THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.
THE CHRONOLOGY
OF INDIA
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY

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COMPLIMENTARY

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PREFACE.

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 engaged
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, Bloehmann, 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
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, 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 Rajatarangini. 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. Rapson 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.

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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. Hultzsch (Vol. I). 
Vol. IV. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, edited and translated 
by E. Hultzsch (Vol. II).
ASWI. Arch. Surv. W. India. 
Vol. I. Belgaum and Kaladgi. 
Vol. II. Kāthiawād 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. 
BF. Briggs' Perishta.
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 Takhtsiinghi, G.C.S.I., LL.D. Cantab., 
Mahāājā 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. Deal’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 Dīpavaliśa, ed. Oldenberg.

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

EI. Epigraphia Indica.


HRG. Historia Regni Graecorum Bactriani, in qua simul graecarum in India coloniarum vetus memoria explicatir auctore Theophilo S. Baycri. Petropoli, 1788.

IA. Indian Antiquary.

JA. Journal Asiatique.


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. Mahāvīraśa, ed. Turnour.

NC. Numismatic Chronicle.

NO. Numismata Orientalia.


PK. The Chronicles of the Pathian 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.
   I. Detailed Report of operations in search of Sanskrit MSS. in the Bombay
      Circle, August, 1882—March, 1883, by Professor Peterson, extra number.
      JBRAS. 1883.
   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. Pāli, 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 Numismaticque.
RT. Raverty's Translation of the Tabaqāt-i-Nāširī (Bibliotheca Indica).
SBE. Sacred Books of the East.
Śbh. Subhāṣitāvalī, 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 Vīshṇupurāṇa, 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.
   hist. Cl., Band exxii, 1890.
Chavannes, Mémoire. Mémoire, composée à l'époque de la grande Dynastie T'ang, sur
   les Religieux Eminents, etc., par I-ting, 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 Sandrokoptos 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 Aśoka and the Muhammadan invasions under Maḥmūd of Ghāznī, 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 Gujarāt, we find trustworthy materials for a definite chronology in the records of the native chroniclers.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

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 Kushana 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 Mālava and Gujarāt we have a continuous chronology, derived chiefly from coins dated almost certainly in the same era, while a few synchronisms between them and the Andhrabhṛtyas 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-tings 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 Chalukya dynasty are known from epigraphical sources,
while a few facts of Pallava history have been gleaned by means of
synchronisms between Early Chalukya and Pallava kings.

The seventh century opens with the supremacy of Harshavardhana, or
Siladitya 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 Chalukya
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 Paramara dynasty in Malava, 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 Hemadri’s Vratakhanda has supplemented
the data drawn from other sources as to the Early Yadavas and their
successors at Devagiri.

The inscriptions of the PalaS 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 Anhilwad, 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 in-
scription, 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 Bhandarkär, 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>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3102</td>
<td>Friday, February 18, the beginning of the Kaliyuga or Hindu astronomical era, on the 588,466th day of the Julian Period.</td>
<td>The beginning of the Kaliyuga era.</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 coineides 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. Rajatarangini, i, 52.</td>
<td>The beginning of the Saptarshi era.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>Siddhrtha leaves Kapilavastu and becomes an ascetic.</td>
<td>Siddhartha's departure from Kapilavastu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>527</td>
<td>Death of Mahāvīra Vardhamāna Jñātaputra, 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>
<td>Death of Mahavira.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.C. 515—513.

527 Saka 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 Mahāvīra 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 Dareios Hystaspēs 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 Paktyikē, 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 Dareios subdues the races dwelling on the right bank of the Indus, north of the Kābul river, the “Northern Indians” of Herodotos. The inscription of Dareios at Persepolis mentions Harauvatis, Idhus, and Gandhāra as subject to him. The inhabitants of Gandhāra, the Sattagydai 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 Birs Nimrud, in which prisoners, with the Baktrian camel, the elephant, and the rhinoceros, are represented as being brought to the king.—Rawlinson, Anc. 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 Śremika, 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 (Mahāvaṃśa). The Dūrva states that Bimbisāra conquered Brahmadatta, king of Aṅga, by whom his father had
been subdued, and took his capital Champa, living there until Bhattiya's death, when he moved to Rājagriha. The Vāyu and Matsya Purānas—in the latter of which he is called Bindusena or Vindhyasena—assign Bimbisāra a reign of twenty-eight years, and, with the other Purānas, call his predecessor Kṣetrajña or Kṣetraujjas, and represent him as belonging to the Śāśunāga dynasty. Buddhist authorities, according to whom the Śāśunāga dynasty succeeded that of Ajātaśatru, call him a Vaideha.—LIA. i, 859; ii, 69. WVP. iv, 180. MV., chap. ii.

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 Vaiśali. The Mahāvaṅśa assigns him a reign of thirty-two years, the Vāyu Purāṇa one of twenty-five, and the Matsya one of twenty-seven. According to the Viśnu, Vāyu, and Matsya Purāṇas his successors were:—Darbhaka, Udāyāśva, called also Udāyin or Uḍibhi, Nandīvardhana, 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.

Viḍūḍabhā or Viśūḍhaka, son of Prasenajīt, king of Kosala, dethrones his father and exterminates the Śākya clan at Kapilavastu.

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, Anc. Coins and Measures of Ceylon, 38.
B.C. 415—326.

Ktésias, a Greek physician of Knidos; for seventeen years at the court of Persia under Daréios II and Artaxerxès Mnémón, 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 Photios still exists, and fragments of it are preserved in the works of other writers.—LIA. ii, 641 ff. McCrindle, Anc. India, as described by Ktésias the Knidian.

B.C. 377

Buddhist Council said to have been held at Vaisálí for the consideration and rejection of ten erroneous doctrines. According to Singhásalese tradition this was 118 years before Ásoka's coronation.—Vinayapitākam, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxix, xxxviii.

B.C. 357

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

B.C. 350

Probable date of the grammarian Pānini, according to Böhtlingk; though Goldstücker and Bhandárkār place him before Buddha.—Pānini's Grammatik, hrsg. von O. Böhtlingk, Einleitung. Goldstücker, Pānini, his Place in Sanskrit Literature; also Lit. Rem. i, 126 ff. BD. 9. WL. 217 ff. Indische Streifen, ii, 94 ff.; iii, 408. IA., xxii, 222.

B.C. 327

Alexander, in the spring, completes the reduction of Sogdiana by invading the Paraítakai (the people of Hissar). The Rock of Khoriënēs, situated near Fāzābād 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 Nikaia, 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, Aspasians, Assakēnians, and Gouraians, and capturing the strong cities of Massaga and Peukelaōtis and the celebrated Rock Aornos.

B.C. 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 (Jhilam), and encamps on its right bank at Jalālpur, whence he sees the army of Pōros prepared to dispute his crossing. Having made the passage of the river at a point above Jalālpur, he engages and defeats Pōros in a great battle, taking him prisoner. He then founds two cities, Nikain (now Mong) on the site of the victory, and Boukephalā 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 Bimber and Bajaur, and receives the submission 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 (Biyās), but is opposed by the Kathainians, whose form of government was republican. He drives them into their capital, Saṅgala, 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 information 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 Sogdoi, where he constructs docksyards, 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 Sindimāna (now Sehwān). He despatches Krateros with part of his army to Karmania 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 Haidarābūd). 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 Fürālī), 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 Karūchi), 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 Eudēmos and Taxilēś to administer the satrapy until he sends a successor.

Alexander, on reaching Karmania, 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 Mināb) at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. From Karmania, after celebrating his conquest of the Indians, Alexander sends the main body of his army under Hēphaistōn to Susa by the coast road,
and marches himself with a small division to the same capital
by way of Pasargadai and Persepolis. At the village of Ahwāz,
on the river Eulaios (the Ulai of Daniel and now the Karun),
towards the end of February, he finds Nearkhos and the fleet. At
Susai, Kalanos the gymnosophist, who had accompanied him from
Taxila, burns himself on a funeral pile. Towards the end of the
year Alexander goes to Ecbatana, where he loses his favourite
Hēphaistion.

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

Second division of the Makedonian Empire at Triparadeisos.
Sibyrtios confirmed in the government of Gedrosia 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,

Eudēmos, the military governor of the Panjab, treacherously
murders Pōros, to whom, along with Taxilēs, the civil adminis-
tration 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. Sandrokottos (Chandragupta) leads the
revolt against foreign ascendancy and makes himself master of
the Panjab.

Chandragupta establishes the Maurya dynasty at Pātaliputra.
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 Seleukidan era. The
Vāyu Purāṇa, the Dipavamśa, and the Atthakathā all assign
Chandragupta a reign of twenty-four years. His history is the
subject of Viśakhadatta’s play—the Mādvarākṣha.—MV., chap. v.
Max Müller, Hist. Anc. Sans. Lit. 298. Kern, Geschiedenis van het
Buddhisme in Indie, ii, 266, note. LIA. ii, 64–8, 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 Arakhōsia, 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, Megasthenēs was sent by Seleukos as ambassador to Chandragupta at Pātaliputra. 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. Amītrāghāta. Daimachos was sent to him as ambassador by Antiochos, and Dionysios by Ptolemy Philadelphos. Bindusāra is stated by the Mahāvamsa 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 Pātaliputra, 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.D. 219 our. Aśoka crowned at Pātaliputra, according to the Mahāvamsa, in the fourth year of his reign, and 218 years after Buddha's death. The Mahāvamsa assigns to Aśoka a reign of thirty-seven years; the year 257 A.D., in which, according to Bühler, 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
fourteenth year, of the Dhammaṃmahāmātrās 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 Āśoka the Mauryan Empire extended over the whole of Northern India, from Afghanistan to Māisūr, and from Kāśṭhīavād to Kāśīṅga (Orissa). Among his contemporaries were Antiochos II of Syria (b.c. 260–247), Ptolemy Philadelphos (285–247), Antigonus Gonatos of Makedonia (278–242), Magas 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 Āśoka’s initial date. Taking the synchronism of the Greek kings as the basis of his calculation, he fixes Āśoka’s accession in b.c. 273 and his coronation in 269. This would force Chandragupta’s accession back to b.c. 325.—MV., chap. v. LIA. ii, 223 ff. IA. vi, 149 ff. CI. i, pref. vii. Vinayapitakam, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxxviii. CT. 23. ZDMG. xxxv, 473; xxxvii, 87; xxxix, 489; xl, 127; xli, 1; xliii, 128, 273; xliv, 702; xlv, 54, 539; xlviii, 49. IA. xx, 154, 229 ff.; xxii, 299. EL. ii, 245 ff.

Diodotos, satrap of Baktria, revolts against Antiochos 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.

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

The Buddhist Council sends Mahendra, son of King Āśoka, as missionary to Ceylon, where he introduces the Buddhist religion in the reign of Devānāmpiyatissa.—LIA. ii, 259. MV., chap. xiii. SBE. x, Int. xxxix.
Euthydēmos 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). Euthydēmos 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., xxii.

Daśaratha, 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 Euthydëmos 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., xxiii.

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

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

Eukratīdēs, the rival of Dēmētrios I. Justin states that the Indian conquests of Eukratīdēs belong to the end of his reign, and that Dēmētrios ruled until nearly the same time. The coins of the former, found at Balkh, Sistān, in the Kābul Valley, and the Panjab, seem, however, to show that Dēmētrios was early deprived of his Indian territories, and that Eukratīdēs, 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 Turia and Aspionēs (situated probably in the district of the Tajand and Hari-rud). As coins of Eukratīdēs are copied by Plato (probably a revolted satrap of his own), n.c. 165, and by Timarkhos of Babylon, n.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 (n.c. 171), but Bayer places it in n.c. 181. Eukratīdēs founded the city of Eukratideia in Baktria.
The reigns of Euthydemos II, Pantaleon, Agathokles, and Antimachos 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 Demetrios, 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 n.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 Kabul Valley and the Western Panjab; those of Agathokles also in Gandhârâ.


Rise of the Andhrabhûrti or Sâtavâhana dynasty. Names of three of the early princes of this dynasty occur in inscriptions belonging to the first half of the second century n.c. Simuka Sâtavâhana, mentioned in an inscription at Nânapalî, has been identified by Bühlcr with the prince whose name, under the forms Sindhuca, Sîsuka, Śipraka, and Chhismaka, stands first in the Pauranic lists of the Andhras as founder of the dynasty. Krishna Sâtavâhana, of whom there is an inscription at Násika 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 Nâyanikâ, occurs in a Nânapalî 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 Kâravela of Kaliâga, in the Hâthigamphâ inscription, claims to have protected in the second year of his reign (n.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. I.A. 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 Brihadratha, last of the Mauryas, and founds the Śûṅga dynasty in Magadha, 137 years after Chandragupta's coronation.
The great Yueh-ti, driven westward by the Hsiung-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 Lai-chi, the capital of the Ta-hia, and established themselves definitely in Baktria. One hundred years after this conquest Kadphises (Kluu-tsiu-kio), leader of the Kushan tribe, conquered all the rest and destroyed the Greek kingdom in India under Hermiaios. The above dates are given on the authority of Speeht, but differ slightly from those assigned by other writers.—LIA. ii, 367 ff. J.A., 3e série, t. vii. 264; id., 3e série, ii, 317 ff., and 348. Drouin, R.N., 3e série, t. vi, 21, 215. JRAS., n.s., xiv, 77 ff.

Helioklēs succeeds his father Eukratidēs, 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 Helioklēs belong Apollodotos I, Antialkidas, Lysias, Strato I, Philoxenos, and Archebios.

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

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

Strato and his wife Agathokleia, possibly a descendant of Euthydēmos I, are assigned to this period, as Hēlíoklēs 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. xxxix—xxxix.

Maurya era 165—date of the Hāthigumpha inscription of the thirteenth year of Khāravela or Bhikhrūjā, of Kālinga. His accession would fall, therefore, in B.C. 163. Bhagwānlāl Indraji calculated the Maurya era from Aśoka's conquest of Kālinga, 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 Hāthigumpha inscription to have belonged to the Cheta dynasty. He became Yuvarājā in his fifteenth year, and king of Kālinga in his twenty-fourth. In the second year of his reign he received tribute from the then reigning Andhra king, Śatakarni, 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 Mathūra. In his twelfth year he invaded Magadhā, advancing as far as the Ganges, apparently subduing the king. His immediate predecessors on the throne of Kālinga seem to have been his father Vudharuṇa and his grandfather Khemarūjā. Khāravela married the daughter of Hāthisāha or Hāthīsimha, the grandson of Lālaka.—Actes du VIIe Congrès International des Orientalistes, Sect. Ary., t. iii, 135 ff. Bühler, Secte der Jaina, 31, 41. Bühler, Monatschrift für den Orient, September 1884, 231. El. ii, 89.

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
towns contended for his ashes. The passages in Paṭaṇḍjali’s *Mahābhāṣya* recording the besieging of Sāketa (Ayodhyā), and the conquest of the Mādhyamikas 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 Pāṇīha.*—


Paṭaṇḍjali, the grammarian, author of the *Mahābhāṣya,* flourished about n.c. 140–120. Goldstücker and Bhandarkär have fixed Paṭaṇḍjali’s date from passages in the *Mahābhāṣya* which show him to have been contemporary with Menander and Pushyamitra. Paṭaṇḍjali was a native of Gonarda in Eastern India, and lived for a time in Kashmir. His mother’s name was Goṇikā.—Goldstücker, *Pāṇīini,* 234; *Lit. Rem.* i, 131 ff. LIA. ii, 485. BD. 6. IA. i, 299 ff. JBRAS. xvi, 181, 199.

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 Mahākshatrapa Rājyuvula or Raṅjubula, and his son Śuṅgasa, 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 Śuṅgasa’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, xl. CASR. iii, 30, pl. xiii, 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.s., xx, 221 ff.; ib. 1894, 525–554. EL. ii, 199; iv, 54.

The Buddhist canonical texts in Ceylon reduced to writing in the reign of Abhaya’ Vaṭṭagāmiṇī.

Azes, Aspavarma, Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, Spalyris, 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 Saka horde after the death of Maues, and that he remained in Sakasteno while his relatives and generals possessed Qandahar, 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 Vasudeva who murdered his master Devabhūti and usurped the throne as first of the Kainva dynasty.—WVP. iv, 192.

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

Miaus (Heraus), a Saka king, according to Gardner, and the contemporary of Kozulo Kadphises. Cunningham considers him a Kushana, 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, Nouv. Mélanges Asiatiques, i, 207.

Kozulo Kadphises, ruler of the Kushana tribe of the Yueh-ti, subjugates the four other tribes and takes the title "King of the Kushānas." Having invaded the country of the Arsakides and seized Kipin (Arakhōsia, Drangiana, and Sakasteno), 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, JA., 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 Damascus met at Antioch Epidapse the survivors of an Indian embassy to Augustus bearing a letter in Greek from a king named Pandion or Póros. With them was Zarmanochegas (Śramaṇāhārya) 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 Zarmaros (Zarmanochegas) as accompanying it. It is mentioned by Hieronymus in his translation of the Canon Chronicon 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 JA. 1863, 6e série, i, 179 ff. Priaulx, Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana and Indian Embassies to Rome, 65 ff. Strabo, xv, i, 78.

Hooémo Kadphises, Kushañā, successor of Kozulo Kadphises according to Chinese sources. He has been identified with the Yen-kao-chên to whom Chinese records attribute the conquest of India. He greatly extended the Kushañā 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 Hooémo Kadphises the immediate successor of Kozulo Kadphises and say nothing about any other king.—BMC., G.S.K., xxxiii, xlix, 1. Drouin, R.N., 3e série, t. vi, 46, 47. NC., 3rd ser., xii, 46, 47.

Gondophares or Yndopherres, Abdagases, Orthagnes, Aršakēs, 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).
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<td>Gondophares is probably to be further identified with the Gundoferus of old Church legends said to have been ruling in India at the time of the Apostle Thomas's mission there. A coin of Orôdês I, and one of Artabanos III (A.D. 10–40) bear the monogram of Yndopherres. 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 Sistân and Qândâhâr, 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 Jiônisa, 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., n.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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>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 Plocamus, being driven into Hippuros, 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 <em>Natural History</em>. The exact date of the embassy cannot be determined. It left Ceylon probably in the reign of Chandramukhaśiva (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, <em>Travels of Apollonius of Tyana</em>, 91.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Apollonios of Tyana said to have visited India.—Priaulx, <em>Apollonius of Tyana</em>. ZDMG. xlv, 439; xlvi, 466, 780.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Hippalus discovers the south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean.—IA. viii, 338; ix, 313, n. 9.</td>
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</table>
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 Śramaṇa of Central India, apparently called Gobharana or Bhāraṇa by the Tibetans. Fa-lan assisted Mātaṅga in his translation of the Śūtra of Forty-two sections, and on the latter's death shortly afterwards, translated five Buddhist works between A.D. 68 and 70.—BN. 379, 380. Rémusat, *Fouè Kouè Kì*, 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, Bhāvalpur, Manikyāla, and Yusufzai.)

Kanishka, Kushāna, apparently the successor of Hoočmo 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 Huen Tsang it included a considerable part of Central Asia, while some evidence exists for its having embraced Gujarāt. In the Rājatarangini Kanishka is mentioned with the kings Hushka (Huvishka) and Jushka, there represented as his predecessors. Al Birūnī calls him Kanik, and says that he conquered Kanyākubja. 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-ki*, i, 151, etc. Sachau, *Alberuni's India*, ii, 11 ff. BD. 26, note 1. IA. vi, 216; x, 213; xvii, 89. JRAS., n.s., xii, 259. Senart, JA., 9e série, vii, 5; viii, 444 ff.; ix, 5 ff.

Asvaghosha, the twelfth Buddhist Patriarch. According to

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

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

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

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

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

Gautamiputra Śatakarni, Andhra. Two inscriptions of his occur at Nāsik dated in the years 14 and 24 respectively. He was contemporary with Nahapāna, the Kshaharāta, whom he overthrew shortly before the fourteenth year of his own reign, and after the forty-sixth year of the Kshatrāpa or Śaka era, probably therefore about A.D. 126. The inscription at Nāsik dated in the nineteenth year of his son Pulumāyi, calls Gautamiputra Śatakarni the king of Āsika, Asaka, Mulaka, Surāshṭra, Kukura, Aprānta, Anūpa, Vidarbha, Ākara, and Avanti, and lord of the mountains Vindhya, Rikshavat, Paripatra, Sahya, Krishagiri, Maccha,
Siritana, Malaya, Mahendra, Setagiri, and Chakora. It also states that he humbled the pride of the Kshatriyas, destroyed the Sakas, Yavanas, and Pahlavas, exterminated the Kshaharata race, and restored the glory of the Sātavāhanas. This is perhaps an allusion to a previous conquest of some of the Andhra territories by Nāhapāna, 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 Nāhapāna. The Vāyu and Matsya Purāṇas assign Gautamiputra a reign of twenty-one years.—Refs. under b.c. 180.

Kshatrapa Nāhapāna, the Kshaharata, regarded as the first of the Western Kshatrapa dynasty. His son-in-law Rishabhadatta (Ushavadāta), mentioned in his inscriptions, claims to have liberated the Uttamabhādrā chief, who had been attacked by the Mālayas, and to have completely subdued the latter. Nāhapāna was conquered after the forty-sixth year of his era, A.D. 126, by the Śatakarni king, Gautamiputra I (g.v.).—B.ASSI. i, 4, and refs. under b.c. 180.

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

Puḷumāyi Vāsīśṭiputra, Andhra, son and successor of Gautamiputra Śatakarni 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 Siro Polemos, the contemporary of Tiastenes (Chashṭaṇa).—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.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

146 Arrian, author of the Indika, supposed to have flourished.

150 Ś. 72, Junāgadh inscription. Rudradāman I, Western Kshatrapa, son and successor of Jayadāman. Described as destroying the Yaudheyas, twice conquering Śātakarnī, lord of the Dekkan, and earning for himself the title of Mahākshatrapa. His son Dāmazaḍa or Dāmajaḍa succeeded him.—ASWI. ii, 128. IA. vii, 257; and refs. under A.D. 126.

152 Ś. 74–98, inscriptions at Mathurā. Vāsudeva, Kusavana or Turushka, perhaps the successor of Huvishka.—JRAS., n.s.; v, 183. CASR. iii, 32 ff.; and refs. under Kanishka, A.D. 78.

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

160 Nagāṛjuna, fourth Buddhist Patriarch in succession to Pārśva. According to Hiuen Tsang, he was patronized by a king of the So-to-po-ho (Sātavāhana?) family, possibly Yajñāṣṭri Śātakarnī, but great uncertainty exists as to his real date. A Tibetan life of Nagāṛjuna states that he travelled widely in Southern India, converted Muṇja, king of Odivisa (Orissa), and erected viharas there and elsewhere; also that he surrounded the great shrine of Dhānyakaṭaka 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.

161 Chatushparṇa (Chaturapana) Vāsiṣṭhiputra II, Śātakarnī; probably brother and successor of Vāsiṣṭhiputra Puḷjumāyi, and, according to numismatic evidence, the father of Yajñāṣṭri Gautamiputra II. Contemporary, apparently, with Rudradāman, perhaps his son-in-law, being probably the Śātakarnī 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 Nānāghāṭ inscription of Chatushparṇa is dated in his thirteenth year.—Refs. under b.c. 180.

Indian embassies visit China.—See A.D. 159.

174 Mādqhariputra Sakasena or Sirisena, Andhra. Identified by
Bhagwanlal Indraji with the prince Śivaśīri-Medhasiras of the Pauranic lists, the successor of Pulimati (Pulumāyi). Numismatic evidence shows him to have reigned between Pulumāyi and Yajnaśīri Gautamiputra II, but his exact position in the list, as well as his relationship to these princes, is as yet undetermined. A Kanheri inscription is dated in his eighth year.—Refs. under a.d. 180.

Ś. 100. Jivadāman, Western Kshatrapa and Mahākshatrapa, son and successor of Dāmazāda: first of his dynasty to issue dated coins. The Kshatrapa dates, with one or two exceptions, are derived exclusively from coins.—Refs. under a.d. 126.

Ś. 102, Gūnda inscription. Ś. 103–118 on coins. Rudrasimha, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudradāman and uncle of Jivadāman whom he apparently succeeded. Styled Kshatrapa in the Gūnda inscription, and Mahākshatrapa on his coins.—IA. x, 157. ASWI. ii, 140. JRAS., l.c., under a.d. 126.

Ś. 122, Mūliasar inscription. Ś. 125–142 on coins. Rudrasena I, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasimha I.—Jasdan inscription of Ś. 127, IA. xii, 32. ASWI. ii, 15, 43. JRAS., l.c., under a.d. 126.

Ś. 144. Saṅghadāman, Western Kshatrapa, 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 Pūtimokkha of the Mahāsaṅghikas. This was the first book of the Vinayapiṭaka translated into Chinese, but it was lost by a.d. 730.—BN. 386.

The Indian Śramaṇas, Wei-k'ī-nan and Lü-yen, visit the kingdom of Wu, bringing with them the Sanskrit text of a Dhammapada-sutta, which they translate.—BN. 389.

232 Š. 154. Dāmajādaśrī I, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena I. —Refs. as above.

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

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

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

250 Íśvaradatta, a Mahākṣatrapa, whose coins dated 'first' and 'second' year, are found with those of the Kṣatrapas, seems to have partially overthrown the Kṣatrapa power about this date. According to Bhāgwānlāl Indraji, Íśvaradatta was the founder of the Traikūṭaka, known later as the Kālaehuri or Chedi era, originating probably in the establishment of his power in the Konkan, with Traikūṭa as his capital. Under Rudrasena, son of Viñādāman, the Kṣatrapas 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 Kālaehuri. On the final destruction of the Kṣatrapa 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., Rom. Gaz., 294 ff.

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


258 Š. 180-190. Rudrasena II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Viñādāman.

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.

276 Ś. 198–203. Viśvasimha, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena II.

278 Ś. 200–214. Bhartridāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena II.

290 Rise of the Gupta dynasty founded by the feudatory Mahārājas Gupta and Ghaṭotkačha. It became supreme under Chandragupta I (A.D. 319) whose empire extended under his successors over the greater part of Northern India, from Nepal 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 Miḥirakula, appears to have been finally overthrown by a feudatory king, Yaśodhara, during the reign of Narasimhagupta Bāladitya.—Cl. iii, Int. 17 and text. V. A. Smith, JRAS. 1889, 1 ff.; ib. 1893, 77 ff. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 84; lxiii, pt. 1, 164 ff. NC., 3rd ser., xi, 48. VOJ. v, 215.

294 Ś. 216–223. Viśvasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Bhartridāman.

300 The Dipavaniṣa chronicle of Ceylon written.

305 Ghaṭotkačha, Gupta, son and successor of Śrīgupta. Refs. under A.D. 290.

309 Ś. 231–240. Rudrasimha II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Śvāmī Jivadāman.

318 Ś. 240. Yaśodāman II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasimha II.

319 Sunday, March 8th, V. Sam. 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 Ghaṭotkačha. Chandragupta married a Lichchhavi princess of Pātaliputra.—Ref. under A.D. 290.

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

350  Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I. Numismatic evidence indicates the existence of a Kācha or Kaeha, possibly another son of Chandragupta, who may have preceded Samudragupta. In the Allahabad pillar inscription the latter is said to have uprooted Achyuta and Nāgasena, to have captured and liberated Mahendrā of Kosala, Vyāghrarāja of Mahākāntāra, Maṇṭarāja of Keraḷa, Mahendrā of Pishṭapura, Śvāmidatta of Koṭṭāra (on the hill), Damana of Eranḍapalla, Vishnugopa of Kāñcā, Nilarāja of Avamukta, Hastivārman of Veṅgi, Ugrasena of Palakka, Kubera of Devarāṣṭra, Dhanaṇḍaja of Kusṭhalapura, and all the other kings of the region of the south; to have exterminated Rudra-deva, Matila, Nāgadatta, Chandravarman, Gaṇapatināga, Nandī, Balavarman, and many other kings of Āryāvarta; and to have overthrown the Daivaputras, Śhāhis, Shāhānushāhis, Śakas, Muruṇḍas, and the people of Śimhāla, and all other dwellers in islands. His empire extended to, and perhaps embraced, the countries of Samatāta, Dvāka, Kāmarūpa, Nēpāla, and Kārtrīpura, and the tribes of the Mālavas, Ārjunāyanas, Yaudheyas, Mādrakas, Abhīras, Prājrūnas, Saṇakānīkas, Kākas, Khasarapārikas, 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 Muḥ 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 Divī (Maldívès) and the Serendivi (Singhalese), reaches Rome.—Priaulx, Apollonius, 125.

372  Buddhism said to have been introduced into Kōrea, in the reign of the Chinese emperor Chien Wèn.—Rémusat, Foué Koué Ki, 43. Korean Repository, April, 1892.

A.D. 381—399.

381. Saṅghabhūti, a Śramaṇa of Kubhā, translates three Buddhist works into Chinese between 381 and 385.—BN. 404.

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

383. Kumārajīva, the Śramaṇa, captured and taken to China by Lü Kuang, commander-in-chief under the Former Ts'in dynasty, on his conquest of Kuchā. Kumārajīva stayed with Lü Kuang in Liang-ehou, China, till A.D. 401, and between A.D. 402 and 412 translated numerous works, including the smaller Sukhāvatīvyūha and Vajracchedikā, 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.

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

389. 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.

399. 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 Vinayapitaka. After visiting Northern India he proceeded by Mathurā to Kanauj which he reached about A.D. 405. He then continued by way of Śrāvastī, Kapilavastu, Kuśinagara, Vaiśāli, and Pātaliputra to Benares, subsequently spending three years in Pātaliputra, two in Tāmraliptī, 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 Buddhabhaddra, he translated several works and compiled his Travels, Fô-kwo-chi;
dying at the age of 86.—Rémusat, Fouë Konë Ki. BN. 331, 401. 
Beal's Si-yu-ki, Int. xxiii. Legge, Travels of Fa-hien. Watters, 
China Rev. viii, 107 ff.

G. Sam. 82, 88, 93. Udayagiri, Gaṅghwā, and Sañchi inscriptions. 
Chandragupta II, Vikramādiya II, son and successor of 
Samudragupta: md. Dhruvadevi. The extension of the Gupta 
Empire to Kāthiāvād and Gujarāt seems to have taken place 
during this reign.—CI. iii, 21-36, and refs. under A.D. 290.

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

Punyatara, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, translates into Chinese, with 
Kumārajiva, the Sarvāstivādaśāraya.—BN. 408. 
Shih Ch'-Mang, the Chinese Buddhist, leaves China for India 
with fourteen friends, four of whom go with him as far as 
Pāṭaliputra. He returned in A.D. 424 with one surviving com-
panion; translated between A.D. 433 and 439 the Nirvāṇa-sūtra, 
and died about A.D. 453.—BN. 412.

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

Buddhaghosha flourished from about 410 to 430. Author 
of various commentaries on Buddhist works—the Visuddimagga, 
Sumanāgalavilāsini, etc. Translated the Atīṭakathā of the Southern 
Buddhists into Pāli about A.D. 420.—MV. 250 and Int. xxx. I.A. 
xix, 105 ff. Spence Hardy's Manual of Buddhism, p. 529. SBE. x, 
Int. xiv.

Dharmaraksha, a Śramaṇa of Central India, visits China and 
translates works at the request of Tsū-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.

G. Sam. 96, 98, 129: Bilsaḍ, Gaṅghwā, and Mankuwar inscriptions;
A.D. 415—429.

31

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., xxi, 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-śūkra-sūtra. —BN. 417.

Chedi Saṃ. 174, 177. Copper-plates from Kārītalāi and Khoh. Jayanātha, Mahārāja of Uchchakalpa, son and successor of Vyāghra whose immediate ancestors were: his father, Jayasvāmin, married to Rāmadevi; his grandfather, Kumāradeva, married to Jayasvāminī; and great-grandfather, Oghadeva, married to Kumāradevi. Jayanātha married Muruṇḍadevi or Murunḍasvāminī. Baghelkhand seems to have been the locality of the Uchchakalpa sovereignty, as evidenced by the Bhumarā pillar, and the mention in the inscriptions of the Tamaśā, 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. Saṃ. 480. Gaṅgādhār inscription. Viśavarman of Western Mālava, successor of Ānaravarman who was either his father or elder brother.—Cl. iii, 72. JBA. lviii, 100.

Buddhajiva, 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 Wen Ti, in the annals of the Sung dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 273.

Death of the Indian Śramaṇa Buddhabhadra. 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. Gurjara 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 Hinen Tsang, with its capital Pi-lo-mi-lo, i.e. Bhīllamalā (Bhīnmāl or Śrīnāl), 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 Tālkōs of Olpād, Chorāsī and Bārdolī of the Surat District, as well as the adjoining parts of the Baroda State, of the Revākāṇtha, and of Sachī”; 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 Valabhi 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 Rāshtrakūṭa Govinda III, who made over Central Gujarāt or Lāṭā 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. PKD., Bomb. Gaz., 312, n. 7.

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

Saṅghavarman, an Indian Śramaṇa, 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

Gunābhadra, 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.

V. Sam. 493. Mandasor inscription. Bandhuvarman, son of Viśvarman, 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.”—Cl. iii, 79. IA. xviii, 227.

Chedi Sam. 193, 197, 214. Khoḥ copper-plates. Śarvanātha, Mahārāja of Uchchakalpa, son and successor of Jayanātha; contemporary with the Parivrājaka Hastin (Bhumārā pillar).—Cl. iii, 125–135, and refs. under a.d. 422.

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

A. Vīr. 980. Traditional date for the final revision of the Jaina Canon or *Siddhānta* by Devardhīghanin Kshamāsramaṇa 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 Skandilā seems to have revised the *Siddhānta*.—*Kalpasūtra* of Bhadrabāhu, ed. Jacobi, *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Bd. vii, Int. 15, or SBE. xxii, Int. xxxvii; text, 270.

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 Pushyamitas, and fought with the Hūnas. The Junāgaḍh inscription records his appointment of Parṇadatta as governor of Surāshṭra, and Parṇadatta’s appointment of his own son Chakrapālīta as governor of Junāgaḍh; the bursting of the embankment of the Sudārśana lake in the Gupta year 136, its repair by Chakrapālīta in the following year, and the erection by him of a temple to Viṣṇu in the year 138.—Cl. iii, 47–68. *JRAS.*, n.s., xxi, 134; ib. 1893, 83.
A.D.
455 The White Huns, under Chu-Khan (Konkha), again invade Khurāsān, but are again driven back by Yazdijard (Isdīgird), who is, however, forced to retreat to his own territory.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173.


458 G. Sam. 139. Kosām inscription. Bhīmavarman, probably a feudatory of Skandagupta.—Cl. iii, 266.

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

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

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

465 G. Sam. 146. Indor copper-plate. Sarvanāga, feudatory governor of Antarvedi under Skandagupta.—Cl. iii, 68.

Fa-ehien, an Indian Śrāmaṇa, translates six Buddhist works between 465 and 471.—BN. 418.

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

475 G. Sam. 156, 163, 191. Copper-plates from Khoh and Majhga-wām. Hastin, Parivṛṭaka Mahārāja, son and successor of Damodara, and contemporary with Sarvanātha of Ucchashalpa. Said to have governed Dabhulā (possibly Daḥulā) and the country including the eighteen forest kingdoms (Khoh inscription of Saṅkshobha).—Cl. iii, 93-110. JBA. Iviii, pt. 1, 100.

477
San. 158. Kosām inscription of the Mahārāja Lakshmana; to be referred probably to the Gupta era.—EI. 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.

478
Ś. 400, 415, 417, copper-plates from Umetā, Bagumṛā, and Ilāo. Dadda II, Praśāntarāga, Gurjara of Bharoe, son and successor of Jayabhaṭa 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 Bhagwānlāl Īndrājī.—IA., vii, 61 (Umetā copper-plate); xiii, 115 (Ilāo copper-plate); xvii, 183 (Bagumṛā copper-plate). EI. iii, 173, note. FKd., Bom. Gaz., 312, note 7.

480
Sthīra- (?) 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. i vii, pt. 1, 92 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. IA. xix, 226.

481
Dharmajātāyāsas, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translated the Amṛīṛtha-sūtra.—BN. 420.

484
G. San. 165 on Erāṅ 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, Toramaṇa (q.v., A.D. 495).
Suraśmichandra, feudatory governor under Budhagupta of the territory between the Kālindī (Jamnā) and the Narmadā.
Mātrivishnu governing at or near Erāṅ.—CI. iii, 88–9; Int. 17. JRAS., n.s., xxi, 134; ib. 1893, 86.

485
Asaṅga, master of the Yogāchāra system of the Mahāyānist Buddhists, flourished between A.D. 485 and 560. He lived long in Oudh and Magadha, and died at Rājagriha at the age of seventy-five. Vasubandhu, Asaṅga’s younger brother, author of the Abhi-dharmakośa, etc., must be placed somewhat later.—Mémoires de Hiouen Thsang, iv, 223. Vassilief, Le Bouddisme, 219, 222.

490
Narasimhagupta, Bālāditya, son and successor probably of
Sthiragupta; married Mahādevī or Śrīmatīdevī; mentioned by Hsüan Tsang as the conqueror of Mihirakula, named in the Deo-Baranārk inscription of Jīvāgamūla some 200 years later; is possibly, too, the ancestor referred to by Pratāpaditya of Benares in his Sūrṇāth inscription of the seventh century A.D.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 93 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. Cf. 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 Kautām 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.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 380; iii, 258 ff. BD., sec. x. FKD., Boma. Gaz., 335-381. IA. xvi, 17; xvii, 199. El. iii, 2.

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

Senāpati Bhātārka, founder of the Valabhī 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. 496.

The princes of Valabhī 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 Valabhī rule embraced continental Gujarāt as far as the Mahī, and later it extended at least to the Narmadā, Bharod being temporarily wrested from the Gurjaras by Dharasena IV. Some of the Valabhī princes, though Brahmanists, patronized Buddhism. Dhrusasena I granted a village to a monastery founded by his sister’s daughter Dudda, and his nephew Gulasena four villages to the same monastery. Gulasena’s mention of the eighteen schools represented in the monastery refers to the Hinayāna sect of Buddhism, and thus confirms Hsüan Tsang’s statement as to the Hinayāna doctrines being chiefly studied in the convents at Valabhī. The latest known prince of the Valabhī line is ślāditya VI, G. Sam. 447. The final date of the dynasty is at present unknown.—Cl. iii, 167; Int. 41. Hoernle, JBA. lviii, 97 ff.
A.D. 495—502.

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 Bhāṭārka, A.D. 510. An inscription of Toramāṇa at Erāṇ 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.—Cl. iii, Int. 11; text, 158. IA. xviii, 225 ff. NC., 3rd ser., ix, 291. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 98. EI. i, 238.

Dhanyavishnū, brother and successor of Mātrivishnū, reigning at or near Erāṇ as feudatory of Toramāṇa.

Rāya Dīwāj 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 Khusrū Nūshirvān (A.D. 531–579); his son Rāya Sāhasī II. The dynasty lasted 137 years, and was supplanted by Chach, son of Silāij, 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.—Gaṇakatararanginī, ed. Sudhākara, The Pandit, n.s., xiv (1892), p. 8.

Dharmaruchi, Śramana 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.
An embassy from Southern India visits China in the reign of Hsüan-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.

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.

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

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

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.

G. Sar. 191. Date of the Erān inscription of the chieftain Goparāja, son of Madhava and maternal grandson of the Śrabha king; recording his having fought a battle in conjunction with Bhūnugupta, described as a powerful king of Eastern Mālava. —Cl. iii, 91.

Mihirakula, Indo-Skythian of Śakala in the Panjab, succeeds his father, Toramāṇa. Mihirakula overthrew the Gupta power in Western and Central India, but was finally defeated at Kahror, about A.D. 530, by Yasodharman, feudatory of Narasimhagupta, after which he retired to Kashmir. He is mentioned by Huien Tsang as a king of Śakala 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-sū's notes on the 179th paragraph of the Memorials of Śākya-Buddha Tathāgata, Mihirakula is mentioned as the king during whose persecution of the Buddhists Āryasimha, the twenty-third or twenty-fourth Patriarch, was murdered. The Rājatarāṇī names him as a native king of Kashmir during the
515 Mlechcha inroads. It describes him as invading Simhala, perhaps a mistake for Sindh of his invasion of which the *Muṣumālta Tuvārīdh* gives an account. An inscription at Gwalior is dated in the fifteenth year of his reign.—TA. xv, 245 ff. Cl. 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.

515 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 bhikshu 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'ā (Ephthalites), and under a king of the Laelih dynasty; and, after reaching Peshawar and Nagarahāra, 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, Kramāditya, son and successor of Narasimhagupta.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100. JRAS., n.s., xxv (1893), 88. Dronasimha, Mahārāja of Vālabhī, son of Bhaṭārka, brother and successor of Dharasena I. The Māliyā copper-plate states that Dronasimha was "anointed in the kingship by his paramount sovereign in person"; this sovereign being possibly identical either with Narasimhagupta or Yaśodharmar.—Māliyā copper-plate, Cl. iii, 168, and refs. under Bhaṭārka 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 Kāṇchi, pupil of Vasubandhu, and his contemporary Guṇaprabha, the guru of King Harsha of Thānesar, may be placed between the years 520 and 600 A.D. Dignāga wrote the *Pramāṇa-Samuccaya*.—Vassilief, *Le Bouddhisme*, 78, 206. ZDMG. xxii, 726. WL. 209, n. 19.

524 Buddhāśānta, Śramaṇa of Central India, translates ten Buddhist works into Chinese between 524 and 538 or 539.—BN. 427.

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

528 19th March, G. Sām. 209, Khoh copper-plate. Saṅkshoba, Pari-vṛūjaka 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. Sām. 589, inscription from Mandasor. Yaśodharman reigning in Northern India. Another Mandasor inscription describes Yaśo-dharman'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 Mihihakula. Hiuen Tsang ascribes Mihihakula's defeat to Bālāditya of Magadha, i.e. Narasimhagupta. He and Yaśodharman may, therefore, have combined to overthrow Mihihakula, or, more probably, Yaśodharman was a feudatory of Narasimhagupta, who used his victory over the Hūnas as a means of attaining supreme power. Hocnle 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., n.s., xii, 284.

538 Upāśunya, Śrāmaṇa 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. Gautama Prajñāruci, a Brahman of Vārānasī (Benares), translates several Buddhist works into Chinese, between a.d. 538 and 541 or 543.—BN. 422–3, 400.
540. Dharapatta, Mahārāja of Valabhi, brother and successor of Dhruvasena.—JBA. iviii, chart, p. 100. Cl. iii, Int. 41.

541. An Indian embassy visits China in the reign of Taï-tsung.—JA., 3é série, viii, 383.

Vimokshaprajña Rishi, or Vimokshasena (?), Śramaṇa of Udyāna (?), translated, with Prajñāruci, five Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 429.

548. Paramārtha, a Śramana 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.

550. Ēśānavarman, Maukhari, son and successor of Ēśvaravarman: married Lalāshīvatī; contemporary with Kumāragupta of Magadha who is said, in the Aphiṣad inscription of Adityasena, to have defeated him. A coin of Ēśānavarman’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. Cl. iii, 206. JBA. iviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

552. 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.

556. Narendrayasas, Śramaṇa of Udyāna in Northern India, translates, together with Fa-chi, 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.
42

THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>G. Sam. 240, 246, 247, 248 on copper-plates. Guhasena of Valabhi, son and successor of Dharapatha.—IA. iv, 174; v, 206; vii, 66; xiv, 75. BI. 30.</td>
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<td>561</td>
<td>Jñānagupta, Śramaṇa of Gandhāra, translated numerous works into Chinese between A.D. 561 and 592, dying in A.D. 600.—BN. 433.</td>
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<td>564</td>
<td>Jñānayaśas, Śramaṇa of Magadha, translated, together with his disciples Yaśogupta and Jñānagupta, six Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 564 and 572.—BN. 431.</td>
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<td>567</td>
<td>(Bādāmi cave inscription Ś. 500, in twelfth year of reign) Kṛttivarman I, Raṇaparākrama, Early Chālukya, succeeds his father Pulikesin I. Married a sister of the Sendraka king Śrīvallabha-Senānanda. Claims to have subdued the Nālas, the Mauryas of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, the Kadambas of Banavasi (Aihole inscription); the kings of Vaṅga, Aṅga, Kaliṅga, Vaṭṭūra, Magadha, Madraka, Keraḷa, Gaṅga, Mūṣhaka, Paṇḍya, Dɾanmiḷa, Chaliya, Āluka, and Vaijayantī (Mahākūṭa inscription). Ruled till A.D. 597.—IA. vi, 363 ff.; viii, 243; x, 57; xi, 68 ff. (undated inscription at Ādur); xix, 14. BD. 49, 50. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 334 ff.</td>
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<td>571</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>577</td>
<td>Gautama Dharmaṭīnāna, Upāsaka of Vārānasi (Benares), and eldest son of Prajñāruci (A.D. 538), appointed governor of the Yang-chouau 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>578</td>
<td>Kalyāṇavarman, the astronomer, probably flourished about this date. He lived after Varāhamihira, and was possibly a contemporary of Brahmagupta.—Gaṇakatarāṅgiṇī, ed. Sudhākara, The Paṇḍit, x.s., xiv, 16.</td>
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A.D. 580—590.

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

Dadda III, of Bharoch. A grant from Śaṅkheda of Sam. 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 Vāsavadattā, 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.

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

Prabhākaravardhana, of Thāncēr, son and successor of Ādityavardhana, and probably first paramount sovereign of his dynasty; married Yaśomatiśī. Fought, according to Bāṇa, with the king of Gandhāra and the Hūnas in the Himalayas, against the king of Sindh in the west, with the Bhīmāl and Bharoch branches of the Gurjaras, and with the king of Mālava. Sent his son Rājyavardhana, shortly before his own death, against the Hūnas. Prabhākaravardhana's daughter Rājayāśrī married the Maukhari 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.

Pūñavarman reigning in Western Magadha. Mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the last of the descendants of Aśoka, and re-invigorator of the Bodhi tree which Śaṅkūka, king of Karnasuvvara, had tried to destroy. Śaṅkūka being identical with the king of that name who, according to Hiuen Tsang, murdered Rājyavardhana, elder brother of Harsha of Thāncēr (A.D. 606), Pūñavarman, 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, Śramaṇa of Southern India, translated several Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 590 and 616; died A.D. 619.—BN. 434.

A.D. 590

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

A.D. 597


A.D. 600

Grahavarman, Maukhari, governor of Kanauj, son and successor of Avantivarman; married Rājyaśīri, daughter of Prabhākaravardhana of Thāṇeṣār.—JBA. Iviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

Devagupta reigning in Eastern Mālavā: contemporary with Grahavarman, the Maukhari, and Rājyavardhana of Thāṇeṣār.—JBA. Iviii, chart, p. 100.

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

The poet Bāṇa, author of the Śrīharṣaḥcharita, Kadambārī, and the Chaṇḍilāśataka; Mayūra, author of the Śūryaśataka; Daṇḍin, author of the Daśakumāraḥcharita and the Kāvyadārśa; and Divākara flourished, being contemporaries of Harshavardhana of Kanauj. Jaina tradition makes Mayūra the father-in-law of Bāṇa. To the same period belongs Māṇuṭunga, author of the Bhaktāmarastotra.—Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften. Peterson’s Subhāshitāvali, Int. 88. VOJ. iv, 67.
A.D. 600—606.

**A.D. 600**
The Śaiva devotee, Tirunāvukkaraiyār, 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 Nāyanaṅ.-EI. iii, 277 ff.

**A.D. 605**
G. Sam. 286, 290. Śilāditya I, Dharmāditya of Valabhi, son and successor of Dhārasena II.—IA. i, 45 ff., and JBRAS. x, 75. IA. ix, 237 ff. (copper-plate of Sam. 290); ib. xiv, 327 (Wālā copper-plate, Sam. 286).

Rājayavardhana of Thāneṣar, eldest son and successor of Prabhākaravardhana. His reign was short, as he was slain by a king called by Bāra, Narendragupta of Ganda, by Hiuen Tsang, Śaśānika of Karṇasuvarna, 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, Graha varman, the Maukhari.—EI. i, 70.

**A.D. 606**
October 22nd, Ś. 528, Kārv. vad. 1: probable epoch of the era of Harṣhavardhana of Thāneṣar. If it followed the Śaka reckoning, however, from Chaitra sūdi, the epoch would be Friday, 3rd March, 607 A.D.

Harṣhavardhana Śilāditya of Thāneṣar, succeeds his brother Rājayavardhana 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 Amśuvarman, to which conquest allusion is made by Bāra in the Śrīharṣhacharita, and Chāluksya inscriptions record Harsha's defeat at the hands of Pulikesin II, when striving to extend his dominion beyond the Narmāḍa.

He is the hero of Bāra's Śrīharṣhacharita, 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. 643. The pilgrim represents him as an ardent Buddhist, but Harsha, in his Madhuban grant, calls

609 (Haidarābad grant of Ś. 535, in third year), Aihole inscription of Ś. 556.

Pulikēśin II, Satyāśraya, Śri Prithvīvallabha, Early Chālukya, succeeds his uncle Mangaliśa: till about a.d. 642. After repulsing Appāyika and Govinda, perhaps of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa race, Pulikēśin, according to the Aihole inscription, subdued the Kadambas, reducing their capital of Banavasi, and allied himself with the Gaṅgas of Māisīr and the Ālupas. He then sent Chaṇḍadaṇḍa against the Kanarese Mauryas, and himself attacked and reduced the city of Purī, conquered the kings of Lāṭa, Mālava, and Gurjara, and repelled Harshavardhana. Pulikēśin then took the title of Paramēśvara. Kosala and Kaliṅga submitted to him, and later he attacked and besieged Mahendravarman I, the Pallava king, in his capital, Kāṇeḥipuram, and, crossing the Kaverī, invaded the country of the Chōḷas, Pāṇḍyas, and Keraḷas. According to the evidence of the Haidarābad grant, these victories were gained before a.d. 612, probably about a.d. 608–9. Ādityavarman, son of Pulikēśin, is known, from an undated grant issued in the first year of his reign, to have ruled the district near the confluence of the Kṛishṇa and Tuṅgabhadrā. Chandrāditya, another son, whose wife Vijayabhaṭṭārikā or Vijayamahādevi issued the undated Nērūr and Koṛhre grants (the former of which is referred by Fleet to a.d. 659, g.v.), ruled the Sāvantvāḍī district, while Jayasimha, a younger brother of Pulikēśin, and known from the undated Nirpaṇ grant of his son Nāgavardhana, governed the Nāṣik district (see under Vijayarāja, a.d. 643). Towards the close of his reign Pulikēśin suffered reverses at the hands of the Pallavas under Narasimhalavarman I (g.v.).—J. A. vi, 72; vii, 163 (undated grant from Nērūr), ib. p. 290; viii, 44 (Koṛhre grant); ib. p. 237 ff., or ASWI. iii, 133 ff. (Aihole Meguti inscription, Ś. 556). J. A. ix, 123; xiv, 330; xvi, 109; xvii, 141; xix, 303 (Sāṭrā copper-plate); xx, 5, 95. El. iii, 50 (undated grant from
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 Bhandarkār to the reign of Mangaliśa, but by Fleet to that of Indravarman himself as governor under Pulikeśin II.—JBRAS. xvi, 223. BD. 50 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 349 ff.

The Jaina poet, Ravikīrtī, flourished, being contemporary with Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya. He was the composer of Pulikeśin’s Āholec Meguti inscription in which he claims equality with the poets Kālidāsa and Bhrāravi, thus incidentally proved to have flourished before this time. No definite date can as yet be fixed for Kālidāsa, but, according to Kilchorn, 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 Ritusamāhāra 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 Raghuvamsā.—BD. 59. VOJ. iii, 121 ff. IA. xix, 285; xx, 190. JBRAS. xix, 35. Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften, p. 71.

Ś. 538 cur. Vaiśākha. Vishnuvardhana I, Kubja-Vishnuvardhana, or Vishnasiddhi 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 (Chūpurupalle grant of Vishnuvardhana’s eighteenth year). See also ib., pp. 1 and 93 ff.

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

Dharasena III, of Valabhi, succeeds his father Kharagraga I.—Cl. iii, Int. 41.
625  Pulikesin II, Early Chalukya, sends an embassy to Khusru II of Persia in this or the following year (Arabic version of Tabari).

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


629  9th Oct., Cheḍi Śaṃ. 380; 385, 391, 392, copper-plates from Kheḍa (Kaira), Sāṅkheda, and Dabhoi.

    Dadda IV, Prasāntarāga II, Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Jayabhata II. The Nausāri grant (of Jayabhata IV) states that Dadda IV protected the lord of Valabhi (probably Dhruvasena II) from Harshadeva, i.e. Harshavardhana, of Thāncesār.

    It was perhaps during this reign that Dhurasena 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). EI. ii, 20 (Sāṅkheda grant). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 314. Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien, Bd. cxxxv, viii (Dabhoi grant).

    G. Śaṃ. 310 on copper-plates. Dhruvasena II, Bālāditya of Valabhi, brother and successor of Dhurasena III. Hiuen Tsang mentions him as Tu-lu-p'o-po-ch'a, i.e. Dhruvabhaṭa, and states that he was the nephew of Śīlāditya of Mālava, and the grandson-in-law of Harshavardhana of Thāncesār. 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 Jayabhata IV). Dhruvasena figures also in the pages of Hiuen Tsang as 'the king of Southern India,' who attended

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1 Certain portraits in No. 1 of the Ajanta caves are supposed to be those of Khusru and of his wife Shirin, 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 Vengi, 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 Guṇaprabha and Vasubandhu, and guru of Harshavardhana, taught Huien Tsang about this date, being ninety years old at the time.—Stan. Julien, Hist. de la vie de Huien Thsang, L, ii, 109.

Among the Buddhist scholastics at Nalanda during Huien Tsang’s stay in India were Śilabhadra, 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 Chandakirī; Guṇamati, author of a commentary on Vasubandhu’s Abhidharma-kosā; his disciple Vasumitra (third of the name), author of a commentary on the Abhidharma-kosā-Vyākhyā; Jñānachandra and Ratnasimha, teacher of Hsüan eho (q.v., A.D. 650). I-tsing (A.D. 671–92) mentions Jñānachandra and Ratnasimha as his teachers.

—Mémoires de Huien Thsang, L, ix, 46, 47. Chavannes, Mémoire, 18.

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

Vāmana and Jayāditya, joint authors of the Kaśika Vṛitti, 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.
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THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 630


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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 Mahrat, Rāpā of Chitor (or Jaipur). 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 Dibal. 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 Dahir.—EHI. i, 131 ff., and 406, 414.

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

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

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

G. Sañ. 316, inscription. Śivadeva I, a Liechchhavi of the Sūryavamṣi dynasty of Eastern Ṛpāl, and contemporary of Anuṣvarman, Thākuri; the Liechchhavis and Thākuriṣ apparently governing contemporaneously, the first in Eastern, the second in Western Ṛpāl.—Bendall, IA. xiv, 97, or Journey in Nēpāl, 72, pl. viii. IA. ix, 168; xiii, 411 ff.; xiv, 342 ff.; or CI. iii, app. iv, 178, 189. JBA. lvi, chart, p. 100.

H. 15. ‘Usmān ibn Āsi Ṣaqqāfī governor of Bahrain and Ḫumān under the Khalifah ‘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-Āsi to Dibal,
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 Rādzū; also called the Arakan era.

Hiuen Tsang visits Mahārūṣṭra (Mo-ho-lo-cha). He describes Pulikeśin (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.—Crawfurd, *Jour. of an Embassy to the Courts of Siam and Cochino China*, p. 367.

Harsha Sam. 34, 39, 44. Aṁśuvarman, Thākuri of Western Nepal: mentioned in the Bauddha *Pārvaṭīyā Vāmśavatī* 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 Lichchhavi 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, IA. xiv, 97; *Journey in Nepal*, 74, pl. ix. IA. 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 Śrāmaṇas A-li-yē-po-mouo (Āryavarman) and Hoei-yē visit India about this date. Both died at Nalanda.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 32 ff.

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

Dharasena’s grants point to his having temporarily captured Bharoch about G. Sam. 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 Śilāditya II and his successors, suggests Dharasena's power having met with some temporary reverse.—Unpublished copper-plates of Saṅ. 322 and 328. Copper-plates of Saṅ. 326, I.A. i, 14, or JBRAS. x, 66 ff., and I.A. i, 45; copper-plates of Saṅ. 330, I.A. vii, 73, and xv, 335. I.A. xvii, 196 ff.

Narasimḥaharman I, or Narasimḥahavishṇu, Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman I. Said to have destroyed Vatapi, and to have frequently conquered Vallabharāja Pulikesin (II) in the battles of Pariyaḷa, Maṇimaṇgala, Śuṇamāra, and other places (grants of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, and Paramesvara I). The statement of another record that he conquered Ceylon, is confirmed by the Mahāvamsa which represents him and the Singhalese prince Māṇavamma as mutually aiding each other in their respective wars. Narasimha's son was Mahendravarman II.—I.A. viii, 277; ix, 99. ASSI. iii, 11, 152; iv, 343. FKD., Dom. Gaz., 322 ff.

Tiruṇānasambandar, the Śaiva devotee, flourished under Narasimḥaharman, Pallava.—El. iii, 277 ff.

9th April. Chedi Saṅ. 394, Vaiśākha, Kaira copper-plate. Vijayavarmanṛja, Chālukya, son and successor of Buddhavarman, governing Gujarāt. According to Fleet there were three Gujarāt branches of the Chālukya dynasty, the first consisting of Jayasimha, his son Buddhavarman, and grandson, the above-named Vijayavarja; the second of Jayasimha Dharasraya, brother of Pulikesin II, and his son Nāgavardhana (Nirpan grant); and the third of Jayasimha Dharasraya II (brother of Vikramāditya I) and his sons.—I.A. vii, 241 ff.; I.A. ix, 123 (Nirpan grant of Nāgavardhana); ib. xvii, 197. El. iii, 2.

H. 22. 'Abdān-Ilaḥ ibn 'Amar ibn Rabī invades Kirmān and takes the capital, subdues Sīstān, and, advancing on Makrān, defeats the united armies of Makrān and Sindh. The Khalifah 'Umar refuses his request to cross the Indus. Muhammad al-Shirāzī ascribes the conquest of Sīstān to 'Amrū ibn al-Tamīmī and 'Abdu-Ilaḥ ibn 'Umar Khattab, and that of Makrān to 'Abdu-Ilaḥ ibn 'Abdu-Ilaḥ ibn 'Unān, and represents Zaūbīl, 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-tsê 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. Wang Hsüan-tsê 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 Valabhī, occupies Bharoch.—IA. xvii, 196.

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

The Chinese Śramaṇa Hsüan chao, called in Sanskrit Prakāśa- māti, 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 Jinaprabha and Ratnasinhā at Nalanda, 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 ‘Usmān, flees to Kirmān.—EHI. i, 419.

