.

First Dynasty—Turks.

A.D.  
1193 (1) Mu‘īzzu-d-Dīn, Muḥammad ibn Sām.  
1206 (2) Qutbu-d-Dīn I-bak, slave of 1.  
1210 (3) Arām Shāh, son of 2.  
1210 (4) Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamah (I-yal-timish), slave of 2.

¹ Some of the dates given here will be found to differ slightly from those in the BMC. lists. For explanation or justification the reader is referred to the references in the Chronological Tables.
### A.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1236</td>
<td>Ruknu-d-Din Firūs Shāh I, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1236</td>
<td>Rasiyyat (Riziyah), daughter of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>Muʿizzu-d-Din Bahram Shāh, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1242</td>
<td>ʿAlāu-d-Din Masʿūd Shāh, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1246</td>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Din Mūmūd Shāh I, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1266</td>
<td>Ghiyāšu-d-Din Baḥram, father-in-law of 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1287</td>
<td>Muʿizzu-d-Din Khāl-Qubād, grandson of 10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Second Dynasty—Khaljis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1290</td>
<td>Jalālu-d-Din Firūs Shāh II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1296</td>
<td>Ruknu-d-Din Ibrāhīm Shāh I, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298</td>
<td>ʿAlāu-d-Din Muḥammad Shāh I, nephew of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1314</td>
<td>Ghiyāšu-d-Din ʿUmar Shāh, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>Qubāu-d-Din Mubārak Shāh I, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1320</td>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Din Khusrū Shāh, slave of 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Third Dynasty—Tughlaq Shāhīs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Ghiyāšu-d-Din Tughlaq Shāh I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1325</td>
<td>Muḥammad II, ibn Tughlaq, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>Firūs Shāh III, nephew of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1388</td>
<td>Tughlaq Shāh II, grandson of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1389</td>
<td>Abu-Bakr Shāh, grandson of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1389</td>
<td>Muḥammad Shāh III, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1394</td>
<td>Sikandar Shāh I, son of 6. (Coin date II. 795.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1394</td>
<td>Maḥmūd Shāh II, son of 6. (Coin date II. 795.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1395</td>
<td>Naṣrat Shāh (Interregnum), grandson of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1399</td>
<td>Maḥmūd restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1412</td>
<td>Daulat Khān Lūdī.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fourth Dynasty—Sayyids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1414</td>
<td>Khir Khān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1421</td>
<td>Muʿizzu-d-Din Mubārak Shāh II, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1434</td>
<td>Muḥammad Shāh IV, grandson of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1443</td>
<td>ʿAlīn Shāh, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fifth Dynasty—Afghāns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1451</td>
<td>Buhāl Lūdī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1485</td>
<td>Sikandar II, ibn Buhāl, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1517</td>
<td>Ibrāhīm II, ibn Sikandar, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>Mughals: Bābār and Humāyūn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sixth Dynasty—Afghāns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Farīdu-d-Dīn Shīr Shāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>ʿĪsām Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1552</td>
<td>Muḥammad ʿĀdil Shāh, nephew of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553</td>
<td>Ibrāhīm Sūr, nephew of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Sikandar Shāh III, brother of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Mughals: Humāyūn, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

Muḥammadan Rulers of Bengal.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 3 ff.

Governors of Bengal.

A.D.
1194 Muhammad-i-Bakht-yār, the Khalj.
1206 ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shirān.
1211 Ḥusāmu-d-Dīn ‘I-l-waṣ (Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn).
1227 Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd.
1231 ‘Izzu-l-Mulk ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī.
1231 Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak-i-Yughān-Tat.
1234 Tughrīl-i-Yughān Khān.
1245 Tamur Khān-i-Qirān.
1246 Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Tughrīl Khān (Mughisū-d-Dīn).
1258 Qutlugh (Qulīch) Khān (also called Jalālu-d-Dīn Masʿūd Shāh).
1258 ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Yūz-bakī.
1260 Muhammad Arsalān Tātār Khān.
SHER Khān, AMIN Khān, \{doubtful, and dates uncertain.\}
1278 Mughisū-d-Dīn Tughrīl.

House of Balban.

A.D.
1282 (1) Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Bughra Khān, son of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban of Delhi.
1292 (2) Ruknu-d-Dīn Kāl-Kāūs, son of 1.
1302 (3) Shamsu-d-Dīn Firūz Shāh, son of 1.
1318 (4) Shihābū-d-Dīn Bughra Shāh, son of 3 (West Bengal).
1310 (5) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, son of 3 (East Bengal).
1319 Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh (all Bengal).
1323 (6) Nāṣiru-d-Dīn, son of 3, governor of Lahhauti.
1325 (7) Bahādur Shāh, son of 3, restored (with Bahram Khān) in East Bengal.
1330 (8) Bahram Shāh alone (East Bengal).
1325 (9) Kadar Khān (Lahhauti).
1333 (10) ‘Izzu-d-Dīn A’zamū-l-Mulk (Satgāon).

Independent Kings of Bengal.

A.D.
1338 Fakhrū-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh (East Bengal).
1349 Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Ghāṣī Shāh (East Bengal).

House of Ilyās Shāh.

A.D.
1339 (1) Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh contending in West Bengal.
1345 Succeeds ‘Ali Shāh in West Bengal.
1352 Rules all Bengal.
1358 (2) Sikandar Shāh I, son of 1.
1370 (3) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn A’zam Shāh, son of 2, rebels.
1389 Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn A’zam Shāh reigns.
1396 (4) Saifu-d-Dīn, Hāmsah Shāh, son of 3.
1406 (5) Shamsu-d-Dīn; son of 4.
House of Ilyās Shāh restored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1438</th>
<th>(6) Nasiru-d-Din Mahmūd Shāh I, slave of 3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>(7) Buknu-d-Din Bārbak Shāh, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1474</td>
<td>(8) Shamsu-d-Din Yasafr Shāh, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>(9) Shkandar Shāh II, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>(10) Jalālu-d-Din Fath Shāh, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Muḥammadan Kings of Bengal.

House of Rāja Kāns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1409</th>
<th>(1) Shihābu-d-Din Bāyazid Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns (?) (with Rāja Kāns).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1414</td>
<td>(2) Jalālu-d-Din Muḥammad Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1431</td>
<td>Shamsu-d-Din Abūn-Nāṣr Muqaffar Shāh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Habahī Kings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1487</th>
<th>Sultan Shāhzādah Bārbak.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>Saifu-u-Din Firūz Shāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1489</td>
<td>Nasiru-d-Din Mahmūd Shāh II (of the House of Ilyās).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>Shamsu-d-Din Abūn-Nāṣr Muqaffar Shāh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

House of Ḥusain Shāh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1493</th>
<th>(1) Alāu-d-Din Ḥusain Shāh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>(2) Nasiru-d-Din Nāṣrat Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>(3) Alāu-d-Din Firūz Shāh, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>(4) Ghiyāṣu-d-Din Mahmūd Shāh III, son of 1 (partial rule H. 933).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>Conquest by Sher Shāh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

House of Muḥammad Sūr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1552</th>
<th>(1) Shamsu-d-Din Muḥammad Sūr Ghāzi Shāh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>(2) Bahādur Shāh (Khīr), son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>(3) Ghiyāṣu-d-Din Jalāl Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>(4) Ghiyāṣu-d-Din Jalāl Shāh, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

House of Sulaimān Karārānī.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1563</th>
<th>(1) Sulaimān Khān Karārānī of Bihār and Bengal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1572</td>
<td>(2) Bāyazid Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1572</td>
<td>(3) Dā'ūd Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1576</td>
<td>Final annexation by Akbar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Muḥammadan Governors of Sindh.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 62.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1203</th>
<th>Nasiru-d-Din Qabāchah (Qabā-jah): until A.D. 1228.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>Saifu-d-Din al-Ḥasan Qarluq governs Ghūr and Ghaznī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Governs Sindh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Nasiru-d-Din Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan: until at least A.D. 1259.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

Muḥammadan Kings of Kashmir.—NC., 1st ser., vi, and BMC.,
Muḥammadan States, 68 ff.

A.D. 1334 Shams Shāh Mir.
1337 Jamshid.
1339 "Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī Sher.
1352 Shihābu-d-Dīn.
1370 Qūbu-d-Dīn.
1386 Sikandar Shāh, H. 792, 810 on coins.
1410 Amir Khān 'Ali Shāh.
1417 Zainu-l-'Abidin, H. 841–851 on coins.
1467 Šaidar Shāh Hajji Khān, H. 874 on coins.
1469 Ḥasan Shāh, H. 876–87 on coins.
1481 Muḥammad Shāh, H. 896.
1483 Fath Shāh, H. 896–89–.
1492 Muḥammad (2nd reign), H. 898 (?).
1513 Fath Shāh (2nd reign).
1514 Muḥammad (3rd reign).
1517 Fath Shāh (3rd reign).
1530 Muḥammad (4th reign).
1527 Nāzak Shāh.
1530 Muḥammad (5th reign).
1537 Nāzak Shāh (2nd reign).
1541 Mirzā Šaidar Doghlat (Humāyūn's governor).
1552 Ibrāhīm.
1555 Ismā'īl.
1556 Ḥabīb.
1562 Husain Shāh Chakk, H. 970, 972, on coins.
1578 Yūsuf Shāh Chakk, H. 987.
1586 Akbar annexes Kashmir, H. 987.

Owing to the great uncertainty of the Muḥammadan chronology of Kashmir and the absence of authentic material for testing the accuracy of the historical records, a list of the kings is given in the Appendix only, no attempt being made to deal with the history in the Tables.

The Šarqī Dynasty of Jaunpūr.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 88.

A.D. 1394 (1) Khwājā-jahān assumes independence.
1399 (2) Mubārak Shāh, adopted son of 1.
1401 (3) Shamsu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh Šarqī, son of 2.
1440 (4) Mahmūd Shāh ibn Ibrāhīm, son of 3.
1457 (5) Muḥammad Shāh ibn Ibrāhīm (joint king with preceding), son of 4.
1459 (6) Husain Shāh ibn Mahmūd, son of 4.
1476 Husain Shāh ibn Mahmūd fled to Bengal.
1500 Husain Shāh ibn Mahmūd died there.
1487 Bārbak Shāh ibn Buhlūl of Delhi appointed Governor of Jaunpūr.
1493 Removed.

Muḥammadan Kings of Mālāva.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 114, Int. lvi.

A. Ghūrīs.

A.D. 1401 (1) Dilāwar Khān Ghūrī assumes the title of Shāh.
1405 (2) Hūṣhang (Alp Khān), son of 1.
1434 (3) Muḥammad (Ghaznī Khān), son of 2.
B. Khaljits.

A.D.  
1438 (1) Maḥmūd Shāh I Khaljī.  
1475 (2) Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī, son of 1.  
1509 (3) Naṣīr Shāh Khaljī, son of 2.  
1510 (4) Maḥmūd II, son of 3.  
1530 Mālavā annexed by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt.  
1589 Mālavā annexed by Akbar.

Kings of Gujarāt.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 132, Int. lxi.

A.D.  
1386 (1) Muṣaffar Shāh I assumes independence.  
1411 (2) Ahmad Shāh I, grandson of 1, son of Tātār Khān.  
1442 (3) Muḥammad Karīm Shāh, son of 2.  
1451 (4) Qutbu-d-Din, son of 3.  
1459 (5) Dā‘ūd Shāh, son of 2.  
1459 (6) Maḥmūd Shāh I, Baqarāb, son of 3.  
1626 (8) Sikandar Shāh, son of 7.  
1628 (9) Naṣīr Khān Maḥmūd II, son of 7.  
1528 (10) Bahādur Shāh, son of 7.  
1553 (13) Ahmad Shāh II.  
1661 (14) Muṣaffar Shāh III, Ḥabīb, son of 12.  
1732 Submits to Akbar.  
1683 Gujarāt a Mughal province.

The Kings of Khandesh.—S. Lane-Poole, The Muhammadan Dynasties,  
p. 315.

A.D.  
1370 (1) Malik Rāja.  
1399 (2) Naṣīr Khān.  
1437 (3) Mirān ‘Ādil Khān I.  
1441 (4) Mirān Mubārak I.  
1457 (5) ‘Ādil Khān II.  
1603 (6) Dā‘ūd Khān.  
1610 (7) ‘Ādil Khān III.  
1620 (8) Mirān Muḥammad Shāh I.  
1685 (9) Mirān Mubārak II.  
1666 (10) Mirān Muḥammad II.  
1596 (12) Bahādur Shāh.

The Bahmans of Kulbarga.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146.

A.D.  
1347 (1) ‘Alā‘u-d-Dīn Ḥasan Gāngū.  
1358 (2) Muḥammad Shāh I, son of 1.  
1375 (8) Mujāhid Shāh, son of 2.  
1378 (4) Dā‘ūd Shāh, son of 1.  
1378 (5) Maḥmūd Shāh I (or Muḥammad Shāh II), son of 1.  
1397 (6) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn, son of 5.
APPENDIX.

A.D.
1397  (7) Shamsu-d-Din, son of 5.
1397  (8) Tāju-d-Din Fīrūz Shāh, son of 4.
1422  (9) Aḥmad Shāh I, son of 4.
1461  (12) Niẓām Shāh, son of 11.
1463  (13) Muḥammad Shāh II (or III), son of 11.
1525  (18) Kalīm-Allāh Shāh, son of 15, died A.D. 1526.

Muḥammadan Kings of Maʿbar.—JBA. lxiv, pt. 1, 49–54.

A.D.
1338  (1) Jalālu-d-Dīn Aḥsān Shāh.
1339  (2) ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Aroḥar or Adūjī Shāh.
1339  (3) Qurban-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh.
1339  (4) Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Dāmghān Shāh.
1344  (5) Nuṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh.
1358  (6) ‘Ādil Shāh, the Meek.
1363–68  (7) Mubārak Shāh, King of the World, etc.
(9) Nuṣru-d-Dīn (in Bīdār?).
(10) Shamsu-d-Dīn.

S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, 320 ff.
The ‘Imād Shāhīs of Berār.

A.D.
1485  Fath-Allāh.
1504  ‘Alāu-d-Dīn.
1529  Daryā.
1580  Burhān.
1668  Tufāl (usurper).

Niẓām Shāhīs of Ahmadnagar.

A.D.
1490  (1) Aḥmad ibn Niẓām Shāh.
1508  (2) Burhān I.
1564  (3) Husain.
1566  (4) Murtadā.
1688  (5) Mīrān Husain.
1589  (6) Ismāʿīl.
1590  (7) Burhān II.
1594  (8) Ibrāhīm.
1595  (9) Aḥmad II.
1595  (10) Bahādur.
Bârid Shâhîs of Bâdar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>Qâsim I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504</td>
<td>Amir I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1538</td>
<td>'Ali. H. 945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1582</td>
<td>Ibrâhîm. H. 990.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>Qâsim II. H. 997.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1609</td>
<td>Amir II.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'Adil Shâhîs of Bijâpur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>Yusuf 'Adil Shâh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501</td>
<td>Ismâ'îl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534</td>
<td>Mallû.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1585</td>
<td>Ibrâhîm I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1567</td>
<td>'Ali I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Ibrâhîm II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1626</td>
<td>Muhammadd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>'Ali II.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Qutb Shâhîs of Golkonda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1512</td>
<td>Sultan Quli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1533</td>
<td>H. 940 Jamshîd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Subhân Quli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Ibrâhîm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551</td>
<td>Muhammadd Quli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>Abu'llah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>Abu'l-Hasan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Sovereigns of Ceylon, with approximate dates of their reigns.

See L. C. Wijesinha's Mahâvâmiya.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>Vijaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>Upatissa (Regent).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Pañdavasudeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>474</td>
<td>Abhaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454</td>
<td>Interregnum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>Pañdukaabhaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>Mutasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Devanamipya Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Uttiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>Mahasira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>Sura Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Sena and Guttika (foreign usurpers).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Asela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Ejara (a Tamil usurper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Dutthagamani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Saddha Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Thullatâhana or Tuluna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Lajji Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Khallâta Nâga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Given in the Appendix only.
APPENDIX.

B.C.

104 (19) Vettāgāmanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu.
103 (20) Pulāhattha
100 Bāhiya
98 Paṇḍyamāra Tamil usurpers.
91 Phayamāra
90 Dāthiya
88 (21) Vettāgāmanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu resumes sovereignty.
76 (22) Mahāchūla or Mahātissa.
62 (33) Choranāga.
50 (24) Tissa or Kuḍā Tissa.
47 (25) Anulā.
42 (26) Makalap Tissa or Kālakappi Tissa.
20 (27) Bhāṭikābhaya.

A.D.

9 (28) Mahā Dāthiya or Mahānāga.
21 (29) Amapāgāmanī Abhaya.
30 (30) Kapijānu Tissa.
33 (31) Chūñābhaya Tissa or Kuḍā Abā.
35 (32) Sīvalī.
   Interregnum of three years.
38 (33) Ilanāga or Elunā.
44 (34) Chandamukha Siva or Saṇḍamuhunu.
52 (35) Yasalālaka Tissa.
60 (36) Subha Rāja.
66 (37) Yasabha or Vahap.
110 (38) Vapka-nāsika Tissa.
113 (39) Gajabāhu I.
135 (40) Mahallaka Nāga or Mahula Nā.
141 (41) Bhāṭiya or Bhāṭika II.
165 (42) Kapitiha Tissa or Kapitu Tis.
193 (43) Chūłanāga or Sulu Nā.
195 (44) Kuḍā Nāga.
196 (45) Siri Nāga I.
215 (46) Vohāraka Tissa.
237 (47) Abhaya Tissa.
245 (48) Siri Nāga II.
247 (49) Vījaya II or Vījayīśду.
248 (50) Saṅgha Tissa I.
252 (51) Siri Saṅghabodi I or Daham Siri Saṅgabo.
254 (52) Goṭhābhaya or Meghavanabhaya.
267 (53) Jetṭha Tissa or Deṭu Tis.
277 (54) Mahāsenā or Mahā Sen.
304 (55) Kitiśiśi Śrī Meghavanpa or Kit Siri Mevan.
332 (56) Jetṭha Tissa II or Deṭu Tis.
341 (57) Buddhādāsa or Bujas.
370 (58) Upatissa II.
412 (59) Mahānāma.
434 (60) Sotthisena.
434 (61) Chatta-gāhaka.
435 (62) Mitta Sena.
436 (63) Panḍu
441 Pārīnda
   Khuḍda
444 Pārīnda Tamil usurpers.
460 Tirītara
460 Dāṭhiya
483 Phīṭhiya
463 (64) Dhāṭuesa or Dāsenkeliya.
The Sovereigns of Ceylon from Kāśyapa I.—L. C. Wijesingha’s Mahāvamsa.

A.D.  
479 (65) Kassapa I (Kāśyapa), son of 64 (Dhātusena).
497 (66) Moggallāna I (Maudgalāyana), brother of 65.
515 (67) Kumāra Dhātusena, son of 66.
524 (68) Kittisena (Kirtisena), son of 67.
524 (69) Sīva, maternal uncle of 68.
525 (70) Upatissa III (Upatishaya), brother-in-law of 69.
528 (71) Amba Sāmanera Silākāla, son-in-law of 70.
539 (72) Dāthāppabhūti, son of 71.
540 (73) Moggallāna II (Maudgalāyana), elder brother of 72.
560 (74) Kittisiri Meghavanā (Kirtisiri Meghavanā), son of 73.
561 (75) Mahānāga, a descendant of the Okkāka race.
564 (76) Aggabodhi I (Agrabodhi), maternal nephew of 75.
598 (77) Aggabodhi II (Agrabodhi), son-in-law and nephew of 76.
608 (78) Sanghatissa (Sānghatishya), brother of 77 (according to the Rājavalu).
608 (79) Dalla Moggallāna (Maudgalāyana), general of 77.
614 (80) Silāmeghavanā or Asīggrāhaka (Aśīggrāhaka Silāmegha), son of Dalla Moggallāna’s general.
623 (81) Aggabodhi III (Agrabodhi) or Sirisanghabodhi II, son of 80.
623 (82) Jeṭṭhatissa, son of 78.
624 (81) Aggabodhi III restored.
640 (83) Dāthopatissa I, of the Lemeni family.
652 (84) Kassapa II (Kāśyapa), brother of 81.
661 (85) Dappula I, brother-in-law of 84.
664 (86) Hattadhātha or Dāthopatissa II, nephew of 83.
673 (87) Aggabodhi IV Sirisanghabodhi (Agrabodhi), younger brother of 86.
689 (88) Datta, a member of the Royal Family.
691 (89) Upanāgara Hattadhātha.
691 (90) Māpavammana (Mānavarma), son of 84.
726 (91) Aggabodhi V (Agrabodhi), son (?) of 90.
732 (92) Kassapa III (Kāśyapa), brother of 91.
738 (93) Mahinda I (Mahendra), son of 92.
741 (94) Aggabodhi VI Silāmegha (Agrabodhi), son of 93.
781 (95) Aggabodhi VII (Agrabodhi), brother of 94.
787 (96) Mahinda II Silāmegha, nephew of 95.
807 (97) Dappula II, son of 96.
812 (98) Mahinda III or Dhāmmika Silāmegha (Dhārmika Silāmegha), son of 97.
816 (99) Aggabodhi VIII, cousin of 98.
827 (100) Dappula III, younger brother of 99.
843 (101) Aggabodhi IX, son of 100.
846 (102) Sena I or Silāmegha Sena (Silāmeghavarnā), younger brother of 101.
866 (103) Sena II, grandson of 102.
901 (104) Udaya I, youngest brother of 103.
912 (105) Kassapa IV (Kāśyapa), nephew and son-in-law of 104.
929 (106) Kassapa V (Kāśyapa), son-in-law of 105.
939 (107) Dappula IV, son of 106.
940 (108) Dappula V, brother of 107.
952 (109) Udaya II.
955 (110) Sena III, brother of 109.
964 (111) Udaya III.
972 (112) Sena IV.
975 (113) Mahinda IV.
991 (114) Sena V, son of 113.
1001 (115) Mahinda V, brother of 114.
1037 (116) Interregnum; while the heir to the throne, Prince Kāśyapa or Vikramabāhu, was alive.
A.D.

1049 (117) Kittī (Kirti), the general, usurper.
1049 (118) Mahājana Kittī (Mahājana Kirti), usurper.
1052 (119) Vikkamu Paṇḍu (Vikrama Paṇḍu), usurper.
1053 (120) Jagatipāla, usurper.
1057 (121) Parakrama (Parākrama), usurper.
1059 (122) Loka or Lokissara (Lokeśvara), usurper.
1065 (123) Vijayabāhu I Sirisaṅghabodhi, grandson of 115.
1120 (124) Jayabāha, brother of 123.
1121 (125) Vikramabāhu I (Vikramabahu), son of 123.
1142 (126) Gajabāhu II, son of 125.
1164 (127) Parakramabāhu I Parākramabāhu, cousin of 126.
1197 (128) Vijayabāhu II, nephew of 127.
1198 (129) Mahinda VI, usurper.
1198 (130) Kittī Nissanka (Kirti Niśāanka Mallā), a prince of the Kālinga Chakravarti race.

1207 (131) Virabāhu I, son of 130.
1207 (132) Vikramabāhu II (Vikramabahu), brother of 130.
1207 (133) Chōdagāngā, nephew of 130.
1208 (134) Līlavatī, widow of 127.
1200 (135) Sāhasamalla, half-brother of 130.
1202 (136) Kalyānavatī, chief queen of 130.
1208 (137) Dharmasokha (Dharmaśoka).
1209 (138) Aṅkasa, chief governor.
1209 (139) Līlavatī restored.
1210 (139) Lokissara (Lokeśvara), usurper.
1211 (133) Līlavatī restored.
1212 (140) Parakrama Paṇḍu, usurper.
1215 (141) Māgha or Kālinga Vijayabahu, usurper.
1236 (142) Vijayabahu III, descendant of the Sirisaṅghabodhi family.
1240 (143) Parakramabāhu II (Kālikāla Sāhiya Sarvajña Paṇḍita Parākramabahu), son of 142.

1275 (144) Vijayabahu IV, son of 143.
1277 (145) Bhuvaneṣubhāhu I, brother of 144.
1293 (147) Bhuvaneṣubhāhu II, son of 145.
1295 (148) Parakramabāhu IV, son of 147.
1299 (149) Bhuvaneṣubhāhu III.
1300 (150) Jayabahu I.
1347 (151) Bhuvaneṣubhāhu IV.
1351 (152) Parakramabāhu V.
1353 (153) Vikramabāhu III.
1354 (154) Bhuvaneṣubhāhu V, a descendant of the Girivamsa family.
1355 (155) Virabhaṇa II, uterine brother of 154.
1375 (156) Parakramabāhu VI.
1382 (157) Jayabahu II.
1384 (158) Bhuvaneṣubhāhu VI.
1471 (159) Parakramabāhu VII.
1472 (160) Parakramabāhu VIII.
1481 (161) Vijayabahu V.
1502 (162) Bhuvaneṣubhāhu VII.
1542 (163) Viras Vikrama (Vira Vikrama).
164 (164) Māyādhana.
165 (165) Rājāśīha (Rājāśīha).
1592 (166) Vimala Dharmasuriya I (Vimala Dharmasūrya).

1 The Sāhasamalla inscription gives 1743 A.D. as his date of accession; error 11 years, adjusted accordingly.
| A.D. |  
|-----|--- |
| 1620 | (167) Senāratna, brother of 166. |
| 1627 | (168) Rājasīha II (Rājasimha), son of 167. |
| 1679 | (169) Vimala Dhammasuriya II (Vimala Dharmasūrya), son of 168. |
| 1701 | (170) Siri Vīra Parakkama Narinda Sīha (S'ri Vīra Parākrama Narendrasimha), son of 169. |
| 1734 | (171) Siri Vijaya Rāja Sīha (S'ri Vijaya Rājasimha), brother-in-law of 170. |
| 1747 | (172) Kittī Siri Rāja Sīha (Kirtī S'ri Rājasimha). |
| 1780 | (173) Siri Rājadhi Rāja Sīha (S'ri Rājadhi Rājasimha), younger brother of 172. |
| 1798 | (174) Siri Vikrama Rāja Sīha (S'ri Vikrama Rājasimha), nephew of 173. |
INDEX.

A.

A-li-ye-po-mono visits India, 51.
Abastanai, subjigated by Perdikkas, 9.
Abdagases, 19, 20.
Abdu-l-'Aziz, author, 256.
Abdu-l-'Aziz, governor of Sistān, defeats
king of Kābul, 58.
Abdu-l-Ghāfir of Lahor, 288.
Abdu-l-Karim, Sīndhi, 263.
Abdu-l-Majid, 141.
Abdu-l-Malik, governor of Hirā, 93.
Abdu-l-Malik ibn Shihābu-l-Musamma',
expedition commanded by, 68.
Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmāni, captured by Ab-āl-
Hasan, 104.
Abdu-llah of Golkonda, Dynastic List, 318.
Abdu-llah of Khorāsān, subsequently ruler
of all Persia, 74.
Abdu-llah of Kulbarga, author, 240.
Abdu-llah of Sistān, invasion of Kābul, 59.
Abdu-llah, son of Ashkān, rebellion against
Nāb, 90.
Abdu-llah ibn 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Unān, con-
quest of Makran ascribed to, 52.
Abdu-llah ibn 'Amar defeats Yasdijard III,
53.
Abdu-llah ibn 'Amar ibn Rabi', conquests
of, 52.
Abdu-llah ibn 'Umar Khattab, conquest of
Sistān ascribed to, 52.
Abdu-llah Maulānā of Delhi, author, 271.
Abdu-llah Shattārī, 240.
Abdu-r-Rahman, governor of Sīndh, 65.
Abdu-r-Rahman, governor of Sistān, re-
bellion and suicide, 69.
Abdu-r-Rahman Jāmi', 268.
Abdu-r-Rahman Sāmīrī, king of Malabar,
74.
Abdu-r-Rahman ibn Samrah, invades
Sistān, 64.

'Abdu-r-Rahman ibn Shimar, Kābul ex-
pedition, 56.
'Abdu-r-Raschid Izzu-d-Daulah, of Ghazni,
122, 123, 124.
Dynastic List, 311.
'Abdu-r-Razzāq, embassy to Devarāya II,
256.
'Abdu-r-Razzāq, father of Abū Mansūr, 93.
'Abdu-r-Razzāq, governor of Peshawar, 118.
'Abdu-r-Razzāq, governor of Sīndh, 113, 114.
Abhai Chand, revolt, 232.
Abhāya Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Abhaya of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 307.
Abhaya Vattagāmīni, 17.
Abhayadevasūri, author, founder of the
Brihat Kharatarā Gachchha, 126.
Abhayadevasūri, author, 180.
Abhayadevasūri, author, 234.
Abhayasindha, 297.
Abhayatilaka, 152.
Abhayatilakaganī, author, 166.
Abbīchāra kills Gopālavarman, 83.
"Abbidhānachintāmani," 152.
"Abbidhānaratnamālā," 71.
"Abhilāshitarthā-Chintāmani," 145.
Abhimanyu, Kachchhapaghāta prince,
Dynastic List, 291.
Abhimanyu of Kashmir, 93, 96.
Dynastic List, 294.
Abhinanda, 76.
Abhinava Pampa, 146, 154.
Abhinavagupta, Sai'va philosopher, 102.
Indurāja, teacher of, 96.
Jayaratha's commentary on, 171.
Kahemarāja, a pupil of, 115.
Vāman quoted by, 68, 70.
Abhira princes, Kholettara's exploits against,
176.
Abhiras, empire of Samudragupta, 28.
Abhyāshakas, 72.
Abisara, 8.
Abū, fort of, 258.
Abū inscriptions, 204, 205.
Abū 'Abdullāh Muḥammad ibn Batūta, 218.
Abū 'Ali-i-Lawīk, 88.
Abū (or Bū') Ḥal Ḥalān data Shaikh Sharafuddin, death, 216.
Abū-Bakr Shāh, king of Delhi, 231, 232.

Dynastic List, 312.
Abū Ḥakīm Shaibānī, expedition against Kanauj, 60.
Abū Ibrāhīm-i-Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, 104, 105, 106.
Abū Is-hāq al Istakhri, 92.
Abū Is-hāq-i-Tābrīz, 93.
Abū-l-Abbas, Al-Faṣl-i-Aḥmad, wasīr, 98, 104.
Abū-l-Abbas-i-Māmūn, Farīḥūnī, 110.
Abū-l-Faraj Rūmī, poet, 126.
Abū-l-Faṭḥ Bostī, Shaikh, 119.
Abū-l-Faṭḥ Shaikh Kamāl Qārī of Bilgān, 270.
Abū-l-Fawāris-i-'Abdu-l-Malik, 92, 103.
Abū-l-Faṣl, king of Bengal, Dynastic List, 302.
Abū-l-Faṣl-i-'Aṣīr, sent as deputy to Hirāt, 90.
Abū-l-Faṣl-i-Muḥammad, author, 130.
Abū-l-Ḥasan of Golkonda, Dynastic List, 318.
Abū-l-Ḥasan of Hirāt, 94.
Abū-l-Ḥasan, 1-lak-i-Nāṣr, 104.
Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Nāṣr, 86, 90.
Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Sīnjūr, governor of Hirāt, 94.
Abū-l-Hīrā-i-Mansūr II, 103.
Abū-l-Khattāb, governor of Sindh, 65.
Abū-l-Qāsim Ḥasan Aḥmad ibn 'Unsari, 123.
Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Nūḥ II: see title Nūḥ II.
Abū-l-Qāsim, defeat by Bak-Tūzin, 103.
Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Sīnjūr, 104, 105.
Abū-l-Qāsim 'Ubaydullāh ibn Aḥmad ibn Khurṭādbih, author, 84.
Abū-l-Maʿali or Naṣru-llah, author, 141.
Abū-Mansūr, retires from Government of Hirāt, 93.
Abū-Muḥammad Nāṣiḥī, author, 117.
Abū Muslim, governors of Sindh appointed by, 65.
Abū Naṣr-i-Aḥmad, 84.
Abū Naṣr Shār of Gharjistān, 104.
Abū-Bihān Al-Bīrūnī, 115.
INDEX.

Adityavardhana of Thänešar, 43.
   Dynastic List, 306.
Adityavarman, Early Chalukya, 46.
Adityavarman of Hāŋgāl, Dynastic List, 292.
Adityavarman, Pallava, Dynastic List, 299.
Adityavarman (Maukharī Varman), Dynastic List, 308.
Adityavarman, Śiḷāharā, Dynastic List, 304.
Adiyama or Idyama, conquest by Gaṅga-
rāja, 141.
Adur inscriptions, 65, 80.
Afgānīnā, Māhmūd’s raids, 113.
Afghanistan, Parthian rulers in, 19.
Afghānā:
   Delhi, rulers, Dynastic List, 312.
   Panjab raid, 220.
Āgamika or Tristutiika sect of Jains,
   foundation, 169.
Agāshī inscription, 151.
Agathoklea, wife of Strato, 16.
Agathoklēs, 14.
Aghasāhi or Siṃha of Mauḍ, Dynastic
   List, 287.
Agnamitra, 15.
Agra:
   Earthquake at, 268.
   Sikandar II fixes his capital at, 267.
Agrammēs, troops of Alexander refused
   entry to territory of, 8.
Ahadānakaram, grant from, 76.
Ahār Miyān of Budaun, 202.
Ahavāditya, feudatory ruler of Kuppeya-
Puligere province, 78.
Ahavāditya, Vira-Vikramāditya II, Dynastic
   List, 289.
Ahavamalla, ruler in conjunction with
   Saikama, 162, 163, 164.
   Feudatories under, 150, 163, 164.
Ahavamalla Nūrmādi-Taila II: see title
   Tailapī II, Chalukya.
Aḥmad, murders Mas’ud, 121.
Aḥmad, governor of Fārgānāh, 73, 79.
Aḥmad, prince, plot to place on throne of
   Gujarāt, 263.
Aḥmad, Shāikh, 137.
Aḥmad (II) of Ahmadnagar, Dynastic List,
   317.
Aḥmad, governor of Sijistān, 86.
Aḥmad Ayāz, governor of Delhi, 223.
   Death, 224.
Aḥmad ibn Hasan Maimandi, prime minister to
   Māhmūd, 104
Aḥmad ibn Niẓām Shāh of Ahmadnagar,
   Dynastic List, 317.
Aḥmad ibn Yahyā ibn Jābir Al-Bilādurī, death, 81.
Aḥmad Khān, governor of Tirhut, 216.
Aḥmad Khattār, Shāikh, death of, 256.
Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh Bahri, 265, 266, 269.
Aḥmad Niẓām Shāhīs, Dynastic List, 317.
Aḥmad Sāmāni, 86.
Aḥmad Shāh, Bahmani, 246, 249, 251.
   Dynastic List, 317.
Aḥmad Shāh III, Bahmani, 271, 272.
   Dynastic List, 317.
Aḥmad Shāh I of Gujarāt:
   Ahmadnagar, founded by, 248.
   Birth, 232.
   Campaigns, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248,
   249, 251, 252, 253, 254.
   Death, 255.
   Dynastic List, 316.
   Forts and military posts erected by,
   245.
   Maudūd’s rebellion, 241.
   Temple of Sidhpūr destroyed by, 243.
Aḥmad Shāh II of Gujarāt, Dynastic List, 316.
Aḥmad-i-Nīl Tītim, rebellion, 116.
Aḥmad-i-Saffār, 90.
Aḥmadābād:
   Fortifications finished, 244.
   Jam‘i Masjid, completion, 247.
   Karrāvatī founded on site of modern city, 128.
Aḥmadābād Bīdar, citadel founded, 249, 251.
Aḥmadnagar, city of, founded by Aḥmad
   Shāh I, of Gujarāt, 248.
Aḥmadnagar, city of:
   Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh, founder of, 266.
   Aḥmad Niẓām Shāhīs, Dynastic List,
   317.
Aḥsan Shāh, succeeded by ‘Aḷau-d-Dīn
   Aḥrohar, 219.
Aḥwāz, Alexander the Great at, 10.
Aḥyāt, reduces Multa’n, 181.
Aibak Khān, ravages Multa’n and Siwālikh,
   212.
Aḥoḷe Inscriptions:
   Bijjala and Vikrama, 159.
   Durga Temple, 63.
   Huchchimali-guḍī, 59.
   Krishṇa, 80.
   Maṅguliṣa, 44.
   Pulikeśin, 46.
   Satyāśraya, 41.
Aḥoḷe Meguti inscriptions, 46, 47.
Ainu-d-Dīn, 223.
Ainu-l-Mulk, governor of Nahrwālah, 270.
Ainu-l-Mulk Mūltānī, Gujarāt expedition,
   214.
Ainu-l-Mulk, ṣūbadār of Oudh, 221.
Aivaparāja, Śīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
   ‘Ajadapramātrisūddhi,’’ 87.
   Ajanta Caves, portraits in, 46 (note).
   Ajātaśatru, murders his father and succeeds
   to the throne, 5, 6.
Ajāvīrīṣha, Buddhist convent at, 179.
Ajāvamuru, founded by Ajāvārajā, 146.
Ajājavāla, temple erected in reign of, 153.
Ajājavāla, Chaulukya, 159.
Copper-plates of, 159, 160, 161.
Dynamic List, 282.
Narapati flourishes under, 161.
Ajājavāla of Kumata, palace built by, 225.
Ajāvārajā or Salhana, 146.
Dynamic List, 277.
Ajājavārman of Malava, 147, 177.
Dynamic List, 300.
Ajāvavād inscription, 177, 201.
Ajit Chand, Dynamic List, 281.
Ajitadevācari, author, 178.
"Ajitēśvaratva," 208.
Ajitēśvarā of Kashmir, 72.
Ajitēśvarā of Kashmir:
Deposition, 76.
Dynamic List, 294.
Ajitēśvarā, guru of Devendravēśvarā, 181.
Ajitēśvarā of Mārvād, Dynamic Lists, 297.
Ajrīm:
Bhirāj's rebellion, 170.
Chāhamānas of, Dynamic List, 277.
Inscription, 154.
Ajrīm Khān, Dynamic List, 285.
Ajodhan, battles fought at, 238, 239.
Akhsānka or Akhsānka-Chandra, 68, 72.
Akālavāraka Subhūtāngā, Rādh of Gujarāt, 76, 78, 301.
Akat Khān, attempt to assassinate 'Alāʾ-d-Dīn, 210.
Akbar, conquests of:
Bengal, 314.
Gujarat, 316.
Kashmir, 315.
Mālava, 316.
Mārvād, 297.
Akbar Quli Khān, Dynamic List, 285.
Aksūna, Alexander the Great crosses, 8.
"Ākhyānakamānīkā," 129, 147.
Akhayāsvēśvarā, Dynamic List, 291.
Akkādevi, governor of Kīskād district, 112.
Akkālār vehicle, 128, 304.
Akhobsātirā, death of, 152.
Al-Hasan Qarugh, viceroy of Ghūr and Ghazī, 180.
Al-Hussain, 73.
Al-Mahdi, Khalṣaf, 69.
Al-Māmūn, Khalṣaf, governors of Khurasān appointed by, 73, 74.
Al-Māmūr, Khalṣaf, 64, 66, 68.
Al-Muṣṭafā, historian, 93.
Al-Muṣṭafā Bīlah, Khalṣaf, 75.
Al-Qādir Bīlah, Khalṣaf, 104.
Alāʾ Khān, revolt, 286.

Alakadāta, 148.
Alakhāna, 80.
Alama of Trigarta, Dynamic List, 307.
Alamanda copper-plate of Anantavarmadeva, 131.
Alampūndi copper-plate, 230.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn, 239.
Alānakāra:
Divān under Sussala-Jayaisūha, 148.
Sabhā held by, 139, 147.
Writers on, 80, 213.
"Alānakārachūdamani," 152.
"Alānakāralikāsātra," 22.
"Alānakārasvārava," 142.
"Alānakārasingā," 68.
"Alānakārvimardini," 171.
Alansūha, Chūḍāsāmā, Dynamic List, 284.
"Alāʾ-d-Daulah ibn Kākūyāh, rebellion, 117.
"Alāʾ-d-Daulah Mas'ūd III, ruler of Ghazī, 126, 135, 136.
Dynamic List, 311.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn of Berār, Dynamic List, 317.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn of Bādaun, murder of, 230.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh II Bahmani, 222, 253, 255.
Dynamic List, 317.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn, 'Alī-i-Mardān of Bengal, 176, 177.
Dynamic List, 313.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn 'Alī Shāh of Bengal, 219, 221.
Dynamic List, 313.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn 'Alī Sher of Kashmir, Dynamic List, 315.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Arohar or Adūji Shāh of Me'bar, 219.
Dynamic List, 317.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Ayāz, 193.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Bahram Shāh, 169.
Minhāj-i-Sarāj, office held under, 181.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Firuz Shāh of Bengal, Dynamic List, 314.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Hasan Gāngū, 222, 223, 225.
Dynamic List, 316.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Humayūn Shāh Bahmani, 239, 260.
Dynamic List, 317.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Ḥusain of Ghūrī, 144, 150, 151, 153, 155.
Dynamic List, 311.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh of Bengal, 266, 287.
Dynamic List, 314.
"Alāʾ-d-Dīn ibn Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh of Delhi, 255, 256, 258.
Dynamic List, 312.
Sāmānā expedition, 256.
INDEX.

'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Imād Shāhī of Berar, 268.
'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī, governor of Lakhnauti, 183, 185, 186.
'Alāu-d-Dīn Maṣʿūd Shāh of Delhi, 188.
Dynamic List, 312.
'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Amīr-i-Ḥājib, 200.
'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad of Ghūr, Dynamic List, 311.
'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh I of Delhi, 209.
Alp Khān slain by, 214.
Campaigns, 208, 210, 211, 212.
Death, 214.
Delhi, throne seized by, 209.
Dynamic List, 312.
Firuz Shāh, assassinated by, 209.
Karra governed by, 207.
Khizr Khān imprisoned by, 214.
"New Musulmans" massacred, 213.
Oudh governed by, 208.
Sulaiman Shāh attempts to assassinate, 210.
'Alāu-d-Dīn Shāh Bahmani, 272.
Dynamic List, 317.
'Alāu-d-Dīn Sikandar Shāh of Maʿbar, 227.
Dynamic List, 317.
'Alāu-d-Dīn Utez of Ghūr, Dynamic List, 311.
'Alāu-i-Mulk, Amīr of Multān, 246.
Albuquerque, Alphonso de, Portuguese Eastern empire founded by, 268, 271.
Alexander of Ṣpeiros, 12.
Alexander the Great, Indian conquests, 7–10.
Selenkios Nikator's treaty with Chandragupta, 11.
Alexander the Haven, 9.
Alfred the Great sends Sighelmas to visit church of St. Thomas, 80.
Alha-Ghāṭ inscription of Narasimhadeva, 155.
Alha or Sūlhana, 147.
Ālishadeva the Chahāmāna, 156.
Dynamic List, 278.
Ālishadēvī, wife of Gayakarpadeva, 153, 154, 287.
'Ali, followers of, expelled from Kandābel, 67.
'Ali of Bīdār, Dynamic List, 318.
'Ali I of Bījāpur, Dynamic List, 318.
'Ali II of Bījāpur, Dynamic List, 318.
'Ali of Kashmir, defeat by Jasrat, 245.
'Ali of Khurāsān, 73.
'Ali Beg, Mughal invasion under, 211.
'Ali Beg Shaikh, expeditions, 247, 250, 251.
'Ali Gujarāt, league against Sarwaru-i-Mulk, 282.
'Ali ibn 'Isa ibn Ḥāmān, 75.

'Ali Malik sends expedition to relief of Uchh, 236.
'Ali Khān of Khandesh, Dynamic List, 316.
'Ali Khwāshāwand, conspiracy and death, 115.
'Ali Shāh capitulates to Ghīyāgu-d-Dīn and Muʿizzu-d-Dīn, 172.
'Ali-ābād, Daʿūd routed at, 119.
'Ali-i-Kar-mākh, governor of Lahor, 165.
'Ali-i-Mardān, 175, 176.
Ālīga, 208.
'Alīm Khān:
Claimant to the throne of Khandesh, 269.
Flees to Gujarāt, 272.
'Alīm Shāh of Delhi; see title 'Alāu-d-Dīn ibn Muḥammad 'Alīm Shāh.
Ālinā copper-plates, 67.
Aliya Vema Redžī, Dynamic List, 302.
Allah Quli Khān, Dynamic List, 283.
Allah-dād, league against Sarwaru-i-Mulk, 282.
Allahābād inscriptions, 28, 114.
Allāta of Movād, 92, 96.
Dynamic List, 287.
Alor, Muḥammad ibn Qāsim seizes, 60, 61.
Alp Arsalān, 121, 123, 125.
Alp Khān Hūshang; see title Hūshang, Ghūrī.
Alp Khān Sanjar, 211, 214.
Alp-Tigin:
Birth, 80.
Conquest of Ghānī, 88, 94.
Dynamic List, 311.
Hirāt governed by, 93.
Altamah; see title Shamās-d-Dīn Altamah.
Āltī Sākmān attacks Baikīh, 119.
Altūn-Tāsh, governor of Khwārizm, 109, 110, 116.
Altunia, 186, 187.
Āluḵa, subdued by Kirtīvarman 1, 42.
Ālupas, 46, 123.
Ālūr, inscriptions from, 108.
Alwar fort, Sarwaru-i-Mulk captures, 248.
Amalchandragani, copy of "Kathāratnakāsā" written by, 137.
Amalānanda, author, 194.
Āmāna Yādava of Devagiri, 204.
Amarasandra, author, 182, 187.
Amaragānīa of Scupadeśa, Dynamic List, 310.
Amaragānīya, Dynamic List, 310.
Āmarajā, conversion, 65.
"Amarakāsā," commentary on, 250.
Amarannalas of Kāṭmapudū, 262.
Amarannalagi, Dynamic List, 310.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Amarapahita or Amarayati, author, 182, 187.
Amarasimha's "Namalīgāmāsāsana," 204.
Amarji of Kachh, Dynastic List, 290.
"Amaruṣatkas," commentary on, 177.
Ambada, defeats Mallikārjuna, 165.
Ambarnāth inscription, 125.
Ambośi inscriptions, 176, 177.
Ambikādevi, Dynastic List, 276.
Angāchhi copper-plate, 129.
Amin Khān of Bengal, Dynastic List, 313.
Amira, see second title, as Amir Nūh
Sāmāni, see Nūh Sāmāni.
Amitagati, 102.
Amitrochates, 11.
Amitraghata, 11.
Amma grants, 70, 76, 85.
Amma I, 85, 87, 88.
Dynastic List, 279.
Amma II or Vijayaditya VI, 90.
Dynastic List, 280.
Ammaśeppavara temple inscription, Pañadvu,
161.
Ammanayā, 161.
Ammatāgadēti, wife of Rājarāja I, 112.
Amoghavajra, travels and translations, 61.
Amoghavarsha I, Nripatunγa, Durlabhais,
Rāṣṭrakūṭa, 72.
Abdication, 79.
Dynastic List, 300.
Eastern Chalukyas, war with, 70.
Feudatories under, 73, 76, 77, 78.
"Jayadhavatātikā" written during reign of, 75.
Jinasena, tutor of, 71.
Karkaraja sided by, 72.
Amoghavarsha II, 86.
Dynastic List, 300.
Amoghavarsha III or Buddhiga, 88.
Dynastic List, 300.
Amoghavarsha IV or Kakkala Karka II,
Dynastic List, 300.
Amura I of Mevād, Dynastic List, 288.
Amura II of Mevād, Dynastic List, 288.
Amradeva, 161.
Amradevāstūri, author, 147.
'Amrūn, governor of Sind, 76.
Amrasimha, Dynastic List, 291.
Amṛṭachandrasūri, author, 83.
Amṛtadatta, poet, 223.
Amṛṭapāla of Budgam, Dynastic List, 299.
"Amṛṭartha-śūtra," translation of, 35.
Amṛṭeswara, 172.
'Amrū ibn al-Tamīmi, conquest of Sistān
ascribed to, 32.
'Amrū ibn Jamāl, 67.
'Amru ibn Laiṣ, 83.
'Amru ibn Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, governor
of Sind, 64.
'Amrū ibn Muslim al-Bahālī, commander
of Indian frontier, 61, 52.
Amṣāvarman of Western Nepal, 50, 51.
Dynastic List, 306.
Vāmadeva a descendant of, 126.
Ana-Vema Reṇḍi, 228.
Dynastic List, 303.
Anahīla of Chulukīvara family, 101.
Anahīla of Nādole, Dynastic List, 278.
Anamkonds:
Inscriptions, 155, 157.
Jagaddeva's attack, 152.
Ananda, Buddhist council under, 6.
Ananda or Nandadeva of Nepal, 165.
Ananda Naiyāya, 148.
Ananda, son of Sambhau, 148.
Anandadeva, 87.
Anandamalla or Anantamalla of Nepal, 206.
Anandatirtha, pontiff of Mādhava sect, 203.
Anandavardhana:
Commentaries on, 87, 99, 102.
Verse on Vāmana, 70.
Works by, 76.
Dynastic List, 303.
Anunγa, Dor Rājā, copper-plate of, 130.
Anunγepi da of Kashmir, 76, 77.
Dynastic List, 294.
Ananta, author, 259.
Anantadeva, astrologer, 176.
Anantadeva of Kashmir, 114, 125, 131, 132.
Dynastic List, 294.
Anantadeva or Anantapala, Sīlāhāra, 134.
Dynastic List, 303.
Anantapalayā, 136.
Anantavarmadeva, Alamanda copper-plate of,
131.
Anantavarman Chodagaṅgadeva. Later
Ganga of Kaliṅga, 130.
Dynastic List, 286.
Grants of, 128, 286.
Aṇīchala Gachohha of the Jains, foundation,
131, 137.
Andhra kings:
Defeat of, 79, 143, 144.
Gautamiputra reconquers territory, 22.
Andhrabrītya or Satavahana dynasty, rise
of, 14.
Andwar, Mubarak Shāh attacks, 247.
Andegadeva, father of Vira-Bijjarasa, 177.
Anekamalla, Rāja, Gopēvar inscription, 167.
"Ankārthaṅgara," 162.
Āṅga kings:
Amoghavarsha worshipped by, 72.
Bimbisāra conquers, 5.
Kirtivarman subdued, 42.
Aṅgagadeva, daughter of, marries Indra III,
85.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Aṅgas, commentaries on, 126.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apollonios of Tyana visits India, 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appā, Dynamic List, 310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appana Timma, Dynamic List, 297.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appāyika, repulsed by Pulikeśin II, 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Āprameya, defeats Nāgappa, 107.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Āpsarodevi, wife of Rājyavardhana, 306.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabios (Purulī), Alexander the Great at, 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabs or Tājikas: see title Tājikas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arakan or modern Burmese era begins, 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arakhōesia: Kozulo Kadphises captures, 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Krateros passes through, 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persian subjection, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seleukos' treaty with Chandragupta, 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ārām Shāh, 176.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic List, 311.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Ārambhasiḍhī,&quot; 183, 259.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arasiṇhā, author, 182.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arberal Chāma Rāja, Dynamic List, 297.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archebios, 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arikesarīn, Chālukya, 74.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic List, 280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arikesarīn II, 90, 93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic List, 280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arikesarīn or Keśideva, Śilāhāra of the Northern Kōṇkaṇ, 108, 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic Lists, 303.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arinjaya, Chōla, Dynamic List, 283.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arisimhiṇa, author, 187.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arisimhiṇa of Mevāḍ, Dynamic List, 287.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arjuna of Chedi, granddaughter marries Indra III, 85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arjuna, Kachehrapaghatā prince: Dynamic List, 291.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rājyapāla destroyed by, 105, 113.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arjuna Senāpati seizes supreme power in Thāṅceśar, 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arjunadeva destroys Gūjaradeśa, 162.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic List, 282.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arjunavarman, author, 177.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arjunavarman, Paramāra of Mālava, 148, 177.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic List, 300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arjunāyanas, empire of Samudragupta, 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arkali Khān, governor of Uchh and Multān, 208, 209.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armativala, districts governed by, 170.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arūrking inscription, 169.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aṣakṣes, 19, 20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arakides, invasion by Kozulo Kadphises, 18.
Arslān Khan, campaigns, 198, 199, 200.
Arslān Shāh of Ghurmi, 139, 140.
Dyamic List, 311.
Arslān-ī-Balū, defeat by Naṣr, 105.
Arslān-ī-Jāzīb:
Abā-ī-Qāsim-ī-Simjūr, war with, 104.
Naṣr aided by, 105.
Arslān Rām of Mevād, Dynamic List, 288.
Artaurbanos III, 20.
Aryabhata, author, 36.
Aryabhata, epoch of, 37.
"Aryabhatatulya Karanagrantha," 244.
Aryarakhtita, founder of the Aṣhala
Gaechchha, 131.
"Aryaśaṅkara," 34.
Aryasimha, murder of, 38.
Aryavarta kings, exterminated by Samudra-
gupta, 28.
Assad, Sāmānī, 73.
Commentary on, 202.
Āśādīrha, author, 185.
Asadi Tūṣī, author, 105.
Asaladeva of Narwar, 187.
Dynamic List, 288.
Asānga, 35.
Āśāja of Naḍole, Dynamic List, 278.
Āsargōn copper-plate, 235.
Āshādana inscription, Sogal, 99.
Asi Khān, Dynamic List, 285.
"Ashkālu-i-Bilâd," 90.
Ashkān Khvārizm Shāh, 90.
Ashkana, 297.
"Ashtasahasrikā Prajañāpāramitā," 114.
"Ashtasatī," 68.
Āṣī or Amī, 111.
Āsir, invasion by Maḥmūd Bāqarāb, 267.
Asjūdi, poet, 105.
Amī fort, capture by Mu’izzu-d-Dīn, 169.
Amī inscription, 86.
Ādoka, 11.
Pārāvarman last descendant of, 43.
Ādokamalla, 230.
Ādokavalla of Sapādakakha, 159, 161.
Gayā inscription; 169.
Aspasians, conquest by Alexander the Great, 7.
Aspavarma, 17.
Aspionas, capture by Mithridates I, 13.
Assakemoni, 6, 7.
Aṣayāvastī:
Husain Shāh’s expedition, 267.
North-Eastern Bengal conquered by, 246.
Rājās, Dynamic Lists, 275.
Assembly of allied Rājās at S’rinagar, 133.
Assyria, tribes subject to, 5.
Astakomai, submission to Syria, Persia, 5.
Astronomy, Hindu, introduction to Arabs, 68.
Āvaghosha, Buddhist patriarch, 21.
Āṭakūr inscriptions, 89, 91.
Athisi, Buddhist sage, 100.
Atma Chand, Dynamic List, 281.
“Ātmānusāsana,” 77.
“Āṭṭakathā,” translation, 30.
Augāsi copper-plate of Madanavarmadeva, 146.
Augustus, Emperor, receives Indian embas-
ssey, 19.
Auḥad Khān, 247.
Āvalladevi, wife of Karnadeva, 121.
“Avlokitesvara - bodhisattva - Mahāsthā -
maprpta - bodhisattva-vyākaraṇa-sūtra,”
translation, 81.
Avanivarman, 87.
Avanivarman of Kashmir, 77, 80.
Dynamic List, 294.
Avanivarman (Maukhari), Dynamic List, 308.
Avasara I, S’ilahāra, Dynamic List, 304.
Avasara II, S’ilahāra, Dynamic List, 304.
Avasara III, S’ilahāra, 108.
Dynamic List, 304.
Avāyaaka, Jhānasāgara’s work on, 223.
“Āvayaakasūtra,” works on, 156, 187.
Āyaz, Malik, expeditions, 289, 272.
Āyodhya, siege of, 17.
“Āyurvedarasyānna,” 201.
Āyaṇa I, Chālukya, 86.
Dynamic List, 278.
Āyaṇappa, death, 88.
Āzes, 17, 20.
Zeonises connected with, 20.
Āzilises, 17, 18.
‘Āzīt Himār of Mālava, 221.
Āzuri Razi, poet, 105.
Āzuri, Shaikh, author, 251.

B.
Bābar, Sultan of Delhi, 269, 270, 271, 273, 274.
Birth, 264.
Dynamic List, 312.
Khondamir visits court of, 262.
Bābiniyā, 226.
Bāchaliadevi, wife of Someśvara I, 119.
Bāchaliadevi, wife of Tailapra II, 135.
INDEX.

Bāchirāja, governor of Karnaṭaka provinces, 192.

Bādāmi:
  Cave inscription, 42.
  Chālukya (see under that title).

Baddiga, Dynastic List, 280.

Baddiga Amoghavarsha, 88, 300.

Baddhedha:
  Ḍabū-llah ibn ‘Āmar reduces, 53.
  Yaqūb ibn Laṣ subdues, 78.

Badīʿu-ṣ-Zamān Mīrzā, 208.

Badr Muhammad, 244.

Badr-i-Chāch, mission to Daulātābād, 221.

Badr-d-Dīn Sunqar, 187.

Badr-d-Dīn Sunqar the Rāmī, 200.

Bagar, expeditions against:
  Abū Tarāb, 69.
  Maḥmūd Baqīyarah, 266.
  Muḥammad Karīm, 266.

Bāghbān, capture by Shāh Beg, 270.

Bagdad:
  Drought, famine, plague, 116.
  Embassy from Sīnd, 68.

Baglanah, ravaged by Aḥmad Shāh Bahmanī, 261.

Bagrārī or Bateṭvar inscription, 170.

Bagunrā copper-plates, 35, 64, 78, 81.

Bahādur Gīlānī, 266.

Bahādur Khān, Prince of Gujrat, 273.

Bahādur Nāhir, campaigns, 231, 233, 238.

Bahādur Shāh of Ahmadnagar, Dynastic List, 317.

Bahādur Shāh of Gujrat, 273, 274.
  Dynastic List, 316.

Bahādur Shāh of Khandesh, Dynastic List, 316.

Bahādur Shāh Balbānī of Bengal, 217.
  Dynastic List, 313.

Bahādur Shāh (Khīr) of Bengal, Dynastic List, 314.

Bahūl inscriptions, 167, 177.

Bahāʿ-ṣ-Dīn, revolt and death, 218.

Bahāʿ-ṣ-Dīn ‘Alī of Ghazni, 122.
  Dynastic List, 311.

Bāḥāʾ-ṣ-Dīn Ḥilāl, 199.

Bāḥāʾ-ṣ-Dīn I-bak, Malik, death, 192.

  Dynastic List, 311.

Bāḥāʾ-ṣ-Dīn, Shaikhs, 273.

Bāḥāʾ-ṣ-Dīn Ṭughrī:
  Flight from Hīrāt, 161.
  Gwalīar attacked by, 170.

Bāḥāʾ-ṣ-Dīn Zakariyā, Shaikhs, 169, 203.

Bahmani Dynasty:
  Deverśaya II, invasion, 255.
  Dynastic List, 316.

  Extent of dominions, 222.

Bahrām or Bārām Aḥiya, revolt and death, 219.

Bahrām Khān of Bengal, 217.
  Dynastic List, 313.

Bahrām Shāh, 187, 188.

Bahrām Shāh of Bengal, 217.
  Dynastic List, 313.

Bahrushāya-Dudda III, Dynastic List, 289.

Bajnāth copper-plate, 172.

Bajnāth Prasasti:
  Dynastic List from, 296.
  Sārādā writing, oldest specimen, 71.

Bail-Hongal, inscription from, 149.

Bāīla, Timūr victorious at, 237.

Bairām Khān, 239, 241.

Bairāsī, Dynastic List, 291.

Baj Khān, 115.
  Dynastic List, 285.

Bajaur, Alexander’s conquest, 8.

Bak-Ṭaghdi, 117.

Bak-Tamur, 197.

Bak-Tūzūn:
  Abū-J-Qāsim defeated by, 103.
  Flight from Nīshāpūr, 104.
  Manṣūr II dethroned by, 103.

Baka poet, 243.

Bakhtisimha, 297.

Bākūrza, 78.

Bakṣu, 274.

Baktria:
  Alexander the Great in, 7.
  Antiūkhoes II, invasion, 13.
  Diodotus fouds Graeco-Baktrian kingdom, 12.
  Sse, Sek, or S’aka tribe, invasion, 15.
  Yueh-ti tribe established in, 15.

“Bālābharana,” 82, 182, 187.

“Bālābodha,” 166.

Bālachandra, commentary finished by, 202.

Baldadeva, Dynastic List, 291.

Bālāditya of Magadha, attacks and defeats Mihirakula, 38, 40.

Bālāgarāva inscriptions, 57, 58, 111, 121, 128, 154, 165, 166, 163, 204.

Bālāharasa, Dynastic List, 293.

Bālāprasadā of Hastikundī, 103.

Bālāprasadā of Naḍole, Dynastic List, 273.

“Bālāramayāna,” 82.

Bālavarma, Chālukya, 72.

Bālban, House of, Dynastic List, 313.

Bālima of Naḍole, Dynastic List, 278.

Balka Khān, embassy to Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh, 184.

Balka, Malik, rebellion, 182, 183.

Balka-Tīgin, governor of Ghazni, 89, 95.
  Dynastic List, 311.
Balikshera inscription, 46.
Banūr inscription, 156.
Bappa or Bappaśa of Mevād, Dynastic List, 287.
Bappabhatṣisūrī, 65.
Bappuka, subjugated by Krishṇa III, 89.
"Baṣia Naqīa," 196.
Barada:
"Abdu-l-Malik captures, 68.
Hashām's expedition, 66.
Bārshādari inscription of Bihār, 201.
Baran:
Capital city of Chandraka, 70.
Māḥmūd Shāh II, expedition against, 240.
Bārāpa, ruler of Lātādeśa or Central Gujarāt, 97, 98.
Trilochanapāla descended from, 123.
Bārbak Shāh ibn Buhūl of Delhi, governor of Bengal, 262, 264.
Dynastic List, 315.
Bardār, Māḥmūd Shāh's expedition against, 196.
Bardāsīr, besieged in Kirmān, 180.
Bārdolī, Bharoch kingdom, 32.
Dynastic List, 318.
Barīd Shāhī dynasty, 266, 318.
Barmā, districts ruled by, 160.
Burmadeva, feudatory of Jayasimha II, 113, 130.
Barmarasa, governor of the Banāvāsī districts, 166.
Baroda copper-plate, 75.
Baroda grant of Dhrūva II, 72.
Baroda State, Bharoch kingdom, 32.
Hārtaf fort, Masʿūd captures, 111.
Baṣāhī copper-plate, 137.
Bashīr ibn Daʿūd, governor of Sīndh, 73, 75.
Bassein inscriptions, 74, 127, 155.
Batum, fort of, Ahmad I reduces, 243.
Batok, religious establishment founded by Shāikh Burhān, 231.
Bāṭpūra or Bappūra family, 41.
Bāwar, reduced by Māḥmūd Baiqarāh, 260.
Bāward, Saljūq receives land from Masʿūd, 119.
Bāyazīd Shāh of Bengal, Dynastic List, 314.
Bāz Bahādūr Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Beghram, coins of Gondophares found in, 20.
Beghū, 117, 121, 123.
Begūr inscriptions, 88, 91.
Bhāṭṭī, Dhārvād, inscriptions from, 164, 192.
Belal Sīn or Bellalāsena, Dynastic List, 302.
Belgaun, subdued by Mūjąammad Shāh Bahmani III, 261.
Belkāhāra inscription, 170.
INDEX.

Belupura, captured by Permađi I, 141.
Belūr inscriptions, 112, 229.

Benares:
- Copper-plates, 121, 137, 143, 145, 148, 161.
- Fa-hien's travels, 29.
- Mahendrapāla's dominion near, 67.

Benādīgere copper-plate, 193.

Bengal:
- Assamese conquest of North-Eastern Bengal, 245.
- Capital cities, 256.
- Dynastic Lists, 298, 302, 313, 314.
- Fīrūz Shāh's expedition against, 224.
- Jāṅgarāja attacks, 189, 190.
- Ilyās dynasty, restoration, 254.
- Meng-feau-mwun tributary to, 240.
- Mūḥammadan conquest, 169 (note).

Bengal Asiatic Society's copper-plate of Mahārāja Viñayakapāladeva, 70.

Berār, 'Imād Shāhs of, Dynastic Lists, 317.

Bersi, Dynastic List, 291.

Beta, Dynastic List, 295.

Beta or Vijayāditya I of Vengi, ancestor of Chālukyas of Pithāpuram, 172, 280.

Betmarbārā Tribhuvanamalla, 292.

Beṭṭāda Chāma Rāja, Dynastic List, 297.

Betṭādu Uḍnikār, Dynastic List, 297.

Bhāḍānum copper-plate, 103.

Bhādrabāhu, 7.

Tilakāchārāya completes commentary by, 187.

Bhādhrapada, intercalary month, 136.

Bhādhrasāra, 11.

Bhāgālpur plate, Dynastic Lists from, 298.

"Bhagavadvīta," 218.

"Bhagavadvītāsrī," 96.

Bhāgavadevi, wife of Rājāpāla, 298.


Bhāzārabāhīsha of Mihīlīs, 266.

Bhāzārabāhīsha or Hari Nārāyaṇa, 305.

"Bhāzārabāstotra," 102.

Bhākkar:
- 'Abdu-r-Razzāq captures, 114.
- Qabāshah besieges in, 181.
- Shāh Beg captures, 272.

Shāikh "Ali's expedition against, 247.

"Bhāktāmarastotra," 44.

"Bhāktāmarastotrasrī," 227.

"Bhāmāti," commentary on, 194.

Bhambūr, captured by Abū Turāb, 69.

Bhāsaka, founder of Veshadhara sect, 263.

Bhāḍādanādītya or Kartādītya, 85.

Bhādādp copper-plate, 114.

Bhānu Gupta, king of Eastern Mālava, 38.

Dynastic List, 288.

Bhāpat, Chūdāsāmā, 284.

Bharāhāpāla, Dynastic List, 295.

Bharāch, expedition against, 116.

Bharata Chandra, copper-plate, 235.

Bharatachandra of Kumān, 261.

"Bhāratamājāri," 118.

Bhārati Chand, Dynastic List, 281.

Bhāravi, poet, 47.

Bharoch:
- Dharasema IV occupies, 48, 51, 53.
- Gurjaras of, 32, 289.
- Ḥākim attacks, 50.
- Jumūd attacks, 62.
- Taghi attacks, 221.

Bhārtrihṛṣṭu of Mēvād, Dynastic List, 287.

Bhurtridāman, 27.

Dynastic List, 296.

Bhārrhihari, 60.

Bhāṣarvajña’s "Nyāyasāra," commentary on, 195.


Bhāskara, author, 115.

College founded for study of the "Siddhāntaśiromaṇi," 176.

Trivikrama, ancestor of, 85.

Bhāskaraḥuṣṭa, 85.

Bhāskarāchāryya, astronomer, 139, 167, 176.

"Bhāsvatikurāṇa," 135, 260, 266.

Bhaṭṭārka, 37, 39.

Dynastic List, 308.

Bhaṭṭaṅgō:
- Anandamalla founds, 206.
- Harasimha seizes, 216.
- Īyārālamalla seizes, 282.

Bhaṭṭaṅgha fortresses, Mahāmūn seizes, 107.

Bhaṭṭindāla, Anandālā defeated at, 106.

Bhūkai copper-plate, 225.

Bhaṭṭain, Tīmu captures, 236.

Bhaṭṭa Kalaṭa, Sāiva philosopher, 70, 76, 80.

Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa, 75, 87, 92.

Bhaṭṭa Rāghava, commentary by, 195.

Bhaṭṭa Udbhaṭa, 68.

Bhaṭṭotpala, identical with Utpala, 95.

Bhāva Bṛhataspati, inscription, 168.

Bhavabhūti, poet, 68, 62.


Bhavāni, temple built by Anantadeva, 176.

Bhāvasarman, 260, 266.

Bhavasimha or Bhavadāva, 306.

Bhavaviveka, 49.

"Bhavayakumdachandrikā," 185.

Bhāwalpur inscription, 21.

"Bhāyāharastotra," 208.

Bhāyideva, governor of the Kūndi district, 166.

Bhera-ghāṭ inscriptions, 121, 143, 154.
### The Chronology of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bhikha of Bikran</th>
<th>268.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhikha or Bhishma Chand, Dynastic List</td>
<td>281.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhikhuwidra or Khairavala</td>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhikshakara of Kashmir</td>
<td>142, 145.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>294.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhillama I of Devagiri</td>
<td>160, 165.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhillama II of Seuadesa, Dynastic List</td>
<td>310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhillama III of Seuadesa</td>
<td>113, 127.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhillama IV of Seuadesa, Dynastic List</td>
<td>310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhillama V of Seuadesa, Dynastic List</td>
<td>310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhilamula, Bhimul or Srimul</td>
<td>32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhula, conquered by Mauhar Thakura</td>
<td>164.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulana: Captured by Altamsh</td>
<td>184.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captured by Alau-d-Din</td>
<td>208.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima Karan, defeat of Mahmud Khalji</td>
<td>271.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima Narayan, Mahmud's expedition against</td>
<td>108.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima, repulsed by Rudra</td>
<td>157.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima I, Chalukya</td>
<td>85, 86, 91, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>278.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima II, Chalukya</td>
<td>278.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima III, Chalukya</td>
<td>278.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramaditya conquered by</td>
<td>87.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima, Jasalimar Maharawal, Dynastic List</td>
<td>291.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima of Kaul, Dynastic List</td>
<td>303.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima III of Konamandala, Dynastic List</td>
<td>205.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima, Raja of Jagat, destroyed by Mahmud Baqarara</td>
<td>202.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima, Raja of Jammu</td>
<td>245, 246.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima, Sillahara, Dynastic List</td>
<td>204.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhima of Trigarta, Dynastic List</td>
<td>307.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhimadeva I, Chalukya</td>
<td>112, 113, 114, 121, 284.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>282.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhimadeva II, Chalukya</td>
<td>162, 179, 180, 183.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>282.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumagupta of Kashmir</td>
<td>98, 99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>294.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumapala of Budan, Dynastic List</td>
<td>299.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumapala of Kaul, 112, 113.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>203.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumaraja of Idar</td>
<td>270.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumaraja of Konamandala, 154.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumara or Bhumaraja, districts governed by</td>
<td>103.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumara of Madh-Bhumagupta</td>
<td>305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumasihha, conversion</td>
<td>191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumasihha of Mavan</td>
<td>297.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumasihha of Mevad, Dynastic List</td>
<td>288.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumavarma</td>
<td>34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumavarma, Pallava, genealogy of</td>
<td>299.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumber, Alexander's conquests</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumji, Dynastic List</td>
<td>290.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhir Rae</td>
<td>107.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhiraj or Hamir</td>
<td>170.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhvanayya, 135.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhogavarman</td>
<td>62.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>308.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhogesvara</td>
<td>305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooj copper-plates</td>
<td>171, 173.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooja, invasion of Kashmir</td>
<td>149, 150.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooja I, Dynastic List</td>
<td>310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooja II, Dynastic List</td>
<td>310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooja or Bhoojadeva of Dhara, Paramara of Malava</td>
<td>109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaskarabhatta a contemporary of</td>
<td>85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>135.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanapala a protege of</td>
<td>96.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryanana subjugates territories of</td>
<td>129.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayasingha II subdues</td>
<td>111.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karna of Chedi and Bhimadeva I</td>
<td>112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somevasvara I defeats</td>
<td>120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viryarama slain by</td>
<td>115.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooja or Bhoojadeva of Kanaunj</td>
<td>67, 70, 77, 79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>296.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooja of Mevaul, Dynastic List</td>
<td>287.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooja I, Sillahara of Kolhapur</td>
<td>135, 143.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhooja II or Vira-Bhoojadeva, Sillahara of Kolhapur</td>
<td>166, 176.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhoojadeva, Jasalimar Maharawal, Dynastic List</td>
<td>290.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhoojadeva, ruler of Nepal</td>
<td>110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhoojavarman, Chandella</td>
<td>206.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>282.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhupal copper-plates</td>
<td>171, 177.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bho, lord of, image of Vishnu obtained by</td>
<td>87.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhojyas, defeat by Ratnamalla</td>
<td>262.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhudha</td>
<td>148.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumara pillar</td>
<td>31, 33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumi, Bhumil, or Bhumilika, 64.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of</td>
<td>214.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhund territory, invaded by Ulugh Khan</td>
<td>195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhungar I of Sindh, Dynastic List</td>
<td>305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhungar II of Sindh, Dynastic List</td>
<td>305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhungar III of Sindh, Dynastic List</td>
<td>305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhupalasinha</td>
<td>134.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhuraja, Bhuya, or Bhuvada</td>
<td>58.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

"Bhāshaśaṭa," 195.
Bhārāyana, 89.
Bhāvana, Dynastic List, 295.
Bhavanadēvi, wife of Vijayapāla, 118.
Bhavanādīva, governor of Kalyāṇa, 58.
Bhavanakirti, 260.
Bhavanapāla of Budaum, Dynastic List, 299.
Bhavanapāla of Gwalior, 137.
Bhavanapāla or Muladeva, Dynastic List, 291.
"Bhuṇeśvarakāśiśu," 212.
Bhuvanaśabdākhātu I of Ceylon, embassy to Egypt, 205.
Bhūyāda of Anhilvāḍ, 78.
Dynastic List, 282.
Bhūyikā, wife of Devasākta, Dynastic List, 310.
Bīchāna or Vīchāna, 193.
Bidar:
Amīr 'Ali's revolt, 222.
Barid Shāhīs, Dynastic List, 318.
Naṣrat Khān's revolt, 221.
Niẓām Shāh defeated near, 260.
Bihār:
Inscriptions, 131, 201.
Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq annexes, 217.
Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār conquers, 168.
Sikandar II conquers, 266.
Bihār Mal of Idar, 270.
Bijamata sect, rise of, 270.
Bijanagar attacked by Naṣratu-l-Mulk, 271.
Bijapur:
'Ādil Shāhīs of, 265, 318.
Inscriptions, 103, 153, 167.
Bijay Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Bijayagūḍh inscription, 28.
Bijja, death of, 88.
Bijjala or Vījjakal, wife of Vīra Somēvara, 184.
Bijjala or Vījjamāla, Kalachuri, 154.
Abdication, 158.
Daughter marries Chavunā, 157.
Fulderaries under, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158.
Western Chālukyas conquered by, 145, 149, 151, 152, 155, 156.
Bijjala Sindra of Yelburga, 159.
Dynastic List, 304.
Bijjaladevi, 133.
Bijjoli inscription, 159.
Bijjor, Maḥmūd Shāh attacks, 196.
Bikājī or Beīkhaṭjī, 285.
Dynastic List, 277.
Bikanir Rāj, Dynastic List, 277.
Bilahgadāva of Gwalior, 241.
Bilgram, Rāja of, defeated by Iqbal Khān, 238.
Bilaha, Dynastic List, 295.
Bilhāna, poet, 128.
Bilhari inscriptions, 82, 92, 93.
Bilsad inscriptions, 30.
Bimbisāra, Śrenyā, king of Magadha, 5.
Bindusāra, Mauya, 11.
Bir Bāhān, revolt, 232.
Bīr, Malik, Dynastic List, 285.
Bīrā, Malik, imprisonment, 253.
Bisal, destroyed by Mubārak Shāh II, 246 (note).
Bisapi, granted to Vidyāpati, 237.
Bisārām, fort, seized by Jālālū-d-Dīn, 179.
Bītragraṇṭa copper-plate, 225.
Bittiga: see title Vaiṣṇuvardhana Hoyasala.
Bīṭṭunayya, 161.
Bīyāna, expeditions against, 237, 248, 261, 262.
Bīyāśa:
Alexander's conquests, 8.
Maḥmūd Shāh's expedition, 192.
Bodh-Gayā:
Inscription, 43, 47.
I-teiug visits, 56.
"Bodhapāchāsāḳā," 102.
Bodhi Tree:
Branch sent to China, 38.
Pūrṇavarman restores, 43.
Bodhidharman, Buddhist patriarch, 39.
"Bodhipathā Pradipa," 119.
Bodhiruchi, travels and translations, 38.
Bodhiruchi or Dharmaruchi, travels and translations, 58.
Boladevayya, 128.
Boliyeka Kesimayya, governor of the Tardavadī district, 158.
Bomma or Brahma, 160, 164.
Bonthādevi, wife of Vikramādīya, 92, 97.
"Book of Roads and Kingdoms," 84.
Bopadeva, author, 201.
Borioli inscription, 151.
Boukephala, founded by Alexander the Great, 8.
Brahma or Bomma, defeated by Ballāja, 160, 164.
Brahmadatta, conquered by Bimbisāra, 5.
Brahmadeva's "Kraṇapakṣa," epoch year of, 133.
Brahmagaṇṭaka, astronomer, 44, 48.
Brahman, Dynastic List, 295.
Brahmans:
Chibḍia, grants to, 80.
Settlement in Bengal, 81.
"Brahmasphutāṣṭādhitā," 44, 48.
Brihadratha overthrown by Pushyamitra, 14.
"Brihajjāstākam," commentary on, 95.
Brihat Kharatara Gachchha, foundation, 126.
Būl Ḥasan-i-Khalaf, alliance with Masʿūd, 111.

Budaun:
Capital city of ʿAlīm Shāh, 256.
Khizr Khān invests, 244.
Maḥmūd’s expedition, 186.
Pāla Rathor Dynasty, List, 299.
Ṭāj-ud-Dīn put to death at, 178.
Buddha, 4, 6, 10.
Tooth sent to China, 38. (See also title Buddhism.)
Buddha, Rājānaka of Kirāgrāma, Dynastic List, 295.
Buddhabhadra, translator, 29, 81.
“Buddhacharitakāvya,” 22.
Buddhaghośha, 30.
Buddhajīva, 31.
Buddhapāla, 57.
Buddhapāya, 194.
Buddharāja, 48, 44.
Dynastic List, 293.
Buddhaśānta, 39.
Buddhasimha, Dynastic List, 291.
Buddhavaraśa, 72.
Buddhavarman, Dynastic List, 299.
Buddhavarmanarāja of Gujārāt, Dynastic List, 279.
Buddhayāsas, 30.
Buddhism:
Aśoka’s conversion, 12.
Buddha, 4, 6, 10, 38.
Ceylon, 12, 17, 54.
China (see under that title).
Councils, 6, 7, 12, 21.
Hinayāna sect, Valabhi converts, 36.
Japan, introduction into, 41.
Kālacakra system, 95.
Korea, introduction into, 28.
Mahāyāna doctrines, revival in Tibet, 100, 119.
Mihirakula’s persecution, 38.
Pushyamitra’s persecution, 15.
Siam, introduction into, 51.
Budhagupta, 35.
Dynastic List, 288.
Bughrā Khān, embassy to Maḥmūd, 114.
Bughrā Khān of Bengal, 206.
Dynastic List, 313.
Succeeded by Rukn-u-d-Dīn, 207.
Buhūl Lūdī of Delhi:
ʿAlīm Shāh deposed by, 254, 255, 266, 267, 258, 265.
Dynastic List, 312.
Bukhārā:
Abū-l-Ḥasan captures, 104.

Bukhārā:
Ibn Mūtalhal visits, 90.
Ismāʿīl defeats Nāṣr near, 81.
Shihābu-d-Daulah Bughrā Khān, expedition, 102.
Dukka I of Vijayanagara, 219, 223, 224, 225.
Dynastic List, 309.
Dukka II, 240, 309.
Būrāk, establishes Bardsir in Kirman, 180.
Būrān I of Ahmadnagar, 269.
Dynastic List, 317.
Būrān II of Ahmadnagar, Dynastic List, 317.
Būrān of Berār, Dynastic List, 317.
Būrān, Shaikh, 231.
Būrānu-d-Dīn Gharib, Shaikh, 218.
Burmese civilization, rise of, 124.
Burmese, expulsion by English, 276.
Burmese, modern or Arakan era, 51.
Bīshang, subdued by Yaʿqūb ibn Lāis, 78.
Bust:
ʿAbdu-r-Rahman conquers, 54.
Dāʿūd’s invasion repulsed by Tughrīl, 123.
Sabuk-Tīgīn captures, 99.
Yaʿqūb ibn Lāis subdues, 78.
Būtarasa, governor of Kōṅgalūd and Pūṇād districts, 78.
Būtuga, 91, 94.

C.

Cabral, Pedro Álvarez, establishes European factory at Calicut, 267.
Calicut:
Albuquerque at, 268.
European factory, 267, 268.
Vasco da Gama at, 266.
Cambay, plundered by Taghīr, 221.
Canals cut by Pirūz Shāh, 225.
Ceylon:
Al-Masʿūdī’s visit, 93.
Amoghavajra visits, 61.
Buddhist religion, 12, 17, 54.
Dīpavamsa Chronicle, 27.
Embassy to Claudius, 20.
Embassy to Egypt, 205.
Fa-hien’s travels, 29.
Moggalāra flourishes in, 167.
Narasiṅhavarman’s conquest, 52.
Parāutaka’s conquest, 82.
Rājarāja’s conquest, 100.
Rajendra-Chola’s conquest, 105.
Sovereigns, Dynastic List, 318–322.
Tripitaka texts collected by Nā-thī, 54.
INDEX.

Chach, throne of Sindh usurped by, 37, 50.
Chāchikadeva, 256.
   Dynamic List, 290.
Chachuji, Dynamic List, 291.
Chanda, Dynamic List, 297.
Chāhadadeva of Narwar, 184, 191, 194.
   Dynamic List, 298.
Chāhmanasa or Chohana, 95.
   Ajmir, Dynamic List, 277.
   Naole, 95, 278.
Chaitanya, reformer, 264.
"Chaityayavadanakulavṛtti," 205.
Chaityavāsinā, 113.
Chākaṇa, 165.
Chākirāja, 72.
Chakradhara temple, destruction, 142.
Chakradhvaja or Brīja Siṃha, Dynamic List, 276.
Chakrakoṭṭa, conquest by Kulottuṅga
   Choladeva I, 128.
Chakrapāpi, 129, 147.
Chakravarman of Kashmir, 86, 88, 89.
   Dynamic List, 294.
Chakrāyuḍha, 75.
Chālukya feudatories of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas,
   Dynamic List, 280.
Chālukya Vikramavarsa era, beginning of,
   129.
Chālukyas:
   Amoghavarsa I defeats, 72.
   Bādāmi, Early and Western Chālukyas
   of, 36.
   Bhāroch attacked by, 32.
   Dynamic List, 278.
   Kālyāna, connection with, 278.
   Bhīma seizes part of dominions, 157.
   Decline of power, 147, 164.
   Divisions, 49.
   Dynamic List, 278, 279, 280.
   Eastern, 49, 86.
   Anarchy, 96.
   Dynamic List, 279.
   Rāṣṭrakūṭas' war with, 69, 70.
Gujārāt, 48.
   Dynamic List, 279.
   Hoysala sovereignty over part of dominions of, 122.
   Jayaśeśa I reconciles with the
   Cholas, 123.
   Krishna I reduces, 67.
   Maharāṣṭrā, supremacy in, overturned by Rāṣṭrakūṭas, 65.
   Later dynasty established by Tailapa,
   86, 97.
Pitṛāṣṭram, 172.
   Dynamic List, 280.
   Vishvpuvardhana's invasion, 141.

Chālukya-Bhīma I, 81.
   Dynamic List, 279.
Chālukya-Bhīma II, 90.
   Dynamic List, 280.
Chalshparsana Vāsishṭiputra, 25.
Chāma Rāja, Dynamic List, 297.
Chāmuladevi, wife of Tailapa II, 135.
Chāmaṇḍa, 134.
Chāmpāśīr:
   Ahmād I attacks, 244, 246.
   Māḥmūd Bāiqrāḥ attacks, 262, 264.
   Mālik Sidā attacks, 264.
   Muhammad Karim attacks, 257.
   Muhammadbābā founded on site of,
   264.
Champāranya devastated by Yasākkarna-
   deva, 143.
Champāvāt copper-plates of Vishnuachandra,
   270.
Chānumāṇḍarāja, Chālukya, 102.
   Dynamic List, 282.
Chānumāṇḍarāya or Chānumāṇḍarāj, 99.
Chānyaṅgūṇ copper-plate, 209.
Chānelhub, king of Tibet, 119.
Chand, 166.
Chand dynasty of Kumaun, 281.
Chandāṇḍadaṇḍa expedition against Kanarese
   Mauryas, 46.
Chandalakabbe, wife of Somesvara, 120.
Chandana of Ajmir, Dynamic List, 277.
Chandipāla, author, 183.
Chandar, king of Siddh, 50.
Chandawār:
   Mālik Tājūl/Mulk ravages, 245.
   Mubārak Shāh and ʿĪbrāhīm Shāh
   fight near, 248.
Chandellas:
   Dynamic List, 281.
   Foundation of dynasty, 75.
   Kingdom, extent of, 92.
Chanderi, revolt of Umar Khan, 253.
Chandesvara, 214.
Chandirī, Ulugh Khān's expedition against,
   194.
Chandikabbe, wife of Sāntivarman, 99.
"Chandrīkāśātuka," 44.
Chāpḍiyāna, death, 83.

22
Chandra, author, 56.
Chandra of Budan, Dynastic List, 299.
Chandrabhān of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 307.
Chandrabhāṣṭārika, wife of Bhaja I, 310.
Chandradeva, visits India, 53.
Chandradeva of Kanauj, 134.
Dynastic List, 286.
Chandradeva Kṣṇḍāvīḍu, 288.
Chandragītiya, 46, 54, 58.
Vijayabhāṣṭārika, wife of, 54.
Chandragītiya Sīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
Chandragītīṣṭapura, 74.
Chandragnāčchihā, new branch, formation, 137.
Chandragnāṇi, 132.
Chandragnāṭa, founder of Maurya dynasty, 10, 11.
Chandragnāṭa I, Vikramadītya, 27, 29.
Dynastic List, 288.
Chandragnāṭa II, Vikramadītya II, 30.
Dynastic List, 288.
Chandrak, rise of Dor Rājputs under, 70.
Chandrakantānīṁha Narendra, Dynastic List, 276.
Chandrakīrti, 49.
Chandraṁukhaśīva, embassy to Rome, 20.
Chandrāpal, 111.
Chandrāpiḍa, 60.
Dynastic List, 293.
Chandrāprabāḥārya, 137.
"Chandrāprabhāvamānīcharita," 166.
Chandrāśāja I of Ajmīr, Dynastic List, 277.
Chandrāśāja II of Ajmīr, Dynastic List, 277.
Chandrāśāja Sīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
Chandrasenā, 153, 168.
Chandrasimha of Mithilā, 226.
Chandrasūri, 166.
Yaśodevasūri, a pupil of, 143.
Chandravarman, exterminated by Samudragupta, 28.
Chāṇḍugīdeva, 163, 164.
Jayakesīn II attacked by, 150.
Chandupāṇḍita, 258.
Channas of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.
Changadeva, astrologer, 176.
Chāṇḍokāṭa or Chāṇḍa dynasty, 65, 282.
Chāṇḍana, 23:
Dynastic List, 296.
Chāṇḍa, slain by Pemmāi, 150.
Chāṇḍa, Chāṇṭaya, or Chāṇṭuga, Dynastic List, 292.
Chāṇḍa or Shashthadeva, Dynastic List, 291.
Chāṇḍaladevi, wife of Vijayāditya, 133.
Chāṇṭaya, Sīvachūtra Shāṅkadeva II, 292.
Chāṇḍimārṣa, 164.
Chāṇḍeshperna Vaisāhpūtra II, 24.
"Chāṇḍavāga Chintāmaṇi," 201.
Chāṇḍadāmpura inscription, 202.

Chaul:
Ibn Muhalhal's visit to, 90.
Portuguese defeat by Malik Ayāz, 269.
Chaulukyas of Aṇhīvala:
Dynastic Lists, 282.
Foundation, 58, 89.
Vāghelā branch, rise of, 179.
Chauḍiśetṭi, 193.
"Chaurapānśāhkā," 128.
"Chaurāsī Pada," 267.
Chāva of Yelburga, Dynastic List, 304.
Chāṇḍa or Chāṇḍokāṭa dynasty, 65, 282.
Chāṇḍas of Pātgradh, defeat Mūḍa and Manāḍ, 290.
Chāvotaka, invaded by Tājīkas, 64.
Chāvundā I of Yelburga, Dynastic List, 304.
Chauṇḍa II of Yelburga, 157, 159, 162.
Dynastic List, 304.
Chauṇḍa or Chauṇḍāraja, 196.
Chauṇḍāraja, Kādamba, 121.
Chodi:
Bhoja attacks king of, 109.
Chandradeva quells disturbances in, 135.
Dynastic List, Kalachuris, 293.
Epoch of era, 20.
Madanavarmanadeva defeats king of, 146.
Sallakahanavarmanadeva subdues, 136.
Someśvara attacks, 120.
Tailapa defeats king of, 97.
Vākpati II conquers Yuvārajadeva, 98.
Yaśovarman subdues, 87.
Chellur inscriptions, 131, 144.
Chen-to-lo-pi-li identical with Chandrāpiḍa, 60.
Cheṅgiri, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, 140.
Cheras:
Cherumān Perumāl, last king of, 74.
Govinda III captures king of, 69.
Mambūri and NaIr, rebellion, 29.
Jayasimha II reduces, 111.
Cherumān Perumāl, king of Cheras, 74.
Chhajū, Malik:
Revolt, 207.
Telingana expedition, 211.
"Chhandonuśasana," 162.
Chhismaka, dynasty founded by, 14.
Chhittarāja, Sīlāhāra, 114.
Dynastic List, 303.
Chibbā Kāhāmā, grants to, 80.
Chicacoche copper-plates, 131.
Chi-chi-siang, Jīnānārt, visit to China, 124.
Chidambaram temple inscription, 194.
Chikka, 188.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
<th>339</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chikka-Bāgవādí inscriptions, 192, 193.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikka Deva, Dynastic List, 297.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiltadurg inscriptions, 225.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Maṣ‘ūdī visits, 93.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist teachers and translators:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amogha-vajra, 61.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atigupta, 53.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodhīdārman, 39.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodhiruchi, 38.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhahadra, 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhacharitakāvya, 22.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhajiva, 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhapāla, 57.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhadāntha, 39.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhayāsas, 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi-chi-shang Jñānaśrī, 124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmadeva, 97.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmagupta, 44.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmakāla, 25.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmamitra, 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmaraksita, 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmaruci, 60.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divakara, 57.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu-chi, 41.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa-hsü Dharmaksha, 106.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa-yung, 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gantama Dharmajñāna, 42.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaustama Prajñāruci, 40.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaustama Satghadeva, 29.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunavarman, 32.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunavaridhi, 38.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiuēn Tsung, 49.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-tsing, 50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jñāna-gupta, 42.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jñānavasās, 42.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kālayāsas, 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāśyapa and Fa-lan, 21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narendra-nāsas, 41.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nā-thī, Nadi, or Puyopāya, 54.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramārtha, 41.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prabhākaramitra, 48.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prajñā, 68.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramiti, Megaśikha, and Huai Ti, 60.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnasamba, 58.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutnasati, 38.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saṅghabhadra, 29.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saṅghavarman, 26, 32.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seng-ki-po-mo, 54.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiē Ch'i-'mang, 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi'i-hu Dānāpāla, 99.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subhakara, 61.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sung Yün and Hui-sang, 39.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tao-shêng, 53.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thien-si-thài, 99.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China: Buddhist teachers and translators:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-K'ong, 66.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upāsuya, 49.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vajrabodhi, 61.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vimalakīṣṭhas, 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vimokṣhaprajaśī Rishi and Prajñāruci, 41.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vīśīvaruci, 43.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embassies to, 22, 24, 28, 31, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 92, 218.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad ibn Tughlaq sends expedition against, 218.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimān's voyage to, 77.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang Hisian-ta ê's expedition to Thānesar, 53.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinghiz Khán, 179, 184.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinna-bhārata, 230.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipulān inscription, 155.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippaṭa-Jayāpūra, 72.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipuru-paḷḷa grant, 47.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiltadurg copper-plate, 229.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitor:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Alāu-d-Dīn captures, 211.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahūdūr Khān visits, 273.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guhilā conquest, 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscriptions, 203, 204, 205.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbhakarna's Pillar of Victory, 255.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māḥūd Khān's expedition, 255.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzaffar II of Gujarāt, expedition, 272.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quṭbū-d-Dīn's expedition, 259.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitorgādā inscription, 149, 205.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitramāya, 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitrur territory, invaded by Ulugh Khān, 195.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choḍa or Vīkrama-Rudra of Konaimadāla, 145.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choḍa of Mēvāḍ, Dynastic List, 287.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choḍa of Veḷuṅmadā, Dynastic List, 309.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choḍa princes wait upon Karnaṇḍeśvra, 121.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choḥaś: see title Chaḥmaḥaṇa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choja kingdom:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihāra seizes part of, 157.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandugideva conquers, 164.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 285.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Chālukyas invaded by, 96.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayakesīn I subdues, 123.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayasimha II subdues, 111.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakkula conquers, 96.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kṛiśna, sovereign of, 192.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandya dominions added to, 180.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulikeśīn II, invasion, 46.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rājendra-Chōja II seizes, 128.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raviśvarana subdues, 203.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someśvara attacks, 120.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailupā attacks, 97.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vākpati II subdues, 97.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vengi kingdom merged in, 49.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chola kingdom:

- Vikramaditya Chalaukya proceeds against, 127.
- Vikramaditya I, rebellion against, 64.
- Vikramaditya II subdued, 83.
- Vinayaditya subdued, 57.
- Virupaksha conquers, 230.