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

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

1 On this rendering of the Chinese Na-fo-ti-a-la-na-shun, see Silvain Lévi's remarks, J.A., 8e série, 1892, 337.
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<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>652</td>
<td>Hsüan-t'ai (Sarvajñadeva), the Chinese Śramaṇa, visits Central India by way of Tibet and Nepal.</td>
<td>Chavannes, Mémoire, 34.</td>
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<td>654</td>
<td>Harsha Sām. 48 (inscription). Jishnugupta, of Western Nepal, and his sovereign lord Dhruvadeva, Liechhlavi of the Sūryavamśi dynasty of Eastern Nepal.</td>
<td>IA. ix, 171 ff.</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>BN. 437.</td>
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<td>655</td>
<td>H. 35. ‘Abdu-r-Rahman ibn Samrah, sent by the governor of ‘Irāq to invade Sīstān, takes Bust and penetrates afterwards as far as Kābul.</td>
<td>EHI. ii, 413-5.</td>
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<td>Vikramāditya I, Satyāśraya, Raṅgarasika, Western Chālukya, son and successor of Pulikesin 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, Pāṇḍya, and Keralas seems to have arisen on Pulikesin’s death, the Pallavas apparently achieving a temporary success, since the Pallava king Paramesvara I claims, in the Kūrān 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 Kāṇchi, the breaking down of the Chola, Pāṇḍya, and Keralā coalition, and the defeat of the Kaḷabhras.</td>
<td>Karnul 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., Bombay Gaz., 361 ff. ASSI. iii, 11.</td>
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<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>G. Sām. 337 (copper-plate). Kharagraha II, Dharmāditya II, of Valabhi, brother and successor of Dhruvasena III.</td>
<td>IA. vii, 76.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>658</td>
<td>S’eng-ki-po-mo (Saṅghavarman), a Chinese Śramaṇa, visits India.</td>
<td>Chavannes, Mémoire, 73 ff.</td>
</tr>
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<td>658</td>
<td>23rd Sept. Date assigned by Fleet to the Nerūr copper-plate of Vijayabhaṭṭārikā, wife of Chandrāditya, brother and feudatory</td>
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<td>660</td>
<td>A. Vīr. 1204. Raviśeṇa writes the <em>Padmapurāṇa</em>. This date assumes B.C. 544–5 as the epoch of the Vīra era, and corresponds to V. Sain. 716 according to the Digambara reckoning of the Vikrama epoch as A. Vīr. 488, see b.c. 527.—BR. 1883–4, 118.</td>
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<tr>
<td>660</td>
<td>Paramesvaravarman I, Ugradaṇḍa-Lokāditya, Īśvarapotrāja Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman II. Said to have conquered the army of Vallabha Vikramāditya (I) in the battle of Peruvalanallūr (Kūram grant and grant of Nandivarman Pallavamalla), and to have destroyed the army and town of Rānarasīka, <em>i.e.</em> Vikramāditya I.—ASSI. iii, 11, 144 (Kūram grant); iv, plates xi, xii. FKD., <em>Bom. Gaz.</em>, 329, 330.</td>
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<td>661</td>
<td>2nd November, V. Sain. 718, Udēpur inscription of the Guhila king, Aparājīta, and of the commander of his troops, the Mahārāja Varāhasimha.—EI. iv, 29.</td>
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<td>663</td>
<td>Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka, or Indrāja, Eastern Chāluṣkya, succeeded his elder brother Jayasimha I. Certain grants represent him as reigning seven days. He is probably the &quot;Indra Bhaṭṭāraka&quot; mentioned in the Godāvari grant of Prithvivulā 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 Chāluṣkya, succeeded his father Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka between Phālguna Śukla 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.</td>
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<td>664</td>
<td>H. 44. The Khalīfah Mu‘āwiya ibn Abū Sufyān appoints his brother Ziyād governor of Basra, Khurāsān, and Sīstān.—BF. i, 4. EHI. i, 420.</td>
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664 A.D.  H. 44. ‘Abdu-r-Rahman ibn Shimar marches from Merv to Kabul 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 Multan, plundering the country, and returns with many prisoners to Khurasan.—BF. i, 4. EHI. i, 116; ii, 414. EIH. 305.

666 H. 46. ‘Abdu-llah ibn Su‘ar appointed to the frontier of Hind by Khilafah Mu‘awiyah.—EHI. i, 117, 423.

667 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. El. iv, 74. Bl. 45.

670 Jñānachandra, Ratnasimha, Divākaramitra, Tathāgatagarbha, and Śākyakirti of Śrībhōja in Sumatra, lived between a.d. 670 and 700, being teachers of I-tsuṅ. Rāhulanitra belongs to the same period. He was thirty years old in I-tsuṅ'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 Hsuan Tsang's visit to India, and Ratnasimha was the teacher of Hsuan chao who set out to visit India about the year 650, q.v.—I-tsuṅ's Record, trans. Takakusu, Gen. Int. lviii.


I-tsuṅ, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, leaves China for India. He arrived at Tāmarāḷīpti, at the mouth of the Hugli, in 673. Studied some time at Nālanda, visited Bodh-Gāyā, Varanasi, Śrīvastī, Kanyākubja, Rajagriha, Vaiśāli, Kuśinagara, and returned to China by way of Śrībhōja (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-tsuṅ returned himself to China where he was favourably received by the reigning empress Wu-hou. Between 700 and 712 he translated fifty-six works,
671—680.

A.D. 671—680.

671


672

Harsha Säm. 66, Shāhpur inscription; undated inscriptions at Aphsaq and Mandār.

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

Mangī-Yuvārāja, Saryalokāśraya, Vijayasiddhi, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Vīshṇuvardhana II: till a.d. 696.—One grant of his twentieth year, IA. xx, 104; ib. 12, 98.

676

Buddhāpāla, a Śramaṇa of Kuhā, 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.

678

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

680

(Lakshmesvar 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 Pallavas (under Narasimha-varman II), the Kalambhras, Keralas, Haihayas, Viḷas, Mālavas, Cholas, and Pāṇdyas, and to have made tributary the kings of the Kāveras, or Kameras, of Simhala, 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 Togarchedu, i.e. Togurshode, Ś. 611, tenth cur. year); IA. vi, 88 (copper-plate from Karnūl of Ś. 613 exp., eleventh cur. year); ib. vii, 112 (Lakshmesvar inscription); ib. 300 (copper-plate from Harihar, Maisūr, Ś. 616 exp., fourteenth year). IA. xix, 142 (undated inscription.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.


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


691 G. Saṅī. 372, 375. Śrīlāditya III, of Valabhi, son and successor of Śrīlāditya II.—IA. v, 207, or ASWI. iii, 95. VOJ. i, 251 ff. BI. 54.

Ś. 613. Śrīdhara, the astronomer, born.—Gaṇakatararāṇī, ed. Sudhākara, The Pañḍit, n.s., xiv, 62.

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

695 V. Saṅī. 752. Bhūrāja, Bhūyaḍa or Bhūvada, of Kalyōnakataka in Kanauj, according to the Gujarāt chroniclers, holds Gujarāt and destroys Jayaśekhara of Pañčhāsar. His successors in Kalyōna were Karnāditya, Chandrāditya, Somāditya, and Bhavanāditya, the last being the father of Rājī whose son Mūlarājā, in A.D. 941, conquered Gujarāt and founded the Chaulukya dynasty.—IA. vi, 182.

695 Paramesvaravarman II, Pallava, son and successor of Narasimharavarman II.—ASSI. iii, 11.

(Kallamatha inscription of S. 621, third year of reign.)
Vijayaḍitya Satyaśrāya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vinayaḍitya: till A.D. 733. Built the Sangamesvara temple of the god Śiva (Vijayeśvara) at Paṭṭadakal—IA. vi, 112 (Lakṣmeśvar inscription, S. 645, twenty-eighth year, and S. 651, thirty-fourth year); ib. viii, 284 (Huchchimallī- guḍī inscription, Aihole); ib. ix, 125, 130 (copper-plates from Nerūr, S. 622 and S. 627, fourth and tenth years); ib. x, 60, 102, 165 (Kallamatha, Mahākūṭeśvara, and Paṭṭadakal inscriptions); ib. xix, 187, 188. BD. 57. PKD., Dom. Gaz., 370 ff.

H. 78. ‘Abdu-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. EIH. 305. EHI. ii, 416.

H. 80. Ḥajjāj appoints ‘Abdu-r-Raḥman governor of Sīstān in place of ‘Abdu-llah, and sends him against Ranbal of Kābul. ‘Abdu-r-Raḥman 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.

Raunmal or Raṇāmalla, governor of the Kashmirian province of Kāmarājya, 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. 1, 188; xiv, 82. LIA. iii, 612, 992.

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

Chedi Sain. 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 Valabhi (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, Kāthiāvād, 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-
60

THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.


705 G. Scan. 386, 413, Kāṭmāṇḍu inscriptions. Mānadeva, Lichhāvī, or Sūryavānśi, of Nepāl. His predecessors were—his father Dharmadeva, married to Rājyavatī; his grandfather Śāṅkaradeva, and great-grandfather Vṛṣhadeva.—IA. vii, 90; ix, 163 ff.; xiii, 412. Cl. iii, app. iv, 189.

H. 86. Hajjāj, governor of 'Irāq, sends Muḥammad ibn Ḥārūn to subdue Makrān.—EHI. i, 428. BF. iv, 401.

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

709 Kokkili, Eastern Chāluṇka, succeeds his elder brother, Jayasimha II, but, after reigning six months, is deposed and succeeded by his brother, Viśṇuvardhana 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 Śvānīkarāja, 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. Hajjāj sends Muḥammad 'Imādu-d-Dīn ibn Qāsim to invade Sindh and avenge the destruction of a force he had previously sent demanding compensation from Dālīr for the seizure of an Arab ship at Dībal.—EHI. i, 432. EIH. 307.

712 H. 93. Campaign of Muḥammad ibn Qāsim in Sindh. Fall of Dībal early in Rajab (April). Muḥammad advances to Nerūn, and from thence to Schwān which he redoes. He defeats and slays Dālīr at Rawar 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.—EHI. 309. EHI. i, 170, 207, 436, 444.

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


A.D. 714

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

A.D. 715

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

A.D. 716

Harchand of Thanesar: contemporary with Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, according to Abū-l-Fazl.—JBA. xxxiii, 231.

A.D. 717

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.

A.D. 718

H. 99. 'Amrū ibn Muslim al Bahālī appointed to the command of the Indian frontier under the Khalifah ʻUmar ibn ʻAbdu-l-ʻAzīz. —EHI. i, 440; or Arabs in Sindh, p. 33.

A.D. 719

Vajrabodhi, Śramaṇa of Southern India, and his pupil Amoghavajra, 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. Amoghavajra 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.

A.D. 722

G. Sam. 403, Gondala copper-plate. Śilādiṭya IV, of Valabhi, son and successor of Śilādiṭya III.—JBRAS. xi, 381 ff.

1 The Chaḥ-ch-nāma attributes his death to the revenge of the preceding Khalifah Walid.
62 THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 724

H. 106. Junaid ibn 'Abdu-r-Rahman al Marr improved Amrū in the command of the Indian frontier under 'Umar, governor of 'Iraq, is confirmed in the government by the Khalifah Hashām. Junaid sent expeditions against Bharuch, Ujjain, and other places: — EHI. i, 441.

725 Š. 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 Vaiśākha—Mārgaśirsha, 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 n.c. 3076. Cunningham, Indian Eras, 6.

H. 107. Tamim ibn Zaid al 'Uthbi succeeds Junaid 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 Yaṣovarman of Kanauj, a contemporary of Lalitāditya-Muktāpiḍa of Kashmir (A.D. 726-760). Vākpati wrote, probably about A.D. 750, the Gaṇḍavahō, a poem commemorative of the exploits of his patron Yaṣovarman. The poet Bhavabhūti, author of the Vīračarita, the Mālatimāḍhava, and the Uttaravāmačarita, is stated by the Rājatarangini to have been patronized by Yaṣovarman. He must, therefore, have been a contemporary of Vākpati's, though possibly a generation older (see A.D. 690).—Rājatarangini, iv, 144. AC. 398, 557. Gaṇḍavahō, ed. S. P. Panḍit, Int. lxvii ff. Mālatimāḍhava, ed. Bhandārkār, Pref. ix ff. BR. 1883-4, p. 15. Sbhv., ed. Peterson, Int. 115. VOJ. ii, 322 ff. JA., 9e série, t. vi, 352, note.

726 Lalitāditya Muktāpiḍa, Karkota of Kashmir, son of Durlabha-vardhana, and successor of Tārāpiḍa, 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 Chandrāpīḍa, and with the Muttaï mentioned by Al-Biruni. Lalitāditya conquered Yaśovarman of Kanauj probably between a.D. 736 and 747. He reigned till a.D. 753. References under Chandrāpīḍa, a.D. 713.

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

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

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

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

735  Nandivarman, Nandipotavarman, Pallava, son of Hiraṇyavarman according to the Kasākādi grant, and successor of Paramesvara- varman II. In the 21st year of his reign, an alliance was formed against Nandivarman by a Pallava prince, Chitramāya, with the kings of the Dramila country. Udayachandra, of Vilvala, went to his rescue, relieved Anupura where he was besieged, and destroyed
6-1

THE

CHEMISTRY

OF

IHHIA.

A.D.

735

his enemies on the battlefields of Nimbavana, Chūtavana, Saṅ-

karāgrāma, Vanalūr, Nēvalī, and Sudravaṇṇtyāra. At Nēvalī,

Udayachandra encountered the Senāpati Saṅkara. He afterwards

released the hostile king of the Śabarās, Udayana, and conquered

Prithivīvīghra of Nishadha, delivering him over to Nandivaran.

Finally, he defeated the Paṇḍya army at Maṇṇaiku. Nandivaran

was defeated by the Western Chālukya Vikramādiṭya II (Vakkaleri

grant of Kṛtivarman II).—ASSI. iii, 145 ff.; iv, 342 (Kasakūḍi

grant); Ḭ. 361, and EL. iii, 142 (Udayendiram grant of 1st year,


736

Nov. 16th, V. Sam. 795, Kārttiṅa vadi 15. Dhiniki grant of

Jai-kadeva, Paramabhaṭtaraka and Mahārājādhīrāja of Saurāshtra.

Jai-kadeva’s capital was Bhūmilikī, i.e. Bhūmilī or Ghūmilī, the

deserted capital of the Jeṭhāvās, an ancient Rājput clan, now repre-

sented by the Rāṇūs of Purbandar.—IA. xii, 151 ff.

H. 120. Maļṭaṇā built, according to the Balāgiri, by Ḫākim,

governor of Sindḥ.—JBA. lx, 195, n. 102.

738

H. 120. ‘Amru ibn Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, governor of Sindḥ

under Ḫākim al Kalaḥī. The Balāgiri attributes to him the

foundation of Manṣūriyāh. By Al-Mas’ūdī, however, this is

ascribed to Manṣūr, son of Jamliūr, last Amīr of Sindḥ, while Al-

Idrīsī relegates it to the beginning of the khilafat of Al-Manṣūr


EHI. i, 442. JBA. lx, 195, n. 102.

739

Chedi Sam. 490, Nausāri grant. Janāśraya Pulakesīvallabha,

Western Chālukya, Third Gujrāt branch, brother and successor of

Maṅgala. The Tūjikas or Arabs, having overrun Sindḥ, Kachh,

Saurūṣṭra, Chāvotaka, the Maurya and Gurjara kingdoms, seem to

have invaded the Nausāri district, and to have been defeated by

Pulikēṣīn (Nausāri grant).—Berichte des Siebenten Orientalisten

Congress in Wien, Arische Section, 211 ff.

740

V. Sam. 796. Inscription from Mahādeva temple at Kanaśwa,

near Koṭā, of Śivagana, son and successor of Saṅkuka, of the

Maurya family. The Ḫuḷṛāpūṭān inscription of Durgagana,

Sam. 746, possibly refers to the same era.—IA. v, 180 ff.; xii,

162, and JBA. maxvi (1885), 378 ff.
V. Sam. 800. Bappabhaṭṭisūri born, according to Jaina tradition: author of the Sarvasatistotra; died A.D. 838. According to Rājaśekhara’s Prabandhakośa Bappabhaṭṭi converted Āmārāja, son and successor of Yaśovarman of Kanauj (A.D. 725). The above dates of his birth and death are very doubtful.—PR. iv, Ind. lxxxii. BR. 1883-4, p. 15.


V. Sam. 802. Vanarāja, son of Jayaśekhara of Pañehāsar, said to have founded Anhilvāḍ, and established the Chāpotkaṭa, or Chāvāḍa dynasty in Gujarāt.—PUT. 158. BR. 1883-4, pp. 10, 150. JBRAS. ix, 38. Forbes, Rās Mālā, p. 29. See A.D. 695.


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

(Vakkaleri grant of Ś. 679, eleventh year of reign.) Kīrtivarman II, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeded his father Vikramāditya II. Broke the Pallava power under his father Vikramāditya II. During his reign, and before Ś. 675 (A.D. 753) the supremacy of the Chālukyas in Mahārāṣṭra was overthrown by the Rāṣṭrakūtas under Dantidurgä; but though deprived of their power, they do not seem to have been entirely subdued.—IA. viii, 23 ff.; xi, 68 (undated inscription from Āḍūr). EI. iii, 1 ff (Paṭṭadakal inscription, Ś. 677). BD. 58. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 376.

Padma Sambhava (Padjung) said to have arrived in Tibet at the summons of King Khri srong lāhubtsan.—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.


H. 132. ‘Abdu-r-Rahman appointed governor of Sindh by Abū
A.D. 750

Muslim, is defeated and slain on the frontier by Mansūr. 'Mūsī ibn Ka'abū-t-Tamīmī, being appointed by Abū Muslim to succeed him, defeats Mansūr, who, compelled to flee, dies of thirst in the desert.

—EHI. i, 443. Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 38.

Harsha Sam. 145 (?), 153. Jayadeva II, Thikurī, of Nepal, 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 Śrāmana, he spent four years in study. Returning to Gandhāra, he set out in 764 for Central India, visiting Kapilavastu, Vṛṇaṇasī, 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 Daśabhaṁī and Daśabala Śūtras, etc.—IA., 98 série, t. vi, 341 ff. Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akad. der Wiss. Wien, phil. hist. Classe, Bd. exxxv, vii.

G. Sam. 435, Kāṭmāṇḍu inscription. Vastasantasena, Lichehavī, of Nepāl, son and successor of Mahīdeva, and grandson of Mānadeva.—IA. ix, 167. See under A.D. 705.


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

Kakkarāja II, of the First Gujarāt branch of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty. His immediate predecessors were his father Govindaṛāja, married to a daughter of Nāgarvarman; his grandfather Dhanvarāja and great-grandfather Kakkarāja I.—JBRAS, xvi, 103 ff. El. iii, 54. II. 140. Ḥāṣmān ibn 'Amrū Al-Tughlahāḥ appointed governor of Sindh by the Khalīfah Al-Mansūr. He is said to have sent an
expedition to Barada (possibly in Kāthiāvād) under 'Amrū ibn Jamal. A raid into Kashmir (probably the Northern Panjāb), the reduction of the province of Multān, and the expulsion of a party of Arabs, apparently followers of 'Alī, from Kandūbel, are attributed to his time. He was succeeded by 'Umar ibn Ḥa[d]s ibn 'Uṣmān, or Hazārmard according to some authorities, though Tabari and Abū-l-Fida make 'Umar his predecessor.—EHI. i, 444. Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 38. See a.d. 776.

760 G. Sam. 441, Lunāvādā copper-plate. Śīlāditya V, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya IV.—IA. vi, 16, 17.

760 Krishṇa I, Vallabha, Śubhatuṅga or Akalavarga, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, uncle and successor of Dantidurgā. Stated in various grants to have reduced the Chālukyas, conquered Rāhappā, and built a temple to Śiva, perhaps that of Kailāsa at Ellāpura (Elur). Krishṇa’s date lies somewhere between Ś. 675 and 705, the known dates of his predecessor and successor respectively.—BD. 63. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 390. IA. xii, 228.

761 Harsha Sam. 155, copper-plate from Dīghwā-Dubauli 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 Vārāṇasī (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, g. v.—IA. xv, 105 ff. JBA. Iviii, 100.


766 G. Sam. 447, Aliṇā copper-plates. Śīlāditya VI, Dhruvratha, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya V. The Valabhī dynasty was probably overthrown about this time by an expedition from Sindh under 'Amrū ibn Jamal. See a.d. 757.—IA. vii, 79, or Cl. iii, 171.

768 H. 151. ‘Umar ibn Ḥa[d]s ibn ‘Uṣmān, governor of Sindh, transferred to Africa.—EHI. i, 445.

770 (Sa)naphulla, founder of the southern branch of the Koṅkaṇa
770 Silahāras, feudatory of Krishṇa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, who is represented to have given him the territory between the Ṣāhya range and the sea-coast. Fleet would place Ṣanapālla about A.D. 783.—(JBRAS. i. 217 ff.). BD. 121. EL. iii, 294. FKD., Dom. Gaz., 537.

Akalanka or Akalanka-Chandra flourished under Krishṇa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa (A.D. 760); wrote the Asūṭaśāti, the Laghīyanstraya, Nyāyavinīśchaya, etc.—JBRAS. xviii, 219 ff.

771 H. 154. An embassy from Sindh visits Khalīfah Al-Mansūr at Baghdad; supposed to have given the Arabs their first knowledge of Hindu astronomy.—Alberuni’s India, ed. Saean, vol. ii, 15.

Rūḥ ibn Ḥaṭimin made governor of Sindh.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, ii. Reinard, Fragments, 213.

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

776 H. 160. The Khalīfah Al-Mahdī sends an army to India under ‘Abdū-ỉ-Malik ibn Shīhābū-ỉ Musaunmaτ. 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.

780 Kshīravrumin, author of the Dhūtupātha and various grammatical treatises on Pāṇini, and Bhaṭṭa Udhaṇa, author of an Alvaikārākāśstra, flourished under Jayāpiḍa of Kashmir (A.D. 779-813), as his tutor and sabhāpati respectively. To this same period belongs the poet Dāmodaragupta, author of the Sambhālatma or Kūṭanātmata. Kashmirian tradition refers Vāmanā, author of the Kāvyalāṅkārakṛtī, 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 Ablinavagupta, writing in the beginning of the 11th century, quotes him.—BKR. 65, 73. PR. i, 65; ii, 23. See A.D. 800.

782 Prajña, an Indian priest, visits China. He translated with King-ELING (Adam), the Nestorian missionary, the Mahāyānaabuddhi Shatpūramita-sūtra, and three other works, between 785 and 810. Prajña was a Śramana of Kapīśa, in Northern India.—BN. 448. I-t’ing’s Record trans. Takakusu, 169, 224.

783 Ś. 705. The Harivaṃśa Purāṇa of the Digambara Jains, written by Jinasa of Indrāyudha, son of Krishṇa, was reigning in the
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<td>north, Śrī Vallabha in the south, Vatsarāja of Avanti in the east, and Varāha 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. Gaz., 394-5. BD. 65.</td>
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787 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, Bhabrūr, and other places in Western Sindh.—EHI. i, 446.

788 Ś. 710. Śaṅkarāchārya, the Brahmanical reformer born, according to the Āryavidyāśūdhaśākara. His death is placed by the same authority in Ś. 742 (A.D. 820). Telang would place Śaṅkara as early as A.D. 590.—IA. xi, 174, 263; xiii, 95 ff.; xiv, 64, 185, n. 18; xvi, 42, 160. JBRAS. xviii, 88 ff., and 218, 233. WL. 51. BR. 1882-3, 15. ASNI, ii, 8.

794 Ś. 716, 726, 730, 735. Govinda III, Prabhūtavarsa I, Jagattuṅga I, Vallabhanarendra, etc., Rāśṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Dhruva: married Gāmuṇḍabbe. On his accession Govinda broke down a confederacy of twelve kings under their leader Stambha. 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 Vindhya, he received the submission of a king, Mārasarva. Later, he marched to the Tuṅgabhadrā, and subdued the Pallavas under Dantiga. During his reign began the war between the Rāśṭrakūṭas and the Eastern Chālukyas, which continued under Govinda’s successor, Krishṇa II, and the Eastern Chālukya, Vijayāditya III. The date of Govinda’s predecessor, Dhruva, 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 (Païṭhān copper-plate, Ś. 716). IA. vi, 59 ff. (Rādhanpur copper-plate, Ś. 730); xi, 125 ff. (copper-plate of Ś. 726); ib. 156 (Vāṇī Diṅḍorī copper-plates, Ś. 730); ib. xvi, 74; xvii, 141. BD. 65. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 393 ff.
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A.D. 794 Harsha Sain. 188. Bengal Asiatic Society's copper-plate of the Mahārāja Vinayakapāladeva, 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 Spanda-kārikā, flourished about the end of the eighth century or even later (Bühler). Taught Bhaṭṭa Kallata, a contemporary of Avantivarman (a.d. 855–884).—BKR. 78.

Vijayāditya II, Narendramāγarāja, Śrī-Tribhuvanāṅkuṣa, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father, Viṣṇuvardhana IV. Apparently first paramount sovereign of the dynasty; reigned probably till a.d. 843. Described in the Idara (Īdēru) grant of Amma I as having fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Gaṅgas (Mahāmaṇḍales- varas of the Belgaum and Dhārvā Districts) and Raṭṭas (Rāṣṭrakūṭas). This war with the Rāṣṭrakūṭas probably took place during the reigns of Govinda III and Amoghavarsha I, Vijayāditya very likely being the "Lord of Veṇī" represented in Govinda's Rādhanpur grant as "working for him like a servant."—ASSI, iii, 31, 37.

A.D. 795

800 Approximate date of the Rājim grant of Rāja Tivaradēva of Kosala, of the Pāṇḍuvaināśa lineage. His immediate predecessors were: his (adoptive) father Namadeva and grandfather Indrabala. An inscription at Sirpur mentions Indrabala's father as Udayana of the Śavara lineage, and this prince has been identified with the Udayana of the Śabarā 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 Sindh by the Khalifah Hārūn-r-Rashīd.—EHI. i, 445.

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

Vāmana, author of the Kāvyālankāravṛtti, may have flourished about this date, Bashmirian tradition referring him to the reign of Jayāpūra. 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 Kāvyālankāravṛtti from Māgha's Śisunālavādha. 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 Anandavardhana (g.v., A.D. 850).—BKR. 65. VOJ. iv, 69. JRAS. 1897, 288.

L.K. 80, Ś. 726, Baijnāth prāṣṭastis. Lakshmana or Lakshmanachandra, Rājānaka of Kiragrāma, ruling under Jayachandra of Jālandhara or Trigarta. Lakshmana’s mother, Lakṣaṇikā or Lakṣaṇā, was a daughter of Hṛdayachandra of Trigarta. The above prāṣṭastis, composed by the poet Rāma, and inscribed on the temple of Śiva-Vaidyanātha (Baijnāth) at Kiragrāma (Kirgrāon) in the Kangra district of the Panjab, are the oldest specimens yet discovered of Śāradā writing.—EI. i, 99 ff.

Yogarāja, Chāpotkaṭa or Chāvaḍa of Āñhilvāḍ, succeeds his father Vanarāja.—Refs. A.D. 746.

Govinda III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, conquers Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt) from the Chāpotkaṭas or Chāvaḍas of Āñhilvāḍ, and appoints as feudatory ruler of it his brother Indra, founder of the Second Gujarāt branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty. The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānyakṛṣṭa 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 Krīṣṇa II of the main line granting a village in Gujarāt.—IA. v, 145; xii, 157, 158. JBRAS. xviii, 255–6.

H. 193. The Indian physician Mānikba visits the court of Harīnur-Raḥshīd whom he attends during his last illness.—EH. i, 446–7.

Halāyudha, author of the Kavirahasya or Kavīghūya, referred by Bhandārkār to this date. According to a Gujarāt copy of the Kavirahasya its hero was one of the Krīṣnas 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 Harivāmśa Purāṇa (Ś. 705), the Paśvābhyaudaya, and the Ādipurāṇa. To about the same period belong
Virūchārya, author of the Sārasāṅgaraḥ; Pātrakesarī or Vidyānanda, author of the Aṣṭāsahasrī; and Prabhāchandra, author of the Nyāya-kumudachandrodaya, the two last being pupils of Akalaṅka (a.d. 770).—BD. 68. JBRAS. xviii, 221 ff.

Ś. 734, Vaiśākha, Baroda copper-plate. Karkarāja-Suvarṇavarsha, Rāṭhor, Second Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Indra.—IA. xii, 156 ff. ZDMG. xI, 321.
Ś. 735 and 749, copper-plates from Torkheḍe and Kārī. Govindarāja-Prabhūtavarsha, brother of the above, from whom he probably usurped the throne, though there are indications that Karkarāja regained it with the aid of his cousin Amoghavarsha, of the main line. The Torkheḍe copper-plate mentions Buddhavarasa of the Śalukika family as a feudatory of Govindarāja.—EL. iii, 53. IA. v, 144; xii, 180; xiv, 197. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 399, 408.

L.K. 89. King Ajitūpīḍa of Kashmir succeeds Chippatā-Jayūpīḍa who probably reigned from a.d. 779. Padma said to have built Pāmpur in Ajitūpīḍa's reign.—Rajatarāṅgini, iv, 703. BKR.72.
Ś. 735, copper-plate from Kaḍab, Maisūr, of Vimalāditya, son of Yaśovarman and grandson of Balavarman, a prince belonging probably to a branch of the Chāluṅkya family; and of his maternal uncle Chākīrāja of the Gaṅga family, feudatory of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Govinda III.—IA. xii, 11. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 399.

(Sirūr inscription of Ś. 788, fifty-second year of reign.)
Śaṃvā Amoghavarsha I, Nṛpatuṅga, Durlabhha, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his father Govinda III. He apparently owed his succession in part to his cousin Suvarṇavarsha-Karkarāja 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 Vanga, Aṅga, Magadhā, Mālava, and Veṅgi (Sirūr inscription); to have defeated the Chālukyas, Abhyuṣhakas, and others at Viṅgavelli (Saṅgli copper-plate); and to have fixed his capital at Mānyakaṭa (Kardā copper-plate). Amoghavarsha patronized the Digambara Jains, being apparently himself a Jain. An appendix to Gunabhadra's Uttarapurāṇa represents him as a worshipper of the Jaina saint Jinasena, author of the Ādipurāṇa, and, in the introduction to the Sārasāṅgaraḥ, a Jaina mathematical work by Virūchārya, he is called a follower of the Jaina doctrine. The authorship of the Praśnodrata-ratnamālīka is attributed to
him by the Digambarsa 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 Baikeyarasa and Saṅkaraganda of the Chellaketana family. An undated inscription of the former indicates that he ruled the Banavasi, Belgali, Kundarage, Kundur and Purigere (i.e. Puligere or Lakshmesvar) districts. Saṅkaraganda, according to an undated inscription from Kyāsanur, ruled the Banavasi province. The Gaṅga king Prithivipati I, son of Śiva- māra, was one of Amoghavarsha's contemporaries.—IA. xii, 216; xiii, 133 ff., or Nachrichten der Ges. der Wissenschaften, Göttingen, Jan. 1884 (Kanheri cave inscriptions of Ś. 765?, 773, and 799). IA. xvii, 142; xx, 113, 421. BD. 67. FKD., Rom. Gaz., 401 ff. EI. iii, 269. ASSI. iv, 381.

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

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

H. 204. Ghassān, son of 'Ubbād, being appointed to the government of Khurāśān by the Khalīfah Al-Māmūn, confers the government of Samrāqand upon Nūḥ, that of Shāsh and Isfānjab on Yaḥyā, that of Hīrāt on Ilyās, and that of Farghānāh on Ahmād, all sons of Asad, Sāmānī.—RT. 27.

H. 205. Ṭāhir-i-Zū-l-Yamanain, son of Al-Ḥusāin, appointed to Khurāśān by Al-Māmūn. According to some writers Sindh formed part of his eastern government.—EH. i, 448. RT. 28.

H. 207. Al-Māmūn appoints Ṭalḥah governor of Khurāśān on the death of his father Ṭāhir. Some writers state that 'Alī succeeded his father in Khurāśān, and that he was slain fighting against the Khārījīs near Nishāpūr.—RT. 12, 13, note 8.
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A.D. 825

August 25th. Epoch of the Kollam Ānuḍ 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 Cherumān Perumāl, last of the Chera kings, whom the Tahsatu-l-Mujāhidīn represents as being converted to Islam about n. 200, leaving his country and retiring to Meckkah. He has been identified with Abdu-r-Raḥman Śamīrī, king of Malabar, whose tomb exists at Zafhār in Arabia. According to the inscription on it, Cherumān arrived there n. 212 (A.D. 827) and died n. 216 (A.D. 831).—IA. xi, 116.

V. Suin. 881. Somādeva writes the Yaśastilaka, its hero being Yaśodhara, eldest son of Arikeśarīn, a Chālukya prince.—PR. i, 65.

825

Rise of the Paramāra dynasty of Mālava; founded, on his conquest of Mālava, early in the ninth century A.D., by Kṛṣṇa Upendra, a prince belonging probably to a branch of the Paramāra rulers of Achalgadh or Mount Ābū. His immediate successors were Vairisimha I, Siyaka I, Vākpati I, and Vairisimha II, or Vajraṭavānīnī, all directly descended one from the other, but about whom no further details are known.—EI. i, 224. J.A., 4th series, iii, 354 ff. Forbes, Rāṣ Maḷā, 87. Hall's Vasantadatta, 8, 50. J.A. i, 316; iii, 89; iv, 59, 82, etc. Colebrooke, Mis. Essays, 263 ff., 416.

Rise of the Early Yudava dynasty of Seunadeśa under Driṅhaphāḷāra.

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

H. 212. Al-Māmūn appoints 'Abū-Ilah, son of Tāhir, governor of Khurāsān on the death of his brother Tālih, and subsequently makes him ruler of all Persia, an appointment confirmed by the
A.D. 827—840.

75

Khalifah Al-Mu’tasim Billah. According to some authorities Sindh was included in his government.—RT. 13. EHI. i, 448.


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

Ś. 757. Baroda copper-plate. Dhruva I, Nirupama, Dhârâ-varga, Râshor, Second Gujarât branch, son and successor of Karkarâja 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.

H. 221. ‘Amrân appointed by Mu’tasim Billah to succeed his father Mûsa ibn Yahyâ in Sindh. Said to have undertaken various expeditions against the Jats and the Meds.—EHI. i, 448.

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

Dharmapâla of Bengal, son and successor of Gopâla I: married Rânpadevi, a Râshtrakûta princess—perhaps a daughter of Govinda III (a.d. 795—814): stated to have conquered Indrarâja of Mahodaya or Kanauj, and to have given the sovereignty of Kanauj to Chakrâyudha, perhaps Bhoja (a.d. 860—882). There is a reference to this in the Khâlimpur grant, which also represents him as establishing himself at Pâtâliputra.

Bhaṭṭa Nârâyâṇa, the grantee of the above copper-plate, was the author of the Venisâmâhâra. His son Ádîgâ Ojhâ seems also to have been patronized by Dharmapâla.—IA. xx, 188; xxi, 99, 254. JBA. lxiii, pt. i, 39 (copper-plate from Khâlimpur, Gaur, of the 32nd year).

Ratnâkara, or Râjânaka Ratnâkara Vâgîsvara, Kashmirian poet, author of the Haravijaya and the Vakrokti Pañchâshikâ, flourished.
Kalhana (Rājat. 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 Bṛhaspati, i.e. King Chippaṭa Jayāpiḍa (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 Rāmācharita and of the Kādambarikathāsāra, probably flourished about this period, his fourth ancestor, Śaktisvāmin, having lived under Muktāpiḍa of Kashmir (A.D. 726). Abhinanda was born in Kashmir, but seems to have lived in Gauda (Bengal). His patron was the Yuvarāja Hāravarsha, son of Vikramaśīla of the family of Dharmapāla.—Sbhv., ed. Peterson, Int. 97. AC. 491. BKR. 42, 43, 45. IA. ii, 102.


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

Ś. 765. Kaṇhciyā eave inscription. Pulasaṅkī or Pulaśakti, Northern Koṅkaṇa Śāhāra, son and successor of Kapardin I, and feudatory of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Amoghavarsha.—IA. xiii, 133, 136, No. 43 B, 137.

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


Akāḷavarsha Śubhātunga, Gujarāt Rāṣṭhor, second branch, succeeds his father Dhrupa I.—IA. xii, 179.

Bhaṭṭa Kallaṭa, Kashmirian Śāiva philosopher, author of the Spandāsārvasva, 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). Ānandavarndhana, Kash-
A.D. 850—862.

mirian writer on Alaṅkāra, author of the Dhvanīaloṅka, Kavyāloṅka or Sahādīyaloka, has been assigned to the same period, being mentioned by Kalhaṇa together with Muktākaṇa and Śivasvāmin as becoming famous under Avantivarman. He may, however, have to be placed later. Manoratha is mentioned in Abhinavagupta’s Loḍhana as a contemporary of Ānandavardhana.

Rudraṭa Śatānanda, son of Bhaṭṭa Vāmuka and author of the Kavyālaṅkāra, probably flourished about this date, since Pratihārendurāja (A.D. 950) quotes him as a standard author. He is identified by most authorities with Rudrabhaṭṭa, author of the Śrīnīvāratilaka. Jacobī, however, considers the two as distinct.—Śrīnīvāratilaka, ed. Pischel, Int. 22. PR. i, 14 ff.; ii, 19, note. BKR. 65, 67, 78–9. AC. 528, 530. IA. xv, 287. VOJ. ii, 151; iv, 69. ZDMG. xlii, 262.


H. 237. Sulaimān, 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.—EH1. i, 1 ff.


Gunabhadra flourished (A.D. 860–880), being tutor to Krishna II, Rāṣṭraṅkūṭa (A.D. 875–911), and pupil of Jinasena. Wrote the Uttarapurāṇa, a continuation of the latter’s Adipurāṇa, also the Ātmānubāsana.—JBRAS. xviii, 225, etc. BD. 68.

Thursday, Sept. 10th. V. Sam 919 or Ś. 784 (Deogadh inscription). Bhōjadeva, Śrimad-Ādīvarāḥa, son of Rāmabhadra or Rāmadeva, king of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—CASP. x, 101. IA. xvii, 23; xix, 28; xx, 188. EL. i, 154 (inscriptions from Vāilla-bhattachārvāmin temple, Gwaliar, of V. Sam. 932 and 933); ib. 184 (Pehoa inscription of Harsha Sam. 276).
H. 251. Ya'qūb-i-Lâis, Šaffârī, having slain Āmîr Šâhî, the deputy governor, on the part of Ibrâhîm son of Al-Husain, takes possession of Sijistân.—RT. 19, 21!

Sunday, June 16th, Ś. 788, inscription at Śirūr, Dhârvâd. Devānâyâya governing the Belvola district at Anûgigîrê in the 52nd year of the Râshṭrâkûta, Amoghavarsha I.—IA. xii, 216 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 405, n. 5.


June 6th, Ś. 789, Bagunî copper-plate. Drhuva II, Nirupama, Dhârvârîsha, Gujarît Râthor, second branch, son and successor of Aklâvarsha Subhatûnga. Claims to have subdued Vallabha, the Gûrjàras (probably the Châvâdhas of Ânhîlvâd), 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 Dantisvarman.—IA. xii, 179 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 405.

Ś. 791. Soratur inscription of Âhavâditya of the Adâvâvânsa family, feudatory ruler of the Kuppeya-Puligere province under Amoghavarsha I, Râshtrâkûta.—FKD., 1st ed., 35.

Ś. 792, inscription at Husukuru, Maisûr. Bûtarasa governing the Koṅgañâd and Pûnâd districts as Yuvarâja under Satyavâkya-Koṅgunî-varman-Râjamañña-Permânañçî, the latter being probably identical with the Satyavâkya-Koṅgunîvarman-Permânañçî of the Kiggañâd inscription of Ś. 809.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore Dist., pt. i, No. Nj. 75. FKD., Bomb. Gaz., 303.

H. 256. Ya'qūb ibn Lâis subdues Bust, Zâwulîstân, Zamîn-i-Dàwar, Ghaznî, Tûkhârîstân, and Bâlkh, after which he marches towards Kâbul. Subsequently he takes Hirât, Badghais, Bûshanj (or-Tûshanj), Jam, and Bâkhurz.—RT. 21, 22.

H. 257. Khâlîfah Mu'tàmîd appoints Ya'qūb ibn Lâis, Šaffârî, governor of Sindh, from which date it becomes virtually independent of the Khilâfât. EHI. i, 453.

Ś. 797. Saundattî inscription, Prîthvirâma, Raṭṭa, governor of Saundattî and Belgaum under the Râshtrâkûta Krisâna II.
Those parts of the Belgaum and Kalādgi districts known as the province of the Kūndi or Kuhundī Three thousand, were ruled for three and a half centuries under the Rāṣṭrakūṭas and their successors the Chālukyas, by a line of Rāṭṭa feudatories, the founder of which, Prithvirāma son of Meraṇa, was originally, like his father, a teacher of the Kāriya sect of the saint Maitāpatirtha. The Rāṭṭa capital was at first Saundatti and later Belgaum. On the break up of the Chālukya power, about the middle of the twelfth century, the Eattas seem to have achieved a temporary independence, which, however, was soon cut short by the growing power of the Yādavas 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'tamid appoints Naṣr, son of Aḥmad, Sāmānī, his father's successor over the territories of Farghānāh, Kāshgār, and Turkistān. Naṣr confers Bukhārā on his brother Ismāʿīl.—RT. 29.

875 Kokkalladeva I, Kalachuri of Chedi. Was contemporary with Bhojadeva of Kanauj (a.d. 862–882); Krishṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa (a.d. 877), who married his daughter; with Harshadeva, the Chandella (a.d. 900); and with his own son Śaṅkaragana: married the Chandella princess Naṭṭa.—CASI. ix, 100, 102, 103, 112. El. ii, 304.

876 Ś. 798. Śīlāṅka or Koṭyāchārya said to have written his commentary—the Tatvāditiya—on the Āchārāṅga Sūtra. The date seems, however, doubtful.—SBE. xxii, Int. i. IA. xi, 247, n. 14. PR. iv, Ind. cxx. Weber, Catal. ii, 361.

877 Ś. 799–833. Krishṇa II, Vallabha, Akālavarna II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Amoghavarsha I, son-in-law of Kokkalla I of Chedi. The date of Krishṇa’s accession is uncertain. The inscription of his feudatory Prithvirāma (g.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 Praśnottara-ratnamālīkā that Amoghavarsha abdicated the throne to lead a religious life. Krishṇa is stated to have made subject to him the Andhra and Gāṅga kingdoms as well as those of Kaliṅga and Magadha, and to have engaged in contests with the Gūrjaras, Lāṭas, and Gaudas (Deoli grant of Krishṇa III).
877 Krishna's son Jagattunga died before his father. He had married Lakshmi, a daughter of Ranaavigraha son of Kokkalla of Chedi, and had by her a son, Indra, who succeeded Krishna.—IA. xii, 220 (inscription from Nandwadige, Ś. 824); 222 (inscription from Aihoje, Ś. 833). PSOLI, No. 213 (undated inscription of his feudatory Saṅkaraganda, Chellaketana). FKD., 1st ed., 36 (inscription from Ādir, Ś. 826, of a Chellaketana feudatory). JBRAS. x, 167 and 190 (inscription from Mujund, Ś. 824); ib. xviii, 241, 250. EI. i, 52 (inscription from Kāpaḍvaṇaja, Ś. 832). BD. 69. FKD., Rom. Gaz., 410 ff.

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

H. 265. Yā'qūb-i-Lais invades Trāq but dies on his return, 14th Shauwāl (9th June); his brother 'Umrā is appointed governor of Khurāsān, Fārs, Isfahān, Sijistān, Kirmān, and Sind by Mu'taṣīd, son and successor of Muwaffīq in the eastern dominions of the Khilāfāt. From this date the kingdoms of Multān and Mansūrā established in Sind after Yā'qūb's appointment as governor, become independent.—EHI. i, 454. RT. 22, 23, note 9.

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


880 Mukula, Kashmirian writer on Alankāra and son of Bhaṭṭa Kallata (A.D. 850), flourished.—BKR. 66.


Aided by the king of Dārvābhisārā, Saṅkaravarman, shortly after his accession, subdued Alakhāna, ruler of Gūrjara (i.e. Gujarāt, between the Jhūlam 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 Udabhāṅgapura has been identified with Waihand, the capital of Gandhāra.—Rajat. v, 126. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Sāhis von Kābul, 6 ff.

Sigelmas, Bishop of Shirburne, sent by Alfred the Great to visit the Church of St. Thomas in India.—IA. xiii, 237.
H. 275. Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, defeats his brother Naṣr near Bukhārā: a reconciliation takes place between them, Naṣr returning to Samrqand and Ismā'īl to Bukhārā which he agrees to hold as his brother's lieutenant.—RT. 30.

Monday, April 15th, Š. 810, Bagumrā copper-plate. Krīṣṇa Akālavarsha of Āṅkuleśvar, according to Hultzsch, a prince of the 2nd branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty of Gujarāt, a successor of Dhruva II, and possibly the son of his brother Dantivarman. Krīṣṇa Akālavarsha is the latest known of the Gujarāt Rāṭhors. Between Š. 810 and Š. 832 Gujarāt seems to have been recovered by the Rāṣṭrakūṭas of the main line, under Krīṣṇa II. The Deoli grant describes him as having "put an end to the arrogance of the lord of Lāṭā," and his Kapadvanaj grant of Š. 832 represents him as sovereign of Gujarāt.—IA. xiii, 65; xviii, 90. El. iii, 54. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 412.

Feb.-March, Š. 809, Phalguna, inscription at Kiggaṭnād, Coorg, of the 18th year of the Gaṅga king Satyavākya-Kōnguṇivarman-Permāṇaḍī, thus fixing a.D. 870 as his initial year.—IA. vi, 100 ff., No. ii. Coorg Inscrs., p. 5. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 303.

Chāḷukya-Bhīma I, Drohāṛjuna, Eastern Chāḷukya, nephew and successor of Viyāḍīṭya III: till a.D. 918. Reconquered Vēngī, which had been overrun by the Rāṣṭrakūṭas after the reign of Viyāḍīṭya III, and defeated Krīṣṇavallabha, i.e. Krīṣṇa II.—IA. xx, 103.

H. 279. Naṣr I, Sāmānī, is succeeded by his brother Ismā'īl whose reign is dated from his assumption of sole sovereignty in H. 287.—RT. 31.

H. 279. Death of Aḥmad ibn Yaḥyā ibn Jābīr Al-Bilādūrī, Arab historian and geographer; flourished at the court of the Khalifah Al-Mutwakkil; wrote the Futāḥu-l-Bulūn, the Kitāb-l-Bulūn, and the Futāḥu-s-Sīndh.—EHI. i, 113 ff. Bod. 39.

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


š. 817, inscription from Tayalur, Maisur. Nolambadhirāja, Pallava, son of Pallavādhirāja: married Jayabbe, younger sister

Thursday, June 23rd, Ś. 820 cur., 5th Aśvina. Consecration of Gūṇabhadra’s *Uttarapurāṇa* by his pupil Lokasena, during the reign of Krishṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, and that of his feudatory Lokāditya, of the Chellapataka or Chellaketana dynasty, then ruling the Banavāsi province at Vaṅkāpura (Baṅkāpur).—BD. 69. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 407, 411.

Harshadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Rūbila. Was contemporary with Kṣhitipāla of Kanauj (A.D. 917): married Kančhuhāka of the Chāhamaṇa tribe.—Undated inscription from Khajurāho, EI. i, 121; *ib*. 171. CASR. ii, 451.

Mugdhatuṅga-Prasiddhadbavala, Kalaekuri of Cheḍi, son and successor of Kōkkalla I. “Conquered the lines of country by the shore of the eastern sea and took Paḷi from the lord of Kosala” (Bilbari inscription).—EI. i, 264–5; *ib*. 304.

Parāntaka I, Vīranārāyaṇa or Madirai-konḍa Ko-Parakesari-varman, Chola, probably began to reign about this date. He is said to have covered the Śaiva temple at Vyāghrāraha with gold, to have married the daughter of the king of Keraḷa, and to have conquered the Bāṇa king Vaṁtumba, the king of Laṅkā (Ceylon), possibly Kassapa V, and Rājaśimha, 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. Hultsch, *Annual Report* 1894–5, No. 232 of 1894.

The poet Rājaśekhara, author of the *Bālaramāyaṇa*, the *Bālabhārata*, the *Viddhaśaṅlabhaṅjīka*, and the *Karpuramaṇjari*, flourished under Mahendrapāla (A.D. 903–7) and his son Mahīpāla (A.D. 917) of Kanauj.—IA. xvi, 175 ff. EI. i, 170–1.

Somāṇanda, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, flourished; author of the *Śivadrīṣṭi*. Was apparently the first promulgator of the *Pratyābījnā* system of Śaiva philosophy.—BKR. 81, 82.

To this period belongs Kamalū, Hindu king of Kābul. The Rājatarāṅgini states that Gopālavarman's minister, Prabhākaradeva, having deposed the rebellious Śahi ruler of Udabhāṅgapura, gave his kingdom to Torāmāṇa, son of Lalliya, with the name of Kamaluka, and the Jam'ī-'l-Hikāyat describes Kamalū as a contemporary of 'Amrū ibn Lais, governor of Khūrāsān, A.D. 878–901. Kamalū's predecessor, Śāṃkadeva, 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 E.H.I. ii, 172, 423; Sahān, Alberuni's India, ii, 13; and under Śāṅkaravarman, A.D. 883. CASR. v, 45, 82; xvi, 136.

824. Pampa or Hampa, the Kārnāṭaka poet, born. See A.D. 941.

903 V. Saṁ. 960 and 964 on Siyaḍoṇī inscription. Mahendrapāla, Nirbhayamahendra or Mahishapāla of Kānauj, son and successor of Bhōja: was a pupil of the poet Rājaśekhara.—EI. i, 162 ff. Gottingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1883, 1221. IA. xvi, 175 ff.

Saturday, July 16th, V. Saṁ. 960, inscription from Terahi: a battle takes place on the Madhuveṇī, or the stream Madhu, between the Mahāśāṃkantadhīpatis Guṇarāja and Undabhāṭa, the latter a feudatory of Mahendrapāla of Kānauj, in which Chāndīyaṇa, a follower of Guṇarāja, is killed. A grant of Undabhāṭa is recorded in the Siyaḍoṇī inscription under Saṁ. 964.—IA. xvii, 201.

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

905 V. Saṁ. 962. Amṛtachandrasūri flourished (according to a Digambara paṭṭavali); author of the Samayasaśraṭīkā, Pravachanaśraṭīkā, Tattvārthasāra, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. p. ix.

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

Thursday, 1st May, V. Saṁ. 962. The Upamitabhavaprapaṇeṣṭhā Kathā composed by Siddharshi. According to the Prabhāvaka-charitra of the Jains, Siddharshi was the grandson of Suprabhadeva
A.D. 906
who had two sons, Datta and Subhaṅkara, the latter Siddha's father. The same authority makes him a cousin of the poet Māgha, who in his Śiśupālavadha 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 Jacob inlines to place him before Bāṇa and Subandhu.—VOJ. iii, 121 ff.; iv, 61 ff. Prabhāvakaḥaritra, Śrīṅga xiv, verses 3 and 156. PR. iv; Ind. exxix.

907 24th November, H. 295, 14th Safar. Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, dies and is succeeded by his son Abū Naṣr-i-Aḥmad.—RT. 33.


910 Š. 832. Kāpadaṃya copper-plate of Pracḥaṇḍa, son of Dhaṇḍa, of the Brahmapaka family, feudatory ruler of a part of Gujarāt under Khṛṣṭa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa.—EI. i, 52.

912 H. 300. Death of Abū'1 Qāsim Ubaidu'1-lah ibn Aḥmad ibn Khurdaḏbih, author and geographer, privy councillor to the Khalifah Mu'tamid. His work, The Book of Roads and Kingdoms, embodies a description of India.—EHI. i, 12. BOD. 218.

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

Friday, 23rd December, Š. 836, Pausha śudī 4. Grant from Haḍḍālā. Dharaṇīvarāha, Chāpa chief of Vardhamāna (Vadīvān) in Eastern Kāṭhīvāḍ, brother and successor of Ḍhruvaḥita, whose immediate predecessors were:—his father, Pulakeśin, grand-father Aḍḍaka, and great-grandfather, Vikramārka who may be placed about A.D. 800. Dharaṇīvarāha was the vassal of Mahipāla, probably a prince of the Chūdāsamā dynasty of Junāgadh.—IA. xii, 190 ff.; xviii, 90.

H. 302. Mansūr, son of Isḥāq, rebels in Khurāṣṭin and Nishāpūr against his cousin Naṣr II, Sāmānī, and is joined by Husain 'Ali, governor of Hirūt. Ḥamāwiyah, Naṣr's general-in-chief, marches from Bukhārā against them, but, Mansūr dying in
the interval, Ḥusain ‘Alī 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, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his grandfather, Krishṇa II, his father Jagattūṅga having previously died. Married Vijāṁbā, daughter of Āṅgaṇadeva, son of Arjuna of Chedi.—JBRAS. xviii, 253, 257, 261. IA. xii, 224 (Hattī-Mattūr inscription, Š. 838).

Trivikramabhaṭṭa, son of Nēmādītya, and author of the Damayuntikāthā, 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 Bhāskara and father of Bhāskarabhaṭṭa, a contemporary of Bhoja of Dhārā. The authorship of a Madhāśūchampū is also ascribed to him.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1205. EI. i, 340.


H. 303. Abū Zaidu-1-Ḥasan of Sirāf flourishes, being met in this year at Baṣra by Mas‘ūdī. He enlarged and completed the Salsilati-t-Tawārīkh of the Arab merchant Sulaimān (A.D. 851).—EH. i, 2.


Vijayāḍitya IV, Kollabigāḍa, Eastern Chāluṅg, succeeds his father, Chāluṅg-Bhīma 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. Vijayāḍitya married Meḷāṁbā. Among his followers was Bhāṇḍāṇāḍītya, or Kuntāḍītya, whose ancestor, Kālakampa of the Paṭṭavārdhinī family was a contemporary of Vishnuvardhana I.—IA. viii, 76 (grant of Amma, from Masulipatam); ib. xx, 103, 266. ASSI. iii, 36 ff. (grant of Amma, from Īḍara, i.e. Īḍera, Kistna district).
918 December 23rd, S. 840. Dandāpur inscription. Govinda IV, Suvarnavarsha I, Vallabhanarendra II, Prabhūtavarsha II, etc., Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his father, Indra III. Govinda’s elder brother, Amoghavarsha (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. (Sāngli copper-plate, Ś. 855); ib. 249 (inscription, Ś. 851 for 852, from Kalas, Baṅkāpur Talukā). JBRAS. xviii, 241, 242. BD. 72. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 416.


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

Tāḍāpa, 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 Pīṭāpuram, 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.

925 Yāsavarman, Lākshavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Harshadeva; married Puppa. Erected a temple to Vaikuṇṭha
(Vishnu) and placed there an image of the god which, obtained originally from Kailasa by the lord of Bhoṭa (Tibet), had passed from Śūhi, king of Kīra, to Herambapāla, and finally to his son Devapāla of Kanauj (a.d. 948) by whom it was given to Yaśovarman. Yaśovarman is represented as warring successfully against the “Gauḍas, Khasas, Kośalas, Kaśmīras, Mithilas, Mālavas, Chedis, Kurus, and Gūrjaras,” and as having defeated the king of Chedi and conquered the Kālaṇjara Mountain (Khajurāho inscription of Saṃ. 1011, apparently engraved after his death).—El. i, 122 ff. CASR. ii, 451.

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

Vallabhadeva, the commentator, probably lived about this time. He was the son of Ānandadeva, and grandfather of Kayyaṭa, who wrote, in a.d. 977 (q.v.), a commentary on Ānandavardhana’s Deviśatāka. Vallabhadeva wrote, among other works, the Kumāra-sambhavatīkā, the Meghadūtātīkā, and the Raghuvainśapaṇjīkā.—AC. 555. See PR. i, 13. BR. 1883–4, p. 54. Sbhv., ed. Peterson, Int. 114. Kāvyamālā, i, 101, n. 4. Weber, Catal. ii, 1204.

926 Bhūma III, Eastern Chālukya, son of Amma I and younger brother of Vijayaḍitya 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 Bhūma III: till a.d. 934.—IA. xx, 269.

930 Utpala, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, son of Udayakara and pupil of Somānanda, flourished. Wrote the Pratyabhiṣkāra, the Ajadapramātrisiddhi, and the Paramesastotrāvali. To the same period belongs Bhūtānārāyaṇa, author of the Stavachintāmanī.—BKR. 81, 82.

931 H. 319. Abū Ṣakrīā-i-Yaḥyā, son of Ahmad, son of Ismā’īl, Sāmānī, ousts Shabāsī who had seized Hirat, and leaving Qara-Tigin, a slave of Abū Ibrāhīm, Sāmānī, in possession, departs for Samqand. Amir Naṣr arriving the following day, reinstates Simjūr and pursues Ṣakrīā by way of Karūkh.—RT. 37, notes.
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A.D.

933 L.K. 9. Śūravarman set up by Tantrins in place of Chakravarman of Kashmir.—Rājat. v, 292.

H. 321. Manṣūr, son of ʿAlī, appointed governor of Hirāt.—RT. 37, notes.

934 L.K. 10. Śūravarman of Kashmir dethroned; Pārtha restored.

—Rājat. v, 295.

H. 322. Alp-Tigin, Turkish slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, takes Ghaznī; Abū ʿAlī-i-Lawīk, the governor, flees.—RT. 71.

JBA. IV, pt. 1, 118.

Chālukya-Bhima II, Vishṇuvarudhana 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 Rūjāmāyaya, Dhalaga or Valaga, Tītabikki, Bijja, Ayyapa (perhaps the Ayyapadeva of the Begūr inscription of the Western Gaṅga king Erayapparasa), and a great army sent by King Govinda V (the Rāṣṭrakūṭa). His Kolavennu grant was issued at the request of the Pānara prince Vājjaya.—IA. xiii, 213 (grant from Pāganavaram); ib. xx, 269. ASSI. iii, 43 (grant from Kolavennu, Kistna district). Unpublished grant apparently from Masulipatam.

934 Baddiga or Vaddiga, Amoghavarsha III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his nephew Govinda IV. The Deoli grant of Kṛṣṇa 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 Kundakadevi, a daughter of Yavāraṇa I of Chedi. A daughter of Amoghavarsha married the Western Gaṅga prince Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman-Permanadī Bütuga (g.v., A.D. 949).—JBRAS. xviii, 242.

935 L.K. 11, Āśhūḍha. Pārtha of Kashmir again dethroned; Chakravarman restored.—Rājat. v, 297.


936 L.K. 12. Chakravarman of Kashmir having abandoned the capital, Śambluvarudhana, 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 ʿHasan, son of Is-hāq, succeeds Manṣūr, son of ʿAlī, as governor of Hirāt. Soon after in the same
year Abū-l-'Abbās, Muḥammad, son of Al-Jarrah, marching against Hirāt, captures Muḥammad, son of Hasan, and sends him to Balkā-Tigīn at Jurjān.—RT. 37, notes.

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

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

L.K. 15, Āshāḍha. Śūravarman 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. Saṁ. 996. Māmāta, Rāṣṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikūṇḍi, son and successor of Vidagdha.—See under Dhavala, a.d. 997.

Ś. 862-881. Krīṣṇa III, Akālavarsha II, Nirupama II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Baddiga-Āmoghavarsha III. Assisted his father in the government, and during his lifetime subjugated Dantiga (probably the king of Kānchī) and Bappuka; subdued Rachhyāmalla and placed Bhūtārīya (a.d. 949) on the Gaṅga throne (Deoli grant); reigned at least twenty-six years.—JBRAS. xviii, 259 ff. (Deoli copper-plate, Ś. 862 exp.). IA. xii, 267 (Sorāṭur inscription, Ś. 873). EI. ii, 167 (Ātakūr inscription, Ś. 872); iv, 58 (Sāloṭgi inscription, Ś. 867); ōb. 81 (Velūr inscription of twenty-sixth year). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 418 ff. BD. 73.

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

V. Saṁ. 998. Mūlarāja I, son of Rājī of Kalyāṇa (probably Kanauj), conquers Gujārat and founds there the Chaulukya or Solāṅkī dynasty of Aṇḍihvād: reigns till a.d. 996. The direct descendants of Mūlarāja ruled Gujārat until V. Saṁ. 1299, a.d. 1243.—IA. vi, 182 ff. and 213. Inscriptions, copper-plate of V. Saṁ. 1043; ōb. 191 ff. VOJ. v, 300.
941 A.D. 963. The poet Hampa or Pampa, of Karnāṭa, writes the Adipurāṇa and the Vikramāṇjuna Vijaya or Pampa Bhārata at Puligere, i.e. Lakshmeśvar, in the Dhārvāḍ country, under Arikeśarīn II, Chālukya feudatory of the Rāṣṭhōr dynasty. — JRAS., n.s., xiv, 19. See a.d. 902.