Cholapuran inscription, 144.

Cholija kings, subdued by Kirtivarman I, 42.

Chowda, supplanted by Mokalasimha, 235, 249, 287.

Chowda of Marvad, Dynastic List, 297.

Chorasi and Bardoli, Bharoch kingdom, 32.

Christian missionaries martyred at Thana, 216.

Chu Fa-Hu, translations by, 26.

Chu-thenpha, Dynastic List, 275.

Chu-chinphha, 275.

Chu-chinphha, 275.

Chu-chinphha, 275.

Chu-dangphha, 275.

North-Eastern Bengal conquered by, 245.

Chu-hangphha, 275.

Chu-humpha, 275.

Chu-jangphha, 275.

Chu-kapha, 275.

Chu-hangphha, 275.

Chu-khameethepa, 275.

Chu-khampa, 275.

Chu-khan, invasion of Khurasan, 34.

Chu-khrumpha, 275.

Chu-kluinphha, 275.

Chu-lo-te, ambassador to China, 37.

Chu-phakpha, 275.

Chu-rumpha, 275:

Chu-simphha, 275.

Chu-singphha, 275.

Chu-taophha, 275.

Chu-toupha, 275.

Chudasama of Girnar, Dynastic List, 283.

Chukum or Jayadhavajashimha, Dynastic List, 276.

Chatavanas, battle of, 64.

Cintrasrasti, 204.

Claudius, embassy from Ceylon, 20.

Cochin:

- Albuquerque establishes fort at, 268.
- Indian embassies pass through, 24.
- Jewish colony, 68.

Colombo, Portuguese take possession of, 271.

Columbus, Friar Jordanus, Roman Catholic Bishop of, 217.

Constantine, Indian embassy to, 27.

Constantinople:

- Crusaders conquer, 174.
- Indian embassy to, 40.
- Turks conquer, 258.

Constantius, Indian embassy to, 28.

Coorg conquered by Raja, 100.

Copper currency introduced by Muhammad ibn Tughlaq, 217.

Crusaders, conquest of Constantinople, 174.

D.

Dabhoi inscriptions, 48, 189.

Dadgison copper-plate, 254, 260, 261.

Dadga I, 32.

Dadga List, 289.

Dadga II, 35.

Dadga List, 289.

Dadga III, 43.

Dadga List, 289.

Dadga IV, 45, 48, 51.

Dadga List, 289.

Dadga V, Dynastic List, 289.

Dahala attacked by Somevara I, 120.

Dahir, king of Sind, 50, 59, 60.

Dharmasena, Traikut, 26, 34.

Dhirlavanda, Jain temple at, 116.

Daimachos, embassy to Bindusara, 11.

"Daivajnahalkriti," 213.

Daivapurana, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.

Dalakt, defeat by Ghiyag-d-Din Balban, 192.

Dalaraja, 228.

Dalpatsimha, Dynastic List, 277.

Dama of Yelburga, Dynastic List, 304.

Dambajadastri I, 26.

Dambajadastri II, 26.

Dambajadastri List, 289.

Dama of Erandapalla, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.

Damaras, rebellion against Sussala, 142.

Dhamasa, 26.

Dambajadastri List, 289.

Dhamasa, 26.

Dambajadastri, 24.

Dambajadastri List, 289.

"Damayantikathu," 86.

Commentary on, 183.

Dambaj inscriptions, 134, 229.

Dambaj, author, 244.

Dambaj, father of Saramadhara, 226.

Dambaj, inscription, 147.

Dambaj, Parivragaka Maharaaja, 34.

Dambajadastri List, 300.

Dambajadastri, Dunagupta, Dynastic List, 288.

Dambajadastri, poet, 68.

"Dambjayapadruma," 254.

Dambjayapadruma, Eastern Chalukya, 96, 106.

Dambjayapadruma, Dynastic List, 280.
INDEX.

Dānārava of Kaliṅga, Dynastic List, 286.
"Dānāvākyavali," 194, 237.
Dandāpur inscription, 86.
Daṇḍin, author, 44.
Daṇḍidurgā, Raśtrakūṭa, 65, 66, 67.
Dynastic List, 300.
Daṅṭīga, 69, 89.
Daṅṭīvarman, 78.
Dynastic List, 300.
Daṅṭīvarman of Gujarāt, Dynastic List, 301.
Dānñyāl, Assam expedition, 267.
Darbhaka, 6.
Dareios Hystaspes, subdues races on right bank of Indus, 5.
Darpa Nārāyaṇa or Narasimha, 305.
Dārvābhiaśara, king of, alliance with Saṅkaravarn, 80.
Daryā of Berār, 273.
Dynastic List, 317.
Daryā Khan, governor of Gujarāt, 227.
Daryā Khan of Thatta, death, 271.
Dāsā of Yelburga, Dynastic List, 304.
Dāsābhala, author, 109 (note).
"Dāsābhala Sutras," Sanskrit text taken to China, 66.
"Dāsābhumi," Sanskrit text taken to China, 66.
"Daśagitikā," 34.
"Daśakumārcharita," 44.
Daśapura, temple at, 33.
Daśaratika, 147.
Daśaratha Maurya, 13.
"Daśarūpa," 100.
"Daśarūpinloka," 100.
"Daśasahasrikāprajñāparamita," translation of, 29.
"Daśasvāvikāsūtra," commentary on, 174.
"Daśavatārarcharita," 118.
Datta, 84.
Dāūd Bihārī, 227.
Dāūd ibn Yazid ibn Ḥāṭim, Muhallabi, governor of Sindh, 70.
Dāūd Khan of Khandesh, 267, 269.
Dynastic List, 316.
Dāūd, Malik, Sirhind expedition, 243.
Dāūd, Saljuqī:
Qazmi invaded by, 123, 125.
Khurasān ruled by, 120, 125.
Masʿūd’s war with, 117, 119.
Dāūd Shah of Bengal, Dynastic List, 314.
Dāūd Shah of Gujarāt, 259.
Dynastic List, 316.
Dāūd Shah of Kulburga, 229.
Dynastic List, 316.
Daulat Khan Lūdī, 239, 242.
Dynastic List, 312.

Daulatābād:
Battle near, 249.
Capital city of Muḥammad ibn Tughlāq, 219.
Founded by Muṣaffar II, 270.
Observatory near, 240.
Siege of, 221.
Dāvaḵa, empire of Samudragupta, 28.
Dāvuṅgāre inscriptions, 126, 143, 204.
Dāvari or Dāyima of Saundatti, Dynastic List, 301.
Davedas, Dynastic List, 291.
Debi Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Deda or Dādar of Kunṭhukut, Dynastic List, 290.
Dehnāga, wife of Mahendrapāla, 67.
Dehingia family, 275 (note).
Dekkhan, The:
‘Alāu-d-Dīn’s invasion, 208.
Bahānā dynasty, 222, 316.
Barīd Shāhī dynasty, 266.
Chālukya dynasty, 36, 49, 279.
Hoysala dynasty, 122, 289.
Nasīru-d-Dīn’s revolt, 221, 222.
Niẓām Shāhī dynasty, 265, 317.
Raśtrakūṭas of, 66, 300.
Shaikh Azari visits, 251.
Delhānadevi, 148.
Delhi:
Agra supersedes, as capital city, 267.
Amirs league against Surwaru-l-Mulk, 252.
Bahādur Khān visits, 273.
Buhārī Lūdī besieges, 255, 256.
Dynastic Lists of Sulṭāns, 311, 312.
Famine, 221.
Fazl-Allah Khān builds mosque at, 273.
Ḥāji Mula’s revolt, 210.
Hoysala kingdom, final annexation, 207.
Iqbal Khān captures, 237.
Izzu-d-Dīn Balbūn-i-Kushlā Khān attacks, 198.
Khusru’s reign of terror, 215.
Khwājah Quṣbu-d-Dīn visits, 184.
Maḥmūd Khunji’s expedition against, 234.
Mughal invasions, 188, 207, 211, 217, 273.
Muʿizzu-d-Dīn, invasion, 168.
Naṣīrīah College, 169.
Naṣrāt Shāh, invasion, 237.
Pathān line of Sultāns, rise of, 257.
Qirāmitah and Mulahidah heretics, rising of, 186.
Quṣbu-d-Dīn captures, 168.
Delhi:
- Sindh, annexation, 181.
- Siwālikh temple inscription, 154.
- Timur, invasion, 234, 236.
- Demaladevi, wife of Chauṇḍa, 157.
- Demetrios, conquest of the Panjāb, 13.
- Demetrius, martyrdom, 216.
- Deo-Braṇāṅk inscription of Jīvitagupta, 36.
- Deogadh inscriptions, 77, 135.
- Deoli grants, 79, 81, 88, 89.
- Deopara inscription, Dynastic List from, 303.
- Dora Ismāʿīl Khān bestows territories on Malik Suhrār Hot, 261.
- "Desīnāmāmālā," 96, 152.
- Dettadevi, wife of Samudragupta, 28.
- Deur inscription, 167.
- Devabhadra, sect of Jaina founded by, 169.
- Devabhadradhārārya, consecrates Jinavallabha, 128.
- Devādhya, Dynastic List, 300.
- Devagiri:
  - 'Alā-ul-Dīn attacks and pillages, 208.
  - Bhillama captures, 165.
  - Dynastic List, Later Yādavas, 310.
  - Harupāla's revolt, 215.
  - Name changed to Daulatabad, 219.
- Devagupta of Eastern Mālava, 44.
  - Daughter married to Rudraśena II, 308.
  - Dynastic List, 288.
- Devaśodar, 284.
- Devanandādevi, wife of Vira-Someśvara, 184, 197.
- Devānampiyatissa, Buddhism introduced into Ceylon during reign of, 12.
- Devānanda, 202.
- Devanasūḍa, identical with Pājyapāda, 57.
- Devanāyaka, governor of Beyla district, 78.
- Devāṅgī of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 306.
- Devapāla of Bengal, Dynastic List, 298.
- Devapāla of Budan, Dynastic List, 299.
- Devapāla, Kachchhhabaghāta prince, Dynastic List, 201.
- Devapāla of Kanauj, 91.
  - Dynastic List, 296.
  - Image of Vishnu belonging to, 87.
- Devapāla, Paramāra, 185.
- Devapāladeva, ruler of Dhārā, 178.
- Devarāj, Dynastic List, 290.
- Devarajya, feudatory of Mahādeva, 202.
  - "Devakram," 45.
  - Dynastic List, 309.
- Devarāya II of Vijayanagara, 247, 255, 256, 258.
  - Dynastic List, 309.
- Devardhīgīpīn Kāhāmārāmūpa, Jaina Canon revised by, 38.

Devarmaṇadeva, Chandella, 123.
- Dynastic List, 282.
- Devaśakti, Dynastic List, 310.
- Devasena, Dynastic List, 308.
- Devasinha, 237, 305.
- Devasundra, 220.
  - Pupils of, 223, 224, 248.
  - Devasūri's "Śāntināthcharitra," 202, 205.
  - Devendra Muniśvara, 228.
  - Devendraṅgāni or Nemicandra, 129.
  - Devendraśinha, 181.
  - Devendraśūri, 187, 191.
  - Devendravarman, copper-plate of, 131.
    - "Deviśataka," commentaries on, 87, 99.
  - Dewal inscription, 101.
  - Dhādiadova or Dādhibhandaka, governor of Sitābaldū, 133.
- Dhādiyappa I, Dynastic List, 309.
- Dhādiyappa II, 104.
  - Dynastic List, 310.
- Dhāhilla, Dynastic List, 292.
- Dhālagha, slain by Chālukya-Bhīma, 88.
- Dhālip Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
- Dhama or Sacred Luw, adoption by Āśoka, 11.
- Dhammamahāmātras, 12.
  - "Dhammapadasutta," translation, 25.
  - Dhammiyara, Sīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
- Dhāmopolah, defeat of Iśāna of Chitor at, 272.
- Dhāmānājaya, author, 100.
- Dhānānājaya, Jaina poet, 146.
- Dhānānājaya of Kusรหalapura, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.
- Dhanapāla, author, 92, 96.
- Dhanaśa, 201.
- Dhāṅga or Dhangadeva, Chandella, 92, 103, 105.
  - Dynastic List, 282.
- Dhaniika, author, 100.
- Dhānayakataka, shrine of, 24.
  - "Dhānayaśāliccharitra," 254.
- Dhānayavishnu, 37.

Dhārā:
- Muṣaffar Shāh I besieges, 240.
  - Someśvara seizes, 109, 120.

Dharaṇivarāha, 103.

Dharaṇivarāha, chief of Vardhamāṇa, 84.

Dharapati of Valabhī, 41, 42.
  - Dynastic List, 308.

Dharasena I, Dynastic List, 308.

Dharasena II, 36, 42, 45.
  - Dynastic List, 308.

Dharasena III, 47.
  - Dynastic List, 308.

Dharasena IV, 36, 48, 51, 53.
  - Dynastic List, 308.

Dhārānājaya Jayaśimhavarman, Chālukya of Gujārā, Dynastic List, 279.
INDEX.

“Dharmabhyyudayamahakahkavya,” 182.
Dharma Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Dharma of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 307.
Dharmadasagapi’s “Upadesamulka,” commentary on, 164.
Dharmadeva of Nepal, 60.
   Dynastic List, 296.
Dharmadeva Fu-thien, translations by, 97.
Dharmadhata, travels of, 66.
Dharmaghotha, author, 153, 175.
Dharmagupta, translations by, 44.
Dharmajatayasas, 35.
Dharmajana, 41.
Dharmakula, 25.
Dharmanitra, 31.
   “Dharmamrita,” 185.
Dharmamitra, 230.
Dharmapala, head of Nalanda College, 49.
Dharmapala of Bengal, 75.
   Dynastic List, 298.
   “Dharmaparikshhita,” 102.
Dharmapriya, 29.
Dharmarashtra, 26, 30.
Dharmaruchi, 37, 58.
Dharmatulka, 203.
   “Dhatuspatha,” 68.
Dhavata of Aghilvaid, Dynastic List, 282.
Dhavala, Rashtrakuta of Hastikund, 103.
Dhavalapala, 84.
Dhini grant of Jaikadeva, 64.
Dhiraamati, wife of Narasarimhadeva, 194, 237.
Dhirasiniha or Hirdaya Narayana, 305.
Dholka, Lavamprasa, and Virdhabavala establish their independence at, 179.
Dhondho Baghunatha, 203.
Dhronastra attacked by Pramadi I, 141.
Dhruva, 69.
Dhruva I of Gaurat, 75, 76.
   Dynastic List, 301.
Dhruva II, 78, 81.
   Baroda grant of, 72.
   Dynastic List, 301.
Dhruvabhaata or Dhruvasena: see title
Dhruvasena II.
Dhruvabhaata of Vardhamana, 84.
Dhruvadeva, 54.
   Dynastic List, 296.
Dhruvaraja Nirupama Dhavarsha I: see title Dhruva I.
Dhruvaraja Nirupama Dhavarsha II of
Gaurat, Dynastic List: see title Dhruva II.
Dhruvarjadeva of Gaurat, 68, 301.
Dhruvasena I of Valabhi, 36, 40, 41.
   Dynastic List, 308.

Dhruvasena II of Valabhi, 45, 48, 51.
   Dynastic List, 308.
Dhruvasena III of Valabhi, 51, 53, 54.
   Dynastic List, 308.
   “Dhvanyaloka,” 77.
   Commentary on, 102.
Dibal:
   Mughirah attacks, 50.
   Muhammad ibn Qasim reduces, 60.
   Mu’izzu-D-Din conquers, 163.
Dibalpur:
   Jasarat attacks, 246.
   Mughal raid, 225.
Dida, Rauwal of Dungarpur, seizes Galishti, 212.
Didda of Kashmir, wife of Kshemagupta,
91, 93, 96, 98, 99.
   Death, 106.
   Dynastic List, 294.
Digambara sect of Jains, rise of, 22.
Dighwa-Dubauli copper-plates, 67.
   Dynastic List from, 310.
Dignaga of Kanchi, 39.
Dilawar Khan of Malava, 233, 236, 238, 239.
   Dynastic List, 315.
Dilshad conquers Uch, 268.
Din Krishna Das, poet, 265.
Dinajpur copper-plate, 114.
Dinakaramisha, 230.
Diodotos, founder of Graeco-Baktrian kingdom, 12, 13.
Dip Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Dipanikara Sri Jinana, Buddhist sage, 100, 119.
Dipawamsa chronicle of Ceylon, 27.
Diyakara, 44, 57.
Divakara, father of Bhaskara, 115.
Divakaramitra, Buddhist teacher, 49, 56.
Dodha-Homma inscription, 99.
Dodha Krishna, Raja, Dynastic List, 297.
Dohad inscription, 134.
Dombaka, Dynastic List, 295.
Domma, conquered by Rudra, 157.
Donti Allia Reddi, Dynastic List, 302.
Dhor Rajputs, 70, 168.
Dorasamudra, Hoysalas of, Dynastic List, 289.
Dramila, kings of:
   Kirtivarman subdues, 42.
   Nandivarman, alliance against, 63.
Drangiana, invasion by Kozulu Kadphises, 18.
Dravida, king of:
   Jayasimha’s alliance with, 130.
   Somesvara subdues, 144.
Drishnaprabha, Yadava, 74.
   Dynastic List, 309.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Droptaśimha of Valabhi, 39, 40.
Droptaśimha, Dynasty List, 308.
Drought in Southern Asia, 116.
Dua, invasions, 209, 211.
Dubkund inscriptions, 113, 133.
Dunbikshīra, Dynasty List from, 291.
Dūdā I of Sindh, Dynasty List, 305.
Dūdā II of Sindh, Dynasty List, 305.
Dūdā III of Sindh, Dynasty List, 305.
Dūdā IV of Sindh, Dynasty List, 305.
Dudhā, Buddhist monastery founded by, 36.
Dundhama, Dynasty List, 280.
Duks or Dhula Rai, 297.
Dūl Čain, surrender to Timur, 236.
Dūlā Dilāwār Khān, Dynasty List, 285.
Dundhūrghe, Rajputā expels from, 115.
Duṅgarendrādeva, Tomara of Gwalior, 255.
Dynastic List, 306.
Dūngarpūr:
Āḥmad I subdues, 252.
Bahādur Khān visits, 273.
Vrisānāha captures, 225.
Duṅgasāṁha, Mahārāja, Dynasty List, 277.
Durgā temple inscription, 63.
"Durgābhaktitārya," 237.
Durgāgān, inscription from, 64.
"Durgāprabodhavāyākhya," 182.
Durgārāja, 60.
Durgāya, Dynasty List, 292.
Durlabha I of Ajmir, Dynasty List, 277.
Durlabha II of Ajmir, Dynasty List, 277.
Durlabha III of Ajmir, 132.
Dynastic List, 277.
Durlabhadevi, wife of Satyārāya, 41.
Durlabhaka, Pratāpāditya, Dynasty List, 293.
Durlabhāraja, 103, 112.
Dynastic List, 282.
Durālhabadharana, 60, 62.
Dynastic List, 293.
Dusaj, Dynasty List, 290.
Dvārasamudra:
Malik Kāfūr’s expedition against, 213.
Sāluva Tikaramadeva redoes, 204.
Dvāravatī or Dvārkā:
Bhāṣaśāya conquers, 78.
Early Yādavas migrate from, 74.
Dvāravatipura or Dvārasamudra, Hōysāla capital, 122.
"Dvāraśayakāśa," commentary on, 166.
Dvīpa, temple to Śiva, 183.
"Dvāraśayakāśya," 152.

E.

Early Chāluṇyaś: see title Chāluṇyaś.
Early Yādavas, 74, 309.
Earthquake at Agra, 268.
Eastern Chāluṇyaś: see title Chāluṇyaś.
Echalaṇdevī, wife of Ereyaṇga, 125.
Echalaṇdevī, wife of Kārtavīrya IV, 171.
Echalaṇdevī, wife of Narasimha I, 156.
Edattore, conquest by Rājendra-Choja I, 105.
Egypt, embassy to, 205.
Ekāmrāṇāha inscriptions, 183, 240.
Ekbatāna, Alexander the Great at, 10.
Elichpūr ceded to ‘Alāu-d-Din, 208.
Elula inscriptions, 66.
Ephthalites: see title Hunas.
Eran inscriptions, 35, 37, 38.
Erga or Ergaṃma of Saumāntī, 120.
Dynastic List, 301.
Ereyaṇga, Hoysala, 122, 125, 137.
Dynastic List, 289.
Ereyaṇa or Erga, governor of Banavasi and Sāntalīge districts, 168.
Eryappa, 82, 91.
Ereyapparaśa inscriptions, 88.
Eryjavaraman of Velanāṇdu, Dynasty List, 309.
Erode inscription, 208.
Eryaya of Velanāṇdu, Dynasty List, 309.
Etawah:
Iqībāl Khān besieges, 239.
Kamāl-1-Mulk, expedition, 251.
Khīz Khān takes tribute from, 245.
Maliku-1-Sharq Tājul-Mulk, expedition, 243, 244, 245.
Mūhārak Shāh II, expedition, 246.
Muḥammad Shāh III destroys, 232.
Eudēmos, administrator of the Panjab, 9, 10.
Eukratides, founded by Mithridates I, 13.
Eukratides, 13, 16.
Eulaios, Alexander the Great at, 10.
Edmēnes, attack upon Antigonus, 10.
Euthydēmos II, 13, 14.

F.

Fa-chi or Dharmajñāna, 41.
Fa-chien, 34.
Fa-hien, Travela, 29.
Fa-hu, Dharmaraksha, 106.
Fa-lam, 21.
Fa-yung, 31.
Factories, European, 267, 268.
Faizābād copper-plate, 165.
Fakhru-d-Din Abu Muḥammad ibn ‘Ali Zailai, death, 220.
INDEX.

Fakhrud-Din Junan: see title Muhammad ibn Tughaq.
Fakhrud-Din Mubarak Shah, 188, 219.

Dynamic List, 313.
Fakhrud-Din Salaar, surrenders to Jalalud-Din, 180.
Fakhrud-Mulk Karimud-Din Laghri, 190.

Famine:
Delhi, 221.
Kashmir, 85, 135.
Southern Asia, 116.

Farawah:
Boghd receives, from Mas'ud, 117.
Saljuqs receive land near, from Mas'ud, 119.

Farhatud-Mulk, governor of Gujarat, 229.
Revolt and death, 232.
Farid Ganj-i-Shakar, Shaikh, 254.
Faridud-Din Shukarganj, 159, 160.
Faridud-Din Shire Shah of Delhi, Dynamic List, 312.

Farrukhi, 105.
Farrukhdzad, ruler of Ghazni, 124.

Dynamic List, 311.

"Fars-nama," 240.
Fath-Allah of Bezar, 264, 268.

Dynamic List, 317.
Fath Khan: see title Mahmud Shih I, Baigarah.
Fath Khan of Delhi, 226, 228.
Fath Khan of Gujarat, birth of, 256.
"Fath-Nama," 220.
Fath Shah of Bengal, 263, 264.

Dynamic List, 314.

Fath Shah of Kashmir, Dynamic List, 315.
Fayiq-i-Khassah, 103, 104.
Fazlul-Hass Khan, mosque built by, 273.
Fida'i Khan, Dynamic List, 265.
Firdausi, 105, 111.

Firuz Ali, Malik, expedition against Muhammad Khan, 231.
Firuz Khan, Dynamic List, 285.
Firuz Khan, governor of Baroda, 241.

Observatory built by, 240.
Firuz Shah II (Jalalud-Din Firuz Shah) of Delhi, 207, 208, 209.
Dynamic List, 312.
Firuz Shah III of Delhi:
Ahmad Ayaz put to death by, 224.
Birth, 212.
Campaigns, 224, 226, 229, 230.
Canals cut by, 225.
Death, 231.
Diploma and robes of honour sent by Khalifah of Egypt, 225.

Dynamic List, 312.

Firuzpur fortress built by, 230.

Firuz Shah III of Delhi:
Muhammad Khan, co-regent, revolt and flight, 231.
Pilgrimage to tomb of Salar Mas'ud Ghazi, 228.
Taxes abolished by, 228.

Firuz, Shaikh, death of, 258.

Firuzabad:
Iqbal Khan seizes, 235.
Khizr Khan seizes, 241.
Muhammad Khan attacks, 231.
Nasrat Shah declared king, 234.

Firuzi College, Uch:
Minhaj-1-Saraj, head of, 181.

Minhaju-d-Din, head of, 169.

Firuzpur fortress built by Firuz Shah III, 230.
Flood in Kashmir, 135.
"Fo-kwo-chi," compiled by Fa-hien, 29.
Fusunaj, subdued by Ya'qub ibn Lais, 78.
"Futalhu-l-Buldan," 81.
"Futalhu-s-Sindh," 81.

G.

Gadadada-Singayya, 165.
Gadadhara Gaya inscription, 166.

Gadadharasimhadeva, Dynamic List, 276.

Gadag inscriptions, 97, 106, 66.

Gadaphara or Gondaphares, 19, 20.
Gadhwia inscriptions, 30.

Gagah copper-plates, 149.

Gaganasimhadeva, 142.

Gagan, Mahmud Khallj defeated at, 271.

Gahawirs or Runhors of Kanauj, Dynamic List, 285.

Gahoji or Godaji, Dynamic List, 290.

Gajan, of liar, Dynamic List, 290.

Gajasimha, Bikinir Raj, Dynamic List, 277.

Gajasimha, Gesalim Maharawal, Dynamic List, 291.

Gajasimha, Raja of Muvadh, Dynamic List, 297.
Gakkhar Shah, 106.

Dynamic List, 285.

Gakkhar or Khokars:
Dynamic List, 285.

Panjab raid, 220.

Galagnath inscription, 108.

Galiakot, captured by Dida, 212.

Gama, Vasco da, voyage of, 266.

Gambhirasangama, battle of, 143, 145.

Ganvabbe, wife of Govinda II, 69.

Ganadeva of Konadvudi, 288.

"Ganadharasimhadeva," 133.

Ganapatimba, princess, inscription, 193.

Ganapat, lord of the Andhra country, 167.
Gaṅapatī of Narwar:
Dynastic List, 298.
Inscriptions, 207, 298.

Gaṅapatī of Orāngāi, 183, 193, 194, 199.
Dynastic List, 292.

Gaṅapatideva of Gwalīar, Dynastic List, 306.
Gaṅapatidevarana, feudatory of Mahādeva, 202.

Gaṅapatīnāga, exterminated by Samudragupta, 28.

Gaṅapēsvaram temple inscription, 183.

Gaṅḍa or Nanda, Chandella of Kālaśījara, 105, 113.
Dynastic List, 282.

Gaṅḍa of Veḷānāṇḍu, Dynastic List, 309.

Gaṅḍa Gopaḷa, 201.

Gaṅḍārāditya, Chola, 91.
Dynastic List, 283.

Gaṅḍārāditya, Śilāhāra, 138, 149.
Dynastic List, 304.

Gaṅḍhāra:
Darcios Illytaspēs subjudget, 5.
Little Kushanās of, 32, 34.
Trabhākharvarṇahān fights with king of, 43.
Sung Yun’s visit, 39.
U-Kō-ōu’s visit, 66.
Wainhand identified with Udābhānagāpurā, 80.

Gaṇeśa, Chūḷāśama, Dynastic List, 284.
Gaṇeśa, Rāja of Dūṅgarpūr, submission to Alīmud I, 252.

Gaṅga Kings:
Eastern Chālukyas, war with, 70.
Kṛtraṅgavahana I subdues, 42.
Kṛṣṇa II subdues, 79.
Later Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga, Dynastic List, 286.
Pulikesin’s alliance with, 46.
References, general, for dynasty, 131.
Vijayāditya Iııı conquers, 76.

Vishnuvardhana conquers, 140.

Gaṅgaḍāsa of Chāmpānūr, attacked by Muḥammad Karīm, 257.

Gaṅgadeva Śilāhāra, 134, 135.
Dynastic List, 304.

Gaṅgādāra, astronomer, 253.
Gaṅgādāra, poet, 121, 125, 147.
Gaṅgaikonda Ko-Rājarāja - Rājakesarivarman, 110.
“Gaṅgākṛitäviveka,” 266.
Gaṅganāḷa copper-plates, 230, 258.
Gaṅganārān inscription, 178.
Gaṅgapādī conquered by Rājarāja, 100.
Gaṅga-Perṃānāḍi, governor of the Kārṇāṭa, 112.
Gaṅgaperṃānāḍi - Bhuvanikavira - Udayāditya, 129.

Gaṅgaperṃānāḍi - Vikramāditya, districts governed by, 124.
Gaṅgarāja or Gaṅgurāsa, 141, 156.
Gaṅgusimha, Mahārājan, 277.
Gaṅgadhāra inscription, 31.
Gaṅgēyadeva of Chedi, 118, 121.
Dynastic List, 293.
“Gaṅgapatāṭikaumudi,” 225.
Gardaiz, captured by Mu’izzu-d-Din, 160.
Garga, poet, 148.
Garmāsr, Saljūq invasion, 121.
Gaṅur Gyān Chand, 227.
Dynastic List, 281.

Gauḍa Kings:
Gaṅapatī receives homage from, 183.
Karaṇadeva waited upon by, 121.
Kṛṣṇa II fights against, 79.
Vikramāditya invades, 120.
Yasovarman subdues, 87.
“Gaṅḍavahoh,” 58, 62.
Gaṅur, capital city of Naśīru-d-Dīn Mahmūd Shāh, 256.
‘Alīn-d-Dīn Husain Shāh defeated at, 266.
Gaṅur or Gaurāṃbikā, wife of Bukka I, 224.
Gaṅrīmāṭasimha, Dynastic List, 276.
Gautama, the Buddha, 4, 6: see also title Buddhist.
Gautama Dharmagṛihāṇa, governor of Yang Chuan district, 42.
Gautamaprajāruchi, translation by, 40.
Gautamiputra, 22.
Dynastic List, 307.
Gaṅyā inscriptions, 101, 119, 159, 161, 169, 228, 298.
Gaṅyakarradeva of Chedi, 153.
Alhaṅgadevi, wife of, 154, 287.
Dynastic List, 293.
“Gaṅypattana,” 237.
Gedrōsin, 9, 11.
Genhra I of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.
Ghair-Mahdvi, 268.
Gaṅlib Khān, 234, 238.
Ghamanda of Trīgarta, Dynastic List, 307.
Gharni, Dynastic List, 290.
Ghassān of Khurāsān, 73, 75.
Ghāṭotkacha, founder of Gupta dynasty, 27.
Dynastic List, 288.
Ghāzī Beg Tughlaq Khān repels Mughal invasion, and is made governor of the Panjab, 211.
Ghāzī Malik Tughlaq: see title Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Tughlaq.
Ghāzī Mu'ājīn, name by which Sālūr Maṣ‘ūd Ghāzī is commemorated, 116.

Ghāznī:
Alp-Tīğīn seizes, 88, 94.
INDEX.

Ghazni:
Bahrām Shāh seizes, 140.
Dynastic List, 311.
Hind, force from, invades, 97.
Is-haqq ousted Lawik, 95.
Khusru Malik last of Ghaznivides, 363.
Muḥammad Shāh seizes, 177.
Qutb-d-Din invades, 175.
Saljuq invasions, 123, 124, 125.
Sanjar invades, 147.
Tajpal invades, 99.
Tāj-ul-Dīn Ildūz seizes, 174.
Ya’qub ibn Laiṣ subdued, 78.
Ghaznī Khān Muhammad of Mālava, 253.
Dynastic List, 315.
Ghiyāš Shāh Khaljī of Mālava, 262, 267.
Dynastic List, 316.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn, 165, 167, 172.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn A’zam Shāh of Bengal, 227, 232.
Dynastic List, 313.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh of Bengal, 213, 215, 216.
Dynastic List, 313.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Bahmanī of Kulbarga, 235.
Dynastic List, 316.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Balban or Ulugh Khān-i-A’gam of Delhi, 169, 193.
Amir-i-Hājīb, 190.
Campaigns, 172, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, 205.
Daughter marries Maḥmüd Shāh, 193.
Death, 206.
Delhi, throne seized by, 203.
Dynastic List, 312.
Honours conferred on, 193.
Imād-ud-Dīn-i-Raybān intrigues against, 195.
Mughals, settlement in Delhi under, 207.
Nāṣiru-d-Dīn’s marriage negotiations, 200.
Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Bughra Khān, son of, 313.
Rebellion against Imād-ud-Dīn, 196.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Dāmghani, of Ma’bar, 219.
Dynastic List, 317.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn ‘Īwāz, 179, 180, 181, 182.
Dynastic List, 313.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Jalāl Shāh of Bengal, Dynastic List, 314.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Jalāl Shāh II of Bengal, Dynastic List, 314.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Khaljī, 266.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Maḥmüd of Ghūr, 174.
Dynastic List, 311.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Maḥmüd Shāh III of Bengal, Dynastic List, 314.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Muḥammad of Ghūr, 157.
Dynastic List, 311.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Pir Shāh, 180.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Tughḥaq, 212, 215, 216, 217.
Dynastic List, 312.
Ghorkhalis, conquest of Kumaun by, 281.
Ghūmli or Bhumli, 64.
Destruction, 214.
Ghūr:
* ‘Abdu-Ilah ibn ’Āmar reduces, 53.
Dynastic List of Rulers, 311.
Maḥmüd’s expedition, 108.
Mas’ūd’s expedition, 111.
Sultan Shāh Khwārizmī seizes, 167.
Ghurkā, fort of, Abū’l-Fath Lūdī imprisoned in, 108.
Ghūris:
* Hirat seized by, 161.
Mālava dynasty, 238, 315.
Ghurratu-l-Kamāl, 196.
Ghuzz tribe:
Ghazni expedition, 153, 167.
Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn vanquishes, 157.
Sanjar taken prisoner by, 153.
Gīrān (Junāghdāh):
* Ahmad I’s expedition against, 243.
Chūlāsmā, princes of, Dynastic List, 283.
” Gitagovinda,”, 136.
Glaucus, conquest by Alexander the Great, 8.
Gua:
* Achaghi II captures, 143.
Achaghi repels invasion by king of, 130.
Albuquerque’s settlement, 268.
Grant, copper-plate, 47, 191.
Hindu governors attempt to recapture, 261.
Kādambas of, Dynastic List, 291.
Madhavāṅka captures, 232.
Vijayāditya reinstates rulers of, 149.
Gobind Rai, 168.
Godavari grants, 55, 86.
Goggi, Sīlāhārā, Dynastic List, 303.
Gohari, fort of, built by Chakradhava, 276.
Gokarna, king, 157.
Golkonda, Quṭb Shāhīs of, Dynastic List, 318.
Gopāmaras, governor of the Tordavāḍ country, 168.
Gundepheras or Yudopheres, 19, 20.
Gungiraja, 123.
Goṅka or Goṅkala, Sīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
Goṅka or Goṅkidevarasa, inscription, 143.
Goṅka I of Velaṅṅdu, Dynastic List, 309.
Goṅka II of Velaṅṅdu, Dynastic List, 309.
Goṅka III or Kułōtuṅga-Manma-Goṅka-rāja, 165.
Dynastic List, 309.
Goṇū, Mārāsimha victorious at, 94.
Gopāḍri, fort of, conquered by Vajradāman, 98.
Gopakāṭṭama, capital of Jayaṅsīn I, 123.
Gopāḷa defeats Kṛṣṇa of Chedi, 121, 135.
Gopāḷa I, 76.
Dynastic List, 298.
Gopāḷa II of Bengaḷ, Dynastic List, 298.
Gopāḷa of Kaṇauj, 179.
Gopāḷa of Nalapura or Narwar, 197, 207.
Dynastic List, 298.
Gopāḷadeva of Budaṇa, 299.
Gopāḷavarmaṇ of Kaśmir, 83.
Dynastic List, 294.
Goparājya inscription, 38.
Gopendrājya of Ajmir, Dynastic List, 277.
Gopēśvara inscriptions, 155, 167.
Gosaladevi, wife of Jayaṅsīnha, 162.
Gourāṅs, conquest by Alexander the Great, 7.
Govāka or Guvāka of Ajmir, Dynastic List, 277.
Govāna I, Dynastic List, 298.
Govāna II, Dynastic List, 298.
Govāna III, 166.
Dynastic List, 298.
Govinda, king, defeated by Proḍarāja, Proḷa, 162.
Govinda, mathematician, 166.
Govinda, poet, 148.
Govinda of Ajmir, Dynastic List, 277.
Govinda I, Rāśṭrakūṭa:
Dynastic List, 300.
Pulikeṅi repulses, 46.
Govinda II, Rāśṭrakūṭa:
Dynastic List, 300.
Srī Vallaṅkha sometimes identified with, 69.
Govinda III, Rāśṭrakūṭa, 69, 71, 72.
Bharoṅ, kingdom conquered by, 32.
Dynastic List, 300.
Eastern Chalukyas, war with, 70, 88.
Govinda IV, Rāśṭrakūṭa, 86, 88.
Dynastic List, 300.
Govinda Thākura, Dynastic List, 305.
Govindaschandra of Kaṇauj, 137, 139, 158.
Dynastic List, 285.
Vatsarāja, feudatory of, 147.

Govinda of Bengal, 156.
Dynastic List, 298.
Govindarāja, Maurya chieftain, 127.
Govindarāja, Nikumbha of Khandesh,
Dynastic List, 298.
Govindarāja, Rāśṭrakūṭa, 60.
Govindarāja, Rāśṭrakūṭa of Gujarāt, 66.
Dynastic List, 301.
Govindarāja, Yādava, Dynastic List, 310.
Govindarāja-Prabhūtavaraṇa, Rāśṭrakūṭa
of Gujarāt, 72.
Dynastic List, 301.
Govindarasa, ruler of the Banavāsi district,
137, 140.
Govindapur inscription, 147.
Graharpī the Abhīr, defeat by Khaṅgāra,
284.
Grahavarman, Maṅkharī, 43, 44, 45.
Dynastic List, 308.
Great Development Series, Buddhist books, 39.
Greek kingdom in India:
Alexander's conquests, 7–10.
Chandragupta destroys Greek power
in the Panjab, 10, 11.
Greco-Baktrian kingdom, 12–16.
Kapīshas destroys, 13, 18.
Gudikāṭṭa inscription, 107.
Gudupāra, 19, 20.
Guhaḷa, Dynastic List, 291.
Guhaḷaṇa, Valabhi, 36, 42.
Dynastic List, 308.
Guhīdevapāra, 288.
Gubala family, 204, 287.
Gubala of Mevāḍ, 204.
Dynastic List, 287.
Gubala Sāraṅgajī, inscription, 256.
Gujarāt:
Akbar annexes, 316.
Alp Khān, revolt following on death
of, 214.
Anhilvād (see that title).
Arabs conquer, 59.
Bharoch kingdom, parts included, 32.
Chāluṅkya of, 48, 52, 58.
Dynastic Lists, 279.
Chāpotkaṭa or Chāvaḍa dynasty, 65.
Chibdi Brāhman, villages bestowed
on, 80.
Dynastic Lists, 279, 301, 316.
Farhatu-ī-Mulk, revolt, 232.
Hāshang of Mālava, expedition,
242, 243.
Independence acknowledged by King
of Delhi, 269.
Maḥmūḍ Khulji, invasion, 257.
Malik Raṇa, invasion, 233.
Marāsimha invasion, 94.
INDEX.

Gujarāt:
Mularūja conquers, 58.
Qutb-u-Din, invasions, 170.
Rājendra-Chola conquers, 106.
Rāma’s invasion, 176.
Rāshtrakūta’s of, 32, 69, 81.
Dynastic Lists, 301.
Sinhapā’s invasion, 176.
Subhāṇavarman’s invasion, 162.
Taghi’s revolt, 221, 222.
Tātār Khān assumes sovereignty, 238.
Ulugh Khān’s invasion, 209.
Valabhi rule, 36.
Western Kšatrāpas, dominions, inclusion in, 23.
Gullu, Malik, Dynastic List, 285.
Gunābbadra, author, 33, 77, 82.
Gunāchandra, author, 132.
Gunakara, author, 186.
Gunakarasūri, author, 227, 234.
Gunamahāpava of Kaliṅga, Dynastic List, 286.
Gunamati, Buddhist scholar, 49.
Gunaprabha, 39, 49.
Gunarāja, Mahāsāmantadhipati, 83.
Gunārāpava II of Kaliṅga, Dynastic List, 286.
Gunavaran, translator, visits Nanking, 32.
Gunavṛddhi, translations by, 36.
Gūnda:
Inscription from, 25.
Pradārāja, Proja, conquers, 152.
Gunga I of Kaliṅga, Dynastic List, 286.
Gundoferoes, probably identical with Gondophares, 20.
Gunḍūr inscriptions, 95, 96, 98.
Gupta or Sṛgupta, 27.
Dynastic List, 288.
Gupta (or Valabhi) era, epoch of, 27.
Gupta kingdom, 27.
Dynastic List, 288.
Extension, 30.
Mihirakula overthrows Gupta power in Western and Central India, 38.
Valabhi princes originally feudatory to, 36.
Guptas of Magadha, Dynastic List, 288.
Gūr Khān defeats Ghūris, 173.
Gūrjara-deśa, destroyed by Arjunadeva, 162.
Gurjaras, 32.
Arabs overrun, 64.
Bhillama attacks, 165.
Dharmasena IV seizes Bharoch, 36.
Dhruva II subdues, 78.
Dynastic List, 289.
Gōvinda III attacks, 69.
Jayabhāṣa IV, latest known Gurjara of Bharoch, 59.

Gurjaras:
Kakkala conquers, 96.
Kholeśvara attacks, 176.
Krishna II attacks, 79.
Kingdoms of, 32.
Māhadeva, Ugraśāravbhauma, wars against, 201.
Prabhākaravardhāna attacks, 43.
Pulikēśin conquer, 46.
Śivaṃvarman subdues, 80.
Yāsavarman subdues, 87.
Guruchandra, author, 132.
Gutta I, Dynastic List, 289.
Gutta II, Dynastic List, 289.
Dynastic List, 289.
Guttas of Guttal:
Dynastic List, 289.
Vichāna humbles, 186.
Guttī inscription, 130.
Guvaka of Ajmir, Dynastic List, 277.
Gūvala, Kādamba feudatory, 135.
Gūvala I, Śilāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
Gūvala II, Śilāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
Gwalior:
Dynastic List, Tomara princes, 306.
Gādhinagara, fort conquered by, 98.
Hūshang attacks, 247.
Inscriptions, 77, 137.
Iqbāl Khān subdues, 239.
Kamāḷul-Mulk attacks, 251.
Khizr Khān attacks, 245.
Maḥmūd Shāh II, expedition, 233.
Maliku-śa-Shār Qādāwul-Mulk, expedition, 251.
Maliku-śa-Shār Tāju-ś-Mulk, expedition, 243.
Mubārak Shāh II subdues, 249.
Mu’izzu-d-Dīn, expedition, 170.
Qutb-u-Dīn T-bak, disturbance after death of, 183.
Shamau-d-Dīn Altamān attacks, 183.
Ulugh Khān, expedition, 194.

Gyān Chand, Dynastic List, 281.

H.
Hābīb of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 315.
Hābīb ibn al Muhallab, governor of Sindh, 61.
‘Hābīb-u-siyar,’” 262.
Habshi kings, Dynastic List, 314.
Hādāla, grant from, 84.
Haidar Khān, Dynastic List, 285.
Haidar, Malik, Punjab raid, 220.
Haidar Shāh Hajji Khān of Kashmir, 315.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Haidarábād grants, 46, 54.
Haïhayà: 
   Established in Central India, 26.
   Vīnasaḍīyta subdues, 57.
Hājī, Mālik, defeated by Māḥmūd Khaḷījī, 254.
Hājī, Maula, revolt against 'Alāʿ-d-Dīn, 210.
Hājjāj, governor of 'Irāq, 59, 60, 61.
Hākim, governor of Bahrāin, 60.
Hākim al Kalaibī, governor of Sind, 63, 64.
Hālā, name given to descendants of Rayaduḥ of Kachh, 290.
   "Hālāyā-Māḥātmya," Tamil version, 123.
   Hālāyudhā, 71, 100.
Halebīd, capital of Hoysala dynasty, 122.
Halkavāḍīkeyaengī, subdued by Āchūgī, 143.
Halaf copper-plate, 166.
Hāmawīyāh, Maṇṣūr expedition, 84.
Hāmid Khān, conspiracy against 'Alīm Shāh, 256.
Hāmidu-d-Dīn Imām, death, 200.
Hāmidu-d-Dīn Nāgāuri, death, 209.
Hamir, defeat by Havaghana, 284.
Hamīr or Bhirāj, subdued by Quṣbū-d-Dīn, 170.
Hamir of Sind, Dynastic List, 305.
Hamīra of Mevād, Dynastic List, 289.
Hamīra of Trīgarta, Dynastic List, 307.
Hamīrādeva, Dynastic List, 284.
Hamīra of Mevād, Dynastic List, 287.
Hamīra or Hamīra, 93.
   "Hamīrakāvya," 264.
Hamīra or Pampa, poet, 83, 90.
Hampe inscription, 269.
Hāndāl Mīrzā, 271.
Hāṅgāl:
   Dynastic List, Kādambas, 292.
   Makaravāḷi inscription, 229.
   Vīra-Ballāja besieges, 171.
   Vishnuvardbhana attacks, 135, 140.
Hanṣikeri inscription, 175.
Hanṣi:
   Jat invasion repulsed, 168.
   Masʿūd captures, 118.
   Seifu-d-Dīn Kāţī, rebellion, 185.
   "Haracharitachintāmāṇī," 163, 171.
Harālahāḷa inscriptions, 163, 177, 182, 186.
Harāpāḷa of Devagiri:
   Dynastic List, 310.
   Revolt and death, 215.
Harārāj, Dynastic List, 291.
Harasimha of Kāṭhehīr, rebellion, 242, 243, 244.
Harasimha of Mithilā, 214.
Harasimha of Nepāl, 134.
Haravatīs, subject to Dāreios Hystaspēs, 5.
Haravareha, Yuvarāja, 76.
   "Haravijaya," 75.
Harichand of Thāņēsār, 61.
Hārdat or Hāradatta, Dor Rāja of Baran, "111.
Hari Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Hari Nārāyana, 266, 305.
Hari of Trīgarta, 307.
   Dynastic List, 306.
Hari Vāṅa Hit Ji, 267.
Haribhdarasūri, 218.
Haribrahmadeva, 238.
Harihar:
   Inscriptions, 57, 180, 204, 225, 229.
   Temple built by Polāḷa, 180.
Harihar Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Harīhara I, 219, 223.
   Dynastic List, 309.
   Mallaṇa-Uḍāiyar, a feudatory of, 231.
Harīhara II, 229, 230, 240.
   Dynastic List, 309.
   Inscription, 232.
   Sayṅāchārya, minister to, 223.
Harīharadevarasa, 163.
Harikesarideva, Kādamba, 124.
   "Harīlīlā," 201.
Haripūla, Sīlāhāra, 151.
   Dynastic List, 303.
Harirāja of Kakaṛedī, 186, 188.
   Dynastic List, 292.
Harirāja of Kashmir, 114.
   Dynastic List, 294.
Harīshandra of Kumāna, 260.
Harīshandra, Purumāra of Māḷaḷa, 148, 162, 171, 178.
Harīshandra, Tāka prince, 295.
Harīsheṇa, Dynastic List, 308.
Harīsheṇa, author, 278.
Harīshūrdeva of Simrāon, defeat by Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Tughlaq, 216.
   "Harīvamanā Purūṇa," 68, 71.
Harivarman, Maukhari, Dynastic List, 308.
Harivarman, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, 85, 103.
Harīvīra-Pāṇḍya, 123.
Harṣanda inscription, 178.
Harsha inscription, 27.
Harsha of Thāṉēsār, 39, 43.
Harsha or Harshadeva, Chandella, 79, 82, 86.
   Dynastic List, 281.
Harsha or Harshadeva of Kashmir, 133, 136.
   Dynastic List, 294.
Harshadeva, Siyakā II of Māḷaḷa, Dynastic List, 300.
Harṣagupta, Dynastic List, 288.
Harṣagupta, wife of Ādityavarman, 308.
INDEX.