942 H. 331. Muḥammad Abū-1-Qāsim ibn Ḥauqal, the geographer, leaves Bağdād to visit India. Was at Maṇṣūriyah in A.D. 961, and returned to Bağdād in A.D. 968. Wrote the Ashkalu-l-Bilād in A.D. 977, describing the countries he had visited.—EHI. i, 31 ff. and 455; ii, 412.

Ibn Muḥallhal, the historian, having accompanied the Chinese ambassador to the court of Naṣr ibn Abīmad ibn Iṣmā'īl, Sūmānī, at Bukhārā, is supposed to have visited Chaul or Saimūr, in the Northern Koṅkān, about this date.—JBRAS. xii, 56. EHI. i, 95.

943 March, H. 331, Rajab. Death of Abū-1-Hasan-i-Naṣr (II), Sūmānī (Ṭabaqūt-i-Nāšīrī). 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-Tīqīn removed from the government of Hirāt, and succeeded by Ibrāhīm, son of Sīmjūr.—RT. 38, n. 6.

944 H. 332. 'Abdu-llah, son of Aṣḥāb Aḥwārizm Shāh, rebels against Nūḥ I, Sūmānī, but is subdued.—RT. 38, n. 6.

H. 332. Ibrāhīm, son of Sīmjūr, sends Abū-1-Fazl-i-'Azīz, son of Muḥammad the Sījīzī, as his deputy, to Hirāt.—RT. 38, n. 6.

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

Friday, 5th December, Š. 867. Coronation of the Eastern Chālukya Amma Amrita or Vijayaśītya VI, son and successor of Chālukya-Bhīma II. Married a daughter of Prince Kāma and his wife Nāyamāmbā. Ballāladeva-Velābhāṭa or Boḏḍiyā, son of Panmarvā of the Paṭṭavardhāṇi family, was one of his feudatories. —I.A. vii, 15; viii, 78 (grant from Masulipatam); ib. xii, 91 (grant from Yelivaru, Kistna district); ib. xiii, 248; xx, 270. ASSI. iii, 46 (grant from Masulipatam).
A.D. 945—950.

945


948

L.K. 24, Bhādra vadi.3. Saṅgrāmadeva of Kashmir succeeds his father Yaśāska-radeva.—Rājat. vi, 114.

V. Sam. 1005 on Siyāḍoṇī inscription. Devapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahi-pāla or Kṣhiṭāpāla: probably identical with the Devapāla mentioned in the Khajurāho inscription of V. Sam. 1011.—EI. i, 122 ff. and 162 ff. (Siyāḍoṇī inscription).

Rājaditya, Chola, son of Parāntaka I, killed about this date in battle with Kṛishṇa III, Rāśtrākūṭa (a.d. 940—959), by Būtuga, feudatory of the latter. His brother, Gandarāditya, succeeds him.—ASSI. iii. 112. See also A.D. 949.

949

L.K. 24, Phālguṇa vadi.10. Parvagupta, a minister, kills Saṅgrāmadeva of Kashmir and ascends the throne.—Rājat. vi, 129.

Ś. 872, Ātakūr inscription. Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman-Permanādi Būtuga, or Būtaya, Gaṅga feudatory of Kṛishṇa III, Rāśtrākūṭa. Described as ruling the Gaṅgavāḍi Ninety-six thousand, in consequence of having slain Rāčhamalla, son of Eṇeyappa. According to an inscription at Hebbāl, Dhārvāda, Būtuga married, between A.D. 911 and 940, a daughter of the Rāśtrākūṭa king Amoghavarsha-Vaddiga, with whom he received as dowry the Puligere, Belvola, Kisukan, and Bāgenad districts. Kṛishṇa III confirmed him in the possession of these, adding the district of Banavāsi, as a reward for his having slain the Chola king Rājaditya.

Eṇeyappa 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 Maṅalarata, 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 Hebbāl, Lakshmesvar, Ś. 896). Inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgola, Int. 18, 19.

950

L.K. 26, Aśāḍha 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 Śahi 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.
Lakshmanarajadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvaraja 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 Somesvara in Gujarāt. His daughter Bonthādevī was the mother of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II (A.D. 973–997).—EI. ii, 174 (undated inscription from Kārītālā); ib. 304.

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

Śimharāja, Chālamāna, 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. iv, pt. i, 30.

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

Shaikh Abū Is-hāq al Istakhri writes his Kitābu-l-Alkālin, describing his travels in various Muḥammadan countries.—EI. i, 26.

V. Saṃ. 1010, Udepur inscription. Allāta, Guhila Rāṇa of Mēvād, son and successor of Khumāṇa or Shummaṇa.—BI. 67.

Abū-l-Fawāris-i-Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī, succeeds his father Nūḥ I.—RT. 40.

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. Saṃ. 1011, Khajurāho inscription. Dhāṅga or Dhāṅgadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Yuṣo-vaṇman. 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 Kālanjarā in the cast or north-east to Gopūḍri
[Gwaliar] in the north-west” (Khajurāho inscription of Yāso-varman). He erected a temple to Śambhu (Śiva). Died between A.D. 998 and 1002. The Mahoba inscription represents him as equaling Hāmvira or Hāmmira, either Sabuk-Tigīn (A.D. 977-997) or Māhmūd of Ghaznī. He may have been the king of Kālānjīra who, according to Firishtah, aided Jayapāla of Lahor on his second defeat by Sabuk-Tigīn.—El. i, 135; 137 (Khajurāho inscription, V. Saṁ. 1059); ib. 218. IA. xvi, 201 (copper-plate, V. Saṁ. 1055). BF. i, 18.

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

H. 345. Al-Mas‘ūdī, the historian, dies in Egypt. He was a native of Baḥdād who visited India, Ceylon, and the coast of China about A.D. 915, embodying his experiences in his work Murūj-ul-Zahab (Meadows of Gold) completed H. 332 (A.D. 943).—EHJ. i, 18. BOD. 246.

H. 346. ‘Ābdū-l-Malik, Sāmānī, appoints Alp-Tigīn governor of Hirat in place of Abū Mansūr, son of ‘Ābdū-r-Razzāq, who had retired. Alp-Tigīn sends Abū Isḥaq-i-Ṭāhirī as his deputy to Hirat, but the latter being seized, bound, and removed, is succeeded as deputy by Husain, son of Ribāl.—RT. 40, n. 4; ib. 71. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.

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

H. 348 (Faṣīḥī), according to others H. 351. Death of ‘Ābdū-l-Malik, Sāmānī. His brother Abū Šāliḥ-i-Mansūr (I) succeeds him.—RT. 41.

Ś. 881. Somadeva, the Jaina poet, writes the Yaṣastilaka in the reign of Krishna III, Rāshtrakūṭa and his feudatory, the son of the Chālukya prince Arikešarīn II (A.D. 941).—PR. ii, 33-49.

Saturday, 14th January, V. Saṁ. 1016, Rājor inscription of Vijayapāladeva, king of Kanauj, and of his feudatory Mathanadeva
960 of the Gurjarapratihara line, the successor of Savaṭa. Vijayapāladeva was the son of Kṣhitipāla of Kamauj who, according to the Sīyadōni inscription, was succeeded by Devapāla. This Devapāla may therefore be identical with Vijayapāla or he may be his brother.—EI. iii, 263 ff.

960 Rūmakanṭha, Kashmirian, author of the Tippana on the Spandāsarvasa, flourished in the latter half of the tenth century, being a pupil of Utpaladeva.—BKR. 79.


962 H. 351. Maṃṣūr I, Sūmānī, sends an army against Alp-Tigīn, who had incurred his displeasure, but the latter defeats it and seizes Ghazni. Maṃṣūr sends another force against him, but, on its defeat, gives up the struggle.—RT. 43, n. 4. PMH. ii, 243. BIIH. 319. JBA. iv, pt. i, 118. See PMD., 285–9.

H. 351. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Simjūr appointed Ṣāhibu-I-Jaśī (commander-in-chief), proceeds to Nīshāpūr, and is succeeded at Hirāṭ by Abū-l-Ḥasan, son of ‘Ummro, Fāryābī. Four months later he gives place to Ṭalḥah, son of Muḥammad, Nīsī‘ī.—RT. 71, n. 5.


(See 890. Inscription at Kāraṇa, Mūṣūr, of fifth year.) Satyavākya-Koṅgūnivarman-Permūṇaḍi—Mārasiṅhka, Gaṅga, son of Brūtra, succeeds his half-brother Račchaṅgūranga (?). Apparently identical with the Mārasiṅhkh-Permūṇti, news of whose death, according to an inscription at Melūgan, reached the Pallava king Pallavāditya-Nolambāḍhirūja in or just before Ashāḍha (June–July), a.d. 974. Mārasiṅhka governed the Gaṅgavāḍi, Puligeye, and Belvola districts under the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Khoṭṭiga and Kakka II, and at one time ruled also the Banavāsi, Nolambavāḍi, and Sāntalige districts. An inscription at Śravāṇa Jelgola describes him as being sent on an expedition to Gujarāṭ by Kṛśṇa III, as conquering the Pallavas of Nolambavāḍi, and as gaining victories at Māyakhaṭa, Gonūr, Uchchānagī, 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
Lakshmesvar, Dharvāḍ, Ś. 890); ib. xii, 255 (inscription at Adaraguṇḍi, Dharvāḍ, Ś. 893); ib. 270–1 (inscription at Gunḍūr, Dharvāḍ, Ś. 896). REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. 1, No. Nj. 158 (inscription at Nagarle, Maisūr, Ś. 892); ib. 192 (inscription at Kārya, Maisūr, Ś. 890). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 305 ff.

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 Mansūr I, son of Nūḥ, Śāmānī, 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 Mansūr I, Śāmānī, with the government of that province.—RT. 72. JBA. iv, pt. i, 118.

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

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


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

V. Sam. 1024, 1039. Lakshmanarāja reigning. Said to be the founder of the Nadole branch of the Chohans or Chāhāmānas.—JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.

November 13th, H. 360, 10th Muḥarram (Fasīḥi), 9th Muḥarram 361 (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāsirī), 9th Muḥarram 357 (Firishtah).
970 Birth of Mahmūd (of Ghazni) son of Sabuk-Tigin.—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 Choja invasions, followed on Dānārṇava's death. It lasted about thirty years (A.D. 973-1003), during which period Veṅgi was without a ruler.—IA. xx, 272.

970 Šaṅkaraganaḍeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, succeeds his father Lakṣmanarāja.—EI. ii, 302-4.

The poet Induraja probably flourished about this time. Abhinavagupta (A.D. 993 to 1015) mentions him as his teacher in his Bhagavādigitaṭikā.—PR. iv, Ind. xii. BKR. 66.

971 Sunday, October 22nd, Ś. 893, inscription from Adaraguṇḍi, Dūrvāḍ. Khoṭika or Khoṭṭiga, Nityavarsha, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, brother and successor of Krishna III; and his feudatory Perµāṇḍi-Maṇi-sinha the Gāṅga, governor of the Gāṅgavāḍi, Puligere, and the Belvala or Belvola districts.—IA. xii, 255. BD. 73-4. FKD., Dom. Gaz., 422.

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

V. Saṁ. 1028. Udepur inscription, Naravāhana, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Alluṭa.—BL. 69. Ś. 894, 895, Karṇa copper-plates and Gūndūr inscription. Kakkala, Karka II, Amogha-varṣa IV, or Vallabhanarendra III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, nephew and successor of Khoṭika. Stated to have conquered the Gurjara, Huṇa, Choja, and Pāṇḍya kings.—IA. xii, 263, 270.

V. Saṁ. 1029. The Pāiyalachehṛi or Déśīnānumāḷa written by Dhanapāla, a protégé of Muṇija and Bhoja of Māla. Dhanapāla wrote also the Rishabhapaṇḍehāṣikā, and the authorship of the Tilakamaṇḍapā 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 Diḍḍa, who puts Tribhuvana, another grandson, on the throne in his place.—Rājat. vi, 311.
H. 362. Piri or Pirey, slave of Alp-Tigín, made governor of Ghaznì on the death of Balká-Tigín.—RT. 73.

Ś. 896, Śrímukha Samvatsara, inscription from Gadag, Dhārvād. Tailapa; Nurmadi-Taila or Āhavamalla, son of the Chālukya Vikramādiya, by Bonthādevī, daughter of Lakṣmīmāṇarāja, 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, Permānaḍi Mārasimha, attempted, though apparently unsuccessfully, to restore the Rāṣṭrakūṭa sovereignty by crowning Indra IV, a grandson of Krisṇa 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, Kṛṇḍi, Belgaum, Kisukād districts, etc., and conquered the whole of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa kingdom with the exception of Gujarāt. Tailapa married Jākabbe or Jākalaḍeovi, 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. Gaz., 424. EI. iv, 204. Also refs. under A.D. 490.

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

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

V. Sam. 1031, 1036, Ujjain copper-plates. Vākpati II, Utpalārāja, Muṇḍa, Amoghavarsha, Prithivarālla, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Siyaka II. Subdued the Karnāṭas, Lāṭas, Keralas, Cholas, and vanquished Yuvarāja II of Chedi (Udepur Praśastī); was himself conquered, captured, and executed by the Chālukya Tailapa II (Merutuṅga's Prabandhachintamani), probably between A.D. 994 and 997.—ASWI. iii, 100. IA. xiv, 159. EI. i, 223 ff.

V. Sam. 1030, Harsha inscription. Vīgraharāja II, Chāhāmanā, son and successor of Siṁharāja. Attacked Mūlarāja of Anhilvād who retired before him and Bārapa to Kanthkot.—EI. ii, 118. VOJ. vii, 191. IA. vi, 184.

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

975 L.K. 51, Mārga śudī 5. Tribhuvana of Kashmir killed by Diddā who replaces him by a third grandson, Bhimagupta.—Rājat. vi, 312.

975 Yuvarājadeva II, Kālachurī of Cheñi, younger brother and successor of Śāṅkaragāṇa: contemporary with Mūñja Vākpatī of Mālava by whom he was conquered, according to the Udepur Prāṣasti. The undated Bhillari inscription probably belongs to his reign.—EL. i, 227, 251; ii, 304.

Bārapa ruling in Lūṭadeśa or Central Gujarāt. Bārapa was of the Chāluṅka lineage and apparently related to Mūḷārājā. The Rāṣ Māla represents him as the general of the Western Chāluṅka Tailapa (q.v., a.d. 973), but the Sukritasāṅktirāna 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 Mūḷārājā to Kānṭhkoṭ, 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 Maṃsrūr I, Sāmānī, and succession of his son Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Nūh (II), who receives investiture from the Khalifah Ṣaḥ-Ṭā'īn-Lillah.—RT. 44.

977 H. 367 (Faṣrī), 27th Shāhān, H. 366 (Ṭabāqāt-i-Nāṣīrī). Pirey deposed, and Sabuk-Tigrīn made governor of Ghaznī in his stead. Nūh II, Sāmānī, confirms the appointment, but soon afterwards, on the decline of the Sāmānī power, Sabuk-Tigrīn becomes virtually independent.

Sabuk-Tigrīn appoints as his wuzīr Abū-l-ʿAbhūs, Al-Fażl-i-Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad Al-Iṣṭārūnī.—RT. 73, n. 9.

V. Saṁ. 1034, fifth of the wane of Vaiṭākha, inscription from Sūhāniya. Vajradāman, Kachhelhaṇghāṭa, son of Lakṣmanāṇa. The Sākāhāṇ inscription of his descendant Mūlpāla states that Vajradāman defeated a ruler of Gādhingāra (Kuṇan), and conquered the fort of Gopāḍri (Gwalīr).—JBA. xxxi, 401, 411. IA. xv, 35.

March-April, Ś. 899, Chaitra, inscription from Kandavāra, Maṅsūr, Iʿmādī- or Iʿmādī-ʿOnjāmābāḏhīrāja (II) mentioned as reigning.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 332.
A.D. 977—980.

K.Y. 4078. Kayyaṭa, son of Chandrāditya and grandson of Vallabhadeva, writes a commentary on Ānandavardhana’s Deviśataka.—Ac. 81. Sbhv., Int. 114.

Ś. 900. The Chāmuṇḍārāja Purāṇa written by Chāmuṇḍārāya or Chāmuṇḍārāja, minister of the Western Gaṅga king Rājamalla or Rāchamalla.—IA. xii, 21. Pr. ii, 76. Inscriptions at Sravaṇa-Belgola, Nos. 75, 76, and pp. 22, 25, 33, 34.


Thursday, November 6th, V. Sam. 1036, Ujjain copper-plate of Muṇja Vākpati II of Mālava.—IA. xiv, 159.

H. 369. Jaipāl, king of Lahor, marching on Ghaznī, encounters Sabuk-Tīgīn at Laghmān, but an accommodation being arrived at, he retires.—RT. 74, n. 2. Eih. 321.

H. 370 (H. 367, Habību-s-Siyar). Sabuk-Tīgīn takes Bust.—RT. 74. EHI. iv, 159.

L.K. 56. Bhīmagupta of Kashmir put to death by his grandmother Diddā, who henceforth rules in her own name.—Rājat. vi, 332.

June—July, Ś. 902, Āśādha, inscription from Sogal near Saundatti. Kārtavīrya I, son and successor of Nanna, of the Second Branch of the Raṭṭas of Saundatti, governing Kūndī under the Western Chālukya Tailapa II. Stated to have fixed the boundaries of the Kuhundi or Kūndī country.—FKd., Bom. Gaz., 428 ff., 551, 553.

December, Ś. 902, Pausha, Saundatti temple inscription. Śaṅta or Śaṅtivarman, son and successor of Piṭṭuga and Raṭṭa of the First Branch of the Raṭṭa feudatories of Saundatti under the Western Chālukya Tailapa II; married Chandikabbe.—Jbras. x, 171, 204 ff. FKd., Bom. Gaz., 552.

Thien-si-tsâi, 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 Uḍyāṇa, arrived in China the same year as Thien-si-tsâi, and worked at translations, 111 treatises being ascribed to him.—Bn. 452, 453.
100

THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 980

Atiśa (Dipankara 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 Nêthang, near Lhasa, a.d. 1053. —JBA. lx, pt. 1, p. 46 ff.

980

Padmagupta or Parimala, poet-laureate under the Paramāra kings Vākpati Muniya (a.d. 974-995) and Sindhurāja (a.d. 995-1010). Author of the Navasāhasūkapārakārī, written probably about a.d. 1010, in honour of Sindhurāja. To Muniya's time belong also Dhananāya, author of the Daśarūpa; his brother Dhanika, author of the Daśarūpāvadāka; and Halāyudha, author of the Pīngalachhandashīkā.—Bühler and Zachariae, Über das Navasāha-

982

Monday, March 20th, Ś. 905. Indrarāja, Raṭṭa-Kandarpa, Rāṣṭrakūta, described as a son's son of Kṛṣṇaṇājendra (Kṛṣṇaṇa III), 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 Shāh, Gakk'har, said to have fled from Kashmir on the revolt of his subjects and taken service under Sabuk-Tīgīn at Ghaznī.—JBA. xl, 71. See same article for the history of the Gakk'hars.

985

(Inscription of Ś. 913, seventh year.) Rājarāja the Great, alias Rājā-raja or Rājakesararvaram, Chōla, begins to reign; son of Parāntaka II, and successor of Mūdhrāntaka I. Said to have conquered Satyāraja, Chālukya (Ś. 919-930), as well as the Eastern Chālukya Vimalāditya, who married his daughter Kūndavā. Conquered, between his twelfth and fourteenth years, Gaṅgapāḍi, Naḥamapāḍi, Tādiyapāḍi or Tadigaipāḍi, the country of Vengi, and Coorg; from his fourteenth to his sixteenth years, Quillon and Caliṅgam; sixteenth to twentieth years, Ceylon; twenty-first to twenty-fifth years, Raṭṭapāḍi, i.e. the Western Chālukyan empire, which was invaded during the reign of Satyāraja; twenty-ninth year. "12,000 islands." Dispensed certain charities in Ś. 926.—MJ. xiv, pt. 1, 17. EI. iv, 66 (Maisūr inscriptions—of Ś. 929; of Ś. 934, twenty-eighth year, etc.); ib. 137 (inscription of his

H. 375. The Karmatian heretics, overthrown in 'Irāq, 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.—EHJ. i, 459.

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

H. 378. Sabuk-Tigīn 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-Tigīn 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 Delhi, Ajmīr, Kālaṅjara, and Kanauj. Sabuk-Tigīn after his victory takes possession of the country up to the Indus, and places a governor of his own at Peshawar.—EHJ. 321-2. RT. 74.

Ś. 912, inscription from Bhairammatī, Kalāḍgi. The Sinda chieftain Pulikāla, son of Kammara, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II.—PSOCI., No. 86. EL. iii, 230 ff.

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

Ś. 913. Śridhara, son of Baladeva, writes the Nyāyakandali, a commentary on Praśasta's Praśastabhāṣya.—BKR. 76.

V. Saṁ. 1049, Dewal inscription. Lalla the Chhinda, son of Malhaṇa by Anahilā of the Chulukīśvara family, and grandson of Vairavarman. An undated inscription at Gayā gives the names of several members of a Chhinda dynasty, but their connection with Lalla's family is, as yet, unknown.—El. i, 75 ff. IA. ix, 143.

H. 382. Amir Nuḥ, Šamānī, proceeds with Sabuk-Tigīn to Hirāt to overthrow Abū 'Alī-i-Simjur, governor of Khurāsān.—RT. 46.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.

993. October, H. 384, Ram. Nuh II, Simani, and Sabuk-Tigin defeat Abü 'Ali-Sanjūr at Hirat, or, according to Fasihat at Nishapur. Nuh in the following month appoints Sabuk-Tigin governor of Khurasan, Balkh, and Hirat, and his son Mahmund captain-general of the forces and governor of Nishapur.—RT. 46, 7, 74, 5.

V. Sam. 1050. Amitagati, the Jain, writes the Subhāṣīṭarṭaṇaṇaṭhaha in the reign of Mu'īja, Paramāra of Mālava. Another work of his—the Dharmaparīkṣha—was written in V. Sam. 1070 A.D. 1014.—BR. 1882-3, p. 45; ib. 1884-7, p. 13. PR. iv, Index, ix. Weber, Catal. ii, 1110.

April, H. 385, Rabi' I. Abū 'Ali-Sanjūr, advancing from Gurgan, defeats Mahmund and regains Nishapur. Subsequently he and Faiq are defeated by Sabuk-Tigīn and Mahmund near Tūs.—RT. 48.

Sindhurāja, Navasāhasāṅkha or Kumāranārīyaṇa, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Vākapati II. Conquered a king of the Huṇas, a prince of the Kusānas, the inhabitants of Vāgada and Lāṭa, and the Muralas; wedded the Viṇa princess Saśiprabhā, probably of the race of the Viṇa Kṣatriyas; had for his chief minister Yasobhaṭa-Ramāṅgada (Navasāhasāṅkakaraṇī).—El. i, 228 ff.

V. Sam. 1053. Chāmuṇḍarāja, Chauṅkya, succeeds his father Mālārāja; till A.D. 1009. Said to have waged a successful war against Sindhurāja (of Mālava).—IA. vi, 184. El. i, 204.

August, H. 387, Shabān. Death of Sabuk-Tigīn near Balkh. His son I-Sā'īl succeeds to the government of Ghazni.—RT. 75, n. 6. F-MH. ii, 278.
A.D. 997—999.


Ś. 919. Satyāśraya, Sattiga or Iḍīvilhūjaṅga, Western Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Tailapa II: till A.D. 1008.—BD. 81.

FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

Ś. 919, 927, inscriptions at Tālgund, Maisūr, and at Kanneśvar, Dhārvāḍ. Bhīmarasā or Bhīmarāja governing the Banarāsi, Sāntālīge, and Kisukāḍ districts under the Western Chālukya kings, Tailapa and his son Satyāśraya.—PSOCI., No. 214. RMI. 186.

Sunday, January 24th, V. Sam. 1053, inscription from Bijapur. Dhavala, Rāṣṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikūṇḍa. His immediate predecessors were—his father Māmmapā (A.D. 939); grandfather Vīdaggḍha (A.D. 916); and great-grandfather Ḥarīvarman. Dhavala claims to have sheltered the ruler of Mēvāḍ from Muṇḍa (of Malava); to have protected a prince, apparently called Mahendra, from Durlabhārāja (probably the Chāhāmāna prince of that name); and to have supported Ḍharaṇīvaraḥa from Mūlarāja of Anhilvāḍ. He had, by V. Sam. 1053, made over the government to his son Bālaprasāda.—JBA. lxii, 309 ff.

Ś. 919, Bhādānā copper-plate. Aparājīta, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, son and successor of Vajjaḍadeva.—El. iii, 267 ff.

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 Śimjūrī forces. The latter retires to Fūshanj, but Bak-Tūzūn again advancing, they come to an agreement.—RT. 49.

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

January—February, H. 389, Safar. Fāyiq-i-Khāṣah and Bak-Tūzūn dethrone Manṣūr II, Sāmānī, and raise his brother Abū-l-Fawāris-i-'Abdū-l-Malik to the throne. Mahmūd marches against them, and fights a battle with 'Abdū-l-Malik, who retires to Bukhārā with Fāyiq, while Bak-Tūzūn retreats to Nīshāpūr. On the 26th Jumāda' I (15th May) Mahmūd makes an agreement with them by which he retains Bālkh and Hīrāt, Merv and Nīshāpūr being left to them.
Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Simjur retiring to Quhistân, Khurāsān is left in Mahmūd’s possession, and he, receiving shortly afterwards an investiture from the Khalīfah, Al-Qādir Bīllah, 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 Mahmūd, and that it was undertaken under the pretext of aiding ‘Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī.—RT. 51, 52.

Arsalān-i-Jazīb fights with Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Simjur and compels him to retire to Tabas.—RT. 80, n. 5.

Abū Naṣr, the Shār of Gharjistān, submits to Mahmūd.—RT. 80, n. 5.

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

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

August–September. Ś. 922, copper-plate from Saṅgamner. Mūllama II, Yadava of Seunadeśa, son of Vaddiga I and brother against successor of Dhaḍiyappa II or Dhaḍiyasa; probably feudatory, b. time, of the Western Chālukya, Satyānārāya. Married and august, v Lachehhiyavvā, daughter of Jhanjha, who has been at this Smith the Northern Kōnāka Śilāhāra Zanza. Con- Laksbn^^^’ M.H. th Muñja, Paramāra of Mālava (A.D. 974–995), and identified temporary w
A.D. 1000—1002.

1000

Rānāraṅgaḥbīma, probably Tailapa the Western Chālukya (A.D. 973–997), whom he seems to have assisted in his war against Muṇja.—EI. ii, 212 ff. IA. ix, 39, n. 57; xii, 125 ff. FKP., Bom. Gaz., 433, 513. BD. 100.

Kokkalladēva II, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja II.—EI. ii, 304.

Gaṇḍa or Nanda, Chandella of Kālaṅjara, son and successor of Dhaṅga.—CASR. ii, 451; xxi, 84. EI. i, 219.

Rājyapāla, successor of Vijayapāla. According to Kiellhorn, he was a king of Kanauj and possibly identical with the “Rājya-pāla” destroyed by the Kachchhappaghāṭa Arjuna in the cause of the Chandella Vidyādha-ra.—IA. xvii, 33. EI. i, 219; ii, 235.


Asadī Tūsī, the teacher of Firdausī and Farrukhī and author of the Tarjumānu-l-Balāghat, flourished about this time at the court of Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, together with the poets ‘Asjūndī and Azurī Razī.—BOD. 79.

1001

H. 391. Maḥmūd leaves Ghaznī in Shauwal (August–September) on his first expedition into India. Defeats Jaipāl, Shāhiya of Kābul and Labor, near Peshawar, 8th Muharram, 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, Madhabrāntaka II, Parakesarivarman, son of Rājarāja I, begins to reign: father-in-law of the Eastern Chālukya Rājarāja I (A.D. 1022–1063). Claims to have conquered, between his third and fifth years, Edatore, Banavāsī, Kollipake, Maṇṇai, and Ceylon; fifth and
sixth years, Malabar; eighth and ninth years, Raṭṭapaḍi, invaded during the reign of the Western Chālukya Jayasimha (A.D. 1018-1040); tenth and twelfth years, numerous other conquests; twelfth and nineteenth years, Kadāram. Among his conquests Rājendra-Choja names the country of the Oḍḍas or Oḍras, i.e. Orissa; Kosala, Gujarāt, and Vaṅgaḷadesa (Bengal), where he claims to have conquered one Govindachandra.—EI. 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, Dhārvāḍ. Sobhanarasa governing the Belvola and Puligere districts, etc., as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Satyāśraya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 432.

L.K. 79, Bhādra śu. 8. Dīḍā of Kashmir dies, and is succeeded by her adopted son Saṅgrāmarāja, son of her brother Udayarāja, Prince of Lohara (Loharin). Saṅgrāma is said to have sent an expedition to the aid of the Śahi Trilochanapāla.—Rājat. vi, 365.

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 Ṭāq and takes him prisoner. Maḥmūd retains Sījistān, but gives the district of Jūzjānān to Khalaf, who leaves Sījistān.—RT. 81. EHL. iv, 169.

Śaktivarman Chālukya-Chandra, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son of Dānārāṇava, 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, Rabi’ I. Abū Ibrāhīm-i-Isma‘īl, last of the Sāmānis, assassinated in the neighbourhood of Bukhārā by Māḥ-Rūc, chief of a nomad tribe with whom he had taken shelter.—RT. 52, 53.

Fa-hu, Dharmaraksha (?), Śramaṇa of Magadha, 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-chêng (Śūrya-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.

1005

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

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

1006

H. 396. Maḥmūd undertakes a second expedition into India. Defeats and slays Bhīrā Rāē and takes the fortress of Bhātīāh, near Multān. He returns to Ghaznī, but in the same year re-enters India to reduce his dependant Īlak Khān, from whom he acquired the Sindh Sugar Doah.—JBA. xl, 71. H. 396. Maḥmūd forms an alliance with Ī-lak Khān, son of Bughrā Khān, by the terms of which Maḥmūd retains all territory on the left bank of the Āmūsh (Oxus), together with Khwārizm, Ī-lak Khān retaining Transoxiana.—RT. 84, 903, notes.

March—April, Š. 929, Chaitra, inscription from Kaliyūr, Maisūr, recording the defeat of a Hoysala minister, Nāgaṇṇa, by Aprameya, lord of the Koṭṭa Maṇḍala, an officer of the Chola king Rājarājadeva.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, pt. i, No. TN. 44 and Int. 9, 14.

1007

H. 397. (Ibn Åsīr) Maḥmūd totally defeats the united forces of Ī-lak Khān and Qadr Khān near Bakli. 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, 448. EIH. 328. Š. 929. Guḍikaṭṭi inscription. Shasṭadeva I, Chatṭa, Chatṭala or Chaṭṭaya, Kādamba of Gou, represented as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, 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. Saṃ. 128 on MS. Nirbhaya and Rudradeva reigning contemporaneously in Nepal.—Bendall, BSM., Int. xii.

H. 398. Khalāf, intriguing with Ī-lak Khān of Turkistān, is confined by Maḥmūd in the fortress of Juzdecz, where he dies the following year.—RT. 186.
A.D. 1009

H. 399. Maḥmūd having left Ghaznī, 29th Rabi‘ II (31st December, 1008), on his fifth expedition into India, advances against Anandpāl and the confederated Hindu rājas, whom he defeats in a decisive battle fought at Whāṭīndah or Bhaṭīndah, after which he captures and despoils Nagarkot or Kaṅgra.—EH. ii, 444 ff. EH. 328. RT. 77, note on Whāndīn. In connection with this see Stein, Zur Geschichte der Sāhis von Kābul, p. 7.

H. 400 (401?). Sixth expedition of Maḥmūd into India. Capture of Nārāin, identified by Cunningham with Nārāyaṇ, capital of Bārāt or Matyā. This seems to be the expedition alluded to by Raverty as undertaken, in H. 401, against Bhīm Nārāyaṇ of Bhīm-nagar.—EH. i, 393; ii, 448, 449, note. RT. 85, notes.

V. Sam. 1066. Vallabharāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Chāmuṇḍa, but, dying after a reign of six months, is succeeded by his brother Durlabha, who reigns till a.d. 1022. According to the Vāṅgāna prāsasti Vallabha invaded Mālava, and Durlabha conquered Lāṭa (Central Gujarāt).—IA. vi, 184, 213. EI. i, 294.


May–June, Ś. 930, copper-plate from Khārcpāṭan. Raṭṭarāja Śilāhāra of the Southern Koṅkaṇ, son and successor of Avasara III and feudatory of Satyāśraya. The power of this branch of the Śilāhāras probably ended with Raṭṭarāja, as Arikescarin of the Northern branch was ruling the whole of the Koṅkaṇ in a.d. 1017. —EI. iii, 292. BD. 121. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 433, 537.

1010

H. 401. Maḥmūd reduces Ghūr, the chief of which, Muḥammad ibn Sūrī, destroys himself by poison.—EH. iv, 174. EH. 330. RT. 84, n. 7. PMH. ii, 286.

Maḥmūd returns immediately to India, takes Multān, and bringing Abū-‘l Fath Lūdī prisoner to Ghaznī, confines him for life in the fort of Ghūrāk (Firishtah and the Tubaqūt-i-Akbarī).—EH. ii, 449. EH. 330. BF. i, 50.

Bhoja or Bhojadéva of Dhārā, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Sindhorāja: one of the most famous rulers of the eleventh century, celebrated for his learning and patronage of learned men; reputed author of the Sarasvatīkāntāhābharāṇa, the Rājamārtanda on the Yogaśastra, the Rājamrigānākakarāṇa, the Samarvāṅgana, the Śrīgāramaṇjarikathā, 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 Bilhāna’s Vikramāṅkadeva-charitā, took Dhārā by storm and forced Bhoja to flee. Conquered the Chālukya Bhīma I’ (a.d. 1021–1063) and took Anhilvād (īstrutūga, Prālandhaciturā). Al-Bīrūnī mentions him as reigning in a.d. 1030, and his Rājamrigaṅkakarāṇa is dated 964 (a.d. 1042). The exact date of his death is as yet unknown. —I.A. v, 17, 318; vi, 53 ff. (Ujjain copper-plate of V. Sam. 1078). El. i, 230 ff. BR. 1882–3, p. 44. Sachau, Alberun’s India, i, 191.

Uvāṭa, the son of Vajrāṭa, a native of Ānandapura (Vādnagar, Gujarāt), writes his Bhūshya on the Vājasaneyā Samhītā at Avanti during Bhoja’s reign.—BR. 1882–3, 3. AC. 70. Weber, Catal. ii, 53, 1146.

H. 402. Mahmūd annexes the Jawsjānān territory on the death of the Wālī Abū Naṣr, son of ‘Abdu-l-Ḥir, Farighūnī, and places over it a Dīwān of his own.—RT. 232.

H. 403. Arsalān (Khān) and Altūn-Tāsh, Mahmūd’s Hājīb, reduce Jurjistān on the Upper Mūrgāb, the ruler of which had revolted against Mahmūd.—EIH. 330. PMH. ii, 286. RT. 118, n. 5.

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

H. 404. Mahmūd starts on his eighth expedition into India. EIH. ii, 37, 450.

1 Daśabala, a Buddhist author, wrote under Bhoja of Dhārā and, according to Aufricht (Oxford Cat. 327b), his Tithisāravālīḥā iṣṭana, favorable 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 a.d. 1055. Though Daśabala, however, makes his calculations from 8
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THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1013

Trilochanalpāla, Shāhiya of Labor, succeeds his father Ānandpāl. Sometimes erroneously called Jaipāl II.—BOD. 192.

1014

H. 404. Māhmūd reaches Bālnāt and captures Nandanah (Ninduna or Nardin). Trilochanalpāla flees to Kashmir.—EHI. ii, 37, 450 ff. RT. 85.

H. 405. Māhmūd and his son Mas'ūd make a raid on Khawānīn, a part of Ghūr. Mas'ūd distinguishes himself by his bravery.—RT. 324, notes.

H. 405. Ninth expedition of Māhmūd into India. He conquers Thāneṣār, plunders the town, and carries a number of prisoners to Ghaznī.—EHI. ii, 452. EIH. 331.

1015

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

N. Sam. 135 on MS. Bhojadeva, Rudra, and Lakshmikāma reigning contemporaneously in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM. xii. I.A. vii, 91; xiii, 413.


1016

H. 407. Ābū-l-ʿAbbas-i-Māmūn, Fārīghūnī, ruler of Jurjānīah of Khwārizm and brother-in-law of Māhmūd, murdered by his troops at the instigation of Niāl-Tīgīn. Māhmūd proceeds in person to Khwārizm, quells the insurrection, putting Niāl-Tīgīn 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.

1017

H. 408. Māhmūd marries his son Mas'ūd to a daughter of I-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 trib. —RT. 85.

S. 939, copper-plate from Thānā. Arikesarin or Kesīdeva, Śilāhār of the Northern koṅkān, brother and successor of Vajjaḍadeva.—AR. i, 357. JBRAS. xiii, 11. I.A. ix, 39, 40.

V. Sam. 96. Jīmāchandragṛṇī or Devaguptāśī writes the Śrāvakāṇa. Sanskrit commentary on his own Nāvapaya.—PR. iv, 1. Gakk'ha.
A.D. 1018—1020.

H. 409. Mahmūd with a large army again invades India, takes Mathurā, then held by Haradat, i.e. Haradatta, Dor Rāja of Baran, destroying the temple and carrying off much plunder. He then captures Kanauj, takes Manj after a desperate resistance, defeats and slays Chandrapāl at Āsī or Asnī, and having reduced various other towns and laid waste much country, returns to Ghazni.—EIH., 331 ff. EHI. ii, 456. RT., 85 ff. Growse’s Bulandshahr, p. 40.

Ś. 940. Jayasimha II, Jagadekamalla, 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 Parakesarivarman, and the ruler of the seven Koṅkans, 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.


Ś. 941. Inscription at Balagāmve of Kundama, son of Īriva-beṇaṅgadeva and feudatory ruler of the Banavāsi, Sāntāli and Hayve districts under Jayasimha, Western Chālukya.—IA. v, 15.

1019

August, H. 411, Jumāda‘ I. Mas‘ūd leaves Hirāt on an expedition to Ghūr. Būl Hasan-i-Khalaf and Sher-wān, chieftains 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 Zārān, and from there to the district of Jarūs (variants Kharūs and Harūs), 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 Ghūris 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 Ghārjistān. 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 Shāhnāma and a contemporary of Mahmūd, at whose court he flourished. Haji Khalfah places his death in H. 416.—BOD. 134–6. EHI. iv, 190 ff.
H. 412. Maḥmūd advances again into India on behalf of the king of Kanauj who had been attacked by Nanda the king of Kālañjara. 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 Ghaṇzī, thus laying the foundation of the future Muḥammadan empire in India.—BF. i, 63. EHI. ii, 463. EHI. 333. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Sāhis von Kābul, p. 5.


Š. 944, inscription at Belūr. Akkādevī, elder sister of Jayasimha II, Western Chālukya, governing the Kīṣakāḍ 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.

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. Sam. 1078. Bhīmadeva I, Chālukya, succeeds his uncle Durlabharāja. Merutunga relates that he joined Kārpa of Chedi in an attack on Bhoja of Mālava to which the latter succumbed. This statement is supported by the Kirtīkāumudī, the Sukrita-saṅkirtana, and by Kumārapāla’s Vādnagar praśasti, etc.—IA. vi, 185, 213. EI. i, 232, 294.


H. 414 (413, Tabqāt-i-Akbārī). Maḥmūd again invades India, besieges Gwaliar but is bought off by the king: proceeds to Kālañjara, where the Chandella king Nanda makes terms. Maḥmūd returns in triumph to Ghaṇzī.—EHI. ii, 467. BF. i, 66, 67. RT. 86.
A.D. 1024—1026.

1024

H. 414—5. Maḥmūd makes a raid into the mountains inhabited by the Afghānān, 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. 945. Barmađeva governing the Taddevādī, Beḷvola, and Puligere districts, as feudatory of Jayasimha II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., 1st ed., 44.

V. Sam. 1080, Jineśvara, Jaina pontiff and pupil of Vardhamāna, flourished. Wrote, V. Sam. 1080, an Ashtavrittī and in V. Sam. 1092 a Lilāvati. Regarded as the founder of the Kharatara-gachchha which took its name from the title Kharatara, conferred on Jineśvara by Durlabha of Anhilvād on the occasion of his triumph in debate over the Chaityavāsins.—PR. ii, 65; iv, Ind. xliv. BR., 1882-3, 45-6. IA. xi, 248, No. 40.

1025


H. 416. Maḥmūd makes a second raid on the Afghānān from Balkh. On the 10th Shā'bān (6th October) of the same year he starts for Multān on his expedition to Somnāth: reaches Multān in the middle of Ramāzan and marches towards Aṇhilvād. Bhīmađeva I flees on his approach and takes refuge at Kantkot in Kachh.—EHI. i, 98; ii, 468; iv, 180. IA. vi, 185-6. BG. 28. RT. 86.

Pandit Chandranātha introduces the Vṛhaspati Cycle of sixty years into Tibet.—JBA. iviii, 40.

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

1025

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

1026

V. Sam. 1083, Sārnāth inscription, Mahipāla of Bengal, son and
successor of Vigrāhapāla II. The Sārnāth inscription records the repair of a Buddhist stūpa and dharmachakra and the building of a new gandhakuti by the brothers Sthirapāla and Vasantapāla, probably sons of Mahipāla. A Bengal MS. of the Ashfāsahāsrikā Prajñāpāramitā is dated in Mahipāla's fifth year.—IA. xiv, 139. JBA. xi, 77 (Dinājpur copper-plato). CASR. iii, 122-3. Bendall, BSM., Int. ii, p. 100.

January, H. 416, the middle of Zīl-qa'dah. Mahmūd arrives at Somnāth and captures it with great slaughter, after which he marches to Kachh against Bhūmādeva who flees at his approach. Mahmūd proceeds against Maṅsūriyah and from thence returns to Ghaznī.—EHI. i, 98; iv, 180. BG. 28. IA. vi, 185-6.

H. 417. Envoys from Qayā Khān and Bughrā Khān, brothers of Qadr Khān, arrive at Ghaznī requesting a matrimonial alliance. Zainab, daughter of Mahmūd, is betrothed to the son of Qadr Khān, and a daughter of Qadr Khān to Muḥammad, Mahmūd's younger son, but subsequently to his brother Mas'ūd, Mahmūd's elder son.—RT. 905, notes.

H. 417. Mahmūd, according to Firsītah and Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Aḥmad, undertakes his last expedition into India against the Jāts of Jūd who had molested him on his march from Somnāth.—EHI. 339. EHI. ii, 477.

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


26th June, V. Sam. 1084. Jhusī or Allahabād copper-plato of Trilochanapāladeva, probably a ruler of Kanauj, son and successor of Rājya-pāla.—IA. xviii, 33. EI. ii, 235.

1028

L.K. 4, Āshādha va. 1. Saṅgrāmarāja of Kashmir dies and is succeeded by his son Harirāja, who dies shortly after (Āshādha  şu. 8), when Anandlesha, another son of Saṅgrāmarāja, succeeds. —Rājat. vii, 127, 131.

H. 419. Mahmūd renews and confirms a treaty with Qadr Khān of Turkistān, agreeing that a portion of Mawarān-n-Nahr should be held by himself and received with Qadr Khān's dominions. On an audience to Isrā'il,
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 Buwiaḥ dynasty and adds 'Irāq to the government of Mas'ūd.—RT. 87.

H. 420. Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī expels the Dhākra Rajputs from Dūndhgarh and razes the town.—ASNI. ii, p. 6.

1030  
Thursday, 30th April, H. 421, 23rd Rabī' II. Death of Maḥmūd in the 63rd year of his age. His son Muhammad succeeds him: Mas'ūd disputing his accession, Muḥammad prepares for war. He arrives at Tigān-ābād, 1st Ram. (2nd September). The Ḥājīb 'Ali Khwēshāwand and Yūsuf ibn Sabuk-Tīgūn conspire against him and imprison him.—BF. i, 84, 93. PMH. ii, 294. RT. 87, 89. EHI. iv, 192–3.

1030  
Viryārama, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vākpati II. Was killed by Bhoja of Dhārā (A.D. 1010). Chāmunda, a brother of Viryārama, built a temple to Viṣṇu at Narapura.—VOJ. vii, 191.

Kshemarāja, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, pupil of Abhinavagupta, flourished in the first half of the eleventh century. Author of the Svachchhatiṭoddovyota and several vṛttis; identified by Bühler with Kshemendra, author of the Spandanairṇaya and the Spandasandohā.

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

1031  
26th April, H. 422, 1st Jumāda' I. Mas'ūd crowned king of Ghaznī at Hirāt. Soon after, in the same year, he orders 'Ali Khwēshāwand and his brother Mangīrāk to be put to death and confiscates their property.—RT. 91.

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

1031  
Baj Khān, Gakk'har chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72.
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Baj Khān, Gakk’hair chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72.
A.D. 1032

H. 423 or 424. Altün-Tāsh sent by Mas'ūd against the Saljuq 'Ali-Tīgīn who had subdued Bukhārā and Samarkand. He defeats 'Ali-Tīgīn near the latter place, but dies himself of a wound two days later, after arranging for 'Ali-Tīgīn to hold Samarkand and Mas'ūd to retain Bukhārā. His son Hārūn succeeds him as governor of Khwārizm.—BF. i, 101. EHL. iv, 195. RT. 232, notes.

H. 423. Hasnak Shaikhu-l-Khatir, wazir of the late Sultan (Maḥmūd), put to death by order of Mas'ūd for his share in depriving him of the throne.—RT. 92.

29th July, H. 423, 17th Shaban. Sālar Mas'ūd Ghāzī sent to Bahrāch to aid Saifu-d-Dīn against a rising of Hindu chiefs.—JBA. ix, ex. no., p. 17.

H. 423. Death of Qadr Khān of Mawarān-n-Nahr.—RT. 122, n. 8.

V. 995. 1088. The Tīshabhadeva Jaina temple at Dailwādā built by Vimal Śah, a Jaina merchant of Aṇhīlavād.—JBRAS. xviii, 23.

1033

H. 424. Birth at Hirāt of Žahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm, son of Mas'ūd, afterwards Sūltān of Ghaznī.—RT. 104.

15th June, H. 424, 14th Rajab. Sālar 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 Suhriddhvaja, Rāja of Gondā (Suhal Deo), and is thenceforth commemorated as a martyr by the name of Ghāzī Miyain.—BOD. 245. JBA. ix, ex. no., p. 18. ASNI. ii, 292.

Ś. 955. Inscription at Bhairanmatți, Kalāudi. Nāgati or Nāgāditya, Sinda feudatory of the Western Chālukya 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 Chālukya Somesvara II.—EI. iii, 230. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437, 576–7.

H. 424. A great drought followed by famine and pestilence sweeps over Southern Asia, carrying off in Isfahān alone, according to Firishtah, 40,000 persons, its ravages in Maṣūl and Baghdād, being equally severe.—BF. i, 103.

1034

H. 425. Aḥmad-i-Nīl-Tīgīn, governor of Multān, rebels and seizes Lahor. Tilak Malik ibn Jai Sen sent against him by Mas'ūd. Nīl-Tīgīn flees to Mansūriyah, but is drowned in crossing the Mihrān of Sindh.—JBA. ix, 199. EII. ii, 122, 129, 130, 250.
A.D. 1034—1036.

1034

H. 425. Ḥārūn, governor of Khwārizm, rebels against Mas‘ūd and intrigues with the Turkmāns and Saljūqs.—RT. 232, notes.


1035

H. 426. Mas‘ūd proceeds with an army to Jūrjān and Ṭaba-ristān 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. ʿAlāʿ-ʾd-Daulah ibn Kākūyah rebels and drives Abū Suhail Hama-dānī out of Rai.—EHI. iv, 196-7.

H. 426. Ismāʿīl succeeds his brother Ḥārūn at Khwārizm, but is shortly afterwards ousted by Shāh Malik at the instigation of Mas‘ūd, and takes refuge in Khurāsān.—RT. 232, notes.

H. 426. Death of the Saljūq ʿIrāʾīl-i-Begbū at Kālašjara, where he had been imprisoned during Maḥmūd’s reign. Ḫagār Beg, son of Abū Sulīmān-i-Dāʿūd, takes up his quarters at Merv.—RT. 94, 122, notes.

1035


1036

H. 427. The Saljūqs, Begbū, Ṭughrīl, and Dāʿūd petition Masʿūd for the territories of Nisā and Farāwah. Masʿūd sends a friendly reply, but at the same time orders the Ḣājib Bak-Ṭagḥdī to proceed against them. After defeating and routing them near Sarakhs, Bak-Ṭagḥdī is himself overthrown by them in Shaʿbān (June). They then open negotiations with Masʿūd as a result of which Farāwah is given to Begbū, Nisā to Ṭughrīl, and Dihistān to Dāʿūd.—RT. 123-4, notes.

31st August, H. 427, 6th Zīl-qaʿdah. Majdūd ibn Masʿūd appointed governor of the territory east of the Indus, with his headquarters at Lahor.—RT. 95.

H. 428. Masʿūd, repenting of his expedition to Hindustan, returns to Ghazni. He marches to Balkh, where his followers urge him to attack the Saljūqs. He refuses and marches against Tūz-Tigīn. Dāʿūd, Saljūqī, marching from Sarakhs towards Balkh intercepts and forces him to retreat, and Tūz-Tigīn 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 Zīl-hijjah. Mas'ūd leaves Ghaznī for Kābul. Leaves Kābul for Hānsī 6th Muḥarram, 429 (19th October), and encamps on the Jhilam on the 25th of the same month. Leaving the Jhilam on the 17th Safar (29th November) he reaches and invests Hānsī 8th Rabī’ I (20th December), which surrenders on the 20th of the same month (31st December). Firishtah and Mīrkhond represent the capture of Hānsī as occurring in H. 427.—EH. ii, 59, 139 ff.

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

Toyimadeva, son of Akkādevī, feudatory governor of Banavāsi under Jayasiṁhā II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437.


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

H. 429. Mas'ūd having captured Hānsī returns to Ghaznī in Rabī’ II, and in the same year sends Subāṣī, the Hājīb, against the Saljuqs, with orders to expel them from Khurāsān. He attacks them unsuccessfully, and they acquire power over Khurāsān, Tughril Beg, son of Mīkā‘īl, son of Saljuq, assuming sovereignty at Nişāhpūr and appointing his brother Dā‘ūd to Sarakhs and his uncle Beḥrū to Merv. Some authorities date the establishment of the Saljuq dynasty from this event, while others refer it to the year 431 after the battle of Tāl-qūn.—RT. 94, 124, 125, notes, 132.

apparently of the same stock, holding the office of Nādagāmunḍu of the Puligere district under Jayasiṁha II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437.

Dīpaṅkara Śrījñāna (Jovo Atiśa) visits Tibet, whither he was invited by King Chaṇeṣhūhup 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 Bodhipatha Pradīpa is the most famous. See a.d. 980.—JBA. I viii, 40; ix, 51.

N. Saṁ. 169. Lakshmikāma reigning in Nepāl.—Refs. under a.d. 1015.

9th March, H. 430, 10th Jumāda' II. News arrives that Dā'ūd, Saljūqī, 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 horsemen at the gates of Balkh and plunders two villages. He is, however, driven off by a small body of troops under one of the Ḥājīhs 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 Fara'wah are assigned to them. Mas'ūd returns to Hirāt and passes the winter at Nīshāpūr, his forces being encamped about Bailaq, Khowāl, Bākhtarz, Isfand, and Tūs.—RT. 128–132, notes. EHI. ii, 142.


Nayapāla of Bengal, son and successor of Mahīpāla: reigned at least fifteen years. A Bengal MS. of the Pañcha-Raksha 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, Āhavamalla II, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Jayasiṁha II: till a.d. 1069. Married
Bāchaladevi, Chandalakabbe, Maiḍaladevi, and Keteladevi. Said to have fought with the Cholas and to have captured Dhāra, forcing Bhoja to flee. Bilhana (Vikramāṅka-charita) represents him as attacking Chedi or Dāhāla and deposing or slaying Karna, and as defeating the king of the Dravidas or Cholas and capturing his capital of Kaṅch. He attributes to Someśvara the foundation of Kaliyana as the Chālukya capital. According to the same author, Someśvara's second son Vikramādiya whom he had destined to his successor, won many victories during his father's reign, subduing the Cholas, aiding the king of Mālava against his enemies, invading the Gaṅga country (Bengal) and Kāmarūpa (Assam), etc.—Inscriptions numerous, ranging from Ś. 966–90. See PSOCI., Nos. 92, 139, 156, 157, 158, and 216. IA. iv, 179, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 438. BD. 82.

10th March, H. 431, 28th Jumāda II. Masʿūd prepares for a fresh campaign against the Saljuqs, and marches, 19th Shābān (5th May), from Sarakhs towards Merv, but at Tāl-qān, beyond the river Marwa-r-Rūd, he is defeated, 9th Ram. (24th May), after a three days' struggle, and returns to Ghaznī. Baizawi places this event in H. 432. Tūghrīl, Dāʿūd, and their uncle Beghū divide Khurāsān amongst them.—BE. i, 110. RT. 94; 131, n. 7; 132, n. 9.

Ś. 962, inscription from Maṇṭūr, Mudhol State. Ereyamma 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. Sain. 1096. Śantisūri or Vādīvetāla of the Thārupāda Gaechhila dies: author of an Uttarādhyāyanasastrātīkā.—VOJ. iv, 67. PR. iv, Index, exiv.

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

H. 432. Tūghrīl Beg, Saljuq, having acquired territory in Ṭrāq-i-ʾAjam, obtains the Khalifah's consent to his assuming sovereignty and the title of Sultān. He reserves Ṭrāq-i-ʾAjam for himself with Rai as capital. His elder brother Jaghar Beg-i-Dāʿūd 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 Sam. 793 on Benares copper-plate. Karnaadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Gangeyadeva: married the Huna princess Avalladevi. Founded the town of Karnavati and built a temple called Karna's Meru at Kashi or Benares (Jabalpur copper-plate). Said to have subdued the Pandyas, Muralas, Kuugas, Vaangas, Kalingas, Kiras, and Hunas (Bhera-ghat inscription); and to have been waited upon by the Choda, Kuuga, Huna, Gauja, Gurjara, and Kira princes (Karanbel inscription). Udayaditya of Malava is said, in the Nagpur praasti, to have delivered the earth "which was troubled by kings and taken possession of by Karna." The defeat of Karna by Gopala, general of the Chandella, Kirtivarman, is recorded both in inscriptions and in Krishnamisra's Prabodhachandrodaya. Hemachandra records his overthrow by Bhimadeva II of Anhilvad (A.D. 1021-63), while Bilhana (Fikramankadevacharita) represents him as being conquered by the Western Chaluksa Someśvara I. A poet, Gaangadhara, is mentioned by Bilhana as having flourished at Karna's court.

6th January, H. 433, 11th Jumada I. Mas'ud murdered by his nephew Ahmid, son of Muhammad. Maudud, on hearing at Balkh of his father's murder, advances to Ghazni to secure the capital. In the same year he defeats Muhammad at Nagrahahr and puts him to death.—EHI. ii, 256; iv, 194, 198. RT. 95, 96. BF. i, 116.

H. 434. Tughril, Saljüqi, annexes Khwarizm.—RT. 232, notes. H. 435. The kings of Mawarau-n-Nahr submit to Maudud, but the Saljüqs under Alp Arsalân resist, and a horde invade Garmisr but are defeated by the army of Maudud. In the same year Maudud marches to Lahor where he quells an insurrection and obtains possession of a number of forts.—EHI. iv, 200-1.

S. 967, 969, 970. Chavundaraya, Kâdamba feudatory of Banavasi under the Western Chaluksa Someśvara I.—IA. iv, 179 (Balaganeve inscription of S. 970).

 Singhadevarasa ruling the Kisuqâd, Banavasi, and Säntalige districts under Someśvara I, and Kaliyammarasa of the Jimuta-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., Bom. Gaz., 439.

1045 Udayāmati, consort of Bhīmadeva, builds the Rāṇi's Wāv or well at Aṅhīlavāḍ.

1048 H. 440. Maudūd dies at Ghaznī. His son Masʿūd succeeds him, but being an infant, his uncle Bahāū-d-Dīn ʿAlī is elected king, and is in turn deposed by ʿAbdu-r-Rashīd Izzu-d-Daulah. Great discrepancy exists among historians as to the date of these events, Maudūd’s death being generally placed in H. 441 and ʿAbdu-r-Rashīd’s accession in H. 443. A coin of ʿAbdu-r-Rashīd’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 Koṅkan and the Bhāḍadavayal, Tāḷakāḍ, and Sāvinale districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. Another inscription at Nirgund, Maisūr, makes him a contemporary of the Gaṅga, Koṅgali-varman, and records that in Ś. 998 he was governing the Gaṅgavāḍi district. He seems to have outlived his son Eṛyuvga, 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 Chālukyas. Vinayāditya probably reigned until about A.D. 1100. He married Keleyaladevi.

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

H. 441. Death of the poet Abū’l Qāsim Ḥasan ʿAlī Alī ibn ʿUnṣarī, a native of Balkh, considered the first genius of his age. Flourished at the court of Mahmūd of Ghaznī.—BOD. 410. EHI. iv, 515.

1050 V. Sam. 1107, Nanyaurā copper-plate. Devavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Vijayapāla.—IA. xvi, 204. EI. i, 219. CASR. xxi, 81.

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

The Madhvā Purāṇa, a Tamil version of the Ḥalāsya-Mahātmya, written by the Brahman Paruṇjoti in the reign of Harivirā-Pāṇḍya.—LIA. ii, 24.

H. 444. Dā‘ūd, Saljuqī, and his son Alp Arsalān advance on Ghaznī, Dā‘ūd proceeding to Bust by way of Sijistān, Alp Arsalān entering the country from Tukhāristān. ‘Abdu-r-Raḥiḍ makes Tughrīl, one of the Mahmūdī slaves, general of his forces, and sends him against Alp Arsalān whom he defeats at the Khumār Pass. Tughrīl pushes on to Bust where Dā‘ūd retires before him, and entering Sijistān overthrows Beḥlū uncle of Dā‘ūd.—RT. 98, 99.

Ś. 974. Jayakesin I, Kādamba of Goa, feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I. Said to have slain the king of Kāpardi-kadvīpa, perhaps Māmvāni of the Northern Koṅkān (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 Gopakapattana his capital. Was probably son-in-law of Kārnadeva Chālukya (q.v.).—Guḍiḳaṭṭi inscription. FKD., Bom. Gaz.; 567.

1052 H. 444, Tughrīl returns to Ghaznī, deposes ‘Abdu-r-Raḥiḍ,¹ and ascends the throne, but is himself slain forty days later by

¹ Yāfāʾi says ‘Abdu-r-Raḥiḍ died H. 450 after reigning nearly seven years. The Tāzikvaṭa-Malāḥ gives him a four years’ reign. Fāṣiḥi and the Muntakhabn-ī-Zawārīḳḳ agree in stating that ‘Abdu-r-Raḥiḍ succeeded in H. 443, was imprisoned in H. 444 by Tughrīl who was put to death the same year, and succeeded by Farrukhzād, but Fāṣiḥi does not mention ‘Abdu-r-Raḥiḍ’s death. —See a.d. 1048.
1053 A.D. Ńūsh-Tīgīn a Turk Sīlāh-dār, when Farrukh-zād a son of Mas'ūd is raised to the throne 9th Zīl-qa'īdah (2nd March). Soon after his accession the Saljuqs 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 Māsūm, the historian, relates that the inhabitants of Sīdīn, disgusted with the weakness of 'Abdu-r-Rashīd’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-sīáng, Jānaśrī (?), Indian Śramaṇa, arrives in China. Two works are ascribed to him.—BN. 456.

Maįlaladevi, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Banavāśi district, and his eldest son, Someśvara, ruling the Belvola and Puligere districts.—FKD., Dom. Gaz., 440.