Harshavardhana of Kañauj, 44.
Harshavardhana of Thânesâr, 45, 46, 48, 61.
    Dyastic List, 306.
Harsing or Narsing of Etawah, rebellion, 232.
Harun, governor of Khwârizm, rebellion, 117.
Hârînû-r-Rashîd, 70, 71.
Hasan Gângû, king of the Dekkan, 222, 223, 225.
    Dyastic List, 316.
Hasan Shâh of Kashmir, Dyastic List, 315.
Hasbâm ibn ʿAmrû Al-Taghlabî, governor of Siuth, 66.
Hasbâm, Khalîfah, 62.
Hasnûk Shuikhû-l-Khatîr, death, 116.
Hasan inscription, 229.
Hastimâla, identical with Prithivivâti II, 82.
Hastin, 34, 40.
    Dyastic List, 300.
Hastivarman of Vengî, defeat by Samudragupta, 28.
Hâthigurmûph inscription, 14.
Hathkânt, Râja of, defeat by Mubârak Shâh, 249.
Hatû, Malik, Dyastic List, 285.
Hatî-Mattûr inscription, 85.
Huyatu-llah Khân, Dyastic List, 285.
Huzamur, 67.
Hâzûrîn, Ghûris defeated at, 173.
Hazar tribe:
    Amir Zûnû-Nâm subdues, 263.
    Gopâlavarman killed on expedition against, 83.
Hebbâl, inscription at, 91.
Hélioklès, 13.
Hemachandha, Jaina monk, 152.
    Commentaries on works of, 187, 208.
    Earliest source of information on, 202.
Hemâdileva, 176.
    Dyastic List, 298.
Hemâdû, 201.
    List of Yadavas, 310.
Hemâshâma, author, 259.
Hemalambî inscription, 209.
Hemâmbîkâ, wife of Devarâya I, 241.
Hemantasesa, Dyastic List, 303.
Hemarâja, 228.
Hemmarâgâl inscription, 207.
Hemmeyanâyaka, 178.
Hêphaiston, 9, 10.
Herambapala, image of Vishnû belonging to, 87.
Herasîs, 18.
Hermias, conquered by Kozulo Kadphises, 15, 18.
Hinayâna sect:
    Texts collected by Nâ-thi, 54.
    Valabhî convents, 36.
Hind:
    Beqûn seizes parts of, 121.
    Dharmadeva Fa-thien reduces force from, 97.
    Sabuk-Tîgîn’s expedition, 101.
    Sukpâl’s revolt, 107.
    Uktâ’s expedition, 185.
Hindu Shâhiyâ kings of Kâbul, 303.
Hippalus, discoverer of South-West Monsoon, 20.
Hiranyavarman, 63.
    Dyastic List, 299.
Hirât:
    ‘Abdu-llah ibn ʿAmr reduces, 53.
    Abû Is-hâq-i-Tâhiri, deposition, 93.
    Ghâtî invasion, 161.
    Khwârizmî expedition, 173.
    Muḥammad, deposition, 88.
    Qarâ-Tîgîn, deposition, 90.
    Saylûqî invasion, 118.
    Shabâsî, deposition, 87.
    Yaqûb ibn Lais subdues, 78.
Hire Beṭṭâdâ Châmâ, Râja, Dyastic List, 297.
Hire Châmâ Râja, Dyastic List, 297.
Hiriyadeva, Dyastic List, 289.
Hisâr Fîrûzâb, fort, 223.
Hieu Tsang, Indian travels, 45, 49, 51, 52, 56.
Ho-Ti, emperor of China, sends embassy to India, 22.
Hoçi-ye, visits India, 51.
Holalarâja or Holalamarasa, 155.
Honvâd inscription, 124.
Hooëmo Kadphises, 19.
Hooerkes, 22.
Hôtûr, Baṅkâpûr Tâlûkâ, inscription, 126.
Hoysâla kingdom, 122.
    Achâgi subdues, 143.
    Ballâla II, first Hoysâla to assume royalty, 160.
    Chandugîdeva conquers, 164.
    Delhi, final annexation to, 207.
    Dyastic List, 289.
    Sâluva Tikkamadeva plunders, 204.
    Vichâna humbles, 186.
    Viśṇupûrvardhana seizes, 185.
Hrîdâya Nâriyâna or Dharasînâ, Dyastic List, 305.
Hrîdâyaschandra of Trigarta, 71.
    Bilhana marries daughter of, 295.
Hsûn chao:
    Teachers of, 49, 56.
Haüan chao:
Travels of, 53.
Haüan-tsai, visits Central India, 54.
Haüan Trung, embassy to, 63.
Huæ Ti, translator, 60.
Huan Ti, embassies to, 24.
Huchchimalli-gudi inscription, 59.
Hui-sang, travels of, 39.
Hulâkâ Khan, 198, 199, 200, 202.
Huja or Hujlamavaya, 156.
Humâyûn (Mughal) Sultan of Delhi, 274.
Dynastic List, 312.
Humâyûn (Tughlaq Shah) of Delhi:
Abu Bakr defeats, 232.
Accession as Sikandar Shah I, 233.
Dynastic List, 312.
Hüpas:
Gupta empire invaded by, 27.
Kakkala conquers, 96.
Karnadeva conquers, 121.
Prabhâkaraavadhana fights with, 43.
Rajajavadhana fights with, 43.
Senâpati Bhâtâka fights with, 36.
Sinhûrâja conquers, 102.
Skanda-gupta fights with, 33.
Sri-Harâshadeva conquers, 92.
Huns:
Little Kusânapas expelled from Gandhâra, 44.
Persian provinces conquered by, 34.
Varhân V defeats, 32.
Yazdiard defeats, 33, 34.
Husain of Ahmadnagar, Dynastic List, 317.
Husain, governor of Gujarât, dismissal, 226.
Husain, Al-Behahi, 130.
Hüusin ‘Ali, governor of Hirât:
Rebellion against Nârî I, 84.
Husain Arghun, governor of Thatta, 272.
Husain ibn Sâm, governor of Ghûr, 136.
Imprisonment by Sanjâr, 137.
Husain-i-Khar-mil, Sialkot invested by, 165.
Husain Langâh of Multân, 260, 261, 267.
Husain Langâh II, 272, 273.
Husain Shâh of Bengal, 266, 267, 314.
Husain Shâh, House of, Dynastic List, 314.
Husain Shâh Chakk of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 315.
Husain Shâh ibn Mahmûd of Jaunpur, 259, 266, 267.
Dynastic List, 315.
Poem on, 258.
Husâm-d-Din ‘Iâٝwâ’, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182.
Dynastic List, 313.
Hüusang (Alp Khân), Ghûri of Mâleva, 239.
Ahmad I of Gujarât, wars with, 242, 244, 246, 247.
Dynastic List, 315.

Hüusang (Alp Khân), Ghûri of Mâleva:
Mubârak Shâh II, dispute with, 247, 252.
Muqaffar Shâh II conquers, 240.
Nâsar Khân’s expedition against, 243.
Hushka or Huvishka, 21, 22.
Husukûrû, inscription at, 78.
Hydaspês river, Alexander founds cities near, 8.
Hydaspês river, Alexander at, 8.
Hyphasis, Alexander’s conquests near, 8.

I.
I-bak, expedition against Mughals, 200.
Ibn Muhalhal visits Bukhâra and Chaul, 90.
Ibrahîm of Ahmadnagar, Dynastic List, 317.
Ibrahîm of Bider, Dynastic List, 318.
Ibrahîm I of Bijâpûr, Dynastic List, 318.
Ibrahîm II of Bijâpûr, Dynastic List, 318.
Ibrahîm II of Delhi, 271.
Dynastic List, 312.
Ibrahîm of Ghâzni, 131, 135.
Dynastic List, 311.
Ibrahîm of Golkonda, Dynastic List, 318.
Ibrahîm of Hirât, 90, 104.
Ibrahîm of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 315.
Ibrahîm Shâh Sharqi: see title Shamsu-d-Din Ibrahîm Shâh Sharqi.

Ídar:
Ahmad I, invasion, 248, 249.
Grants from, 70, 76, 85.
Mahmûd Bâiqarab, invasion, 266.
Muhammân Karim subdues, 256.
Mugaffar Shâh, invasion, 236, 270.
Râj Mal, invasion, 271.
Zafar Khân subdues, 233.

Ibdus, subject to Dareios Hystaspês, 5.
Idiyama or Adiyama, conquered by Gaṅgâraja, 141.
Ikhtiyâr Khân, 241, 244.
Ikhtiyâra, vice-regent of Delhi, murdered by Bahram Shâh, 187.
Ikhtiyâru-d-Din Aet-kin, honours conferred on, 193.
Ikhtiyâru-d-Din Altânishah:
Death, 187.
Rebellion against Rasîyûyat, 186, 187.
Ikhtiyâru-d-Din Daulat Shâh-i-Balkâ, rebellion, 182, 183.
Ikhtiyâru-d-Din Qârâ-Qâsh, governor of Lahore, 187.
Ikhtiyâru-d-Din Qârâ-Qâsh Khân-i-Aet-kin, governor of Biyâna, 189, 191.
INDEX.

Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Ghāzī Shāh of Bengal, 223, 224.
  Dynastic List, 313.
Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Tughril Khān, 189, 191, 196.
  Dynastic List, 313.
Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn-i-Kurez, governor of Multān, 193.
Īlāk Khān, 107, 109.
  Daughter of, marries Mas‘ūd, 110.
Ilāo copper-plate, 35.
Ilyās, governor of Hirāt, 73.
Ilyās Shāhī Dynasty:
  List, 313.
  Restoration, 254.
‘Imād Shāhī of Berar, Dynastic Lists, 317.
‘Imād-d-Dīn-i-Rayhān, 195.
Conspiracy against Ulugh Khān, 169, 195.
  Expulsion and death, 196, 197.
‘Imād-d-Dīn-i-Mulk Tabrīzī, Dekkan expedition, 221.
‘Imād-d-Dīn-i-Mulk or Maḥmūd Ḥasan: see title Maḥmūd Ḥasan.
Imām Mahdī, 268.
Imādī, Rāja of Maistur, Dynastic List, 297.
Imādī-Narasimharaya Mahārāya of Vijayanagara, 262.
Imādī- or Irmādī-Nolambādhirāja, 98.
“Indika,” authors of:
  Arrian, 24.
  Ktesias, 7.
  Megasthenes, 11.
Indor copper-plate, 34.
Indra I, Rāshtrakūṭa, Dynastic List, 300.
Indra II, Rāshtrakūṭa, Dynastic List, 300.
Indra III, Rāshtrakūṭa, 80, 85, 86.
  Dynastic List, 300.
Indra IV, or Indrārāja, Raṭṭa-Kandarpa, 97, 100.
  Dynastic List, 300.
Indra or Indrārāja, founder of second branch of Rāṣṭrakūṭa of Gujarāt, 32, 69, 72.
  Dynastic List, 301.
Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka or Indrārāja, Chālukya, 55.
  Dynastic List, 279.
Indrabala, 70.
Indradeva, copper-plate of, 172.
Indradyumna of Bengal, Dynastic List, 299.
Indrakṣeśdevarasa, 161.
Indrārāja of Kauaij, conquered by Dharmāpāla, 75.
Indrārāja, Nikūmha, 154, 158.
  Dynastic List, 298.
Indrāraja Sīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
Indravarman of Kālīgañgagāra, 55.
  Grant and copper-plate, 47, 131.
Indravarnas dynasty, Rājas of Assam, List, 275.
Indrāyudha, 68.
Indurāja, poet, 96.
Indus, river:
  Alexander the Great at, 7, 8, 9.
  Dareios I, Hystaspes, expedition, 6.
Intercalary month in year 4177, 136.
Iqbal Khān:
  Campaigns, 235, 237, 238, 239.
  Death, 239.
‘Irāq:
  Karmatian heretics, downfall, 101.
  Maḥmūd conquers, 115.
  Yaqūb-i-Łaij invade, 80.
Irīva-Nolambābhīrāja or Gaṭey-a-Āṅka-kāra, Pallava, 108.
Irīvabedāṅgadeva, 111.
Irīvabedāṅgara-Marasimhā, Nādgāmūndu of Pulīgere district, 119.
Irīvabedāṅgar-Satyaśraya, 108.
Iruga, or Iruaga, 230.
Iṣānāvarman, 41.
  Dynastic List, 308.
Iṣṭāṭa, wife of Nāgabhaṭa, 310.
Iṣṭigird, defeats White Huns, 33, 34.
Iṣṭilāḥ, drought, famine, and plague in, 116.
Iṣḥāq of Ghazni, 94, 95.
  Dynastic List, 311.
Iṣḥāq Mōlānā, death of, 258.
  Iṣḥīq, 196.
Iṣlām Khān, 232.
Iṣlām Khān, 219.
Iṣlām Shāh of Delhi, Dynastic List, 312.
Iṣmā‘īl of Almādunag, Dynastic List, 317.
Iṣmā‘īl of Bījāpur, Dynastic List, 318.
Iṣmā‘īl of Bukhārā, 79, 81, 84.
Iṣmā‘īl of Iḥajnī, 102, 103.
  Dynastic List, 311.
Iṣmā‘īl of ‘Irāq, embassy to Muṣaffar II, 270.
Iṣmā‘īl of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 315.
Iṣmā‘īl of Khwārizm, ousted by Shāh Malik, 117.
Iṣmā‘īl Khān Aqfān, assumes title of Naṣtrū-d-Dīn, 221.
Iṣrā-il-i-Beghū, 114, 117.
Iṣvāra, Dynastic List, 309.
Iṣvāra, Sinda, districts governed by, 157.
Iṣvāra temple inscription, Teṣār, 247.
Iṣvaradatta, founder of Trilūtaka era, 26.
  Dynastic List, 296.
Iṣvaravarman, 41.
  Dynastic List, 308.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-taing: Teachers of, 49. Travels and translations, 56.</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din 'Ali-i-Mardan, Panjaban expedition, 175.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din A'zamul-Mulk, governor of Satgir, 216.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 313.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Kashlu Khan: Allegiance to Hulak Khan, 198.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, 200, 201.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi attacked by, 198.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imprisonment, 194.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlan expedition, 193, 199.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princes governed by, 188, 194, 197.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qarlugh invasion, 193.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebellion against Bahrack Shaz, 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebellion against Mahmud Shaz, 194.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Yuz-baki of Bengal: Dynastic List, 313.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakhnauti governed by, 199.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din Hasan of Ghur, Dynastic List, 311.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din Jami, governor of Bihar, 180.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din Kabir Khan-i-Ayaz, rebellion, 185.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din Muhammad Shirin of Bengal: Dynastic List, 313.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakhnauti governed by, 175.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din Salari, rebellion, 185.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-d-Din Tughril-i-Tughran Khan, governor of Budasun, 184.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzu-i-Muluk 'Alau-d-Din Jani of Bengal, Dynastic List, 313.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**J**

Jabalpur copper-plates, 121, 143.  
Jadeja or Jhadeja of Kachh, Dynastic List, 290.  
Jadeja, name derived from Jam Jadha, 223.  
Jagachandra, founder of the Lapagachhha sect, 182.  
Teacher of Devendrasari, 191.  
"Jagachhandrika," 95.  
Jagatpura - Bhatamadeva, governor of Kuntala country, 172.  
Jagatpura - Purushottama, ruler of Toragala district, 180.  
Jagaddewa, Sastara of Pati-Pombuchhapa, 133, 147, 160, 162.  
Jagadekabhusana-Maharaj, 177.  
Jagadekamalla II, Western Chalukya, 147, 161.  
Dynastic List, 279.  
Feudatories under, 137, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151.  
Jagadekamalla - Permadji: see title Permadji, Sinda of Yelburga.  
Jagajjyotirmalla or Jaya jyotirmalla, 262.  
Jagat, captured by Maumud Baiqarah, 262.  
Jagat Ghond, Dynastic List, 291.  
Jagatsimha of Mevad, Dynastic List, 288.  
"Jagatsundariyagamala," 273.  
Jagattunga, 80, 85.  
Jaghour Beg, quarters at Merv, 117.  
Jahana Shah, Timur’s invasion, 237.  
Jahanhumma, palace, Timur’s raid on, 236.  
Jahana, 192.  
Jaikadeva of Saurashtra, 64.  
Jain Sect:  
Agamika or Tristutika sect, foundation, 169.  
Asadharu’s works, 185.  
Bhadrabhau, death of, 7.  
Bijamata sect, rise of, 270.  
Branches formed, 137.  
Canon or Siddhanta, revision, 33.  
Digambara sect, rise of, 22.  
Founder’s death, 4.  
Katuuka sect, rise of, 269.  
Kauntara sect, rise of, 95.  
Lumpuka sect, 258, 263, 270.  
Paashandra sect, 270.  
Tapaganichha, foundation of, 182.  
Temples, 116, 247.  
Veshadhara sect, rise of, 263.  
Written scriptures, introduction, 23.  
"Jainataraangi," 257.  
"Jainendram," 57.  
Dynastic List, 303.  
Jaipal II, name erroneously given to Trilochanapala, 110.  
Jaisalji, Dynastic List, 290.  
Jaitrapala or Jaitugi: see title Jaitugi I of Devagiri.  
Jaitrasimha of Mevad, Dynastic List, 287.  
Jaitrasimha or Jaitugi: see title Jaitugi I of Devagiri.  
Jaitui, Dynastic List, 290.  
Jaitui, Dynastic List, 291.  
Jaitugi I of Devagiri, 167, 176.  
Ballala II defeats, 160, 165.  
Dynastic List, 310.  
Feudatories under, 168, 171, 175.  
Lakshmidtara, chief pandit to, 167.  
Sadha, chief secretary to, 178.  
Jaitugi II of Devagiri, 191.  
Dynastic List, 310.  
Jaitugideva, 185.  
Jajalladeva, defeated by Singhana, 176.  
Jajalladeva I of Ratnapura, 139.  
Dynastic List, 293.
INDEX.

Jājālādeva II of Ratnapura, 168, 163.
   Dynastic List, 293.
Jajja inscription, 151.
Jaynagar, Raja of, attacks Bengal, 189, 190.
Jakabbe or Jākāldevi, wife of Tailapa, 97.
Jakataldevi, wife of Vikramāditya VI, 134.
Jalāl Khān, 248, 281, 288.
   Dynastic List, 285.
Jalālpūr, Alexander the Great at, 8.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Aḥṣān Shāh of Maʿbar, 218.
   Dynastic List, 317.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Fath Shāh of Bengal, 263.
   Death, 264.
   Dynastic List, 314.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Firuz Shāh, II of Delhi:
   Accession, 207.
   Campaigns, 208.
   Death, 209.
   Dynastic List, 312.
   Kāi-Qābād, murder of, 206.
   Kanauj governed by, 189.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Ḥamzah of Khurāsān, author, 251.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Kāsānī, 193, 194.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Māng-barnī, Khwārizmī,
   attacked by Mughals, 179, 180.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Masʿūd Shāh: see title Qutbūd Khan Masʿūd-ī-Jānī.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh of Bengal, 243.
   Dynastic List, 243.
Jalāl-ud-Dīn Tughlaq Shāh of Khwārizm, 131.
Jālandhara:
   Dynastic List, Rājas of, 307.
   Jārat’s expedition, 246.
   Malik Sikandar Tūjfah, defeat near, 250.
   Mughal defeat, 209.
Jalānā, poet, 148.
Jalānai, Dynastic List, 297.
Jalāsar, subdued by Maliku-s-Shaṅq, 243.
Jalār, Rāja of, subdued by Iqbal Khān, 239.
Jāllī, rebellion, 247.
Jām, subdued by Yaʿqūb ibn Lāia, 78.
Jām ‘Ali Sher of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Bebinīya of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Firūz of Sindh, 272.
   Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Hamirī, Dynastic List, 290.
Jām Jādū of Thata, 223.
Jām Jānū of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Kāran of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Khairu-d-Dīn, revolt against Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq, 294.
Jām Muḍa, Dynastic List, 290.
Jām Nizāmu-d-Dīn or Nanda of Sindh,
   260, 268.
   Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Rāval Hālā, 290.
Jām Rāyadhaṇ of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Śaḷāhu-d-Dīn of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Śaṇjar of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Sūkandar of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Tūmāchī of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Tūghlaq of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jām Uṇā, 223.
Jām Unār of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Jāmāl-ud-Dīn, Bustam, 198, 200.
Jāmāl-ud-Dīn, Shaburghani, death of, 192.
   “Jambūdvidpasaṅghraha,” 218.
   Jambukesvara inscriptions, 194, 202, 264.
   James, martyrdom at Tīrwā, 216.
   Jamhūr, last Amir of Sindh, 64.
   Jam’i Maṣjid, Ahmadābād, 247.
   Jam’i Maṣjid, Delhi, 171.
   Jam’i Maṣjid, Kanauj, 240.
   “Jam’u-ʿī Tawārīkh,” 213.
   Jammū, captured by Tīmūr, 237.
   Jumnā river, canal from cut by Firūz Shāh III, 225.
   Jānnagar, founded by Jām Rāval Hālā, 290.
   Jamihīd of Golconda, Dynastic List, 318.
   Jamsheer of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 318.
   Janaka, 179.
   Janakaraja, grammarian, 148.
   Janamejaya Mahā- Bhavagupta I, 305.
   Jananītornagari, capital city of Viṣṇu Chodasaya, 131.
   Janarudana, 192.
   Janārāya Pulikēsin, Chaḷukya of Gujārāt,
   Dynastic List, 279.
   Janārāya Pulikēsīvallabha, 64.
   Janājaōr temple inscription, 258.
   Japan, Buddhism introduced into, 41.
   jarūs, Masʿūd’s invasion, 111.
   Jārat Khān:
   Campaigns, 236, 245, 246, 249, 250, 251, 253, 255.
   Dynastic List, 285.
   Jatigā I, Sīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
   Jatigā II, Sīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
   Jāṭhāṅa-Rāmaśvara hill, inscription from, 126.
   Jāta:
   Amran’s expedition against, 75.
   Mahmūd’s expedition, 114.
   Qutbū-d-Dīn defeat, 165.
   Tīmūr defeats, 236.
Jaunpūr:
   Dynastic List (Sharqi dynasty), 315.
Jaspur:
Inscription, 158.
Iqbal Khan, expedition, 238.
Musaffar Shah’s expedition, 240.
Raja Khan’s war, 240.
Bikandar II conquers, 266.
Java, Fa-hien’s travels, 29.
Jayasimha of Mevad, Dynamic List, 288.
“Jawahir-1-Asrar,” 251.
Jayagaman territory annexed by Mahmud, 109.
Jay of Trigarta, Dynamic List, 307.
Jaya or Jayana, temple built by, 183.
Jayabbe, wife of Nojambadhiraja, 81.
Jayabha I, 35.
Dynamic List, 289.
Jayabha II, 48.
Dynamic List, 289.
Jayabha III, Dynamic List, 289.
Jayabha IV, 50.
Dynamic List, 289.
Neusari grant, 48.
Jayachandra of Kansu, 158.
Defeat and death, 169, 170.
Dynamic List, 285.
Inscriptions, 169, 172, 163, 165.
Srfuhrasa flourishes under, 153.
Jayachandra of Trigarta, 71.
Jayachandra or Jayaundara, 261.
Jayachandraturi, author, 257.
Jayadauna, 23, 24.
Dynamic List, 296.
Jayadeva, author, 136.
Jayadeva I, Dynamic List, 296.
Jayadeva II, 66.
Dynamic List, 306.
Jayadeva, ruler of Kantipur and Lalita-patana, 206.
“Jayadhavalaikaa,” 75.
Jayadhavajamsha, Dynamic List, 276.
Jayaditya, Buddhist scholar, 49.
Jayadratha, author, 171.
Jayadratha, Mahamahosvaracharya, Raja-
naka, poet, 153.
Jayajotirmalla or Jagnajotirmalla, 252.
Jayajotirmalla or Jyotirmalla of Nepal, 242, 249.
Jayakarna, 138.
Jayakas, Nadgamandu of Puligere district, 119.
Jayakas I, Kadamba of Goa, 123, 127, 133.
Daughter marries Karna I, 125.
Dynamic List, 291.
Jayakas II, Kadamba of Goa, 140, 142, 144, 160.
Dynamic List, 292.
Jayakas III, Kadamba of Goa, 166.
Dynamic List, 292.
Jayakirti, 229.
Jayambika, wife of Gonka III, 165.
Jayanandivarman, Dynamic List, 276.
Jayanatha, 31.
Jayanukand, author, 139.
Jayanta, commentator, 208.
Jayantasimha:
Bhima Deva’s throne temporarily usurped by, 162.
Copper-plate, 180.
“Jayantavijayakaya,” 180.
Jayapala of Lahor, 93.
Jayapi of Kashmir, 68, 70.
Dynamic List, 294.
Jayappa Nayak Mukhna, 200.
Jayaraja of Ajmir, Dynamic List, 277.
Jayaratha, 153, 171.
Jayarayamalla of Nepal, 262.
Jayarjunamalla of Nepal, 268.
Jayasikharo of Paunchaar, 58, 65.
Jayasikharasuri, author, 229.
Jayasena, Chandragomin, 49.
Jayasimha, author, 227.
Jayasimha (Chalukya), 126, 128, 130, 131.
Jayasimha (Chalukya) of Badami, Dynamic List, 278.
Jayasimha of Chedi, 163.
Jayasimha of Gujarat, 46, 52.
Jayasimha of Kashmir, 144, 145.
Bhoja’s rebellion, 149, 150.
Dynamic List, 294.
Lotha crowned in opposition to, 145, 149.
Mallarjuna defeated by, 146, 147.
Sujji and his adherents murdered by order of, 146.
Jayasimha (Paramara) of Malava, 124.
Dynamic List, 300.
Jayasimha of Mevad, Dynamic List, 288.
Jayasimha of Trigarta, Dynamic List, 306.
Jayasimha I, Eastern Chalukya, 50, 56.
Dynamic List, 279.
Jayasimha II, Eastern Chalukya, 68, 60.
Jayasimha II, Western Chalukya of Kalyana, 111, 119.
Akkadevi, sister of, 112.
Dynamic List, 279.
Feudatories under, 107, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120.
Rajendra-Chola’s expedition, 106.
Jayasimha III, Bhoja fights with, 109.
Jayasimha Dhararaya, 52, 56, 63.
Jayasimha Siddharaja, Chaulukya of Aphlivad, 134, 149.
Dynamic List, 282.
Khangara II slain by, 284.
Poets flourishing under, 134, 136, 152.
INDEX.

Jayasimhadeva, Chûdásamâ I, Dynastic List, 284.
Jayasimhadeva II, Chûdásamâ, Dynastic List, 284.
Jayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, 161, 162, 170.
    Dynastic List, 293.
Jayasimhadeva, ruler of Dhârâ, 198.
Jayasimhadeva, ruler of Udayapatra, 212.
Jayasimharâja, Châlukya of Gujârat, Dynastic List, 279.
Jayârâja, Nâgâvardhana, Châlukya of Gujârat, Dynastic List, 279.
Jayasvâmin, 31.
    Dynastic List, 307.
Jayasvâminî, wife of Harivarman, 308.
Jayatirtha, pontiff of Mâdhava sect, 203.
Jayatugusûmha, 161.
Jayavallabha’s Anthology, translation, 218.
Jayavarmadeva or Jayavarman, Chandella, I.
    Dynastic List, 282.
        Inscription, 140.
Jayavarmadeva or Kirtivarman II: see title Kirtivarman II, Chandella.
Jayavarman, Kâdamba of Hânâgal, Dynastic List, 292.
Jayavarman II, Kâdamba of Hânâgal: Dynastic List, 292.
        S’antivarman, son of, 129.
Jayavarman Paramâra of Mâlava, 147, 177.
    Dynastic List, 300.
Jayatiji of Bikanîr, 273.
    Dynastic List, 277.
Jazârî, abolition by Firuz Shâh III, 228.
Jendrarâja of Naûdoî, Dynastic List, 278.
Jesalmir Mahârâwala, Dynastic List, 290.
Jesalmir temple, “Khâratarapatâvali,” in, 256.
Jeswant, Dynastic List, 291.
Jeswantsinh I of Mârvaû, Dynastic List, 297.
Jeswantsinh II of Mârvaû, Dynastic List, 297.
Jethvâs, Bhûmlî or Ghûmlî, ancient capital, 64, 214.
Jewish settlements, 21, 68.
Jhaûgha, 104.
    Dynastic List, 303.
Jhanda, captured by Zafar Khân, 234.
Jhâsí copper-plate of Trîlochanaspâladeva, 114.
Jhî-chêng, Indian Sramaûa, 106.
Jibonisa or Zeionises, 19, 20.
Jîmân, Malik, honour bestowed on, 253.
Jînâbhadrâmuni, 151.
Jînachandra, author of the “Sanvagaraûgaûka,” 128.
Jînachandra of the Kharata Gachcha, 148, 154.
Jînachandra, Mahebhya, sons of, conversion, 191.
Jînachandra, pupil of Jînaprabodha, 203.
Jînachandra, translator of Devaguptasûri, author, 110.
Jînadatta, author, 179.
Jînadattachârya, founder of Kharatara sect, 95.
Jînadattasûri, author, 130.
Jînadattasûri,漂流, 作者, 175, 182.
Jînakirti, author, 254.
Jînakusala, author, 205.
Jînâmaûdandasûri, 253.
Jînapati, author, 154.
Jînaprabha, 63.
Jînaprabha, author, 220.
Jînaprabhasûri, commentator, 208.
Jînaprabodha, 182, 203.
Jînârâja, author, 257.
Jînârâja, high priest, 239.
Jînasêkharsûri, 151, 180.
Jînasena, 68, 71, 72, 77.
Jînasîmhasûri, 208.
Jînavallabha, 138, 140, 151.
        Commentary on work by, 203.
Jînavallabhaprââstî, 138.
Jînavardhanasûri, high priest, 239.
        “Jinayâjûkalpa,” 185.
Jînduka, Mîmâûsaka, 148.
        “Jînendrachâritram,” 187.
Jînesvâra, founder of Kharata sect, 95.
Jînesvâra, Jaina pontiff, 113.
        Jînapati’s commentary on, 154.
Jînesvâra or Jînesvârasûri, 166.
        Dharmailaka, a pupil of, 203.
Jînesvârasûri, 126.
Jîshypugûpta of Western Nepal, 64.
    Dynastic List, 306.
Jît Singh, revolt, 232.
Jîtàûkûsâ of Kaliûga, Dynastic List, 286.
Jîtpûr founded by Zafar Khân, 222.
Jû, Shâikh, 273.
Jîvâûmân, 25.
    Dynastic List, 296.
Jîvâûgupta:
        Dynastic List, 288.
            Inscription, 36.
Jîvâûgupta I, Dynastic List, 288.
Jînahachandra, 48, 56.
Jînahachandra, 227.
Jînahagupta, translator, 42.
Jînahâyasâs, translator, 42.
Jînahâvâra, poet, 204.
Jîdhpur, Bikanîr Râj, Dynastic List, 277.
Jîdhpur, Râce of, Dynastic List, 297.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

K.

Kabir, Malik, death, 223.
Kabir, poet, 265.
Kabir Khān-i-Ayāz, rebellion, 186, 188.
Kabiru-ār, death of, 200.

Kābul:
- Dynastic List, Hindu Shāhiya kings, 303.
- Ya'qūb ibn Laiš, invasion, 78.
- Kābul, Malik, defeats Mughals, 225.
- Kābul Shah, 106.
- Dynastic List, 285.
- Kācha, 28.
- Dynastic List, 288.
- Kachchapaghāta princes, Dynastic List, 291.
- Kachchh:
  - Arab conquest, 59, 64.
  - Dynastic List, Jādeja princes of, 290.
  - Maḥmūd Baiqarah, invasion, 261.
  - Western Kehatrapa dominions, inclusion in, 23.
  - Kād Khān, Dynastic List, 285.
  - Kādāb, Maisūr, copper-plate, 72.
  - Kādamba king established by Sāluva Tikkamadeva, 204.
    - "Kādambari," 44.
    - "Kādambarikathāśāra," 76.
  - Kādambaras of Banavasi:
    - Kértivarman I subdues, 42.
    - Pulikeśi II subdues, 46.
    - Relationship to Early Kādambas unknown, 127.
  - Kādambaras of Goa:
    - Anantadeva expels, from Northern Konkan, 134.
    - Belgaum, district round seized by Rāṭasa of Saundatti, 166.
    - Dynastic List, 291.
    - Vīcāna subdues, 186.
  - Kādambaras of Hāñgol, Dynastic List, 292.
  - Kādar Khān of Lakhnauti, Dynastic List, 313.
  - Kādāram conquered by Rājendra-Choja, 106.
  - Kādaroli, inscription from, 135.
  - Kaddū of Mevād, rebellion, 247, 248.
  - Kadphises, destroys Greek kingdom in India, 15.
  - Kāfur, Malik, 210, 212, 213, 214.
  - Roysaḷa dominion overthrown by, 122.
  - Kāhāum inscription, 34.
  - Kahrar, defeat of Mibhirakula af, 38.
  - Kai-kāña, 211.
  - Kai-Khāṛā, 206.
  - Kai-Qubād, 206.
  - Dynastic List, 290.

Kailāśa:
- Image of Viṣṇu from, 87.
- Temple to S'īva, 67.

Kāira copper-plates, 48, 52.
Kākān, captured by Shāh Beg, 270.
Kakreḍī, Mahārāṇakas of, Dynastic List, 292.
<p>| Kakas, empire of Samudragupta, 28.  |
| Kākātiya, ally of Vijyāla, 152.     |
| Kākātiyas of Orāṅgā, Dynastic List, 292. |
| Kākavāra, Dynastic List, 293.      |
| Kākka II, 94, 97.                  |
| Kākkala, Karka II, Amoghavarsha IV, 96. |
| Dynastic List, 300.                 |
| Kākārāja I, 66.                    |
| Dynastic List, 301.                 |
| Kākārāja II, 66.                   |
| Dynastic List, 301.                 |
| Kāla, king of, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, 140. |
| Kālabhoja of Muvād, Dynastic List, 287. |
| Kālabhus, subdued by Vikramāditya, 63. |
| Kālacakra system, rise of, 95.     |
| Kālacchurī era, foundation, 26.     |
| Kālacchurī:                         |
| Dynastic Lists, 293.                |
| Rise to power, 145.                 |
| Singhāṇa last of line, 164.          |
| &quot;Kākākālāpa,&quot; 187.                 |
| Kālākampā, 85.                      |
| Kālādevi, wife of Narasiṅhha II, 180. |
| Kālamūbras subdued by Viṅavāditya, 57. |
| &quot;Kālamūryapādipīkā,&quot; 257.            |
| Kālandrīja:                         |
| Tasmāt imprisoned in fort of, 103.  |
| Mahmatius attacks, 112.              |
| Nusraṭū-Dir-Dīn invade, 184.        |
| Qusba-Dīn captures, 108.            |
| Yaṣovarman conquers, 87.             |
| Kalans, suicide of, 10.              |
| Kaṁs, Bakāpur Tālukā, 86.           |
| Kalus-Budrūkh, copper-plate, 113.    |
| Kalṣa or Kalsadeva, 125, 128, 132, 133. |
| Dynastic List, 284.                  |
| &quot;Kālavītāsqā, 118.                  |
| Kalayasasa, visits China, works at translations, 31. |
| Kalasana, &quot;Rājataraṅgini&quot; completed by, 161. |
| Dynastic List from, 293.             |
| Kalasana Kiragrāma, Dynastic List, 295. |
| Kalhoji inscriptions, 171, 173.      |
| Kāli Kālyān Chand, Dynastic List, 281. |
| Kāli-Viṣṇa, governor of Banavāsī, 91. |
| Kalidasa, poet, 47.                 |
| Kaligalāṅkāsa of Kālīga, Dynastic List, 286. |
| &quot;Kalīla Damna,&quot; 141.               |
| Kalī-Allāh Shāh of Kulbarga, 273.   |
| Dynastic List, 317.                  |
| Kāliṅga,                           |
| Aśoka conquers, 11.                 |
| Dantidurga subdued, 66.             |
| Dynastic List. Later Gāṅgas of, 286. |
| Gasapati defeats king of, 183.       |
| Kāliṅga:                           |
| Kārṇadeva subdues, 121.             |
| Karupaṅkara's conquest, poem on, 139. |
| Kērtivarman subdues, 42.            |
| Kṛṣṇa II subdued, 79.               |
| Kulottuṅga Choladeva conquers, 128.  |
| Pulikēśa subdues, 46.               |
| Kājaraṇa conquers, 100.              |
| Kālingarāja, Dynastic List, 293.     |
| &quot;Kālingattu Parami,&quot; 139.           |
| Kālinjar: see title Kālinjar.        |
| Kāliyamaraśa, 121, 129, 132, 158.    |
| Kāliyuga era, dating of, 4, 37.      |
| Kāliyur, Māisūr inscription, 107.   |
| Kāllamathā inscription, 59.         |
| Kālar of Kābul, Dynastic List, 303. |
| Kālar or Sāmantha, 80.              |
| Kalpi:                             |
| Ibrāhīm Shāh Sharqī, expedition, 242. |
| Maḥmūd Khán, expedition, 255.       |
| Kālyān Chand, Dynastic List, 281.    |
| Kālyāṇa:                           |
| Bhīllama captures, 165.              |
| Chālukya of, 278, 279.               |
| Dynastic List, 278, 293.             |
| Foundation by Somēvura I, 120.       |
| Kālacchurī of, Dynastic List, 293.   |
| Kālyāṇa, poet, 148.                 |
| Kālyāṇachandra copper-plates, 254.   |
| Kālyāṇadevi, wife of Viravarman, 201. |
| Kālyāṇamalla of Gwalior, Dynastic List, 306. |
| Kālyāṇasiniha, Dynastic List, 277.  |
| Kālyāṇavarman, astronomer, 42.       |
| Kāma, Chālukya of Piṭhapuram, Dynastic List, 280. |
| Kāma, daughter of, marries Amma II, 90. |
| Kāmaschandra, Dynastic List, 291.    |
| Kāmadēva, Chālukya, 201.             |
| Dynastic List, 292.                  |
| Kāmadēva Kādamba opposes Vīra-Ballāja, 171. |
| Kāmadēva or Kāvadeva, Tailamana-Ankākāra, 163. |
| Kāmadēvasinīha, 161.                 |
| Kāmākṣa temple inscription, 229.    |
| Kamāl Khān, 249.                     |
| Dynastic List, 285.                  |
| Kamala of Turhmāna, Dynastic List, 293. |
| Kamaladevi, wife of Permādi, 150.    |
| Kamalapāla, 147.                     |
| Kamaleśvarasinīha or Kinnaram, Dynastic List, 276. |
| Kamal of Kābul, 83.                  |
| Dynastic List, 303.                  |
| Kamalū-Ḍ-Daulah Shīrza of Ghazni, 139. |
| Dynastic List, 311.                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamalú-d-Din, 245, 252, 253.</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamalú-d-Din Garg, Gujrat expedition, 214.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamalú-i-Mulk, 251, 252.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamaluka, 83.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kámáravá V, 119.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kámáravá I, Dynastic List, 286.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kámáravá II, Dynastic List, 286.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kámáravá III, Dynastic List, 2-6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kámáravá IV, Dynastic List, 286.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamatipura:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samudragupta’s empire, 28.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramaditya invades, 120.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Kámásmáthā.&quot; 259.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamañhada-Mallíšetti, 173.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamauli plates:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govindachandra, 140, 141, 142, 146, 148, 149, 164.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatsaraja, 147.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayachandra, 158.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambañ-udayyar, 227, 228.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambhu, battle of, 232.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kammara, 101.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kampa or Kampana, 219, 225.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamsa Náräyaña or Lakshminätha, 305.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanakprabhasuri, 202.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanarese Mauryas, Chandrãdãpã’s expedition against, 46.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanasa, inscription from, 64.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanauj or Mahodaya, 67.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmans, settlement in Bengal, 81.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmapala conquers, 78.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic Lists, 285, 296.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa-hien visits, 29.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibahim Shah Sharqi besieges, 240.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iqbal Khan besieges, 289.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamir Hasjiz, building of, 240.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lallátîyana conquers, 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahmud captures, 111.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim conquest of, 179.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanda attacks, 112.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathore of, 135, 295.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vejradaman defeats rulers of, 98.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanauj, Malik, imprisonment, 262.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāñchhākā, wife of Harshadeva, 82.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāñchghi:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dantidurga subsues king of, 66.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription, 193.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muppiçi conquers, 215.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakñarivaram placed on throne by Vikramaditya, 127.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramaditya I seizes, 34.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramaditya II conquers, 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishnupardhana attacks, 140.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāñchipuram:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscriptions, 227, 229.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulikcsin besieges, 46.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanda, Dynastic List, 295.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanda - Gopâla Madhurântaka - Pottappi, 193, 194.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 283.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandâbel, Araba expelled from, 67.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandali, Muhammed Kân at&amp;tacka, 221.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandavâra, inscription from, 98.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangra:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarât defeated at, 249.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad despotis, 108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Râjas of, 307.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kânbâ, Râja of Jalawar, 249.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanhal, 297.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapferi inscriptions, 25, 73, 76, 77, 79.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaniškha, 21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannakaira I, 120, 122.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 301.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannakaira II, 132.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 301.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappañün, inscription at, 204.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannaradeva, inscription, 298.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannêvâr, Dhârvâd, inscription at, 103.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kâns, Râja, Dynastic List, 314.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kâñbhirava Nârasa Râja, Dynastic List, 297.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kâñbhirava Râja, Dynastic List, 297.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kâñbhirava visit, 56.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kânvoj, Dynastic List, 290.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Kânku - 1- Daqass,&quot; commentary on, 220.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kâñpréya:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscriptions, 80, 81, 84.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahmûd Khâlîj defeated by Qutb Shâh at, 287.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kâñpâddâvîpa, king of, slain by Jayâkösîn I, 123.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kârdpîn I, 73, 76.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 303.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kârdpîn II, 77.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 303.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapila Gajapati of Oriasa, 258.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapilavastu:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa-hien visits, 29.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakya clan, extermination, 6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siddhartha born at, 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-K‘ong visits, 66.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappadevarasa, 149.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kar, Waras Khân’s expedition against, 269.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karabha, capital of Kolhapur branch of Sîhâhâra family, 124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karamdâd Kân, Dynastic List, 285.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karan, Dynastic List, 290.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Karapakutâbala,&quot; 139.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

"Karanaprapakasha," Brahmadeva's epoch year of, 133.
Karanbel, inscriptions, 121, 162.
Karana, Dyamic List, 291.
Karda copper-plates, 72, 96.
Karetha, fort of, founded by Alp Khan Sanjar, 211.
Kāritālāi copper-plates, 31, 92.
Karka I, Rāṣṭrakūta, Dyamic List, 300.
Karkaraśa-Suvarnavarsha, Rāṣṭhā, 72.
Dyamic List, 301.
Karkota or Naga dynasty of Kashmir, List, 293.
Karma of Trigarta, Dyamic List, 306.
Karmachandra, 250.
"Karmakri akanda," 129.
Karmania, Alexander the Great at, 9.
Karmatian heretics, driven out of 'Irāq settle in Sindh, 101.
Karna or Karna in Deva of Chedi, 121, 143.
Bhāmadva I, alliance with, 112.
Chandradeva quells disturbances on death of, 135.
Dyamic List, 283.
Gopāla defeats, 135.
Kiritvarman defeats, 133.
Someśvara I said to have deposed, 120.
Udayādīva defeats, 131.
Karna or Karna in Deva of I of Gujārāt, 125, 128.
Dyamic List, 282.
Karna or Karna in Deva of II of Gujārāt, 209.
Dyamic List, 282.
Karna of Merv, Dyamic List, 288.
Karna's Merū, built by Karna in Deva, 121.
Karpadeva of Seṇapāda, Dyamic List, 310.
Karnaśa:
Mahādeva Ugrasārvabhuma wars against, 201,
Vakpati II subdues, 97.
Visaladeva marries a daughter of Karnāta king, 189.
Karnāvati, founded by Karna in Deva, 128.
Karnśimeha, Dyamic List, 277.
Karnaśa, inscriptions, 54, 57.
"Karpūramahājarī," 92.
Karna, attacked by Quṭluḡ Khan, 198.
Kārtavirya I, 99.
Dyamic List, 301.
Kārtavirya II, 132, 143.
Dyamic List, 301.
Kārtavirya III, 149, 157, 175.
Dyamic List, 301.
Kārtavirya IV, 171, 173, 176, 182.
Dyamic List, 301.
Kartipura, 28.
Karpaśa, Toṣāimuk̃, conquers Kaliṅga, 139.
Kārya, Malūr, inscriptions, 94, 95.
Kasākūḍi grants, 63, 64.
Genealogy of Pālavaśa taken from, 299.
Kasapayanaśaka, governor of Banavāsi, 152.
Kashkū Khan, revolt, 217.
Kashi Khan Saitu-d-Din I-bak, 197.
Kashmir:
Akbar annexes, 315.
Alexander the Great conquers, 8.
Bhikshāchara's rebellion, 142.
Bhoja's invasion, 149, 160.
Diddā's murders, 96, 98, 99.
Dyamic List of Kings, 293, 315.
Famine in, 85, 135.
Flood in, 135.
Hashām invades, 67.
Jarśat defeats Sultan 'Alī, 245.
Kalachakra system of Buddhism, rise of, 95.
Mahmūd's invasion, 110, 112.
Malik Arsalān seizes throne, 139.
Muharrūd ibn Qāsim, invasion, 60.
Muhammd Khan, Dyamic List, 315.
"Rājatarangini" or Chronicles of Kashmir, 161.
Sussala seizes throne, 138.
Uchehala's invasion, 136.
U-K'ong, visit to, 66.
Uktā's expedition, 185.
Kāśi, king of, subdued by Madanavarmadeva, 145.
"Kāśikā Vṛtti," commentary on, 49.
Kāśmisra, subdued by Yasovarman, 87.
Kassapa V, conquered by Parantaka I, 82.
Kāśyapa, Buddhist council under, 6.
Kāśyapa I of Ceylon, Dyamic List, 320.
Kāśyapa or Kāśya Mātanga, visits China, 21.
Kattchhoria, subdued by Mangaliśa, 44.
Kāṭak:
Dyamic List, kings of, 305.
Inscription, 208.
Kattām, battle of, 190.
Kathaians, subjection to Alexander the Great, 8.
"Kathākautuka," 257.
"Kathāmahadadhi," 257.
"Kathāratnakosa," copy, 137.
"Kathāsārusāga," 126.
Kāṭehubb:
Pirz Shāh III, expedition, 230.
Iqbal Khan captures, 237.
Khīr Khan, expedition, 244.
Mahmūd Shāh, expedition, 196.
Maliku-a-Sharq Tāji-i-Muš, expedition, 243, 244, 245.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kathéhr: Mubarak Sháh II, expedition, 246, 247.</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Táju-d-Dín Sanjar-i-Qiṣ-q-luk overthrows Hindu tribes, 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Káthiávád: Arab conquest, 59.</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lákká Phulañi conquers part of, 215.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kátmáṇḍú: Inscriptions, 60, 66.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnamalla founds a dynasty at, 262.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kator, subdued by Timúr, 285.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kattu, original name of Mákbal, 224.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Káłuca, Rája, 167.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Káçuca, sect of Jains, rise of, 269.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Káuthem, inscription, 108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Káuthem plate, 36.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kávadeva or Kámadeva, Tailamana-Anká-kára, 163.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kávañga, 163.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kávánaya, 163.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kávi inscriptions, 59, 72.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kávindra, 219.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káviraháyá.a&quot;, 71.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Kávíséka há&quot;, 136.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káviráñarya&quot;, 182.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Kávárárdaró&quot;, 44.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káváryakalapatá&quot;, 182.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káváryakalapatáparimala&quot;, 182.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káváryakalapalatiká&quot;, 187.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káváryakautuka&quot;, 102.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káváryálikára&quot;, 77, 127.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káváryálákuñváritti&quot;, 68, 70.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Káváryaprákásá&quot;, 189, 208.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayachandra of Kanauj, copper-plate of, 160.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kávyáta, 87, 99.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedárabhámi or Garbhál, Anékañamal’s victories in, 167.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kehar, Dynastic List, 290.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keleýadévi, wife of Vináyáditya, 123.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kempta Deva Rája, Dynastic List, 297.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerája: Kírtivarman subdues, 42.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandýyas and Choálas made subject to, 203.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Páraštaka I, marries daughter of king of, 82.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulíkéshin II invades, 46.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vákpáti II subdues, 97.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramáditya I, rebellion against, 51.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramáditya II subdues, 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vináyáditya subdues, 57.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerája Varman Írúvádá, inscription, 169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesára, 201.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesáva or Kesírája, 155.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesáva Sen of Bengal, Dynastic List, 302.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesavabháṣṭáya or Kesáyáya, 165.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesavádityádeva, 129.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesavamídra’s &quot;Tarkabháṣá&quot;, commentary on, 230.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesídeva or Aríkésari, 108, 110.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 303.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription, 173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesídeva, Sílárá, Dynastic List, 303.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesímayáya, 150, 160, 164.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesírajá, 163.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesírajá or Kesára, 155.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesírajá or Kesímayáya, 150, 160, 164.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Késiráya or Kesavabháṣṭáya, 165.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kétaladevi, wife of Kámadeva, 163.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kétaladevi, wife of Someśvar, 120, 124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketara, lord of Uchcháñgígirí, 159.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyúrvavádhu-Yúvárajádeva I, 87.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 293.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañif I of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañif II of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañiñhar Pasa, Alexander’s army passes through, 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañirábád, occupied by Shañkh Í-Ali Beg, 250.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañiru-d-Dín, Malik of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañiru-d-Dín Káñí, 245, 248, 250.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañiru-d-Dín Tóbáñ, 248.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañuráho inscriptions, 82, 87, 91, 92, 93, 140, 155.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañlad, governor of Í-Req, 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañal, ruler of Síjístán, 90, 95.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrigue with Í-Ílak Káñí, 107.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahmúd attacks, 104, 106.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañlárí, Ráypur, temple inscription, 238.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañf Hasun, Malikú-t-Tajjár, seizes Maháím, 250.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañlí Káñí, identical with Múgañfar Sháh II, 262.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañlimpur inscriptions, 75.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khañjás: Delhi, 207, 312.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Málava, 253, 316.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khámadéva, conquered by Jayákešin I, 123.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñ, Amir of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 315.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñ, Malik, defeat, death, 181.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñ-i-‘Azam Náṣrat Káñí, of Lahor, 250.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñ-i-‘Azam Sayyid Káñí, league against Sáwaru-d-Mulk, 252.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñ-i-Jahán: see title Mákbal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñ-i-Jahán the younger, 227, 231.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñápúr inscriptions, 146, 149.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Kháñpadmá-Kháñpadkáhádúnyá,’ 153.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñdés, rulers of, Dynastic Lists, 298, 316.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháñdú, Malik, 234.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khángára I, Chúddásamá, Dynastic List, 284.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khángára I, Chúddásamá, Dynastic List, 284.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khángára III, Chúddásamá, Dynastic List, 284.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khangārā IV, Chūdāsāmā, Dynastic List, 284.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khangārā V, Chūdāsāmā, Dynastic List, 284.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khangārā VI, Chūdāsāmā, Dynastic List, 284.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khangārā VII, Chūdāsāmā, Dynastic List, 284.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharagraha I of Valabhip, 47.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 308.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharagraha II of Valabhip, 51, 54, 56.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 308.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharaparikas, 28.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khāravela, 14, 16.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharutara, sect of Jains, origin, 95.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Kharataragachcha,&quot; origin, 113.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharatamarpațvali, in Jaisalmer temple, 256.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khargā, murders committed by, 230.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharirū, 'Ali defeated and slain by, 73.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khārod inscription, 163.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khas Khān:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naḥrwalah expedition, 180.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khosrau, subdued by Yassovarman, 87.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khāwand, Shāh, 262.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleda copper-plate, 48.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khedrāpur inscription, 177.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khemarāja of Kalīnga, 16.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khetsinahafta Khetsrānśhua of Mevād, Dynastic List, 287.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Khettasamāa,&quot; 156.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khizr Khān, governor of Chitor, 211, 214.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khizr Khān of Delhi :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigns, 234, 238, 239, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, 245.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi besieged by, 241, 242.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 312.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etawah pays tribute to, 245.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage with daughter of Alp Khān Sanjār, 214.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohoh copper-plates, 31, 33, 34, 40.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khokar or Gakhar tribe:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 285.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jālāl-ud-Din Mang-barnā, expedition, 179.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu'izzu-ud-Din quells rebellion, 174.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjāb raid, 220.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohleśvarṇam, general under Śīnghaṇa, 176.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khondamir, historian, 262.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khottigra or Khoṭika, Rāṣhtrakūṭa, 92, 94, 96.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 300.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khudāwand Khān, conspiracy, 263.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Khulasatu-1-Akhbar,&quot; 262.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khumānā or Shumānā of Mevād, 92.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 287.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūrāj Malik Khānī Malīk, fief and title bestowed on, 253.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khurāsān:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amir Nūḥ and Sabuk-Tīgin, expedition, 101.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iqbal Khān, invasion, 107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahmūd, independent governor, 104.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maḥsūr's rebellion, 84.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muḥallab ibn Sufra at, 56.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muḥammad Khān, invasion, 263.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saljuqī invasions, 117, 118, 120.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Husn, invasion, 34.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūsrau, Amir, 186, 206.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūsrau II of Persia, 48, 50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūsrau (Naṣiru-d-Dīn), of Delhi, 215.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 312.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūsrau Malik, Chinese expedition, 218.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūsrau Malik, of Ghaznī, 166.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, 167.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 311.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghuzz expedition, 158.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu'izzu-ud-Dīn defeats and imprisons, 163, 165.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūsrau Nushirvān, 37.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khūsrau Šāh of Ghaznī, 161, 156.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 311.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh 'Aini-1-Mulk, 220.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh 'Alī Iḍurābī, 245.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh Šāh Nadr Nizāmī, 174.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh Lāl 'Alī, 168.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh Mas'ud ibn Sa'ud ibn Salmān, 146.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh Qutbu-ud-Dīn, Bakht-yar, 194.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh Tushī, 211.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh-i-Jahān, 232.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwājāh-i-Jahān of Jaunpūr, Dynastic List, 315.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwarizms:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghaznī seized by, 177.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hīrāt expedition, 172.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahmūd holds lands in Khwārīzms, 107, 110,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu'izzu-ud-Dīn invades, 173.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tughrīl annexes Khwārīzms, 121.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidāra, establishes kingdom of Little Kushānas, 32.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiggatnād inscriptions, 78, 81, 99.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King-ching, translations by, 68.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiunaram or Kamaśevarasimha, 276.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipin, conquests of, 18.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiragrāma:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prasāstis on temple at, 71.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rājānākah, Dynastic List, 295.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Kirātīrjunīya,&quot; commentary on, 257.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirati Chand, Dynastic List, 281.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirman:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chach invasion: boundary-line fixed, 50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Abdu-llah ibn Āmar ibn Rabī', invasion, 52.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirtichandra of Kuman, 267.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Kirtikaumudi,“ 183.
Kirtirāja, Kachchhapaghatra prince, 291.
Kirtirāja, Sīlāhāra, Dynastic List, 304.
Kirtisinh of Gwallar, Dynastic List, 306.
Kirtivarmadeva, Chandella, Dynastic List, 282.
Kirtivarman I, Chāluksya of Bādami, 42.
Dynastic List, 278.
Kirtivarman II, Chāluksya of Bādami, 65, 66.
Dynastic List, 278.
Vakkaleri grant of, 64.
Kirtivarman III, Chāluksya, Dynastic List, 278.
Kirtivarman II or Jayavarmadeva, Chandella, 133, 135, 136, 139.
Dynastic List, 282.
Kirtivarman of Mevād, Dynastic List, 287.
Kirtivarman II or Kirtideva, Kadamba, 126.
Dynastic List, 292.
Kirtivarman, Mahārāgaka of Kakareddi, 161, 170.
Dynastic List, 292.
“Kitāb-1-akalim,” 92.
“Kitāb-1-Anwar,” 223.
“Kitāb-1-Buldān,” 81.
Kittār inscription, 166.
Kiu-to, sends embassy to China, 37.
Kiwam Khān, 241, 244.
Kiwwāmu-ī-Mulk Makkūl: see title Makkūl.
Kochre grant, 46.
Kodayādīyasaṅhha, Dynastic List, 276.
Kodikop inscription, 143.
Kolīna, death of, 8.
Kokahnum inscription, 158.
Kokkalla or Kokkalladeva I of Chedi, 79, 82.
Dynastic List, 293.
Kokkalladeva II of Chedi, 105.
Dynastic List, 293.
Kol: Malik Tājū-ī-Mulk subdues, 245.
Qutb-ū-d-Dīn seizes, 169.
Kolavennu grant, 88.
Kolhāpur inscription, 149.
Kolhāpur, Sīlāhāra princes, 73.
Dynastic List, 304.
Kollam Āndu, epoch of, 74.
Kollipake, conquered by Rājendra-Choḷa I, 105.
Komāragiri Vema Reḍdi, Dynastic List, 302.
Komati Veṅka Reḍdi, Dynastic List, 302.
Kona-Bhima-Vallabharāja, Dynastic List, 295.
Kona-Gaṇapativedamahārāja, Dynastic List, 295.
Kona-Satyarāja, 164.

Konadevi, wife of Adityasena, 57.
Konamandala, chiefs of, Dynastic List, 295.
Konḍavīḍu:
Reḍdi, chiefs of, 248, 302.
Sālva-Timma captures, 270.
Kongalivanama, 122.
Konī, attacked by Vishnuparman, 140.
Konkan:
Achūr fights with king of, 130, 140.
Dynastic Lists, 303, 304.
Īśvaradatta established in, 26.
Kirtivarman subdues Mauryas of, 42.
Krīṣṇa, "the terror of kings of," 192.
Mahādeva Ugrasārvabhauma annexes, 201.
Sīlāhāras of, 67, 73.
Dynastic Lists, 303, 304.
Vishnuparman attacks, 140.
Konur inscription, 132.
Korea:
Buddhism introduced into, 28.
Saramas visit India, 51.
Kosala:
Dantidurga subdues, 66.
Lakshmanařājadeva subdues, 92.
Mudhalunga-Prasiddhachavala seizes Pāli, 82.
Pulikeśin II subdues, 46.
Rājendra-Chōla conquers, 106.
Śindburāja conquers, 102.
Yaśavarman subdues, 87.
Kosām inscription, 34, 35.
Kosmas Indikopleustes, 46.
Kot Kamāla, capture by Alexander the Great, 8.
Kot Kaṅgrā or Nagarkot: see title Na-
garkot.
Kot Kaṅgrā or Trigarta, Rājas of, Dynastic List, 306.
Kotiwārah, Ahmad I, expedition, 252.
Kottattī inscription, 99.
Kotyāchārīya, identical with Sīlāhāra, 79.
Koyatur, Vishnuparman attacks, 140.
Kozulo Kadphise, 18, 19.
Krateros, 9.
Krek, King of Śiam, introduces Buddhism, 51.
Krīṣṇa Akālavara of Anikuleśvar, 81.
Krīṣṇa of Oraṁgāl, Dynastic List, 292.
Krīṣṇa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, 67, 68.
Dynastic List, 300.
Krīṣṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, 79, 81, 85.
Chāluksya war, 69, 81.
Dynastic List, 300.
Feudatories under, 78, 84.
Gujarat recovered by, 81.
Gujarat village, grant, 71.
INDEX.

Krishņa II:
Gunabhādra, tutor of, 77, 82.
"Kavitāhāyu;" hero of, 71.
Marries daughter of Kokkalladeva I, 79.
Vijayāditya III subdued, 76.
Krishņa III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, 89.
Daughter marries Ayyāra, 86.
Deoli grants, 79, 88.
Dinastic List, 300.
Feudatories under, 91.
Gujarāt expedition, 94.
Rājāditya Chola killed in battle with, 91.
"Yaṣastilaka," written during reign of, 93.
Krishņa, Yādava of Devagiri, 191, 201.
Amalānanda flourishes under, 194.
Dinastic List, 310.
Feudatories under, 193, 195.
Somesvara, an enemy of, 184.
Somesvaradeva, preceptor to, 195.
Krishņa Naig, revolt, 221.
Krishņa Sālavahana, 14.
Krishņa-Upendra of Mālava, 74.
Dinastic List, 303.
Krishṇaprabhaṭa, author, 183.
Krishṇaprabhaṭa, former name of Vidyādhi-
rāja, 218.
Krishṇadeva of Vijayanagara, 274.
Krishṇagupta, Dinastic List, 288.
Krishṇamīra, 133.
Krishṇarāja Akālavahana of Gujarāt, Dyna-
astic List, 301.
Krishṇarāja I, Nikumbha of Khandesh, 105.
Dinastic List, 298.
Krishṇarāja II, Dinastic List, 298.
Krishṇarāja of Vijayanagara, Muhammad Shāh's expedition against, 226, 227.
Krishṇarāya of Vijayinagara, 269.
Dinastic List, 309.
Krishṇapallabha, see title Krishņa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa.
Krishṇavarman, Dinastic List, 292.
"Kriyāsaṅgraḥapāñjika," 196.
Kahsharāṭa race, conquered by Gautamipu-
tra, 23.
Kahstrāpas, Western:
Chandragupta conquers, 29.
Coins, dated, first issue, 25.
Dinasty, 23, 296.
Īśvaradatta's conquest, 26.
Kahkantrīya:
Gautamiputra's inscription, 23.
Śri-Harshadeva conquers, 92.
Keshagupta, 91, 93.
Dinastic List, 294.
Keshamākara, 261.

Kashmārāja of Aphilvā, 76, 78.
Dinastic List, 282.
Kashmārāja or Kabeamendra, Kashmirian
Saiva philosopher, 115.
Kashmāsimha of Mevād, Dinastic List, 287.
Kashmendra Vijāsādāsa, poet, 118.
Kahetrajīa or Kahatraujīa, 6.
Kashravāmin, 68.
Kahitipāla of Kanauj: see title Mahipāla
Kahitipāla.
Kesiya, author, 7.
Kubera of Devarāṣṭra, conquered by
Samudragupta, 28.
Kūčhirāja, general, 204.
Kudiyaavarman I of Velanāṇḍu, Dinastic
List, 309.
Kudiyaavarman II of Velanāṇḍu, Dinastic
List, 309.
Kukkanur inscription, 145.
Kuku-raikhoaya, Gohani, Dinastic List, 276.
Kulachandra, inscription, 228.
Kulachandra, Paṇḍita, 186.
Kuladatta, 196.
Kālagere, inscription, 84.
Kulam, Albuquerque's settlement, 268.
Kulasamāṇḍana, 220, 224.
Kulasēkharāṅga, subdued by Permāği, 150.
Kulbarga:
Amīr 'Ali's revolt, 222.
Bahmanis of, 273, 316.
Kulottunga, Choḍadeva I: see title Rājendra-
Chola II.
Kulottunga, Choḍadeva II, 144, 146.
Dinastic List, 280, 283.
Kulottunga-Mannu-Gōkhārāja, 165.
Dinastic List, 309.
Kumāra, 147.
Kumārādeva, 31.
Kumārādevi, of Ucbchhakalpa, 307.
Kumāragupta I, 31, 33.
Dinastic List, 288.
Inscription, 47.
Kumāragupta II, 89, 41.
Dinastic List, 288.
Seal of, 35.
Kumārajīva, 29, 30.
Kumārapāla of Anhilvā, 149, 150, 153.
Dinastic List, 282.
Śrīpāla, poet laureate to, 134, 136.
Kumārapāla of Bengal, 148, 162, 159.
Dinastic List, 299.
Kumārapāla of Kakaṛē, 186, 188.
Dinastic List, 292.
"Kumārāsambhavāṭika," 87.
Kumārasimha, Dinastic List, 287.
| Kumau, Chand dynasty, 251. | Lāh-Paḥād inscription, 155. |
| Campaigns, 256, 258, 259. | Lahor: |
| Kumbhalmir, Qūfu-d-Dīn besieges, 259. | ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Jamāl, rebellion, 186. |
| Kumbhi copper-plate, 163. | Jarsat’s invasion, 246, 250, 251. |
| Kundakdevī, wife of Baddiga, Amoghavarsha, 88. | Khokarsor Gakkharis, invasions, 174, 220. |
| Kundana, 111. | Mahmūd annexes, 112. |
| Kāndavā, wife of Vimalāditya, 100. | Maudūd quells insurrection, 121. |
| Kūndavānāhādevī, wife of Vimalāditya, 110. | Mubārak Shāh II begins restoration of, 246. |
| Kūṇḍi or Kuhundī, boundaries fixed, 99. | Mughal invasions, 179, 187, 191, 211. |
| Kūṅgas, subdued by Karnādeva, 121. | Mu’izzu-d-Dīn’s invasion, 163, 165. |
| Kuntāla: | Lahshmipaladevarasa, 188. |
| Ballāla II subdued, 160. | Lajjā, wife of Vigrahapāla, 298. |
| Kulottuṅga Choḷadova I subdued, 128. | Lākhā Ghurārā, Guḍārā, or Dhoḍārā, Dynamic List, 290. |
| Tailapa subdued, 97. | Lākhā Jam, 223. |
| Kura inscription, 37. | Dy namic List, 290. |
| Genealogy of Pallavas taken from, 299. | Dynamic List, 290. |
| Kurus, subdued by Yāsvarman, 87. | Lākhānadeva of Kanauí, 170. |
| Kusāns: | Lākhānor, captured by Rāja of Jājnagar, 190. |
| Kadphises destroys Greek power in India, 15, 18. | Lakharsema, Dynamic List, 290. |
| Little Kusāns, 32, 34. | Lakhimādevī, wife of Chandrasinīha, 226. |
| Kusinagara, travellers visiting, 29, 56, 66. | Lakhmideva, minister of Sāṅkama, 163. |
| Kusumapura, birthplace of Aryabhāṭa, 94. | Lakhmidevaya, 162. |
| Kusumba Khaṭrīyaya, 16. | Lakhnauti: |
| Tātār Khān defeats Sārang Khān, 234. | Balkā Malik, rebellion, 182. |
| Kuvālayāyīḍa, Dynamic List, 294. | Mughalū-d-Dīn Tughhril, rebellion, 205. |
| Kyros, tribes subject to, 5. | Tamur Khān-i-Tirān seizes, 190. |
| Lakkhan Khān, Dynamic List, 285. | Lakkhanikā or Lakshapā, 71. |
| Lakmaya, 159. | Dynamic List, 295. |
| Lakhānadeva of Kanauí, 170. | Lakshasiniha of Mevād, 249. |
| Dynamic List, 299. | Lakhsmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, 132, 137, 143. |
| Lakhshmideva, or Lakshmideva, feudatory of Vīra-Ballāla, 171. | Dynamic List, 300. |
INDEX.

Lakshman Sen, Lakshmana, of Bengal, Dynastic List, 302.
Lakshmana of Bengal, Dynastic List, 302.
Lakshmana or Lakshmapachandra of Kira-grāma, 71.
   Dynastic List, 295.
Lakshmana, father of Vajradāman, 98.
Lakṣmanā, Maharājā, Kōsām inscription, 85.
Lakṣmanā Thākur, Dynastic List, 305.
Lakṣmanagupta, Saiva philosopher, 92.
Lakṣmanarājya or Lakṣmanarājadeva, of Chedi, 92, 95, 96, 97.
   Dynastic List, 293.
Lakṣmanānasena of Bengal, 136, 141.
   Dynastic List, 303.
Lakṣmanīya of Bengal, Dynastic List, 302.
Lakṣmanarasa, ruler of Belvola and Puli geres districts, 128.
Lakṣmaṇaśīṁha of Mēvāḍ, Dynastic List, 287.
Lakṣmaṇēśvar inscriptions, 57, 59, 63, 95, 144.
Lakṣmi or Lachchhīyavā, wife of Bhīllama II, 104.
Lakṣmi, wife of Jagattunga, 80.
Lakṣmi Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Lakṣmīdeva, minister to Krishnā, 192.
Lakṣmīdeva I of Saundatti, 175.
   Dynastic List, 301.
Lakṣmīdeva II of Saundatti, 182.
   Dynastic List, 301.
Lakṣmīdeva, Vaidika, 143.
Lakṣmīdevi, wife of Sena II, 134.
Lakṣmīdevi, wife of Vijayasātītya, 150.
Lakṣmīdhara, chief Paṇḍit to Jaitrapāla, 167.
Lakṣmīkāmā of Nepāl, 110, 119.
Lakṣmīnāthā or Kamās Nārāyana, 305.
Lakṣmīnīvāsa, author, 259.
Lakṣmīśagarasūri, 241, 261.
Lakṣmīśīṁha, Dynastic List, 276.
Lakṣmītailaka or Dharmatilaka, 203.
Lakṣmīvarnadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, 150, 171.
Lakṣmīvarman, Paramāra of Mālava, 148, 162, 178.
Lakṣmīvāti, wife of Iśāvarman, 41.
Lakṣmīdevi or Sāntaladevi, wife of Vishnuvardhana, 140.
Lālaka, 16.
Lālchā, deposes Ghiyāsu-d-Din, 235.
Lalitāvidya Muktāpida Karkota of Kashmir, 62.
   Dynastic List, 294.
Lalitāvidya II of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 294.
Lalla, astronomer, 37.
Lalla the Chhind, 101.
Lalliya Sāhī, 80, 83.
Lamghān, Mughal invasion, 217.
Lātikā, conquered by Parantaka I, 82.
Lakkarāṇi of Bikanīr, 263, 273.
   Dynastic List, 277.
Lātkar, Dynastic List, 291.
Lātā or Central Gujārāt:
   Bhōja attacks, 109.
   Dāntidurga subdues, 66.
   Durlabhha conquers, 108.
   Gaṇapati receives homage from kings of, 183.
   Krīṣṇa attacks, 79, 81.
   Pulikēsin conquers, 46.
   Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty, 69, 71, 301.
   Sindhuśāna conquers, 102.
   Vakpati II subdues, 97.
Later Yādava of Devagiri, Dynastic List, 310.
Laukika or Saptarshi era, initial date, 4.
Lauṇa, 92.
Lauṇaprasada, 176, 179, 183.
   Dynastic List, 282.
Lauṇyasīṁha or Lauṇaśīṁha, 182.
Lauvik, shaives Ghazū, 95.
Lendeyara, ruler of Puligere district, 85.
Leyden copper-plate, 101.
Lichōhavīs of Eastern Nēpāl, 50.
   Dynastic List, 286.
“Līlāvatī,” 113.
Little Kāśchī, inscription, 260.
Little Kushānas, 32, 34.
“Lochana,” 102.
Lohara, 145, 146.
Lohara family, younger branch, 136.
Lohiya or Sohīya of Nāgole, Dynastic List, 278.
Lokkot, attacked by Mahmūd, 110, 112.
Lokabhūpala or Lokamāhipala, Dynastic List, 295.
Lokāditya, ruler of Banavasi, 82.
Lokakāla cycle, initial year, 62.
Lokamahādevi, wife of Charūkya-Bhīma II, 88.
Lokamahādevi, wife of Vikramāditya II, 63.
Lokasaṇa, 82.
Lokkigundī, Lakkuṇḍī, Jaitrasiṇhiha defeated at, 165.
Lonād inscriptions, 164, 173.
Loni, fort of, captured by Timūr, 236.
Lorarāja, Dynastic List, 276.
Losōthdeva, poet, 148.
Loṭhana of Lohara, 146, 146, 149.
Lumpāka sect of Jains, 258.
   Branches, 263, 270.
Lūgāvāḍā copper-plate, 87.
Lus Bela tribes, subjected by Alexander the Great, 9.
Lysias, 15.

M.

Ma'bar:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List Muhammadan kings,</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khusru's expedition against</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malik Kaifur's expedition</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayyid Hasan's insurrection</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundara Pandya and Vira Pandya struggle for throne</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Madhulasa Champa," 85.

Madarapala of Bengal, Dynastic List, 299.
Madarapala of Budaun, Dynastic List, 299.
Madarapala of Kanauji, 137, 138, 139.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madarapala of Kashi, 228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madarapaladeva, copper-plate of, 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madaraparrjata, 228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madaravarmavan or Madaranvarmadeva, Chandel, 145, 156.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscriptions, 146, 155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Madaravinodanighanta,&quot; 228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List from, 295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madarapur inscription, 164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Madaru-Maam,&quot; 219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medevi, wife of Kartavirya, 171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhuputrapura Sakasena or Serisena, 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhava, 38, 93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhava, Prime Minister to Bukka, 223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhava Sen of Bengal, Dynastic List,</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhavagupta, 57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhavanka, captures Goa, 232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhavasthira, 192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhavaya, 160, 175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Madhariya Dhasturatti,&quot; 223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhu Kamargava VI, 119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhuban inscription, 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhukargadh inscription, 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhukovara temple, inscription, 225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Madhur Purana,&quot; 123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhuranataka I, 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhuranatki, wife of Kulottunga Chola-</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deva, 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Madhusundana, 137.

Madhuvepi, battle of, 83.

Madhva Anandatirtha, Purnaprajna, founder of Madhva sect, 141.

Madyamikas, conquered by Yavanas, 17.
INDEX.

"Mahāvamsa," 34, 52.
Mahavira Varhamahāsa Jñātapatra, 4.
Mahāvīracharitra, 132.
Mahāyāna sect:
  - Amāsā, master of Yogāchāra system, 35.
  - Tibet, revivals in, 100, 119.
  - Tripiṭaka texts collected by Nā-thi, 54.
"Mahāyānabuddhi Shitatāramitā-sūtra," translation, 68.
Mahayika of Mavāl, Dynastic List, 287.
Mahendra, introduces Buddhist religion into Ceylon, 12, 13.
Mahendra of Kosala, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.
Mahendra of Nādole, Dynastic List, 278.
Mahendra of Pātañapura, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.
Mahendra Singh (Chand), Dynastic List, 281.
Mahendrachandra, inscription, 93.
Mahendrādhipāraja, 82.
Mahendrapāla of Bengal, Dynastic List, 299.
Mahendrapāla, Mahārāja, 67, 70.
  - Dynastic List, 310.
Mahendrapāla of Kanauj, 82, 83, 85.
  - Dynastic List, 296.
Mahendrasūrī, author, 153, 175.
Mahendrasūrya, author, 186.
Mahendravarman I, Pallava, 44, 45, 46, 52.
  - Dynastic List, 299.
Mahendravarman II, Pallava, 52, 55.
  - Dynastic List, 299.
Mahendravarman III, Pallava, Dynastic List, 299.
Mahēśvar, captured by Aḥmad I, 246.
Mahēśvara, 138, 139.
Mahēśvarudevarasa, 160.
Mahēsghah, built by Hākim, 64.
Mahichandra or Mahītala of Kanauj, 135.
  - Dynastic List, 286.
Mahīdeva of Neḍāl, 63, 66.
  - Dynastic List, 296.
Mahīdevī, 67.
Mahīdhāra, 147.
Mahīndramalla of Kātmanḍū, 262.
Mahīndrārātrī, defeat of Abū-Bakr at, 232.
Mahīpāla of Bengal, 113, 119.
  - Dynastic List, 298.
Mahīpāla of Gwaiar, 137.
Mahīpāla, Kachchhapesāhāta prince, 98.
  - Dynastic List, 291.
Mahīpāla, Bhuvanakamalla, 133.
Mahīpāla Kabiṭhipāla or Herambapāla of Kanauj, 82, 84, 85, 91, 94.
  - Dynastic List, 296.
Mahīpaladēva Chūḍāsama, Dynastic List, 284.
Mahīpaladēva II, Dynastic List, 284.
Mahīpaladēva, Dynastic List, 295.
Maḥmūd of Ghūr, Dynastic List, 311.
Maḥmūd Gāwūn, Maliku-t-Tajjār, Khwājah Jahān, execution, 263.
Maḥmūd Hasan:
  - Campaigns, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251.
  - Offices held by, 246, 248, 249.
Maḥmūd ibn Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn, 172.
Maḥmūd Khān of Mālava, 255.
Maḥmūd Khān Langāh of Mūltān, 267.
Maḥmūd Shāh I of Delhi: see title Naṣīrūd-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I.
Maḥmūd Shāh II of Delhi, 233.
  - Death, 242.
  - Dynastic List, 312.
  - Mūqarrab’s revolt, 233.
  - Restoration, 236, 239.
Maḥmūd Shāh I, Bahmani of Kulbarga, 229.
  - Death, 236.
  - Dynastic List, 316.
Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmani of Kulbarga, 264, 265, 266.
  - Death, 271.
  - Dynastic List, 317.
  - History of, by ‘Abdu-l-Karīm, 263.
Maḥmūd Shāh I, Baiqara of Gujūrāt, 268, 259.
  - Alaf Khān’s revolt, 266.
  - Campaigns, 260, 261, 262, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269.
  - Death, 269.
  - Dynastic List, 316.
  - Pattan, visit to, 269.
Maḥmūd Shāh II of Gujūrāt, 273.
  - Dynastic List, 316.
Maḥmūd Shāh ibn Ṭāli of Gujūrāt, Dynastic List, 316.
Maḥmūd Shāh of Jaunpūr, 254, 259.
  - Dynastic List, 315.
Maḥmūd Shāh I, Khalji of Mālava, 253.
  - Dynastic List, 316.
Maḥmūd Shāh II, Khalji of Mālava, 262, 269, 271.
  - Dynastic List, 316.
Maḥmūd Yaminu-d-Daulah of Ghaznī, 96, 102, 103, 104, 106.
  - Authors flourishing under, 105, 111, 123.
  - Campaigns:
Maḥmüd Yamūnu-d-Daulah of Ghaznī:
Campaigns:
Abū Naṣr, 104.
Afgānīn raid, 113.
Fāziq-i-Khāsah and Bāk-Tūrūn, 103.
Ghūr, 108.
I-lak Khān and Qadr Khān, 107, 114.
Jawsjānan, 109.
Jurjūstān, 109.
Khālaṣ, 104, 107.
Khawāṁīn, 110.
Nandahan, 110.
Nishapūr, 104.
Nūr and Krūṯ, 112.
Sommāṯ, 113, 114.
Sukpāl, 107.
Death, 115.
Dynastic List, 311.
Imprisonment, 101.
Isā’īl’s audience with, 114.
Maḥjū-d-Daulah alaiy by, 115.
Maḥmūdī dynasty of Ghaznī, end of, 167.
Mahoba:
Inscriptions, 93, 113.
Parīhars of, overthrown by Nānika, 75.
Quṭb-d-Dīn seizes, 168.
Mahodaya: see title Kanauj.
Mahommed Ghor, identical with Mu’izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad-i-Sam, 160 (note).
Mahowa inscription, 256.
Maḥpāl Khān, 126.
Dynastic List, 285.
Maḥrūf, Rāpā of Chitor, alaiy by Chach, 60.
Mujādevi, wife of Jayakesīn II, 142, 144.
Mujādevi, wife of Somēsvara, 120, 124.
Majārayya, ruler of Tardavādi district, 153.
Majjigīdeva, conquered by Rudra, 157.
Māraṭṭa:
Dynastic List, Rājas of, 297.
Inscriptions, 57, 100, 103.
Pulikēsin II, alliance with Gaṅgas of, 46.
Quṭb-d-Dīn, expedition against, 170.
Maitrakas, war with Senāpati Bhaṭṭārka, 36.
Maḥjū-d-Daulah, alaiy by Maḥmūd, 116.
Maḥjūd ibn Mas’ūd, 117.
Majhūwāṁ copper-plates, 34.
Makaranda, astronomer, 254.
Makaravalli inscription, Ḥaṅgāl, 229.
Makbul, vicegerent at Dabah, 223, 224.
Death, 227.
Makedonian empire, 7, 10, 11.

Makhdūm, Malik, imprisonment, 252.
Makhdūm-i-Jahān, death, 251.
Makrān:
‘Abdu-llah ibn ‘Āmar ibn Rabl, invasion, 52.
Muḥammad ibn Hārūn, invasion, 60.
Mala, subdued by Vīshpūrvarṇa, 140.
Malabar:
Jewish settlement, 21.
Nambūrs and Nairs seize territory of king of Chera, 29.
Rājendra-Chola I conquers, 106.
Malacca, captured by Abūquerque, 268.
Maḷāmbīkā, wife of Harīharā, 229.
Malaṛar, subdued by Aṇuḥi, 143.
“Malaṁśādha,” 58, 62.
Mālava:
Akbar annexes, 316.
“Alau-d-Dīn reduces, 208.
Aśadhara migrates to, 185.
Bahādur Shāh annexes, 274, 316.
Chandradeva quells disturbances in, 136.
Chashtapa annexes, 23.
Dantidurga subdues, 66.
Dynastic Lists, 300, 308, 315.
Fīrūz Shāh II, invasion, 207, 208.
Govinda III subdues, 69.
Ghūrī dynasty, 238, 315.
Khalji dynasty, 253, 316.
Kholeśvara’s exploits against, 176.
Kumārāpāla conquers, 149.
Maḷāṇavarma deva defeats king of, 145.
Muḥammadan kings, Dynastic List, 315.
Mugaffar II invades, 270.
Mugaffar Shāh conquers, 240.
Paramāra dynasty, 74, 148, 300.
Prabhakaravarṇa fights against king of, 43.
Pulikēsin II conquers, 46.
Rajyavarṇa, invasion, 45.
Sallakshṇavarṇa deva subdues, 136.
Samudragupta’s empire, 28.
Saiṅvat era, 18.
Sīṅghāna subdues, 176.
Ulugh Khān, invasion, 194.
Vallabha invasion, 106.
Varmana, Dynastic List, 308.
Vikramādiya aīa king of, 120.
Vīnasāditya subdues, 97.
Visaladeva defeats lord of, 189.
“Mālavikāgniṃitra,” 15.
Melayas, subdued by Riaḥkhabhadatta, 23.
Maḷāṇavarṇa deva, 180, 191.
Dynastic List, 298.
Maḷde, ruler of Chitor, 211.
INDEX.

Mañgí-Yuvarāja, 57, 58.

Mañgirāh, death of, 115.

Mañgrol inscription, 192.


Maunik Chand, Dynastic List, 281.

Maunikha, physician, 71.

Maunikpur, attacked by Qutlug Khān, 198.

Maunikya of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 307.

Manikyaśa, inscription, 21.

Maṣīmāṅgala, battle of, 52.

Manj, captured by Maḥmūd, 111.

Manjha, 139, 142, 148.

Mankuwar inscription, 90.

Manma-Choja II, Dynastic List, 295.

Manma-Ganda-Gopala, inscription, 209.

Manma-Manda, 146.

Manma-Satya II:

Dynastic List, 295.

Inscription, 170.

Maun mori, 63.

Maṉṇal, conquered by Rājendra-Choja, 105.

Maṇpaṇṭū, defeat of Pāṇḍya army at, 64.

Manohardas, Dynastic List, 291.

Manoratha, 77, 147.

Maṇpur copper plate, 130.

Maṇṣūr, governor of Sindh, 64, 65, 66.


Maṇṣūr, son of Isḥāq, rebellion, 84.

Maṇṣūr I, Sāmānī, 94, 95, 98.

Maṇṣūr II, Sāmānī, 103, 104.


Maṇṣūr:

Independence established, 60.

Maḷik Khān defeated by Qabāchah, 181.

Maṇṣūriyāḥ:

Founders, different names assigned, 64.

Maḥmūd, expedition, 114.

Muḥammad Abū-Ḥasan ibn Ḥanṣal at, 90.

Maṇṭarāja, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.

Maṇṭrakūṭa, Pradārāja, Prōḷa, defeat of ruler of, 162.

Maṣṭūr inscription, 120.

Māṇyaheṣa, capital city of Amoghavarsa I, 72.

Māriṣaṭhā, conquered by Govinda III, 69.

Māriṣaṭhā, 146.

Māriṣaṭhā, Goṅkana-Ākakāra, Gueyana-Siṣga, Sīlāhāra, 124, 138.

Dynastic List, 304.

Mārisiṣṭhā-Permāṇḍū, 94, 96, 97, 98.

Marīyāne, 137.

Marpha fort, inscription, 222.

Marṭāṇḍa, inscription, 263.

Mārūd or Jodhpūr, Raes of, Dynastic List, 287.

Mārūd, Southern, Gujara kingdom, 32.

Marwan II, governors of Sindh under, 65.

Masika, conquered by Khāravela, 16.

Massaga, conquered by Alexander the Great, 7.

Mas‘ūd I of Ghaznī, 115.

Maḥmūd ibn Ḥasan released by, 104.

Betrothal to daughter of Qadır Khān, 114.

Campaigns, 110, 111, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

Deposition and death, 120, 121.

Dynastic List, 311.

Marriage with daughter of Iṣ-ṣak Khān, 110.

Mas‘ūd II of Ghaznī, 121, 122.

Dynastic List, 311.

Mas‘ūd Khān of Mālāvā, flight to Gujarāt, 253.

Mas‘ūd Shāh of Delhi, 189, 190.

Dynastic List, 312.

Mas‘ūdī meets Abū Zaidūr-Ḥasan at Başra, 85.

‘Mas‘ūdī,’ 117.

Masulipatam grants, 85, 88, 90.

Maṭaṅgas, destroyed by Maṅgaliśa, 44.

Mathanadeva, 93.

Mathanāśīthā of Mevaḍ, Dynastic List, 287.

Mathurī:

Council, 33.

Early Yādavas of, 74.

Pa-hien visits, 29.

Inscriptions, 17, 21, 22, 24.

Maḥmūd captures, 111.

Matilā, exterminated by Samudragupta, 28.

‘Matilā’-u-1-Anwar, 196.

Māṭrivishṇu, 37.

Maṭṭewāda grant, 55.

Mau inscription, 146.


Maudūd of Ghaznī, 121, 122.

Dynastic List, 311.

Mauṣa, Moa, or Moa, 17.

Mauhar Thākura, conquer Bhils, 164.

Mauhar Varmānas, Dynastic List, 308.


Maulānā Muḥ’iu-d-Dīn Kāzīrūnī, 269.

Maulānā Shihābu-d-Dīn, visits Hindustan, 262.