1054 Ś. 976, Honvād inscription. Ketaḷaladevi, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Ponnavaḷa district. Revanas, of the family of Kārtavīrya, governing in the neighbourhood of Kembhāvī as feudatory of the same king.—IA. xix, 268. FKD., Dom. Gaz., 439.

Ś. 977, Bāṅkāpūr stone inscription. Harikesaridera, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāśi under Gaṅgapermanādi-Vikramāditya, who was himself viceroy of that and the Gaṅgavādi district under his father the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—IA. iv, 203.

1058 Ś. 980, date on Miraj plate. Mārasimha, Gaṅkana-Aṅkakāra, Guhēyana-Sīṅga, Śilāhāra of Kōlāpur, 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 Kōlāpur state, their capital being Karāhāṭa, the modern Karad in the Sātārā district.—FKD., Dom. Gaz., 439, 544, 547. BD. 122. JRAS., o.s., ii, 384; iv, 281.

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

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

1059

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


1060

Ś. 982, Ambarnāth inscription. Mummuṇī, Māmvalī, or Śrīmān Vānī, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇa, brother and successor of Nāgārjuna.—JBRAS. xii, 329.

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

Ereyāṅga, Hoysala, son of Vinaya-dītya. 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 Kalaśādeva, but continues to wield the royal power.—Rūjat. vii, 233.

September, H. 455 Ram. Alp Arsalān ascends the throne of ’Iraq and Khurāsān.—RT. 132, note 2.

V. Sam. 1120. Karna I, Trailokyamalla, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Bhimadeva I: till A.D. 1093. The Dvyaśrayakosha of Hemachandra and Abhayatilaka says Karna married Mayānalladevi, daughter of a Kādamba king, Jayakesin, who ruled at Chandrapura in the Dekkan. This Jayakesin 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. Sam. 1148, Monday, 5th May, 1091.)

Vijaya-dītya (VII), Eastern Chālukya, viceroy of Veṇī under his nephew Kulottuṅga Chādadeva I.—IA. xx. 276.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

1064 A.D. Š. 986, 988, inscriptions from the Jatiṅga-Rāmeśvara hill, Chitaldurg, and from Dārāvīgare, Māisūr. Vīṣṇuvarādhana-Vijayāditya, fourth son of Someśvara I, the Western Chālukya, ruling the Nojambavāḍi district. He seems to have been partly of Eastern Chālukya descent.—El. iv, 212. PSOCL., 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 Nojambavāḍi district, while from A.D. 1077-1082 he had charge, as yuvarāja, of the Bānāvāsi, Sāntaḷīga, Beḷvola, 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. Saṃ. 1120. Abhayadevasūri, founder of the Brihat Kharatara Gachieha and called Nāvāṅgavāttikrit from the commentaries composed by him on nine of the Āṅgas, writes his commentaries on the sūtras of the four Āṅgas. Abhayadeva was a native of Dhāra, the son of a merchant Dhana. He was made sūri by Jineśvarasūri in V. Saṃ. 1088 = A.D. 1032, and died at Kāpaḍraṇaṇa in Gujarāt in V. Saṃ. 1135 = A.D. 1079.—PR. i, 67; iv, Index, iv.

1065 N. Saṃ. 185 on MS. Pradyumnakāmadeva or Padmadeva, of the Nāvāṅkoṭ Šhākurī dynasty, and son of Bāḷadeva, reigning in Nepāl. His successors were: his son Nāgārjunadeva, A.D. 1072, and grandson Śaṅkaradeva, A.D. 1075, after whose death Vāmadeva, a collateral descendant of Aṇhūvarman’s family, assisted by the chiefs in Lalitapattana and Kāntipura, expelled the Nāvāṅkoṭ Šhākurīs and founded the second Šhākurī or Rājput dynasty, A.D. 1092.—Refs. under A.D. 1015. See also A.D. 1081.

1065 Mahāpāl Khān, Gakk’har chief, said to have flourished.—JBA xl, 72.

Š. 988, inscription from Hoṭṭūr, Bāṅkāpūr Ŧālukā. Toyimade, Kādamba, ruling the Bauarasi and Panahgal districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—FKD., Bom Gaz., 564.

1068 Š. 990-999. Kīrtivarmiṇa II or Kīrtideva I, son of Taila, I, Kādamba feudatory of Bānāvāsi under the Chālukyas Someśvara I and Vikramāditya VI.
The exact relationship of the Kadambas of Banavasi to the early Kadambas is unknown. Judging by their name, they were probably not their direct lineal descendants. Kirtivarman II is the first Kadamba ruler of whom anything historical is known. It is impossible to rely on the genealogical lists of his ancestors furnished by the Kadamba 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 Chāluksya, succeeds his father Someśvara I. His brother Vikramāditya continues the campaign begun in his father's reign. After receiving the submission of Jayakesin the Kadamba of Goa and of the king of the Ālups, he proceeds against the Chōlas, but concludes an alliance with their king, Vīra-Rājendra I, and marries his daughter. A revolution occurring some time after in the Chōla kingdom, on Vīra-Rājendra's death, Vikramāditya proceeds to Kāṇchi and places his brother-in-law, Parakesarivarman, son of the late king, on the throne. To the time of Someśvara belongs the Bhairanmaṭṭi inscription of his feudatory the Sinda Sevyarasa, whose immediate ancestors were: his father Polasinda, grandfather Nāgāditya, and great-grandfather Pulikāla, a contemporary of the Western Chāluksya 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, S. 991, copper-plate from Bassein, Thānā district. Seunachandra II, Yādava of Seunadesa, successor of Bhillama III, according to the Bassein grant, though Hēmadri 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 Chāluksya Paramardideva, 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 Vengī.—IA. xii, 119 ff. BD. 103. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 515.

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

V. Sam. 1125. Nāmi Śvetāmbara writes a commentary on Rudraṭa Śatānanda's Kavyālāṅkāra.—PR. i, 14 ff.
V. Sam. 1125. Jinaachandra, the Jaina pontiff, writes the Samvegaraṅgaśālā.—BR. 1882-3, 46.

Inscription of Ś. 1028, 37th year.) Rājendra-Chola II, Rāja-kesari varman or Rājiga, son of the Eastern Chāluṅkya, Rājarāja I and Ammaṅgadevi, daughter of Rājendra-Chola I, deposes Parakesarivarman and seizes the Chola crown, after which he is called Kulottūṅga Chaladeva (I). Claims to have conquered Chalukkotta, during his yuvarajaship; 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. Kulottunga married Madliurantaki, daughter of Parakesarivarman Rājendradeva. —El. iv, 70 ff. IA. v, 320; xix, 329; xx, 276; xxi, 283. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, pp. 9, 10.

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

Karṇāvatī founded on the site of the present Ahmadābād by Karnadeva of Gujarāt.

Bilhana, Kashmirian poet, flourished about A.D. 1070-1090. He left Kashmir in the reign of Kalaśa (A.D. 1064-1088) probably about A.D. 1065, visited various Indian courts, becoming finally Chief Paṇḍit to the Western Chāluṅkya Vikramāditya VI, for whom he wrote, probably about A.D. 1085, his great work the Vikramāṅka-devacharita, describing Vikramāditya’s campaigns against the Cholas.


Lakshmarasa, feudatory ruler of the Belvola and Puligere districts under the Western Chāluṅkya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

Ś. 983, Balagāmve inscriptions of the Western Chāluṅkya 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.—PSOCI. 159, 160. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

Baladevavaya, feudatory of the Western Chāluṅkya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.
A.D. 1073—1076.  

V. Sān. 1130. The Karmakriyākāṇḍa written by Somaśambhu, pupil of Saśīva.—BKR. 77.

Vigrahapāla III, of Bengal, succeeded his father Nāyapāla; the Āṃgāchhlī copper-plate of his twelfth or thirteenth year being referred by Kielhorn to the 2nd March, 1086.—CASR. iii, 118. IA. xxi, 97 ff.; xxii, 108.
Nākimayya, feudatory ruler of the Tārḍavādi district under the Western Čālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.
S. 996, inscription from Nirālgī, Dārvāḍ. Vikramāditya, Western Čālukya, governing the Banavāsi district, apparently as feudatory of his brother Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443-4.

Gaṅgapormāṇaḍī-Bhuvanaikavīra-Udayāḍitya of the Western Gaṅga family, governing the Banavāsi, Śāntajige, and Maṇḍalī districts under the Western Čālukya Someśvara II. Kaliyangmarasa of the Jīmatavāhana lineage governing the Bāsvāra district as his subordinate. To the same date belong the feudatory officials Someśvarabhaṭṭa and Keśavāḍityadeva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443. See a.d. 1071.

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 Śrīdharaḍāsa’s Saduktikarṇāmṛita (a.d. 1205).—EI. ii, 333. See under a.d. 1137.

Ś. 998. Rājīga, king of Veṅgī, having deposed the Chōla king Parakṣesarivarman and seized the Chōla crown, joins Someśvara against Vikramāditya. The latter proving victorious, deposes Someśvara and ascends the Čālukya throne as Vikramāditya VI, Permāḍī, Kalīvikrama, Vikramāṅka, or Tribhuvanamalla. Vikramāditya introduced the above era the first year of which was that o
1076

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 Vrishnvardhana, 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 PSOL, Nos. 82, 90, 103, 108, 113, 137, 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. 1070.

V. Sanâ. 1133, copper-plates from Mânpûr near Bulandshahr, of the Dor Râjâ Anânga.—Growse's Bulandshahr, 37. JBA. xxxviii, 21.

S. 998, inscription from Nîdagundî, Dhûrawâd, Siûgana or Siîga II, of the Sindas of Yelburga, son of Aëchugi I, ruling the Kispukh district as feudatory of the Western Châlukya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 574.


1077

Bârmadeva, feudatory ruler of the Banavâsi and Sàntalige districts under the Western Châlukya, Vikramâditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

Râjarâja II, Eastern Châlukya, second son of Kulottuûnga Chôdadeva I, appointed viceroy of Veûga by his father on the death of Vijayâditya.—IA. xx, 284.

Jayasîmha, younger brother of the Western Chalukya, Vikramaditya VI, governing the Banavasi, Sântalige, Belâvola, Puligere, and Bâsavalî districts as yuvrâja 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 Abû-i-Fazîl-i-Muhammad, son of Husain, Al-Baihaqî, author of the Maqâmât-u-l-'Amid-i-Abû Nasr-i-Mishkân, and the Târîkh-i-Àl-i-Sabûk-Tîgin or Târîkh-i-Yamini.—KT. 105, n. 4.

1078

Saturday, 17th February, S. 1000 current. Anantavarmâna Chôdgaugâdeva, Later Gâunga of Kaliça, son of Râjarâja and Râjasuudârî,
A.D. 1078—1080: 

daughter of Rājendrā-Chōla I, succeeds his father.—I.A. 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 Rājendravarman, and dated the 304th year of the Gāṅgeya race); īb. 127 (Achyutapuram copper-plates of Indravarman of the year 87); īb. 130 (Chicacole copper-plates of Devendravarman, 183rd year). I.A. xiii, 119, 122 (Chicacole copper-plates of Indravarman, 128th and 146th years); īb. 273 (Chicacole copper-plates of Devendravarman, 51st year); xvi, 131 (Parlā-Kimeḍi copper-plates of Indravarman, 91st year); xviii, 143 (Vizagapatam copper-plate of Devendravarman, 254th year).

Thursday, 23rd August, Ś. 1001. Vira-Chōḍadeva, Vishnunavardhana (IX), third son of Kulottuṅga Chōḍadeva I, succeeds his brother Rājarāja as viceroy of Vēṇgi; reigns at least twenty-three years, his seat of government being Janaṇāthanagarī in the Vēṇgi country.—ASSI. iii, 49, No. 39 (grant from Chellur, Godāvari district, of 21st year), and I.A. xix, 423; īb. xx, 284 (unpublished grant of 23rd year).

H. 471. Ibrahim confines his son Saifuddaulah Māḥmūd at Ghaṇznī for conspiring with Sultān Malik Shāh the Saljūq.—RT. 105, note 6.

1079

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

L.K. 59, Jyēṣṭha. Anantadeva of Kashmir, at war with his son, transfers his residence to Vijayeśvara (Vijabrōr).—Rājat. vii, 361.

1080

V. Saṁ. 1137, Udepur temple inscription. Udayāditya, Paramāra of Mālava, successor of Jayasimha. Stated, in the Nāgpur pruṣasti to have freed the land from the dominion of Karna (of Chedi).—I.A. xx, 83. EI. i, 233; ii, 181; iii, 47, 48. CASR. ix, 109.

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

1080

Rāmapāla of Bengal succeeded his father Vigrāhapāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihar inscription of the year 2); xi, 169 (Chandrīmaū inscription of twelfth year).—EI. ii, 348.
1081 L.K. 57, Kārt. 6u. 15. Anantadeva of Kashmir dies; Kalaśa's actual reign begins.—Rājat. vii, 452.
   Nep. Saṃ. 201. Rāmapāla writes the Sekaniradesapāṇjīka, probably a commentary on the work of Nāgārjuna Chaturmudrānvyā, during the reign of Vāmadeva of Nepāl.—JRAS. 1891, p. 687.

   Ś. 1005, copper-plate from Tiṇḍgundi. 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. Saṃ. 1139. Guruchandra and Chandragani, both pupils of Sumativāchaka, wrote each a Śrīvīraḥarita in this year.—PR. iv, Ind. xxvi, xxviii.

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

1085 Kaliyamunarasu of the Jīmitavāhana 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 Lakshmadēva, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Udayāditya, according to the Nāgpur prāṣasti.—EI. ii, 182.

Thursday, 8th April, S. 1008, Sitabaldī inscription. Dhāqiadeva or Dhādībhāṇḍaka of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa race, governing in the neighbourhood of Sitabaldī, near Nāgpur, in the Central Provinces, as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—El. iii, 304.

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


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

L.K. 65, Mārga śudi 6. Utkarsha succeeds his father Kalaśadeva 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 Krishṇamiśra may have flourished about this date. He lived under Kīrtivarman the Chandella (A.D. 1050—1116). Krishṇamiśra’s Prabodhachandrodaya describes the defeat of Karna of Chedi (A.D. 1042) by Kīrtivarman.—El. i, 220.

Śāśivardhana, Kashmirian poet. He seems to have been a contemporary of King Kalaśa (A.D. 1080—8).—Śbhū., Int. 129.

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

Ś. 1014, epoch year of Brahmadeva’s Karaṇyapraṅkāṣa.—BR. 1882—3, 28.

V. Sām. 1150. Śāśbāhu Temple inscription, Gwallar, dated shortly after the coronation of Mahipāla, Bhuvanaikamalla, son of Suryapāla of the Kachchhapaghāṭa or Kachchhapārī race, and successor of Padmapāla who was apparently his cousin.—IA. xv, 33 ff. CASR. ii, 357. PK. 68. JBA. xxxi, 400. PUT. 258. See Appendix.

Srīpūla, author of the Vairochana parajaya, poet-laureate to Jayasimha and Kumārapāla of Aufilvād.—El. i, 295.

Jakkaladevi, daughter of Tikka of the Kādambas line, and wife of the Western Chalukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the village of Inugunge.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448.

Ś. 1016, copper-plate from Khārapāta. Anantadeva or Anantapāla, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkan, son of Nāgurjuna and nephew and successor of Mummuni. 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 Koṅkan and those of Kōlapur, 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.

Malleymadevi or Malayamati-devī, wife of the Western Chalukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the district attached to the agrahāra of Kirīya-Kereyur.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448–9.

Ś. 1017, Dambal inscription. Lakshmīdevī, wife of the Western Chalukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the town of Dharmāpura, i.e. Dambal.—IA. x, 185. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448.

Ś. 1019. Sena II, Kujasaena, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, probably reigning at this date. He seems also to have governed the Kūṇḍī province under Chāmasaṇa, a Dayanāyaka of Jayakarna (a.d. 1102–1121), son of the Western Chalukya Vikramāditya VI. Sena married Lakshmīdevī.—JBRAS. x, 202, 293, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 554.

Nānyupa, probably identical with Nānyadeva of the Karṇātaka dynasty of Prāṇi, said to have founded Sīnur. His descendants were:—Gaṅgadeva, Nṛsiṃha, Rāmasiṃha, Śaktisiṃha, Bhūpāla-siṃha, and Harasiṃha, a.d. 1324.—JBA. iv, 123. IA. vii, 91; ix, 188; xii, 414.

19th January, V. Sañ. 1154, copper-plate of Madanapāladeva, recording the grant of a village on the above date, by his father Chandradeva, Gaharvār, the founder of the Raṭṭhor dynasty of
A.D. 1097—1100. 135

A.D. 1097

Kanauj. Chandradeva is stated to have quelled the disturbances arising on the death of Bhoja (of Mālava) and Karna (of Chedi) and to have acquired the sovereignty of Kanauj (Bāṣūhi copper-plate). His predecessors were his father Mahīchandra and grandfather Yaśovigraha.—J.B.A. xxvii, 220–241. I.A. xviii, 9.

1098

Sunday, 7th March, V. Sain: 1154, Deogadh inscription. Kirtivarman, Chandella, brother and successor of Devavarman; contemporary with Karna of Chedi who was defeated by Kirtivarman's general Gopāla (Krishṇamīśra's Prabodhachandrodaya).—CASR. x, 102–3, pl. xxxiii, 3; xxi, 81. I.A. xi, 311; xviii, 237. EI. i, 219 ff.

Ś. 1020. Padmanābhaya governing the Banavāsi district on behalf of Bhīvanāyya, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Bhīvanāyya is mentioned as governing the Palasīge district in A.D. 1102.—F.K.D., Bom. Gaz., 451.

1098

Bhoja I, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, brother and successor of Gaṅgadeva, said to have been overthrown (before Ś. 1031) by Āchugi II, Sinda of Erambarage.—F.K.D., 1st ed., 104; ib., Bom. Gaz., 547. BD. 122.

1099

25th August, H. 492, 5th Shauwāl. 'Alīu-d-Daulah Mas'ūd III succeeds his father Ibrāhīm at Ghaznī.—Rajat. vii, 1219.

L.K. 75. A great flood and famine devastate Kashmir in this and the following year.—Rajat. vii, 1219.

Ś. 1022–1052. Taila or Talalapa II, son and successor of Śāntivarman, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi and Ħāṅgal under the Chālukyas Vikramāditya VI and Someśvara III. Died apparently in Ś. 1058 (A.D. 1135) during or soon after a siege of Ħāṅgal by the Hoysala Vishṇuvardhana who gained temporary possession of these districts. Taila's wives were Bāchaladevī of the Pāṇḍya family and Chāmaladevī.—F.K.D., Bom. Gaz., 561.


Ś. 1021. Epoch year and date of the composition of Śatānanda's Bhūśvatikaraṇa.—BR. 1883–4, p. 82.

1100

L.K. 76, Mūrga. Uchchala and Sussala, sons of Malla and descendants of a branch line of the Lohara dynasty of Kashmir, forced into exile and rebellion.—Rajat. vii, 1254.
1100

Sallakshapaavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Kirtivarmanadeva: said to have carried on a war in the country of Antarvedi, and to have taken away the fortune of the Mālavas and Chedis.—El. i, 196, 326.

The poet Śambhu, author of the Ṛajendrakarnaṇapūra and of the Anyoktinuktañālatāataka, flourished under Harshadeva of Kashmir (A.D. 1089-1101).—Sbh. 128. AC. 636.

Jayadeva, son of Bhojadeva and a native of Kinduvilva in Bengal, author of the Gitagorinda, 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, Jayamangala, author of the Kaviśikha, and Śrīpāla, author of the Vairocharanavarṇāya, flourished under Jayasingha-Siddhārāja, 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 Jyeshthā by Harshadeva at the battle of Parihusapura (Parhospēr). Harsha kills Malla, the father of Uchchala (Bhādra va. 9), but is himself slain (Bhādra su. 5) on his flight from Śrīnagar, when Uchchala succeeds to the throne as first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.

Kalhana refers (Ṛajat. 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.—Ṛajat. vii, 1297, 1342, 1497, 1717.

1102

Jayakarna, son of the Western Chālukya Vikramādiṭya VI, ruling as his father's feudatory in this and the years 1120 and 1121.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 455.
Govindaśaṇa mentioned as holding office under Anantapāla, feudatory of Vikramāditya VI. In 1114 and 1117 Govindaśaṇa was governing the Banavāsi district.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 451.

V. Sam. 1158. The first copy of Devabhadrasūrya’s *Kathārataṇakoṣa* written by Amalachandragani.—PR. iv, Ind. ix.


V. Sam. 1159. The Aṇḍalagachchha of the Jains, a branch of the Chandragachchha, formed. Chandraprabhāchārya secedes from the Chaturdaśiyapakṣa and founds the Paurnamiyapakṣa.—BR. 1883-4, 14, 130, 144, 152. IA. xi, 249.

25th December, V. Sam. 1161, Basāhi copper-plate of Madanapāla, Gaharwār or Rūthor of Kanauj, and of his son Govindaḍandra. —IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xvi, 19; xix, 367.


Tuesday, 24th October, V. Sam. 1162, Benares copper-plate of Govindaḍandra of Kanauj.—El. ii, 358.

H. 501. Husain, son of Sām, Ghūrī, taken prisoner by Sanjar, Saljuqī, is saved at the intercession of Shaikh Ahmad, Ghazzālī.—RT. 149, n. 2.

Saturday, 18th July, or possibly Saturday, 15th July, 1111, from Tyāgarāja temple inscription of 5th year. Initial date of

Bammaraṇa administering the pannāya tax of the Noḻambavādī 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 Kanaūj, and of his son Govindaehandra. 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 Mārārāsiṅha, governing the Māriṅja country together with Saptakholā and a part of the Kōkāṇ. An undated inscription represents his brother Bālāja as ruling with him, and the Kolhāpur inscription of Ś. 1058 mentions a certain Nimbādevarasa as his feudatory.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 547, and BD. 121 ff. for dynasty generally.

1111 L.K. 87. Pausha śu. 6. Uchehala of Kashmir murdered by Raḍḍa who becomes king for one night, after which Salhaṇa, a stepbrother of Uchehala, is placed on the throne.—Rājat. viii, 341.

Ś. 1033. Maheśvara, son of Brāhma, grandson of Krīṣṇa (Keśava), writes the Viśaprakāśa; wrote also the Śabdabheda-prakāśa, a sequel to the above, and the Sūhasāṅkācharita.—AC. 446. Mālatimādhava, Pref. xii. Weber, Catal. ii, 260.

V. Sam. 1167. Jinavallabhā dies six months after his consecration as sūri by Devabhudrāhūrya. Author of the Śūkṣmārtha-siddhānta, Vichārāsāra, Paushadhavidhi, Piṇḍārisuddhāvīprakarana, Gaṇadharasārdhāsatakatan, the Shādaśīti, Pratikramanasāmāchārī, Saṅghapatṭaka, Dharmaśīkha, Drāḍāśākula, Praśottarāsatakatan, Śringārāsatakatan, the Ashtasaptatikā or Jinavallabhaprāṣasti (V. Sam. 1161), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xli. IA. xi, 248b. BR. 1882-3, 47-8; ib. 1883-4, 152.

1112 L.K. 88, Vaiśākha śu. 3. Sussala, brother of Uchehala and ruler at Lohara, invades Kashmir, imprisons Salhaṇa and seizes the throne.—Rājat. viii, 480.

Tribhuvanamalla Kāṇadeva, Pāṇḍya feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.
1112 Śripatiyarasa governing the Belvola and Puligere districts. Udayāditya-Gaṅga Permāḍi, Western Gaṅga, governing the Banavāsi and Sāntalige districts as feudatories of the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

1113 March 19th, V. Sam. 1169: probable beginning of the Śiva Siṁha era of Gujarāt.

1113 Approximate date of the Kaliṅgattu Parāṇi, a Tamil poem by Jayankonḍān, describing the conquest of Kaliṅga under Kulottuṅga Choladeva I, by his general Karuṅākara who bears the title Tondairdan, i.e. king of the Pallava country.—IA. xix, 329 ff.; xx, 278.

1114 H. 508. Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād succeeds his father Masʿūd III of Ghaznī and reigns about a year.—RT. 107, note 7.

Sunday, 8th November, Chedi Sam. 866, Ratnapura inscription. Jājalladeva I, Haihaya or Kalaehuri of Ratnapura, successor of Prithvīdeva I. Claims to have been honoured by the princes of Kanyākubja and Jejabhuktika (Govindachandra and Kīrtivarman, the Chandella); and to have overcome one Someśvara.—EI. i, 32. CASR. xvii, 75.

Ś. 1036. Bhāskaraṁahārya, the astronomer, son of Mahēśvara, born. Author of the Siddhāntaśiromani, completed in Ś. 1072, and of the Karanakutūhala (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 Aṣalān murders and succeeds his brother Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād. Bahrām Shah, another brother, having taken refuge with his uncle, the Saljūq, Sanjar of Khurāsān, the latter proceeds with him to Ghaznī and defeats Aṣalān who retires to Lahor. Sanjar, after placing Bahrām on the throne and fixing a yearly tribute, returns to his own kingdom. Later in the same year Aṣalān returns and defeats Bahrām who again takes refuge with Sanjar.—EIH. iv, 206. RT. 107, n. 7; 108, n. 5.

V. Sam. 1171. Govindaehandra 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 sabhā held by Alaṅkāra, minister of Jayasimha of Kashmir, and described by the poet Maṅkha in the Śrikanṭhachārīta.—IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19; xix, 367. CASR. i, 96. EI. iv. 97 ff. BKR. 50, 51.
1115. Nagavarmayya, feudatory governor of the Belvola, Puligere, and Banavasi districts in the years 1115 and 1117 A.D. under Vikramaditya VI, Western Chalukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

1115. Malla or Mallideva of the Gatta family governing as feudatory under Govindarasa, himself a ruler of the Banavasi district under the Western Chalukya Vikramaditya VI.—PSOCL., No. 108. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 580.

1116. Monday, 17th April, V. Sam. 1172, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EL, iv, 103.

H. 510. Sanjar having acquired sway over Trūq and Khurāsān, becomes, on the death of his brother Muḥammad, sole monarch of the Saljuqs.—RT. 108, note 5.

V. Sam. 1173, Rāmadeva, a pupil of Jinavallabha, writes the Shaṭāšṭikachārṇī.—BR. 1883-4, 152.

1117. Wednesday, 29th August, V. Sam. 1174, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EL, iv, 105.

H. 511. Bahram Shāh defeats his brother Arsalān Shāh and imprisons and succeeds him in Ghazni. Arsalān was put to death subsequently at Shāhābād in Shauwul, February, 1118.—RT. 108, n. 5; 109.

V. Sam. 1173, inscription from Khajurāho. Jayavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Sallakshanaavarman.—EL, i, 139.

Inscriptions. S. 1039-1059. Vishnuparvādhana, Bittiga, Tribhuvanamalla II, or Viragaṅga, Hoysala, brother and successor of Ballāla I; married Sāntaladevi or Lakumadevi. Said to have conquered the Gaṅgas, to have burned their capital Taḷakāḍ or Taḷavarapura and to have been more or less successful in attacking Kāṇchi, Koṅgu, Häugal, Koyatur (Koimbatore), and the seven Koṅkaṇas. Amongst the rulers he claims to have subdued are the Pāṇḍya and Tuḷu kings, Jagaddeva of Paṭṭi-Pombuṭhelapura, Jaṉakeśin II, Kādamba of Gaṅa, 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 Sāvīmale on the north, the lower Naṅgali Ghāt on the east, the Koṅgu, Chera, and Anmalle countries on the south, and the Bārakamūr Ghāt road to the Koṅkaṇ on the west. His subdual of the Kādamba territories was probably very temporary,
as the conquest of the Koṅkan by a subsequent feudatory of Ballāla II seems to have taken place in his reign. An invasion by Vishnūvardhana of the Chālukya dominions was repulsed by Āehugi II, the Sind; and his son Permāḍī I, who is said to have besieged Dhorasamudra and captured Belupura the Hoysaja capital. A Sinda inscription names Cheṅgiri, Chera, Chola, Malaya, Male, the seven Tujus, Kolla, and Pallava, Koṅgu, and the districts of Banavāsi, Kaḍambale, Noḷambavādi, and Hayve as belonging to Vishnūvardhana. A younger brother of Vishnūvardhana, Udayāditya, is mentioned in inscriptions. Vishnūvardhana was aided in his conquests by Gaṅgarāja of the Gaṅga family who, by conquering and putting to flight Adiyama or Īdiyama a feudatory of the Chola, acquired the Gaṅgavādi province. This Gaṅgarāja seems to have been identical with Gaṅgarasa, governor of the Arabala district. According to a Halebid inscription he died in A.D. 1133.—PSOCI., Nos. 18 and 232. RMI. 260, 329. REC. 14 and ii, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 494 ff.

118


H. 512. 'Abu-l-Maʿali or Naṣru-Ilah, son of 'Abdu-l-Majid, writes his Kalila Damna for Bahram Shāh of Ghaznī.—BOD. 27.


119

12th January, H. 512, 28th Ram. Bahram Shāh of Ghaznī defeats and imprisons Muḥammad Bahālīm then in charge of the Government of Lahor. The latter, being pardoned and reinstated, subsequently fortified himself at Nāgaur in Siwālikh but was again defeated by Bahram and perished.—RT. 110. BF. i, 151.

L.K. 95, Vaiśākha. Sussala of Kashmir returns from the conquest of Rājapurī.—Rājat. viii, 635.

11th May, V. Sam. 1176, Kamanli plate of Govindaehandra of Kanauj and his queen Nayaṇakelidevi, recording endowments made on the above date.—EI. iv, 107.

7th October, Kārt. śudi 1, Ś. 1041 exp.: epoch of the era founded by Lakṣhmaṇaśena of Bengal, son and successor of Ballālascena. There is some confusion as to its initial year,

Ś. 1041–1048. Jayakesin II, Kādamba of Goa, ruling as feudatory of the Western Chōḷukya, Vikramāditya VI. He apparently attempted to throw off the Chōḷukya supremacy but was put to flight by Permāği, son of Āehugi, the Sinda of Yelburga. Subsequently, however, he married Māilaladevi, a daughter of Vikramāditya. He was defeated at some time or other by the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana.—FKD., *Dom. Gaz.*, 568.

V. Sam. 1177, copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. xxxi, 123.

L.K. 96, Vaiśākha. The Dāmaras rise in rebellion against Sussala to support the pretender Bhikshāchara. Sussala forced to despatch his family for safety to the castle of Lohara (Āśāqlha śu. 3). He is besieged in Śrīnagar (Āśvina śu. 14) by rebel forces and forced to retire (Mārga va. 6) to Lohara when Bhikshāchara (Bhikshu) is set up as king in Kashmir.—Rājat. viii, 667, 717, 736, 819.


Ruyyaka, the Kashmirian, author of the *Ālaṅkārasarvasra*, must have lived about this date, having been the guru of Maṅkha (A.D. 1140).—BKR. 51, 68.

L.K. 97, Jyesṭha śu. 3. Sussala of Kashmir reconquers Śrīnagar; Bhikshāchara forced to flee. Destruction of the Chakradhara temple by Bhikshāchara's rebel forces (Śrāvana śu. 12).—Rājat. viii, 954, 993.

Permāği of the Jimūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race governing the Bāsavura district, and Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Nolambavādi district under Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., *Dom. Gaz.*, 452.

1122


25th December, Chedi Sam. 874. Jabalpur copper-plate issued probably near the end of his reign. Yaśaḷkarnaḍevas, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Karṇadeva. Was contemporary with Govindaḥandra 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 prāśasti, to have undertaken a successful expedition against Tripūrī. Yaśaḷkarnaḍa claims to have extirpated with ease the ruler of Andhra near the river Godāvari, and the Bhera-Ghāṭ inscription attributes to him the devastation of Champāranya, possibly a reference to the same expedition.—El. ii, 1, 303.

Ś. 1044, Chāl. V. 45. Inscription at Kodikop. Āchagi or Āchūgi II, Sīnda of Yelburga, governing the Kīsukāḍ and Nareyaṅgal districts under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Stated to have waged war successfully against Hallakavāḍikēyasinga, the Hoysalas, Lakshma, the Pāṇḍyas, and the Malapas of the Western Ghāṭs; to have seized the Koṅkāṇ, taken and burned Goa and Uppīnākāṭṭi, and to have defeated and captured Bhoja, Silāhāra of Kolāhpūr, probably about A.D. 1098.—JBRAS. xi, 247, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 574.

1123

L.K. 99, Jyeshṭha svu. 11. The city of Śrīnagar burned by rebels who besiege Sussala in his capital.—Rājat. viii, 1169.

Ś. 1045, inscription from Tergāl of the Māṇḍālikā Goṅkidevarasa or Goṅka, a contemporary of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI and his feudatory the Raṭṭa chieftain Kārtavīrya II.—IA. xiv, 14, 22–4. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 548.


1124

Thursday, 14th August, V. Sam. 1181, Benares copper-plate of Govindaḥandra of Kanauj.—JBA. i, 113, pl. vii. IA. xix, 357.

V. Sam. 1180. Yaśodevasūri, pupil of Chandrasūri and author of a Pāṅkshikasūraśrayitti written in the above year at Anhilvāḍ. He is possibly identical with the Yaśodeva, pupil of Devagupta, who wrote a commentary on the Navalattvaprakaraya at Anhilvāḍ, V. Sam. 1174.—PR. iv, Ind. c.
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1125 Š. 1047, stone inscription from Narendra, Dhārvāḍ, and possibly Š. 1069, on inscription at Lakshmeśvar. Jayakesīn II, Kādamha of Goa, feudatory ruler of the Kōṅkaṇa, Palasīga, Hayve, and Kavaddīvīpa districts under Vikramaḍītya VI, Western Chālvuka. Inscriptions record Jayakesīn's defeat by Āhugī II and his son Pernāḍī I, Siunda feudatories of Vikramaḍītya VI, but Jayakesīn's marriage with Vikramaḍītya's daughter Maiḍaladevi points to a subsequent reconciliation with his overlord. Jayakesīn also temporarily lost the Palasīga district to the Hoysala Yishnūvardhana.—JBRAS. ix, 265. PSOCIL., Nos. 97, 232. See A.D. 1119.

August, Malabar or Kollam era, 301, 319, inscriptions at Cholapuram and Tiruvallam near Trivandram. Yira Kerala Yarman ruling in Vēṇadu or Travancore.—P. S. Pillai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, pp. 11-18.

1126 H. 520. The Mūjmalu-t-Tawārīkḵ begun in the reign of Sultan Sanjar, Saljūqī. 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.—EH. i, 100 ff.


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 Tīgin-ābād between the troops of Ghazmī and ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, Ghūrī. Tīgin-ābād is taken and Bahlūm fleece.—RT. 110, n. 5, 347-9.

Kulottunga Choḍadeva II, called also Parakesarivarman, Vira-Rājendra.deva II, Tribhuvanavrādeva, 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 Rājarajadeva II.—IA. xiv, 55 (Chellūr copper-plate of Š. 1056); ib. xx, 191, 285. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 10.

Š. 1049, current. Someśvara III, Bhūlokamalla, succeeds his father Vikramaḍītya VI: till A.D. 1138. Said to have "placed his feet on the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravīḍa, Magadh, Nepāla; and to have been lauded by all learned men." He was
the author of the Mānasollāsa or Abhīlāshītārtha-Chintāmani written Ś. 1051.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 139, 178-9. BD. 89. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 455.
Ś. 1049. Rāmānuja, the Vaishnava reformer, flourished, according to Nṛsimha’s Smrītyarthaśāgara.—AOC. 285b, 286a.

L.K. 3, Phāl. va. 15. Sussala of Kashmir murdered by braves of Tikka; Jayasimha succeeds to the throne. His general Sujji routs the rebels (L.K. 4, Vālśākha) at Gambhirasangama. Bhikshāchara forced to retire from Kashmir (Āshāqha).—Rājat. viii, 1318, 1497, 1525.

October–November, Ś. 1051 current, Kārtt. Permaći, son of Jogama, Kalachuri feudatory of the Chālukya Someśvara III, ruling the Tardavādi 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 Vijjana, 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.
Ś. 1050. Inscription of Choḍa or Vikrama-Rudra, chief of Konamanḍala, son of Rājapaṇḍu I.—El. iv, 86.

L.K. 5, Jyesṭha va. 10. Bhikshāchara captured and killed by the troops of Jayasimha of Kashmir in the castle of Bānasalā (Bāṇaśalā). 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 Jayasimha.—Rājat. viii, 1775, 1793.

Friday, 5th April, V. Sam. 1185, Benares copper-plate of Govinda- chandra of Kanauj.—JBA. i, 120, pl. viii.
V. Sam. 1186–1222 on inscriptions. Maṇḍanavarmanadeva, 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. xxi. El. i, 195 (undated inscription from Mau, Jhānsī district).
Ś. 1052, inscription from Khāṇāpur, Kolhāpur State. Ankidēva, Raṭṭa Mahāśāṃbha under Vikramaditya VI, Western Chālukya. His name, however, is not found in the genealogical lists of the Raṭṭas of Saundattā.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 555.
Sunday, 10th March, Ś. 1050, from the epitaph at Śrāvāna- Belgola. Mallīśhepa-Maladharideva, the Jaina teacher, commits suicide by prolonged fasting.—El. iii, 184.
Monday, 17th November, V. Sam. 1187, Raimān copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 106, pl. vi.
Manma-Manḍa, vassal of Kulottuṅga-Choḍadeva II. — MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 53.

Ajayarāja or Salhana, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Prithvirāja I. Founded Ajayamūru and conquered Salhana of Mālava; married Somalakhā.—Refs. A.D. 950.
Śrāvakīrtti-Traividyā or Dhanañjaya, Jaina poet, author of the Rāghavapūndaviya, mentioned in an inscription dated Ś. 1045: contemporary with the Jaina poet Ablīnava Pampa, who mentions his authorship of the Rāghavapūndaviya, and with Meghachandra, author of a commentary on the Ṣamādhiṣatāka.—IA. xiv. 14.

Friday, 6th November, V. Sam. 1188, Ren copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj—IA. xix, 249.
Mārasimha governing in the neighbourhood of Muguṭkhān-Hubli, Belgaum district, under Someśvara.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 456.
H. 525. Khwājah Masʿūd ibn Saʿd ibn Salmān, the poet, dies. He flourished under Sultans Masʿūd, Ibrāhīm, and Bahrām Shāh of Ghazni. Some accounts place his death in H. 520.—EHI. iv, 518. BOD.

L.K. 8, Vaiśākha va. 2. Lohara retaken by Jayasimha’s forces; Mallāṝjuna forced to flee.—Rājat. viii, 2024. Ś. 1055, 1060, 1067. Mallikārjuna I, Tribhuvanamallarasa, Kādaṃba, governor of Banavāsi and Hāṅgāl under the Chālukyas Someśvara III and Jagadekamalla II; presumably ruling with his father in Ś. 1055 and alone in Ś. 1060 and 1066.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 562.

L.K. 9, Āśaḍḥa śu. 5. Jayasimha of Kashmir has his chief minister Sujji and his adherents murdered.—Rājat. viii, 2185. V. Sam. 1190, August copper-plate of the Chandella Madanavarmedeva.—IA. xvi, 207.
Saturday, 5th August, V. Sam. 1190, Kamauli plate of Govinda-chandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 111.

V. Sam. 1190. Āmrađevasūri writes his commentary on Nemi-chandra’s *Ākhyānakamanikōsa*.—PR. iv, Ind. xi.

1134 Tuesday, 28th August, V. Sam. 1191, Kamauli plate of the Sīngara, Vatsaraṇa, a feudatory of Govindachandra of Kamaulj. His immediate ancestors were: his father Kumāra, grandfather Sūlhaṇa or Alhaṇa (?), and great-grandfather Kamalapāla.—EL. iv, 130.

1135 L.K. 11, Āśvina va. 15. Mallārjuna, the pretender to the throne of Kashmir, surrenders to Jayasimha.—Rājat. viii, 2309.

1136 H. 530. Sanjar invades Ghaznī to enforce payment of tribute by Bahrām Shāh.—RT. 148, n. 5.

1137 Ś. 1059, stone inscription from Govindpur of the poet Gaṅgādhara. In it are named his father Manoratha, his grandfather Chakrapāṇi, and great-grandfather Dāmodara, his father’s brother Daśaratha, his own brother Mahādharana, and his cousin Purushottama. These are probably the poets mentioned in Śrīdaradāsa’s *Saduktikarṇāmrita* compiled A.D. 1205.—EL. ii, 330 ff.


Ś. 1060, inscription from Urana. Aparāditya I, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkan. Sent Tejakantha as ambassador to the sabhā held by Alāñkāra, minister of Jayasiṁha of Kashmir.—JBRAS. xv, 279. BKR. 51.

The *Dāṇḍanāyaka*, Mahādeva, governing the Belvola and Puliṣya districts under Someśvara III, Western Chālukya. The feudatory Vīra Pāṇḍya-deva ruling the Noḷambavṛḍi district in this and the year 1148 under the same king.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 456.

1138 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, Subhātavarman, and Arjunavarman represented the main line, while Lakshmitvarman, Hariśeandra, 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, 349.

1139 Monday, 9th October, V. Sam. 1196, Benares copper-plate of Govindačandra of Kanauj.—EL ii, 361. (N. Sam. 259.) Mānadeva of the Second Thākuri or Rājput dynasty of Nepāl and great-grandson of Vamadeva, the restorer of the dynasty.—BSM., App. i, and refs. under a.d. 1015. Vaidyadeva, minister of Kumārapāla of Bengal, made king of Kāmarūpa.—EL ii, 347 ff.

The Danadanayakas Mahādeva and Pāladeva ruling under Jagadeka malla II, Western Chāluksya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 457.

Maṅkha, Kashmirian poet; wrote the Śrīkanṭhacharita probably between a.d. 1135 and 1145. His brother Alakāra was Divān under Sussala and Jayasiṅhā, and another brother, Śṛignāra, received the office of Brīhata-trapati from Sussala whom he assisted in his war with Harshadeva. Among Maṅkha's contemporaries were the poets Kalyāṇa, pupil of Alakadatta, Garga, Goviṇḍa, Jalhaṇ, Paṭu, Padmarāja, Bhuṭa, Loshthadeva, Vāgiśvara, Śrīgarbha, Śrīvatsa; the Mimamsakas Jinduka, Trailokya, and Śrīgunna; the grammarians Jñānakāra and Nāga; the Vaidikas Ramyadeva and Lakshmīdeva; Ānanda, a Naiyāyika, and Ānanda, son of the poet Śambhu; Tejakaṇṭha, ambassador of Aparāditya of the Koṅkaṇ; Nandana, a Brahmavādin; Prakeṭa, a Śaiva philosopher; Maṇḍana, son of Śrīgarbha; Ruyyaka, Maṅkha's guru; Śrīkaṇṭha, son of Śrīgarbha; and Shashṭha, a paṇḍīt.—BKR. 50, 52.

1141 Sunday, 23rd February, V. Sam. 1198 cur., Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EL iv, 113.


1142 Monday, 11th May, Ś. 1064, inscription from Aṇjanerī of the Yādava chief Susnadeva, ruler of Dvāravatī 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. Saṅ. 1199, Gagahā copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj, and of his son Rājypāladeva.—IA. xviii, 20.

V. Saṅ. 1199. Kumārapāla, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Jayasiṁha-Siddharāja. Conquers Mālava and defeats Aṁrorāja of Śākambhari-Sāmbhar, Rājputāna, in, or shortly before, V. Saṅ. 1207 (Chitorgadh inscription).—IA. vii, 213. Tod's Rājasthān, i, 707. EI. i, 293; ii, 421.

Ś. 1065, 1073, 1075, Kolhāpur and Bāmanī inscriptions. Vija-yāditya, Vijayārka, Ayyana-Siṅga II, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, son and successor of Gaṅdarāditya. Said to have reinstated the rulers of the province of Śṭhānaka 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-Hoṅgal. Kārtavīrya III, Kattama, Raṭṭa feudatory of the Western Chālukyas Jagadekamalla II and Tailapa III. Married Padmāvatī 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.

Bammanayya or Barmadevarasa governing the Banavāsī district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. In the following year Bammanayya governed the Tardavāḍi, Belvola, Huligere, Hānuṅgal, and Halasige districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.


L.K. 19, Phāl. śu. 10. The pretender Loṭhana (brother of Sussala of Kashmir) captured by Jayasiṁha’s forces after the siege of the castle Śīrah’sīta.

L.K. 20, Vaiśākha. Bhoja, a son of King Salhana, flees to the country of the Dārads (Dards) 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. Lakshmivarman, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Yāsovarman. 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.

S. 1067. Permāḍi or Jagadekamalla—Permāḍi, Sinda of Yelburga, son and successor of Āehugi II, ruling the Kislakāḍī, Bāgaḍage, Kēlavāḍī, and Nareyanagal districts under Jagadekamalla II, Chālukya. Claims to have subdued Kulaśekharāṇaka, besieged and slain Chattā, and to have engaged in hostilities with Jayakesin II (Kādamba of Goa) and Bīṭṭiga (the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana), etc.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 575.


Čeddi Sam. 896, 910, inscriptions from Rājim and Ratnapura. Prīthvīdeva II, Kalachuri or Haibaya of Ratnapura, successor of Ratnadeva II.—CASII. xvii, 76.

V. Sam. 1202, Śinha Sam. 32, inscription of a Gohila king, Muluka, son of Sahajiga and grandson of Śrī Sahāra, ruling at Māṅgrol under Kumārupāla the Chaulukya.—BL. 158.

S. 1070. Permāḍi or Paramāḍi, Śivachittā, Kādamba of Goa, son and successor of Jayakesin II. Probably reigned jointly with his brother Vijayāditya or Vijayārka II. There are indications that Jayakesin II or Permāḍi lost some of the Kādamba territory to the Śiśūhāra Vijayāditya of Kollhāpur or Karūḍ. Jayakesin seems also to have been attacked by Chāmpāngīdeva, feudatory of Āhamamalā, Kalachuri. Permāḍi married Kāmālādevi, daughter of Kāmadeva, and Vijayāditya married Lakshmīdevi, daughter of a king Lakshmīdeva.—Inscriptions: of Permāḍi, ranging from 14th to 28th years, JBRAS. ix, 263, 266, 278, 287, 296; of Vijayāditya of 25th year, ib. 278. IA. xi, 273 (Śiddāpur inscription). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 569.

Kesi.jja or Kesimayya governing the Belvola, Palasige, and Pānuṅgal districts under Jayadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. Tailama, Kādamba, according to an inscription, was ruling the district of Pānuṅgal in this year.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458, 562.

H. 543, ‘umāda’ I (Sept.—Oct.). ‘Alāü-d-Dīn Husain and his brothers Saǐf-d-Dīn Sūrī, and Bāhān-d-Dīn Sām invade Ghazān
and defeat Bahrām who flees to Hind. ‘Alāu-d-Dīn leaving Saifuddīn as ruler at Ghaznī, retires to Ghūr.—RT. 347, n. 2.

Soviḍēva governing the Panunghal district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.

V. Saṁ. 1204. Jināsekharāsūri, pupil of Jinavallabha and guru of Padmāchandra, founds at Rudrapalli the Rudrapalliyakharataraśākṣa.—IA. xi, 248b. PR. iv, Ind. xli.

V. Saṁ. 1204. Jinabhadramuni, pupil of Śālibhadra, flourished.—PR. i, 68.

1149

H. 544. Bahrām Shāh returns to Ghaznī, defeats and hangs Saifuddīn Sūrī.

Bahrān-d-Dīn succeeds Saifuddīn as ruler of Ghūr and dies later in the same year, when ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain succeeds and at once marches on Ghaznī, which he captures.—RT. 349.

Tribhuvaṇamalla-Jagaddeva of the Sāntara family of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura (i.e. Humcha, Nagar district, Maisūr) ruling at Setuvina-bidu as feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.


L.K. 25. Kalhaṇa completes the Rājatarangini or Chronicles of Kashmir during the reign of Jayasimha.—Rājat. viii, 3404. BKR. 52 ff.

1150

H. 544 [547?]. Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī dies and is succeeded by his son Khusru Shāh. The latter retires to Lahor before ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, who, after making a plundering raid on Ghaznī, returns to Ghūr. On his retirement Khusru Shāh takes possession of Ghaznī. Later (H. 545) ‘Alāu-d-Dīn is captured by Šultan Sanjar and detained two years during which Nāṣiruddīn Al-Husain son of Muhammad Mādīnī is made ruler of Ghūr.—RT. 112, 113; 350, n. 2; 363-4.

V. Saṁ. 1207, inscription from Mahābān near Mathurā of a king Vijayapāla (or possibly Ajayapāla) and his vassal Jajja.—EI. i, 287 ff. ASNI. ii, 103.

Ś. 1072. Tailapa III, Nūrmadī Taila II, or Trailokyamalla III, Western Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother Jagadekamalla: till A.D. 1161. Was conquered and kept in subjection till A.D. 1157
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by his minister of war, Vijjalā or Vijjana, the Kalachuri with whom were allied Prōlarāja, Kākatiya, and Vijayārka of Kolhāpur. 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. 1163, the date of Rudradeva’s Anamkōṇḍ inscription in which it is mentioned.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 120, 181. BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 459.

Kasapayyanāyaka governing the Banavasi district under the Kalachuri Bījjala, himself a feudatory at that time of Taila III, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

Hemachandra, the Jaina monk, flourished. Born at Dhanůhāka in V. Saṅ. 1145 = A.D. 1089, Hemachandra was consecrated in V. Saṅ. 1154; made sūri in V. Saṅ. 1166 and spent the greater part of his life at Anhilvāḍ at the Court of Jayasimha Siddhārāja (A.D. 1094–1143) and his successor Kumārapāla, dying shortly before the latter in V. Saṅ. 1229 = A.D. 1173. Author of various works on grammar, rhetoric, and metre—the Abhihānachintāmaṇi, or Nāmanālā, the Anekārthasaṅgraha, the Ālaṅkārachādaṇa, the Chhandonutsāsana, the Dvāyārayakāra (probably revised by Abhayatilaka in V. Saṅ. 1312), the Desinānamalā or Ratnadali, the Trishāsteṣālākāpurushacharita, the Yogāṣṭhā, 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, 348. IA. iv, 71; vi, 181–2. BKR. 76. PR. i, 63 ff.

Arṇorāja, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Prithvīrāja I; married Sudhavā of Mālava.—Refs. A.D. 950.

Prōlarāja, Prōla, Jagatikesarin, Kākatiya or Gaṇapati of Oorangal, son and successor of Tribhuvanamalla-Betmarāja, reigning about this date. He was the father of Rudradeva of the Anamkōṇḍ inscription (Ś. 1084) and married Muppaladevi. Said to have captured but released Tailapadeva (III), Chālukya; to have defeated a King Govinda and given his kingdom to Udāya; to have conquered Gunda, ruler of the city of Mantrakūṭa; and to have repulsed an attack on Anamkōṇḍ made by Jagaddeva, probably Tribhuvanamalla-Jagaddeva, Śāntara king of Paṭṭi-Pombechehapura (modern Humche, Nagar district of Maisūr), who is known from inscriptions to have been reigning in Ś. 1039 and 1071 as feudatory of the Chālukyas.—IA. xi, 10; xxi, 197. ASSI. ii, 14.
Srīharsha, author of the Nāśīlādiya and the Khandana-Khandakhādyā, flourished under Jayachandra of Kanauj, whose initial date falls between A.D. 1163 and 1175. He was contemporary also with Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Gujarat (A.D. 1143-1174).—JBRAS. x, 31 ff.; xi, 279 ff.

Jayadratha Mahāmāheśvarāchārya Rājānaka, Kashmirian poet, author of the Haracharitachintamani, flourished perhaps a little later than Kalhana. He was a brother of Jayaratha, author of the Tantrālokaviveka (see A.D. 1200).—BKR. 61.


V. Sam. 1207. Mahāban prāṣasti recording the erection of a temple in the reign of Ajayapāla, possibly a member of the Yaduvamśi dynasty of Bayānā-Śrīpathā.—EI. ii, 275 ff.

August-September, Ś. 1074, Bhādrapada. Inscription from Bijāpur, Mailārayya, feudatory ruler of the Tārdavādi district under Bijjala, the Kalachuri, himself a feudatory of Taila III, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460, 472.

V. Sam. 1207. Chandrasena writes the Utpūdasidhiprakaraṇa in which he is assisted by Nemicandra.—PR. iv, Ind. xxviii.

Mahādeva governing the Banavāsi and Puligere 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 Jayasimha in the Anchalagachchha: wrote, V. Sam. 1263, the Sata-padiṅkā, to which Mahendrasimha wrote a commentary in V. Sam. 1294: Dharmaghosha died V. Sam. 1268.—PR. i, 62, App. p. 12, Ind: lxv.

H. 547. Sultan Sanjar after releasing 'Aḷāu-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 Ghaznū and Khusru, unable to resist them, retires again to Lahor.—RT. 112, 350.
1153 A.D. V. Sam. 1210-1220. Vigrarahāja IV or Vīsaladeva, Chālamāna of Sākambhari or Sāmbhar, son and successor of Arṇorāja according to the Prithviraṇjavijaya, though the Siwālik pillar inscription calls his father Aveladeva. Vigrarahāja's Ajmūr inscriptions contain portions of two plays—the Lalita-Vigrarahāja-Nāṭaka by the poet Somadeva and the Harakeli-Nāṭaka attributed to Vigrarahāja himself.—IA. xix, 216 ff. (Delhi Siwālik pillar inscriptions); xx, 201 ff. (Ajamūr 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 Patna, Khandesh. On his death his wife, Śrīdevi of the Sagara race, seems to have ruled as regent during the minority of her son Govana III.—IA. viii, 39.

Ś. 1075. Inscription of Bhīmarāja, son of Kona-Satyarāja, chief of Konamaṇḍala.—El. iv, 86.

Ś. 1076. Viranandin, son of Meghachandra, completes the Āchāraṇa. Viranandin's father, Meghachandra, author of a Kanarese commentary on the Samūdhisatata, seems to have been a contemporary of the poet Abhinava-Pampa, who must therefore have lived shortly before this date. Śrutakīrtti-Tranividya, the author, according to Pampa, of the Rāghavapāṇḍaviya, was apparently another of Pampa's contemporaries.—See a.d. 1180. IA. xiv, 14. BR. 1884-7, p. 20.

V. Sam. 1210. Jinapati, son of Sāha-Yaśovarāhana and Sūhavandevi, born. He was a pupil of Jinaechandra and author of a commentary on Jinesyara's Pānchalingaprakaraṇa. Died V. Sam. 1277 = a.d. 1221.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvi. IA. xi, 248.

Tuesday, 10th August, V. Sam. 1211, Kamauli plate of Govinda-chandra of Kānauj.—El. iv, 116.

Sunday, November 6th, Chedi Sam. 907, Bherna-Ghūṭ inscription of Alhanadēvi, wife of Gayukarna of Chedi, issued in the reign of her son Narasimhadeva.—El. ii, 7.

26th December, Ś. 1078 current, inscription from Balagānve, Maisūr. Bijjala or Vījjaṇa, Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa, feudatory of Taila III, Western Chālukya, and Mahādevarasa feudatory ruler under Bijjala of Banavasi, in conjunction with Potarasa, Chattimaras, Padmarasa, and Sovarasa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 473.
H. 551. 'Alau-d-Din Ĥusain, Ĥūrī, dies at Hirāt and is succeeded by his son Saifu-d-Din Muḥammad.—RT. 363, n. 8 ; 365.

Ravaleyanāyaka ruling as feudatory of Tailapa III, Western Chālukya, according to an inscription at Kukkanār.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

Ś. 1079. Tailapa III, Chālukya, pressed by Vijjana, leaves Kalyāna and flees to Annigeri in the Dhārvād district which he makes the capital of his reduced kingdom. An inscription of Vijjana gives Ś. 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 Anamkōnd of this year (Ś. 1084) represents the Kākatīya Prāḷarāja as defeating Tailapa. It also mentions the latter's death.—BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 459 ff. Inscriptions: PSOCL, Nos. 120, 140, 181.
Ś. 1079, 1080, inscriptions from Tālgund and Balagāνvē. Keśi-rāja or Keśava, son of Hoḷalārāja or Hoḷalamarasa, governing the Banavāśi province as feudatory of the Kalachuri Vijjana or Bijjala. Śrīdharā ruling under the same king in the neighbourhood of Annigeri in 1157 and 1162.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 473, 475. PSOCL, No. 219. RMI., p. 188.

V. Saṅ. 1215, Khajurāho inscription of Madanavarma, Chandella. —EL. i, 153.

Wednesday, July 2nd, Chedi Saṅ. 909, Lāl-Pahāq or Bharhut inscription of Narasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi.—IA. xviii, 211. N. Saṅ. 278, 285, 286 on MSS. Ananda or Nandadeva of the 2nd Thākuri dynasty of Nepāl. Said to have reigned twenty-one years. His predecessors were: his father Narasimhadeva, a.d. 1150; and grandfather Mānadeva, a.d. 1139 (q.v.).—JRAS., n.s., xx, 551; and refs. under A.D. 1015.

Ś. 1081, 1091, inscriptions from Śravana-Belgola and Sattūru. Narasimha I, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vira-Ganga, Hoysala, son and successor of Vishnuvardhana: married Echala-devi. Hulla,
or Huljamayya, who is mentioned with Gaṅgarāja and the Western Gaṅga Rāchamalla, as a promoter of the Jaina religion, was an officer of Narasimhá.—REC., pt. i, Nos. My. 16; TN. 129 (Tippúr and Bannír inscriptions of A.D. 1127 and 1135 during his father's reign); No. Nj. 175. Inscriptions at Śrāvaṇa-Belgōla, No. 138. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 500.


Vindhya varman, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Ajayar varman.—JBA. xxx, 204.

Chandrasūri of the Harṣapūrīyangachcha flourished. Succeeded Vijayasiṁha: author of the Saṅghāyavirayaṇa, of a Khettasamāsa, a Pradēṣavākhyaṭippanaka on the Āvaṅyakaśūtra (V. Saṁ. 1222), and of a commentary on the Nirāyāvali (V. Saṁ. 1228).—PR. iv, Ind. xxvii.

(Gadadhar Gayā temple inscription of V. Saṁ. 1232, 15th year.) Govinda pāla of Bengal succeeds Madanapāla. Three MSS. exist dated in his thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth years respectively.—CASP. iii, 125; xi, 181; xv, 155. BSM., Int. iii. Pioneer Mail, February 23rd, 1893, p. 18.

Barmara, son of Muṇjala deva of the Sagara lineage, governing the Banavasi district under Vijjala or Bijjala the Kalachuri.—PSOCI., No. 121. RMI., p. 64. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 475.

Saturday, 6th May, Kollam era, 336, Idavam, inscription at Puravacheri near Cholapuram. Vira Iravi Varman Tiruvaḍi-ruling in Venāḍ or Travancore, probably as the successor of Vira Kemla Varman (q.v., A.D. 1125).

V. Saṁ. 1218, Nadole inscription of Alahanadeva, the Chāhamāna, son of Āsārāja, and belonging apparently to a branch of the Chohans of Ajmīr.—JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.

Ś. 1084, inscription at Appligēri. Vijjana or Bijjala, Kalachuri, marches to Appligēri 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. RMI., pp. 57, 60. BD. 91. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 474.
A.D. 1162—1165. 157

1162 Ś. 1084. Kārtavīrya III, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, assumes independence, probably on the death of Tailapa, to whom he was at first feudatory. The title Chakravartī is given him in an inscription from Koṅūr.—See A.D. 1143.

1162 H. 558. Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn succeeds his cousin Saifu-d-Dīn on the throne of Ghūr, and, according to Fāsīḥ, vanquishes the Ghuzz, then probably in possession of the districts of Garmsīr and Zamīn-i-Dāwar, and imposes tribute on them. It was in this or the preceding year that the Ghuzz tribe took Ghazān, which they held until its conquest by Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn in H. 569.—BT. 112, 368, 374, 377.