Maulānā Tājū-d-Dīn Sīwī, 269.
| Maurya dynasty, 10. |
| Mausil, drought, famine, and plague in, 116. |
| Mawarān-n-Nahr, 114. |
| Mayānalladevi, wife of Karna I, 125. |
| Mayādevapāṇḍita, 178, 181. |
| Mayādevarasa, 160. |
| Mayūr, author, 44. |
| Mayūravarman I, Kādamba, 117. |
| Mégasikha of Udāna, 60. |
| Mégasthenes, ambassador to Chandragupta, 11. |
| Mégha of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 306. |
| Mégachandra, author, 146, 154. |
| Mégadhūtaṭka,” 87. |
| Melagadeva or Megaladeva, Chūḍāsamā, 284. |
| Melagani inscription, 94. |
| Melambā, wife of Vijayaśīva, 85. |
| “Memoria of Sākya-Buddha Fathāgata,” 38. |
| Menālgār inscription, 159. |
| Menander, 16. |
| Meng-tsau-mwun, of Arakan, 240. |
| Meşada, 79. |
| Merutungha, author, 210, 222, 229. |
| Commentary on, 263. |
| ‘Abdu-r-Rahman, 56. |
| Ghiyāṣu-d-Din, 172. |
| Sultan Shāh Khwārizmī, 167. |
| White Huns, 32. |
| Mewād: Abham I invades, 252. |
| Bahādur Khān visits, 273. |
| Dhuvalai protects ruler of, 103. |
| Dynastic List, Guhila Princes, 287. |
| Mubārak Shāh II, rebellion against, 247, 248, 249, 251. |
| Quṭbu-d-Din invades, 258, 259. |
| Sarwaru-l-Mulk, expedition, 248. |
| Visaladeva defeats king of, 189. |
| Mewāt, Koh-pāngh, invasions: Ghiyāṣu-d-Din, 192. |
| Mūḥammad Shāh, 233. |
| Ultra Khān, 300, 201. |
| Mīrāb, reign of, 18. |
| Mihīra, subdued by Dhruva II, 78. |
| Mihirakula, 27, 36, 39, 40. |
| Mikāil, father of Tughril Beg, 118. |
| Mīlinda, identical with Menander, 17. |
| Ming-Ti, invitation to Buddhist teachers, 21. |
| Mīnbūj-i-Saraj, 181. |
| Minhāju-d-Din, historian, 169. |
| Mīr Sayyid Khān of Jaunpūr, 268. |
| Mīrāj plate, 36. |
| Mīrān ‘Adil Khān I of Khandaqeh, 253, 255. |
| Dynastic List, 316. |
| Mīrān Husain of Ahmadnagar, Dynastic List, 317. |
| Mīrān Mubārak Khān I of Khandaqeh, 255, 259. |
| Dynastic List, 316. |
| Mīrān Mubārak Khān II of Khandaqeh, Dynastic List, 316. |
| Mīrān Muḥammad II of Khandaqeh, Dynastic List, 316. |
| Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh I of Khandaqeh, 272. |
| Dynastic List, 316. |
| Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh Farūqī of Khandaqeh, king of Gujārāt, Dynastic List, 316. |
| Mirat, captured by Quṭbu-d-Din, 168. |
| Mirat: Abū-Bakr imprisoned at, 232. |
| Timūr captures, 236. |
| Mirkhond Mīr Khāwand, 252. |
| Mīrzā ‘Alī of Bīdar, Dynastic List, 318. |
| Mīrzā Haidar Doghtī of Kassim, 315. |
| Mīrzā Ibrāhīm Qānūnī, visits Hindūs, 262. |
| Mīrzā ‘Īsa Tarkhān, governor of Siwī, 269. |
| Mīrzā Shāh Rukh, 247. |
| “Mitākshar,” 133, 164. |
| Mīthilā, Pañjās, of, Genealogical Table from, 305. |
| Mīthilas, subdued by Yāsovarman, 87. |
| Mithridates I, 13. |
| “Mītracatauṣhakathā,” 248. |
| Mītrasaṇa, teacher of Huen Tsang, 49. |
| Mīchchha invasions of Kasmīr, 38. |
| Moggollān, lexicographer, 167. |
| Mōsān Chand, Dynastic List, 281. |
| Mokala or Mokalsimīhā of Mewād, 235, 249. |
| Dynastic List, 287. |
| Mokalsimīhā or Mūgalsimīhā, 284. |
| Mokalji, 254. |
| Molucca Islands, captured by Albuquerquē, 268. |
| Mong, founded by Alexander the Great, 8. |
| Monsoons, South-West, discovery by Hippalus, 20. |
| Morāsah: Mūgaffār II rebuilds, 272. |
| Naṣīr Khān, expedition, 243. |
| Mosque, Delhi, built by Ḍhūl-l-lah Khān, 273. |
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Mount Abū, inscriptions of Samasainmha, 208, 287.
Mrigavarman, Dynastic List, 292.
Mu'awiyah ibn Abū Sufyān, Khalifah, 55.
Mu'azzamabād, founded by Sikandar ibn Ilyās, 225.
Mu'azzam Khān, Dynastic List, 285.
Mubarak Khān, 227, 242.
Dynastic List, 285.
Mubarak Shāh I of Delhi: see title Quṭbudd-Dīn Mubarak Shāh I.
Mubarak Shāh II of Delhi: see title Mu'izzudd-Dīn Mubarak Shāh II.
Mubarak Shāh of Jaunpūr, 237.
Dynastic List, 315.
Mubarak Shāh of Mābar, 226.
Dynastic List, 317.
Mubarz, Malik, Bīyānā expedition, 248.
Muda, 223.
Muddapa of Vīyayanaśa, 219.
Mukkul, fort seized by Krishparāja, 226.
"Muḍurakshasa," 10.
Mugattāmin or Mokalasinmha, Chhādāmā, Dynastic List, 284.
"Mugdhabodha," 201.
Mugdhatunga-Prasiddhadhavalsa, 82.
Dynastic List, 293.
Mughal, Malik, Dekkan expedition, 221.
Mughals:
Bāber founds Mughal empire in India, 264, 273.
Dynastic List, rulers of Delhi, 312.
New Musalmāns murdered by order of 'Alāudd Din: see also titles of Mughal leaders.
Mughirah, Jībal expedition, 50.
Mughisud-Dīn of Bengal: see title Ikhīyarud-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Tughrīl Khān.
Mughisud-Dīn Tughrīl, 204, 205.
Dynastic List, 313.
Muh Tī, official memoirs, 28.
Muhābest Khān of Budauan, 243.
Muhallab ibn Sufra, 66.
Muhammad the Sijsā, 90.
Muhammad, son of Hasan, governor of Hīrāt, 88.
Muhammad, son of Muhammad Al-Jhāntī, 99.
Muhammad of Bijāpūr, Dynastic List, 318.
Muhammad of Ghaznī, 114, 115, 120, 121.
Dynastic List, 311.
Muhammad, Prince Sultan, 215.
Muhammad, Sultan, invasion of Hīrāt, 172, 173.
Muhammad Abū-l-Qasim ibn Hauqāl, 90.
Muhammad 'Adil Shāh of Delhi, Dynastic List, 312.
Muhammad Al-Isfārāīn, 98.
Muhammad Ansār, author, 256.
Muhammad Arsalan Tātār Khān of Bengal, 201, 203.
Dynastic List, 313.
Muhammad Bahāīm, defeated by Bahram Shāh, 141.
Muhammad Ghaznī Khān of Mālavā, 253.
Dynastic List, 315.
Muhammad-i-Bakht-yār of Bengal, 168, 169, 173, 175.
Dynastic List, 313.
Muhammad ibn Abū Sa'id besieges Bhakar, 181.
Muhammad ibn Hārūn, Mākrān expedition, 60.
Muhammad ibn Khāwānd Shāh ibn Maḥmūd, 252.
Muhammad ibn Qāsim, 60, 61.
Muhammad ibn Sūrī, suicide, 108.
Muhammad ibn Tughlāq of Delhi, 217, 219, 220.
'Abū 'Abdurrahmān Muhammad flourishes under, 218.
Accession to throne of Delhi, 217.
Bahā'u-Dīn, revolt and death, 218.
Bahrām, revolt and death, 219.
Campaigns, 211, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 224.
Capital city removed from Delhi to Devagiri, 219.
Copper currency introduced by, 217.
Death, 224.
Dekkan governed by, as Fakhru-Dīn Jūnāūn, 216.
Dekkan nobles revolt, 221, 222.
Dynastic List, 312.
Fāmīne in Delhi, 221.
Khwājah 'Ainul-Mulk flourishes under, 220.
Southern Bihār annexation, 217.
Muhammad-i-Khārnak, 172, 173.
Muhammad-i-Khwārizm Shāh, 178.
Muhammad Jūnsāy, wazīr, 195.
Muhammad Karīm of Gujratī, 256, 256, 257.
Dynastic List, 316.
Muhammad Khān of Bīyānā, 248.
Muhammad Khān of Delhi, 224, 231.
Muhammad Khān of Gujarāt, 249, 251, 253.
Muhammad Khān of Sāmān, 252.
Muhammad Khān Shubānī Usbāk, invasion of Khurāsān, 265.
Muhammad Mādīnī of Ghūr, 151.
Muhammad Nisā'ī, 94.
## INDEX

| Muḥammad Qulf of Golconda, Dynastic List, 318. | Muʿizzu-d-Din Bahram Shāh of Ghazni: Dynastic List, 311. |
| Muḥammad Shāh, Gh Zimmerman seized, 177. | "Kalila Damad" written for, 141. |
| Muḥammad Shāh, rebellion in Oudh, 185. | Muʿizzu-d-Din Kai-Qubad, Delhi, 196, 208. |
| Muḥammad Shāh, Prince, slain in Mughal invasion, 205. | Dynastic List, 312. |
| Muḥammad Shāh I of Delhi: see title 'Alau-d-Din Muḥammad Shāh I. | Muʿizzu-d-Din Mubarak Shāh II of Delhi, 245. |
| Dynastic List, 312. | Death, 252. |
| Muhammad Shāh IV of Delhi, 252, 253, 254, 256. | Dynastic List, 312. |
| Dynastic List, 312. | Lahor, restoration commenced, 246. |
| Muḥammad Shāh of Jaunpūr, 259. | Mubārakābād founded by, 252. |
| Muḥammad Shāh I (Bahmani) of Kulbarga, 225, 226, 227, 228. | Death, 174. |
| Dynastic List, 316. | Delhi, throne seized by, 172. |
| Muḥammad Shāh II (Bahmani) of Kulbarga, 222, 229, 232, 236. | Dynastic List, 311. |
| Dynastic List, 316. | Mujahid Shāh of Kulbarga, 228, 229. |
| Muḥammad Shāh III (Bahmani) of Kulbarga, 260, 251, 263, 264. | Dynastic List, 316. |
| Muḥammad Shīrānimprisons 'Alt-i-Mardan, 175. | Mukānū or Mukatu, 185. |
| Muḥammadshābd, city foundation, 264. | Mukbil, Malik, imprisonment, 252. |
| Muḥammadshābd, city foundation, 264. | Mukdtul, attacked by Devarāya, 255. |
| Muḥammadshābd, city foundation, 264. | Mukula, 80. |
| Christian missionaries martyred at Tāṇā, 216. | Mukutesvara, 166. |
| Dynastic Lists, 311. | Mulādeva Bhuvanapala, Dynastic List, 291. |
| Delhi, 311. | Mulābidah heretics, rising of, 186. |
| Bengal, 313, 314. | Mūlārāja I of Aḥvīvād, 58, 89, 97, 102, 103. |
| Ghazni, 311. | Baraṇa apparently related to, 98. |
| Gāpur, 311. | Dynastic List, 282. |
| Kashmir, 315. | Mūlārāja II of Aḥvīvād, 161, 162. |
| Mālav, 315. | Mūlārāja of Girnar, Dynastic List, 284. |
| Sindh, 314. | Mulγund inscriptions, 80, 97. |
| Samara defeats, 205. | Mulrāj, Dynastic List, 291. |
| Muḥaṣṣabu-d-Dīn, 188. | Multāi, inscription, 60. |
| Muʿizzu-d-Din Bahram Shāh of Delhi, 187. | Multān, invasions and rebellions: |
| Dynastic List, 312. | Aḥfik Khan, 212. |
| Muʿizzu-d-Din Bahram Shāh of Ghazni, 139, 140. | Ai-yitam, 181. |
| Campaigns, 141, 144, 147, 150, 151. | Alexander the Great, 8. |
| Independent established, 80. |
Maltān, invasions and rebellions:
Iqāb Khan, 239.
‘Izzi-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kaśhā, 193.
‘Izzi-d-Dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, rebellion, 185.
Kāshā Khān, revolt, 217.
Khwājah Qubu-d-Dīn, Bakhṭ-yār, visits, 184.
Māḥmūd, 107, 108.
Māḥmūd Shāh, 195, 196, 197.
Mughla, 179, 191, 199, 217.
Muhallab ibn Suwra, 56.
Muḥammad ibn Qāzin, 80.
Muḥammad ibn Tughaq, 219.
Qarluq, 189, 193.
Shāh ‘Ali Beg, 250.
Mumādī-Bhumī I, Dynastic List, 295.
Mumādī-Bhumī II, Dynastic List, 295.
Mumūnī, Māhmūdī, ‘Sīlahārā, 125, 134.
Dynastic List, 303.
Munda, Dynastic List, 290.
Munisundara, author, 230, 249, 261.
Munījā, 165.
Munījā, Sind, 132.
Munījā or Vakpatī: see title Vakpatī II.
Munījāla, 55.
Munījāladēva, 156.
Munojī inscription, 177.
Muppalādevī, wife of Prodāraja Prosa, 162.
Muppūḍī conquers Kānchī, 215.
Nūqarrab Khān, 233, 234, 235.
Dynastic List, 285.
Nūqarrabul-Mulk, revolt against, 232, 233.
Murād Quli Khān, Dynastic List, 285.
Muralas:
Karpādeva subdued, 121.
Sindhūrajā subdued, 109.
Murtaḍā of Ahmadnagar, Dynastic List, 317.
"Murūjul-Zahab," 93.
Murūndadevi or Murūndasvāminī, wife of Jayanātha, 81.
Murūndas, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.
Mūsa ibn Ka’ābu-t-Tamīnī, governor of Sind, 65.
Mūsā ibn Yahyā, governor of Sind, 75.
Musulmans, 186, 207, 213.
Mushtaka kings, subdued by Kīrtivarman, 42.
Mustaghall, abolition by Firūz Shāh III, 228.
Mutamīd, Kalīfah, 78, 79.
Mutassim Billah, Kalīfah, 75.
Muttakīd, Kalīfah, 80.
Mu-tu-pī, identified with Lalitāditya, 62.
Muttaki inscription, 166.
Muttai, 63.
Muwaqqī, Kalīfah, 80.
Muṣaffār, governor of Aṣḥīvād, 221.

Muṣaffār Shāh Habshī of Bengal, defeat by ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Husain, 266.
Muṣaffār Shāh I of Gujarāt, 220, 234.
Abdication and death, 241.
Campaigns, 234, 236, 239, 240.
Dynastic List, 316.
Muṣaffār Shāh II (Khalīl Khān) of Gujarāt, 262, 265, 269.
Campaigns, 270, 271, 272.
Daulatbād founded by, 270.
Death, 273.
Dynastic List, 316.
Ismā’il Shāh sends embassy to, 270.
Morāsah rebuilt and fortified by, 272.
Muṣaffār Shāh III (Habīb) of Gujarāt, Dynastic List, 316.

Nāḍeļe:
Chāhāmanās of, 95, 278.
Inscription, 156.
Nadupura copper-plate, 228.
Nāga, grammarian, 148.
Nāga or Karkota dynasty of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 293.
Nāgabhāṭa, Dynastic List, 310.
Nāgādā inscription, 254.
Nāgadatta, exterminated by Samudragupta, 28.
Nāgāḍītya or Nāgati, 116, 127.
Nāgāḍītya or Nāgāṭīyarasa, 159.
Nāgāṇṭa, defeat by Aṃrapāya, 107.
Nāgarpūra branch of Lumbāka sect, 270.
Nāgrābāra, 39.
Nāgāṛjuna, Buddhist patriarch, 24.
Nāgāṛjuna Caturmudrānaya, commentaries on works of, 132, 186.
Nāgāṛjuna, ‘Sīlahārā, 125.
Dynastic List, 303.
Nāgāṛjunadeva of Nepal, 126.
Nāgarkot or Kōt Kānṛga:
Firūz Shāh III seizes, 226.
Māḥmūd spoils, 104.
Muḥammad ibn Tughaq seizes, 218.
Timūr seizes, 147.
Nāgarle, inscription, 95.
Nāgasena, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.
Nāgasiṃha of Gwalīr, Dynastic List, 306.
Nāgaur:
Aḥmad I, expedition, 243, 252.
‘Izzi-d-Dīn Balban, revolt, 194.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Nâgapardhana, 46, 52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Nâgâvarmaya, 140.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Nag-nak, subdued by Muhammad ibn Tughlq, 220.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Nâgpur prasasti and inscriptions, 121, 131, 132, 137, 143, 177.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Nagrâhâr, defeat of Muhammad at, 121. Nâhâpân, 23. Dynastic List, 296.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naravarman of Málava (Western), 31.</td>
<td>Nāsiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II of Bengal, 265.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dynastic List, 314.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naravarman of Mevād, Dynastic List, 287.</td>
<td>Nāsiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I of Delhi, 190.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nārāyana, captured by Maḥmūd, 108.</td>
<td>Bharāīch governed by, 189.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nārāyana-Lakshmīdeva, 177.</td>
<td>Dynastic List, 312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nārāyana-pālas of Bengal, Dynastic List, 298.</td>
<td>Marriage with daughter of Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn, 192.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narendra inscription, 144.</td>
<td>Qutlūgh Khān and Malīkāb-i-Jahān, banishment, 197.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 277.</td>
<td>Nāsiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, Qarluq: Baran governed by, 186.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narwar:</td>
<td>Marriage negotiations with family of Ulugh Khān, 200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 298.</td>
<td>Multān surrendered to, 200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulugh Khān captures, 194.</td>
<td>Nāsiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh of Maʿbar, 221, 225.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāsīk inscription, 22.</td>
<td>Dynastic List, 312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣir Pariqī, 293.</td>
<td>Nāsiru-d-Dīn Naṣrāt Shāh of Bengal, 271.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣir Khān of Kanadish, 237, 243, 253, 255.</td>
<td>Dynastic List, 3. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 316.</td>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn-i-Āstamur, slain at Andkhūd, 173.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣir Shāh of Mālava, 267, 269.</td>
<td>Naṣr I, 79, 80, 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 316.</td>
<td>Naṣr II, 84, 87, 89, 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣirīs College, Delhi, 169.</td>
<td>Naṣr, general under Maḥmūd, 104, 105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Ahmad I: see title Ahmad Shāh I of Gujarāt.</td>
<td>Naṣrat Khān of Bīdar, revolt, 221.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Bughra Khān of Bengal, 196.</td>
<td>Naṣrat Shāh of Delhi, 234, 236, 237.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 313.</td>
<td>Dynastic List, 312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Bughra Khān of Lakhnauti, 205, 216.</td>
<td>Naṣratu-d-Dīn of Maʿbar, Dynastic List, 317.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 313.</td>
<td>Naṣratu-d-Dīn Muḥammad, governor of Sindh, Lahor, and Multān, 203.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Khusraū Shāh of Delhi, Dynastic List, 312.</td>
<td>Nāṭṭā, wife of Kokkalladeva I, 79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, governor of Bengal, 313.</td>
<td>Nausāri grants and copper-plates, 43, 46, 56, 58, 64, 85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, governor of Lahor, 178, 181, 182.</td>
<td>Tajikas’ invasion, 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I of Bengal, 254, 256.</td>
<td>Navaghana I, Chūḍāsamā, Dynastic List, 284.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Nirgrantha sect: see title Jaina sect.
Nirgund inscription, 122.
Nirjirvarman of Kashmir, 86.
Dynamic List, 294.
Nirpan grants, 46, 62.
Nirupaksha II of Vijayanagara, 264.
Nirvāṇa-sūtra, translation, 30.
Nishāpūr:
Abū Ibrāhīm seizes, 105.
Ghiyāsh-d-Din, expedition, 172.
Māhmūd seizes, 104.
Mansūr's rebellion, 84.
Muhammad-i-Takīdī seizes, 172.
Saljuqs receive tracts about, 119.
Tughrīl receives, from Mas'ūd, 117.
Nisāhkanalla Satākama, Dynamic List, 292.
Nitimārga, 81, 82, 84.
Nīgām Shāh of Kulbarga, 260.
Dynamic List, 317.
Nīgām Shāhī dynasty, 317.
Foundation, 265.
Nizām-d-Din, 206.
Nīzām-d-Din Auliā, 186, 210, 217.
Contemporaries of, 218, 229.
Nīzām-i-Mulk, governor of Ahmadnagar, 270.
Nobalā, wife of Kṛyāravarsha-Yuvarāja, 87.
Nolamba-Pallava-Bommannayya, Pallava, 120.

Nolambādhirāja Pallava, 81.
Nolambavādī, conquered by Mārasimha, 94.
Naualla, wife of Rātuvarāja, Dynamic List, 293.

Nṛsiṃha, 134.
Nṛsiṃha of Vijayanagara, 269.
Dynamic List, 309.
Nṛsiṃhadeva II, inscription, 208.
Nṛvarman, 197.
Dynamic List, 298.
Nūḥ, governor of Samroand, 73.
Nūḥ I., Sāmāni, 90, 92.
Nūḥ II., Sāmāui, 93, 98, 101, 103.
"Nūḥ Sipehr," 196.
Nulambapādī, conquered by Rājarāja, 100.
Nūrmaḍī-Taila III of Kalyāṇa, Dynamic List, 279.

Nūru-d-Din, slays Shihābu-d-Din, 235.
Nūṣṭ-Tigīn, slays Tughrīl, 124.
Nūshīrvān, 41.
Nūṣrātu-d-Din, Sher Kháу-i-Sunqar, 200.
Nūṣrātu-d-Din Tū-yāsā'ī of Oudh, 184, 185.
Nū-yin Sālīn, invasion of Uchh and Multān, 198, 199.
"Nyāyakandali," 101, 223.
"Nyāyakumudachandrodaya," 72.
"Nyāyamālā," 223.
"Nyāyasāra," 195.
"Nyāyasārarāvichāra," 195.
"Nyāyavimśīcchaya," 68.
Nysians, conquered by Alexander the Great, 7.

O.

Observatory, built by Firuz Shāh, 240.
Oḍḍas or Odras, conquered by Rājendra-Chola I, 106.
Oghadeva, 31.

"Oghamiryuki," 223.
Ommaṇa-udayiṟ, 228.
Omphis, submission to Alexander the Great, 7, 8.

Oraṅgal:

"Dyanstic Līst, Kākiṭiyas, 292.
Maḷṭk Kāfūr besieges, 212.

Name changed to Sūlṭānpūr by Fakhrū-d-Dīn, 216.

Oreitai, subjugated by Alexander the Great, 9.

Orissa:

"Mugḥal invasion, 257.
Muḥammad Shāh III subdued, 261.
Rājendra-Chola I conquers, 106.
Ormus, captured by Albuquerque, 268.
Orūḍēs I, coin of, 20.
Orihnes, 19, 20.
Ossadiot, conquered by Alexander the Great, 9.

Oudh:

"Maḥmūd Shāh, expedition, 198.
Muḥammad Shāh, rebellion, 185.
Sanjār-i-Gurūt Khān defeats Hindūs in, 189.

Oxyartēs, governor of the Paropamisus, 10.
Oxydrakai, conquered by Alexander the Great, 8.
Oxkanaus, attacked by Alexander the Great, 9.

P.

"Padāchandraka," 250.
Padaveḍu, temple inscription, 247.
Padjung, visits Tibet, 65.
Padma, 72.
Padma Sambhava, 65.
Padmadeva, identical with Pradyumna- kamadeva, 126.
Padmagupta or Parimala, poet laureate, 100.
Padnamandiragani, author, 266.

Padmanābhaya, governor of Banavāsi district, 138.
"Padmānanda," 182.

Padmapāla, 133.

"Dyanstic List, 291.
"Padmapurāṇa," 55.
Padmarāja, poet, 148.

"Padmarasa, 164.
Padmasima of Mevād, Dyanstic List, 287.
Padmasūri, 202.

"Padmavati or Padmaladevi, wife of Karta-virya III, 149.
Pāganaṇavar grant, 88.
Pāṭhan copper-plate and grant, 69, 167, 204.
"Pāiyalachchhī, 92, 96.

Pakoros, 19.
"Pākakṣikasūdrauvrītī, 143.
Pāla dynasty of Bengal, Dyanstic List, 298.

"Pāla-Rāthor dynasty of Budaun, List, 299.
Peladeva, 148.

"Pālāya, 180.
Palanpur inscription, 181.
Palæmbang in Sumatra, 66.
Pali, conquered by Mūgḍhātuṇga-Prasiddhādhvala, 82.

"Pallavādhirāja, 81.
Pallavāditya-Nojāmbādhirāja, inscription, 94.

"Pallavas:

Dyanstic List, 299.
Gōvindu III subdued, 69.
Kirtivarman II subdued, 65.
Māravāṇa conquers, 94.

Pullikēśūr attacks, 46.
Vikramādiṭīya I, rebellion against, 54.
Vikramādiṭīya II, defeats, 63.

Vinayādiṭīya subdued, 57.

"Pammavā, 90.
Pampa or Hampa, poet, 83, 90.

Dyanstic List token from, 280.
Pāmpur, built by Pādma, 72.

"Paṅcha-Rākṣā, 119.


Paṅchaladeva, 97.

"Paṅchalaligopakaranā, 154.
Paṅχlarakṣā, 298.
Paṅchéśar, 58.

"Paṅchasatiprabodhavasambandha," 261.

"Paṅčasadhhāntika," 38.

"Paṅchéstantra," translation, 41.
"Paṇḍa of Vēlaṇḍu, Dyanstic List, 309.
Paṇḍion or Poiros, embassy to Augustus, 19.
Paṇḍit Chandranātha, 113.
Paṇḍita Kāmēsvara, Thākur, Rāja, Dyanstic List, 305.

"Paṇḍyā country:

"Achugi defeats king of, 130, 143.
Chola king receives, 180.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Term</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pāṇḍya country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakkala conquers, 96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnaḍeṇa subdues, 121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirtivarman subdues, 42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulikesin II invades, 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raviyarman subdues, 203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vichauha subdues, 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramādiya I, rebellion against, 54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikramādiya II subdues, 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinayaditya subdues, 57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virūpaksha conquers, 230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishvāvardhana subdues, 110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāṇḍyadevarasū, Kādambara, 160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pañgu, title given to Nirjitaivarman, 86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāñini, grammarian, 7, 19, 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pānippat:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humayun Khan defeated at, 232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrāhīm II of Delhi defeated at, 273</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iqbal Khan, expedition, 233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maḥmūd Shāh, expedition, 191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timūr, expedition, 236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjab, The:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghan raid, 220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander the Great in, 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coins found in, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dēmōtrios conquers, 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eudemos seizes, 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gak'kar raid, 220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal invasions, 205, 209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip murdered in, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāñja of Mithilā, Genealogical Table from, 305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantaecus of Alexandria, mission to India, 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantaleon, 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakasavarman or Vikrama Chōla, Dynastic List, 283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakasavarman Adhirājendradeva, Chōla, Dynastic List, 283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakasavarman Rājendra, 127, 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakasavarman, Vira-Rājendradeva II, Tribhuvanāvāradeva, identical with Ku-lottunga Chodadeva II, 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramārās of Mālava, 74, 148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramardideva, Chālukya, identical with Vikramādiya VI, 127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramardideva, Chundellā, 158, 164, 177</td>
<td>Dynastic List, 282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription, 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramārtha, 41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Paramesastotrayal,” 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramesvara or Paramesvaravarman I, 52, 54, 65, 68</td>
<td>Dynastic List, 299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramesvaravarman II, 58, 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 299</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parammadaṇe, Dynastic List, 310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parāntaka I, 82, 89, 91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parāntaka II : see title Rājendra-Chōla I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pārasikas, king of, tributary to Vinayāditya, 57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parbattia Kurnia, Dynastic List, 276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parāl copper-plate, 34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parel inscription, 164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pariharas of Mahoba, overthrown by Nānika, 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parihāsapura, battle of, 130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parimula or Padmāgupta, 109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pārisaśeṣṭti, governor of Hāgaratṭage district, 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paritakai, invasion by Alexander the Great, 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parivrājaka Mahārājā, Dynastic List, 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pariyala, battle of, 62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlā-Kimedi, copper-plate, 119, 131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paramadatta, governor of Surāshtra, 33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paropamisos, The, Seleukos' treaty with Chandragupta, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Paravāhyudaya,” 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parībā Chaud, Dynastic List, 281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partha of Kashmir, 83, 86, 88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 294</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parunjoti, author, 123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvagupta of Kashmir, 91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 294</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāśachandra set, rise of, 270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasargadai, Alexander the Great passes through, 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pātaḷa, Alexander the Great at, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāṭaliputra:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aryanbhata born at, 134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asoka crowned at, 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist council, 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandragupta marries princess of, 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmapala at, 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa-hien's travels, 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurya dynasty (see that title)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shih Chi-Mang's travels, 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pātaṇājali, author, 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patiala, Iqbal Khan victorious at, 238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patika, 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Pātimokkha” of the Mahāsāṅgīlīkas, translation, 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāṭnā:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College, 176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription, 175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pātrakasara or Vidyaśandha, 72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāṭṭādakal:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscriptions, 59, 63, 157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple of Śiva, 69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāṭu, poet, 148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāṭā copper-plate, 267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauramamiyakapaksha, foundation of, 137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Paushadhavidhi,” 138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Pedda-Maddali, grant from, 50.
Pehoa inscription, 77.
Peithou, governor of Cis-Indian territory, 10.
Perdikkas, subdued by Abastanoi, 8.
Perma-Jagadekamalla II, 143.
Permaidi, Jummatvahana, governor of Basavura district, 142.
Permaidi, Kalachuri, 145.
Dynamic List, 293.
Permaidi I, Sindia of Yelburga, 141, 142, 144, 150.
Dynamic List, 304.
Permaidi II, Sindia of Yelburga, Dynamic List, 304.
Permaidi or Paramardi, Sivachitta, Kadamba of Goa, 150
Persia:
‘Abdu-llah proclaimed ruler of, 74.
Embassy from Pulikesin II, 48.
Provinces south of Oxus captured by White Huns, 34.
Raya Siharas defeated by king of, 37.
Tribes subject to, 5.
Yazidjard era, commencement, 50.
Yazidjard defeated by ‘Abdu-llah, 53.
Persian dictionary compiled by Badr Muhammed of Delhi, 244.
Perumajeidae Rauttaraya or Javaike-Naraya, 197.
Peruvalajanumlur, 55.
Peshawar:
Kidara establishes his son at, 32.
Mahmud’s victories, 106, 107.
Mughal invasion, 179.
Sabuk-Tigin places governor at, 101.
Sung Yun visits, 39.
Peter (Christian missionary), martyrdom at Thanh, 216.
Peukelotaia, conquered by Alexander the Great, 7.
Peviya-Saha, 168.
Phalguna inscription, 99.
Phata of Sindh, Dynamic List, 305.
Philip, murdered in the Punjab, 9.
Philoxenes, 15.
Phula of Khich, Dynamic List, 290.
Phuleshrini, Dynamic List, 276.
Phulwariya inscription, 158.
Pianwan inscription, 118.
Fiduvatadiya or Malia II of Velanandha, Dynamic List, 609.
Fi-lo-mi-lo, 92.
Pitu, Malik, Dynamic List, 285.
‘Pinglayasuddhadvipradhara,’ 138.
‘Pingalachhandasasatik,’ 100.
Podiansagar copper-plate and grant, 162, 177.
Prin Muhammad, 234, 235.
Piri or Pirey, governor of Ghzni, 97.
Dynamic List, 311.
Pithapuram:
Eastern Chalukyas of, 172, 280.
Pitanga, 99.
Dynamic List, 301.
Plague in Southern Asia, 116.
Pogilli inscription, 58.
Point de Galle, capture by Portuguese, 271.
Polasinda, 127.
Polavasa, conquered by Rudra, 167.
Poliya (Prole or Prolaya) Vema Rejhi, Dynamic List, 302.
Fo-lo-ho, embassy to China, 92.
Ponnambalai, daughter of Vira-Somaeva, 184.
Porous, 8, 10.
Portuguese empire in India:
Albuquerque founder of, 268, 271.
Malik Ayaz defeats Portuguese at Chand, 269.
Pedro Alvarez Cabral, voyage of, 267.
Point de Galle and Colombo, acquisition, 271.
Ternate, expulsion from, 274.
Vasco da Gama, voyage, 266.
Potara, 154.
Pours, Alexander the Great at, 9.
Poygai temple inscription, 178.
Poyalesvara temple inscription at Kampa-nur, 204.
“Prabhandhakoosa,” 223.
Prabhuchandra, 202.
Prabhaakara, 83.
Prabhakaramitra, translator, 48.
Prabhakaravadhana of Thanesar, 43.
Dynamic List, 306.
Prabhahandasari, author, 218.
Prabhajana, Dynamic List, 300.
Prabhavatigupta, wife of Rudrasena, 308.
Prabhumeredeva, Dynamic List, 276.
“Prabodhachandrodaya,” 133.
Prachanda, 84.
“Pradesavyakhyatippanaka” on the “Avayakacitra,” 156.
Pradhamant Chaud, Dynamic List, 281.
Pradivunsasari, 202.
Pradyumnakamdeva of Nepal, 126.
Pranina, translator, 68.
Prajñaruchi, translator, 41.
Prakōśamati, identical with Hsüan Chao, 63.
Prakūta, S'āiva philosopher, 148.
Prakūtadītiya, inscription, 36.
"Prakriyākaumudi," 267.
Pramar dynasty, Man'mori last of, 63.
Pramathisūtra, Dynastic List, 276.
Pramathēvaravī, Dynastic List, 276.
Prāmiti, translator, 60.
Prānamalla, 262.
Prārjunās, empire of Samudragupta, 28.
Prāśāntara-Gudda II, Dynastic List, 289.
Prāṣastā’s "Prāṣastabhāshya;" commentary on, 101.
Prāṣastapāda, 195.
Prasensjit, 6.
"Prāṇottara-ratnamālīkā," 72.
"Prāṇottararatnamālā," 228.
Pratāpa I of Mevaḍ, Dynastic List, 288.
Pratāpa II of Mevaḍ, Dynastic List, 288.
Pratāpaendra of Kumāna, 280.
Pratāpahāvāla, inscription, 158.
Pratāparudradeva I or Rudra, of Orāṅgal, 167.
Dynastic List, 292.
Pratāparudradeva II of Orāṅgal, 208, 209, 212, 216, 217.
Dynastic List, 292.
"Pratāparudrayaśobhānaśa," or "Pratāparudriya," 213.
Pratāpasimha or Sravagārāyaṇ, 275 (note).
"Pratikramāpaśūdrīhī," 257.
"Pratyahijīvāśtra," 87.
"Pratyahijīvāvimārśini, bhītiḥ vṛtti;" 102.
Pratyahijīśa system, S'āiva philosophy, introduction. 82.

Pratyāṅgaka, king of, defeated by Bhīlama, 165.
"Pravachanasarūṭikā," 83.
"Pravachanasārodhāhāra," 165.
Pravarasena II, Dynastic List, 308.
Prayāga, conference at, 45, 49.
Prayāga of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 306.
Prithivibhāṣa, Chāñhamaṇa, 157.
Dynastic List, 277.
Prithivipāla of Naḍole, Dynastic List, 278.
Prithivipati I, Gaṅga, 76.
Prithivipati II, Gaṅga, 82.
Prithivisena, 25.
Dynastic List, 296.
Prithiviravarmedeva, Chandella, Dynastic List, 282.

Prithivrīṣyāγhro of Nishadhā, 64.
Prithiviyāpida, Dynastic List, 294.
Prithvī of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 306.
Prithvīdeva I or Prithvīśa, 139.
Dynastic List, 293.
Prithvīdeva II, 168.
Dynastic List, 293.
Prithvīdeva III, 166.
Dynastic List, 293.
Prithvimula, grant of, 55.
"Prithvirāj Rāsau," 166.
Prithvirāja I of Ajmīr, 148, 152.
Dynastic List, 277.
Prithvirāja II of Ajmīr, 159, 164, 166, 167, 168.
Dynastic List, 277.
"Prithvirājavijīvya," 267.
Prithvirāma of Saundatti, 78.
Dynastic List, 301.
Inscription, 79.
Prithvirīṣvara of Velanand, 165.
Dynastic List, 309.
Prithvirīvarman, 146.
Prōdarāja, 152, 157.
Dynastic List, 292.
Prola, 228.
Prolarāja, 152, 155.
Ptolemy Philadelphos, 9, 11, 12.
Pugalippavvar-Ganda or Vijayasītiya II, Dynastic List, 276.
Pūjyapāda or Devanandin, 57.
Pūlād, 249, 250, 251, 262.
Pulakeśin of Vardhamāna, 84.
Pulasakti, 77.
Dynastic List, 303.
Pulikāla, 127.
Pulikeśin I, Chāñukya, 42, 44.
Dynastic List, 278.
Pulikeśin II, Chāñukya, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 54.
Dynastic List, 278.
Inscriptions, 47, 59.
Pulaśakti or Pulasakti, 76.
Pulumāyi, Vaisishṭiputra, 23.
"Punchāśiddhāntikā," 43.
Puni or Puran Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Pūnjā, Rāja of Idar, 249.
Pūnpāl, Dynastic List, 290.
Punyalāra, translator, 30.
Punyopaya, identical with Nu-thi, 54.
Puppa, wife of Yaśovarman, 86.
Pūra or Puvāra Gahāni, Dynastic List, 290.
Furagupta or Shhiragupta, 35.
Dynastic List, 288.

Prurandharasiriha, Dynastic List, 276.
Pruravascheri inscription, 156.
Purbandar, capture of, 68.
Puri, reduced by Pulikeśin II, 48.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Pûrânamalla, defeated by Visaladeva, 189.
Pûrvavarman, king of Western Magadha, 43.
“Purushaparîkṣà,” 237.
Purushottama, 147.
Purushottauadeva of Orissa, 265.
Purushottamasiṅha, inscriptions, 159, 161.
Pûrva of Trîgarta, Dynastic List, 306.
Pushyamitra, founder of Sûṅga dynasty, 14.
Pushyamitras, conquered by Skandagupta, 33.
Puvâra Gâhâni, ruler of Kachh, 223.

Q.

Qabâchah, 176.
Jalâlu-d-Din Mang-barnî, defeats, 179, 180.
Malik Khân defeated by, 181.
Shamsu-d-Din Altamash defeats, 178, 181.
Tâju-d-Din Ilđuz defeats, 177.
Qadr Khân, 107, 114, 116.
Qadr Khân, governor of Lakhnauti, 217.
Qadr Khân ibn Dilâwâr Khân, 244.
Qândâhr:
Bâbar’s invasion, 270, 271.
Coins found in, 14, 15, 20.
Qarâ-Qash of Biyâna, imprisonment, 188.
Qarâ-Qash Amir-i-Hâjib, 188.
Qarâ-Qash Khân of Multân, 186.
Qarâ-Tigîn, governor of Hirât, 87, 90.
Qarâmî of Multân, 161.
Qarlughs, invasion of Multân, 189, 193:
see also titles of Qarlugh leaders.
Qâsim I of Bidar, 266, 268.
Dynastic List, 318.
Qâsim II of Bidar, Dynastic List, 318.
Qayâ Khân, embassy to Malîmûd, 114.
Qirâmî of Multân, heretics, rising against Musul-
mâns of Delhi, 186.
“Qirânu-s-Sâ’dîn,” 196, 206.
Quhitân, attacked by Mu’izzu-d-Din, 172.
Quilon:
Friar Jordanus, Roman Catholic
bishop of, 217.
Râjûraja conquers, 100.
Quîlî, Sultan of Golkonda, Dynastic List, 318.
Qutb Minârâb, Delhi, 184.
Qutb Shâh or Qutbu-d-Din of Gujarât, 257, 268, 269.
Dynastic List, 316.
Qutb Shâhis of Golkonda, Dynastic List, 318.
Qutb Maṣjîd, Delhi, completion, 171.

Qutbu-d-Din of Gujarât: see title Qutb Shâh.
Qutbu-d-Din of Kashmir, Dynastic List, 315.
Qutbu-d-Din Firûz Shâh of Ma’bar, 219.
Dynastic List, 317.
Qutbu-d-Din Hûsain, 188, 197.
Qutbu-d-Din I-bak of Delhi, 174.
Ali-i-Mardân flees to, 175.
Campaigns, 168, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175.
Death, 176, 183.
Dynastic List, 311.
Marriage with daughter of Tâju-d-
Din Ilđuz, 170.
Qutbu-d-Din Mâhmûd Langâh of Multân,
256, 261.
Qutbu-d-Din Mubârâk Shâh I of Delhi,
214, 215.
Dynastic List, 312.
Qutbu-d-Din, Sayyid, treachery of, 198.
Qutbu-d-Din, ‘Alî, Shaikh Burhân, 231.
Qutlugh Khân Mas’ûd-i-Jânî or Jalâlu-d-
Din Mas’ûd Shâh of Bengal, 192, 197,
198, 199.
Dynastic List, 313.
Qutlugh Khân, governor of Daulâtabâd,
221, 222.
Qutlugh Khwâjah, leader of Mughal
expedition against Delhi, 210.

R.

Râ Dyâs or Dyâchh, Dynastic List, 283.
Râcha Veṅkâ Reddi, Dynastic List, 302.
Râchamalla, death of, 91.
Râchamalla, Western Gaṅga, 156.
Râchchhâna’a, 94.
Râchhyâma’a, subdued by Krishpa III, 89.
Rachias, embassy to Rome, 20.
Râdha, 138.
Dynastic List, 294.
“Râdhâ ‘Sûdhâ Nîdhî, 267.
Râdhâ Vallabhis, founded by Hari Vâns
Hit Ji, 267.
Râdhapuri copper-plate and grant, 69, 70.
Râdûpâti, lord of, conquered by Sûri-
Harshadeva, 92.
“Râghavapândâviya,” 146, 154.
Râghunâthatirtha, 255.
“Râghuvamâsapañjâkì,” 87.
Râghuvaryatirtha, high priest, 267.
Râhâdâ, wife of Lakshamanparajadeva, 92.
Râhan copper-plate, 138.
Râhappa, conquered by Krishpa I, 67.
Râbîb, Trilochanapâla defeated at, 112.
Râhila, Chandella, 82.
Dynastic List, 281.
Rāhulamitra, high priest, 56.
Rāi Fīrz Mayin, 249, 250.
Rāi Kamālū-d-Din, 234.
Rāi Lakhmānab, 168.
Raiwan copper-plate, 146.
Rāja, Malik, governor of Khandesh, 227, 233, 237.
  Dynastic List, 316.
Rāja Kenghān (Khangār V), 243, 284.
Rāja Mal of İdar, 270, 271.
Rajab, 212.
Rajab Nādira, Malik, 248, 249.
Rājālīya, Chōla, 89, 91.
  Dynastic List, 283.
Rājagrīha:
  Ajāśāstra, founder of New Rājagrīha, 6.
  Asanga dies at, 35.
  Buddhist council, 8.
  I-seing visits, 56.
  Khāравa, attacks, 16.
Rājakesarivarman, Jayaṅkoḍha - Chōla, Dynastic List, 283.
Rājalladevi, wife of Jayasthīmamalla, 230.
Rājamalla of Mevāḍ, 265, 269.
  Dynastic List, 287.
Rājamalla or Rāchamalla, 99.
Rājamārtanda, Chālukya of Pithāpuram, Dynastic List, 280.
Rājamanaya, slain by Chālukya-Bhima II, 88.
Rājānaka or Ratnākara Vāgīśvara, 75.
Rājānakas of Kirāgrāma, Dynastic List, 295.
Rājaparendu I, Dynastic List, 295.
Rājaparendu II, Dynastic List, 296.
Rājapuri, attacked by Susula, 141.
Rājar Khān, Dynastic List, 285.
Rājarājya, Later, Gānga of Kaliṅga, 128, 130, 131.
  Dynastic List, 286.
Rājarāja the Great, alias Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman Chōla, 100, 105.
  Aprameya, an officer under, 107.
  Dynastic List, 283.
Rājarāja I, Eastern Chālukya, 112.
  Dynastic List, 280.
Rājarāja II, Viceroy of Vengi, 130.
Rājarājadeva II, 144.
Rājas, allied, assembly at Srīnagar, 133.
Rājas of Assam, Dynastic List, 275.
Rājasekaraśūri, author, 223.
Rājasekhara of Vijayanagara, 268.
  Dynastic List, 309.
Rājasekhara, poet, 82, 83.
Rājasimha (Bikanir Rāj), Dynastic List, 277.
Rājasimha I of Mevāḍ, Dynastic List, 288.
Rājasimha II of Mevāḍ, Dynastic List, 288.
Rājasimha, Pāṇḍya, conquered by Parāntaka I, 82.
Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman Chōla: see title Rājarāja the Great.
Rājasundari, wife of Anantavarman Chodaganga-deva, 130.
Rājasundari, wife of Rājarāja, 128.
  “Rājatarāṁgini,” 151, 257.
  “Rājavallabhamaṇḍana,” 254.
Rājendra - Chōla I, Vikrama - Rudra, Dynastic List, 295.
Rājendra-Chōla I, 105, 111.
  Daughter marries Rājarāja I, 112, 128.
  Dynastic List, 283.
  Sister marries Vimalāḍitya, 110.
Rājendra-Chōla II or Kuruttunga Chōla-deva I, 125, 128, 129.
  Chōla crown seized by, 128.
  Dynastic Lists, 280, 283.
  Poem describing conquest of Kaliṅga, 139.
  Sons of, 130, 131, 133.
  “Rājendrakarnaśūra,” 136.
Rājendravarman, 131.
Rājēsvarasimha, Dynastic List, 276.
Rājī of Kalyāna, 58, 89, 282.
Rājī, widow of Puvara Gahānī, 223.
Rajim, grant and inscription, 70, 156.
Rājur inscription, 93.
Rājput or Second Ṭhākuri dynasty, founded by Vāmadeva, 126.
Rājputāna, Western, annexed by Chashṭaṇa, 23.
Rājuva or Raṇjubula, 17.
Rājuvaṭi, wife of Jayadeva II, 66.
Rājyapala of Bengal, Dynastic List, 298.
Rājyapala of Kanauj, 105, 113, 114, 291.
Rājyapaladeva of Kanauj, Dynastic List, 285.
Rājyapalādeva, copper-plate of, 149.
Rājyaśri, wife of Grahavarman, 43, 44, 49.
Rājyavardhana of Thāņesar, 43, 44, 45.
  Dynastic List, 306.
Rājyavardhana II of Thāṅesar, Dynastic List, 306.
Rājyavati, wife of Dharmadeva, 60.
Rāma, prastāsa composed by, 71.
Rāma or Rāmanātha, Hoyaṭa, defeated by Sundara-Pāṇḍya, 194.
Rāma, Rājānaka of Kīrāgrama, Dynastic List, 296.
Rāma, Samanta, 165.
Rāma Śāhī of Gwalior, Dynastic List, 308.
Rāma of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 306.
Rāma, Yadava, Gujarāt expedition, 176.
Rāmabhadrā or Rāmadeva of Kanauj, 77.
Dynastic Lists, 296, 310.
Rāmabhadrā of Mithilā, 266.
Dynastic List, 305.
Rāmabhāṣṭa, 195.
Rāmachandra, author, 253, 257.
Rāmachandra, grant of, 167.
Rāmachandra or Rāmadeva of Devagiri, 204, 208, 209, 212.
Dynastic List, 310.
Rāmachandarāchārya, author, 257.
Rāmachandratīrtha, high priest, 229.
“Rāmacharita,” 76.
Rāmadeva, author, 140.
Rāmadeva or Rāmabhadrā: see title Rāmabhadrā of Kanauj.
Rāmadeva or Rāmabhadrā: see title Rāmachandra of Devagiri.
Rāmadeva, Kalachuri, 238.
Rāmadeva or Rāmarāja, 187.
Rāmadevi, wife of Jayasvāmin, 31.
Dynastic List, 307.
Rāmakarṇa, 94.
Rāmakānṭha, 197.
Rāmanuja, reformer, 145.
Rāmapāla, author, 132.
Rāmapāla of Bengali, 131.
Dynastic List, 298.
Rāmarāja or Rāmadeva, 197.
Rāmasimhā, 134.
Dynastic List, 297.
Ramanadeva, Vaidika, 148.
Ran Mal, Rāja of Idar, rebellion, 242.
Rāṅgaka inscription, 182.
Rāṇamala, 249.
Rāṇapura inscription, 254.
Rāṇarāgā, Chāluṅkya, 40, 41.
Dynastic List, 278.
Rāṇarasikā, destroyed by Paramesvaravarman, 56.
Rāṇarṇava of Kaliṅga, Dynastic List, 286.
Rāṣā of Purbandar, modern representatives of Jethva clan, 64.
Rāṇavigrha, 80.
Rāṇavīra of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 307.
Ranbal of Kābul, 59.
Rāṅganātha inscriptions, 184, 194, 196, 199, 263.
Rangpūr, built by Rudrasimha, 276:
Rāṇīlaihā, Dynastic List, 291.
Rānmal or Rāṇamalla, governor of Rāmārājāya, 59.
Rāṇadevi, wife of Dhumarātelō of Bengāl, 75.
Rantambhor:
“Alau-d-Dīn, invasion, 210, 211.
Firūz Shāh II, invasion, 207.
Ulugh Khān, invasion, 195.
Rānu, defeat and death, 262.
Rao Gaṅga, Dynastic List, 297.
Rao Jodha, 297.
Rao Maldeo, 297.
Rao Suja, 297.
Raoś of Mārvāṇ or Jodhpūr, Dynastic List, 297.
Rāpri, captured by Mubārak Shāh, 249.
“Rasakalloka,” 265.
Rāshidu-d-Dīn, author, 213.
Rāṣṭrakūṭas:
Beigun and Kaḷadgi districts, feudatories under, 72.
Bharoḥ kingdom, conquest, 32.
Chāluṅkya feudatories, Dynastic List, 280.
Chāluṅkya, war with, 65, 69, 70, 81, 97.
Dekkan, power in, established by Dantidurga, 66.
Dynastic Lists, 280, 300, 301.
Gujarāt Rāthors, 32, 69, 71, 81, 301.
Indra founds second branch of dynasty, 69, 71.
Krishṇa II recovers Gujarāt, 81.
Lāṭa province seized by, 71.
Mārasimhā attempts restoration of Rāṣṭrakūṭa sovereignty, 94.
Multai copper-plates, 60.
Sīlāhārus of Northern Koṅkaṇ feudatory to, 73.
Tailapā overthrows, 97.
Vehgi reconquered from, 81.
“Rasikunṣāṁśvi,” 177.
Rāta Rāyadhān, Dynastic List, 290.
Ratana Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Rāṭhors or Gaharwars of Kanauj, 134, 171.
Dynastic List, 286.
Rāṭhors or Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Gujarāt: see under title Rāṣṭrakūṭa.
Ratmchinta, translator, 58.
Rāṇamadeva, translator, 218.
Rāṇamadeva II, Dynastic List, 293.
Rāṇamadeva III, 163, 166.
Dynastic List, 293.
Rāṇādīya of Anhilvāḍ, 86, 88.
Dynastic List, 292.
Rāṇajyotirmallā of Nepal, 232.
“Rāṇākara,” 214.
INDEX.