19th January, Ś. 1084, Ananākoṇḍ temple inscription. Rudra or Pratāparudradeva I, Kākatīya of Orangāl, son and successor of Prōḍrāja. Said to have conquered Domma and Mailligideva, possibly the Yādava Mallugī; to have acquired the country of Polavāsa, and to have repulsed a King Bhīma, who after establishing himself by the murder of a king, Gokarna, had apparently seized part of the Chōla and Chālukya dominions.—IA. xi, 9 ff.

Ś. 1085, inscription at Paṭṭadakal. Chavunḍa or Chāvunḍa II, Sinda of Yelburga, governing the Kīsukāḍ, Bāgaḍage, Keḷāvāḍi, 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 Siriyādevī, daughter of the Kalachuri king Bijjala or Vijjaṇa.—JBRAS. xi, 259 ff. IA. ix, 96. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 575-6.

Ammanā governing the Belvola district under the Kalachuri Vijjaṇa or Bijjala.—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.

Siddhāpāyya governing the Hānuṅgal district and Īśvara of the Sinda family ruling in this and the year 1172 several small districts in the Banavāsi and Sāntalīge provinces as feudatories of the Kalachuri Vijjala.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 476.

1165 Prithivibhata, Chāhamāṇa, grandson of Arṇorāja and successor of Vigrurārāja IV. Prithivibhata's father, who is unnamed in the genealogical list of the Prithvīrajāvijaya, is stated to have murdered Arṇorāja.—VOJ. vii, 191.
Govana III, Nikumbha, succeeds his father Indrarāja after the regency of his mother Srīdevī. 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 Jīmūtavāhana 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 Jayachchandra.—EI. iv, 117.

Chedi Samā. 919. Inscription from Malhār, Jājalladeva 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 Balagāmve, Ś. 1091 eur. (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 Kokahnur, Belgaum, JBRAS. xviii, 269. PSOCI. 101, 185, 188; and 220. BD. 95.

Božikeya Keśimayya governing the Tandavādi, Hānnagal, 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, Gaharwār or Rāthor of Kanauj, son of Govindachandra. He issued another grant dated in the same year, in conjunction with his son the Yuvarāja Jayachchandra.—CASF. xi, 125. IA. xv, 7; xix, 182.

Thursday, 27th March, V. Sam. 1225, Phulwariya (?) inscription of the Jāpiliya Nāyaka Pratāpadhavala.—IA. xix, 179, 184.

Valabhi Sam. 850, Āshādha, Somnāthpattam inscription of Bhāva Bṛihaspatī.—VOJ. iii, 1.
Ś. 1092, inscription at Aihole. Bijjala and Vikrama or Vikrama-ditya, sons of the Sinda Chāvunāḍa II, by the Kalachuri princess Siriyādevi, governing the Kisukāḍ, Bāgaḍage, and Keḷavāḍī districts. An inscription at Ron 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-Pandyadeva ruling the Nolambavāḍī district at Uchchangī in this and the following year under Sovideva, Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.


Sunday, 21st June, V. Saṃ. 1226 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayachandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Vijayachandra.—EI. iv, 120.

V. Saṃ. 1226, Bijjhōli and Menālgarh inscriptions. Prithvirāja II, Chāhamāṇa, succeeds Someśvara. The Bijjhōli inscription is dated V. Saṃ. 1226, Phāl. 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 Bolvola district under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 485.

Ś. 1093. Nāgatiyarasa or Nāgāditya and his son Ketarasa, lord of Uchchangaṅgiri, feudatory rulers, probably of the Sāntalīge district, under Vijaya-Pandyadeva.—PSOCL., No. 118. RML. 51.

H. 565. Birth at Kōṭ Karor in Multān of Shaikh Bahāū-d-Dīn Zakariā. He subsequently became a disciple of Shaikh Shihabu-d-Dīn Sūhārwardī at Baghdād but returned to Multān where he became intimate with Farīdu-d-Dīn Shakarganj.—BOD. 97.

25th August, Laksh. Saṃ. 51, Gayā inscription. Asokavalla of Sapāḍalaksha: reigning also in A.D. 1194, and mentioned in the Gopēśvara trident inscription and in that of Purushottamasimha (1175) at Gayā.—JBRAS: xvi, 357. IA. x, 345; xxii, 107.

Tuesday, 4th January, V. Saṃ. 1228 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 121.

V. Saṃ. 1230 cur., 28th December. Ajayaśāla, Chaulukya succeeds his uncle Kumārapāla.—IA. xviii, 80 ff. (copper-plate of V. Saṃ. 1232); ib. 344 (inscription of V. Saṃ. 1229).
1172  Vāsudeva, son of Keśimayya, ruling as feudatory of Sovideva the Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.

1173  Monday, 16th April, V. Saṃ. 1229, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 344.

       Wednesday, 21st November, V. Saṃ. 1230, Kamauli plate of Jayamehendra of Kanaul.—El. iv, 123.

       H. 569. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad-i-Sām,1 Ghūrī (called in his youth Shīhābu-d-Dīn), takes Ghaznī, of which he is appointed governor by his brother Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn.—BMC., The Sultāns of Delhi, Int. xi. RT. 376–7; 449, n. 8.

       Š. 1095–1134. Ballāla II, Vira-Ballāla, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vira-Gaṅga, Hoysala, succeeds his father Narāśimha I. First of his dynasty to assume royalty. Defeated Brahma, the general of the Western Chālukya Someśvara IV, Bhillama, Yādava of Devaragiri, and established his supremacy over Kuntala by the defeat of Jaitrasimha, possibly Jaitugi I, son of Bhillama, but possibly a minister of the latter. An inscription at Anjīgīre of a.d. 1202 represents Vira-Ballāla as finally defeating Bhillama at Lakkundi, 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-Ballāla’s latest known date is a.d. 1211.—PSOCL., Nos. 18, 98, 99, 106, 194, 199, 221, 224, and 233. REC. 14, iii, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 501–2.

       The feudatories Mādhavayya; Vira-Rāmadevarasa of the lineage of Nāharāja; Vira-Goṅkaraśa of the Bāṇa race, son of Udayāditya-Vira-Kālarasa; Sovidevarasa and his pradhana Āharasa, ruling under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.


       H. 569. Farīdu-d-Dīn Shakarganj, the Muḥhammadaś saint, born: died 5th Muḥarram, h. 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 Maheśvaradevarasa ruling as feudatories of Sovideva, the Kalachuri. Māyidevarasa holding the office of Suṅkaveggade of the Belvola and Huligere

1 The “Māhommēd Ghōrī” of various writers. See RT. 446, n. 5.
districts; and Indrakesidevarasa, that of Mahāmandaleśvara of the Huligere district, under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.

1175

H. 571, Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn invades Hirāt. Bahān-d-Dīn Tughrīl evacuates the city and takes refuge with the Khwārizm Shāhīs the Ghūris obtaining meanwhile temporary possession of Hirāt. Muʿizzu-d-Dīn encounters the Sanqūrān, a sept of the Ghūz tribe, and slays many of them (Faṣīḥī). This same year he takes Multān from the Qarāmītah and, immediately afterwards, captures Uchh.—RT. 374, n. 5; 377, n. 6; 379; 449. BMC., Sultāns of Delhi, Introd. xi. PK. 11.

Monday 27th and Wednesday 29th October, V. Sam. 1232, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 80 ff.

Sunday 10th August and Sunday 31st August, V. Sam. 1232, Kamauli and Beṇaḷī copper-plates of Jayachandhaṇḍra, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanaṇj, son of Vijayachandra.—EI. iv, 126–7. IA. xviii, 129.

Thursday, August 21st, Chedi Sam. 926, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāṇa Kirtivarman of Kakkareṇḍi, son and successor of Vatsarāja and feudatory of Jayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, the brother and successor of Nārasimhadeva.—IA. xvii, 224.

Sam. 1813, Gayā inscription—dated probably in the Peguan era (B.C. 638) of Buddha's Nirvāṇa—of Purushottamasimha, son of Kāmadevasimha and grandson of Jayatungasimha. Aśokavalla, king of Sapādalaksha, is mentioned in this inscription.—IA. x, 341.

Bittiṃmayya, feudatory of the Hōysala Vira-Ballaḷa II; and Bammidevarasa of the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486, 505.


V. Sam. 1232. Śrīchandrasuri writes a commentary on the Shadāvāyaḥkā.—PR. iii, 14.

1176

H. 572. Muʿizzu-d-Dīn crushes the rebellion of the Sanqūrān tribe.—RT. 450.

V. Sam. 1233, Mūlārāja II, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Ajayapāla: till A.D. 1178.—IA. vi, 186, 213.

Somadeva, son of the Mahāpradīhāna Ammanayya, ruling as feudatory of the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.
Sunday, 3rd April, Saturday, 9th April, V. Sam. 1233, and Sunday, 25th December, V. 1234, Karnauli and Beng. As. Soc.
copper-plates of Jayachandra of Kanauj.—El. iv, 128. IA. xviii, 134, 137.

Sunday, 3rd July, Chedi Sam. 928, Towar 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 Kuranbel.—El. ii, 17, and LA. xviii, 214.

V. Sam. 1235, 1236, Pipliānagar grant. Hariśchandra, Pāramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Lakshmīvarman.—JBA. vii, 786. See a.d. 1138.

V. Sam. 1235. Bhimadeva, Chaulukya, defeats Mu'izzu-d-Dīn of Ghaznī who had invaded Anhilvāḍ by way of Uchh and Multān, and succeeds his brother Mūlarājā II in Gujarāt: till A.D. 1241. Merutunīga mentions an attempted invasion of Gujarāt by Subḥata-varman of Mālava and the destruction of Gūrjaradesa by Subḥata's son Arjunadeva during Bhima's reign. His throne seems to have been usurped for a short time by Jayantasīhā who issued a grant from Anhilvāḍ, V. Sam. 1280, and some of his dominions were lost before his death to the Vāghelās.—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, Ras Mala, i, 65. RT. 451. PK. 11. EHI. ii, 294. BG. 34.

13th September, Š. 1100. Saṅkama, Nisśāṅkamalla 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 Š. 1100—1106. Saṅkama's latest date, Š. 1103, corresponds approximately to the 24th December, 1180.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 122, 183, 189-193, and 230. BD. 95. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486, 488.

Lakshmidevayya, feudatory of Saṅkama.—Ibid. 487.


September—October, Š. 1102, Vikrama, Sinda of Yelburga, son of Chāvunda II, ruling the Kisukāḍ district under the Kalachuri
A.D. 1179—1181.

1179
Saṅkama. This is the latest extant notice of this branch of the Sinda family.

Ś. 1102, Balagāmve inscription, in which are mentioned Lakhmideva, Chandugideva, Rechanayya, Sovanayya, and Kavanayya, ministers of Saṅkama, the Kalachuri. Keśirāja ruling as feudatory of the same king. Mentioned elsewhere as governing the Banavasi district in conjunction with Kāvana and Somana.—IA. v, 45. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 487.


1180
Friday, 11th April, V. Saṅ. 1236, Beng. As. Society's copper-plate of Jayachchandra, Rādhor of Kanauj.—IA. xviii, 139 ff.

Chedi Saṅ. 932, Kumbhī copper-plate of Vijayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasimha. Was reigning in A.D. 1195 (g.v.).—JBA. xxxi, 111 ff.

Ś. 1103 current, Balagāmve 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. RML. 115, 184. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 488.


1181
H. 577. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes Lahor from Khusrū Malik, last of the Ghaznavides. Other authorities give H. 575 and 576. To this same year (H. 577) many authors ascribe Mu'izzu-d-Dīn's conquest of Dībal; but others vary the date between 575, 578, and even 581.—RT. 452.

Chedi Saṅ. 933, Khārod inscription. Ratnadeva III, Kalachuri of Ratnapura, son and successor of Jājalladeva II.—IA. xxii, 82.


1181. 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 Hayye, Säntalige, and Ededore districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 489.

1182. V. Sain. 1239. Prithvīrajī, the Chāhamaṇa, conquers the Chandella king Parmārdideva (Parmāl) of Jejūkabhuskti, according to inscriptions from Madanpur. The Prithvīrajī Rāja places this event in V. Sain. 1241 = A.D. 1184.—ASNII, ii, 124. CASR. x, 98.

V. Sain. 1239. The Mauhār Thākurs, according to local records, conquer the Bhils in the Banda district.—JRA. xlvi, 230.

Ś. 1104–1136. Vīra-Vikramāditya II, Gutta, ruler of the Banavasi 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 Yudāvas or Hoysalas.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 581–2.

V. Sain. 1238. Ratnaprabhasūrī writes a commentary on Dharmadāsagāṇi’s Upadesamālā.—PR. iv, Ind. cii.

1183. Ś. 1105, copper-plate from Behat, Dhārvādu. Singhana, 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, Bhrāma or Bomma, part of his dominions and established himself at An̄ne-giri. Bomma succumbing subsequently to an attack by Vīra-Ballāla, 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 (Lonā inscription), Ś. 1109 (Parel inscription). Aparāditya II, Śilāhāra of the Northern Konkaṇ, possibly the successor of Mallikārjuna (g.v., A.D. 1156). Bhagwānlāl Indraji inclined to identify him or Aparāditya I with the Śilāhāra Aparārka who wrote a commentary on Yajñavalkya’s Mitaksha.—Bom. Gaz., xi, pt. 2, 427. JBRAS. xii, 332 ff. JBRAS., o.s., ii, 386 ; v, 176.
A.D. 1184—1187.

1184
Tejiraja, Tejimayya, or Tejugi, governing the Masavadi district with his assistants Chakra and Revana or Revarasa under the Western Chalukya Somesvara IV.
Ballayyasahani, with his Sonapati, the Samanta Rama and his Dananayaka Kesirajayya or Kesavabhatthaya, feudatories of the same king.—FD., Bom. Gaz., 465.
Gaada-Singayya, feudatory of the Hoysala Vira-Ballaja II.—Ibid. 505.

1185
H. 581. Mu’izzu-d-Din advances a second time to Lahore and pillages the surrounding districts. He retires by the northern part of the Panjáb, 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, Faizabad copper-plate of Jayachchandra of Kanauj.—IA. xv, 10.
H. 582. Mu’izzu-d-Din takes Lahore, and dethroning Khusru Malik sends him to his brother Ghiyasu-d-Din, who imprisons him in a fortress in Gharpstan. ‘Ali-i-Kar-makh, governor of Multán, placed in charge of Lahore.—PK. 10, 11. RT. 112, n. 5; 114–5; 379. EHL. ii, 281; iv, 211. BMC., Sultans of Delhi, Introd. xi.
Ś. 1108, Pithapuram inscription. Prithvisvara, chief of Velnandu, son and successor of Goñka III, whose wife Jayambika, the mother of Prithvisvara, incised the above inscription.—EI. iv, 32 ff.
V. Sam. 1242. Siddhasesasuri writes a commentary on the Pravachanasaroeddharā.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxx.

1187
Ś. 1109. Bhillama, fifth of the Early, first of the Later Yadava dynasty, succeeds his father Karnadeva: till A.D. 1191. Said to have captured the town of Srivardhana from Antala; defeated the king of Pratyandaka; slain Villana, ruler of Mahagalavastaka, and, having captured Kalyana, to have slain the lord of Hoysala, probably Narasimha, father of Vira-Ballaja; after which he founded Devagiri as his capital (Hemadri’s Vratakhanḍa). Jalhana’s Saktimuktavali describes him as warring against the Gurjara king and defeating Munja and Anna. Jaitrasimha, son or minister of Bhillama, was defeated about Ś. 1118, and apparently during the latter’s lifetime, by the Hoysala Vira-Ballaja (q.v.) at Lokkigundi, Lakkundi, in the Dharvad district, in which battle Bhillama
himself seems to have been killed.—El. iii, 217 (Gadag inscription, Š. 1113). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 518. BD. 103, n. 8; 106.

Š. 1110. Jayakeśin III, Kādamba of Goa, succeeds his father Vijayāditya II. It was probably during this reign that the Kādambas of Goa lost the district round Belgaum to the Raṭṭas of Saundatti.—JBRAS. ix, 241 (Halsī copper-plate, Š. 1122); ib. 304 (Kittār inscription, Š. 1124). A gold coin dated Š. 1120 is referable to this reign. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 570–1.

Bhāyīdeva, son of Tejirāja or Tejūgī, governing the Kūndi district, and Barma, son of Bhūta or Āharamalla-Bhūtiga, ruling the Lokāpura, Holalugunda, Kolenūru, and Navilugunda districts, and the town of Doḍḍarāda.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 465.

Ś. 1111, inscriptions from Muttagi, Bijāpur district, and from Anṇīgere, Dhārvād. Peyiṣa-Sāhaṇi, Mahāprabhāna and Senāpati of Bhillama of Devagiri, and Bāehrīrāja or Bāchaṇa, governor of the Belvola district.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 518.


Ś. 1111. Govinda, the mathematician, writes his Bālabodha, a treatise on a logical work by Śāṇḍilya of Śirāsena. Govinda was the son of Lāḍama, and wrote under a king Mukuṭeśvara.—F. E. Hall’s Phil. Index, 28.

V. Saṃ. 1245, Jīneśvarasūri born. He was consecrated V. Saṃ. 1255 and died V. Saṃ. 1331. Author of a Chandraprabhāsvāmī-charitra. His pupil Abhayatīlakāṇi composed, V. Saṃ. 1312, a commentary on the Dvāsrayakoṣa.—PR. iv, Ind. xlv.

V. Saṃ. 1247 (?), inscription from Ratnapura. Prithvīdeva III, Kalaḥūri or Haihaya of Ratnapura, son and successor apparently of Ratnadeva III.—El. i, 45.

Ś. 1112–1127. Bhoja or Vira-Bhojadeva, Śilāhāra of Kolhūpar, son and successor of Vijayāditya and apparently the last of this branch of the Śilāhāras. Was probably overthrown by Singhaṇa II of Devagiri in, or soon after, Ś. 1131, the beginning of the latter’s reign.—El. iii, 213. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 549. BD. 107, 108.

The poet Chand flourished about this date, being contemporary with Prithvirāja the Chāhamāna. The authorship of the Prithvirāj Rāsau 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.
Moggallāna (Saṅgharakkhita Thera). Pāli grammarian and lexicographer, flourished in Ceylon: author of the Subodhālaṅkāra, the Khuddosikkhātikā, the Vutodaya, and the Sambandhāchintā.—JBA. xliv, pt. 1, p. 90.

H. 587. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes the fortress of Tabarhindah, and being himself about to return to Ghaznī places Ziyān-d-Dīn Muḥammad in charge, with instructions to hold it until his return after the hot season. In the meantime Pithora Chāhāna (Prithvirāja, Chāhamāna of Ajmīr), advances with other allied Hindu princes and defeats Mu'izzu-d-Dīn at Tarā'in, near Thānesar. The latter, badly wounded, retires to Lahor, whence, on recovering, he returns to Ghaznī. Here Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn summons him to join him along with Shamsu-d-Dīn of Bāmiān and Tāju-d-Dīn-i-Ḥarab of Sijistān against Sultān Shāh Khwārizmī, who had seized Merv and plundered the frontiers of Ghūr. Previous to these proceedings against Sultān Shāh, Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn had ordered the murder of Khusru Malik and his son Bahram Kith, thus putting an end to the Mahmūdī dynasty of Ghaznī.— RT. 248, 379; 456, n. 2; 457 ff.

Ś. 1113, Gopeśvar Trident inscriptions of Rāja Aneka[malla]. The older of the two inscriptions describes Aneka[malla’s victories in Kedārabhūmi or Garhwāl; the other (dated Ś. 1113) records his erection of a palace.—ASNI. ii, 44. JBA. v, 347, 485.

Ś. 1113. Jaitugi I, Jaitrasimha or Jaitrapāla, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Bhīllama apparently just after the latter’s defeat at Lakkundhi by the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa, and reigns till a.D. 1210. Said to have overcome Rūdra, lord of the Tailāṅgas (Vratakhanda), and to have released Gaṇapadī from prison and made him lord of the Andhra country (Paithān grant of Rāmachandra and Bahlā inscription of Śiṅghapa). Inscriptions from Bijāpur of Ś. 1118, sixth year of reign, and two undated from Managolī and from Deur.—FKD., Bon. Gaz., 521. BD. 106 ff. LA. xiv, 316. El. iii, 113.

V. Sānu. 1248. Āsāda, a son of Rāja Kaṭuka of the race of Bhīllamaḷa (Bhinmāḷ, Marwar), writes the Vivekamājaṇārī.—PR. i, 68.

Lakshmūdhara, son of the mathematician and astronomer Bhāskarāchārya, flourished, being Chief Paṇḍit to Jaitrapāla.—BD. 107. El. i, 340.

H. 588. Sultān Shāh, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Murgh-āb by Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn and his allies, retires to Merv. Qutbu-d-Dīn
1192. I-bak, the Turk, who had previously fallen into the hands of the Khwarizmī, is recaptured by the Ghūrīs.—RT. 248; 378–9; 456, n. 2; 515. JBA. xlv, 326, 327 ff.

H. 588, V. Sam. 1249. Prīthvīrāja besieges Tabarhindah, and Ziyāu-d-Dīn, after holding it successfully for over thirteen months, is forced to capitulate, when Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn, returning to Hindustān, again encounters Prīthvīrāja and his allies near Thānpesār 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-Dīn, according to the Tāju-l-Ma‘āsir, immediately proceeds to Delhī, then held by a kinsman of Gobind Raī, but, on the Rāja’s agreeing to submit and pay a heavy tribute, he leaves him unmolested and, placing Qutbū-d-Dīn in charge of the fort of Kuhrām, prepares to return to Ghaznī.

Towards the end of the year Qutbū-d-Dīn defeats the Jats who, under a leader named Jatwān, had besieged Hūnsī; after which he takes Mīrāt.—RT. 457 ff., 464 ff.; 466, n. 1; 469; 516 ff. EHI. ii, 216. PK. 33.


Ś. 1114. Ereyanna or Eraga governing the Banavāsi and Sāntalīge districts under the Hoysala Virā-Ballaḷa II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 505.

1193. H. 589. Qutbū-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. xlv, pt. 1, 275; xlv, 325 ff. BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, xii, xxxiii. PK. 23.

Qutbū-d-Dīn takes Kālinjar (Kālānjara) and Māhobā, returning to Delhī by way of Budaun. It was while Qutbū-d-Dīn was at Mahoba on this occasion that, according to some authorities, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār, Khaljī, having conquered Bihār, presented himself before Qutbū-d-Dīn. Later in the same year he left Bihār and proceeded against Rai Lakhmaṇīah of Lakhnauti.—RT. 523 ff.; 553. EHI. ii, 231.

In this year fell Chandrasena, last of the Dor Rājas of Baran. Before his death he killed Khwajah Lāl ‘Allī, one of the principal officers of Qutbū-d-Dīn’s invading force.—Growse’s Bulandshahr, 42–3. ASNI. ii, 5. JBA. xlv, pt. 1, 275.
A.D. 1193—1194.

May, Kollam era 368, Iδαβαμ, inscription near Αρρινγαλ of Κεραλα Varman Tiruvadi, possibly a king of Βενναδ.—Refs. a.d. 1125.

H. 589. Birth of Minhāju-d-Dīn the Persian historian. In H. 624 or 625 he went to Uehh, where the governor Ναशιρου-d-Dīn Qabāchah placed him in charge of the Φιρزيارة College and made him Qāżī of the forces of his son Αλαι-d-Dīn Bahram Shāh. He subsequently ingratiated himself with Altamsh, accompanying him to Delhi, and in H. 630 the latter made him Qāżī Qhaṭīb and Imām of Gwaliar under the governor Rashīdu-d-Dīn-'Alī. In H. 635 he was made superintendent of the Ναशιρiah College at Delhi, to which appointment was added that of the Qāżīship of the kingdom in the year H. 639. The latter post he resigned in H. 640 and went on a visit to Λακχναυτί, where he remained two years. On his return to Delhi in H. 643 the influence of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban (afterwards Ulugh Khān-i-Aʿzam and subsequently Sultan of Delhi) obtained for him his reappointment to the Να�ιrhah College, the lectureship of the Ḫāmi Masjid, and the Qāżīship of Gwaliar. In H. 649 Minhāju-d-Dīn was again made Qāżī of the Delhi kingdom and the capital, but was deprived of that office in H. 651 on the successful issue of Ιμāду-d-Dīn Rayḥān’s conspiracy against Ulugh Khān-i-Aʿzam. On the latter’s return to power Minhāju-d-Dīn was for the third time made Qāżī of the Delhi kingdom. He died during the reign of Sultan Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban, but in what year is unknown.—Raverty, Memoir of the Author of the Ταβαɣq-i-Ναशиrī, JBA. li, pt. 1, 76 ff.

V. San. 1250. Σιλάγανα and Devabhadra found the Αγαμικα or Τριστυτικα sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883–4, 153.

Thursday, 19th May, Laksh. San. 74, Άγρα inscription of Αςοκα-valla of Σαπάδαλακσα.—IA. x, 346; xix, 7.

H. 590. Τουθ-d-Dīn, leaving Delhi, crosses the Jūn and takes the fort of Kol after an obstinate resistance. Later in the same year he aids Muʿizzu-d-Dīn in defeating Jayachandra of Benares and Kanauj and capturing his fortress of Asnī.—RT. 470, 518.

H. 590. Μωχάμμαδ-i-Bakḥt-yār takes Nadiya,1 Rai Lakhmanīāh fleeing at his approach. Having destroyed the town, Muḥāmmad-i-Bakḥt-yār establishes himself at Λακχναυτί as governor.—RT. 557 ff.

1 Blochmann assigns the conquest of Bengal to the Hijra year 594 or 595. See JBA. xlv, 275 ff.; xlv, 330 ff.
Sunday, 10th September, V. Sañj. 1252, Baghrāri or Baţeśvar stone inscription of the Chandella Paramardideva.—EI. i, 207.

Friday, 27th October, V. Sañj. 1253, Rewa copper-plate of Vijayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasimhadeva; and of his feudatory Salakhaṇaṇavarmadeva, Mahārāṇaka of Kairgroḍi, son of Vatsarāja and brother and successor of Kirtivarman.—IA. xvii, 227.

H. 591. Quṭbuddin having quelled a rising in Ajmīr headed by Bhirāj (or Hamīr) a brother of the late Prithvīrāj, invades Gujarāt, and defeating Bhimadeva's general near Añhīlīvāḍ, sacks the town and returns by Hānsī to Delhī.—RT. 519, note. EI. i, 22.


Ś. 1117. Piṭhāpuram inscription of the Konamaṇḍala chiefs Mallideva and Mauna-Satya II.—EI. iv, 83.

H. 592. Quṭbuddin 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'izzudd-Dīn's sending to relieve him they retire. According to the Tāju-l-Ma'āṣir Quṭbuddin about this time, having sent an account of his doings to Ghaznī, was summoned thither by Mu'izzudd-Dīn. He returned by way of Gardaiz and Karmān and married at the latter place a daughter of Tāju-l-Dīn Ilīnūz (I-yal-duz).

In the same year, according to the same authority, he joined Mu'izzudd-Dīn in an attack on Thangīr (Bīyānā) which, when captured, was made over to Bahānū-Dīn Tūghrīl. From Thangīr Mu'izzudd-Dīn proceeded to Gwaliar and, leaving its reduction to Bahānū-Dīn Tūghrīl, returned to Ghaznī. Gwaliar held out about a year and was eventually surrendered to Quṭbuddin, whereupon Tūghrīl, to whom it had been promised by Mu'izzudd-Dīn, prepared to proceed against him but died suddenly before he could accomplish it; Shamsudd-Dīn Altamsh was appointed governor of Gwaliar by Quṭbuddin.—RT. 470 and note 3; 517, note; 518, 520, 546, 604. "EHl. ii, 226, 228.

V. Sañj. 1253, Belkhāra inscription of Rāja Lakhaṇadeva 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 Rāṭhor dynasty.—ASNI. ii, 252–3.

Ś. 1118. Vira-Ballāla, Hoysala, besieges Hāṅgal but is temporarily repulsed by Solāhi, general of Kāmadeva the Kādamba. Eventually Ballāla takes Hāṅgal, and Kāmadeva, though actively opposing him up to Ś. 1125, is lost sight of after that date.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 563.

Śañkara, feudatory ruler of the Tārdavādi district under Jaitugi I of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 521.


H. 592. The Jāmī Masjid (now known as the Qutbī Masjid) at Delhi said to have been completed.—RT. 520, notes.

H. 593. Qutbu-d-Dīn, in the middle of Safar (January), invades Gujarāt to avenge his reverse of the previous year, and on the 13th Rabi‘ I (3rd February) wins a victory over Bhīmadeva’s forces which gives him temporary possession of Anhilvāḍ, after which he returns to Delhi.—RT. 521. EHI. ii, 229.


Ś. 1121–1141. Kārtavīrya IV, Raṭṭa, ruling at Belgaum; his younger brother, Mallikārjuna, being associated with him during part of his reign. Kārtavīrya’s wives were Echaladevi and Mādevī. JBRAS. x, 220 ff. (Kalhoḷi inscription); ib. 240 ff. (Nesargi inscrip-

Sunday, 30th April, V. Sam. 1256, copper-plate from Bhopāl. Udayavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Hariśchandra, and successor of Lakshmīvarmadeva.—IA. xvi, 252.

Jayaratha, Śrīṅgāra or Śrīṅgāraratha, Kashmirian philosopher, flourished: author of the Tantrālokaviveka, a commentary on Abhinavagupta’s Tantrāloka. His brother Jayadratha wrote the Alāṅkārarvasasata, a commentary on Ruyyaka’s Alāṅkārasarvasvag, also the Haracharitachintāmāni.—BKR. 61, 81, 82. PR. ii, p. 18. AC. 200.
1200

The Marathi poet Mukundraj flourished, having been, according to tradition, the guru of Jaipurpala or Jaitugi, Yadava of Devagiri. Author of the Vivek Sindhu.—Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress, i, 283–4.

1201

April–May, H. 597, Rajab. Ghiyasu-d-Din and his brother Muizzu-d-Din, on the death of Takish of Khwārizm, despatch Muhammad-i-Kharnak to Merv, and follow themselves with a large army. After plundering the country about Tus they advance to Shād-yakh, a part of the city of Nishāpūr, where they force 'Alī Shāh, the Sultan's brother, to capitulate, thus obtaining temporary possession of the country as far as Bustān and Jūrjān. Leaving a strong force at Nishāpūr under Malik Ziyāu-d-Din, Ghiyasu-d-Din returns to Hirāt, while Muizzu-d-Din proceeds to Qūhistān against the Mulāhidah heretics with whom he comes to terms, and having occupied Junābād leaves the Qāzī of Tūlak in charge.

Muhammad-i-Takish, setting out in Zīl-hijjah of the same year, reaches Shād-yakh 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.

1202

Baijnāth copper-plate of the Rajbār Indradeva of the Katyūri line of Kumaun.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 519, 520.

S. 1124. Jagadala-Bhattamadeva and Amrītēśvara, feudatories of Vīra-Ballāla II, Hoysala, the first governing the Kuntala country. —FKD., Bombay Gaz., 506; also 1st ed., p. 68.

Sunday, 16th June, S. 1124, Pīṭhāpuram inscription. Coronation of Mallapadeva III, Eastern Chālukya of Pīṭhāpuram, son and successor of Vijayāditya III. The Chālukyas of Pīṭhāpuram claimed descent from Bēta or Vijayāditya I of the Eastern Chālukyas of Vṛćgī.—EI. iv, 226 ff.

1203

H. 599. The Khwārizmīs invest Hirāt and Ghiyasu-d-Din and Muizzu-d-Din advance to its relief, the latter by way of Tul-qān. Sultan Muḥammad retreats to Merv, and halting at Sarakhs opens negotiations with the Ghūrīs. On the 27th Jumāda I (11th Feb.) Ghiyasu-d-Din dies at Hirāt, and Muizzu-d-Din, leaving a large force at Tus under Muḥammad-i-Kharnak, withdraws from Khurāsān and goes to Bādghāis, where he assumes the supreme power, appointing his nephew Māḥmūd ibn Ghiyasu-d-Din to the
charge of Bust, Isfārār, and Farāh; his cousin Zīyāū-d-Dīn Muḥammad to Fīrūz-koh and Ghūr with the title of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn; and his sister’s son Nāṣīrū-d-Dīn Aḥ (Arlān-i)-Ghāzī, Saljuqī, 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 Sultan Muḥammad to march again against Hirāt, and in Jumāda’ī 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. Nāṣīrū-d-Dīn-i-Aetamur, governor of Tūchī, having been slain in the engagement at Andkhūd of the previous year, Muʿizzu-d-Dīn appoints Nāṣīrū-d-Dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah) to succeed him in that office.—RT. 531–2. BMC., MS. xlv.

Ś. 1125. Kamaṭhada-Malliśētṭi governing the Sāntalīgī and Nāgarakhaṇḍa districts in the Banavāsī country under the Hoysala Vīra-Ballāḷa II. Mallāṇa acting as Mahapradhāṇa and Daṇḍanāyaka 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 Qarā-khiṭā and sustain heavy loss, Muʿizzu-d-Dīn, himself, being only saved from capture by intervention of Sultan ʿUṣmān of Samrāqand. On his return to Ghaznī he makes a treaty of peace with Muḥammad Khwārizmī.—RT. 473–481.

H. 601. Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār starts on an expedition into Tibet and Turkistan, his route lying along the bank of the river Tista through Sikkim to Burdhan-kot. On reaching the table-land of Tibet, he encounters the Turks and, after a hard-won victory, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār 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, Kalholī inscription and Bhoj copper-plate. Malli-kārjuna, Raṭṭa, governing at Belgaum with his brother Kārtavīrya IV (q.v., A.D. 1199).
V. Sam. 1261–1296. Tilakāchārya, author of an Āvaśyakalaguhṛtti (V. Sam. 1296); of the Pratyekabuddhacharitra; and of a commentary on the Daśavaikālikasūtra (V. Sam. 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 Peloponnesos, 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 Constantinople. As a reward for their services the Genoese received the suburb of Pera 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 Jhīlam aided by Qutbuddīn Ī-bak and Shamsuddīn Altāmshī, the latter of whom greatly distinguishes himself and is commended by the Sultan.—RT. 481–4, 604.


Ś. 1127. In the reign of Bhōjadeva II, Śūlāhāra of Kolhāpur, the Sabdarāvachandrīkā composed by Somadeva.—IA. x, 75; 76, n. 2.

The Saduktikarnāmrita, an anthology, compiled by Śrīdhārādāsa, son of Vaṭaḍāsa the friend and general of Lakṣhmaṇasena of Bengal.—Rājendralāl Mitra's Notices of Sanskrit MSS., iii, 134. EI. ii, 332. PR. ii, 69.

H. 602, 2nd Shāḇūn (14th March). Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, on his return from Lahor, is assassinated on the Indus by a Mulāḥidah heretic or, as some writers say, by a band of Khokars. His nephew Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Māḥmūd, son of Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Mūḥammad, secures the throne of Ghūr and gains possession of Fīrūzkoh. Qutbuddīn Ī-bak establishes himself in Hindustan, being crowned at Lahor 18th Zilq'adah (26th June), and Tāju-d-Dīn Ilīḍūz takes possession of Ghaznī.—RT. 398; 484–493; 522–3, note.
A.D. 1206—1209.

H. 603. Quṭbudd-Dīn Ī-bak advances into the Panjab against Tājudd-Dīn Ildūz, who had sent the wazīr of Ghaznī against Qabīchah and driven him from Lahor, which he was holding for Quṭbudd-Dīn. Tājudd-Dīn being defeated retires to Kirmān and Shalūzān, and Quṭbudd-Dīn takes possession of Ghaznī which he holds forty days when, Ildūz advancing, he retreats to Lahor. Izzudd-Dīn 'Alī-i-Mardān is said to have accompanied Quṭbudd-Dīn on this expedition and to have been captured by the partizans of Ildūz, though other writers represent him as having fallen into the hands of Turks who carried him off to Kāshgar.—RT. 503; 526, n. 8; 576, n. 6.

H. 602. Izzudd-Dīn Muḥammad Shirān succeeds to the government of Lakhnautī in Bengal on the assassination of Muḥammad-i-Balḫt-yār by Ali-i-Mardān. The latter being imprisoned by Muḥammad Shirān escapes and takes refuge with Quṭbudd-Dīn Ī-bak at Delhi.—RT. 575, n. 9; 576. BMC., Muḥammadān States, p. 3.

V. Samā. 1263. The Śatapadikā composed by Dharmaghosha. A commentary on it was written in V. Samā. 1294 by Mahendrasimha.—PR. i, 63; iv, Ind. lxv.

1207 August 9th, Ś. 1129, inscription at Pāṭnā, Khandesh. Soideva, Nikumbha, ruling as feudatory of Jaitugi I, Yādava of Devagiri. He was succeeded by his brother Hemāḍideva, who ruled under Jaitugi’s successor, Śiṅghana.—EI. i, 338.


1209 Ś. 1130, inscription from Ḥanḍikeri, near Sampgaon. Lakṣmīdeva, Lakshmana, or Lakṣmīdharā, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, son of Kārtavrīya III, apparently reigning; though this date is not easily reconcilable with those of his sons Kārtavrīya IV and Mālīkārjuna which fall earlier.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 556.

V. Samā. 1265, Ābū inscription. Dhārāvarsha, Māndalika of Chandrāvati, ruling as feudatory of Bhāmadeva II of Gujarāt.—IA. xi, 220.
A.D. 1209 Kollam era 384, Ḡḍavam or Mithunam, and Thursday, 16th Minam, 389. Vira Irāman Keraḷa Varman reigning in Vepaḷ.—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 Budan, 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 Jūḍ and probably put to death by Altamsh, who becomes ruler of Delhī.—RT. 528–9.

Nāširu-d-Dīn Qabhāchah takes possession of Sindh, Multān, Bhakar, and Siwastān, to which he afterwards adds the territory extending to the Sarasvatī and Kuhram. He reigned independently and until H. 625 = A.D. 1227.—RT. 529. JBA. lx, pt. 1, 168. BMC., Muhammadan States, xlv.

Ali-i-Mardān assumes independence at Lakhnauti with the title of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn.—RT. 577 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349.

Ś. 1132. Śīṅghana, Śiṅha, Śiṅhala, Tribhuvanamalla, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Jaitugi. Śīṅghana 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 Vṛataḥṇaḍa. An inscription from Āmbēn describes the exploits against the Gūrjara, Mālava, and Ābhūra princes of the Brahman chief Kholesvara, Śīṅghana’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 Narmadā. Two invasions of Gujarāt in the time of Lavaṇaprasāḍa and Viradhavala by “Śīṅghana, king of the south” are mentioned by Someśvara in his Kirtikāumudī, and after one of these a peace seems to have been concluded between Śīṅghana and Lavaṇaprasāḍa. Rāma’s expedition probably took place shortly before Ś. 1160, when Visaladeva was reigning at Ḡḍolkā. The post of chief astrologer was held under Śīṅghana by Chāṅgadeva, grandson of the astronomer Bhāskarīchārya and by Anantadeva, grandson of Bhāskara’s brother Śripati. The former founded a college at Pāṭṇā, Khandesh, for the study of Bhāskara’s Siddhāntasūtrāṇi, and Anantadeva built and consecrated a temple to Bhavāṇī in the same district, Ś. 1144.

Śoḏhala, son of Bhāskara, a native of Kashmir who had settled
A.D. 1210—1215.

in the Dekkan, was chief secretary or Śrīkaraṇādhipa, which office he held under Jaitrapāla and Bhillama. His son Śāṅgadāhara wrote during this reign a treatise on music—the Sangītaraṇāgara—on which King Śīṅghaṇa seems to have written a commentary.—JBRAS. ix, 326 (inscription from Tījīvāli of Ś. 1160); xii, 1, 7 ff. (inscriptions of Ś. 1136 from Khedrāpur); ib. 2, 11 ff., or ASWI. ii, pl. lxxiv, p. 233, and ib. 3, 116 (from Mūnoji, Ś. 1145); xv, 383 (from Harālāhaḷa, Ś. 1160). ASWI. iii, 86 (Āmboś 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.


February 7th, Ś. 1130 for 1131. Nāgpur Museum inscription of Jagadekabhūṣhaṇa-Mahārāṇa or Someśvaradeva-Chakravartī, a king apparently connected with some branch of the Sinda family.—EI. iii, 314.


Thursday, February 24th, V. Śaṅ. 1267 exp., Piplīānagar copper-plate; V. Śaṅ. 1270 and 1272 on copper-plates from Bhopāl. Arjunavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Subhātavarman, whose predecessors were: his father, Vindhyavarman, and grandfather Ajayavarman, the latter being probably a son of Yaśovarman and brother of Jayavarman whom he apparently deposed. Arjunavarmarman was the author of the Rasikasaṇāṅjivini, a commentary on the Amarasatasaka.—See L. 1138. JBA. v, 377 ff. JAOS. vii, 25, 32. IA. xix, 24. ZDMG. xlvii, 92 ff.

1213 V. Śaṅ. 1269—1298. Trailokya-varmarman, Chandella, son and successor of Paramardideva. Ajaygadh inscription.—CASR. xxi, 50, 147.

1215 H. 612. Tāj-u-d-Dīn Ilūḍūz driven into Hindustan by the Khwārizmīs who, under Muḥammad Šüh, had seized Ghaznī, defeats Qabāchah near Lahir and takes possession of the Panjāb. —RT. 505.
178

THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1215

S. 1137. Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadeva II, Chola, begins to reign. Poygai temple inscriptions of S. 1160, 1161, and 1165, in his 22nd, 24th, and 28th years respectively. Tirumalai inscription of 20th year, and Gāṅganārī 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.

Vira-Mallideva, or Mallikārjuna, of the Kādamba lineage, begins to govern the Banavasi and Hāŋgal districts. Inscriptions of S. 1163 and 1173 show him to have been apparently independent. —FKD., Bom. Gaz., 564.

Hemmeyanāyaka holding the office of Sunkādhikārīn of the Banavasi district under Māyidevapandita, a feudatory of the Yādava Singhana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

1216

H. 612. Tāju-d-Dīn ʻIlūz, now master of the Panjāb, advances against Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh to enforce certain claims resisted by the latter. Shamsu-d-Dīn encounters and defeats him near Tarān 3rd Shauwāl (25th January), and Tāju-d-Dīn taken captive is shortly afterwards put to death at Budaun.—RT. 505, 608.

H. 613. Altamsh proceeds in Jumāda‘ I (August) from Delhi to Lahor against Qabāchah.—RT. 533.

V. Sam. 1273. Ajitadevasūri writes a yogavidhi which is quoted in the Vīchāraratnasangrāha.—PR. iv, Ind. 1.

1217

H. 613, 24th January (14th Shauwāl). Altamsh crosses the Biyās, and Qabāchah retreating to Lahor is pursued and routed. He escapes to Uehh. Altamsh taking Lahor appoints his eldest son, Naṣīru-d-Dīn Mahmūd, governor of it early in H. 614.—RT. 533. PK. 42. EHI. ii, 240–1.

1218

Saturday, 24th November, V. Sam. 1275, Harsaudā inscription. Devapāladeva ruling at Dhārā. Two inscriptions at Udepur give him the dates V. Sam. 1286 and 128[9]? The evidence of the Harsaudā inscription establishes his connection with the Paramāra rulers Lakshmīvarman, Hariśchandra, and Udayavarmadeva.—IA. xix, 24; xx, 83, 310 (Harsaudā inscription).

Ballāladeva governing the Māsavadī country under Singhana of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

1219

H. 616 (coin date). ʻHsāmū-d-Dīn ʻIwāz, who had succeeded Ṭaju-d-Dīn as governor of Bengal in A.D. 1211, assumes inde-
A.D. 1019—1221.

pendence under the title of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 354.

Rise of the Nīghrapalliya or Vaghelā branch of the Anhilvād Chaulukyas. The founders of this dynasty, Lavanaprasāda 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 Jain brothers Vastupāla and Tejahpāla.—IA. vi, 190, 213. Kāthvāte’s Kirtihaumudi, xiv, xv.

V. Sam. 1276. Śrāvasti inscription recording the erection of a convent for Buddhist ascetics at the town of Ajāvṛisha by Vidyādhara. Vidyādhara’s father, Janaka, was counsellor to Gopāla, the ruler of Gādhipura or Kanauj, and Vidyādhara seems to have held a similar position under Madana, probably a successor of Gopāla.—ASNI. ii, 308.

1220 Jinadatta, author of the Vivekavilāsa, flourishes under Udajasirīha, Chāhumāna of Jāvalipura, a contemporary of Viradhavala of Dholkā (A.D. 1219—1235).—BR. 1883—4, 156.

1221 H. 618, August (Rajab). Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-banī, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Indus by the Mughals under Chingiz Khān. He then retires into Hindustan. The Mughals sent under Tūrtāe in pursuit of him, invest Multān which holds out, and after ravaging the provinces of Multān, Lahor, Peshawar, and Malikpūr retire again to Ghaznī. Jalālu-d-Dīn, meanwhile, retreating towards the frontiers of Delhi, sends an envoy to Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh 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 Uehh, after which he returns to the Salt Range hills, taking on his way a fortress called Bisirām or Bisrām.—RT. 285 ff., notes; 293, n. 5; 609.

1 Raverty points out in his translation of the Tabaqati-Nāsiri, notes p. 772, that Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn ‘Īqaz never acknowledged Altamsh 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, whether Altamsh on several occasions had sent forces, and where he had established feudatories of his own.
1222


V. Sam. 1278. The Jayantavijayakāvya composed by Abhaya-devasūri (Vadisimha), pupil of Vijayachandrasūri and third in succession to Jinaśekharasūri who flourished V. Sam. 1204.—PR. iv, Ind. vii.

1223

H. 620. Chingiz Khān despatches another army against Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-barnā who moves to Lower Sindh. Qabāchah remaining hostile, Jalālu-d-Dīn proceeds to Uchh which he fires, and thence to Siwastān (now Schwān) the governor of which, Fakhru-d-Dīn Sālārī, surrenders. Jalālu-d-Dīn, leaving him in charge, marches to Dibal and Damrihah, whence he despatches a force under Khāṣ Khān towards Nahrwālah (Aṇhilvāḍ) which returns with great booty.—RT. 294, note.

1224

H. 621. Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-barnā, hearing of the establishment of his brother Ghiyasu-d-Dīn Pir Shāh in Iran and of the investment of Bardasir in Kirmān by Burāq, the Ḥājib, sets out for Iran by way of Makrān and appoints Al-Ḥasan Qarluqh viceroy of Ghūr and Ghazān.—RT. 295. BMC., Muhammadan States, xvi.

V. Sam. 1280–90 on coins. Malayavarmadeva of Narwar reigning.—PK. 67, 74. JBA. xxxiv, 127.

V. Sam. 1280, copper-plate issued from Aṇhilvāḍ by Jayantasimha who seems to have usurped the throne for a short time from Bhūmadeva II.—IA. vi, 196 ff.

S. 1145–1157, inscriptions at Harihar, etc. Narasimha II, Hoysala, son and successor of Vīra-Ballāḷa; married Kājaledevi. Retired, on the loss of his dominions to the Yādavas of Devagiri, to his capital of Dvārakā. Said to have given the Pāṇḍya king’s dominions to the Chola king. During his reign his Mahā-pradhāna, Polāvy, built a temple at Harihar to the god Harihara.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506. PSOCI., No. 123. RML., p. 30. REC., pt. i, No. Md. 121, 14, iii, etc. Inscriptions at Sravagna Belgā, No. 81.

1225

H. 622. Altamsh marches against Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn ‘Īwāz of Bengal; but a peace is arranged and ‘Īwāz agrees to give Altamsh 38 elephants and 80 lakhs of tangahs. On withdrawing, Altamsh appoints ‘Īzzu-d-Dīn Jānī to Bihār, but Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn subsequently reannexes it.—RT. 593–4, 610.
A.D. 1225—1228.

1225  V. Sam. 1282, inscription from Palanpur, N. Gujarāt, recording the death of Yanaraja of the Geḍā family, possibly a local chief of Gujarāt.—El. ii, 28.


H. 623. Malik Khān, with a body of Khalj fugitives, attacks Mansūrah and Sehwān but is defeated and slain by Qabāchah. His followers seek protection from Altamsh.—RT. 539 ff.; 615, notes. PK. 100.

Māyidevapaṇḍita governing the Halasige district under Sīṅghaṇa, Yādava of Devagiri. See A.D. 1215 under Hemmeyanāyaka.

1227  H. 624. Altamsh takes Mandāwār in the Siwālikh territory.—RT. 611.

H. 624. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd, son of Altamsh and governor of Oudh, seizes Lakhnautī during the absence of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn ‘Iwāz on an expedition to Kamrūp and Bang. The latter returning is defeated and put to death by Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd, who succeeds him as governor of Lakhnautī.—RT. 594-5. BMC., Muhammādan 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 Frūzī College and to the Qāṣīship of the forces of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh (son of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah).—RT. 541-2.

V. Sam. 1283. Birth of Ajitasimha, pupil of Sīṃhaprabha and guru of Devendrasimha in the Aṇḍala gachchha.—PR. iv, Ind. i.

1228  H. 625. Altamsh proceeds by way of Tabarhindah to Uchh against Qabāchah, while Ai-yitim, governor of Lahor, advances on Multān. Altamsh reaches Uchh 1st Rabi‘ I (9th February), upon which Qabāchah flees to Bhakar. Ai-yitim meanwhile reduces Multān. Altamsh sends his wazīr Muḥammad ibn Abū Sa‘īd to besiege Qabāchah at Bhakar and himself invests Uchh, which surrenders 28th Jumāda‘ I (5th May). Qabāchah attempting to escape from Bhakar is drowned, 22nd Jumāda‘ II (29th May), the fort surrenders and Sīṅdh is annexed to the Delḥī empire, Uchh and its dependencies being conferred on Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjār-i-Gazj-lak Khān.—RT. 542, n. 9; 611; 724. PK. 100.
1228

H. 625. Altamsh appoints his son Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh to Budaun.—RT. 631.

H. 625. Altamsh assigns the Siwālikh country, Ajmir, Lāwah, Kāsī, and Sānbhar Namak to Nāširu-d-Dīn Aṭītīm.—RT. 728.

Ś. 1151, inscription from Saundatti. Lakshmīdeva II, Raṭṭa, son of Kārtavīrya IV, ruling at Belgaum. With Lakshmīdeva the power of the dynasty seems to have ended. He was probably subdued soon after this date by the Yādavas of Devagiri, Vīchāna, Sīṅghāna's viceroy, claiming, in the Haralāhalī grant, A.D. 1238, to have subdued the Raṭṭas.—JBRAS. x, 260 ff., and ASWI. ii, 223; iii, 107.

V. Saṅ. 1285. Jagachchandra founds the Tapūgachchha of the Jains.—IA. xi, 254-5.

1229

H. 626, 19th February (23rd Rabī’ I). Altamsh receives the diploma of investiture from the ‘Abbāsī Khalīfah of Bāghdād, Al-Mustānsīr B‘īlah, confirming him in the sovereignty of Hindustan. In this year occurred the death of his eldest son, Nāširu-d-Dīn Māḥmūd, governor of Oudh and Lakhnautī, and the birth of another son whom Altamsh named after him.—RT. 616-7, 669.

The Sukṛitasāṅkhārtana written by Arissimāha, son of Lāvanāyāsīmāha or Lāvanāsīmāha, in honour of his patron Vastupāla, the Jaina minister of the Dholkā Rājā Viradhavala and his son Visaladeva. Contemporary with Arissimāha was Amara-paṇḍita, called also Amara-yātī or Amara-chandra, the pupil of Jinadattasūri and author of the Bālapīrārata, the Kāvyakalpalatā, the Kāvyakalpalatoparimala, and the Pādmānanda. Arissimāha wrote a manual of Poetics called the Kavītārakāsya and apparently assisted Amara-chandra with the Kāvyakalpalatā.—Bühler, Das Sukṛitasāṅkhārtana des Arissimāha, Sitzungsberichte der KAdW. in Wien, Phil.-hist. Cl., Bd. exix, 7. PR. i, 58. BR. 1883-4, p. 6.


1230

H. 627. Altamsh invades Lakhnautī to suppress the rebellion of Balkā Malik (Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Daulat Shāh-i-Balkā) son of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn ‘Īwāz, who had assumed sovereignty on the death of Nāširu-d-Dīn Māḥmūd.—RT. 617 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 364.

Valabhī or Gupta Saṅ. 911. Māṅgrol inscription of Rāṇakā, son of Mūlū.—BL. 161.

Udayaprabhasūri, author of the Dharmābhyyudayamahākāvyā and
of an Ārambhasiddhi, probably flourished about this date, being mentioned in an inscription of V. Sam. 1287 = A.D. 1231, and patronized by Vastupāla, minister of Vīradhavala (d. A.D. 1241).—Pr. iv, Ind. xiii. Weber, Catal. ii, 942, note.

Kṛishṇabhaṭṭa’s Rātnamāla 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. Sam. 1288–1311 on inscriptions.) The poet Someśvara flourished. He was chaplain to Bhīmadeva II of Gujarāt and to the Dholkā Rāṇās, Lavaṇaprasāda and Vīradhavala. Someśvara’s chief work, the Kṛitikaumudi, was written in honour of the latter and of his Jaina minister Vastupāla.—Kāthvate’s Kṛitikaumudi, Introd. ix. El. i, 20 ff.

1231 H. 628. Altamsh, after defeating Balkā Malik and appointing ‘Izzu-l-Mulk ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī to the government of Lakhnautī, returns in Rajab (May) to Delhī. ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī being shortly after deposed, Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak-i-Yughān-Tat is appointed governor from Delhī.—RT. 618; 774, notes.

H. 629. Altamsh besieges Gwaliar which, after being taken by Qutbu-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, 5. 1153 and 5. 1172, Gaṇapēṣvaram and Ekanārānātha inscriptions. Gaṇapati, Kākatiya of Oraṅgal, son and successor of Mahādeva. Claims to have defeated Siṃhaṇa (the Yādava Siṃhaṇa II, A.D. 1210–1247), the king of Kaliṅga, and to have had the Lāṭa and Gaṇḍa 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 Rudramā succeeded him. The Gaṇapēṣvaram inscription mentions Gaṇapati’s general, Jāya or Jāyana, who built at Dvīpa a temple to Śiva called Gaṇapēṣvara 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 Üehh to succeed him.—RT. 724, 730. EHI. i, 340.

H. 630, 12th December (26th Safar). Altamsh takes the fort of Gwaliar after eleven months’ resistance.—RT. 620.
1232 H. 630. Ruknu-d-Din Fīrūz Shāh appointed to Lahor.—RT. 631.

1233 H. 630. 'Izzu-d-Din Tughrīl-i-Tughān Khān made governor of Budaun.—RT. 736.

1234 H. 631. Emissaries sent by Balkā Khān, son of Tūshī, son of Chingiz Khān, arrive at Delhi from Qifchaq (Kipchak) bringing presents to Altamsh.—RT. 644, notes.

H. 631. Nuṣrūt-d-Dīn, Tāyasa'i, invades Kālinjār from Gwalīar. The Rāja retreating discomfited, he plunders the towns and takes vast booty. On his return Chāhadadeva or Chāhardeva, Rājā of Narwār, intercepts him, but Nuṣrūt-d-Dīn defeats him and returns to Gwalīar. In the same year he is appointed to Bīyānī and Sultān-kot and to the superintendency of the Gwalīar territory.—RT. 732-4. PK. 67.


Ś. 1157. Vīra-Somēśvāra, Soma, or Sovīdeva, Hoysalā, succeeds his father Narasiṁha II. His inscriptions range from Ś. 1151, during his father's reign, to Ś. 1177. His wives were:—Somaladevi, daughter of Viṭṭarasa; Vijjālā, Bijjālā, or Bijjalārāṇī, mother of Narasiṁha III; and Devalamahādevī by whom he had a daughter, Pounambalā, and a son, Vīra-Rāmanātha, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Pāṇḍyas. The Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍya or Jātavarnāma claims in his Raṅgānātha inscription to have taken Śrīrāngam from Someśvāra, whom he seems to have slain. According to one of his own records, Someśvāra was an enemy of the Yādava, Krishṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 507 ff.

1235 H. 632. Altamsh takes Bhīsā and Ujjain.—RT. 621.

H. 633, 24th Rābi‘ I (7th December). Death of Khwājah Qutbu-d-Dīn, Bakht-yār, Kūki of Ush, near Baghādād, a famous Muhammadan saint who came to Multān in the time of Naṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah; he subsequently went to Delhi, where Altamsh offered him the post of Shaikhu-l-Islām which he declined. The Qūb-Minārah at Delhi was erected to his memory.—RT. 621-2, notes.

Kollam era 410, 28th Meṣam, Vīra Iravī Keraḷa Varman Tiruvādī ruling in Vēṇūḍ.—Pillai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, 49 ff.
A.D. 1235—1236.  

1235  

V. Sam. 1292, 1300. Āśūdhara, son of Sallakṣaṇa of the Vṛāgṛeravāla family, flourishes. He was a native of Sapādalaksha, who, on the Muhammadan conquest of his own country, migrated to Mālava, where he studied the Jaina doctrines and wrote the Trīṣaḥṣṭisṃritī (V. Sam. 1292), the Bhavyakumudachandrīkā (V. Sam. 1300), a commentary on his own Dharmāṃritā, composed in the reign of Jaitugideva son of Devapāla, Paramāra; the Jīnayājūnākālpa, and various other works.—BR. 1883–4, 103 ff.

Death of Viradhavala, Vāghelā of Dholkā. It took place, according to Rājaśekhara and Harshagani, not long before that of his minister Vastupāla, which occurred V. Sam. 1298. By the influence of the latter Viradhavala’s younger son, Visaladeva, succeeds his father. The elder Viramā fleeing to his father-in-law Udayasimha, chief of Javālipura or Jābāli, is subsequently murdered at Vastupāla’s instigation.—BD. 110, 111. I.A. vi, 190.

H. 633. Altamsh leads an expedition against Uktāc, 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 Delhi in Sha‘bān (April) dies there later in the same month and is succeeded by his son Ruknu-d-Dīn Fūrūz Shāh I. Rebellion breaks out in different parts of the empire: in Oudh under Muḥammad Shāh, a younger brother of Ruknu-d-Dīn; under ‘Īzzu-d-Dīn Sālārī, feudatory of Budaun, and under ‘Īzzu-d-Dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, feudatory of Multān, Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Kūjī of Hānsī, and Malik ‘Alād-d-Dīn Jānī of Lahor.

H. 634. Ruknu-d-Dīn deposed in Rabī‘ I (November) and succeeded by his sister Rażiyīyat. ‘Alād-d-Dīn Jānī, Saifu-d-Dīn Kūjī, ‘Īzzu-d-Dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, ‘Īzzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Sālārī, and the Nīʿāmu-l-Mulk, Muḥammad Junaidī, assemble before Delhi and oppose Rażiyīyat. Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Tā-yasa’ī, who had been appointed to Oudh on the rebellion of Muḥammad Shāh, advances to her aid, but being surprised by the enemy before Delhi, is taken captive and dies, Kamaru-d-Drn Khrm-i-Qrān being appointed governor of Oudh in his place.—RT. 623; 632–6; 639; 742; 1126, n. 6.

H. 633. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarluq, now master of Ghaznī, Kirmān, and Banūn, attacks Multān, but is defeated by Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, then feudatory of Uchh.—RT. 633, n. 6; 730.
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1236
H. 634. 'Alau-d-Din Jānū killed at Nakawān in the district of Pāyāl.—RT. 640.
H. 634, Safar (October). Birth of Nizāmu-d-Dīn Auliā, the saint, at Budaun. He died at Delhi, 18th Rabi‘ I, H. 725. Amīr Khusrū, the poet, was one of his disciples.—BOD. 302.

1237
H. 634, 6th Rajab (5th March). The Qirāmītah and Mulāhidah heretics, incited by the Turk Nūru-d-Dīn, rise against the Musalmāns of Delhi, but are successfully crushed.—RT. 646.
V. Sam. 1294, Mahendrasūrī, a follower of the Anchalika sect of the Jains, writes the Satapadī, according to Dharmasāgara’s Pravachanaparihīsā.—BR. 1883-4, 148.

1238
H. 636. Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz of Lahor rebels, and Rażīyyat advances into the Panjab against him. He retires towards the Indus, and on Rażīyyat crossing the Ṛāvi submits, and is made to exchange fiefs with Qarā-Qāsh Khān of Multān.—RT. 644.
Ś. 1160. Vīchara, son of Chikka, governs the southern dominions of Siṅghāna, Yādava of Devagiri. Said to have humbled the Raṭṭas, the Kādambas (of Goa), the Guttas, Pāṇḍyas, and Hoysalas.—JBRAS. xv, 383 ff.

1239
H. 636. Malik Saiful-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarlungah, pressed by the Mughals, abandons his territories and retires into Hindustān. His son Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad presents himself before Rażīyyat in the Panjab 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 Mahārāṇaka Kumārapāla, of Kakareṇī, son of Harirāja, and feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavarman.—IA. xvii, 230.
V. Sam. 1295. Kulaechandra, pandita, flourished at Vijayapurapattan in Gujarāt.—PR. iv, Ind. xxi.

1240
H. 637, Ramāzān (March–April). Ikhtiyārú-d-Dīn Altūnīah, governor of Tabarhindah, having rebelled, Rażīyyat proceeds in person against him. On her reaching Tabarhindah the
Amīrṣ of the Court, themselves in league with Altūnīāh, seize and imprison her, and returning to Delhī, set up her brother Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh as king on the 28th of the same month. On account of Bahrām Shāh’s youth Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Aṣ-ṭīn is appointed viceregent for a year, on the 11th Shauwāl (5th May).—RT. 645, 649.

H. 638. Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Aṣ-ṭīn murdered 8th Muḥarram (30th July), at the instigation of Bahrām Shāh. Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar, the Rūmī, assumes the direction of the government.—RT. 651.

H. 638. Altūnīāh, having married Raziyyat, the two march on Delhī to regain the kingdom. They are routed by Bahrām Shāh on the 24th Rabī‘ I (13th October), and being captured near Kaithal, are put to death.—RT. 647, 649, 749, 751.

Rāmaṇadeva or Rāmāraṇa ruling as feudatory of the Yādava Singhaṇa, probably in the neighbourhood of Ambā near Auraṅgābād.

Pārīsāsṭī governing the Hagaraṭṭage district in the same year under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 524.

V. Sam. ‘1296. Tilākāhārya completes Bhadrabāhu’s commentary on the Āvasyaṅkasūtra.—PR. i, 60.

Devendrāsūrī, the Jain writer, and author of the Laghunyāsavṛtti on Hemachandra’s Śabānuṣāsana, flourished.—AC. 262.

1240

Arisimha and Amarachandra, joint authors of the Kāvyakalpalapaṭikā, flourished under Viṣaladeva, Vāghelā, before his accession to the throne of Aṇhilvāḍ. Arisimha wrote also the Sūkraṭasaṅkṛtana and Amarachandra the Chhandoratnāvali, the Karakalāpā, the Būlabhārata, and the Jīnendraḥaritrām or Padmanabhākāvyaṃ. —BR. 1883–4, 6. PR. i, 58, and App., p. 2. See A.D. 1229.

1241

H. 639. A plot formed against Bahrām Shāh by Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar and a party of the Ṣadrs and chief men of the capital, is discovered in Ṣafar (August), and Badru-d-Dīn is sent to govern Budaun. Returning four months later he is imprisoned by order of Bahrām Shāh, and put to death along with Tāju-d-Dīn ‘Alī Mūsāwī.—RT. 652 ff.

H. 639 (638, Alfi). An army of Mughals from Khurāsān and Ghaznī attack Lahore. The governor, Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Qarā-Qash, evacuates the city and escapes to Delhī, and Lahore is taken by the Mughals on the 16th Jumāda‘ II (22nd December).—RT. 655.
### THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

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<tr>
<th>A.D. 1241</th>
<th>Kabīr 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.</th>
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<tr>
<td>V. Sam. 1298, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāṇa Harirāja of Kakarcqī, son of Śalakhaṇavārman and father of Kumārāṇa, whose copper-plate was however issued in V. Sam. 1297. Was feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavārman (see A.D. 1213). — IA. xvii, 234.</td>
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<th>A.D. 1242</th>
<th>H. 639. Quṭbū-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of ‘Alī, the Ghūrī, accompanied by the wazir Muḥazzabū-d-Dīn and other amīrs, is sent by Bahram Shāh with an army against the Mughals. On reaching the Biyās the wazir incites the amīrs to rebellion and they return with the army in Ša’r-bān (February) and besiege Delhi.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Quṭbū-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of ‘Alī, becomes Deputy of the kingdom, Qarā-Qaṣh of Biyāna and Ikhtiyyārū-d-Dīn Yuẓ-Bak-i-Tughrīl Khān support Bahram Shāh, but are imprisoned on the 9th Ram. (13th March) at the instigation of the Farrāsh, Fakhrū-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh.</td>
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<td>The confederate maliks take Delhi in Zīl qa‘dah, Bahram Shāh being captured and slain and Qarā-Qaṣh and Yuẓ-Bak liberated.</td>
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<td>On the capture of Bahram Shāh ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān proclaims himself sovereign; but the amīrs repudiating him, release the imprisoned sons and grandsons of Altamsh, and set up ‘Alīu-d-Dīn Mas‘ūd (son of Raknu-d-Dīn Frūz Shāh) as king.</td>
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<td>Quṭbū-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of ‘Alī, becomes Deputy of the kingdom, Qarā-Qaṣh Amīr-i-Hājib (Lord Chamberlain), Muḥazzabū-d-Dīn retains the wazirship, ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān is appointed to the provinces of Mandawar, Nāgaur, and Ajmīr, and Tājū-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Qīq-luq to Budaun. — RT. 657 ff., 762.</td>
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<td>H. 640. Tājū-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Qīq-luq, feudatory of Budaun, overthrows the Hindu tribes of Kaṭhehr.</td>
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Sanjar-i-Gurait Khan gains some successes over the Hindus in Oudh.

Malik Tāju-d-Dīn, Abū-Bikr, who had succeeded his father Kabīr Khan-i-Ayāz as feudatory of Multān, several times attacks and defeats the Qarlughis who had now advanced to the gates of Multān.

Saifū-d-Dīn ī-bak, the Shamsī, 'Ajami, made Amīr-i-Dād of Delhi. Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Qaṣrā-Qaṣh Khān-i-Āet-kīn reappointed to Biyāna. —RT. 663, n. 9; 747; 790.

V. Sam. 1299. Copper-plate issued at Anhilvād. Tribhuvanapāla, Chaulukya, who claims to he the lawful successor of Bhīmadeva II. A historical work calls him Tihunapāla and says he succeeded Bhīmadeva II in V. Sam. 1298 and reigned four years, but according to Merutunga, 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 Sarasvatīrtha, of the Kāvyaprakāśa.—PR. i, 25.

H. 640. Malik Tughrīl-i-Tughān Khān attempts, at the instigation of Bahāū-d-Dīn 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 Jalālu-d-Dīn and Nāshiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd, appointing the one to Kanauj and the other to Bharāieh and its dependencies.—RT. 665.

H. 641, 11th Rabī‘ II (28th September). Tughrīl-i-Tughān Khān, governor of Lakhnautī, invested with the red umbrella by Sultān Mas'ūd Shāh of Delhi.—RT. 664.

V. Sam. 1300. Visaladeva or Visamalla, Vāghelā of Dholkā, usurps the throne of Anhilvād after deposing Tribhuvanapāla: reigns till A.D. 1263. Said to have defeated Śiṅgahaṇa II of Devagiri, the lord of Mālava (Pūrṇamalla), the king of Mevād, possibly Tejaḥṣimha the Guhīla (A.D. 1267, q.v.), and to have married a daughter of the King of Karnāṭa.—Inscriptions: One from Dabhoi 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 Jājnagar having attacked Bengal, Tughrīl-i-Tughān Khān marches against him in Shauwāl (Mareh), but in
the following month, after a temporary victory, he is defeated
on the Jânjagar frontier at Katâsân, and sends to Delhi for aid.—
RT. 666, notes; 789. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 237.
H. 642. Mas'âd gains some successes over the independent
Hindu tribes in the Do-âb of the Jamnâ and Ganges.—RT. 809.
H. 642. Malik Ghiyâshu-d-Dîn Balbân made Amîr-i-Hâjîb of
Delhi and feudatory of Hûnsî.—RT. 664, 809.

H. 642. The Râja of Jânjagar having taken Lâkhanor and
slain the feudatory Fâhîru-i-Mulk Karîmu-d-Dîn Lâghîrî, advances
13th Shauwl (14th March) to the gates of Lakhnautî. Tamur
Khân-i-Qirân proceeds from Oudh against him by command of
Mas'âd. The Râja flees, and strife arising between Tamur Khân
and Tughîrîl, the former treacherously seizes the city 5th Zîl-hijjah
(4th May). Tughîrîl agreeing to relinquish it, proceeds to Delhi,
and Tamur Khân takes possession.—RT. 666-7, 740.
H. 643, Rabî' I. Tughîrîl-i-Tughîn Khân appointed to Oudh.—
RT. 741.
H. 643, Rajab (November–December). News reaches Delhi that
an army of Mughals under Mangûtah had advanced from Tac-qân
and Qunduz into Sindh and invested Uchh. Mas'âd proceeds against
them, accompanied by Ulugh Khân.—RT. 809.

Ratnasînhasûri, author of the Pudgâlasaṭṭrînîsîka, must have
flourished about this date if, as Klatt conjectures, he was the guru
of Vinâyachandhra 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.

H. 643. On the approach of Mas'âd’s army to the Biyâs the
Mughals take fright and raise the siege of Uchh. The news
reaches the royal camp 25th Sha'buat (15th January). The army
proceeds, on the advice of Ulugh Khân, to the river Sûdhara, and
from thence on the 27th Shauwl (17th March) sets out for Delhi.
—RT. 811-14.
H. 644. Mas'âd Shâh, having fallen under evil influences, the
nobles of Delhi invite his uncle, Nâşiru-d-Dîn Maḥmûd Shâh, to
occupy the throne and imprison Mas'âd on the 23rd Muḥarram
(10th June).—RT. 669:
H. 644. The Mughals, after extorting 100,000 dirams from Multān, move on to Lahor where they extort 30,000 dirams, 30 kharwārs of soft goods, and 100 head of captives. Mahmūd Shāh marches 1st Rajab (12th November) to the Indus against them.—RT. 677, 814.

H. 644. Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Tughrīl Khān succeeds Tamur Khān-i-Qirān at Lakhnautī.—RT. 778, notes.

H. 644. Death of Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Qara-Qash Khān-i-Aet-kīn, feudatory of Karra.—BT. 679, n. 5.

H. 644. Tughrīl-i-Tughān Khān proceeds to Oudh, to which he had been nominated the previous year.—RT. 741.

Ś. 1168. Shāshthādeva II, Kādamba of Goa, succeeds his father Tribhuvanamalla. Shāshthādeva was apparently the last of his dynasty, enjoying very limited power under the encroachments of the Raṭṭas and Śilāhāras. He reigned as late as A.D. 1257.—Goa copper-plate, Kali. 4348 for 4351 (Ś. 1172) of his 5th year. IA. xiv, 283. EKD., Bom. Gaz., 571–2.

V. Saṁ. 1302. Devendrasūri, pupil of Jagachchandra, said to have converted in this year Virahavala and Bhīmasimha, sons of the Mahebhya Jinachandra at Ujjayinī. Author of the Sraddhā-dinakrityasātravrītti, etc. Died in Mālam, V. Saṁ. 1327 = A.D. 1271.—PR. iv, Ind. lvii.

H. 644. 1st Zīl-qa’dah (10th March). Mahmūd Shāh crosses the Rāvi, and Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban, separating from the royal army, leads an expedition into the Jūd Hills against the Rāna who had guided the Mughal army in the previous year. After ravaging this district and that round Nandana he rejoins Mahmūd on the Sudharah or Chēnāb and the army returns 25th Zīl-qa’dah (3rd April) to Delhi.—RT. 677–8, 814–16.

H. 644, Shauwāl (February). Tughrīl-i-Tughān Khān dies at Oudh, and Tamur Khān-i-Qirān at Lakhnautī on the same day.—RT. 741.

H. 645. Mahmūd Shāh I arrives at Delhi 2nd Muharram (9th May), and in Jumāda‘ II (October) marches to Pānīpāt. He returns to Delhi in Sha‘bān (December) and proceeds with his army to the Do-āb.—RT. 679.

V. Saṁ. 1303–11 on coins. Chāhaḍadeva of Narwar, successor of Malayavarmadeva.—PK. 75. JBA. xxxiv, 127.

Ś. 1169: Krishṇa, Kanhara, or Kandhāra, 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 Malava, Gujarāt, and the Konkan, to have established the king of Telangā, to have been sovereign of the country of the Chōja king. According to the Pratakhaṇḍa, Krishna destroyed the army of Visaladeva of Gujarāt. Lakshmīdeva, son of Janārdana, one of Krishna's ministers, was in turn succeeded by his son Jahlana, author of a Sanskrit anthology called the Śāktimuktāvalī.—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25, or IA. vii, 303 (inscription from Chikka-Bāgivādū of Ś. 1171). JBRAS. xii, 4, 34 (from Manoji, Ś. 1174); ib. 4, 42 (from Beḥātī, Dārvādū, Ś. 1175). IA. xiv, 68 (from Bendigere, Ś. 1171). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 526. BD. 112.

Bāchirāja governing the Karnāṭaka provinces under Sirīghaṇa of Devagīrī.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 524.

H. 645, 24th Shauwāl (21st February). Maḥmūd Shāh I takes the fort of Talsandāh in the Kanauj territory. Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban having in the meantime completely routed Dalakī of Malakī, a Rāna in the neighbourhood of the river Jamnā, rejoins the Sultan on the 29th Shauwāl, and on the 12th Zīl-qa'dāh 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 Zīl-hijjah the royal forces set out for the capital, where they arrive 24th Muḥarram, 646 (19th May). In Shāhīn (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 Labor, probably to join the Mughals.

H. 646. Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban proceeds to Rantambhōr and ravages the Koh-pāyah of Mewāt and the territory of Nāhar Deva. —RT. 681-4, 816 ff., 1224.

Death of Akshobhyatirtha, successor of Mūdhavatīrth. —AC. i.

H. 646, 9th Zīl-hijjah (25th March). Return of Maḥmūd Shāh to Delhi after ordering expeditions to be undertaken against the Hindus in various quarters.

H. 646, Zīl-hijjah. The Khwājā, Malik Bahāū-d-Dīn İ-lak, slain by the Hindus near Rantambhōr.

H. 646, Zīl-hijjah (March). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Shāburghānī, deprived of the Qāzīship and put to death at the instigation of İmādū-d-Dīn-i-Rayhān.

H. 647. Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban returns with the royal forces
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to Delhi, 3rd Safar (18th May). On the 20th Rabî' II his daughter is married to Mahmûd Shâh, and on the 3rd Rajab (12th Oct.) he is made Deputy of the Kingdom and leader of the forces with the title of Ulugh Khân-i-Á'zam. His brother Saiifu-d-Dîn Í-bak-i-Kâshli Khân becomes Amir-i-Hâjib, Tâju-d-Dîn Sanjar-i-Tez Khân, Deputy Amir-i-Hâjib and governor of Jhanjhanah, 'Alâu-d-Dîn Ayâz, the Zinjânî, Deputy Wakîl-i-Dar and Ikhtiyârû-d-Dîn Aet-ldn, Amîr-i-Akhur. —RT. 684-6, 759, 820-21.

H. 647. Malik Saiifu-d-Dîn Hasan, the Qarluq, attacks Multân, but is slain in an engagement with the governor Izzu-d-Dîn Ralbân-i-Kâshli Khân, who advances against him from Uchh. Balban enters Multân but is forced to surrender it, probably to Nâsiru-d-Dîn Muhammadd, eldest son of Saiifu-d-Dîn Hasan. —RT. 686.

H. 647. Somewhat later Sher Khân-i-Sunqar wrested Multân from the Qarluqs and appointed Malik Ikhtiyârû-d-Dîn-i-Kurez to the charge of it.—RT. 689, note; 783; 792.

H. 647. Ulugh Khân leaves Delhi in Sha'bân (November) on an expedition against the Hindus.—RT. 821.

Qâzî Jalâlû-d-Dîn Kâsânî arrives from Oudh 10th Jumâda' II (20th September) and is made Qâzî of the realm.—RT. 686.

S. 1171, Chikka-Bâgivâdi and Benêdigere copper-plates. Mallišêtti or Malla, elder brother of Veichàna or Bîchehàna and governor of the Kuhûndi province under the Yàdava Krîshña. The same inscriptions mention his son Chauñišêtti.—JBRAŞ. xii, 3, 25.


1250

H. 647, 4th Shauwâl (10th January). Ulugh Khan having encamped on the left bank of the Jînm, begins hostilities against the Hindus. He returns to Delhi in Zi'î-hijjah.—RT. 686-7, 821.

H. 648, 6th Rabî' I (8th June). 'Izzu-d-Dîn Balban-i-Kâshli Khân invests Multân, then held by Malik Kurez for Sher Khân-i-Sunqar, but retires to Uchh after two months' unsuccessful siege.—RT. 688, 783. JBA. 1892, 172.

Kanda-Gopâla, Madhurântaka-Pottpappi-Chola begins to reign.—IA. xxi, 122 (Kâncchi inscription of S. 1187). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12.

S. 1172. Yenamadala inscription of the princess Ganâpâmâhâ, daughter of Ganapati, Kâkatîya of Orângal, and widow of Beta, a local chief ruling the district of Konnâtavâdî.—El. iii, 94 ff.
A.D. 1250

Ś. 1172. Sundara-Pāṇḍya Jatāvarman, Pāṇḍya king, begins to reign. Claims to have conquered amongst other kings Kaṇḍa-Gopāla, perhaps of the Chōla dynasty, and Gaṇapati, Kālakātiya (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 Viru-Someśvara, Hoysala, between A.D. 1253 and 1254, and another inscription represents him as defeating Śīlhaṅga and Rāma, the latter probably Rāmanātha the Hoysala.—IA. xxi, 121 (Jambukēśvara temple inscription, Śirīnāgam, 10th year); ib. 343 (Tirukkalukkuṇram temple inscription, Chingleput, 9th year); ib. xxii, 219 ff. BASSI. iv, 18, No. 22 (Vikiramaṅgalam inscription). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642 (Chidambaram temple inscription). Efl. iii, 7 ff. (Raṅganātha temple inscription).

Vidyāpati, author of the Dānavaṅgalvat, flourishes under Nara-sīmhadeva of Mithilā, at the request of whose queen, Dhīramati, he wrote the above work.—BR. 1883-4, 52.


The Śāra Saṅgāha composed in the Dakhkhārā Ḍānā in the Chōla country by Siddhattha, a pupil of Būdhāpiya, author of the Rūpasiddhi.—JRAS. 1891, 350.

1251

H. 649. 'Izzu-ḍ-Dīn Balban revolts at Nāgaur, but, on Māḥmūd Shāh I advancing against him, he submits.

H. 649. Sher Khān-i-Sungar advancing from Lahor and Tabarhindah invests Uehli, and on Balban appearing in his camp, detains him until the surrender of the fortress. On being liberated Balban returns to Delhi 17th Rabī' II (9th July) and is made governor of Budaun.—RT. 689-90, 783.

H. 649, 25th Śa'ban (12th November). Ulugh Khān proceeds with the royal troops against Gwalior, Chandīrī, Nārwar, and Mālava. Defeats Chūhārdeva and captures Nārwar.—RT. 690, 824. PK. 67, 125.

H. 648, 17th Zil-qa'dah (10th February). Death of Qāzi Jalāλu-ḍ-Dīn Kūsānī.—RT. 689.

V. Sam. 1308. Death of Tejahlpāla, brother of Vastupāla, the
Jaina minister of Viradhavala and of his son Visaladeva of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883–4, 14.
Someśvaradeva, royal preceptor to Krishṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 527.

H. 650. Ulugh Khān returns to Delhi after his Mālava campaign, 23rd Rabī‘ 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-Kashti Khān.—RT. 692. PK. 125. EHI. ii, 352. JBA. 1892, 173.

H. 650. 'Ismā‘īl d-Dīn-i-Rayhān intrigues against Ulugh Khān.—RT. 693.

Kollam era 427, 21st Iḍāvam. Vīra Padmanābha Mārtanda Varma Tiruvāḍi ruling in Veṇāḍ.—Early Sovereigns of Travancore, 56.


H. 651, Muḥarram (March). Ulugh Khān ordered to his fiefs Siwālikh and Hānsī. Mahmūd Shāh I returns to Delhi in Rabī‘ I (May). Appoints Muḥammad Ṫūnnādī wazīr. Deprives Saifū-d-Dīn Ṭabā-k-i-Kashti Khān, brother of Ulugh Khān, of the offices of Amīr-i-Hājib and Ulugh Bār-bak and appoints him to Karra. Makes ‘Ismā‘īl d-Dīn-i-Rayhān Wakīl-i-Dar, and in Jumāda‘ I proceeds to Hānsī against Ulugh Khān, who retires to Nāgaur. The fief of Hānsī and the office of Amīr-i-Hājib are conferred on Prince Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh. The Sultan returns to Delhi 17th Shābān (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 Rantambhōr, Bhundī, and Chitrūr, and defeats Nāhar Deva of Rantambhōr.—RT. 828.

Ś. 1175. Chāvunda or Chaunḍarāja, son of Vīchāna, governing the southern dominions of the Yādava Krishṇa.—JBRAS. xii, 4, 42.

H. 651. Yamīnu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥasan Amīr Khusrū, the poet, born. Amongst his most admired works are the Tuhfatu-s-
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THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.

1253

Saghir, the Shattu-l-Hayat, the Ghurratu-l-Kamal, the Baqia
Naqia, etc., the Nu# Sipehr, completed 30th Jumada' II, H. 718,
Qiranu-s-Sa'dain, written Ram. H. 688, in praise of Sultan
Muzizzu-d-Din Kai-Qabud, king of Delhi, and his father Nasiru-d-
Din Bughra Khan of Bengal; the Magala, written a.D. 1324,
the Ishquia, the Matla'u-l-Anwar, etc. Amir Khusr# died in Ram.,
H. 725 = September, 1325.—BD. 219. EII. iii, 523-36, 566.
PK. 140, 177.

Newar (?) era 373. The Kriyasangrahapanijk# composed by
Kuladatta.—JRAS. 1891, 688.

1254

H. 651, 26th Zil-hijjah (16th February). Mahmud Shah I
obtains possession of Uehuh and Multan and confers them on
Arsalan Khan Sanjar-i-Chast, after which he returns to Delhi.—
RT. 695, 767.

H. 652, Muharram (February). Mahmud gains many successes
and much booty in the neighbourhood of Bardar and Bijnor, and
crossing the Ganges at Mupur, he advances as far as the river
Rahab. On the 15th Safar (6th April) Malik Raznu-Mulk
Izzu-d-Din Durmasli is slain and Mahmud avenge his death
on the people of Kathehr, after which he proceeds to Budaun,
whence, after a nine days' halt, he returns to Delhi, arriving there
26th Rabiu I (16th May).—RT. 697-9. PK. 126.

H. 652. A confederacy of nobles, disgusted at the supremacy of
I'madu-d-Din-i-Rayhan, negotiate for the return of Ulugh
Khan, and joining their forces, march on the capital. Mahmud
Shah marches towards Sunan against them. A skirmish takes
place in Ramazan between the two armies, great confusion arising
among the Sultan's forces, which retreat 8th Shauwal (21st
November) towards Hausi, Ulugh Khan and the allied Maliks
marching towards Kaithal. A peace is arranged, the condition
being the banishment of I'madu-d-Din-i-Rayhan, who is forthwith
deprived of the office of Wakiil-i-Dar and sent to Budaun, 22nd
Shauwal (5th December).—RT. 699, 700, 829 ff. EII. ii, 354.
PK. 126.

H. 652. Ikhtiyaru-d-Din Yuz-bak, governor of Bengal, assumes
independence probably about this date, with the title of MughiSu-d-
Din.—JBA. l, 65, 69.

S. 1177-1212. Narasimha III, Hoysala, succeeds his father
Vira-Somesvara at Dwarsamudra. Narasimha's inscriptive dates
range from S. 1177-1213, and an inscription at the Raugamatha

20th January, H. 652, 9th Zīr-hijjah. Maḥmūd Shāh returns to Delhi accompanied by Ulugh Khaṅ. On the 6th Muḥarram (15th February), 653, he banishes his mother, the Malikah-i-Jahān, with her husband Qutlugh Khaṅ to the sīf of Oudh.—RT. 701, 834.

1st June, 23rd Rabī' II, H. 653. The Nāyab of Delhi, Malik Qutbū-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of ‘Alī, the Ghūrī, arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently put to death. His sīf of Mīrāṭ conferred 7th Jumādā' I (14th June) on Malik Kašhī Khān Saifu-d-dīn I-bak, on his return from Karra.—RT. 702.

H. 653, Rajab (August). Tāju-d-Dīn-i-Sānjar-i-Māh-Peşānī, the Sīhwaštānī, ousts ʿImādū-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān from Bhaṛaīh and puts him to death.—RT. 703, 836.

Qutlugh Khaṅ being ordered to proceed to Bhaṛaīh, refuses, and Malik Bāk-Tamūr, the Ruknī, is sent from Dēḷī to expel him from Oudh. An engagement takes place at Samrā-mū, and Bāk-Tamūr is slain.

18th August (13th Rajab). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Bustāmī, made Shaikhu-l-Islām (patriarch) of Dēḷī.—RT. 702.

November (Shawwāl). Maḥmūd Shāh leaves Delhi with his forces, and Ulugh Khaṅ starts in Zīr-qa’dah for Ḥānsī to organize his Siwalikh troops.—RT. 703.

Uchh and Multān restored some time during the present year to ʿIzzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kašhī Khaṅ.—RT. 784, n. 3.

Ś. 1179-1194 on inscriptions. Rāmānātha, son of Vīra-Someśvara, Hoysala, by the Chālukya princess Devalamahādevī, succeeds to the southern dominions of his father between 16th June and 20th July.—El. iii, 9, 10.

V. Sām. 1311-1330 odd (coins and inscriptions). Āsaladeva of Narwar, son of Nīvarman, according to Gopāla’s Narwar inscription, successor apparently of Chāhaqdādeva.—JBA. xxxiv, 127.

H. 653, 3rd Zīr-hijjah. Ulugh Khaṅ-i-ʿAẓam returns to Delhi with his Siwalikh forces, and on the 19th joins Maḥmūd Shāh.—RT. 703.
H. 654, Muharram (February). Mahmud Shah I proceeds to Oudh against Qutlugh Khan, but on the latter retiring, he moves to Kalair. Ulugh Khan, after unsuccessfully pursuing Qutlugh Khan, returns with great booty to the royal camp. Mahmud returns with the army to Delhi 4th Rabii' II (1st May).—RT. 703-4; 836 ff.

H. 654. Qutlugh Khan attacks Karra and Manikpur but is defeated by Arsalan Khan, Sanjar-i-Chast. He moves towards the Biyá and Lahor, and proceeding in the direction of Santur, seeks shelter among the independent Hindu tribes.—RT. 704-5, 839.

H. 654. Taju-d-Din Sanjar-i-Tez Khan made Wazir-i-Dar and governor of Budaun.—RT. 759.

H. 654. 'Izzu-d-Din Balkan-i-Kalaqan advances with the troops of Uchh and Multan along the Biyá, and, joining Qutlugh Khan, proceeds to Mansur-pur and Samanah, whence they march on Delhi. Ulugh Khan marches against them 15th Jumáda' I (31st May) with the royal troops, but the rebels elude him, and following secret instructions from the Shaikhu-l-Islám, Jamálu-d-Din, the Sayyid Qutbu-d-Din, and the Qázi Shamsu-d-Din, the Bhamichí, they reach Delhi by forced marches, only to find it well defended, and the traitors already discovered. Ulugh Khan arriving the following day the rebels retreat, and 'Izzu-d-Din, deserted by his troops, escapes and returns to Uchh. According to some writers this took place in the previous year.—RT. 707 ff. JBA. Ixi, 174.

H. 655, Rabii' I (March–April). Mahmud Shah I proceeds to Santur against the Hindu tribes of the Sub-Himálaya, among whom Qutlugh Khan had taken refuge. Ulugh Khan-i-A'zam devastates the hill district of Sirmur, returning to Delhi 25th Rabii' II.—RT. 705-6, 839.

H. 655. 'Izzu-d-Din Balkan-i-Kashli Khan advances with the troops of Uchh and Multan along the Biyá, and, joining Qutlugh Khan, proceeds to Mansur-pur and Samanah, whence they march on Delhi. Ulugh Khan marches against them 15th Jumáda' I (31st May) with the royal troops, but the rebels elude him, and following secret instructions from the Shaikhu-l-Islám, Jamálu-d-Din, the Sayyid Qutbu-d-Din, and the Qázi Shamsu-d-Din, the Bhamichí, they reach Delhi by forced marches, only to find it well defended, and the traitors already discovered. Ulugh Khan arriving the following day the rebels retreat, and 'Izzu-d-Din, deserted by his troops, escapes and returns to Uchh. According to some writers this took place in the previous year.—RT. 710, 711.
1257

Death of Malik Saifu-d-Din Ban Khān Ḫān Ḫān (24th March) of this year.—RT. 706.

H. 655, Zīl-hijjah (December). An army of Mughals from Khurāsān desend on Uchh and Multān under Nū-yīn Sālin and are joined by ʿIzzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashī Khān who had previously visited Hulakū at Irāq, and brought back a Mughal Shāhnah or Intendant to Multān.—RT. 711, 786, 844.

24th January, Š. 1179, 2nd year, Raṅganātha temple inscription at Śrīraṅgam of Vira-Rāmanātha, the Hoysala.—EI. iii, 9, 10.

Rudramādevi, wife (or daughter) of Gaṇapati, Kākatiya of Orāṅgal, 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 Muḥarram (January). Mahmūd Shāh, with the intention of advancing against the Mughals, concentrates his forces outside Delhi, where they remain until Ramaẓān; the unsettled state of Mewāt 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 Mānīkpur with the intention of coercing Arslān Khān-i-Sanjār and Qutlugh (Qulīh?) Khān Masʿūd-i-Jānī, son of ʿAlāʾ-d-Dīn, Jānī, Shāh-zādah of Turkistan. Having made peace with them he returns 2nd Ram. (2nd September) to Delhi, and on the 27th Shauwāl (27th October) they present themselves at court and are restored to favour.—RT. 845–8. EHI. ii, 379.

H. 656, Zīl-qādah or Zīl-hijjah (October–November). Arslān Khān Sanjār-i-Chast appointed governor of Karra, and Qutlugh (Qulīh) Khān (also called Jalālu-d-Dīn Masʿūd Shāh), son of ʿAlāʾ-d-Dīn Jānī, appointed to Lakhnautī in succession to Ikhtiyārūd-Dīn Yūz-bak.—RT. 769; 775, notes.

1259

H. 657, 29th May (4th Jumādaʾ II). Two elephants and some treasure arrive at Delhi from Lakhnautī sent by Malik ʿIzzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Yūz-bak, who forthwith receives the investiture

1 From this it would seem that Qutlugh Khān, who had been appointed to Lakhnautī the previous year, had either died or been ousted by ʿIzzu-d-Dīn Balban.
of Lakhnauti through the influence of Ulugh Khan. Arsalan Khan Sanjari-Chast invades Lakhnauti during the absence of 'Izzu-d-Din 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 MUHARRAM (10th January). Mahmud Shah moves with the army out of Delhi, intending to proceed against the Hindus. Appoints Nuṣratu-d-Din, Sher Khan-i-Sunqar to BIYAJA, Kol, Balara, Jalisa, Baltarah, Mihir, Mahavan, and Gwallar, 21st SAFAR (17th February). Sends the Maliku-n-Nawwab I-bak to Rantambhor against the Mughals, but proceeds no farther himself. —RT. 712-13; 788, n. 9; 794; 849.

H. 657, RADHU-D-DIN Sunqar, the Rumi, placed in charge of Sunam, Tabarhindah, Jhajjar, Lakhwali, and the frontiers as far as the ferries over the BIJAS, with the title of NUΣRAT KHAN. —RT. 788.

H. 657, RAJAB (June-July). Saifu-d-Din I-bak, Kashli Khan-i-A'ZAM the BAR-bak dies, and is succeeded as AMIR-I-HAJIB by his son 'ALAU-D-DIN MUHAMMAD.

1st Ram. (22nd August). Death of HamiDUD-DIN IMAM of MARGALAH in the PanjAB.

A son born to Mahmud Shah by his wife, the daughter of Ulugh Khan.

H. 657, JUMADA' II (May-June). Death of Jamalu-d-Din, the BUSTAMI, Shaikhul-Islam of Delhi, and of QAZI KABRU-D-DIN. Malik Saifu-d-DIN I-bak, Kashli Khan-i-A'ZAM, dies in Rajab and is succeeded as AMIR-I-HAJIB by his son Malik 'ALAU-D-DIN MUHAMMAD. —RT. 713.

1260

H. 658, SAFAR (January). ULUGH KHAN ravages the Koh-paiyak of MeWAT, probably the district of BHARATPUR, DIOLPUR, and parts of JAIPUR and ALWAR; returning 24th RABI' I (9th March) to DELHI. TAJU-D-DIN SUNJAR-I-TEZ KHAN of OUDH joins in the expedition. —RT. 715, 760, 851 ff.

NASHRU-D-DIN MUHAMMAD, son of Hasan the Qarlugh, having requested to marry a daughter of his to a son of Ulugh Khan, Jamalu-d-DIN 'ALI is despatched from Delhi with an answer. On his arrival, Muhammad sends him to HULAKI who treats him with favour and appoints the son of one of his nobles to accompany him to Delhi. On reaching the capital they are publicly received, 8th RABI' II (23rd March), by Mahmud Shah. The statements made PK. 126 and EHI. ii, 381, as to the arrival
of ambassadors from Hulakû Khan refer to these events.—RT. 851, n. 7; 856 ff.

H. 658, Rajab (June). Úluğh Khan ravages the Koh-päyah of Mewä a second time.—RT. 864–5.

Š. 1182: Mahâdeva, Ugrâvârbhauma, Yadava of Devâgiri, succeeds his brother Krishña. Conquered and annexed the Kohkana after totally defeating its king Someśvara; was contemporary with the Kâkatiya queen of Teliângâna, Rudramâ. Said to have warred against the Kârnâta and Gürjara kings, the latter probably being Visaladeva whom the Paîthâna grant represents as being conquered by Mahâdeva—Inscriptions from Š. 1184–1192. PSOCI., Nos. 110, 111. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 527. BD. 114.

Hemâdri, Śrîkaraṇâdhîpa (chief secretary) and councillor to Mahâdeva, was a Brahman of the Vatsa gotra, a son of Kâmâdeva, grandson of Vâsudeva, and great-grandson of Vâmâna. His chief work is the Chaturvârâga Chintâmani. The Āyurvedarasâyana, a commentary on a medical work by Vâgbhaṭa; and a commentary on Bopadeva's Muktâphala, a work on Vaishnava doctrines, are also ascribed to him.

Bopadeva, a protégé of Hemâdri and author of the Harîtilâ and Sataślokâ, was the son of a physician named Kèsava and the pupil of Dhancâ. He was a native of Berâr, and seems to be identical with the Bopadeva, author of the grammatical treatise Mugâhabodha.—BD. 116–7. BR. 1882–3, p. 36. Weber, Catal. ii, p. 324.

Š. 1182, copper-plate from Teravan, Ratângirî district, of the Chief Kâmâvadeva of the Châlukya race and of his minister Kèsava.—FKD.; Bom. Gaz., 466.

Approximate date of the composition of the Tamil grammar, the Ṛâjânil. Inscriptions prove that the patron of its author, Siya-Gânga Amarâbharâna, lived about the same time as Gânda-Gopâla (A.D. 1250–1265).—MGÖ., 14th August, 1893, Nos. 642, 643, p. 53.

1260 Muhammad Arsalân Tûtâr Khân governor of Bengal after Izzu-d-Dîn Balban. The Bârahârâ inscription of Bihâr of H. 663 belongs to his time.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 247.

1261 Thursday, 14th April, V. Sam. 1317., Ajaygâdh inscription, Viravarman, Chandella, son and successor of Trailokyavarman: married Kalyânadevi, granddaughter of a prince Govindarâja. Viravarman's dates range to V. Sam. 1337.—EI. i, 325 ff. CASR. xxi, 38, 51, 52, 74.
A.D.

1261  V. Sam. 1318. Thohar Chand of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun said to have begun to reign.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500, 508.

14th December, Ś. 1184, seventh year, Jambukesvar temple inscription at Srīrangam of the Hoysala Vira-Rāmanātha.—El. 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.

1262 Ś. 1185, 1186, Cauḍādāmpūr inscriptions. Guttarsa or Gutta III, son of Vikramāditya III, governing as feudatory of the Yadava Mahādeva of Devagiri.—PSOCL, Nos. 110, 111. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 583.

1264 H. 663, 9th Rabi' I. Death of Hulakū Khān the Mughal in Āzarbājān, at the age of 48.—RT. 717.


Devarāja, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri, probably identical with Togagaleya-Devarasa with dates in this and the year following:


Sīngayya Devanānāyaka feudatory of the same king.

1265 Gaṇapati-devarasas feudatory ruler of the Haḍrāṭṭage district under Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.

2nd November, V. Sam. 1322. Bālachandra finishes his commentary on Āsaḍa’s Vivekamanājari, in writing which he was assisted by Vijayasenasūri of the Nāgendragachhha, Padmasūri of the Bṛihadgachhha, and Pradyumnasūri, pupil of Kanakaprabhasūri, himself the pupil of Devananda. Pradyumnasūri corrected Dharma-kumārasūdhu’s Śālibhadra-charitra (composed V. Sam. 1334); Deva-sūri’s Śāntināthacharitra (a Cambay MS. of which is dated (V.) Sam. 1338), and Prabhūchandra’s Prabhūva-kacharitra. 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 Mönches Hemachandra, Anmerkungen, S. 52, 53.

1266 18th February, H. 664, 11th Jumāda' I. Death of Mahmūd
A.D. 1266—1270.

1266
Shāh I. Ulugh Khān succeeds him as Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balbān.—PK. 131. BF. i, 246. EHI. i, 341; iii, 97.
Muḥammad Arsalān Tātūr Khān, governor of Lakhnauti, sends a tribute of elephants to Delhi.—EHI. iii, 103.
Prince Nasrāt-u-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 Ravivarman, Saṅγrāmadhīra, or Kulaśekharadeva, son of Jayasiṃha, a ruler of the Yauda race in the Keraḷa country. He married a Pāṇḍya princess and, at the age of 33 (A.D. 1299), took possession of Keraḷa. He defeated a certain Vira-Pāṇḍya, made the Pāṇḍyas and Chōlas subject to the Keraḷas, and, at the age of 46 (A.D. 1312), was crowned on the banks of the Vevavatī.—EI. iv, 145, 148.

V. Samāl. 1322, Dharmatilaka or Lakṣmitilaka, a pupil of Jinesvara (q.v., A.D. 1189), writes a commentary on Jīnavallabha's Uṭtāṣikhaman-stotram.—Weber, Catal. ii, 231.

7th November, H. 665, 7th Šafar. Death of Shaikh Bahāū-d-Dīn Zakarīa at Multān, at the age of 100 lunar years.—BOD. 97. RT. 717, notes.

1267
V. Samāl. 1324, Chitor inscription, Tejahsimha (Rāwal Tej Singh) of Mewād.—JBA. iv, pt. 1, 17.

1268
Ś. 1190. Death of Jayaṭīrthā, sixth pontiff of the Mādhava sect in succession to Ānandatīrthā. He was a native of Mahāla-vedheč, near Pāṇḍharpur, his pre-pontifical name being Dhonando Raghunāṭha, and wrote numerous commentaries on the works of Ānandatīrthā.—BR. 1882-3, pp. 18, 103.

1269
V. Samāl. 1326. Jinachandra, pupil of Jinaprabodha in the Kharataragachchha, born. Died V. Samāl. 1376.—PR. iv, Index, xxxv.

1270
24th March and 15th June, Ś. 1192, 15th year. Raṅganāṭha temple inscriptions at Śrīraṅgam of the Hoysala, Vīra-Rāmanāṭha.—EI. iii, 10.
Viṭṭarasas, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.
1271

Ś. 1193. Āmanaṭa, apparently a son of Mahādeva, Yādava of Devagiri, attempts to succeed his father, but is shortly afterwards deposed by his cousin Rāmachandra, a son of Krishna, who reigns until A.D. 1309 or 1310.—IA. xiv, 314 (copper-plate from Paithān, Ś. 1193). PSOCI., Nos. 202–5. (Inscriptions from Balagāyāme of Ś. 1204, 12th or 13th year; of Ś. 1206, 14th year; of Ś. 1208, 16th year.) Raṭṭchṣālī inscription of Ś. 1221 cur., latest known record of the dynasty. A MS. of Amarasimha’s Nāmaṁgau-

1272

1274

1277

1278

Mughūṣu-d-Dīn Tūghrīl made governor of Bengal.—BMC., Muḥамmadan States, 4.
### A.D. 1278—1285

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>V. Sam. 1335</td>
<td>Samara or Samarasiṃha, Guhila of Mevād, son and successor of Tejāhsimha. Said to have “lifted the deeply sunk Gurjara land high out of the Turushka sea,” i.e., to have defeated the Muḥammadans (Abū inscription). — JBA. lv, pl. i, 18 (Chitorgad inscription 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. Namdev (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.</td>
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<td>V. Sam. 1337</td>
<td>Jinakusala born. Author of the Chaityavan-danakalavṛitti.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxii.</td>
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<td>H. 680</td>
<td>Sultan Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban proceeds to Lakhnautī against Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Tughrīl the governor, who, after a successful expedition against Jājnagar, had assumed independence and already defeated two armies sent against him. On Balban’s approach Tughrīl retreats towards Jājnagar, but being overtaken is totally defeated and slain near Sunargāon.—RT. 589-90, notes. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 238.</td>
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<td>H. 681</td>
<td>Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban appoints his younger son, Naṣīru-d-Dīn Bughrā Khān, governor of Lakhnautī in place of Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Tughrīl.—EHI. iii, 120. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4. Ziyāū-d-Dīn Barānī, the historian, born. Author of the Tarikh Fīrūz Shahī, 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 Sāntināthacharitram of Devasūri, the guru of Hemachandra, translated from Prakrit into Sanskrit and abridged by a later writer of the same name.—PR. i, 59.</td>
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<td>H. 682, 14th Muḥarram</td>
<td>Arrival in Egypt of an embassy sent by Bhuvanekabāhu I of Ceylon.—Maqrīzī, ed. Quatremère, ii, pt. 1, 59, 60. IA. xiv, 61. JRAS., n.s., 1891, 479.</td>
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<td>H. 683</td>
<td>An army of Mughals invade the Panjab. Prince</td>
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A.D. 1285

Muḥammad 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 Amir Khusrū was taken prisoner in the same action. Balban appoints Muḥammad's son Kai-Khusrū as his father's successor in the Panjab.—EHI. 382.

V. Sam. 1342, Mount Ābū inscription of Samarasimha, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevād, son and successor of Tejahsimha.—BI. 84. See A.D. 1278.

A.D. 1286

H. 685. Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Balban summons Buγhrā Khān from Lakhnautī, 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. —EHI. iii, 123 ff.

N. Sam. 406; 422 on MSS. Anandamalla, or Anantamalla, of the 2nd Thākuri dynasty of Nepāl. Said to have reigned twenty-five years at Bhatgāon, 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.

A.D. 1287

H. 686. Death of Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Balban. The party in power at Delhi raise his grandson, Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Kai-Kubād, son of Buγhrā Khān, to the throne instead of Kai-Khusrū, who retains his government of the Panjab until his murder shortly afterwards by Kai-Kubād's wazir Nizāmū-d-Dīn, in furtherance of his own designs on the throne.—PK. 138. EHI. iii, 125.

H. 686, Rabī' I (April). Kai-Kubād leaves Delhi in state for Oudh, where he is met by his father Buγhrā Khān of Bengal, who renders him homage as his suzerain, an interview celebrated by Amir Khusrū in his Qirānu-s-Sā'dain.—EHI. iii, 130, 528.

PK. 140. JBA. 1860, 225-239.

A.D. 1289

V. Sam. 1345-1372. Bhojavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Viravarman.—JBA. vi, 882 ff. CASR. xxi, 52-54. EI, i, 330 ff.

A.D. 1290

H. 689, 19th Muḥarram (1st February). Kai-Kubād murdered at the instigation of Jalālu-d-Dīn the Khalj, who had succeeded to the chief power on the assassination of the wazir Nizāmū-d-Dīn.
A.D. 1290—1292.

1290 Jalālu-d-Dīn places Shamsu-d-Dīn Kāiomurs, infant son of Kāi-Qubād, on the throne, but shortly afterwards murders him and succeeds him as Fīrūz Shāh II, first of the Khalj line of Sultans. —PK. 141.


1291 H. 690. Revolt of Malik Chhajū, nephew of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban. On the accession of Fīrūz he had been appointed governor of Karra. He is defeated, and Karrā bestowed on the Sultan’s nephew and son-in-law, ʿAlāʾu-d-Dīn.—PK. 143. EHI. iii, 137.

H. 690 (689, Ziyāū-d-Dīn Barānī). Fīrūz Shāh (II) advances in person to take Rantambhōr; but despairing of reducing it, he proceeds to Ujjain, which he sacks. After plundering several temples in Mālāva he returns, and invests Rantambhōr, but subsequently raises the siege and returns to Dehli.—EHI. iii, 146, 540. PK. 144. BF. i, 301. EIH. 385.

1292 H. 691. The Mughals under ʿAbdū-llah, a grandson of Hūlākū, invade Hindustān. Fīrūz Shāh defeats them but allows them to retire, and permits Ulghū Khān, a grandson of Chingiz Khān, to settle with 3,000 Mughals in Delhi. The latter embracing the Muhammadan faith are known henceforth as New Musulmāns. —EHI. iii, 147. EIH. 386. BF. i, 302.


Thursday, 27th March, V. Sam. 1348, and V. Sam. 1355 (26th September, A.D. 1298). Sarwaya and Narwar inscriptions of Gaqapati of Nalapura (Narwar), son and successor of Gopāla.—IA. xxii, 81–2.

Ś. 1213, Hemmaragāl inscription. Ballāla or Vīra-Ballāla III, Hoysala, succeeds his father Narasimha III. Ballāla’s dates range to Ś. 1260, but he probably exercised little real power after the conquest of Dyārasamudra by ʿAlāʾu-d-Dīn in A.D. 1310. On the final annexation of the Hoysala kingdom to Delhi in A.D. 1327, he seems to have retired to Tōṇḍanār, i.e. Tōṇnār, near Seringapatam,

1 Wassāf in the Taqīyatul-ʿAnsār gives the date of Kāi-Qubād’s death 7th Shuʿwal, 689 (EHI. iii, 39), and that of Fīrūz’s accession, 25th Zīl-ḥijjah, 689. Amir Khūsrū dates the latter event 3rd Jumāda’ī II, 689.
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., Bom. 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. Jina-prabhasūri, the commentator, flourishes: pupil of Jinasīhhasūri and author of commentaries on the Bhaya-harastotra (V. 1365) and on the Ajitaśaṅtistava of Nandisheṇa (V. 1365), and of a work Sūrimantrapradaśavivarana: assisted Māllishenasūri with his commentary on Hemachandra’s Syudvāda-maṇjarī (Ś. 1214), etc., etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvii.

1293

H. 692. Firūz-Shāh devastates the country about Mandawar, and invades and plunders Mālava a second time. His nephew ‘Alāu-đ-Dīn having taken Bhilsa, and reduced Eastern Mālava, is rewarded by Firūz with the government of Oudh.

H. 692. Firūz appoints his son Arkātī Khān governor of Uchh, and Multān and Naṣat Khān governor of Sindh.—EIH. i, 341; iii, 148. EIH. 386. BF. i, 303.

V. Sam. 1350. Jayanta writes his Jayantī or Commentary on the Kāvyaprakāśa' during the reign of Sāraṅgadeva, Vāghelā of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883–4, p. 17. PR. ii, 20.

1294

H. 693. ‘Alāu-đ-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 ‘Alāu-đ-Dīn, and is on the point of surrendering when his eldest son, Śāṅkara, advances to his relief; but being defeated, the fortress is surrendered, and ‘Alāu-đ-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.

Pratāpārundradeva II, Gaṇapati of Ornāgal, 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. Kātāk inscriptions of Nṛṣimhadeva II of Utkalā (Orissa).—JBA. lxv, 229 ff.
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<th>A.D. 1295—1298</th>
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<td>A.D.</td>
<td>1295</td>
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<td>1296</td>
<td><strong>H. 695.</strong> Firūz Shāh, growing suspicious of 'Alāū-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 'Alāū-d-Dīn with the army, returns to Delhi, and being inveigled by the latter into meeting him near Karra, is assassinated in Ramazān (July), when 'Alāū-d-Dīn seizes the insignia of royalty. Ruknū-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh succeeds his father at Delhi in the absence at Multān of the rightful heir Arkali Khān, but is deposed two months later by 'Alāū-d-Dīn who assumes sovereignty 22nd Zīl-hijjah (21st October) as Muḥammad Shāh I.—PK. 144, 154. EHI. iii, 69, 160 ff. BF. i, 311 ff. V. Sam. 1353. Karnādeva II, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his father Sāraṅgadeva: till a.d. 1304.—BR. 1883-4, p. 12. I.A. vi, 191. 13th July, 11th Ram., H. 695. Death of Ḩamīdū-d-Dīn Nāgaurī, author of the <em>Tawalau-s-Shamās.</em>—BOD. 153.</td>
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<td>1297</td>
<td><strong>H. 696.</strong> Sultan 'Alāū-d-Dīn sends his brother Ulugh Khān to expel Arkali Khān from the government of Multān and Uchh. According to the <em>Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī</em> Arkali Khān and his brother Ruknū-d-Dīn, who had fled to Multān on 'Alāū-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 Panjāb, but are defeated near Jalandhar by Ulugh Khān and Zafar Khān.—JRAS. xx, 98. EHI. iii, 71, 162. JBA. 1892, 180. Ś. 12(19). Hemalambin inscription at Narasāravupeṭa of Manma-Gaṅḍa-Gopāla, eldest son of Naḷlesidhi and vassal of Pratāparudradeva II, Kākatiya.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 56. Ś. 1219, 1243. Chanayāgāon copper-plates of Narachandra, a member probably of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI, ii, 48.</td>
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| 1298 | **H. 697; 696** according to the *Mīrāt-i-Ḥamādī* and 698 according to the *Tāzjyatu-l-Ammār*, the *Tārīkh-i-Ālāʾī*, and the *Tārīkh-i-Firūz Shāhī*. Ulugh Khān and Naẓrat Khān Jalesarī invade Gujarāt, 14
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A.D.

1298

sack the temple of Somnath, and capture Nahrwala (Anhilvad) and Kambayat (Cambay). The Raja flees and takes refuge with Ramadeva of Devagiri. On the return march the army mutinies owing to Ulugh Khan and Nasrat 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 Kafur captured by Nasrat Khan at Kambayat.

H. 697. The Mughals under Saldi besiege Siwistan (Sehwan), but are repulsed by Zafar Khan, Saldi being captured. The Tuhfat-i-Kiram attributes their defeat to Nasrat Khan.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 165.

H. 697. Towards the end of the year the Mughals under Qutlug Khwajah, son of Dua, advance as far as Delhi. 'Alau-d-Din moves against them and with the aid of Zafar Khan, totally defeats them. The latter, abandoned during his pursuit of them by 'Alau-d-Din and Alp Khan, is cut to pieces by the enemy.—EHI. iii, 165 ff. JRAS., n.s., xx, 98.

1299

V. Sam. 1355. Somatilakasuri born. Died V. Sam. 1424=A.D. 1368. Author of a Silatara'ginī (V. Sam. 1394), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiv.

1300

H. 699. 'Alau-d-Din sends his brother Ulugh Khan with Nasrat Khan against Rantambhor. They take Jhayin and invest Rantambhor; but Nasrat Khan being slain, the garrison compel the besiegers to withdraw to Jhayin. 'Alau-d-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, Mangu Khan and 'Umar Khan, revolt at Budaun, but are speedily captured and put to death, and an insurrection which breaks out at Delhi under Hajji Maula is also successfully quelled.—EHI. iii, 171 ff. EIH. 392. BF. i, 337 ff.

'Alau-d-Din Sajjid of Oudh comes to India from Khurasan. He became a pupil of Nizamu-d-Din Auliya. Wrote the Mumaqimān.

—BOD. 52.

1300

Merutunga, the Jaina author, flourished, his Prabandha-chintāmāni having been composed in V. Sam. 1362 and his

1301 10th July, H. 700, 3rd Zī'īl-qa'dah. Fall of Rantambhāor after a protracted siege. 'Alau-d-Dīn appoints Ulugh Khān governor but the latter dies some six months later, just before undertaking an expedition to Telīṅgana and Mat'bar.—EHI. iii, 75, 174; EIH. 393. BF. i, 342 ff.

H. 701. Dua, the Chāgātāī Mughal, makes a raid on Lahor.—JRAS., n.s., xx, 98.


1303 H. 702. ‘Alau-d-Dīn having sent an army against Telīṅgana under Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān and Malik Chhaju, of Karra, nephew of Naṣrūt Khān, proceeds on the 8th Jumāda' II (28th January to Chitor, which he takes 11th Muharram, 703 (25th August He imprisons the Rāja, Ratnasimha, and, appointing his eldest so Khizr Khān governor, returns to Delī, which is besieged shortly after his arrival by an army of Mughals under Turgai. ‘Alau-d-Dīn, unable to meet them in the open field, entrenches his camp, but, after remaining before Delī two months, the Mughals retire.—BF. i, 363. 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-Dīn, escapes. Subsequently the Sultan confers Chitor on Māldeo, a nephew of the Rāja, and he remains tributary to Delī until the end of ‘Alau-d-Dīn’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 Turgīlq 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 Kārēth.—BG. 105.
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A.D. 1305

H. 705. Aibak Khân or Kabûk, general of the Mughal Dua, ravages Multân and Siwâlikh to avenge the death of ‘Ali Beg and Khwâjah Tashî. Ghûzî Beg Tughlaq falls on their rear as they depart and routs them.—BF. i, 363-4. JRAS., n.s., xx, 99, n. 1.

H. 706. Râmâdeva of Devagiri having withheld tribute, ‘Aluû-d-Dîn sends Malik Kâfûr against him. The latter enters Devagiri 19th Ram. (24th March), and taking Râmâdeva 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.

H. 707. 3rd July, H. 708, 13th Muḥarram. ‘Aluû-d-Dîn invests Siwâna, which surrenders 23rd Rabî‘ I (10th September), the Râja being slain. This same year ‘Aluû-d-Dîn reduces Jhalawar.—EHI. iii, 78. EIH. 396. BF. i, 370.


V. Sam. 1366. Udepur temple inscription (Gwaliar) of the Maharâjâdhirâja Jayasimhadeva, ruler of Udâyapura and probably Dhrâ.—IA. xx, 84.

V. Sam. 1365, 7th Phalgun. vad. Dîda, Râwal of Duîgarpur, takes Gâliakot.

S. 1231. Šânkara, Yâdava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Râmâdeva: till A.D. 1312.—BD. 119.


V. Sam. 1365. Vijayasimhasûri writes the Bhuvanasundarikâthâ.—PR. i, 67.

H. 709. Malik Kâfûr having left Devagiri 26th Rajab (30th December, 1309), takes Sarbar, and proceeds 10th Shahrûn (3th January) towards Orahgal. He invests the town which multîlates 16th Ram. (17th February). A treaty having been signed with the Râja Laddar Deo (Pratâparudradevâ II), Malik
Kafur leaves Orangal 16th Shauwal (19th March) with great booty, and arrives at Delhi 11th Muharram (10th June), H. 710. He leaves it again 24th Jumada II (18th November) to reduce Dwarsamudra, the capital of the Hoysala kingdom, and invade Ma'bar (Maaber).—EHI. iii, 78, 83, 84, 86.

H. 709. Sundara Pandyya of Ma'bar assassinates his father and seizes the throne. His brother Vira Pandyya opposes him but is temporarily defeated.—EHI. iii, 53 (Tazjiyatu-l-Amsar).

H. 710 (711–22 on coins). Ghiyasu-d-Din Bahadur Shah, Balban, son of Firuz Shah, 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 Pandyya attacks his brother Sundara. The latter seeking refuge with 'Alau-d-Din at Delhi, Vira Pandyya establishes himself on the throne of Ma'bar.—EHI. iii, 54.

H. 710. Rashidu-d-Din completes the Jam'ir-t-Tawarikh. —EHI. iii, 5.


Vidyānātha, author of the Pratāparudrayaśobhāshapa or Pratāparudrīya, a work on Alaṅkāra, probably flourished about this date, having been contemporary with Pratāparudra II, Kūkatiya of Orangal.—IA. xxi, 198 ff.


H. 711. 'Alau-d-Din having dismissed from the army the whole of the Mughal converts 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. 16.

2 According to the same authority he fled before Malik Kafur in A.D. 1311. See EHI. iii, 86 ff.
of these conspire to assassinate him. On the plot being discovered 'Alāu-d-Dīn massacres the whole of them.—EHI. iii, 205.

EIH. 397. BF. i, 375.

January, H. 711, Ramazān. Khīzr Khān, eldest son and heir of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, marries his cousin, the daughter of his maternal uncle Alp Khān Sanjār.—EHI. 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. Śaṃ. 1369. Traditional date for the destruction of Ghumli or Bhumilī, the capital of the Jēthvā Rājputs.—ASWI. ii, 178.

Ś. 1236. Vira-Champa reigning. Mentioned as the son of a Chola 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 Ratnākara composed in the reign of Harasiṁha of Mithilā, under the supervision of his minister Chandesvara.—Hall’s Sāṅkhya-pravaṇa, p. 36. BR. 1883–4, 48.

H. 715. 'Alāu-d-Dīn imprisons his son Khīzr 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 Kamālu-d-Dīn Garg, being sent to suppress it, is slain by the adherents of the late Alp Khān.—EHI. iii, 207–8. BG. 39. BF. i, 381.

H. 715. 8th Shauwal. Death of 'Alāu-d-Dīn. Malik Kāfūr, having blinded Khīzr Khān and his brother, places Shiḥāb-u-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 pāiks, Qūṭbu-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh, another son of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, assumes the regency.—PK. 176, 177. EHI. iii, 210.

14th April, H. 716, 20th Muharram. Mubārak Shāh, having deposed his brother Shiḥāb-u-d-Dīn 'Umar, ascends the throne. He sends 'Ainu-l-Mulk Mūltānī to suppress the disorders in Gujarāt, which had arisen on the death of Alp Khān, and which Kamālu-d-Dīn Garg had failed to crush. 'Ainu-l-Mulk restores peace, and Malik Dinār, the Sultan’s father-in-law, to whom he had
A.D. 1316—1320.

1316

given the title of Zafar Khan, is appointed governor of Gujarat. —
PK. 177–8. EHI. iii, 211, 214, 555, 557. BG. 40. EIH. 400.
March, Kollam era 491, 22nd Kumbham. Sri Vira Udaya
Martianda Varma II ruling in Venad. Apparently assumed
the title of Vira Pandya. — *Early Sovereigns of Travancore*, P.S. Pillai,
59 ff.

Sk. 1238, Muppidi, officer of Prataparudra II, Katakkiya, conquers
Kanchi. — MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642.