Ratnākara, or Rājrāna, Ratnākara Vāgīvara, 76.
Ratnamalla of Nepal, dynasty founded by, 262.
"Ratnamāla," 183.
Ratnāmati, translator, 38.
Ratnapāla, 197.

Dy nastic List, 295.
Ratnaprabhasūri, author, 164.
Ratnaprabhasūri, teacher of Lākṣmīnīvāsa, 269.
Ratnapura:

Dy nastic List, 293.
Inscriptions, 139, 150, 166.
Ratnarāja, Ratnadeva I, Dy nastic List, 293.
Ratnasēkharasūri, author, 227, 238.
Ratnasīnha (Bika nī Rāj), Dy nastic List, 277.
Ratnasīnha, Buddhist scholar, 49, 53, 56.
Ratnasīnha of Chitor, 211, 237.
Ratnasīnha of Mevād, 274.
Dy nastic List, 287.
"Ratnāvalī," 152.
Ruṭṭa chiefs of Saundatti, 79.
Belgaum, district round, seized by, 166.
Dy nastic List, 301.
Lakshmīdeva, last of, 182.
Vīchāna humbles, 186.
Ruṭṭapādi:
Rājarāja conquers, 100.
Rājendra-Chola I conquers, 106.
Rūṭṭarāja, Sīlāhāra, 108.
Dy nastic List, 304.
Rāṭṭahāḷi inscription, 204.
"Rauzaṭu-l-Insāḥ," 263.
"Rauzaṭu-s-Ṣaḥā," 262.
Ravaleyaṇayāka, 155.
Ravikīrtī, poet, 47.
Ravishoṇa, author, 55.
Ravivarman, Śaṅgrāmādhira or Kulaśekhara-deva, 203.
Rāwal Tek Singh, 203.
Rāwar, defeat of Dāhir at, 60.
Rāya dynasty of Sindh, 37, 50.
Rāya-deva or Rāya-devarasa, governor of Belvola country, 171.
Rāyadhan of Kachh, Dy nastic List, 290.
Rāyamukta, author, 260.
Rāyapāla, Dy nastic List, 297.
Rāyasīnha, Dy nastic List, 277.
Rāypur inscription, 238.
Rāṣṭu-l-Mulk 'Izzu-d-Dīn Dūrmashī, death, 196.
Rāṣīyāt of Delhi, 185, 186, 187.
Dy nastic List, 312.
Rechaṇaṇa, 163.

Rāṣṭi chiefs of Konḍavīdu:

Dy nastic List, 302.
Overthrow, 248.
Rēḻ copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanaṇa, 149.
Revakāṇṭha, Baroch kingdom, 32.
Revaras; 124.
Revarasa or Revaṇa, 165.
Revatidvipa, conquered by Maṅgalisā, 44.
Rēwa copper-plates, 161, 170, 186, 188.
Dy nastic List from, 292.
Rūbāl, 93.
Rīṇma, Dy nastic List, 297.
Rishabhādatta, 23.
"Rishabhapaṇḍhāsiṣā," 96.
"Rishīmūnḍalapāra-karmā," 266.
"Ritūsandhāra," 47.
Rizq-illah Mushtāqi, author, 266.
Rock Aornos, captured by Alexander the Great, 7.
Rock of Kshroīnēs, captured by Alexander the Great, 7.
Roh, coins found at, 15.
Rohtas inscription, Dy nastic List from, 306.
Rozī, abolition by Fīrūz Shah III, 228.
Rudra, part ruler in Nepal, 110.
Rudra or Pratīparudrā-deva I, Kākatiya of Orangal, 157.
Dy nastic List, 292.
Rudra, lord of the Tulaṅgas, defeated by Jaitugi I, 167.
Rudra Chand de Kumun, Dy nastic List, 281.
Rudrabhatta or Rudraṭa Satānanda, 77, 127.
Rudradāman, 24, 25.
Dy nastic List, 296.
Rudradatta Punt of Almora, Dy nastic List from, 281.
Rudradeva, exterminated by Sāmudragupta, 28.
Rudradeva, Anamkōṇ inscription, 152.
Rudramā or Rudramādevī, 183, 199, 208.
Dy nastic List, 292.
Mahādeva, a contemporary, 201.
Rudrapalliyaḥkhataraśākha, founded by Padmachandra, 151.
Dy nastic List, 296.
Rudrasena II, Khatrapa, 26.
Dy nastic List, 296.
Rudrasena II, Vākāṭaka Maharāja, Dynastic List, 308.
Rudrasena III, Vākāṭaka Maharāja, Dy nastic List, 308.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Dynastic List, 296.
Rudrasimha II, Kshatrapa, 27.
Dynastic List, 298.
Rudrasimha III, Kshatrapa, 29.
Dynastic List, 296.
Rudrasimha, Raja of Assam, Dynastic List, 275.
Rudrastra Satanalada, 77, 127.
Ruh ibn Hākim, governor of Sindh, 68.
Rukh Mirza Shāh, 250.
Rukn Chand, conspiracy and death, 231.
Ruknu-d-Din, Ulugh Khān's expedition against, 209.
Ruknu-d-Din Bārbak Shāh of Bengal, 260.
Dynastic List, 314.
Ruknu-d-Din Fīrūz Shāh of Delhi, 185:
Appointment formerly held by, 182, 184.
Dynastic List, 312.
Ruknu-d-Din Fīrūz Shāh, Prince, appoint-
ments conferred on, 196.
Ruknu-d-Din Ibrāhīm Shāh of Delhi, 209.
Dynastic List, 312.
Ruknu-d-Din Kāi-Kās of Bengal, 207.
Dynastic List, 313.
Ruknu-d-Din, Shāikh, 254.
Rūpā of Triganā, Dynastic List, 306.
Rūpā Nārāyaṇa or Rāmaśraddha of Mithila,
266.
Dynastic List, 305.
Rūpārā, founder of Nāgapuriya branch of
Lumpāka sect, 270.
"Rūpasiddhi," 194.
Rupnath edict, 11.
Ruyyaka, author, 142, 148, 171.

S.

Sabalaśīha, Dynastic List, 291.
“S’abudānāsāna," 137.
“S'abudvidyāsāstra," 51.
Sabuk-Tigin, governor of Ghaznī, 98:
Birth of Maḥmūd, 96.
Campaigns, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 102.
Death, 102.
Dynastic List, 311.
Imprisonment of Maḥmūd, 101.
Zafīn Khān takes service under, 100.

Sačta, Baroch kingdom, 32.
Sādāvamanalla of Kātmāndu, 262.
Sādāvamālya, Dynastic List, 309.
Sādāvat Khān, 232, 234.
Sādhārana, Dynastic List, 295.
Sādhā Naḍir, Malik, of Sirhind, 243, 244.
Sādhuratna, 220, 238.
Sādru-d-Din, death of, 212.
Sādru-d-Din Muḥammad Ḫusainī Gesū-
Darāz, 256.
Sadu’l-Ḥān Khān, Dynastic List, 285.
Sāhā-Rāsala, 148.
Sāhā-Yāsōvardhana, 154.
Sahajapāla, Dynastic List, 295.
Sahajiga, 150.
Sahasrām edict, 11.
Sahasramalla, founder of Digambara sect, 22.
Sahi of Kirā, 87.
Sahi of Udabhaṇḍapura, 83.
Sahi Trilochanapāla, 106.
Saiūf-d-Daulah Maḥmūd, imprisoned by
Ibrāhīm, 131.
Saiūf-d-Din of Bahraich, 116.
Saiūf-d-Din Ban Khān I-bak, death, 139.
Saiūf-d-Din Fīrūz Shāh II of Bengal, 264.
Dynastic List, 314.
Saiūf-d-Din Ḥamzah Shāh of Bengal, 234, 240.
Dynastic List, 313.
Saiūf-d-Din al-Rasān, Qarlush, 180.
Campaigns, 185, 186, 193.
Dynastic List, 314.
Saiūf-d-Din I-bak, governor of Sindh, 138, 139.
Saiūf-d-Din I-bak-i-Kaḥli Khān, 193, 195, 200.
Saiūf-d-Din I-bak-i-Yughan-Tat, 183, 184.
Dynastic List, 213.
Saiūf-d-Din Kūlij, rebellion, 185.
Saiūf-d-Din Muḥammad of Ghūr, 155, 157.
Dynastic List, 311.
Saiūf-d-Din Sūrī of Ghūr, 150, 151.
Dynastic List, 311.
Saimūr, Ibn Mulḥaṣīr’s visit to, 90.
St. Thomas, Church of, Bishop Sīghelmas
visits, 80.
St. Thomā, factory established by Albu-
querque, 268.
Saiva philosophy:
Hymns, 45.
Pratyabhijna system, rise of, 82.
Temple at Vyāghrāghāra, 82.
Sajjainsīhā (Bikanir Rāj), Dynastic List,
277.
Sajjainsīha of Mevād, Dynastic List, 288.
S’aka or S’ī ivāhana era, 21.
S’aka tribe
Bal ira invaded by, 15.
Sa, udragupta conquers, 28.
Sakalakir, author, 260.
Sakalalokahakravartin Rājanārāyana Sam-
buvarahar, 218.
INDEX:

Sakastena, attacked by Kozulo Kadphises, 18.
Saketa, siege of, 17.
Saktikumāra of Mevād, Dynastic List, 287.
Saktisimha, 134.
Saktivarman, Eastern Chālukya, 106, 110.
Dynastic List, 280.
Sakya clan, extermination, 6.
Sākṣavākīrī, 56.
Salakhaṇaḥavarmadeva, Mahārāṇa of
Kakaredī, 170.
Salakhaṇaḥavarmāna, 188.
Sālār Mas'ud Ghāzī, 115, 116.
Firūz Shāh's pilgrimage to tomb of,
228.
Salamaṇaḥavarmāna, Dynastic List, 292.
Saldhi, captured by Šāfūr Khān, 210.
Salhāna or Ajayārāja, Chāhāmanā of Ajmir,
146.
Dynastic List, 277.
Salhana of Kashmir, 138.
Bhoja, son of, 149.
Dynastic List, 294.
Sālībbadra, 151.
Sāliḥ, Amir, deputy governor of Sijistān, 78.
Salīvahān, Josalmir Maharāwal, Dynastic
List, 290.
Salīvahān of Gwalīr, Dynastic List, 306.
Saljūq, grandfather of Šughrīl Beg, 118.
Saljūqs:
Gurmusir, invasion, 121.
Ghuznī invasion, 123, 124, 125.
Khorāsān, sovereignty in, 118, 120.
Mas'ud's wars with, 116, 117, 118,
119, 120.
Sakha, 297.
Sallakshana, 185.
Sallakshaṇaḥavarmadeva, Chandella, 136.
 Dynastic List, 282.
Sallakshaṇaḥavarmāna, 140.
Sāloti inscription, 89.
"Sālisalata-i-Tawarīkh," completion, 85.
Salvā Tikkamadeva, 204.
Sālīva Timma, captures Kopḍāvidu, 270.
Šām, Ghürt, 137.
"Šāmādiṭiṣṭaka," commentaries on, 146, 154.
Šāmāna, expeditions against:
Daulat Khān Lūdī, 239.
Firūz Shāh III, 229.
Mubārak Shāh II, 261.
Muḥāmmad Khān, 231.
Šārang Khān, 234.
Šāmānum, Abū Šāhīm-i-Iṣmā'īl, last of,
106.
Šāmand or Šamanta of Kabūl, Dynastic
List, 303.
Šāmāngād copper-plates, 66.
Šāmanta or Kallar, 80.
Šāmantaḥdeva, 83.
Šāmantarāja of Ajmir, Dynastic List, 277.
Šāmantaḥsena, Dynastic List, 303.
Šāmantaḥsiṅha of Ažavād, 88.
Dynastic List, 282.
Šāmantaḥsiṅha of Mevād, Dynastic List,
287.
Samara or Samarsaṅsiṅha of Mevād, 205.
Dynastic List, 287.
Inscriptions; 204, 206, 287.
Samataṭa, empire of Samudrāgupta, 23.
"Samayamatiṣṭha," 118.
"Šamatasāratīṭka," .83.
"Šambhūdhaḥchinta," 167.
Sambhal:
Mahmud Shāh I, expedition, 240.
Revolt, 227.
"Sambhalimata" or "Kuṭṭanāmata," 68.
Sambhu, poet, 136, 148.
Sambhu (Śiva), temple built by Dhaṅga,
92.
Sambhusaṅsiṅha of Mevād, Dynastic List,
288.
Sambhusuvardhana, 88.
Dynastic List, 294.
Sambo, attacked by Alexander the Great, 9.
Šāmīdeva, of Pīṭhāpuram, Dynastic List,
280.
Sammā of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Samos, Indian embassy received at, 19.
Sampukaraṇa, Gupta or Gutta, 162.
Šamrā-mū, battle of, 197.
Šarmānd, agreement between Ali-Tigīn
and Altūn-Tīsh, 116.
Šāṁsārachandra of Koṭ Kaṅga or Trigarta,
250.
Dynastic List, 306.
Samudrāgupta, 28.
Dynastic List, 288.
Śāntārāja, commencement, 18.
Sampravargaṅgaśālā, 128.
Sanakāṇikas, empire of Samudrāgupta, 28.
Sanapubulla, Sīlāhāra, 67.
Dynastic List, 304.
Sāśi inscriptions, 30.
"Saṁdehodāvali," 130.
Sāndha, 223.
Sāṇḍīya of Sūrasena, 166.
Sandrakottos or Chandragupta, founder of
the Maurva dynasty, 10, 11.
Śāṅga, of Ḍhokā, 258.
Saṅgala, destroyed by Alexander the Great,
8.
Saṅgama I, 219, 224.
Dynastic List, 309.
Sanğama II, 219, 223, 225.
Sanğamner copper-plate, 104.
Sangha Rānā of Chitor, 270, 271.
Sanghabātī, translator, 29.
Sanghadāman, 26.
Dyanistic List, 296.
Sanghalakṣāchārya, 227.
Sanghalakṣāstrī, 230.
Sanghavarman, translations by, 26.
Sanghavarman, visits Nanking, 32.
Sanghavarman, visits India, 64.
"Sanghayavirayana," 156.
Sanh-hwai, visit of kingdom of Wu, 26.
"Sanjtaralakāra," 177.
Sanjī copper-plates, 72, 86.
Sangrāmadeva of Kashmir, 91.
Dyanistic List, 294.
Sangrāmapīḍa II, Dyanistic List, 294.
Sangrāmarāja of Kashmir, 106, 114.
Dyanistic List, 294.
Sangrāmasūhha of Mevād, 269, 274.
Dyanistic List, 288.
Sangrāmasūhha Singram Singh I of Mevād, Dyanistic List, 287.
Sanjar, Saljuqdī, 140.
Bahrām Shah aided by, 139.
Qazmī expedition, 147.
Qazmī expedition, 153.
Hussain taken prisoner by, 137.
Sanjar-i-Gajj-lak Khan, 183.
Sanjar-i-Gurait Khan, 189.
Sanjama Nisansaṃalla, Kalaschuri, 162, 163.
Dyanistic List, 293.
Feudatories under, 159, 162, 183.
Sākhara, encounter with Udaychandra, 64.
Sākhara, ruler of Tardavāḍi district, 171.
Sākhara, Yadava of Devagiri, 208, 212, 214.
Dyanistic List, 310.
Sākharaśācharya, Brahmānical reformer, 69.
Sākharaśādeva of Nepal, 60.
Dyanistic List, 296.
Sākharaśādeva (Thākuri) of Nepal, 126.
Sākharasūhha, 79.
Sākharasūhha of Chehi, 43, 44.
Dyanistic List, 293.
Sākharasūhha or Sākharasūhhaśādeva of Chehi, 96, 97.
Dyanistic List, 293.
Sākharasūhha, 73.
Inscription, 80.
Sākharasūhha, battle of, 64.
Sākharasūhha of Kashmir, 80, 83.
Dyanistic List, 294.
Sākharasūhha of Gwalīar, Dyanistic List, 306.
Sākhaśās, 83.
Dyanistic List, 294.
Sākhaśāsān:
Copper-plate and grants, 43, 48.
Maḥmūd Baiqarah captures, 262.
Sākhaśāsāhā, 40.
Dyanistic List, 300.
Sākku, 64.
Sanmīrā Mīrā, 226.
Sanquān, encounter with Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn, 161.
Sānsāra of Trigarta, Dyanistic List, 307.
Sāntaladevi or Lakumādevi, wife of Vishvvardhana, 140.
Sāntināthācharitram, 205.
Sāntisūrī or Vādīvētāla, 120.
Sāntīvarman I, Kādamba, Dyanistic List, 292.
Sāntīvarman II, Kādamba, 129, 135.
Dyanistic List, 292.
Sāntīvarman of Saundatti, 99.
Dyanistic List, 301.
Saptarṣi or Lāukīka era, 4.
Saptarṣi or Lokākāsa cycle, 62.
Sāra of Kachh, Dyanistic List, 290.
"Sāra Saṅgaha," 194.
Sārabha king, ancestor of Goparāja, 38.
Sāradā writing, oldest discovered specimen, 71.
Sāradāsinha, 142.
Sarakha, subdued by ‘Abdū-llahībn‘Āmar, 53.
Sārang Khān, governor of Dibālpūr, 233, 234, 235, 244, 245.
Sārangā, 196.
Sārāṅgadeva of Anhilvād, 204, 208, 209.
Dyanistic List, 282.
Sārangpur:
Maḥmūd Khālji victorious at, 254.
Muḥammad Khān seizes, 253.
"Sārasaṅgraha," 72.
"Saravatiṭṭotra," 65.
Saravatisīrtha, name assumed by Narahari, 189.
Sarbar, captured by Malik Kāfūr, 212.
Sardarṣimha, Dyanistic List, 277.
Sārnāth inscriptions, 36, 113.
Sārghadhara, author, 177, 226.
Sarupesimha (Bikanīr Rāj), Dyanistic List, 277.
Sarupesimha of Mevād, Dyanistic List, 288.
"Sarudarsaṅgraha," 223.
Sarvādharan, rebellion, 232.
Sarvājñadeva, visits Central India, 54.
Sarvanāga, governor of Antarvadī, 34.
INDEX.

Sarvåñganåtha, inscription, 228.
Sarvaravarman, Dynastic List, 308.
Sarvesvaridevi, Dynastic List, 276.
Sarwar, Malik, expedition against Pûlād, 250, 251.
Sarwar Khwâjâh-i-Jahân, Malik, 233, 237.
Dynastic List, 315.
Sarwaru-l-Mulk, 248, 252, 253.
Sarwaya inscription, 207.
Sâsân, villages in, bestowed on Chibdina Brähman, 80.
Sasâña of Karnavarna, 43, 45.
Sasbahu inscriptions, 98, 133.
Dynastic List from, 291.
Sâsîprabhâ, wife of Sindiharâja, 102.
Sâşiva, 129.
Sâsîvardhana, poet, 133.
Sâtâkarpî, Andhara king, 14, 16.
Sâtâkarna, Lord of the Dekkan, 24.
Sâtânandâ’s "Bhaôsvatikarâpa," 135, 260, 266.
"Sâtapadi," 186.
Sâtârâ copper-plate and grant, 46, 47.
"Sâtâlokî," 201.
Sâtavâhanas, inscription, 23.
Sattagydae, subjection to Persia, 5.
Sâtârû inscription, 155.
Satya I, Satyâyana or Kona-Satyarâja, Dynastic List, 295.
Satyadeva, 132.
Satyamaçâlal copper-plate, 247.
Satyasinhâ, 29.
Satyâyana Dhruvarâja Indravarman, 47.
Satyayâna, Raçavikrama, Sri Pulikesin or Polekesin, Vallabha, 41.
Satyavâraya, Sattigu or Irivibhûjanga, Châlukya, 103, 108.
Dynastic List, 279.
Feudatories under, 103, 104, 106, 108.
Râjâraja the Great conquerors, 100.
Satyâyana, Uûttama-Châlukya of Pîthâ-puram, Dynastic List, 280.
Satyavâkyâ - Kûŋguṇîvarman - Permânadî, 78, 81.
Satyavâkyâ - Kûŋguṇîvarman - Permânadî Bûtuga, 88, 91.
Satyavâkyâ - Kûŋguṇîvarman - Permânadî Marusimha, 94, 96.
Satyavâkyâ - Kûŋguṇîvarman - Râchamalla - Permânadî, 99.
Satyavâkyâ - Kûŋguṇîvarman - Râjamalla - Permânadî, 78.
Sauandatti:
Inscriptions, 78, 99, 132, 182.
Rajça chieftains (see that title).
Sauråhåtra, invaded by Tâjikas, 64.
Sâvâña, 94.
Sayañasâhaya, 223.
Sayyid Burhânu-d-Din Bukhârî, 262.
Sayyid Hasan, rebellion, 220.
Sayyid Muhammed of Budau, 230.
Sayyid Muhammed of Jauapur, 268.
Sayyid Sâdru-d-Din Raûf Qâttâl, 258.
Sayyid Sâlim, 249.
Sayyids, Sultans of Delhi, 242.
Dynastic List, 312.
Sêhwân or Siwastân:
Ancient capital of Saimbas, 9.
Jaîlu-d-Din attacks, 180.
Malik Khan defeated at, 181.
Muhammad ibn Qasim, expedition, 60.
"Sekaniradesâpâjîkâ," 132.
Selenkos Nikator, treaty with Chandragupta, 11.
Sena kings of Bengal, Dynastic List, 302.
Sena I of Saundatti, Dynastic List, 301.
Sena II of Saundatti, 134.
Senapati Bhatärka, 36.
"Sender Bandi," 194.
Sêng-ki-po-mo, Indian visit, 54.
Seunachandra I, Yadava, Dynastic List, 309.
Seunachandra II, 127.
Dynastic List, 310.
Grant, 74.
Seunadeva, Yadavas of, 74.
Dynastic List, 309.
Seunâkova, ruler of Dvârvâti, 148.
Sevvarasa, 116, 127.
Shu-ban ‘Imâdu-l-Mulk, Malik, 258.
Shubâsî, seizes Hirût, 87.
"Shadaśikachârûpî," 140.
"Shadâvâsyakâ," 161, 228.
Shadman Khan, Dynastic List, 285.
Shâd-yâkh, invaded by Ghiyâṣu-d-Din, 172.
Shâh ‘Alîm of Gujarât, Shâikh, 262.
Shâh Beg Arghûn of Qândhâr, 268.
Campeigns, 260, 269, 270, 271, 272.
Death, 272.
Shâh Ilûsîn of Qândhâr, 272.
Shâh ‘Isâ-mîl, 269.
Shâh Lûfî, Sultan, 244, 245, 250.
Shâh, Malik:
Isâ-mîl ousted from Khwârizm, 117.
Sairu-d-Daulâ Mahmûd conspires with, 131.
Shâhânushâsis, conquered by Semudragupta, 28.
"Shâhânsa," 111.
Shāhīs, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.

Shāhīs, kings of Kābul: Bhimaṇḍala last of, 113.

Dyanistak List, 303.

Shāhpur inscription, 57.

Shāhzādā Bārbak, Sultan, Dyanistak List, 314.

Shāhān Kān, defeat and death, 269.

Shāikh Kān, 233, 234.

Dyanistak List, 285.

Shāikh or, see second title, as Shāikh Ahmad Khattā, see Ahmad Khaṭṭā.

Shams Dāmaghānī, governor of Gujarāt, revolt, 229.

Shams Kān, captures Junāqān, 284.

Shams Kān of Hīya, 237, 239.

Shams Shāh Mir of Kashmir, Dyanistak List, 315.

Shams-d-Dīn, treachery of, 198.

Shams-d-Dīn of Bāmānī, expedition against Sultan Shāh Khwārizmī, 187.

Shams-d-Dīn of Kulbgār, 235.

Dyanistak List, 317.

Shams-d-Dīn of Mā`bar, Dyanistak List, 317.

Shams-d-Dīn Abū-n-Nasr Mughaffār Shāh of Bengal, 265.

Dyanistak List, 314.

Shams-d-Dīn Ahmad Shāh of Bengal, 260.

Dyanistak List, 314.

Shams-d-Dīn Altamah of Delhi, 176, 182.

Campaigns, 174, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185.

Death, 185.

Delhi throne seized by, 176.

Dyanistak List, 311.

Embassy from Balkā Kān, 184.

Gwālīr governed by, 170.

Jālālu-d-Dīn refused shelter by, 179.

Minhāju-d-Dīn, offices conferred on, 169.

Sindh, annexation, 181.

Shams-d-Dīn Firuz Shāh of Bengal, 211.

Dyanistak List, 314.

Shams-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh Sharqī of Jaunpur, 238, 254.

Campaigns, 238, 239, 240, 242, 248, 252.

Dyanistak List, 315.

Jami' Masjid of Kanauj built by, 240.

Shams-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh of Bengal, 219, 221, 224.

Dyanistak List, 313.

Shams-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh of Bengal, 240, 241.

Dyanistak List, 313.

Shams-d-Dīn Kaismurs, 207.
INDEX.

Siddhapayya, governor of Hānuṅgal district, 157.
Siddharahi, author, 83.
Siddhārtha: see title Buddha.
Siddhasenasūri, author, 165.
Siddhattha, author, 194.
Siddhātūṅga inscription, 222.
Sīdhūr temple, destroyed by Abād I, 243.
Sigehmas, Bishop of Shirburne, visits India, 80.
Sījistān:
Mahmūd proclaimed ruler, 106.
Tughrī defeats ruler of, 123.
Yāqūb-i-Lais seizes, 78.
Sīkandar ibn Ilyās, founder of Mu'azmābād, 225.
Sīkandar Khān, Dynasty List, 285.
Sīkandar Shāh I of Bengal, 225, 226, 227, 232.
Dynasty List, 313.
Sīkandar Shāh II of Bengal, 263.
Dynasty List, 314.
Sīkandar Shāh I of Delhi: see title Humāyūn (Tughlāq Shāh) of Delhi.
Sīkandar Shāh II of Delhi, 265, 266, 268, 269.
Agra made capital city, 267.
Death, 271.
Dynasty List, 312.
Sīkandar Shāh III of Delhi, 312.
Sīkandar Shāh of Gujarāt, 273.
Dynasty List, 316.
Sīkandar Shāh of Kashmir, 235.
Dynasty List, 315.
Sīkandar Tughlāk, war with Jaṣrat, 246, 249, 250.
Sīkha, founded by Nānak, 261.
Sīl of Mēvā, Dynasty List, 287.
Sīlabhadra, head of Nālanda College, 49.
Sīlāditya (Sṛyāṣṭrya) of Gujarāt, 56, 63.
Dynasty List, 279.
Sīlāditya of Mālava, 40, 48.
Sīlāditya I of Valabhi, 45, 47.
Dynasty List, 308.
Grandson succeeds Dharasena IV, 51.
Sīlāditya II of Valabhi, 52, 56, 58.
Dynasty List, 308.
Sīlāditya III of Valabhi, 68, 61.
Dynasty List, 308.
Sīlāditya IV of Valabhi, 61, 67.
Dynasty List, 308.
Sīlāditya V of Valabhi, 67.
Dynasty List, 308.
Jayabhāṣa subdues (conjecture), 59.
Sīlāditya VI of Valabhi.
Dynasty List, 308.
Sīlāditya VI of Valabhi:
Latest known prince of Valabhi line, 36.
Sīlāgana, part founder of Āgāmika sect, 169.
Sīlāhāra or Silāra dynasty, 73.
Kolhāpur, 124, 166, 304.
Lists, 303, 304.
Northern Koṅkaṇ, 134, 303.
Sīlājī, 37.
Sīlāṅka or Kotaḻārāya, 79.
Sīlaratnāsūri, author, 253.
Sīṁha or Aṅgāsimeha of Mēvād, Dynasty List, 287.
Sīṁhala:
Mihirakula invades, 39.
Samudragupta conquers, 28.
Vinayāditya, sujebegion to, 57.
Virupaksha conquers, 230.
Sīṁhāna, 194, 238.
Sīṁhāna or Siṅghāna: see title Siṅghaṇa II.
Siṃhaprabha, 181.
Siṃharāja of Ajmīr, 91, 92, 97.
Dynasty List, 277.
"Siṃhasanadvātrimākā," 261.
Siṃhasena, Dynasty List, 296.
Siṃhāvishṇu, 44.
Dynasty List, 299.
Siṃhār, 90.
Siṃraṇ, founded by Nānyupa, 134.
Siṃrutā Śatāvāhana, founder of the Andhra-
bhūrīya dynasty, 14.
Siṅa, king of Pālpā, 262.
Sinda inscription, 141.
Sindaṇāja, 132.
Sīndas of Yelburga:
Dynasty List, 304.
Vikrama, latest known member, 162.
Sīndh:
Arab invasions, 59, 64.
Baghīr ibn Dā‘ūd, revolt, 75.
Coins of Apollodotus found in, 15.
Dynasty Lists, 302, 305, 314.
Embassey to Baghdad, 68.
Hajjāj, expedition, 60.
Jamḥūr last Amir of, 64.
Kurmatian heretics settle in, 101.
Mahmūd Baiqaraḥ expedition, 261.
Mansūr and Mūlān, independence established, 80.
Mihirakula, expedition, 39.
Mūghal invasion, 190, 191.
Mūlammadan Governors, Dynasty List, 314.
Sindh:

Navaghana, invasion, 284.
Prabhâkara-varadhana fights against king of, 43.
Ptolemy wounded in, 9.
Ranmal expedition, 59.
Rāya Sihras, dynasty, 37, 50.
Samnāa of, 302.
Shâh Beg Arghûn, expedition, 270, 271, 272.
Sûrmas of, 124, 305.
Valabhi overthrown by army from, 67.
Ya'qûb ibn Laiû, asserts independence of Sindh, 78.

Sindhuka, founder of Andhrabhîrya dynasty, 14.

Sindurâja of Mâlava, 102, 109.
Dinâstic List, 300.
Padmagupta flourishes under, 100.
Sindigere inscription, 122.
Singa I of Yelburga, Dynastic List, 304.
Singa II or Singâna of Yelburga, 130.
Dinastic List, 304.
Singândavarsa, 121.
Singyaya Devamânyaka, 202.
Singhâna, Kalachuri, 164.
Dinastic List, 293.

Singhâna I, Yâdava of Devagiri, 166, 167.
Dinastic List, 310.

Singhâya II (or Simhâna), Yâdava of Devagiri, 176, 183, 189, 191.
Dinastic List, 310.
Feudatories under, 175, 177, 178, 180, 181, 186, 187, 188, 192.
Raṭas subdues by Viceroy of, 182.

Singhâr of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.
Sinhoji Râthod, 216.
Sipehr Khân, Dynastic List, 285.
Sîpraka, founder of Andhrabhîrya dynasty, 14.

Sipur inscription, 70.
Sîrâb’sita, capture of, 149.

Sirdasimha of Mevâd, Dynistic List, 288.

Sirhind:

Bairâm Khân’s adherents seize, 243.
Jasrat’s expedition, 245.
Pûlûd, rebellion, 249, 250.
Sârang Khân, rebellion, 244, 245.
Tughûn Khân, rebellion, 244.
Sirinagar, Râja of, subdues by Iqbal Khân, 239.

Siriyadevi, wife of Châvuṇâda, 157, 159.
Siriyadevi, wife of Sàntivarman II, 129.

Sîrār:

Firûs Shâh III receives tribute from, 229.
Ulûgh Khân devastates, 198.

Siro Polsenos, identical with Pujamâyi, 23.

Sirohi:

Mâhûd Baiqarah attacks, 285.
Qûbûn-d-Dûn attacks, 269.
Sirur inscriptions, 72, 78.
“Sîshyahîtahaftay Meghadûtaṭikâ,” 259.

Sîstân:

‘Abdu-r-Hâzzâq established in, 114.
Coins found in, 13, 20.

Sîsuka, founder of Andhrabhîrya dynasty, 14.

“Sîsupâlavadha,” 70.
“Sîsupâlavadhatikâ,” 230.
Sitabaldî inscription, 133.

Sîva Simha era of Gujarât, 139.

Sîva, temples of:

Dvîpa, 183.
Elâpura (conjecture), 67.
Govana III, builder of, 158.
Pâtra, 154.
Patâdakul, 59.

Sîva-Vaiyamâthâ temple at Kîtragrâma, 71.

Sîvabhûti, founder of Digambara sect, 22.
Sîvachîta Permaqâ, Dynistic List, 292.
Sîvadeva I of Eastern Nêpâl, 50, 51.
Dinastic List, 296.
Sîvadeva II of Western Nêpâl, 62, 66.
Dinastic List, 306.

“Sîvadriqti,” 82.

Sîvagana, inscription, 64.
Sîvagupta of Katak, 305.
Sîvajî, Dynistic List, 297.
Sîvamahârâja, daughter of, marries Bâna-vidhyâdhara, 276.

Sîvamâra, 73.
Sîvashihart of Assam, Dynistic List, 276.
Sîvasimha of Mîthilâ, 237.
Genealogical Table. 305.
Sîvasimhamalla of Kûtamûnda, 262.

Sîvai Râja, Dynistic List, 297.

Sîvâlikh:

Aibak Khân ravages, 212.
Inscription, 154.

Sîwûna, subdues by ‘Alâût-d-Dûn, 212.
Siwastân or Schwân: see title Schwân.
Siwî, fort, seized by Shâh Beg Arghûn, 269.

Sîya-Gangâ Amarâbharana, 201.
Sîyâsîhît inscriptions, 83, 91, 94.

Sîyakh I of Mâlava, 74.
Dinastic List, 300.

Skandagupta, Kramadîtya, Vikramâdîtya, 33, 34, 35.
Dinastic List, 288.

Skandila, 33.

Skylax, explores the Indus, 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>&quot;Snātrīpaṇḍāśīkā&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Sobhanarası, governor of Belvolı and Puligere districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Soğda, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Soğdiania, inscription from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alexander the Great conquers 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Yuezhi established in 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Soğdot, Alexander the Great conquers 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Sohatı, besieged by Vira-Ballāja, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Sohinya or Lohiya of Nafoil, Dynastic List, 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Soideva, Nikumbha, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>Dynastic List, 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Solankı dynasty of Anhilvāḍa, identical with Chaulukya dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Somachandra, author, 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Somadeva, author of the &quot;Kathāśaritsagāra,&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 154 | Somadeva, author of the "Lalita-Vigrāharaṇa,"
| 74, 93 | Somadeva, author of the "Yaśastilaka,"
| 161 | Somadeva, feudatory under Sovideva, 161 |
| 58  | Somaditya, governor of Kalyana, 58 |
| 184 | Somaladevi, wife of Vira-Someśvara, 184 |
| 146 | Somalekha, wife of Ajayarāja, 146 |
| 163 | Somana, 163 |
| 82, 87 | Somanāsunda, philospher, 82, 87 |
| 247 | Somanāthasvara temple inscription, 247 |
| 129 | Somasambhu, 129 |
| 254  | Somasundara, 220, 254, 257 |
| 228 | Somasundarasuri, 228 |
| 210 | Somatihaasuri, 210 |
| 305 | Somavamśi kings of Kaṭak, Dynastic List, |
| 139 | Someśvara, Jayailladeva defeats, 139 |
| 92  | Someśvara, Laksmmanarājadeva worships, 92 |
| 159 | Someśvara, poet, 176, 183 |
| 159 | Someśvara, Chāhamāna of Ajmir, 159 |
| 277 | Dynastic List, 277 |
| 119 | Someśvara I, Chalukya of Kalyana, 119 |
| 279 | Dynastic List, 279 |
| 121, 122, 123, 124, 126 | Feudatories under, 117 |
| 121 | Karṇadeva conquered by, 121 |
| 126 | Sons of, 126 |
| 124 | Wives and son, districts ruled by, 124 |
| 127, 128, 129 | Someśvara II, Chalukya of Kalyana, 127 |
| 124 | Belvolı and Puligere districts ruled by, 124 |
| 109 | Bhoja fights with, 109 |
| 279 | Dynastic List, 279 |
| 116, 128, 129, 130, 132 | Feudatories under, |
| 144, 147 | Someśvara III, Chalukya of Kalyana, 144, 147 |
| 279 | Dynastic List, 279 |
| 135, 145, 146, 147 | Feudatories under, |
| 163, 165 | Someśvara IV, Chalukya of Kalyana: |
| 279 | Dynastic List, 279 |
| 163, 165 | Feudatories under, |
| 146, 164 | Kalachuris subdued by, 146, 164 |
| 158, 162 | Someśvara or Sovideva, Kalachuri of Kalyana, 158, 162 |
| 293 | Dynastic List, 293 |
| 158, 159, 160, 161 | Feudatories under, |
| 193, 201 | Someśvara, Silahara of the Northern Konkan, |
| 303 | Dynastic List, 303 |
| 129 | Someśvarabhatta, |
| 195 | Someśvaradeva, |
| 177 | Someśvaradeva - Chakravartin, inscription, 177 |
| 284 | Somnath: Mahipaladeva builds temple at, 284 |
| 113, 114 | Mubammad invades, |
| 236 | Muşafrar Shah invades, |
| 234 | Zafar Khan destroys temple at, |
| 158 | Somnathbpattam inscription, 158 |
| 444, 246 | Sindherah, invaded by Ḍhmad I, 244 |
| 46 | Sompat seal, 46 |
| 151 | Sophagamenos, treaty with Antiokhos III, 13 |
| 78, 89 | Sophytes, subject to Alexander the Great, 8 |
| 24 | Soñatār inscriptions, 78, 89 |
| 163 | Soñāṇa, 163 |
| 154 | Sonarasa, 154 |
| 151 | Sovideva, governor of Pānuṅgal district, |
| 160 | Sovidevarasa, |
| 17, 18 | Spalahores, 17, 18 |
| 17, 18 | Spalaries, 17, 18 |
| 60 | "Spandakarika,"
| 115 | "Spandanirṇaya,"
| 115 | "Spandasandola,"
| 76, 94 | Spandasūtravartika, |
| 191 | "Srāddhidinakrityasūtravṛtti," 191 |
| 238 | "Srāddhapratikramanavṛtti," 238 |
| 110 | Sravakāśrama, embassy to Augustus, 19 |
| 110 | Sravakāśrama, 110 |
| 94, 145, 155, 166, 180, 180 | Stravanı Belgoła, inscriptions, |

---

**INDEX.**
S'rāvasti:
Fa-hien visits, 29.
Inscription, 179.
I-tsing visits, 56.
U-K'ong visits, 66.
S'rī-Harshadeva, Siyaka II or Simhabhaṭa, Paramāra of Mālava, 92.
Dynastic List, 300.
S'rī Jayasinha of Mevāḍ, Dynastic List, 287.
S'rī Lakṣmaṇa of Naḍjole, Dynastic List, 278.
S'rī Sahāra, 160.
S'rī Suila, king of, subdued by Dantidurga, 66.
S'rī Śūlha, Chūḍāsamā, Dynastic List, 284.
S'rī Vallabha, 69.
S'rī Vyāghramukha, 48.
S'rībhujā, I-tsing visits, 56.
S'rīchandrasārī, author, 161.
S'rīdevi, wife of Indrarāja, 154, 158.
S'rīdhara, astronomer, 68.
S'rīdhara, author, 101, 223.
S'rīdhara, ruler in neighbourhood of Aṇṇigera, 155.
S'rīharadāsa, anthology composed by, 147, 174.
S'rīgarbhā, poet, 148.
S'rīgupta, 27.
Dynastic List, 288.
S'rīgumna, 148.
S'rīharsha, author, 153.
"S'rīharshacharita," 44, 45.
S'rīharshadeva, of Gauda, 66.
"S'rīkaśākakulayarasādayāyavrītti," 222.
S'rīkanta, 148.
S'rīmal, 32.
S'rīmatidevi or Mahādevi, wife of Narasimhagupta, 36.
S'rīnagar:
Assembly of allied rājas at, 133.
Burned by rebels, 143.
Harsha's flight from, 136.
Palace built by Ajayapāla, 225.
Sugandhā attacks, 84.
S'rīnagarā, capital city of Driḍhaprabhāra, 74.
S'rīnāgarā, holds office under Sussala, 148.
S'rīnagāra of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 306.
"S'rīnāṃstulaka," 77.
S'rīngeri, Sāyapācharya, abbot of, 223.
S'rīpala, poet, 134, 136.
"S'rīpālakalakathā," 254.
S'rīpati Rāthr, of Kanauj, 80.
S'rīpatiṣ, 176.
S'rīpatiyaras, governor of Belvola and Puliṅgere districts, 139.
S'rīraja of Senadeśa, Dynastic List, 310.
S'rśraṅga, 259.
S'rśraṅgam:
Inscriptions, 199, 202, 203.
Sundara-Pāṇḍya seizures, 184.
S'rśravallabha-Senānanda, 42.
S'rśravara, author, 257.
S'rśravardhana, captured by Bhilama, 165.
S'rśrvatṣa, poet, 148.
"S'rśrvancharita," 132.
Srong-bstan-sgam-po, 50, 53.
"S'rūnakirtti-Ṭraividya, author, 146, 154.
S'rūtagāra, author, 266.
Stambha, confederacy of kings under, 69.
"Stavachintāmani," 87.
Sṭhiraṅgupāra or Puragupta, 35.
Dynastic List, 288.
Sṭhiraṇāla, 114.
Strato I, 15, 16.
Strato II, 16.
Su, Malik, Amīr of Koh, 252.
Subandhū, 43.
Suṇaśilagāṇi, author, 261.
Subhāchandra, 260.
Subhāṣyesaṃ, treaty with Antiophos II, 13.
Subhakara or Subhakarasimha visits China, 61.
Subhān Quill of Golkonda, Dynastic List, 318.
Subhānakara, 84.
"Subhāshītaratnasandohā," 102.
"Subhāshītāvalī," 257.
Subhūṭavarman of Mālava, 148, 162, 177.
Dynastic List, 300.
Sūchivarman of Mevāḍ, Dynastic List, 287.
Sudarsana, Lake, bursting of embankment, 33.
Sūḍāna, 17.
Sudhavā, wife of Arñorāja, 152.
Sūḍī inscription, 108.
Sūḍravāṃsyāya, battle, 64.
Sugandhā of Kashmir, 83, 84.
Dynastic List, 294.
Sūggaradevi, wife of Jayasimha II, 111.
Sūlulna, attends sahā held by Alaukāra, 139.
Sūlāniyā, inscriptions, 93, 241, 255.
Sūhavadevi, 154.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDEX.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suhráb Hot, Malik, land bestowed on, 261.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suhriddhrája of Goḍá, 116.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sujji, 145, 146.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukh Sen or Sukhasena of Bengal, Dynastic List, 302.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukhavaran, 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sukhávatiyáha,&quot;, 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukpád, revolt, 107.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sukritasaṃkirtana,&quot;, 182, 187.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sākshmárthasiddhánta,,&quot;, 138.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sākṣimuktiśváli,&quot;, 192.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimán, voyage to India and China, 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimán, Khalifah, 61.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimán ibn Hashám, governor of Sindh, 65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimán Khan Karáráni of Bihar and Bengal, Dynastic List, 314.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimán Sháh, attempt to assassinate &quot;Aláu-d-Dín, 210.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimán's &quot;Salsilatu-t-Tawáříkh,&quot; completion, 86.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulhana of Málava, conquered by Ajayarája, 146.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulhana or Alhana, 147.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulṭanpur :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name given to Oraṅgal, 216.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasir Khán invades, 243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malik Rája invades, 233.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultans of Delhi, Dynastic Lists, 311, 312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sumanjulaliváṣaini,&quot;, 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumatíváchaka, 132.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumatra, I-šing visits, 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súmru of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súmra dynasty of Sindh :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List, 305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise of, 124.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun-Ch'üan, monastery built by, 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunak, inscription, 125.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunargao, battle near, 205.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundar Bandhi, identity with Sundara-Pádhyá conjectured, 194.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundarí-Pádhyá, 184, 194, 213.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundarámurti Náyáñár, Saiva devotee, 45.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundari, wife of Vatsarája, Dynastic List, 310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sung Yun, travels in search of Buddhist books, 39.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súṅga dynasty, 14, 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suprabhadra, 83.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sura Sen of Bengal, Dynastic List, 302.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súramára, battle, 52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súrapála or Vigráhapála I of Bengal, Dynastic List, 298.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súrapála of Budaun, Dynastic List, 299.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súrasínha, Dynastic List, 277.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súrasínha or Siwai Rája, Dynastic List, 297.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súrásímbhanda, 35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharoch kingdom, 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant and copper-plate, 56, 123.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súratsimhá, Dynastic List, 277.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súravarman I of Kashmir, 88.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 294.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súravarman II of Kashmir, 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 294.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Súrímantarakalpasároddhára,&quot;, 222.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Súrínmantrapradéśesavívarána,&quot;, 208.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surká Khán, Dynastic List, 285.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súrya, Dynastic List, 295.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súryamalla of Káṭmanjú, 262.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súryapálá, 133.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Súryasátaka,,&quot;, 44.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Súryayásas, 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susa :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army of Alexander the Great at, 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalanos, suicide at, 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susiana, Antigonus attacked in, 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sússala of Kashmir, 135, 138.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigns, 141, 142, 143.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, 145.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 294.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sústhitavarman, Dynastic List, 308.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutírānamallá, Rája, of Kumaún, 261.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sútra of Forty-two sections, translation, 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sútras,,&quot;, Pánini's, commentary, 49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suváramallá, 262.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suvíra of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 306.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Suvrítattitaka,,&quot;, 118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Svachchhandoddyota,,&quot;, 115.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svámi Jivádáman, 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svámi Rudrudáman, 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svámi Rudrasena, 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 296.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svámidatta of Kótára, conquered by Samudragupta, 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svámikarája, 60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svargnrárayán or Pratápasimhá, 275 (note).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Syádvádumáñjari,,&quot;, 208.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sýáma Sháli of Gwalior, Dynastic List, 306.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sýumaladevi, wife of Víjayasimhá, 287.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta'ba'inu-1-Haqqáq,,&quot;, 220.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta'haqát-i-Násiri, 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabarhindah :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Púlád besieged in, 251, 252.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ráziyáh imprisoned in, 186.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tádápa, 86, 87.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynastic List, 280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tádiyapádi, conquered by Rájarája, 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taghi, revolt, 221, 224.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tagh ë Khân, defeat and death, 238.
Tâhir, deputy-governor of Sijistan, 95, 104.
Tâhir-i-Zâ-i-Yamanain, governor of Khurá-sân, 73.
Tâi of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.
Taila: see title Tailapa.
Tailama, Kâdamba, 160.
Dynastic List, 292.
Tailapa I, Châlukya:
Dynastic List, 278.
Pulikâla, a contemporary of, 127.
Tailapa II, Châlukeya (Ahavamalla Nurmadî-Taila II), 97, 103.
Bârapa, general under, 98.
Bhillama a contemporary of, 105.
Bonthadevi, mother of, 92.
Dynastic Lists, 278, 279.
Feudatories under, 92, 101, 103.
Later Châlukeya dynasty founded by, 86, 97.
Kâshtrakûta sovereignty overthrown by, 94.
Tailapa III, Châlukeya (Nurmadî-Taila), 161, 152, 156, 156.
Dynastic List, 279.
Feudatories under, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157
Tailapa I, Kâdamba, 126.
Tailapa II, Kâdamba, 135, 146.
Dynastic List, 292.
Tâjikas or Arabs:
Astronomy, Hindu, introduction, 68.
Invasions, 32, 59, 64.
Tâju-d-Dîn Abû-Bikr-i-Ayyûz of Sindh, 188, 189.
Tâju-d-Dîn 'Ali Mîsâwî, 187.
Tâju-d-Dîn Firûz Shâh of Kulburga, 235.
Dynastic List, 317.
Tâju-d-Dîn Ilââz, 174, 175, 177, 178.
Daughter marries Qubru-d-Dîn, 170.
Tâju-d-Dîn Sanjar-i-Ganjlak Khán, 181.
Tâju-d-Dîn Sanjar-i-Kuret Khán, 188.
Tâju-d-Dîn Sanjar-i-Qiâ-luq of Budaun, 188.
Tâju-d-Dîn Sanjar-i-Tez Khân, 193, 198, 200.
Tâju-d-Dîn-i-Harab, 167.
Tâju-d-Dîn-i-Sanjâr-i-llâh-Peshâni, 197.
Tâju-i-Mulk, 243, 244, 245.
Tâka princes of Kâshthhâ, Dynastic List, 295.
Takdari tribe, subdued by Amir Zûn-Nûn, 263.
Tekt-i-Bahl, inscription, 19.
Takßaß, burned by Vishnuvardhana, 140.