1318

25th May, H. 718, 23rd Rabee I. Birth of Prince Sultan
Muhammad, son of Mubarak Shah I. — EHI. iii, 565.
H. 718. Harapala, brother-in-law of Sunkara of Devagiri,
having revolted, Mubarak Shah defeats him in person and puts
him to death. With Harapala ends the dynasty of the Later Yadavas
of Devagiri. Mubarak Shah returns to Delhi in Jumada 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.
H. 718 (coin). Shihabu-d-Din Bughra Shah, Balban, son of
Firuz Shah, governs Western Bengal: till H. 719. — BMC.,
Muhammadan States, 4, Int. xlii.

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.
H. 719. Ghiyasu-d-Din Bahadur Shah governs all Bengal: till
H. 723. See A.D. 1310.

1320

H. 720. Mubarak Shah I assassinated in Rabee I (April) by his
Hindu slave wazir (Nasiru-d-Din) Khusru who succeeds him after
exterminating all the descendants of Alau-d-Din, and reigns a little
over four months, when Ghazi Malik Tughlaq, governor of the
Panjab, advancing on Delhi, defeats and executes him, and succeeds
to the throne early in Sha’ban as Ghiyasu-d-Din Tughlaq. — BMC.,
Sultans of Delhi, p. 50. EHI. i, 344; iii, 220 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1,
311. EIH. 401.

1320

Lakha Phulani ruling at Khejokeot. He subdued the Kathis and
conquered part of Kathiavard. He is said by some accounts to have
A.D. 1320
been murdered by his son-in-law, by others he is represented as having been slain at Adkot in Kāthiāvād, perhaps in conflict with Muluji Vāghēla aided by Siňhōji Rāthod. Great discrepancies exist as to his date.—ASWI. ii, 197, 199.

1321
H. 721. ¹ Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Tughlaq appoints his eldest son Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnañ governor of the Dekkan, with the title Ulugh Khān, and sends him against Orāngal. He invests it unsuccessfully and is forced to retreat to Devagiri, but being reinforced from Delhi four months later he takes Bidar, and capturing Orāngal sends Laddar Deo, Pratāparudradeva II, a prisoner to Delhi. Telingana is completely conquered and the name of Orāngal changed to Sultānpūr.—EHI. iii, 231. PK. 187.

The Christian missionaries, Peter, James, Thomas, and Demetrius, martyred by the Muhammadans 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.

1323

1324
H. 724. Shihābu-d-Dīn Bughra Shāh of Western Bengal, having been ousted by his brother Ghiyāšu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, appeals to Delhi for aid, and Tughlaq Shāh I, having appointed Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnañ viceroy of Delhi in his absence, proceeds to Bengal, and reinstating Shihābu-d-Dīn, takes Bahādur captive. On his return Harisimhadeva of Simrāoīn opposes him, but is driven from his capital by Tughlaq, who appoints Ahmād Khān to the government of Tirhut. Harisimhadeva withdraws to Nepāl and establishes himself (Ś. 1245) at Bhātgāon.—PK. 8, 188, 194, 199. BMC., Muhammadan 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 Būʿ Alī Qalandar, Shaikh Shaṟaṟu-d-Dīn of Panīpat, a native of 'Irāq.—BOD. 17.

¹ H. 722 according to EIH. 402; BF. i, 403; BMC., Muhammadan States, lxii.
February, H. 725, Rabī’ I. Tughlaq Shāh, returning from Bengal, is met at Afghanpūr near Tughlaqābād by his son Fakhru-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 Fakhru-d-Jūnān ascends the throne as Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq.—PK. 189. EHI. iii, 235. BF. i, 406–7. Coins and inscriptions, BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 55; IA. xix, 320; ASNI. ii, 21.

H. 725 (728, 730 on coins). Bahādur Shāh, Balbānī, 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 Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā at Delhi.—BOD. 302.

1325 Virabhādra, Kākatiya of Orāṅgal, succeeds his father Pratā-parudrādeva. He is said to have retired to Kōṇḍavīḍu, and with him the family disappears from history.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84.

1326 H. 726. Qadr Khān succeeds Nāṣiru-d-Dīn, Balbānī, as governor of Lakhnautī: till H. 740.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 4, Int. xi.

1327 H. 727. An army of Mughals under Tamāshīrīn, son of Dua, having subdued Lamghān and Mūltān, march on Delhi, 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 Kāshkū Khān in Mūltān.—EHI. i, 341–2.

Friar Jordānus appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbūm, or Quīlūn.—IA. iv, 8.

1330 H. 730. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq annexes Southern Bihār.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 221.

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1331 A.D. H. 731. Death of Shaikh Burhānu-d-Dīn Gharīb, a celebrated Muhammadan saint of the Dekkan, and a disciple of Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā.—BOD. 111.

1332 Ś. 1254. Death of Vidyādhirāja, seventh High Priest of the Mādhva sect. His former name was Krishṇabhaṭṭa. Wrote a commentary on the Bhagavadgītā.—BR. 1882–3, 19, 203.

1333 H. 734. 'Abū 'Abdullāh Muḥammad ibn Baṭūta, the historian, visits India. He lived at the Court of Muḥammad 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., xii, 393.

1334 V. Sam. 1390. Prabhānadasūrī writes the Kṣetrasaṅgrahānivṛtti on Haribhadrasūrī's Jambudvīpaśaṅgrahāṇi.—Weber, Catal. ii, 593.


V. Sam. 1393. Ratanadeva writes a Čhāyā or Sanskrit translation of a Prākrit Vajjālaya (Anthology) by Jayavallabha.—BR. 1883–4, p. 17.

1337 H. 738. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq sends an army under his nephew Khusrū 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. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq said to have taken Nagarkot in this year.—EHI. iii, 570.

Sakalalokakravartin Rājanārayaṇa Śambuarāyāyar began to reign, according to an inscription of Ś. 1268 quoted as the ninth year of his reign.—ASSI. i, 180, No. 60; but see ib. iii, 77.

1338 H. 739. A revolt breaks out, according to Firishtah, under Bahālu-d-Dīn the nephew of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq. After being twice defeated by the royal forces, he takes refuge with Ballāladeva (?) of Dvārusamudra, who delivers him over to Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq by whom he is put to death.—BF. i, 418. EIH. 406.
A.D. 1338—1340.

1338  
H. 739 (741 according to Firishtah). A revolt under Bahram 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 Bahram.—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 Shāh, whom he killed according to Nizamud-Din Aḥmad.—BMC., Muhammadian States, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 252. PK. 263.

1339
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 Shāh reigns as independent king of Western Bengal, but is opposed by Shamsud-Din Ilyās Shāh, who succeeds him in H. 746 (a.d. 1345).—BMC., Muhammadian States, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 252-3.

H. 740, coin date. ‘Alau-d-Din Arohar or Adūji Shāh succeeds Aḥsan Shāh as king of Ma’bar. A few months later Qutbu-d-Din, a nephew of the late king, ascends the throne, but is murdered forty days later by his subjects when Ghīyāsu-d-Din Dainghānī succeeds him.—Refs. a.d. 1336.

Ś. 1261, inscription at Tatṭukuṭhi Hamlet, near Bādāmi. Harihara I, of Vijayanagara, eldest son and successor of Saṅgama I. Of his four brothers, Kampa seems to have established an independent rule over the Nellore and Chuddapah districts, his son Saṅgama II having granted two villages there in Ś. 1278; Bukka, associated with Harihara I in his re-establishment of Vijayanagara (about a.d. 1350), eventually succeeded him. Of the remaining brothers, Mārapa and Muddapa, we have as yet nothing but the names.—International. x, 62, No. lxxxvii. Sewell mentions a doubtful grant of Ś. 1258 which Hultzsch considers a forgery. ASSI. ii, 11; ib. 243. EI. iii, 28, n. 2.

Ś. 1261. Death of Vādirāja, said to be the same as Kavindra, eighth successor of Anandatirtha in the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, pp. 8, 203.

1340  
H. 741. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq solicits confirmation of his sovereignty from the Khalifah of Egypt, as representative of the race of ‘Abbās.—PK. 256.
A.D. 1340
V. Sam. 1396. Devasundara of the Tapāgachchha born. He had five pupils—Jñānasāgarā, Kalamanḍana, Guṇaratna, Sādharatna, and Somasundara.—IA. xi, 255-6. PR. iv, Ind. iv.

1340
Khwājah ‘Ainu-l-Mulk, author of the Tarsīl ‘Ainu-l-Mulkī and probably of the Fath-Nāmā, flourished under Muḥammad Shāh Tughlaq of Delhi (a.d. 1325-51) and his successor Fīrūz III (a.d. 1351-88).—BOD. 45.

1341
H. 742. An insurrection breaks out in Ma‘bar (Coromandel Coast) under Sayyid Ḥasan. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq marches to suppress it, but his army being attacked by pestilence at Orāngal he is forced to return to Daulatabād.—BF. i, 423. EI. H. 406.

Nem Shāh, son of the Koli chieftain Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne, acknowledged independent ruler of Jawār, his territory extending from the Damangāṇā to near the Uḷās or Bor Ghāt river, and from the Sahyādri range to within a few miles of the sea. Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne is probably the Nāg-nāk of the fort of Kondhāna 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 Panjāb. On their retirement the Gak’kars under Malik ῾Haider invade the province and seize Lahor.—BF. i, 425. EI. H. 406. JBA. xl, 79.


1343
H. 744. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq receives the diploma of investiture from the Khalifah of Egypt.—PK. 256. EI. H. iii, 249; but see ib. 568, n. 1.

V. Sam. 1400. Jinaprabha of the Rudrapalliya gachchha flourished, wrote a Shaddarśanī.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvi—viii.

Ś. 1265. Death of Vāgiśatīrtha, ninth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 203.

1344
8th December, 1st Shābān, H. 745. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq sends Badru-d-Dīn, or Badr-i-Chāch, author of the Kasāid, to
Daulatabad to recall the governor Qutlug Khan, and about the same time appoints 'Aziz Himar to Malava.—EHI. iii, 570-1. BG. 43.

H. 744. Revolt of the kingdom of Telingana under Krishña (Krishna Naig), a son of Prataparudra II, Kakatiya of Orangal.—BF. i, 427.

H. 745, coin date. Nasiru-d-Din Muhammad or Mahmu’d Shah, nephew and successor of Ghiyásu-d-Din Dampghan Shâh 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 Muhammad ibn Tughlaq which completely paralyzed cultivation and ruined thousands.—EHI. iii, 238 ff. JBA. i, 284.

The governor of Sambhal revolts but is defeated and slain by ‘Ainu-l-Mulk, sâbadär of Oudh. Nasrat Khân of Bidar revolts the same year, but is also subdued.—BF. 428-9. EIH. 407.

H. 745. A revolt breaks out in Gujarât, and Muhammad ibn Tughlaq starts in person towards the end of Ramazân (February) to suppress it. While halting at Sulṭânpur he receives news of the defeat and death of ‘Aziz Himár, who had engaged the rebels. He himself proceeds to Gujarât, where he eventually quells the disturbance.—EHI. iii, 253 ff. IA. iii, 281.


H. 746. The defeated nobles of Gujarât having taken refuge in the Dekkan, Muhammad ibn Tughlaq summons the Dekkan officers to Gujarât. The latter revolt under the leadership of ‘Isma‘îl Khân Afghân, who assumes sovereignty as Nasiru-d-Din. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq advancing from Gujarât, is joined by ‘Imâdu-l-Mulk Tabrizi and Malik Mugh governour of Malava. They engage the rebels who, at first successful, are forced eventually, through panic, to retire. ‘Isma‘îl retreats to Daula-tabâd which Muhammad ibn Tughlaq invests. The garrison is about to surrender when news of a rebellion in Gujarât under a slave named Taghi forces the Sultan to return thither, and the Dekkan officers, encouraged by his absence, compel the Royalists to raise the siege. Taghi having killed Muzaffar, the assistant governor of Nahrwâla (Anhilvâd) plunders Cambay and attacks Bharoch. He retreats before the Sultan’s advance and takes

In this same year Amīr ‘Ali, the nephew of Zafar Khān, one of the Amīr 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 Qutlugh Khān.—BF. i, 429.

1347  
H. 748. Zafar Khān (Ḥasan Gāṅgū), reinforced by the Rāja of Telingana and Naṣiru-d-Dīn Ismā‘īl, defeats and slays Imād-u-Mulk at Bīdar. Naṣiru-d-Dīn Ismā‘īl retiring, Ḥasan Gāṅgū 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 Gāṅgū, stretched from Berār to the Kistna, and from the sea on the west to Telingana on the east. Under ‘Alā‘u-d-Dīn Ahmad II, fresh conquests were made, the Bahmani sovereignty being extended to the Kohkān, Khandesh, and Gujarāt. Muḥammad Shāh II gained further victories, the kingdom in his reign including the whole of the Dekkan north of Maisūr. 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., Muhammadan 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. EII., App. 755.

V. Sam. 1404. Inscription from the fort of Marphā (Madharpa) near Kālaijāra, of a king or prince Siddhītūṅga.—ASNI. ii, 155.


1348  
H. 749. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq, hearing that Ḥasan Gāṅgū had assembled a large force at Daulatabād, 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 Gīrnār, at the close of which he is said to have taken Junūgād, the fort commanding the pass.—BG. 55, notes.
A.D. 1349—1350.

1349

H. 750 (753 on coin). Ikhtiyāru-d-Diu Ghāzī Shāh succeeds Mubārk 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. Rājaśekarasūri composes his Prabandhakośa at Delhi. Weber identifies him with the author of the pañjikā on Śrūhara's Nyāyakandali.—PR. iv, Ind. ev. JBRAS. x, 31.

V. Sam. 1405. Jīnasāgara born. Died V. Sam. 1460 = A.D. 1404. Was a pupil of Devasundara and author of avachūrnis on the Avasyaka and Oghaniryukti (V. Sam. 1439), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xlvi.

1350

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 Ḥaḍīr Ayāz and Malik Makbul to the capital to carry on the government, and proceeds himself to Gondal, where he spends the rainy season.—EHī. iii, 264. BG. 56.

Lākhā Jām, son of Virji, and adopted son of Jām Jādā of Thatta, comes to Kachh at the invitation of Rāji, widow of Puvarā Gahānī the late ruler. Jādā, from whom the Jádējās take their name, was the son of Sāndha, a son or descendant of Tamāchī Sammā, the son of Jām Unaḍ, the elder brother of Muḍa. See Appendix.—ASWI. ii, 199.

The poet Amritadatta flourished, according to the Subhāshitāvalī, under Sultan Shihābu-d-Dīn of Kashmir (A.D. 1352-70).—Sbhv., ed. Peterson, 3, 4.

‘Ainū-d-Dīn of Bījāpūr, author of the Mulḥaqāt and of the Kitābu-l-Anwār, flourished under ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥasan Bahmanī.—BOD. 45.

Sāyanaḥcharya, the commentator, author of the Madhavaṇī Dhatuvṛitti, flourished, having been minister to Saṅgama II of Vijayanagara and his cousin Harihara II. Between A.D. 1331 and 1386 Sāyana was abbot of the monastery of Śriṅgeri. He died in A.D. 1387. His brother Madhava, to whom many of Sāyana's works are attributed (amongst others the Sarvadarśanasāṅgadṛṣṭa and the Nyāyamālā), 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. Sarvadarśanasāṅgadṛṣṭa, ed. Cowell, pref. vii, viii.
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<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1351</th>
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<td>H. 752.</td>
<td>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 Muḥarram (March); but being seized with fever he dies near Thatta on the 21st of the month (20th March). His cousin Firūz 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 Alīmad Ayāz now in charge at Delhi, ereding a rumour of Firūz’s death, placés a supposed son of the late Sultan on the throne. On Firūz’s approach to Delhi he meets him and craves pardon, but the former, yielding to the pressure of the nobles, has him executed. —EHl. i, 225 ff.; iii, 263, 267, 278 ff. PK. 269. BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 4, xxxv. IA. xx, 312 ff.</td>
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| 1352 | H. 753. | Birth of Prince Muḥammad Khān, 3rd Jumāda’ 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 Telīngana. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq named him Makbūl and gave him the title Kiwāmu-l-Mulk with the fief of Mūltān. —EHl. iii, 367 ff.; iv, 7. |
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| 1353 | H. 754. | Firūz 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. Firūz feigns retreat to Delhi, whereupon Iyās Shāh pursues him, but an engagement taking place he is forced to retreat. Firūz returns to Delhi without annexing Bengal. —EHl. iv, 7. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254. PK. 268. |
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| V. Sāni. 1409. | Kulaṇḍana born, according to the Tapāgachchhapattāvali. Said to have been one of the five pupils of Devasundara. Author of the Siddhāntalāpakkodhāra, etc.—IA. xi, 255. PR. iv, Ind. xxi. |

| 1354 | S. 1276-1293. | Bukka I, Bukkāna, or Bukkarāya of Vijaya-nagara, son of Saṅgamā I and brother and successor of Harihara I; married Gaurī or Gaurāmāvī. —JBRAS, xii, 336 ff., and RMI. 234, |
A.D. 1354—1358. 225

A.D. 1354


A.D. 1355

H. 756. Firuz Shah III cuts a canal from the Satlaj to Jhajhar. —EHI. iv, 8.

A.D. 1356


H. 757. This same year Firuz cuts a canal from the river Jamnā in the hills of Sīrmūr, and turning seven other streams into it, brings it to Hansī, and thence to Abasin where he builds the fort of Hisār Firuzah.—EHI. iii, 298; iv, 8. PK. 294.

Ś. 1278, copper-plate from Bitragunta. Saṅgama II, son and successor of Kampa, or Kampaṇa, a brother of Harihara I of Vijayanagara. Saṅgama ruled the Nellore and Chuddapah districts apparently independently of Bukka I.—EI. iii, 21.

The Ganitapāṭikaumudī composed by Nārāyaṇa.—AC. 143.

A.D. 1358

H. 759. A Mughal force invades the neighbourhood of Dībālpūr, but is defeated and forced to retreat by Malik Kābul.—EHI. iv, 9.


Ajayapāla of the Chand dynasty of Kūmaun builds a palace at Šrinagar.—ASNI. ii, 46.

V. Sam. 1415, 7th Phalguna vadya. Virasimha, Rāwal, takes Dungarpur and makes it his capital.

11th February, H. 759, 1st Rabī' I. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥasan Gāṇgū, Bahmanī of Kulparga, 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 Nāṣiru-d-Dīn 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 Iyās.—PK. 153.
H. 760. Fīrūz Shāh III sets out to invade Lakhnaūtī, but spends the rainy season at Zafarābād, after which he proceeds to Panduah. On the way he conveys the insignia of royalty on his son Fath Khān.—EHI. iv, 9, 10. JBA. lviii, 33.

H. 761. Sikandar Shāh having, on the approach of Fīrūz Shāh, retired to Ikdāla, the latter besieges it 16th Jumādā' I (14th April) and it surrenders. Fīrūz marches to Jaunpūr, where he halts during the rains. Sanmīśra Misārū writes his Vivudachandra at the order of Lakkhi-mādevī queen of Chandrasimha of Mithilā.—BR. 1883–4, 48.

May, H. 762, Rajab. Fīrūz Shāh III returns to Delhi from his Lakhnaūtī campaign, and shortly afterwards takes Kót Kaṅgra or Nagarkot. He then proceeds to Thatta in Sindh and defeats the Jām—Bābiniya—in a pitched battle. But being unable to take the fort he retires to Gujarāt for reinforcements. He is misled on the way by his guides into the Rann of Kāeh, and with his army suffers great privations for six months, during which time no news of him reach Delhi. On reaching Gujarāt he dismisses the governor Āmīr Ḥusain for not having sent him aid, and appoints Zafar Khān governor. He marches a second time on Thatta. Bābiniya submits, and Fīrūz returns to Delhi. Elliot (vol. i, 494) fixes H. 762 as the date of this expedition to Sindh, probably because Fīrsītah and the Tārīḵh-i-Mubārak Shāhi represent it as taking place just after the capture of Nagarkot. According to the Tārīḵh-i-Fīrūz Shāhī, however, it occurred at least four years after the Sultan's return from the Lakhnaūtī campaign, while the Tuhfatu-l-Kirūm places it in H. 772.—EHI. i, 342, 494; iii, 319; iv, 12. BF. i, 455. EIH. i, 411.

H. 765, coin date. Mubārak Shāh successor of ʿĀdil Shāh in Maʿbar.—Refs. a.d. 1336.
Sāṅgadhara, son of Dāmodara, writes his Paddhati.—See Int. to Hall's Vasavadatta. ZDMG. xxvii, 1 ff.

H. 767, Jumādā' I. Krishṇarāja of Vijayanagara having taken the fortress of Mūdkul, Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī marches against him. Krishṇa retreats precipitately to Adoni (Adhwāni), and Muḥammad, crossing the Tuṅgabhadra, invades Vijayanagara.
A.D. 1366—1372. 227

A.D. 1366 

defeats the enemy on the 14th Zi‘l-qa‘dah (23rd July), after which he advances against Krishnąraja 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 Kulbarga.—BF. ii, 310 ff.

Ś. 1288, 1291, Kāñehīpuram inscriptions. Kambara-udaiyar, son of Vira-Kambara-udaiyar, reigning.—ASSI. iii, 117 ff.

V. Sam. 1422. Sanghatilakāehārya writes his commentary on the Samyaktaṃsaaptāṭikā.—PR. i, 53.

V. Sam. 1422. Jayasinha writes the Kumārapālacharita, a life of Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Aṅhīlavād.—BR. 1883–4, p. 6.

A.D. 1367

Ś. 1289–1341 on inscriptions. Jñanachandra (Garur Gyan Chand) of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun. Local tradition dates his reign in Kumaun from V. Sam. 1431 = A.D. 1375.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500, 503. ASNI. ii, 48, 49.

A.D. 1368

Dā‘ūd Bīdārī acts as page and seal-bearer to Sultan Muḥammad Shāh I, Bahmani. He afterwards wrote the Tuḥfatu-s-Salāṭīn Bahmani.—BOD. 118.

A.D. 1370

H. 772 (770 according to Shams-i-Sirāj ‘Afīf). Death of Khān-i-Jahān, Kiwamu-l-Mulk Makbūl. His son Jūnān Shāh succeeds him as wazīr with the title Khān-i-Jahān.—EHI. iii, 371; iv, 12. PK. 272.

H. 772. Malik Rāja made governor of Khandesh by Fīrūz Shāh III: till H. 801 = A.D. 1399.—Lane Poole, Mohammdan Dynasties, 315.

H. 772. Ghiyasu-d-Dīn A‘zam Shāh of Bengal rebels against his father Sikandar I.—BMC., Mohammdan States, 5.


A.D. 1371

H. 773. Death of Zafar Khān, governor of Gujarāt. His eldest son Daryā Khān succeeds him.—BG. 58. EHI. iv, 12.

A.D. 1372

H. 774, coin date. ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Sikandar Shāh successor of Mubārak Shāh in Ma‘bar.—Refs. a.d. 1336.

V. Sam. 1428. Ratnaśekharasūri, pupil of Hematilaka, composes his Śrīpālacharitra. Harshakirti represents him as belonging to the
AD
1372 Nagpuriya branch of the Tapāgachehha, and as a contemporary of Firūz Shāh Tughlaq III (AD 1351-88).—PR. iv, Ind. ciii.

1373 V. Sam. 1429, Gayā inscription of Kulachandra, son of Hemarāja and grandson of Dālarāja of the Vyāghra family.—IA. xx, 312.
V. Sam. 1429. Devendra Munīsvara writes a commentary on Vimalachandrasūri’s Praśnottararatnamāla.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1118. PR. iv, Ind. iviii.

1374 H. 776. Firūz Shāh III makes a pilgrimage to the tomb of Sālūr Masʿūd Ghāzī at Bahraich.—EHI. iii, 362.
H. 776, 12th Safar (23rd July). Death of Fath Khān, the heir-apparent, at Kanthūr.—PK. 298. EHI. iv, 12.
Nep. Sam. 494; 504 on MSS. Jayūrjunamallā reigning in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.
V. Sam. 1430. Somasundarasūri born. Died V. Sam. 1499—AD 1443. Wrote bālāvabodhas on Yogaśāstra, Upadeśamāla, Shadāvāsya, Navatattva, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxvi.
Ś. 1296, 1300. Nadupuru and Vanapalli copper-plates. Ana-Vema, Jaganobbaganda, etc., Reddi chief of Konadavidu, son of Vema and grandson of Prola.—EI. iii, 59 (Vanapalli copper-plate, Monday, 6th February, 1380); ib. 286 (Nadupura copper-plate).
Ś. 1296. Trivandrum inscription of a prince Sarvāṅganātha; possibly referable to the year 1375.—EI. iv, 203.

1375 H. 777. Firūz Shāh III abolishes the mustaghall, or ground rent; the jazārī, or tax levied on butchers; and the rozi, or tax levied on traders.—EHI. iii, 363, 364.
V. Sam. 1431. Madanapāla of the Tāka race reigning at Kāshṭā, or Kādqāh, on the Jamnā, north of Delhi. His date is furnished by a work called the Madanavinodanighanta. He also patronized Viśveśvarabhaṭṭa, author of the Madanapūrījata.—BR. 1863-4, p. 47. See Appendix.
21st April, H. 776, 19th Zīl-qa’dah (Firishtah). Muḥammad Shāh Bahmani of Kulbarga dies, and is succeeded by his son Muḥījahid Shāh: till AD 1378.

1376 H. 778. Shams Dāmaghānī, offering an increased revenue from
AD. 1376—1379. 229

1376. Gujarat, is made deputy governor of that province by Firūz Shāh III. Being unable to raise the promised tribute, he rebels but is defeated and slain, when Firūz appoints Farḥatu-l-Mulk (Mujarrāh Sultānī) to Gujarat.—EH1. iv, 12–14. PK. 350.


Ś. 1298. Death of Rāmachandratirtha, tenth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1378. 16th April, H. 779, 17th Zi‘l-hijjah. Dā‘ūd Shāh, Bahmanī of Kulbarga, son of Hasan Gāngū, assassimates his nephew Mujāhid and succeeds him, but is himself murdered 21st Muharram, 780 (20th May), and succeeded by his brother Muḥammad Shāh II or Māḥmūd Shāh I, who reigns till H. 799 = A.D. 1397.—EF. iv, 14.

H. 781. Firūz Shāh III makes a progress to Sāmāna. Going thence by Ambāla and Shāhābād to the hills of Sahāranpūr, he takes tribute from the kings of Sirmūr and returns to Delhi.—EH1. iv, 14.


Ś. 1301–1321. Harihara II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Bukka I; married Malāmbikā.—JBRAS. xii, 338 (Dambal copper-plate of Ś. 1301). RMI. 55, No. 29 (Harihara inscription, Ś. 1301); ib. 267, No. 146 (Belur copper-plate, Ś. 1304); ib. 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); ib. 229 (Kāmākshi temple inscription, Kānchi-puram, Ś. 1315). JBRAS. xii, 340 ff. (Makaravalli inscription, Hāṅgal, Dhārvād district).

V. Sam. 1436, Jayasekharasūri writes the Upadeśāchintāmānī.—BR. 1883–4, 130.

H. 781. Death of Shaikh Sharafu-d-Dīn Ṭabī‘ Manīrī, a celebrated saint of Bihār, and a contemporary of Shaikh Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā. Wrote the Madanu-l-Maānī and Mukātibāt Ṭabī‘ Manīrī.—BOD. 378.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1380

Chinnanbhāṭṭa, author of a commentary on Kesāvamiśra’s Tarkabhāṣā, flourished under Harihara II of Vijayanagara.—BR. 1882-3, p. 26.

V. Sam. 1436. Munisundara born. Died V. Sam. 1503 = A.D. 1447. Author of the Upadeśaratnākara, etc.—IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. xevii.

A.D. 1382
H. 784. Fīrūz Shāh III builds the fortress of Fīrūzpūr near Budaun.—EHI. iv, 14.

A.D. 1383
H. 785. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pir ‘Alī of Hirūt put to death by Tīmūr.—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, Chōla, and Pāṇḍya kings and the Śimhalas.—EI. iii, 224.

A.D. 1384
Ś. 1306. Death of Vidyānīdhītīrtha, eleventh High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 204.

A.D. 1385


Ś. 1307. Vijayanagara inscription of Iruga, or Irugapa, a Jaina general of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, and author of the Nānārtharatnamālā.—ASSI. iii, 156.

Dīnakaramiśra, son of Dhmāṅgada, writes the Subodhini Raghuvaināṣṭikā and the Śīśupālavadhaṭīka.—AC. 252. Raghuvamśa, Bom. Sans. Series, pref. 5.

V. Sam. 1442. Saṅghatilakasūri of the Rudrapalliyagachchha writes a commentary on the Samyaktasapatīkā of an unknown author.—PR. i, 53, 92.
H. 789. Hostilities break out between Prince Muḥammad Ḵān, son of Firūz Shāh III, and the wazir Ḵān-i-Jahān the younger, owing to the latter’s usurpation of power in the State. Being defeated by the prince in Ṣajāb (July), Ḵān-i-Jahān flees to Mewāt, and Firūz in Shabān appoints Muḥammad his co-regent with the title Nāširu-d-Ḏin. Ḵān-i-Jahān, falling later into the hands of Malik Yaṭqūb Sīkandar Ḵān, is put to death.—EHI. iv, 15.

S. 1309. Mallūna-Uḍaiyar living at Ḥonnāvura (Honavar) and ruling the principality of Ḥayve as feudatory of Harihara II of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 117.

H. 790. The slaves of Firūz Shāh III stir up strife between him and Prince Muḥammad. Some skirmishing takes place, and the latter being defeated, retires to Sīrmūr. The Sultan appoints Prince Tughlaq Shāh, son of the deceased Fath Ḵān, his heir, and invests him with the government. Death of Firūz, 18th Ram. (20th September), when Tughlaq Shāh succeeds with the title of Ghīyāṣu-d-Ḏin. In the month of Shauwal an army under Malik Firūz ‘Alī and Bahādur Nāhīr enters the hills of Sīrmūr in pursuit of Prince Muḥammad Ḵān, but being unsuccessful it retreats and the prince retires to Ḍagarkot.—EHI. iv, 18.

H. 790. Birth of Shaikh Burhān, surnamed Quṭbu-l-‘Alīm, a Ḵūhārī Sāyyīd. He settled in Gujarāt, and eventually founded a religious establishment at Batok. He died probably in H. 856 = A.D. 1452.—BG. 128.

H. 791. Owing to the misgovernment of Tughlaq Shāh II, a party of the amīrs and slaves of the late Sultan, headed by the deputy wazir, Rukn Chand, conspire to raise Abū-Ḥakr Shāh, another grandson (son of Ẓafar Ḵān) of Firūz III, to the throne. Tughlaq Shāh attempting to escape, is killed 21st Saṭar (19th February), when Abū-Ḥakr succeeds. Rukn Chand, conspiring against Abū-Ḥakr, is slain. A revolt having meanwhile occurred at Sāmāna, resulting in the death of the governor Sūltān Shāh, Prince Muḥammad Ḵān marches thither, and proclaims himself king 6th Rabī‘ II (4th April), after which he proceeds to Delhi. Having unsuccessfully attacked Abū-Ḥakr 2nd Jumāda‘ I (30th April) at Firūzābād, and again at Kandali in Shabān, he retires to Jalesar and on the 19th Ram. (11th September) instigates a general massacre of the slaves of the late Sultan Firūz throughout the different districts and cities.—EHI. iv, 20 ff.
Ghiyān-d-Dīn Aʿzam Shāh of Bengal succeeds his father, Sikandar I: till A.D. 1396.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xii, xiv, xliii.

H. 790-799 on coins.

1390 H. 792. Abū-Bakr having defeated Prince Humāyūn 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 Abū-Bakr's return he escapes to Jalesar. In Ramazān (August) some of the inhabitants of Delhi open negotiations with Muḥammad who, on the flight of Abū-Bakr, returns and recovers the throne 19th Ram. (31st August). In Muḥarram, H. 793 (December), Abū-Bakr attacks the royal forces at Mahindwārī, but being defeated he surrenders and is imprisoned at Miraṯ.—EHI. iv, 23 ff.

1391 H. 793. A revolt having broken out in Gujarāt under Farḥatu-l-Mulk Rāṣṭī Khān, Muḥammad Shāh III appoints Zafar Khān, son of Wajīl-l-Mulk, to suppress it 2nd Rabiʿ II (9th March).—BG. 58, 73.


S. 1313. Banavāsi copper-plate of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, in which mention is made of the capture of Goa from the Muḥammadans by Mādhavānka (Mādhavāchārya).—JBRAS. iv, 107 ff.

1392 H. 794. Harsing (Narsingh), Rāja of Ėtāwah, and other Hindu Zamindars rebel, but are defeated by Islām Khān and Muḥammad Shāh III. The latter destroys the fort of Ėtāwah. In this same year he builds the fortress of Muḥammadābād at Jalesar. In Rajab (May–June) Islām 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.

H. 794, 7th Ṣafar (4th January). Zafar Khān defeats and slays Farḥatu-l-Mulk of Gujarāt at Kāmbhū, near Nahrwālā, and founds the village of Jītpūr on the site of the victory.—BG. 75.

Nep. Sam. 512 on MS. Ratnajyotirmalla reigning in Nepāl: perhaps a petty chieftain.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.

1393 H. 795. Sarvādharan, Jīt Singh, Rāṭhor, Bir Bāhān, Mukaddam of Bhānugōn, and Abhai Chand, Mukaddam of Chandū, revolt.
1393—Muqarrab-ü-Mulk advancing against them induces them to submit, and afterwards treacherously murders all but Sarvâdharan who escapes to Etawah. In Şanwâl (August) Muhammed Shâh III ravages Mewât. Bahâdur Nâhir having plundered several villages in the vicinity of Delhi, the Sultan proceeds to Kûtila and defeats him, whereupon he flees to Jhar.—EHII. iv, 27. BF. i, 475, 476.

H. 796. Shaikha Khân, the Gakkâhar, having seized Lahor, Prince Humâyûn is sent against him. The prince prepares to start, but is prevented by his father's death, on the 17th Rabî' I (20th January). Accession of Humâyûn two days later as Sikandar Shâh I. He dies forty-five days later, and is succeeded by his brother Naṣîru'd-Din Maḥmûd Shâh II. According to numismatic evidence Sikandar's accession took place in H. 795 = A.D. 1393. See Appendix.—EHII. iv, 27, 28. PK. 311, note.

H. 796. Maḥmûd Shâh II, leaving Delhi in charge of Muqarrab Khân, departs in Sha'bân (June) with Sa'dat Khân ('Abdu-r-Râshîd Sultanî) for Gwalior. The Sultan, discovering a plot against his own life, seizes the ringleaders, with the exception of Mallu Khân, who escapes and joins Muqarrab Khân at Delhi, where he is subsequently put in charge of the fortress of Siri with the title of 'Iqbal Khân. Sa'dat Khân, with the Sultan, besieges Delhi. In Muharram 797 (November) Maḥmûd Shâh takes refuge in Delhi, and Muqarrab, making a sortie, is defeated by Sa'dat Khân. The latter, not being strong enough to take the city, retreats to Firuzâbâd.—EHII. iv, 30.

H. 796. Malik Sarwar, Khâjah-i-Jahân, appointed governor of Kanauj, Oudh, Karra, and Jaunpûr, with the title of Maliku-š-Sharq, assumes independence and founds the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpûr.—EHII. iv, 29. BOD. 221.

H. 796. Zafar Khan of Gujarât subdues Idar and plans the destruction of Somnâth, but news reaching him of the invasion of Sultânpur and Nandarbâr by Malik Râja of Khandesh he abandons the design and proceeds against the latter, who retreats. —BG. 76.

The Mirât-i-Sikandari calls the ruler of Khandesh Malik Naṣîr alâs Râja 'Adil Khân, but Firishtah's account makes him out to be Malik Râja, father of Naṣîr Faruqî, and says he invaded Gujarât, relying on the promised assistance of Dilâwar Khân of Malava.—BG. 76. BF. iv, 5.

H. 796. Sarang Khân, appointed to Dibâlpûr and sent to
suppress Shaikha Khan, takes possession of Dībālpūr in Sha‘bān (June). He defeats Shaikha Khan near Lāhor in Zī‘l-qa‘dah (September), and appoints his own brother Malik Khandū governor with the title ‘Ādil Khān.—EHI. iv, 29.

H. 797, Rabi’ I. Sa‘dat Khān sets up a rival king at Fīrūzābād in the person of Naṣrat Shāh, grandson (son of Fath Khān) of Fīrūz Shāh III, but shortly afterwards, finding his position untenable, he takes refuge in Delhi, where he is said to have been slain by Muqarrab Khān.—EHI. iv, 29.

H. 797. Zafar Khān of Gujarāt captures Jharand and destroys the temple of Somnath.—BG. 76.

H. 798. Khizr Khān, governor of Multān, besieged and captured by Sūrang Khān. He flies to Bīyāna and eventually joins Timūr when the latter invades Delhi.—PK. 326. EHI. iv, 32.

V. Sam. 1451. Abhayadevasūri, a contemporary of Guṇākara-sūri, composes a Tijayapahutta-stotra.—PR., Ind. vii.


(H. 799, (80)4 on coins.) Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥamzah Shāh of Bengal succeeds his father A‘zam Shāh: till a.d. 1406.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xii, xlii.

H. 799. Ghālib Khān having been ousted from Sāmāna in Ram. (June) by Sūrang Khān, joins Tūṭār Khān at Panipat. The latter, reinforced by Sultan Naṣrat Shāh, defeats Sūrang Khān at Kūṭila 15th Muharram, 800 (8th October), and pursues him as far as Talwandi, when he sends Rāi Kamālu-d-Dīn after him.—EHI. iv, 32.

H. 799. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rāja of Mandal (Mandal-garh Tab. Akbarī) and besieges his fortress.—BG. 77.

H. 800, Rabi’ I (November–December). Pir Muhammad, grandson of Amīr Timūr, besieges Uchh.—JBA. lxii, 181. EHI. i, 343; iii, 410; iv, 32.

1 This could scarcely have been the case, seeing he is represented (EHI. iv, 32) as aiding Tūṭār Khān two years later against Sūrang Khān.
A.D. 1397—1398.

1397

Sam. 1454. Mokalasimha, first Rana of Mevād 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.

S. 1319. Āsargāon copper-plate of Bharata Chandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 49.

20th April, H. 799, 21st Rajab. Death of Mḥmūd I or Muḥammad Shāh II, Bahmanī of Kulbarga. His son Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn succeeds him, but is blinded and imprisoned by Lalchīn, a Turkish slave, who places his younger brother, Shamsu-d-Dīn, on the throne 17th Ram. (14th June). Shamsu-d-Dīn, after little more than a five months’ reign, is deposed and succeeded by Tāju-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, 23rd Safar, H. 800 (15th November), who reigns till H. 825 = A.D. 1422. Coin dates of Fīrūz H. 804–823.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 352 ff.

1398

H. 800. Iqbāl Khān allies himself with Naṣrat Shāh in Shauwāl (June), but shortly afterwards attacks him. Naṣrat Shāh escapes and joins Tātār Khān. Iqbāl Khān captures Fīrūzābād, slays Muqarrab Khān, and takes possession of Mḥmūd Shāh II. In Zīl-qa’dāh he marches to Panipat against Tātār Khān. The latter, hearing of his approach, marches on Delhi, but is unable to take it, and hearing of the fall of Panipat, which Iqbāl had captured in three days, he escapes to Gujarāt, whereupon Iqbāl returns to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 33–4.

H. 800. Sarang Khān sends Tāju-d-Dīn to relieve Malik ‘Ali in Uchh, upon which Fīr Muḥhammad raises the siege, and marching against Tāju-d-Dīn, defeats him on the Biyās. The latter retreats to Multān, which the Mughals invest. After a six months’ siege it surrenders in Ram. (May–June).—EHI. iv, 32–3.

H. 800. Timūr having appointed ‘Umar, son of Prince Mirzā Shāh, his viceroy in Samarqand, starts to invade Hindustan. He subdues the territory of Kator (lying between the mountains of Kābul and the confines of Kashmir) in Ram. (May).—EHI. iii, 400 ff.

On the 8th Muharram, H. 801 (20th September), Timūr encamps on the Indus, and having received ambassadors from various rulers, amongst others from Sikandar Shāh of Kashmir, he crosses the river on the 12th Muharram. Shihāb-ud-Dīn, 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 Nūrū-d-Dīn. Eventually he drowns himself. Timūr reaches the confluence of the Jhilam and the Chenāb 21st
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 Pīr 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.—EH. 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 Jāhwhāl and Ajodhan: leaves Ajodhan 26th Ṣafar, and pushes on to Bhatnāir.—EH. iii, 419 ff.

H. 801. Timūr captures Bhatnāir: surrender of the Rājā (Dūl Chain) on Friday, 28th Ṣafar (9th November). Timūr destroys the town 1st Rabi‘ I (11th November). Proceeds 3rd Rabi‘ I to Sarsuti, and from there to Fatḥābād, which he reaches the 6th of the same month. Continues his march to Ahrānī, and thence on the 8th to Tōhānā. Defeats the Jats in the neighbourhood of Tōhānā on the following day. Proceeds to the river Khagar and then to Kūṭīlā, where he is joined by Sultān Maḥmūd Khān and Prince Rustam. Leaves Kūṭīlā 18th Rabi‘ I and proceeds to Kaithal.—EH. iii, 424-30.

Timūr encamps at Aspandā 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 Jahān-numā 28th Rabi‘ I. Capture of the fort of Lonī.—EH. iii, 430 ff.

Timūr continues his march to Delhī. Leaves Lonī 3rd Rabi‘ II (13th December). Encamps at Jahān-numā. Crosses the Jamnā on the 5th and captures Delhī on the 8th Rabi‘ II (18th December). Escape of Maḥmūd. Delhī sacked on the 16th Rabi‘ II (26th December).—EH. iii, 433 ff. BF. i, 490 ff. PMH. iii, 262.

H. 800. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt and his son Ṭūṭār Khān march against Ḫār and exact tribute. In the same year they crush a revolt in Somnāth. Maḥmūd Shāh II arrives in Gujarāt to enlist Muẓaffar’s aid in regaining the Delhī throne. On Muẓaffar’s refusal he applies to Dilmawr Khān of Mālava.—BG. 79.

The Pāṇiniyaśīkaṇṭhaṇīka composed by Dharapuṭhara, 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 Miraṭh, which he captures 1st Jamāda‘ I (9th January).—EH. iii, 448 ff.
Amīr Jahān Shāh ordered by Timūr to march up the Jamnā 1st Jumāda‘ I. Timūr proceeds to the Ganges, defeats a Hindu force near Tughlaqpur, another under Mubārak Khān, and a third under Malik Shaikha at Kūtīla (Hardwār). Timūr 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 Mīyāpūr, and crosses the Jamnā on the 14th; defeats Ratan Sen (Ratnasimha) in the Siwālik Hills on the 15th; captures Nagarkot (Kaṅgra).

801 (or 802). Timūr 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 Bānā.—EHI. iii, 460-77.

H. 801. Naṣrat Shāh, who had fled into the Do-āb from Iqbal Khān, advances to Mīrāṭh, and being joined by ‘Ādil Khān, captures Delhi in Rajab (March), but is forced to retire to Mewāt before the advance of Iqbal Khān in Rabī‘ I, H. 802 (November–December), who takes Delhi and the surrounding territories and subdues Biyāna and Kāthehr.—EHI. 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 Jaunpur.—EHI. iv, 87. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 88.


Thursday, 10th July, V. Sam. 1455, Š. Sam. 1321. An inscription of Śivasimha, a king of Mithilā, granting the village of Bisaḍī to the poet Vidyāpati, author of the Purushaparihha, written under Śivasimha’s father, Devasimha; and of the Durgābhaktīraṅginī and the Dānavākyavatī, written under Śivasimha’s cousin, King Narasimha, the latter work being composed at the request of his queen Dhīramati; author also of the Vīvādasāra, the Gayāpatitāna, etc. Ayodhya Prasūta 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. Iqbal Khān again marches to Hindustan, and is joined by Shams Khān, governor of Biyāna and
by Bahadur Nahir. He gains a victory at the village of Patiala on the Ganges, his opponents being, according to Firistah, the Raja of Bilgram and some zamindars of the district.—BF. i, 499. 


H. 804. Mahmud Shah returns to Delhi and joins Iqbal Khan in an expedition against Ibrahim Shah, Sharqi of Jaunpur. Mahmud deserts to the side of Ibrahim, but being ignored by the latter, he retires to Kanauj. Iqbal Khan returns to Delhi and Ibrahim to Jaunpur.—EHI. iv, 38-9. PK. 315.


V. Sam. 1457. Ratnashekharsuri born. Died V. Sam. 1517 = A.D. 1461. Wrote the *Sraddhapratikramanavritti* (V. Sam. 1496).—BR. 1888-4, 156. IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. cii.

1402 December, H. 805, Jumada I. Iqbal Khan marches against Gwalior, which had been wrested from the Muhammadans during Timur's invasion by Nar Singh (Narasinha). Narasinha'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 Raypur; and V. Sam. 1470, wrongly for 1471 (Saturday, 19th January, 1415), on Temple inscription from Khalari, Raypur. Haribrahmadeva, of the Kalachuri branch of the Haihaya family, son and successor of Ramaodeva the son of Simhaha.—CASR. xvii, 77. El. ii, 228, or IA. xxii, 83.

1403 H. 806. Tatar Khan deposes and imprisons his father Zafar Khan of Gujarat and assumes sovereignty as Nasiru-d-Din Muhammad Shah. He raises an army to march against Delhi,
A.D. 1403—1406.

1403 but is poisoned on the way thither by his uncle Shams Khān. Submission of the army to Zafar Khān (Tāriḵh-i-Mubārak Shāhī).
—EHI. iv, 39. BG. 81.

1404 H. 807. Iqbal Khān besieges Etawah where the Rāja of Sirinagar or Bilgram and the Rājas of Gwalior and Jālhār (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, Shauwāl. Iqbal Khān leaving Etawah besieges Māhmūd Shāh II in Kanauj, but failing to take the city he returns to Delhi.—EI. iv, 40.

July, H. 808, Muḥarram. Iqbal Khān marches against Bahram Khān of Sāmāna who flees to the mountains, whither Iqbal follows him. Shaikh ʿAlamu-d-Dīn having effected a reconciliation between the two, Iqbal marches to Multān. The Tāriḵh-i-Mubārak Shāhī represents him as putting Bahram to death on the way. At Ajodhan he is met by Khizr Khān, governor of Multān. A battle takes place between them on the 19th Jumādaʾ I (12th November), in which Iqbal is defeated and slain. Restoration of Māhmūd to the throne of Delhi in Jumādaʾ II.—EHI. iv, 40, 41.


H. 808. Muḥammad Shāh I of Gujarāt prepares to march on Delhi in support of Māhmūd Shāh II, but desists on hearing of the death of Iqbal Khān.—BG. 83.


1406 October, H. 809, Jumādaʾ I. Māhmūd Shāh II sends Daulat Khān Lūṭi against Sāmāna where, according to the Tāriḵh-i-Mubārak Shāhī, he defeated Bairām Khān, the successor of Bahram, on the 11th Rajab of this same year, though Firishtah says the year following. Khizr Khān of Multān, hearing of Bairām’s defeat, marched against Daulat Khān who fled across the Jamnā, his amirs and maliks deserting him to join Khizr Khān. Māhmūd returns meanwhile to Kanauj, where he is attacked by Ibrāhīm
A.D. | The Chronology of India.
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1406 | Shāh Sharqī of Jaunpur, and forced to retreat to Delhi. Ibrāhīm besieges Kanauj which surrenders after a four months’ siege.—EHI. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.
 | Š. 1328. Virapratāpa, Bukka II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Harīhara II.—ASSI. iii, 80, No. 55 (Temple inscription at Veppamāṭṭa near Velūr, Š. 1328), Ekāmranāṭha temple inscription (Kāṇche) of same date quoted EI. iii, 36, n. 3.
 | H. 809. The Jamī’ Masjid of Kanauj built by Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, by rearrangement of a Jaina temple.—JBA. xxxiv, pt. 1, 210; xlii, pt. 1, 163.
1407 | October, H. 810, Junāda I. Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, hearing that Māḥmūd Shāh had been deserted by his troops on retreating from Kanauj, marches on Delhi. On reaching the Jamāḥ he learns that Muẓaffar Shāh, of Gujarāt, having defeated Hūshang Ghūrī of Mālava (Alp Khān), is marching on Jaunpur. He accordingly proceeds thither to defend it.—EHI. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.
 | H. 810. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt conquers Mālava. Alp Khān besieged in Dhārā, surrenders and is taken captive by Muẓaffar who places Naṣrat Khān on the throne.—BG. 84.
 | H. 810. Meng-tsau-muwn, king of Arakan, flees to Bengal, where he witnesses the war between Kāja Kans and Jaunpur. He was ultimately restored to his throne with the help of Bengal troops, and became tributary to Bengal.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 234.
 | H. 810. Fīrūz Shāh, Bahmanī, builds an Observatory near Daulatābād.—BF. ii, 388.
1408 | April, H. 810, Zīl-qa’dah. Māḥmūd Shāh II marches against Barān and defeats and slays the governor on the part of Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī,1 after which he marches to Sambhal against Tāṭār

1 Fīrūz Shāh calls him Malik Mīr Zia; the Tārīḫ-i-Mubārah Shāhī, Marhabā Khān.
A.D. 1408—1411.

1408. Khân who evacuates the fort and retires to Kanauj. Maḥmūd returns to Delhi, and in Rajab of the year 811 (November—December) marches against Kiwām Khân, governor of Hisār Fīrūzah, on the part of Khizr Khân. Kiwām Khân making proposals of peace, Maḥmūd withdraws towards Delhi.—EHI. iv, 42. BF. i, 503.

H. 811. Khizr Khân 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. Samh. 1464. Lakshmisūgarasūri born.—IA. xi, 256a.

1409. H. 812. Bairām Khân deserts Khizr Khân, but while proceeding to join Daulat Khân he is overtaken by Khizr Khân and submitting to him is pardoned.—EHI. iv, 43.


1410. H. 813. Khizr Khân besieges Idrīs Khân in the fort of Rohtak. The latter surrenders after a six months' siege and Khizr Khân returns to Fathpūr.—EHI. iv, 43.

V. Samh. 1467, inscription from Suhaniya of Bilaṅgadeva, Tomara prince of Gwalior.—JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 401.

1411. H. 814. Khizr Khân, after plundering several towns in Mūrād, proceeds a second time to Delhi, and besieges Maḥmūd in the fort of Sīrī. Through the defection of Ikhtiyār Khân he gains possession of the fort of Fīrūzābād, and so becomes master of the fiefs of the Do-āb and of the neighbourhood of the capital.—EHI. iv, 44. BF. i, 504.

January 10th, H. 813, Ram. 14th. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt abdicates in favour of his grandson Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Aḥmad I. Death of Muẓaffar five months and sixteen days later, therefore in Safar 814 (Ṭawrīkb-i-Al具备).—BG. 87.

H. 814. Maudūd, son of Fīrūz Khân, governor of Baroda, and others rebel against Aḥmad I of Gujarāt, but submit and are pardoned.
Later on they conspire with Ran Mal, Raja of Idar, and entrench themselves in the fort of Morásah. They are besieged by Ahmad and forced to capitulate 5th Jumâda‘I (25th August). Mauád and the Raja of Idar escape.—BG. 89, 93–5.

Nep. Sam. 532, 533, MS. and inscription. Jyotirmalla, or Jaya-jyotirmalla, of the 3rd Thâkuri dynasty of Nepûl, and son of Jayastithimalla. Mentioned in MSS. dated A.D. 1396 and 1400 as reigning in conjunction with his brothers (Yayadharmamalla and Kirtimalla).—Bendall, BSM. xiii, and JRAS., n.s., xx, 551. IA. ix, 183.

April, H. 815, Muḥarram. Khîzr Khân proceeds by Panipat to Firûzpur.—EHI. iv, 44.

October, H. 815, Rajab. Death of Sultan Mâhmu’d II of Delhi. The nobles elect Daulat Khân Lûdî as their leader, but he does not assume royalty: rules till H. 817 = A.D. 1414. Mubârak Khân and Idris Khân desert Khîzr Khân and join Daulat Khân Lûdî.—EHI. iv, 44. BMC., Sultâns of Delhi, 4. PK. 325.

April, H. 816, Muḥarram. Daulat Khân Lûdî proceeds to Kâthêhr, where he is joined by Harsîngh (Harasînâ) and other râjas who acknowledge his supremacy. Ibrâhîm Shâh, Shârqi, besieges Kalpi, and Daulat Khân, unable to relieve it, marches to Delhi. Khîzr Khân leaves Delhi in Jumâda‘I (August) with his forces, and besieges Rohtak.—EHI. iv, 45. BF. i, 505. PK. 325.

H. 816. ‘Uṣmân Ahmad Sarkhejî, Sher Malik, and others invite Hûshâng of Mâlava to attack Gujûrât. Ahmad I sends ‘Imâd-u-Mulk Hûsâh-Khel to attack Hûshâng, who retreats without fighting.—BG. 95–7.


February, H. 816, Zîl-hijjah. Khîzr Khân proceeds to Delhi and posts himself in front of the gate of Sîrî.

28th May, H. 817, 8th Rabî‘I. Daulat Khân Lûdî surrenders after a four months’ siege and Khîzr Khân establishes himself at Delhi as the first of the Sayyid line of Sultâns: reigns till H. 824 = A.D. 1421.—BMC., Sultâns of Delhi, 4 and Int. xxxvi. EHI. iv, 45.
A.D. 1414—1416.

H. 817. Khizr Khan sends his wazir Maliku-s-Sharq Taju-I-Mulk to Kathehr which he reduces. Muhabat Khan, governor of Budaun, tenders his allegiance. The wazir continues his march, and having taken Jalesar marches to Etawah which he subdues.—BF. i, 598. EHI. iv, 47-8.


—BMC., Muhammadan States, pp. 5, 31, Int. xii, xlii.

H. 817. Ahmad I of Gujarat marches against Girnar; defeats Raja Kenghan (Khansara V) and captures his fort.—BG. 98.

H. 818. Khizr Khan appoints his son Maliku-s-Sharq Malik Mubarak governor of Fruzpurf and Sirhind with Malik Sadhu Nadira as his deputy.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 818, Junada' I. Ahmad I of Gujrat destroys the temple of Sidhpur.—BG. 98.

The poet Baka flourished under Zainu-l-'Abidin of Kashmir (a.d. 1417).—Sbhw. 61-2.

H. 819. Khizr Khan sends Maliku-s-Sharq Taju-I-Mulk with an army to Biyana and Gwaliar. He plunders Gwaliar and, after exacting tribute from Harasimha of Kathehr, returns to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 819, Junada' I (817, Firishtah). Malik Sadhu Nadira, deputy governor of Sirhind, slay by Turkî adherents of the late Bairam Khan who seize Sirhind. Khizr Khan sends Malik Da'ud and Zirak Khan against them. Da'ud, after pursuing them into the mountains, is eventually forced to return without subduing them.—EHI. iv, 48. BF. i, 509.

H. 819. Ahmad I of Gujrat besieges Nagaur, but on the approach of Khizr Khan of Delhi he raises the siege and returns to Ahmadabrud. He then marches against Nasir Khan of Khandesh who had invaded Sultanpur and Nandarbâr. Nasir Khan retreats to Asir, and Ahmad reduces the hill fort of Batnol (Tambol). He then proceeds to Morusah against Hushang of Malava, who at the instigation of the zamindars had invaded Gujrat in his absence. He arrives at Morusah 16th Rajab (9th September), but Hushang flees without fighting.—BG. 99, n. 100-1. EHI. iv, 49. BF. i, 509 ff.
### THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA

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his own forces for Sirhind, where in Shabban he defeats and puts to flight the pretender who is joined by Khwājah 'Alī Indarabī, while Zirak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, and Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas of Jālandhara, join Sultān Shāh. The latter, reinforced by Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Khān in Ramazān (September), pursues the pretender into the mountains; but he escapes, and Sultān 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 Ilālik Tāju-l-Mulk marched to Etawah, subduing Baran and Kol on his way. After collecting tribute from the Rājas of Etawah and Kāthear, he plundered and laid waste the district of Chandawār, and returned to Delhi.—

EHI. iv, 51 ff. BF. i, 511.

H. 823. Āhmad I of Gujerāt establishes order in the kingdom, erecting forts and military posts in various quarters.—BG. 105.

1421

12th January, H. 824, 7th Muḥarram. Death of Tāju-l-Mulk, wazir of Khizr Khān. His son Maliku-s-Šarq Sikandar succeeds him as wazir.

Khizr Khān captures and destroys Kūtila, after which he invests Gwalīr, and having overrun 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. Jāsrat, the Gakkhar, having defeated and captured Sultān 'Alī of Kashmir, proceeds, on hearing of Khizr Khān's death, to Talwandī where he attacks Kamālu-d-Dīn. After plundering the country between Ludhāna 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, Jāsrat raises the siege 27th Rajab (28th July) and retreats to Ludhāna. The royal army pursues him as far as Jammu, the Rāja of which—Bhīma—guides Mubārak Shāh to the chief stronghold1 of the Gakk'hrs. The latter destroys it and returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 54 ff. JBA. xl, pt. 1, 80.

1421
H. 824. Ahmad I of Gujarat leads his army towards Champānir and from thence to Sonkherah.—BG. 105.

1422
January, H. 825, Muḥarram. Mubarak Shāh II begins the restoration of Lahore.

Jumāda' I. Jasrat, the Gakkhar, advances to Lahore, but is repulsed on the 11th of the month (2nd June). He attacks the fort again, but is again defeated. Retreats to Kālānār 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 Gakkhrs on the confines of Jammū, returns to Lahore. Maliku-sh-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan appointed to Jālandhara and Malik Sikandar, the wazīr, placed in charge of Lahore, and his office given to Maliku-sh-Sharq Sarwar.—EHI. iv, 56 ff.

February—March, H. 825, Rabi' I. Ahmad I of Gujarat invests Mahesvar and captures it in the absence of Sultan Ḥūshāng of Mālava. He invests Mandū 12th Rabi' II (5th April), but retires at the end of seven weeks to Ujjain. After the rainy season he renews the siege of Mandū, but Ḥūshāng having in the meantime entered the fort, defends it so vigorously that Ahmad retires to Sārangpūr. In response to a message from Ḥūshāng, Ahmad 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 Gujarat for help. Ahmad sends an army to his aid. In Shauwāl (September) of the same year Firūz Shāh abdicates in favour of his brother Ahmad Shāh, and dies himself ten days later, upon which his brother sends the army back to Gujarat.—BG. 114. BF. ii, 389 ff. BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, 149.

1423
H. 826. Mubarak Shāh II, after levying contributions in the territory of Kathīr, and waging war upon the Rāṭhors, subdues the Rāja of Etāwah and returns Jumāda' II (May) to Delhi. Confers the office of 'Āris-i-Mamālik on Malik Maḥmūd Ḥasan.

Death of Malik 'Alā'ū-l-Mulk, Amīr of Multān.

Rāja Bhīma of Jammū defeated and slain by Jasrat, the Gakkhar, in Jumāda' I (April). Jasrat attacks Dībālpūr and Lahore, but retreats before the advance of Malik Sikandar.
Shaikh 'Alī, according to Firishtah one of the nobles of Mirza Shāh Rukh, then established at Kābul, advances from Kābul to attack Bhakkar and Siwastān. Mubārak Shāh appoints Malik Mahmūd Hasan governor of Mulkān and sends him against him.—EHI. iv, 58, 59.

March—April, H. 826, Rabī‘ II. Ahmad I of Gujarāt defeats Hūshang of Mālāva and returns 4th Jumāda‘ II (15th May) to Almādābād.—BG. 110.

H. 827. Hūshang of Mālāva having attacked the Rāja of Gwaliar, Mubārak Shāh proceeds against him. On arriving at Bīyāna he is opposed by Auhad Khān who eventually submits. Mubārak Shāh continues his march to Gwaliar. 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 Kumān. He then marches homewards by the banks of the Rabib, but, owing to the presence of famine, gives up his intention of marching on Kanauj. A rebellion breaks out in Meyād 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.

The Jam‘ī Masjīd of Almādābād finished.—BG. 92.
H. 829. Ahmad I of Gujarât marches against Ídar, drives the Râja into the hill country, and lays waste his territory.—BG. 110, 111.