Talamba, fort:
Shaikh 'Ali attacks, 250.
Timûr attacks, 236.
Talgrund inscriptions, 103, 155.
Tâlhab, governor of Hûrât, 94.
Tâlbh, governor of Khurâ-sân, 73.
Tâliqân, reduced by 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Amar, 63.
Tâlqân, battles fought at, 118, 120.
Talsandah, fort, captured by Mahmûd Shâh I, 192.
Tâlûkâs of Olpâd, Bharoch kingdom, 32.
Talwandi:
Jasrat, expedition, 246.
Nûnâk born at, 261.
Tamâchî of Sindh, Dynastic List, 302.
Tamâchî Sammâ, 223.
Tamâshîrûn, Mughal invasion headed by, 217.
Tambol, attacked by Ahammad Shâh, Bahmani, 251.
Tamim ibn Zaid al 'Uthî of Sindh, 62.
Tâmralîpti:
Fa-hien visits, 29.
I-tsing studies at, 56.
Tamur Khân-i-Qirân, 191.
Dynastic List, 213.
Tânâdah, capital of Bengal, 256.
'Ulûk, king of, subdued by Dantidurga, 66.
"Tantrîlôka," 102, 171.
"Tantrîlôkavîvika," 153, 171.
"Tantravârtika," 62.
Tao-shêng visits India, 53.
Tapâgâchchha of the Jainas, founded by Jagachchandra, 182.
Tâq, fort, besieged by Mahmûd, 104, 106.
Târa Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Tarâ'în, battles, 167, 178.
Târâpîda, 62.
Dynastic List, 293.
"Târîkh Firûz Shâhî," 205.
"Târîkh-i-'Alî-i-Sabuk-Tîgin" or "Târîkh-i-Yamînî," 130.
"Târîkh-i-Husainî," 256.
"Târîkh-i-Mahmûd-Shâhî," 263.
"Tarkhâshâhî," 250.
Turjanapâla of Kâbul, Dynastic List, 303.
Tarpan-dighî:
Copper-plate, 142.
Dynastic List from inscription, 303.
"Tarsil 'Ainul-Mulk," 220.
Tâtasbikki, death of, 88.
Tâtâr Khân:
Campagna, 234, 235, 236, 238, 240.
Death, 239.
Dynastic List, 285.
Gujarat sovereignty assumed by, 238.
INDEX. 399

Tathāgatagarbha, 56.

Ta-ts'im, visits China, 56.

Taṭṭṭukotī, inscription, 219.

"Tattvādītīya," 70.

"Tattvāvadhipika," 266.

"Tattvāvātāśarās," 83.

"Tattvāvāśātāśrāsamapaka," 260.

Tauta, author, 102.

"Tawālāu-s-Shāmūs," 209.

Taxes abolished by Firūz Shāh III, 228.

Taxila:

Alexander the Great at, 7, 8.

Capital city of Azes and Azilises, 18.

Taxiles, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Tāylūr, inscription, 81.

Tega of Trigarta, Dynamic List, 307.

Tejāhpāla, 179, 194.

Tejāśvini, author, 213.

Tejāśvini, Gubila, of Mevāḍ, 189, 203, 206.

Dynamic List, 287.

Tejāśvini, Jētasā, Maharawal, Dynamic List, 291.

Tejākāṇṭhā, ambassador, 147, 148.

Tejirāja, Tejimaya or Tejuggy, 159, 165, 166.

Tekhar, Thankar or Talhar, destroyed by Mubārak Shāh II, 245 (note).

Telāngāna:

"Alāu-d-Dīn, expedition, 211, 212.

Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān, conquest, 216.

Krīṣṇa, revolt, 221.

Telur, śīvara temple inscription, 247.

Terahi, inscription, 83.

Teyrān copper-plate, 201.

Terḍāl, inscription, 143.

I'ernate, Portuguese driven from, 274.

Tewar inscriptions, 153, 162.

Thākurī, 50.

Dynamic List, 306.

Navāket, 126, 262.

Second or Rajput dynasty, 126.

Third dynasty, branches of, 249.

Thāgā:

Christian missionaries martyred at, 216.

Inscriptions, 110, 204.

Khālīf Hasan defeated near, 250.

Vijayādītīya reinstates ruler of, 149.

Thāpeśar:

Dynamic List, 306.

Mahmūd conquers, 110.

Prithvīrāja defeated near, 168.

Wang Hsüan-tsê invades, 53.

Thangīr, conquered by Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, 170.

Thara, captured by Ābū Turāb, 69.

Thatōn, conquered by Anuruddha, 124.

Thatā, invasions of:

Firūz Shāh III, 224, 226.

Muḥammad ibn Tughluq, 224.

Shāh Beg Hūsain, 271, 272.

Thengā Rādzā, establishes modern Burmese era, 51.

Thīḍā, 297.

Thien-si-tsāi, visits China, 99.

Thoĥar Chand, 202.

Dynamic List, 281.

Thomas, Apostle, 20.

Church of, visited by Bishop Sigelmas, 80.

Thomas, martyrdom at Thāpā, 216.

Thorne, Robert, attempts North-West Passage, 273.

Tibet:

Alīsa visits, 100.

Dīpankara Śrījñāna visits, 119.

Hsüan chao visits, 53.

Hsüan-Y'ai visits, 54.

Māhāyāna doctrine, revival, 100, 119.

Mūḥammad-i-Bakht-yār invades, 173.

Padma Sambhava visits, 65.

Tao-shūng visits, 55.

Tongmi Samb'ota introduces Northern Indian Alphabet, 60.

Vrihaspati Cycle introduced by Paṇḍita Chandanātha, 113.

Tidgundi, inscription, 132.

Tigīn-ābād, battle, 144.

"Tijayapahuttastotra," 234.

Tikka, Kādamba, 134.

Tilak Malik ibn Jai Sen, 116.

Tilakāchārya, author, 174, 187.

"Tilakamañjari," 96.

Tilivallī, inscription, 177.

Timma, Kāja of Maisur, Dynamic List, 297.

Timma of Vijayanagara, 268.

Dynamic List, 309.

Timūr:

Death, 238.

Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pir 'Alī, imprisoned and executed, 229, 230.

Hindustan, invasion, 235, 236, 237.

Hirāt seized by, 229.

Khīz Khān joins, 234.

Tipparas, 203.

Tippūr, inscription, 156.

Tirukkalukkunram temple inscription, 194.

Tirumalai inscriptions, 178, 226.

Tirumalaideva, inscription, 268.

Tirunāsambandar, Śaiva devotee, 45, 52.

Tirunāvukkaraiyar, Śaiva devotee, 46.
Tiruvallam, inscription, 214.
Tiruvattar inscription, 160.
Tishya Maudgaliputra, president Buddhist council, 12.
Tīvara-deva of Kosala, grant, 70.
Togarcheđu or Togurshode, copper-plate, 57.
Tohāna, battle, 236.
Tomara chief, subduced by Sinhāraja, 92.
Tomara Princes of Gwalior, Dynastic List, 306.
Tongmi Samb’oṭa, introduces Northern Indian Alphabet into Tibet, 50.
"Topographia Christiana," 40.
Tosageleya-Devarasa, probably identical with Devarāja, 202.
Toramāṇa, 27, 35, 36, 37.
Torkhode copper-plates, 69, 72.
Toyimadeva of Banavāsi, 112, 118, 126.
Trāikūta, 26.
Trāikūtaka, Kalachuri or Chedi era, 26.
Trailokya, 148.
Trailokya-mahādevi, wife of Vikramādiśya II, 63.
Trailokya-malla, 262.
Trailokya-malla III: see title Tailapī III, Chālukya.
Trailokyavarmā or Trailokyavarmadeva, Chandella, 177, 201.
Dynastic List, 282.
Feudatories under, 186, 188.
Traidan, Emperor, embassies to, 22.
Trenoxiana, 107.
Tīhuvaṇa of Budcoon, Dynastic List, 299.
Trīhuvana of Kashmir, 96, 98.
Dynastic List, 294.
Trīhuvanachakravartin Rāja-rajadeva II, 178.
Dynastic List, 283.
Trīhuvanachakravartin Rājendra Chosadeva III, Dynastic List, 283.
Trīhuvanamalla, Hoysala: see title Ballāla II, Vira-Ballāla, Trīhuvanamalla.
Trīhuvanamalla, Kādamba of Goa, 191.
Dynastic List, 292.
Trīhuvanamalla-Betmarāja, 152.
Trīhuvanamalla - Bijjala, Kalachuri, Dynastic List, 293.
Trīhuvanamalla-Jagaddeva, 151, 152.
Trīhuvanamalla Kāmadeva, Pāṇḍya, 138.
Dynastic List, 289.
Trīhuvanamalla Pāṇḍyadeva, 142.
Trīhuvanamalla Vishnuvardhana, Hoysala: see title Vishnuvardhana, Hittiga, Trīhuvanamalla II.
Trīhuvanapāla, Chaulukya, 189.
Dynastic List, 282.
Trīgarta or Koṭ Kaṅgra, Rāja of, Dynastic List, 306.
Trīlochanapāla of Lāhor, 110, 112.
Trīlochanapāla of Lāḍādeśa, 126.
Grant, 98.
Trīlochanapāladeva, 114.
Trīloka of Trīgarta, Dynastic List, 307.
Trīloki Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Trīmal Chand, Dynastic List, 281.
Trīpardeisos, division of Macedonian Empire, 10.
Tripitaka, texts collected by, 54.
Tripuri, attacked by Lakhimadeva, 143.
"Trīshasṭīśalakāpurashcharita," 152.
"Trīshasṭiṣmyrti," 186.
Trīṣṭutiṭa or Agamika sect, formation, 169.
Trivandram inscriptions, 144, 228.
Trivikramabhaṭṭa, author, 86, 183.
Tufāil of Berār, Dynastic List, 317.
Tūghān Khān, 109.
Tūghān Rāja, 244, 245.
Tūghlaq Shāh I: see title Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tūghlaq.
Tūghlaq Shāh II of Delhi, 231.
Dynastic List, 812.
Tūghlaq Shāhīs of Delhi, Dynastic List, 312.
Tūghlaqpur, Timūr victorious, 237.
Tūghrīl Beg, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123.
Death, 123.
Dynastic List, 311.
Ghazni seized by, 123.
Tūghrīl-i-Tūghān Khān, 184, 189, 190.
Death, 191.
Dynastic List, 213.
"Tūfṣat-u-Kirām," Dynastic List from, 305.
Tukhāristān, subduced by Yaʿqūb ibn Laiš, 78.
Tu-lo-p'oo-pa-ch'a, name given to Dhrura-sena II, 48.
Tulu king, subduced by Vishnuvardhana, 140.
Tundīra king, conquered by Virūpāksha, 230.
Tuṅga, daughter of, marries Rajya-pāla, 298.
Tungabhadrā, attacked by Govinda III, 69.
Turagai, Mughal invasion headed by, 211.
Turīna, captured by Mithridates I, 13.
Turkistan, invaded by Muṣammād-i-Bakhtyar, 173.
Turks:
Constantinople, conquest of, 258.
Sulṭāns of Delhi, Dynastic List, 311.
INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Turtâ, Mughal leader, 179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Turushkas, war with Bhoja, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Abū ‘Ali-i-Simbûr defeated near,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Mūhammad-i-Khān commands forces at, Prince of, alliance with ‘Abdu-l-lah ibn ‘Amr, 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Tūshī,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Tūz-Tig’in, attacked by Mas‘ūd,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Tyagarāja temple inscription,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>Tyārasā copper-plate,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Ubaídullāh or ‘Abdu-l-lah, governor of Sistān, 59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>‘Ubbād, 73.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294</td>
<td>Dynastic List,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Uchchāngi: Capital city of Vijaya Pāṇḍyadeva,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Marasiṃha victorious at, 94.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Uchchhakalpa, Mahārājas of, 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Dynastic List,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>Uchh: Dilshād conquers, 268.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Piruz College, 169, 181.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Jalālu-d-Din, expedition, 179, 180.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Maḥmūd Shāh, expedition, 195, 196, 197.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Minhāb-i-Sarāj visits, 181.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Mughal expeditions, 190, 191, 199.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Pir Mūhammad, expedition, 234, 235.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Shamsu-d-Dīn Altāmah, expedition, 181.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Sher Khān-i-Sunqar, expedition, 194.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Udabhāṇḍapura, identified with Waihand,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>Udaiyār, Dynastic List,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Udaya of Māvād, 162.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Dynastic List, 287.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Udayachandra of Vilvāla, 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>Udayadeva of Western Nepal, Dynastic List, 306.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Udayaditya, general under Someśvara II,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Udayaditya,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Hoysala, 141.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Udayaditya, Paramāra of Mālava, 131, 132.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Daughter marries Vijayaśimha,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Dynastic List,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Granddaughter marries Gayakārṇadeva,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Nāgpur prāšasti,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Udayaditya-Gaṅga-Pranādi, governor of Banavāsi and Sāntaljīge districts,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Udayaditya-Virā-Kajārasa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Udayagiri inscriptions,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Udayākara, 87.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Udayāmati, wife of Bhīmadeva,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Udayasana, 70, 195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>Udayaprabhadava, 259.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Udayaprabhasūri, 182.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Udayarāja, of Lohara, 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Udyaśinimha of Javālipura, 179, 185.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>Udyaśinimha of Māvād, Dynastic List, 297.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>Udyaśinimha of Mēvād, Dynastic List, 287.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Udayāvira, Ulīyin, or Udhhī, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Udyaṇavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, 171, 178.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Udyaṇavarman, Paramāra of Mālava, 148.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Udvyendirān grant, 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>Udvyendirān plates, Dynastic List from,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>Uddhārānadeva of Gwāliar, Dynastic List, 306.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92, 96, 97, 98, 101, 178, 198, 205, 249, 265</td>
<td>Udcpur prāśasti and inscriptions, 92, 96, 97, 98, 101, 178, 198, 205, 249, 265.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Udhyan Chand, Dynastic List, 281.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Udyot Chand, Dynastic List, 281.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Ugrāsenā of Palakka, 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Ujjain: Altāmish captures,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Capital of Chashtāna’s kingdom, 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97, 109, 147, 150</td>
<td>Copper-plates, 97, 109, 147, 150.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Fīrūz Shāh II, expedition, 207.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Junsīd, expedition, 82.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>U-K‘ong, visits India, 66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Uktā, invasion of country near Hind and Kashmir, 185.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>‘Ullāsikkama-stotram,” 203.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Ulpalāpiḍa of Kashmir, 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209, 210, 211</td>
<td>Ulugh Khān: Campaigns, 209, 210, 211.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Death, 211.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Ulugh Khān-i-A‘zām: see title Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Umaiyyade Khalifahs, line ends with Marwān II, 65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>‘Umar, Khalifah, 52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>‘Umar of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253, 254</td>
<td>‘Umar Khān, revolt in Chandeli, 253, 254.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>‘Umar Sūrā of Sindh, Dynastic List, 305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Umēṣa copper-plate, 83.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Umro, 86, 94.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Umr of Sindh, 302.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Undabhāṣa, 83.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Unmattāvanti of Kashmir, 89.  
Dynamic List, 294.  
“Upadeśaśīntāmaṇi,” 229.  
“Upadeśadāmālā,” 164, 228.  
“Upadeśaratnākara,” 230.  
Upagupta, wife of Īśvaravarman, 308.  
Upāli, Buddhist council under, 6.  
“Upamitabhavaprappacita Kethā,” 83.  
Upāśunā, translator, 40.  
Uppinakṣṭi, captured by Achagi, 143.  
Urāṇa inscriptions, 147, 193.  
Uraśā, attacked by Gopālavarman, 83.  
Ushavāda, 23.  
Uśmān, Sultan of Samrqaṇd, 173.  
Uśmān Ahmad Sarkheji, 242.  
Uśmān ibn Asī Ṣaqafti, governor of Bahrain and Uμān, 50.  
Utkarṣaṇa of Kashmir, 133.  
Dynamic List, 294.  
“Utpādasūdhaprakaraṇa,” 153.  
Utpala, astronomer, 95.  
Utpala, Saṅgīva philosopher, 87, 92.  
Utpala dynasty, 77, 89.  
List, 294.  
Utpaladēva, 94.  
Utpalāpiṭa, Dynamic List, 294.  
Ut-Tāfu-Ṭillah, Khalīfah, 88.  
Uttamaḥadra, release of, 23.  
“Uttarābhayasantātra,” 129.  
“Uttarādhyàyasvarūṭi,” 120.  
“Uttarādhyayahita,” 62.  
“Uttarāpratīṣṭa,” 77, 82.  
“Uttarārāmatarṣita,” 58.  
Uvāṭa, author, 109.  

V.  
Vācchaspatimātra, a author, 194, 195.  
Vācchugamanatrin, 130.  
Vachugī, Dynamic List, 290.  
Vadjā, wife of Sīr-Harshadeva, 92.  
Vaddiga or Baddiga, 88, 300.  
Vaddiga, or Vedugī I, of Seupada, 104.  
Dynamic List, 310.  
Vādīrāja, 219.  
Vādīvetāla, 120.  
Vadugī II of Seupada; 127.  
Dynamic List, 310.  
Vāgda, conquered by Sindhurāja, 102.  
Vāgbhāṣa, author, 136, 201.  
Vāgḥelā branch, Chaulukyas of Ṛṣilvāḍ, 178, 282.  
Vāgholās:  
Bhāmādeva loses possessions to, 182.  
Maṭa and Manāi defeat, 290.  
Vāgḥi, inscription, 127.  
Vāgḥisthīṭha, 220.  

Vāgṛvīra, poet, 148.  
Vagrahasta II of Kalíṅga, Dynamic List, 286.  
Vāhādāvarman, Dynamic List, 292.  
Vaidya, king of Kāmarūpe, 148.  
Copper-plate of, 299.  
Vaidyanatha, 268.  
Vaijayantī, king of, subdued by Kīrtivarman I, 42.  
Vaiśeṣavāsāvāmin temple inscription, 77.  
Vaiḍūpya class, Sūtras of, first translātio, 27.  
Vairāṭa or Hamsaprāla of Mevād, Dynamic  
List, 287.  
Vairavarman, 101.  
Vairuisinha I of Mālava, 74.  
Dynamic List, 300.  
Vairuisinha II of Mālava, 74, 92.  
Dynamic List, 300.  
Vairuisinha of Mevād, Dynamic List, 287.  
Vaiśākhika copper-plate, 72.  
Vaiśāki:  
Ajāṭaśatrū captures, 6.  
Buddhist council at, 7.  
Fa-hien visits, 29.  
I-ting visits, 56.  
Vaitumbe, conquered by Parāntaka I, 82.  
Vajjęda I or Vajjadadeva, Śīlahāra, 103.  
Dynamic List, 303.  
Vajjadata II or Vajjadadeva, Śīlahāra, 110.  
Dynamic List, 303.  
Vaiśīya, Pāṇara prince, 88.  
Vajjuka, daughter of, marries Ratnarāja, 293.  
Vajrabodi, translator, 61.  
Vajracchhvedika, translator, 29.  
Vajradāman, 98.  
Dynamic List, 291.  
Vajrajīta or Chandrāpiṭa, 60, 293.  
Vajrahasta II of Kalīṅga, Dynamic List, 286.  
Vajrahasta III of Kalīṅga, Dynamic List, 286.  
Vajrahasta IV of Kalīṅga, Dynamic List, 286.  
Vajrahasta V of Kalīṅga, 119, 128.  
Dynamic List, 286.  
Vajrāta, 109.  
Vajratāsāmin or Vairuisinha II of Mālava,  
74, 92, 300.  
Vajrīpīdevī, wife of Naravardhana, 306.  
Vakkaleri grants, 64, 65.  
Vākpāti, author, 62.  
Vākpāti, Chandella, Dynamic List, 281.  
Vākpāti I of Ajmir, Dynamic List, 277.
### INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
<th>Titles and Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vākpati II of Ajmir, 115</td>
<td>Dyanastic List, 277.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vākpati I of Mālava, 74, 92</td>
<td>Dyanastic List, 300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vākpati II, Utpalaraśa, Muṣṭija, Amoghavarsha, Prithivivallabha of Mālava, 97, 98, 102, 103.</td>
<td>Authors flourishing under, 98, 100. Copper-plate of, 99. Dyanastic List, 300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabhi dynasty, 38, 67.</td>
<td>Dyanastic List, 308.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabhi or Gupta era, 27.</td>
<td>Valaga, death of, 88.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vālaka-Kamaya or Akkalarāja, 264.</td>
<td>Vālabbha, 73. Dyanastic List, 295.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vānagā, battle of, 64.</td>
<td>Vānapalli copper-plate, 228.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaṅga, kings of:</td>
<td>Amoghavarsha I worshipped by, 72. Karpadeva subdued, 121. Kirtivarman subdued, 42.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vengi:
  Eastern Chalukyas of, 49, 86, 279.
  Radhaspur grant, 70.
  Rajaraja conquers, 100.
  "Vengi shahara," 75.
Veṅkataraya, Dynastic List, 309.
Venna, Dynastic List, 296.
Veppambatt'a temple inscription, 240.
Vēralā inscription, 202.
Vernal equinoxes, 37, 88.
Venhādharā sect, rise of, 263.
"Vessantara," 86.
Vessugī I of Somnādesa, 113.
  Dynastic List, 310.
Vessugī II of Somnādesa, 127.
  Dynastic List, 310.
Vichana, 182, 186.
Vichana or Bōchana, 193.
  "Vichārārastussaṅgaṇa," 178.
  "Vichārāśeni," 211.
Vidēsgūha of Hastikūndi, 85, 89, 103.
  "Vidēṣaśālaḥbrahīṇka," 82.
Vidyāduḥṣara, Chandella, 113, 118.
  Dynastic List, 282.
Vidvāndabha or Virūdhaka of Kosala, 6.
Vidvāndhara, 105.
Vidvāndhara, found Buddhist convent, 179.
Vidvāndhrāja, High Priest of Mādhva sect, 218.
Vidyānanda, identical with Pātrakesarī, 72.
Vidyānatha, author, 213.
Vidyāsikhitithra, High Priest of Mādhva sect, 230.
Vidyāpati, author, 194, 237.
Vigraha, Dynastic List, 295.
Vigrahapāla I or Sūrapāla of Bengal, Dynastic List, 298.
Vigrahapāla II of Bengal, 114.
  Dynastic List, 298.
Vigrahapāla III of Bengal, 129, 131.
  Dynastic List, 298.
Vigrahapāla of Nādole, Dynastic List, 278.
Vigrahapāladeva of Budaun, Dynastic List, 299.
Vigraharāja I, Chāhamāna, Dynastic List, 277.
Vigraharāja II, Chāhamāna, 97.
  Dynastic List, 277.
Vigraharāja III, Chāhamāna, Dynastic List, 277.
Vigraharāja IV, Chāhamāna, 154, 157.
  Dynastic List, 277.
Vijamā, wife of Indra III, 85.
Vijaya, Chandella, Dynastic List, 281.
Vijaya, Rāja of Māisūr, Dynastic List, 267.
Vijaya, Rāma of Trigarta, Dynastic List, 307.

Vijaya-Pandiyadeva, ruler of Nolambavād district, 143, 157, 169.
Vijayabahū Vikramāditya II, Bāṇa king, Dynastic List, 276.
Vijayabhaṭṭārakā or Vijayarāmachādevi, wife of Chandrāditya, 54.
Vijayachandra of Kanauj, 158, 159.
  Dynastic List, 285.
Vijayachandraśūrī, 180.
Vijayādityā I, Bāṇa king, Dynastic List, 276.
Vijayāditya II or Pugalvippavar-Ganda, Bāṇa king, Dynastic List, 276.
Vijayāditya I, Bhaṭṭārakā, Eastern Chalukya, 65, 87.
  Dynastic List, 279.
Vijayāditya II, Eastern Chalukya, 70, 76.
  Dynastic List, 279.
Vijayāditya III, Eastern Chalukya, 69, 76, 81.
  Dynastic List, 279.
Vijayāditya IV, Eastern Chalukya, 85, 86, 88.
  Dynastic List, 279.
Vijayāditya V, Eastern Chalukya, 86.
  Dynastic List, 280.
Vijayāditya VI, or Amma II, Eastern Chalukya, 90.
  Dynastic List, 280.
Vijayāditya VII, Eastern Chalukya, vicerey of Vengi, 125.
Vijayāditya I or Beta, Eastern Chalukya of Pithāpuram, 172.
  Dynastic List, 280.
  Dynastic List, 280.
Vijayāditya, Eastern Chalukya of Vengi, 128, 130.
Vijayāditya or Beta of Vengi, 172, 280.
Vijayāditya I, Kādamba of Goa, 133.
  Dynastic List, 291.
Vijayāditya II, Kādamba of Goa, 164, 166.
  Dynastic List, 292.
Vijayāditya, Sīlāhāra of Kolhāpur, 149, 160, 166.
  Dynastic List, 304.
Vijayāditya (Sātyāśraya), Western Chalukya, 59, 63.
  Dynastic List, 278.
Vijayālaya, 89.
  Dynastic List, 283.
Vijayanagara:
  Dynastic Lists, 309.
  Firūz Shāh, invasion, 246.
  Inscriptions, 229, 230, 247.
INDEX.

Vijayanagara:
- Muhammad Shâh, invasion, 226, 227.
- Timna, founder of Second Dynasty, 258.
- Vijayapâla or Ajayapâla, inscription, 161.
- Vijayapâla, Chandella, 118, 123.
-Dynamic List, 282.
- Vijayapâla, Chudâmâ, Dynamic List, 284.
- Vijayapâla, Kachchhapaghatra prince, 133.
- Dynamic List, 291.
- Vijayapâla of Kanauj, 93, 105.
- Vijavarâj, Dynamic List, 290.
- Vijayârka, 152.
- Vijayasena, Dynamic List, 303.
- Vijayasena, Western Kshatrapa, 26.
- Dynamic List, 296.
- Vijayasenastri, 202.
- Vijayasimha, 156.
- Vijayasimha of Mârvâd, Dynamic List, 297.
- Vijayasimha of Mevâd:
  - Daughter marries Gayakarpadeva, 163.
  - Dynamic List, 287
- Vijayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, 163, 170.
  - Dynamic List, 293.
- Vijayasimhasûri, author, 212.
- Vijayavarmun, Kâdamba of Hânagal, Dynamic List, 292.
- Vijayavarmâjâ, Châlukya of Gujarât, 52.
  - Dynamic List, 279.
- Vijayesvara or Vijabrâ, 131.
- Vijayala or Bijjala, wife of Vira Somaesvara, 184.
- Vijayala, Vijjana, or Bijjala: see title Bijjala, Kalachuri.
- Vijñânesvara, author, 133.
- Vikramaângalam inscription, 194.
- Vikrama or Vikramâditya, 169.
- Vikrama Chad, Dynamic List, 281.
- Vikrama-Choda, Châlukya, Dynamic List, 280.
- Vikrama-Choda or Parakesarivarman, Chola king, 137, 144.
  - Dynamic List, 283.
- Vikrama-Choda or Vikrama-Rudra, chief of Konamêdala, 145.
- Vikrama-Pâ póya, 144.
- Vikrama Shâhi of Gwaiiar, Dynamic List, 306.
- Vikrama; Sinda of Yelburga, 162.
  - Dynamic List, 304.
- Vikramâditya, 18, 86, 87.
- Vikramâditya I, Bâna king, Dynamic List, 276.
- Vikramâditya II, Eastern Châlukya, 86, 280.

Vikramâditya, Eastern Châlukya of Pithâpuram, Dynamic List, 280.
- Vikramâditya, Gubila of Mevâd, Dynamic List, 287.
  - Dynamic List, 289.
- Vikramâditya I, Western Châlukya of Bâdami, 52, 54, 55, 67.
  - Dynamic List, 278
- Vikramâditya II, Western Châlukya of Bâdami, 63, 64, 65.
  - Dynamic List, 278.
- Vikramâditya III, Western Châlukya of Bâdami, Dynamic List, 278.
- Vikramâditya IV, Western Châlukya of Bâdami, Dynamic List, 278.
- Vikramâditya V, Western Châlukya of Kalyâna, 108, 111.
  - Dynamic List, 279.
- Vikramâditya VI, Western Châlukya of Kalyâna, 129, 144.
- Bambahara, tax administrator under, 138.
- Bilhana flourishes at court of, 128.
- Campaigns, 120, 127, 128, 129.
- Daughter marries Jayakeśin II, 142.
  - Dynamic List, 279.
- Fendatories under, 122, 126, 129, 130, 132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145.
- Gohkeivevarasa, contemporary, 143.
- Jayakarna, son of, 136.
- Jayasimha, rebellion, 126.
- Vijñânesvara flourishes under, 133.
- Wives of, districts governed by, 134.
  - “Vikramâdityevacharita,” 128.
- Vikramârka of Vardhamâna, 84.
  - “Vikramârjuna Vijaya,” 90.
- Vikramasimha of Mevâd, Dynamic List, 287.
- Vikramasimha, Kachchhapaghâta, 133.
  - Dynamic List, 291.
  - Inscription, 113.
- Vikramaśita, 76.
- Vilas, subdued by Vinasâditya, 67.
- Villana of Mahâlaveshtaka, 165.
- Vimal Sâh, builder Jaina temple, 116.
- Vimalachandrasûri, author, 228.
- Vimalâditya, Châlukya, 72.
- Vimalâditya, Châlukya of Pithâpuram, Dynamic List, 280.
- Vimalâditya, Eastern Châlukya, 110, 112.
  - Dynamic List, 280.
  - Marries daughter of Râjarâja, 100.
- Vimalâkshas, translator, 30.
- Vimokshaprajā Rishi or Vimokshasena, translator, 41.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

Vinayādītya, Chālukya of Bādāmi, 57, 59.  
Dynamic List, 278.

Vinayādītya, Hoysaḷa, 122.  
Dynamic List, 289.

Vinayādītya of Kālīṅga, Dynamic List, 286.

Vinsayakapāla, 67, 70.  
Dynamic List, 310.

"Vinayapīṭaka," 29.

Vindhyasakti, Dynamic List, 307.

Vindhyavarman of Mālava, 148, 156, 177.  
Dynamic List, 300.

Viṅgavellī, Amoghavarsha victorious at, 72  
Vinītaruci, translator, 43.

Vira-Ballāja, Hoysaḷa: see title Ballāja II,  
Vira-ballāja, Tribhuvanamalla.

Vira-Ballāja 111, 213.  
Dynamic List, 289.

Vira-Bijjirasa, 177.

Vira-Champa, 214.

Vira-Chodadeva Vaishuvardhana IX, viceroys  
of Vengi, 181.

Vira-Choḷa, inscription, 101.

Vira-Gonkara, 160, 163.

Vira Irāman Kērala Varman, ruler in  
Vēnāṭ, 144, 166, 176.

Vira Irvi Kērala Varman Tiruvadi, ruler in  
Vēnāṭ, 184.

Vira-Kambēṇa-Udyayar, 227, 228.

Vira-Mahendra, identical with Mahendra-  
dhirāja, 82.

Vira-Mallideva or Mallikārjuna, 178.

Vira-Narasimha, Hoysaḷa, Dynamic List,  
289.

Vira-Narasimha of Vijayanagara, 269.  
Dynamic List, 309.

Vira-Padmanābha Mārtāṇḍa Varma Tiruvadi,  
ruler of Vēnāṭ, 196.

Vira-Pāṇḍya, Kulottūṅga Chodadeva slays,  
144.

Vira-Pāṇḍya, Maḥamandala throne seized by,  
213.

Vira-Pāṇḍya, Ravi Varman defaces, 203.

Vira-Pāṇḍya: title assumed by Śrī Vira  

Vira-Pāṇḍyadeva, ruler of Nojaṃbavadi  
district, 147.

Vira Rāma Varman Tiruvadi, -ruler in  
Vēnāṭ, 171.

Vira-Rāmasvarma, 160.

Vira-Rāmaśītha, 184, 197.  
Inscriptions, 203, 204.

Vira-Rājendra I, or Rājakesarivarman Vira-  
Rājendra deva I:  
Alliance with Vikramāditya, 127.  
Dynamic List, 283.

Vira - Rājendra - Choḍa of Velanāṇḍu,  
Dynamic List, 309.

Vira-Someśvara, Hoysaḷa, 184, 194, 196, 197.  
Dynamic List, 289.

Vira Udaya Mārtāṇḍa Varma Tiruvadi of  
Vēnāṭ, 160.

Vira-Vijaya, 242, 247.  
Dynamic List, 309.

Vira-Vikramāditya I, 163.  
Dynamic List, 289.

Vira-Vikramāditya II, 184, 186.  
Dynamic List, 289.

Vira Virupāksha, Ballāja, inscription, 208.

Virabhadrā of Orāṅgal, 217.  
Dynamic List, 292.

"Virachārita," 68, 62.

Virāchārya, 72.

Viradāman, 26.  
Dynamic List, 296.

Viradhavala, Rāṇa of Dholkā, 179.  
Death, 186.  
Dynamic List, 282.

Singhaṇṇa's expedition against, 176.  
Someśvara, chaplain to, 183.

Udayasiṅha, contemporary, 179.

Vastupala, minister of, 179, 183, 195.

Vāghelā branch of Chaulukyas  
founded by, 179.

Virahavala, conversion, 191.

Virama of Dholkā, 185.

Virama of Gwalior, Dynamic List, 306.

Viramadeva, Rao of Mārvāḍ, 297.

Viramitraṣena of Gwalior, Dynamic List,  
306.

Viranandin, author, 164.

Viranāśaṅga-Āhavamalla, Dynamic List,  
293.

Viraprātāpa, Bukka II of Vijayanagara,  
240.

Dynamic List, 309.

Virasimha, Chāpoṭkaṭa of Aṇhīlīvāḍ, 81, 86.  
Dynamic List, 282.

Virasimha, Gāṅga, Dynamic List, 286.

Virasimha, Rāwal, seizes Dungarpur, 225.

Virasimha, Tomara of Gwalior, Dynamic  
List, 306.

Virasimha-deva, Kachchhaphāṭa, 142.

Viravarman, Chandella, 201, 206.  
Dynamic List, 282.

Virāṭchhipuram inscriptions, 247, 282.

Virūḍhaka or Viṣṇuḥabha of Kośala, 6.

Virupākṣa of Vijayanagara, 230.

Virupākṣa I of Vijayanagara, 261.  
Dynamic List, 309.

Virupākṣa II of Vijayanagara, Dynamic  
List, 309.

Viryāṃs of Ajmīr, 115, 132.  
Dynamic List, 277.
INDEX.

Visaladeva of Đolkā and Anhilvāḍ, 176, 180, 189, 202.
Anhilvāḍ, throne usurped by, 189.
Authors flourishing under, 187.
Dyāna List, 282.
Krīṣṇa defeated, 192.
Vastupāla, minister, 194.
Vishnupura temple, 33, 86, 115.
Vishnuchandra of Kumaun, 270.
Vishnucitra Vījāyādiya, Nyāya List, 292.
Vishnugopa of Kāñchi, 28.
Vishnugupta, Nyāya List, 288.
“Vishnudattatvanāraya,” 141.
Vishnurāvdhana, Siṣṭīga, Tribhuvanamalla II, Hoyaśa, 140, 155.
Campaigns, 130, 135, 140, 142, 144, 146.
Dyāna List, 289.
Vishnurāvadhana I, Chālukya of Pithāpuram, Dyāna List, 280.
Vishnurāvadhana II, Chālukya of Pithā-
puram, Dyāna List, 280.
Vishnurāvadhana I, Eastern Chālukya, 47, 56.
Dyāna List, 279.
Vishnurāvadhana II, Eastern Chālukya, 55, 67.
Dyāna List, 279.
Vishnurāvadhana III, Eastern Chālukya, 60, 66.
Dyāna List, 279.
Vishnurāvadhana IV, Eastern Chālukya, 67, 70.
Dyāna List, 279.
Vishnurāvadhana V, Eastern Chālukya, 76.
Dyāna List, 279.
Vishnurāvadhana VI, or Amma: see title
Amma I.
Vishnurāvadhana, Rāja of Varika tribe, 28.
Vishnurāvadhana - Viśajādiya, ruler of
Nolambavādi district, 126.
Vishnuvarman, Dyāna List, 292.
“Viṣuddimagga,” 30.
Viśamalla, 262.
“Viśvapraṇāsa,” 130.
Viśvarūpa Thākur, Dyāna List, 305.
Viśvarūpasena, Dyāna List, 303.
Viśvāśādev, 305.
Viśvāsga, 27.
Dyāna List, 296.
Viśvasūṁha, 27.
Dyāna List, 296.
Viśvavarma, 31, 33.
Dyāna List, 308.
Viśvedvabhaṭṭa, author, 228.
Dyāna List taken from, 295.
Viṭṭarasa, 184, 203.
“Viśadachandra,” 226.
“Viṇadasa,” 237.
“Viśek Sindhū,” 172.
“Viśekavilāsa,” 175, 179.
Viṣapattam copper-plate, 131.
Viṣapattam grant, Dyāna List from, 286.
Vonones, 17, 18.
Vovindachandra, conquered by Rājendra-
Chola, 106.
Vṛiddhi of Trigarta, Dyāna List, 307.
Vṛhaspāti Cycle, introduction, 113.
“Vṛhatkathāmaṇḍar,” 118.
Vṛhadēva of Nepal, 60.
Dyāna List, 286.
Vudharaja of Kalinga, 16.
“Vyōtopadiya,” 167.
Vyāghura of Uchchakalpa, 31.
Vyāghrayāgrahāra, Śaiva temple at, 82.
Vyāghrapalliy branch, Chaulukya of
Anhilvāḍ, 179.
Dyāna List, 282.
Vyāghrarāja of Mahākandara, 28.

W.
Wāgam Chāvaḍā, slain by Jām Muḍa, 290.
Waihānd, identical with Udabhāṇapura, 80.
Wajha-i-Mulk, 232.
Walī copper-plate, 45.
Walī Abū Naṣr, 109.
Walī-Allāh Shāh of Kulharga, 272, 273.
Dyāna List, 317.
Wang Hsüan-tse, expedition to Thaṇḍar, 53.
War-mesh-i-Bat, subdued by Mas‘ūd, 111.
Warsh Khān, 269.
Warīk inscription, 22.
Wei-k‘i-nan visits kingdom of Wu, 25.
Wen Chang, 53.
Whatindah, Anandpāl defeated at, 108.
White Huns: see title Huns.
Whitefield inscription, 208.
Wu kingdom, visited by S’ramapa, 25, 26.

Y.
Yadavas, Early, of Seunadēsa:
Dyāna List, 309.
Rise of, 74.
Yādavas, Later, of Devagiri:
   Dynastic List, 310.
   Harāpala, last of, 215.
   Hoyaśa dominions conquered by, 122, 180.
   Başta independence checked by, 79.

Yahyā, governor of Şāh and Isfanjāb, 73.
Yajñārśi Sātakarni, 24, 25.
Yajñāvalkya, 164.
Yakshamalla of Nepāl, Dynastic List, 249.
Yaminu-d-Din Muḥammad Ḥasan Amir Khusrū, poet, 195.
Yānemarasa, 187.
Ya'qūb, captured by Abū-1-Ḥasan, 104.
Ya'qūb Sikandar Khān, Malik, 231.
Ya'qūb-i-Lai, governor of Sindḥ, 78, 80.
Yafhwāl, Anekanalla victorious in, 167.
Yaṣākarradeva of Chedi, 143, 153.
   Dynastic List, 293.
Yaṣākaraṇadeva of Kashmir, 89, 91.
   Dynastic List, 294.
   "Yaṣākarradeva," 74, 93.
Yaśobhāṣa-Rāmānūra, Yaṣodaman I, 26.
   Dynastic List, 296.
Yaṣodaman II, 27.
   Dynastic List, 296.
Yaṣodeva or Yaṣodevaṇū, author, 143.
Yaṣodhara, 74.
Yaṣodharman, 40.
   Guptā power overthrown by, 27, 39, 40.
   Mālyā copper-plate, 39.
Yaṣogupta, translations by, 42.
Yaśomīśḍāvī, wife of Prabhākavardhana, 43.
Yaṣośvarman, Chālukya, 72.
Yaṣośvarman, Chandella, 86, 92.
   Dynastic List, 282.
   Inscription, 93.
Yaṣośvarman of Kanaūj:
   Lalitāditya conquers, 63.
   Poets flourishing under, 58, 62.
Yaṣośvarman (Maukhari Varman), Dynastic List, 308.
Yaṣośvarman of Mālava, 147.
   Dynastic List, 300.
   Jayasenaṇa Siddharāja conquers, 134.
   Pipilāṇagar copper-plate, 177.
Yaṣovigrahā, 136.
   Dynastic List, 285.
   "Yatijītakalpevṛtti," 238.
Yaudhaya:
   Rudradāman I conquers, 24.
   Samudra-gupta conquers, 28.
Yavanas, conquest of Madhyamikas, 17.
Yavadharaṇa, 262.
Yayāti Mahā-Sivagupta, Dynastic List, 305.

Yazdijard II of Persia, defeats White Huns, 33, 34.
Yazdijard III of Persia, defeated by Abū-llah ibn ʿĀmar, 53.
Yazdijard era, commencement, 50.
Yazid ibn Abū Kabahah el Suksuki of Sindḥ, 61.
Yelburga, Sindas of, 162, 304.
Yelivarru, grant from, 90.
Yen-kao-chên, identical with Hooemo Kadphises, 19.
Yenamadala inscription, 193.
Yen-mo-fu, 18.
Yndopherres, 19, 20.
Yogācāra system, 35.
Yogarāja of Aghilvād, 71, 76.
   Dynastic List, 282.
Yogaratnamalla, 186.
   "Yogaśāstra," 192, 228.
Yogesvarasinha, Dynastic List, 276.
Yuddhamalla I, Chālukya, Dynastic List, 280.
Yuddhamalla II, Chālukya, 87, 88.
   Dynastic List, 280.
Yuddhamalla, Jayāśraya, Maṅgalarāja, 63.
   Dynastic List, 279.
Yueh-ți, conquers Sogdiana, 16.
Yusuf Adil Śah, dynasty founded by, 265, 318.
Yusuf ibn Sabuk-Tigûn, conspires against Muḥammad, 115.
Yusuf Khān Auhadi, defeats Rānū, 252.
Yusuf Shāh Chakk, Dynastic List, 315.
Yusuf, Shaikh, king of Multān, 255, 256.
Yusufzai inscription, 21.
Yusufzai, Shaikh, historian, 244.
Yuvārāja I of Chedi, 88, 92.
   Dynastic List, 293.
Yuvārāja II of Chedi, 98.
   Dynastic List, 293.
   Koṅkalladeva, son of, 105.
   Vakpati II subdues, 97.
Yuvārāja, Kachchhapagāṭha Prince, 291.

Z.
Zafar Khān, governor of Gujarāt, 234.
   Campaigns, 232, 233, 234.
   Deposition, 238.
Zafar Khān (Hasan Gāngū): see title Hasan Gāngū.
Zafhār, tomb of Abū-r-Raḥāman at, 74.
Zahiru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm of Ghaznī, 125, 131, 135.
  Birth, 116.
  Dynastic List, 311.
Zahiru-d-Din Muḥammad Babar: see title Babar.
Zahiru-d-Mulk, 271.
Zain Khān or Kābul Shāh, 100.
  Dynastic List, 285.
Zainab, daughter of Maḥmūd, 114.
Zainu-l-ʿAbīdīn of Kashmir, 243, 257.
  Dynastic List, 315.
Zamīn-i-Dāwar, subdued by Yaʿqūb ibn Laīg, 78.

Zamotika, 23.
Zanbil, 52.
Zarmaraos, embassy to Augustus, 19.
Zawulīstān, subdued by Yaʿqūb ibn Laīg, 78.
Zeionises, 19, 20.
Zirak Khān, Amir of Sīmāna, 243, 244, 245, 252.
Ziyād, governor of Baṣra, Khurāsān, and Sīstān, 55.
Ziyāu-d-Dīn Barānī, historian, 205.
Ziyāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad, 167, 172, 173.
Zūn-Nūn, Amir, 263, 268.