12th November, H. 830, 11th Muḥarram. Mubârak Shâh II reduces Mevâd, after which he marches to Biyâna.—El. iv, 62.

February, H. 830, Rabî‘ II. Muḥammad Khân of Biyâna surrenders to Mubârak Shâh II who appoints Mukbil Khân to the fief, and bestows Sikri (Fatehpur Sikri) on Malik Khairu-d-Dîn Tughfah. Mubârak returns to Delhi in Jumâda‘ I, when he confers Hisâr Firuzah on Maḥmûd Hasan and Multân on Malik Rajab Nadîra.—El. iv, 62.

H. 831. Muḥammad Khân, son of Auhad Khân, taking advantage of the absence of Mukbil Khân seizes Biyâna, and Malik Khairu-d-Dîn, unable to defend it, surrenders. Mubârak Shâh appoints Malik Mubâriz to Biyâna and sends him against Muḥammad Khân. The latter escaping from Biyâna, joins Ibrâhîm Shâh Sharqi. Mubârak starts in person for Biyâna, but is withheld by news that Ibrâhîm was then marching on Kalpi. He sends Maliku-s-Sharq Maḥmûd Hasan against Mukhtass Khân, Ibrâhîm’s brother, who had entered Etawah. The latter, hearing of his approach, retreats and joins his brother while Maḥmûd Hasan joins the royal army.

H. 830. Ahmad I of Gujarât founds the city of Ahmadnagar on the Hâtmatî.—BG. 111.

The Reddi dynasty of Kûndâvîdu overthrown by the Muḥam-madans.—ASSI. ii, 187.

V. Sam. 1484. The Mîtrachactusakhakâth composed by Munisundara, the disciple of Devasundara and Jûnasâgâra. The Sahasranâmasmrâti is by the same author.—BR. 1883-4, p. 155.


Sarwaru-l-Mulk, sent to Mevâd against Jalâl Khân and other chiefs, captures the fort of Alwar.
Malik Sikandar Tuhfah having been defeated near Kālānūr by Jusrat, the Gakkhar, defeats the latter at Kaṅgra, after which he returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 62-7.

H. 831. Pəṇjā, Rāja of Īdar, 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 Safar. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches against Īdar; flight of Bir Bār. Aḥmad garrisons the place and returns to Aḥmadābād.—BG. 112, note.

Nep. Sanh. 549-574 on MSS. and 573 on inscription. Yakshamalla, of the 3rd Thākuri 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 Kāṭmāndū, while the second, Rāṇamala, held Banepā.—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; ix, 184; xiii, 414. Wright, Hist. of Nepāl, 189.

V. Sanh. 1485, Udepur inscription. Mokalasimha or Mokalji of Mevād, son and successor of Lakshasimha. Represented as having supplanted his brother Chonḍa in A.D. 1398.—BI. 96.

Citadel of Aḥmadābād Bidar founded.—ASWI. iii, 42.

Mubārak Shāh II makes a progress through Mevād. Death of Malik Rajab Nādira, amīr of Multān. Maliku-s-Sharq reappointed to the fief with the title of ‘Imādu-l-Mulk.

H. 833. Mubārak Shāh subdues Gwalīar, after which he defeats the Rāja of Hathkānt.—EHI. iv, 67 ff.

Mubārak Shāh takes Rāprüf and returns in Rajab (March-April) to Delhi.

H. 833. Mubārak Shāh takes Rāprüf and returns in Rajab (March-April) to Delhi.

Death of Sayyid Sālim, one of the nobles of the late Khizr Kān, 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 (Māhmūd Ḥasan) from Multān. Arrival of the latter in Zīl-Ḥijjah. He negotiates with Pūlād, but unsuccessfully. The Sultan orders him in Safar 834 (October-November) to return to Multān and proceeds himself to Delhi, leaving Islam Khān, Kamāl Khān, and Rāṯī Fīrūz Mayīn to carry on the siege.—EHI. iv, 68-70.

1430
L.K. 5. Sainsārnachandra of Koṭ Kaṅgra succeeds his father Karmachandra, according to the Kaṅgra Jvālāmukhī prāasti.—EL i, 191.

1431


H. 835. Jasrat, the Gakk‘har, defeats and takes prisoner Malik Sikandar Tulūfah near Jālandhara, after which he lays siege to Lahor.—Ib. 73.

Shaikh ‘Alī meanwhile attacks the frontiers of Mūltān and on the 17th Rabī‘ I, H. 835 (23rd November), he takes and destroys the fort of Tālamba.

H. 834. Khālf Ḥāsan, Māliku-t-Tajjār, seizes the island of Mahāīm (Bombay) on behalf of Āḥmad Shāh Bahmani. Zafar Khān, son of Āḥmad I of Gujarāt, sent by his father against him, defeats him near Thānā and recaptures Mahāīm.—BG. 116-118.

H. 835 (836 on coin). Shamsu-d-Dīn Āḥmad Shāh, of the house of Rūja Kāns, succeeds his father Muḥammad Shāh as king of Bengal: till a.d. 1442.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, and Int. xii, xliii.

Ś. 1353. Rāyamukutā writes the Padachandrīkā, a commentary on the Amarakaṭa.—BR. 1883–4, 61.
Maliku-s-Sharq ‘Imādu-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 Lāhor, but is defeated.

September, H. 836, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II marching from Délhi to Sāmāna is recalled to the capital by the illness of his mother, Maḥdūma-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 Tabaḥhindah. At the same time he takes Lāhor and Jālandhara from Naṣrat Khān and gives them to Malik Allāh-dād, who no sooner reaches Jālandhara than he is attacked and defeated by Jasrat, the Gakkhar.

Mubārak Shāh proceeds, Rabī‘ I (October–November), to Mēvād, and prepares to attack Jalāl Khān in the fort of Andarūf (Andwar?). The latter retreats to Kūṭila. The Sultan devastates Mēvād; submission of Jalāl Khān.—EHl. iv, 73–5.

H. 835. Āḥmad Shāh, Bahmani, in revenge for his defeat of the previous year, ravages Baglānāh, near Sūrat. Āḥmad I of Gujarāt leaves Chāmpānīr for Nādōt and joins Prince Muḥammad Khān at Nandarbār. The Bahmani king, hearing of his approach, retreats to Kulpārgāh, leaving an army on the frontier. The King of Gujarāt returns to Ahmadābād. On his way he hears that Āḥmad 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 Ṭāhir Azuri (Jalālū-d-Dīn Ḥamzah of Khurāsān) visits the Dekkān in the reign of Āḥmad Shāh I, Bahmani. Author of the Jawāhiru-l-Asrār, etc.—BOD. 57, 90.


Surrender of Lāhor to Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar Tūlfah in Shauwāl (May). The latter had shortly before received the feīfs
of Dībalpur and Jālandhara from the Sultan with the title of Shamsu-l-Mulk, but these were subsequently taken from him and given to Imādu-l-Mulk.

The Sultan transfers the office of Diwān-i-Ashraf from Sarwarn-l-Mulk to Kamālu-l-Mulk, thereby rousing the hostility of the former.

17th Rabī‘ I, 1st November, H. 837. Mubārak Shāh founds the city of Mubārakkabād or Mubārakpur. News reaching him of the fall of Tabarhindah and death of Pālād, he sets out to restore order in that district.—EHI. iv, 75-9. BF, i, 527 ff. PK. 332.

March, H. 836, Rajab. Ahmad I of Gujarāt sets out on a campaign against Meyād, Nāgaur, and Koliwārah. Reaching Sidhpur he lays waste towns and villages in all directions and proceeds to Dungānpūr, the Rāja of which (Ganeśa) submits. Subsequently Ahmad invades the Rāsth or country and receives the submission of the Rāsth or chiefs of Bindi and Nowlāt (Fīrishtāh).—BG. 120-1.


January, H. 837, Jumāda‘ II. Mubārak Shāh II proceeds with an army against Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaimāpur and Alp Khān Ḥūshang of Mālava, who had broken into hostilities over Kalpi. He reaches Mubārakkabād, where he is murdered 9th Rajab (19th February) at the instigation of his wāzir Sarwarn-l-Mulk. The latter places Mubārak’s nephew, Muḥammad Shāh IV, on the throne, and the following day puts to death Malik Su, Amīr of Koh, and imprisons Malik Maḥḍūm, Malik Mukbil, Malik Kanauj, and Malik Bīrā. Rānū, slave of Sidhi Pāl, sent by Sarwarn-l-Mulk to take possession of Biyāna, is defeated and slain by Yūsuf Khān Aḥwādi in Shābān (March-April).

Malik Allah-dād Kālā (or Kākā), Amīr of Sambhal, Āhār Miyān of Budān, ‘Ali Gujarātī, and Amīr Kambal Turk-bacha form a league against Sarwarn-l-Mulk, who in Ram. (April) sends Kamālu-d-Dīn and Khān-i-ʿAzam Sayyid Khān against them. Kamālu-d-Dīn being secretly hostile to Sarwarn-l-Mulk is joined by Allah-dād and the other amīrs, and together they march on Delhī. They besiege the fort of Sirī, which holds out for three months.

July, Zīl-ḥijjah. Death of Zīrk Khān, Amīr of Sāmānī. His fief conferred on his eldest son Muḥammad Khān.
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 Ḡiyrā, with the title of Ghāznī Khan; confers the fief of Hisār Fīrūzah, with the title of Iq̇bāl Khān, on Malik Khūnrāj Mubārak Khān; and makes Malik-u-Sharq Ḥāji Shudāni governor of the capital. He then sets out for Multān, reaching Mubārakābād, on his way thither, in Rabī‘ II (November).—EHJ. iv, 79-84. BF. i, 532 ff. PK. 334 ff.


V. Sān. 1491. Śilāratanasūri, pupil of Jayakīrti, writes a commentary on Meruṭunga’s Meghadūta, at Anhilvād.—PR. iv, Ind. cxx.

H. 840. Muḥammad Shāh IV sends an army against Jāsrat, the Gakl’har, and ravages his country.—EHJ. iv, 85.

16th May, H. 839, 29th Shawwal. Muḥammad Ghāznī Khān, of Mālava, murdered by his wazīr, Mḥāmūd Khālji, who succeeds him as first of the Khaljī dynasty of Mālava. Flight of Prince Maʿsūd Khān of Mālava to Gujarāt.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114, Int. lxvi. BF. iv, 193 ff.

V. Sān. 1492. Jinamānḍanāsūri completes the Kumārg菏泽charita, a life of Kumārāpāla of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883-4, 17. IA. vi, 180.

H. 841. Aḥmad Shāh I of Gujarāt besieges Mḥāmūd Khālji of Mālava in Maudū. His son Muḥammad Khān gains possession of Sūrāngrab. ‘Umar Khān, son of Ḥuṣhāṅg Shāh, raises a revolt in Chanderī.—BG. 123.

H. 842. Mahmūd Khaljī of Mālava marches to Sārangpūr; defeats Malik Hāji of Gujarāt. Umar Khān, marching from Chandernā, is defeated and slain by Mahmūd at Sārangpūr. 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 Mahmūd Shāh I. The date hitherto accepted for this event is H. 846, but Dr. Hoerle has discovered a coin of Mahmūd 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. xlili, pt. 1, 269; lxii, pt. 1, 232 ff. BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 6.

V. Sam. 1494, 1496, Nāgadā and Rānapura inscriptions. Kumhakarna of Mevād son and successor of Mokalji.—BI. 112, 113.

Mandana, an architect and author of the Rājavallabhamandana and the Vāstu-mandana, flourished under Kumbha.—ER. 1882–3, 37.

H. 842. Death of Shaikh Ruknud Dīn, according to the Mirāt-ī-Aḥmādī, which mentions him as one of the holy men buried at Nahrwālah (Aṅhilvāḍ), and says he was fifth in descent from Shaikh Farīd Ganjī-Shakar.—BG. 126 and note.

V. Sam. 1494. Jinākirtī, pupil of Somasundara, composes the commentary on his Namashurā-stava. Author also of the Dānakalpadruma, the Śrīpālāgopūlakāthā, and the Dhanyasūlīchāritra (composed probably V. Sam. 1497).—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.

Ś. 1360. Makaranda (Marakanda?), the astronomer, flourished. —Gaṇakatarāṅgini, ed. Sudhākara, The Pandit, x.s.; xiv, 172.

H. 844. Mahmūd Khaljī of Mālava marches against Delhi. Buhlūl Lūdī sent against him by Muhammad Shāh IV. A battle takes place, after which Muhammad makes proposals of peace. Mahmūd Khaljī, hearing that Ahmad Gujarātī was marching on Mandū, accepts these and returns home.—EHI. iv, 85.

H. 844 (844–63 on coins and inscriptions). Mahmūd Shāh, Sharqī, succeeds his father Ibrāhīm Shāh as king of Jaunpūr.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 88, 95 ff., Int. xlix ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 305 ff.

Ś. 1362, 1388. Dādāgāon copper-plates of Kalyānachandra, probably a member of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.
A.D. 1440—1443.

V. Sain. 1497, 1510, inscriptions from Suhaniya, Gwalior. Dungarendradeva, Tomara of Gwalior.—JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 400. JBA. viii, 693 ff.

1441

1441. H. 845. Buhul Ludi appointed to Dibalpur and Lahor by Muhammad Shih IV and sent against Jasrat, the Gakkhar. The latter makes peace with Buhul, who, aspiring to the throne, marches against Delhi, which he besieges though unsuccessfully.—El. iv, 85-6.

H. 845. Mahmud Khan of Malava, intending to march against Chitor, turns aside and proceeds to Kalpi against Nasir Khan, who had assumed independence. Nasir Khan submits, and Mahmud continuing his march, reduces a strong fort belonging to Kumbhakarna of Mevad, after which he proceeds to Chitor.—BF. iv, 207 ff.


1442

12th August, H. 846, 4th Rabi’ II. Ahmad Shih I of Gujarat dies, and is succeeded by his son Muhammad Karim Shih: till A.D. 1451.—BG. 125. BMC., Muhammadan States, 132, Int. lvii, lxi.

S. 1364. Death of Raghunathatirtha, twelfth High Priest of the Madhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 204.

1443

H. 847. Muhammad Shih IV of Delhi dies, and is succeeded by his son ‘Alau-d-Din ibn Muhammad ‘Alim Shih: till A.D. 1451.—BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 4, 96. PK. 386. EHI. iv, 86.

26th April, H. 846, 25th Zil-hijjah. Kumbhakarna of Mevad attacks Mahmud Shih of Malava and, according to Firishtah, is defeated with great loss. According to Thomas, Kumbha won a great victory over the combined armies of Malava and Gujarat in A.D. 1440, in honour of which he erected his pillar of victory at Chitor.—BF. iv, 210. PK. 354.

H. 847. Shaikh Yusuf establishes himself in Multan.

—BOD. 422-3.

H. 847. Devaraya II of Vijayaladee is poisoned 10th Muharram. He besieges Mulkul and Shih or Qutbu-d-Din succeed Sagar and Bijapur. ‘Alau-d-Din Amouth, and in Safar (March) of the against him. Several engagementalji at Kapadavanaj.—BG. 133-146. first successful, is eventually for
1443 A.D. Bahmani king, by the terms of which he agrees to pay him an annual tribute.—BF. ii, 432 ff.
April, H. 846, Zil-hijjah. 'Abdu-r-Razzaq arrives at Vijayanagara on an embassy to Devarāya II from Sultan Shāh Rukh of Samarqand. He remains until 5th December (12th Shā'bān, 847).

1444 V. Sam. 1500, inscription in the reign of Guhila Sārāngaji at Mahowa.—BL. 162.

1445 H. 849. Qutbuddin Mahmūd Langāh deposes and succeeds Shāikh Yūsuf as king of Multān.—BOD. 321.
H. 849. Muḥammad Karim of Gujarāt subdues Idar and Bāgar. Birth of his son Fāth Khān, afterwards Maḥmūd Bāiqarah, on the 20th Ramazān (20th December).—BG. 129.
H. 849. 'Abdu-l-'Azīz writes and dedicates to Aḥmad Shāh II, Bahmani, the Tūrīkh-i-Husainī, containing the life of the famous Sadru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥusainī Ġesū-Darāz who is buried at Kulbarga.—BOD. 3.

1446 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. Naṣiruddin 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 Shauwlāl. Death of Shāikh Ahmad Khattū of Gujarāt. His Memoir, the Malfuzat Shāikh Ahmad Maghrabi, was written by Muḥammad Anṣār.—BOD. 41, 261. BG. 90.

1447 H. 851. Buhlūl Lūdī invades Delhī a second time, but again unsuccessfully.—BF. i, 541. PK. 338.

Ś. 1362, 1383. Daḍākadeva, of the Bhaṭṭī dynasty of Jesalmir, probably a member of the tāvālk in the temple at Jesalmir is dated ii, 48.

—BR. 1883–4, 152.
1449. Muhannad Karim of Gujarat besieges Champaran. Mahmud Khalji of Malava marches to the relief of the Raja (Gaugadasa). Muhammad Karim raises the siege and retreats towards Ahmadabad.—BG. 130. I.A. i, 1 ff. 

A Mughal invasion of Orissa said to have occurred in this year. —JBA. lii, pt. 1, 233.


1451. 19th April, H. 855, 17th Rabii I. Bulbul Ludi deposes and succeeds 'Alim Shah of Delhi as first of the Pathan or Afghan line of Sultans: till H. 894=A.D. 1489.—BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 4, and Int. xxxvi, PK. 357.

H. 855. Mahmud Khalji of Malava invades Gujarat. Muhammad Karim attempting to flee is poisoned 10th Muharram (12th February). His son Qutb Shah or Qutbu'd-Din succeeds him on the 11th of the same month, and in Safar (March) of the same year defeats Mahmud Khalji at Kapaqvanaj.—BG. 133-146. BF. iv, 36. I.A. viii, 183.
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THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.
1451
V. Sam. 1508. The scribe Lumpiaka founds the Lumpikamata sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 145.

1453
H. 857. Mahmūd Khaljī of Mālava sets out to attack Nāgaūr, but retreats.—BG. 148.
The Turks conquer Constantinople; and by the expulsion of the Genoese from Perā, the Venetians enjoy the whole trade with the East: Constantinople being now longer a mart for produce, nor open to the countries of the West.—Gleig, History of the British Empire in India.

1455
Ś. 1377. Gaṅgānāū copper-plate of Narachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.
Ś. 1377. Taṉjāvūr temple inscription of Tirumalaideva, possibly to be identified with Timma, the founder of the Second Dynasty of Vijayānagara.—ASSI. iv, 117. MGO. 1892, 13 (inscription of Ś. 1385).
Ś. 1377, copper-plate of Gaṇadeva of Koṇḍavīdu, son of Guhīdevapātra and grandson of Chandrādeva. Possibly a descendant of Kapila Gajapati of Orissa, though Hultzsch inclines to make the latter his contemporary.—IA. xx, 390.

1456
H. 860. Kumbhakarna having attacked Nāgaūr, Qutbuddīn of Gujarāt invades Mevād and defeats Kumbha at Kumbhālmīr. He invests the fort, and Kumbha eventually submitting, Qutbuddīn returns to his capital. Malik Sha'ban 'Imādūl-Mulk having been sent meanwhile to recover the fort of Abū in the interest of the Rāja of Sirohi, is defeated with great loss and forced to retreat.—BG. 149. BF. iv, 40.
H. 860. Deatī at Sahāranpur of Is-hāq Maulānā, a learned Musalman. He was a native of Uchh and a pupil of his uncle Sayyid Ṣadrū-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 Sharqī of Jaunpūr, and was the grandfather of Shaikh Rizqu-llāh Mushtāqī (q.v., A.D. 1492).—EHL. iv, 535.
Chandupandita, son of Āliga and pupil of Vaidyanātha and Narasimha, writes the Naishadhiyadipaka, under Sāṅga, chief of Dholkā.—AC. 177.
A.D. 1457—1459.

1457

H. 861. Qutb-u-Din of Gujarat and Mahmūd Khaljī of Mālava attack Kumbha of Mevāḍ. According to his own statement on the Pillar of Victory the Rānā gained the day and took Mahmūd prisoner. The Mirāt-i-Sīkandārī, however, states that Qutb-u-Din first reduced Ābū 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 Mahmūd.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 88, 102 ff., Int. xlix ff.


*The Kāmasamūha* composed by Ananta, son of Maṇḍana.—AC. 14. AOC. 218, n. 2.

1458

H. 862. Kumbha of Mevāḍ, having broken the peace of the previous year and invaded Nāgaur, Qutb-u-Din of Gujarat marches to Sirohi, and thence to Mevāḍ which he ravages. According to the Ṭab. Ākbarī, the Rāj of Sirohi fled at his approach and, after destroying the town, Qutb-u-Din invaded Mevāḍ and besieged Kumbha in Kumbhallīmīr. 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.


V. Sam. 1514. Lakṣmīnivāsa, son of Śrīraṅga and pupil of Ratnaprabhapāla, writes his Śiṣyakālitaishīni Meghadūtaṭīkā.—AC. 539. Weber, Catal. ii, 144.

V. Sam. 1514. Hemabhāṣa, pupil of Ratnaśekhara, writes a commentary on Udayaprabhādeva’s Ārambhasiddhi.—Weber, Catal. ii, No. 1741.

1459

H. 863, Rajab. Death of Qutb-u-Din of Gujarāt. His uncle Dā‘ūd Shāh succeeds but, after reigning seven days, is deposed and succeeded 1st Sha‘bān (3rd June) by Mahmūd 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 Mahmūd succeeds his brother Muḥammad Shāh of Jaunpūr: till A.D. 1476.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, pp. 88, 104 ff.; Int. ii, liii. BF. iv, 375.
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THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1460

H. 864 (860-878 on inscriptions and coins). Ruknu-d-Dīn Bārbak Shāh, Nīyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Maḥmūd Shāh I of Bengal: till A.D. 879 =A.D. 1474.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 6, Int. xii, xlii.

1461

28th December, H. 866, 25th Rabīʿ I. Jām Nīzāmn-d-Dīn or Nanda, of the Ṣammā dynasty of Sindh, succeeds Jām Saṅjar. He was contemporary with Sultan Ḥusain Langāb of Multān (A.D. 1469). Towards the end of his reign he defeated an army sent against him by Shāh Beg from Qandāhār.—EHJ. i, 233.

Ś. 1383, Daḍāgān copper-plates of Harīśchandra and Pratāpa-chaudra, members of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.


1462

H. 866. Maḥmūd Baqi'arah marches to the relief of Nīzām Shāh, Bahmani, against Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava. In the meantime Maḥmūd defeats Nīzām Shāh near Bīdar, but hearing of Maḥmūd Baqi'arah's approach, he retreats to his own country.—BG. 175-7. BF. ii, 468.

1463

H. 867. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava again invades the Dekkan, ravaging the country as far as Daulatābād, but retires on the advance of Maḥmūd Baqi'arah to Nandarbar.—BG. 178.

July 30th, H. 867, 13th Zīl-qa'dah. Death of Nīzām 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 Baqi'arah 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 Bhāsvatikarana (Ś. 1417).—BR. 1883-4, 82.

1464

Sakalakīrti, author of the Tattvārthasāradipaka, probably flourished, since a pupil of his successor, Bhuvanakīrti, wrote in V. Sam. 1560, and Śubhachandra, 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 Kānchi of Mallikārjunā, son and successor of Devarāya II of Vijayanagara.—IA. xxi, 321-2.
1465 V. Sam. 1521. Subasīlagani, pupil of Munisundara and of Lakshmisāgara, writes the Pāñcaśatiprabodhasamānbandha. Author also of the Śvatrimpāñchoāśikā.—PR. iv, Ind. exxi.

1466 H. 871. Maḥmūd Baiqarah besieges Junāgadh (Girnar), but does not take the fort.—BG. 181–5.

1468 Ś. 1390. Daḍāgāon copper-plate of Sutīraṇamalla, Rāja of Kumān.—ASNI. ii, 48.

1469 H.: 874. Ḥusain Langāh of Multān succeeds his father Qutbu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Langāh.—BOD. 165.
Ś. 1391. Tyārsā copper-plate of Bharatachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumān.—ASNI. ii, 49.

1470 Ś. 1392. Viṇḍāpākṣa I of Vijayanagara, son of Devarāya II and brother and successor of Mallikārjuna.—IA. xx, 321 ff.

1470 Kṣemāṅkara, a contemporary of Jayachandra or Jayasundara, and perhaps the author of the Jaina version of the Śīnhasanadvā-triṃśikā, flourished.—IA. xi, 256, n. 65.

1471 H. 876. Maḥmūd Baiqarah captures the fort of Junāgadh (Girnar), and confers on the Rāja Mandalika the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Firishṭah 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 Makrān, enters the service of Ḥusain 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.

1472 H. 877. Maḥmūd Baiqarah invades Sindh a second time and defeats an army of Hindu zamīndārs.—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.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

1472 A.D. Nep. Sam. 592. Jayarāyamalla, eldest son of Yakshamalla of Nepal, establishes himself, on his father’s death, at Bhatgāon, his immediate successors being: Suvarnamalla, Prāṇamalla, Viśvamalla, Trailokyamalla, and Jagajjyotirmalla or Jayajyotirmalla. Ratnamalla, youngest son of Yakshamalla, founds a separate dynasty at Kāṭmanḍu. He is said to have defeated in N. Sam. 611 = A.D. 1491, the Thākurīs of Šavākoṭ later, with the aid of Śīna, king of Paḷpā, the Bhoṭiyas (Tibetans). His immediate successors were: Amaramalla, Suryamalla, Narendra-malla, Mahindrāmalla, Sadāśivamalla, and Śivāsimhamalla.—IA. xiii, 415.

1473 H. 878. Maḥmūd Baiqarah takes Jagat (Dwarka) and Sankhodār and destroys Bhima, the Rāja of Jagat.—BG. 195 ff.

H. 879 (879 ?–885 on coins and inscriptions). Šamsu-d-Dīn Yūsuf Shāh, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Bārbak as king of Bengal: till A.D. 1481.—BMC., Muḥammadān States, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

1475 5th December, H. 880, 6th Shaʿbān. Birth of Khalīl Khān, fourth son of Maḥmūd Baiqarah, and his eventual successor as Muẓaffar Shāh II. Firīstāh gives the date of his birth as 20th Shaʿbān, H. 875.—BG. 239. BF: iv, 79.
H. 880 (880–905 on coins). Ghiyās Shāh, Khalji of Mālava, succeeds his father Maḥmūd Shāh I: till A.D. 1500.—BMC., Muḥammadān States, Int. lii.
H. 880. Khondamīr, the historian, born at Hirāt. He was the son of Amīr Khāwand Shāh (Mīrkhond) and author of the Khulāṣat-u-Ākbār (H. 904), the Ḥabību-s-siyyar, etc. Compelled in H. 933 = A.D. 1526–7 to quit Hirāt, he visited Hindustan with Maulānā Shīhābū-d-Dīn and Mirzā Ibrāhīm Qānūnī, arriving at Agra 4th Muḥarram, H. 935 (18th September, 1528). He remained at Bābar’s court and died in H. 942 (A.D. 1535) on an expedition to Māndū on which he had accompanied the Emperor.—BOD. 217.
V. Sam. 1533 (or 1531 according to others). Rise of the Veshadharas sect of the Jains (a branch of the Lumpakas) under Bhānaḍaka. —BR. 1883–4, 145, 153–4.

1478 H. 883. ‘Alāu-d-Dīn ibn Muḥammad ‘Allīm Shāh, ex-Sultan of Delhi, dies at Budaun whither he had retired on Buhlul’s accession to the throne.—BF. i, 543. PK. 339.

1479 H. 884. Amīr Zūn-Nūn, governor of Ghūr, Zamīn-i-Dāwar, and Qandahār under Sūltān Ḥusain Mirzā of Khurāsān, subdues the warlike tribes of Hazāra and Takdarī. 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. Khudāwānd Khān forms a plot to place Prince Ahmad, 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 Jalālād-Dīn Fath Shāh, who reigns till a.d. 1487 (coin and insessional dates H. 886–92).—BMC., Muhammadan States, 6, Int. xii, xlii.

5th April, H. 886, 5th Šafar. 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 wazīr to Nizām Shāh, Bahmanī, and under Muḥammad held the office of Wakīlu-s-Sultānat. He was the author of the Rauzatu-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 Tūrīk-i-Maḥmūd-Shāhī, a history of Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī.—BOD. 5.
H. 887. A Gujarati expedition to Chāmpānīr under Malik Sīdā having failed, Maḥmūd Bāiqarāh determines in Zīr-qa'dāh to invade the district.—BG. 207.

Birth of Zahiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Bābur, founder of the Mughal Empire in India: died a.d. 1530.—EH. iv, 219.

22nd March, H. 887, 1st Saφar. Death of Muḥammad Shāh II (or III), Bahmani; his son Maḥmūd Shāh II succeeds him: till a.d. 1518.—BF. ii, 518.

3rd February, Š. 1403. Jambukešvara inscription of the chieftain Vālaka-Kāmaya or Akkalarāja, probably a feudatory of one of the later kings of the First Vijayanagara dynasty. Though claiming to be the rightful successor of the Cholas, his real connection with the dynasty is doubtful.—EI. iii, 72.


V. Sam. 1540. The Ilanmīrakāvya composed.—JBA. 1886, 24.

H. 890. Maḥmūd Bāiqarāh puts to death the Rāja of Chāmpānīr. In the same year he founds the city of Muḥammadābād on the site of Chāmpānīr.—BG. 211, 212. IA. vi, 4.

H. 890. Fath-Allāḥ, governor of Berār, assumes independence of the kingdom of Kulbarga.—BOD. 132.


H. 892. Bārbak murders and succeeds Fath Shāh of Bengal, assuming the title of Shāhzādah. He is slain shortly afterwards and succeeded by Saifu-d-Dīn Frāz Shāh II, who reigns till a.d. 1489. Coins of the latter are dated H. 893 and 895.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 6, Int. xiii.

Ahmad. Nizām Shāh Bahri, while besieging the fort of Dündrājpūr, receives news of his father's death, when he returns and assumes the titles of the deceased. He subsequently became independent and founded the Nizām Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan. —BOD. 41.

H. 892. Māhmūd Baiqarah appoints his son Prince Khalīl Khān (afterwards Muzaffar II) governor of Sorath and Junāgādh. —BG. 216.

H. 892. The Rāja of Sirohi plunders a party of Gujarātī merchants. They appeal to Māhmūd, who proceeding against the Rāja, forces him to give them redress.—BG. 217.

Bikaji or Bhikaji, son of Jodha, begins to rule at Bikanir as first of the Bikanir Rāj. See Appendix.


V. Sam. 1545. Udepur inscription. Rājamalla of Mēvād, son and successor of Kumbhakarna, whom he is said to have succeeded in a.d. 1474.—BL. 117.

H. 895. Yusuf 'Ādil Shāh founds' the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty of Bijapūr.—JBA. 1883, 40. PMD. 321.


1940

The Hindi poet Kabīr flourished about this date, being contemporary with Sikandar Shāh Lūdī of Delhi.—BOD. 204.

The Oriya poet, Din Krishnā Dās, author of the Rasakālola, probably flourished, being a contemporary of Purushottamadeva of Orissa (said to have reigned a.d. 1478-1503).—IA. i, 215 ff.
H. 897. Sikandar II of Delhi conquers Bihār and dispossesses Husain Sharqī of Jaunpūr.—PK. 365.


H. 898. Husain Shāh of Jaunpur conquered by Qāsid Barīd Shāh.—PK. 365.

H. 898. Qasim al-Mukarram defeated at Fāhla by Qāsid Barīd Shāh.—PK. 365.

H. 898. The Sultan of Delhi, Qāsim al-Mukarram, is defeated by Qāsid Barīd Shāh.—PK. 365.

H. 899. Bahādur Gīlānī defeated and slain by the troops of Maḥmūd Bahmani.—BG. 218-20.

H. 899 (899-925 on coins and inscriptions). 'Alūn-d-Din Husain Shāh defeats Muẓaffar Shāh, Habshi, of Bengal, at Gaur and succeeds him.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 6, Int. p. xiii.

H. 899. Alaf Khān, ruler of Morāsah, having rebelled, Maḥmūd Baiqarah proceeds to Morāsah against him. On the Sultan's approach Alaf Khān flees to Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Khaljī, but is refused shelter. Subsequently Maḥmūd pardons him.—BG. 220.

1494 Śrutasāgara, the Jain, flourishes: author of the Tatvārthādīpīkā.—BR. 1883-4, 117.

H. 900. Ahmad Nīzām Shāh Bahri founds the city of Ahmadnagar.—BOD. 41-2.

S. 1417. Aniruddha, son of Bhāvasarman, writes a commentary on Śatānanda's Bhāvavatikarāṇa.—BR. 1883-4, p. 82.

Wednesday, 13th January, Laksh. Sam. 376. The Gaṅga-kṛityaviveka composed in the reign of Rāmahadra, son of Hari Nārāyaṇa or Bhairavasimha of Mithilā.—JRAS., n.s., xx, 554.

H. 901. Maḥmūd Baiqarah marches against Ḥīdār and Bāgār, 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 Calicūt 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. 1873; 193.
1497

S. 1419. Death of Raghuvarayatirtha, 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, Kāmṭah, and other districts. The Rāja of the country retreats to the mountains and Husain, leaving his son Prince Dānīyāl with a large army to settle the country, returns to Bengal. The following rainy season the Rāja issues from the hills and Dānīyāl and his forces are cut to pieces.—JBA. xli, pt. 1, 79, 335; ib. xlii, pt. 1, 240. BMC., Muhammadan States, xxix.

1499

H. 904. Maḥmūd Baiqarah invades Āsir to enforce tribute from 'Adil Khān Fārūqī, who sends tribute.

1500

H. 905. Husain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd, king of Jaunpūr, dies in Bengal, whither he had fled in A.D. 1476.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 88. PMD. 309.

H. 906 (906-15 on coins). Nāṣir Shāh, Khalji of Mālava, succeeds his father Ghiyāṣ Shāh.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114, Int. liii. BG. 221.

S. 1422, copper-plate from Pāū near Champāvat of Kirtīchandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

13th-September. In consequence of Vaso 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, Šafār. Maḥmūd Khān, Langāh, succeeds his grandfather Husain Langāh as king of Multān.—BOD. 231.


1503

H. 909. Sikandar II of Delhi fixes his residence at Agra, which henceforth supersedes Delhi as the capital of the Empire.—PK. 365.

6th September, H. 909, 14th Rabi‘ I. ‘Adil Khān of Khandesh dies, and is succeeded by his brother Dāūd Khān: till H. 916 = A.D. 1511.
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.

1504  
H. 910. Amīr Barīd I succeeds his father Qāsim I as ruler of Bidar: till H. 945 = A.D. 1538.—PMD. 321.  
H. 910. 'Alāū-d-Dīn, Imād Shāhī, succeeds his father Fath-Allāh of Berār.—PMD. 320.  
Narōji of Bikanīr succeeds his uncle Bhikhāji; but dying the same year is in turn succeeded by his brother Lānkharānī).

1505  
H. 911. Death of Sayyīd Muhammad, Jaunpūrī, a son of Mīr Sayyīd Khān of Jaunpūr. He claimed to be the Imām Mahdī or "Restorer of Islām." His disciples still exist in India under the name of Ghair-Mahdīs.—BG. 240.

1506  
H. 912. Dilshād, wazīr of Jām Nanda of Sindh, conquers Uehh.—EHI. i, 275.  
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.

1507  
H. 913. Sikandar II of Delhi, aided by Jalāl Khān, governor of Kalpi, invests the fort of Narwar.—EHI. iv, 466-7.  
May, H. 913, Muḥarram. Muḥammad Khān Shaḥbānī Uzbak invades Khurāsān. Amīr Zūn-’Nūn marches against him in support of Sultan Baḍī’-u-z-Zamān Mirzā, but is defeated and slain, his son Shāh Beg Arghūn succeeding him as ruler of Qāndāhār.—EHI. i, 304.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.D.</strong> 1507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. 913. Malik Ayaz, governor of Diú, defeats the Portuguese at Chaul.—BG. 222.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Sam 1564. Rise of the Kātuka sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 154.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. 1430-1449. Krishnarāya of the Second Vijayanagara dynasty, reigning, son of Nṛsiṁha, and brother and successor of Vīra-Nṛsiṁha or Vīra-Narasiṁha.—EL. i, 361 (Hampe inscription of S. 1430). BR. 1883-4, 55. JBRAS. xii, 343.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saḥgrāmsiṁha I (Singram Singh) of Meyād succeeds his father Rājamālā.—PK. 356.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th August, H. 916, 1st Jumāda I. Dā'ūd Khān of Khandesh dies and is succeeded by Ādil Khān III.—PMD. 315. BF. iv, 302 ff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. 916. Ismā'īl Ādil Shāh of Bijāpūr succeeds his father Yūsuf Ādil Shāh: till H. 941 = A.D. 1534.—PMD. 321.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd November, H. 917, 2nd Ram. Maḥmūd Shāh I Bāiqarah, of Gujarāt, dies and is succeeded by his son Muẓaffār Shāh II: till H. 932 = A.D. 1526.—PMD. 313. BF. 227.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1520 A.D. 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 Sīstān and proceeds to Bhaqkar. —EHI. i, 309–11.

September, H. 926, Shauwāl. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rānā of Chitor; encamps at Harsil Muḥarram, H. 927 (December); appoints Malik Āyaz to the command. He and Kiwāmu-l-Mulk proceed to Dhamolah and defeat the Rānā.—BG. 271–3.


H. 927. Death of Ḥāmid Shāh III, Bahmani. Amīr Barīd raises his brother 'Alū-d-Dīn Shāh to the throne: he reigns until H. 929 = A.D. 1523.—PMD. 318. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 146.

1522 H. 928. Shāh Beg Arghūn leaving Payinda Muḥammad Tarkhān in charge of Bhaqkar, invades Gujarāt. Falling ill on the way he dies 23rd Shabān (18th July) and is succeeded by his eldest son Shāh Ḥusain. Shāh Beg’s death being hailed with joy by the people of Thatta, Ḥusain 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. 'Alīm Khān Lūdī seeks refuge in Gujarāt.—BG. 276.

1525 H. 931. Bābar Shāh entrusts Ḥusain Arghūn, governor of Thatta, with the affairs of Multān. The latter proceeds against Ṣalmān Khān, who dies before his arrival, and is succeeded by his son Ḥusain Langāh II.—BOD. 165.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1525</td>
<td>H. 931. Shāh Husain Arghūn invades Multān and captu Ueh. Mahmūd Langāh, while marching against him, is assasinated, his son Husain Langāh II succeeding him. A tempora peace is arranged by the Shaikh Bahāū-d-Dīn, but in the follow year Shāh Husain takes Multān after a fifteen months' siege EHI. i, 314 ff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 931. Prince Bahāūdūr Khān, son of Mużaffar II of Gujār visits Dungārpūr, Chitor, Mevād, and Delhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 932. Amīr Barīd poisons Wālī-Allāh Shāh and places nephew Kalīm-Allāh Shāh on the throne, the last of the Bahām of Kūlburga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 931. Death of Shaikh Jiu of Gujarāt.—BG. 305, note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>19th April, H. 932, 7th Rajab. Bābar defeats and sl: Ibrāhīm II of Delhi at Panipat and founds the Mughal Emp in Hindustan.—PMID. 322. PK. 376.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 932. Multān taken after a fifteen months' siege by Hus Arghūn of Thatta, acting under Bābar.—BOD. 165.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March, H. 932, Jumāda' I. Death of Mużaffar Shāh II Gujarāt. His son Sikandar Shāh succeeds him, but is assassinated in Shābān, when his youngest brother Nāṣir Khān ascends to the throne as Mahmūd Shāh II. He is in turn deposed and succeed 14th Zīl-qa'dāḥ (22nd August) of the same year by his elder brother Bahāūdūr Shāh, who reigns till H. 943.—BG. 281, 318, 334.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jayutsiji of Bīkānīr succeeds his father Laṅkaraṇji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V. Sam. 1582, S. 1449. Harishena writes the Jagatsunda yogamāla.—PR. i, 52, 91.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1527</td>
<td>An English merchant, Robert Thorne, long resident in Spain asserts the practicability of a north-west passage to India. I attempt and six others in the succeeding reigns failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1528</td>
<td>V. Sam. 1585. Nemidatta writes the śrīpālaḥarīta: author also of the Sudarśanacharīta.—BR. 1883-4; 117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1529</td>
<td>H. 936. Daryā succeeds his father ‘Alau-d-Dīn as independent ruler of Berār.—PMID. 320.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. 936. Fażlu-Ilah Khān, an amīr at the court of Bābar, builds a mosque at Delhi.—BOD. 134.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Krishnadeva of Vijayanagara endows the statue of Narasimha.
—ASSI. ii, 249.

26th December, H. 937, 6th Jumāda‘ I. The Emperor Bābar dies and is succeeded by his eldest son Humāyūn.—BOD. 92.


V. Sa. 1587. Ratnasimha of Mevād, successor of Saṅgrāma-

Bakshu, 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>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>Chu-kapha, became independent and spread conquests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1268</td>
<td>Chu-toupha, son, defeated the Rāja of Kachār.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1281</td>
<td>Chu-bunpha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1293</td>
<td>Chu-kangpha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332</td>
<td>Chu-khampha; valley invaded by Muhammad Shah, 1337.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1364-9</td>
<td>Interregnum of five years when the ministers installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1369</td>
<td>Chu-taopha, a relation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1372</td>
<td>Chu-khamethepa, a tyrant, killed by his ministers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1405-14</td>
<td>Interregnum of nine years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1414</td>
<td>Chu-danggha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1425</td>
<td>Chu-jānggha, his son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1440</td>
<td>Chu-phūkpha, his son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1458</td>
<td>Chu-singpha, his son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1485</td>
<td>Chu-hangpha, his son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1491</td>
<td>Chu-simpha, a tyrant, put to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1497</td>
<td>Interregnum, Husain Shah's invasion, 1498.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1506</td>
<td>Chu-humpha, a brother, various conquests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Chu-kumpha, his son, built Gurgram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Chu-khumpha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1615</td>
<td>Chu-chaimpha, introduced reforms; protected Dharmanārāin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1610</td>
<td>Chu-rāmpha, a tyrant, dethroned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1613</td>
<td>Chu-chimpha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Given in the Appendix only.
2 A.S. 1570, A.D. 1648.—Svarganārāyan, also called Pratāpasiṃha, the Hindu name of Chusāngpha (Jenkins); he was of the Dehingia family, who took the name of Narain; the other branch, Toughonent, took the title of Siṃha.—JP.
Kuku-raikhoyna Gohani, dethroned for his brother.
Chukum or Jayadhvajasinha, adopted Hindu faith; defeated Aurangzib's general.
Chakradhvaja (or Brij) Sinha; built fort of Gohati.
Kodayadityasinha.
Parbatia Kunia.
Loratraja; for some reigns confusion prevailed until
Gadadhurasinha; his son Kana set aside.
Rudrasinha, built Rangpur and Jorhat; his coins first bear Bengali inscriptions.
Sivasisinha, established Hindu festivals.
Phulevari, his wife, acquires sovereign rule.
Pramathesvaridevi acquires sovereign rule.
Amnikadevi acquires sovereign rule.
Sarvesvaridevi acquires sovereign rule.
Pramathasinhna, made equitable land settlement.
Rajeshvarasinha, embellished Rangpur, allied with Manipur.
Lakshmisinha Narendra, younger son, raised and deposed by minister.
Gaurinathasinha, his son.
Bharatasiniiha, attempts to regain power, but is killed.
Gaurinathasinha, restored by British; died at Jorhat.
Bhurahasinha Mahamari, conquers Rangpur.
Saravanaudasisinha, usurps power at Baingmara.
Gaurinathasinha attempts to regain power, but is killed.
Pramathasinars, son of 1.
Pramathasvaridevi acquires sovereign rule.
Kamaleshvarasinha or Kimnarami, not crowned.
Raja Chandra kantaasina Narendra, fled to Ava.
Bhumadharma, great-grandson of Rajeshvarasinha, expelled by Burmese, and Chandra kanta restored, but deposed again, and Yogeshvarasinha, raised by Assamese wife of an Ava monarch under Menghi Maha Thulubah, the Burmese general and real governor.
Burmese expelled by the English.

List of the Bâna Kings, from the Udayendiram Plates of Vijayabahu Vikramâditya II.—EI. iii, 75. IA. xv, 172 ff.

1 These dates are confirmed by coins in Marsden'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 Bikanir Raj, a scion of Jodhpur.

A.D.
1488 (1) Bikaji Bhikhaji, son of Jodha.
1504 (2) Naroji, nephew of 1.
1504 (3) Laikarañjii, brother of 2.
1526 (4) Jaytsi, son of 3.
1545 (5) Kalyanasmìha, son of 4.
1573 (6) Ràyasimha, son of 5.
1611 (7) Dalpatsimha, son of 6.
1613 (8) Surasimha, brother of 7.
1631 (9) Karnsimha, son of 8.
1669 (10) Anupasimha, son of 9.
1698 (11) Sarupsimha, son of 10.
1700 (12) Sàjjansimha, brother of 11.
1735 (13) Jorawarsimha, son of 12.
1746 (14) Gajasimha, cousin of 13.
1787 (15) Tajasimha, son of 14, poisoned in 13 days by
1787 (16) Suratsimha, regent, who usurped the throne.
1828 (17) Ratnasimha, son of 16.
1851 (18) Sardarsimha, son of 17.
1887 (19) Mahàràjà Duñgasimha, descendant of Jorawarsimha.
1887 (20) Mahàràjà Gąngasimha.

The Chahamun̄as or Chohans of Ajn̄ir.—VOJ. vii, 191. EL. ii, 116 ff.

A.D.
(1) Samantaràjî.
(2) Jayaràjē, son of 1.
(3) Vigraharàjî I, son of 2.
(4) Chandraràjî I, son of 3.
(5) Gopendaràjî, son of 4.
(6) Durlabhà I, son of 5.
(7) Chandraràjî II, son of 6.
(8) Govaka or Gûvaka, son of 7.
(9) Chandana, son of 8.
(10) VâkpatÌ I, son of 9.
(11) Simharâjî, son of 10.
950 (12) Vigraharàjî II, son of 11.
(13) Durlabhà II, son of 12.
(14) Govinda, son of 13.
(15) VâkpatÌ II, son of 14.
1030 (16) Vîryarâjî, son of 15.
1085 (17) Durlabhà III, son of 16.
(18) Vigraharàjî III, son of 17.
(19) Prîthviràjî I, son of 18.
1130 (20) Ajyaràjî or Salhana, son of 19.
1160 (21) Arparàjî, son of 20, not of Prîthviràjî I, as in the Tables.
(22) Vigraharàjî IV, son of 21.
1168 (23) Prîthivibhûsta, son of an unnamed son of 21.
(24) Someśvara, son of 21 by Kâñchenadevi of Gujarāt.
Chāhamānas or Chohans of Nādole, from the Inscription of Alhanādeva.

JBRAS. xix, 34.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Son of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>968</td>
<td>Sṛi Lakṣmīna</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sohiya or Lohiya, son of 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balirāja, son of 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vigrahapāla, son of 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahendrā, son of 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anahila, son of 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bálaprasāda, son of 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jendrarāja, son of 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prithivipāla, son of 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jojjalla, son of 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asārāja, son of 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1162</td>
<td>Alhanādeva, son of 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Son of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>525</td>
<td>Jayasimha</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Rānarāga, son of 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>Pulikeśin I, son of 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597</td>
<td>Kirtivarman I, son of 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597</td>
<td>Maṅgaliśa, son of 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>609</td>
<td>Pulikeśin II, Western Chāluṇya, son of 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655</td>
<td>Vikramaditya I, Western Chāluṇya, son of 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680</td>
<td>Vinayāditya, Western Chāluṇya, son of 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>Vījayaśītya, Western Chāluṇya, son of 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>Vikramaditya II, Western Chāluṇya, son of 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Kirtivarman II, Western Chāluṇya, son of 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Traditional connection between the Chāluṇiyas of Bādāmi and Kalyāṇa.

Vijayāditya.

A.D. 696.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vikramaditya II, A.D. 733.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kirtivarman II, A.D. 746.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bhima.

Kirtivarman III.

Tālā I.

Vikramaditya III.

Bhima II.

Ayyaṇa I.

Vikramaditya IV.

Ahavamallā Nūrmaḍī-Tālā II.

A.D. 973.
The Western Chalukyas of Kalyan—PKD 5th temp. GA 428.

The Eastern Chalukyas.—IA. XX, 12.

A.D. 615 (1) Vishnuvardhana I, brother of Pulakesin II.
633 (2) Jayasimhula I, son of 1.
633 (3) Indra-Bhattaraka, brother of 2.
663 (4) Vishnuvardhana II, son of 3.
696 (6) Jayasimhula II, son of 5.
709 (7) Korkilit, brother of 6.
709 (8) Vishnuvardhana III, brother of 7.
746 (9) Vijayaditya I, Bhattaraka, son of 8.
764 (10) Vishnuvardhana IV, son of 9.
843 (12) Vishnuvardhana V, son of 11.
844 (13) Vijayaditya III, son of 12.
888 (14) Chalukya-Bhima I, son of the Yuvaraja Vikramaditya I, a younger brother of No. 13.
918 (15) Vijayaditya IV, son of 14.
918 (16) Amma I, son of 15.

Chalukyas of Gujarat.—EI. iii, 2.

First Branch.

A.D. (1) Jayasimharaja.
643 (2) Buddhavarmanaraja, son of 1.
(3) Vijayavarmanaraja, son of 2.

Second Branch (doubtful).

(1) DharavasayJayasimharvarman, son of Kirtivarman I.
(2) Jayasraya, Nagavardhana, son of 1.

Third Branch.

671 (1) DharavasyaJayasimharvarman, son of Pulakesin II.
671 (2) S'iladitya S'yasraya, son of 1.
731 (3) YuddhamallaJayasraya Maugalaraja Vinayaditya, son of 1.
739 (4) Janasraya Pulakesin, son of 1.

A.D. 973 (1) Ahavamalla Nurmi-Taila II.
997 (2) Satyasraya, son of 1.
1009 (3) Vikramaditya V, grandson of 1.
1018 (4) Jayasimha II, grandson of 1.
1040 (5) Somevara I, son of 4.
1069 (6) Somevara II, son of 5.
1076 (7) Vikramaditya VI, son of 5.
1127 (8) Somevara III, son of 7.
1138 (9) Jagadekamalla II, son of 8.
1150 (10) Nurmi-Taila III, son of 8.
1183 (11) Somevara IV, son of 10.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.
925 (17) Vijayaditya V, son of 16.
925 (18) Tadhapa, son of Yuddhamalla I, younger brother of Vikramaditya I (Yuvaraja).
925 (19) Vikramaditya II, brother of 15.
926 (20) Bhima III, brother of 17.
927 (21) Yuddhamalla II, son of 18.
934 (22) Chalukya-Bhima II, brother of 16.
945 (23) Amma II, son of 22.
970 (24) Danarjuna, brother of 23.

Explanations:
- Unexplained interval; according to the records of 27, but in reality of about 30 years.
- Saktivarman, son of 24.
- Vimaladitya, brother of 25.
- Kulottunga Chodadeva, son of 27; see under Chola kings.
- Vikrama Choda, son of 28; see under Chola kings.
- Kulottunga Chodadeva II, son of 29; see under Chola kings.

The Eastern Chalukyas of Pithapuram: a line of Princes descended from the Eastern Chalukya Beta or Vijayaditya I.—EI. iv, 229.

A.D.
(1) Beta, Kanchhika-Beta or Vijayaditya I.
(2) Satiyangraha, Uttama-Chalukya, son of 1.
(3) Vijayaditya II, son of 2.
(4) Vimaladitya, son of 2.
(5) Vikramaditya, son of 2.
(6) Vishnuvardhana I, son of 2.
(7) Mallapa I, son of 2.
(8) Karma, son of 2.
(9) Rajamartanda, son of 2.
(10) Vishnuvardhana II, son of 3.
(11) Mallapa II, son of 3.
(12) Samideva, son of 3.
1158 (13) Vijayaditya III, son of 11, coronation date, Saturday, 11th January, 1158.
1202 (14) Malla, Mallapa III, or Vishnuvardhana III, son of 13.

Chalukya Feudatories of the Rashtrakutas, as given in Pampa's Bharata.

BR. 1883-4. JRAS., n.s., xiv, 19.

A.D.
(1) Yuddhamalla.
(2) Arikearin, son of 1.
(3) Narasimha, son of 2.
(4) Dugdhamalla, son of 3.
(5) Baddiga, son of 4.
(6) Yuddhamalla II, son of 5.
(7) Narasimha II, son of 6.
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' Thohar Chand.
1275 Kalyan Chand.
1297 Triloki Chand.
1304 Damara Chand.
1322 Dharma Chand.
1345 Abhinya Chand.
1367' Garur Gyan (Jhanna) Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1289, 1320, 1334, 1341, 1356.
1420 Harihar Chand.
1421 Udhyyan Chand.
1422 Atma Chand.
1423 Hari Chand.
1424 Vikrama Chand.
1438 Bharat Chand, inscr. date S'. 1391 = A.D. 1469.1
1462 Ratana Chand.
1488 Kirati Chand, inscr. date S'. 1422 = A.D. 1500.1
1504 Partab Chand.
1518 Tara Chand.
1534 Manik Chand.
1543 Kali Kalyan Chand.
1552 Puni or Puran Chand.
1566 Bhikma or Bhishma Chand.
1561 Balo Kalyan Chand.
1569 Rudra Chand, inscr. date S'. 1519.
1597 Lakshmi Chand.
1621 Dhalip Chand.
1624 Bijaya Chand.
1625 Trimal Chand.
1638 Baz Bahadur Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1556, 1586.
1678 Udyot Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1609, 1613.
1698 Gyan Chand.
1708 Jagat Chand.
1720 Debi Chand.
1726 Ajit Chand.
1730 Kalyani Chand, inscr. date S'. 1655.
1748 Dip Chand.
1777 Mohan Chand.
1779 Pradhaman Chand.
1786 Mohan Chand restored.
1788 Sib Singh (Chand).
1788-90 Mahendra Singh (Chand).
1790 Kumaun conquered by the Gorkhalis; extinction of the Chands.


A.D.
(1) Nanika.
(2) Yakpati.
(3) Vijaya.
(4) Raula.
900 (5) Harsha, son of 4.

1 See Tables.
A.D.                  | Event                                                                 |
---                   |----------------------------------------------------------------------|
925                   | Yaśovarman, son of 5.                                                |
955                   | Dhaṅga, son of 6.                                                    |
1000                  | Ganda, son of 7.                                                     |
1025                  | Vidhāyēharadeva, son of 8.                                           |
1037                  | Vijayapāladeva.                                                     |
1050                  | Devavarmadeva, son of 10.                                           |
1098                  | Kṛśīvarmadeva, brother of 11.                                       |
1100                  | Sallakṣhāna-varmadeva, son of 12.                                    |
1117                  | Jayavarmadeva or Kṛśīvarman II, son of 13.                           |
1129                  | Prithivīvarmadeva.                                                   |
1167                  | Paramardideva, son of 16.                                           |
1213                  | Trailokyavarmadeva, son of 17.                                      |
1261                  | Viravarman, son of 18.                                              |
1289                  | Bhujavarman, son of 19.                                             |

Chāpotēka or Chāvādā Dynasty of Anhilvād.

BR. 1883-4, pp. 10, 150.

A.D.                   | Event                                                                 |
---                     |----------------------------------------------------------------------|
746                     | Vanarāja.                                                            |
806                     | Yogarāja, son of 1.                                                  |
841                     | Kṣemarāja.                                                           |
867                     | Bhūyadā.                                                             |
895                     | Vīrāśūnā.                                                           |
920                     | Ratnāditya.                                                          |
935                     | Sāmantaśūnā.                                                         |

The Chaulukyas of Anhilvād.—IA. vi, 213.

A.D.                   | Event                                                                 |
---                     |----------------------------------------------------------------------|
941                     | Mūlārāja I, son of King Rājī of Kalyāṇa.                            |
996                     | Chānūpṛdarāja, son of 1.                                             |
1009                    | Vallabhāraja, son of 2.                                              |
1009                    | Durlabhāraja, son of 2.                                              |
1022                    | Bhimadeva I, grandson of 2, son of Nāgadeva.                         |
1063                    | Karnadeva I, son of 5.                                              |
1093                    | Jayasīnuha Siddharāja, son of 6.                                     |
1143                    | Kumārapāla, great-grandson of 5.                                    |
1172                    | Ajaya-pāla, nephew of 8.                                            |
1176                    | Mūlārāja II, son of 9.                                              |
1178                    | Bhimadeva II, son of 9.                                             |
1242                    | Tribhuvanapāla, son of 11.                                          |

Chaulukyas of Anhilvād: Vyāghrapālī or Vaghela Branch.

A.D.                   | Event                                                                 |
---                     |----------------------------------------------------------------------|
921                     | Dhavala, married to Kumārapāla’s mother’s sister.                    |
921                     | Arnorāja, son of 1.                                                  |
1093                    | Lavamaprasāda, Chief of Dholkā, son of 2.                            |
1219                    | Viradhāvala, independent Rāṇa of Dholkā.                            |
1235                    | Visaladeva, son of 4, usurps the throne of Anhilvād, A.D. 1243.     |
1261                    | Arjunadeva, nephew of 5.                                            |
1274                    | Sārnāgadeva, son of 6.                                              |
1296                    | Karnadeva II, son of 7.                                             |
Chola Kings.—ASSI. iii, 112, and MGO. as quoted below.

A.D.

1. Vijayālaya of the Suryavaṃśa.
2. Aditya I.
4. Rājāditya, eldest son of 3.
5. Gandarāditya, son of 2.
6. Ariṇjaya, son of 2.
8. Aditya II or Kariṅka, son of 7.
10. Rājarāja, the Great, Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman, son of 7.
12. Rājakesarivarman, Jayaṇākonda-Chola, son of 11, according to the Kalingattu-Parani. Reigned at least 32 years. Among his enemies were the Pāṇḍya kings Mānabharana, Vira-Keraḷa, and Sundara-Pāṇḍya; the Western Chāḷukya Āhavamalla (Somēśvara I, A.D. 1040–69); Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, who had undertaken an expedition against Vikramādīvyu of Ceylon; and the Singhalese kings Vira-Sīlamega and Śrīvallabha-Madanaṛāja.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.
14. Rājakesarivarman Vira-Rājendra-deva I. Contemporary Āhavamalla Someśvara I, each claiming to have defeated the other. Claims to have defeated the Dānganāṭyakas Chaṇḍunarāyaṇa and Keśava and the Pāṇḍra king Vira-Kesārī. A daughter of Vira-Rājendra married Vikramādītya VI, Western Chāḷukya, who, on her father's death, was instrumental in placing her brother Parakesarivarman Adhirajendra-deva on the Chōla throne.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.
16. Rājendra-Chola II, Rājakesarivarman, or Kulottuḥga Chōḍadeva I; see under Eastern Chāḷukyas.
17. Vikrama Chōḍa or Parakesarivarman.
18. Kulottuḥga Chōḍadeva II, see under Eastern Chāḷukyas.
19. Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarāja-deva II.
20. Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājendra Chōḍadeva III.

The Chūḍaśaṃā Princes of Girnar (Jñāgāḍh).—ASWI. ii, 164.
After their subjugation by the Ahmadābād kings the Chudāsamās seem to have been preserved as tributary jāgīrdārs for another century. The list of these princes stands thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1472</td>
<td>Bhāpat, cousin of Mandalika V, 32 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Kangārā VI, son of Bhāpat, 22 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1524</td>
<td>Naughana VI, son of Kangārā, 26 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551</td>
<td>Sri Simha, 35 years, Gujarāt subdued by Akbar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1585</td>
<td>Kangārā VII, till about 1609.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 See Tables, A.D. 1450.
APPENDIX.

Gaharwars or Rathors of Kanauj.

A.D. | (1) Yasovigraha. | (2) Mahendrachandra or Mahitlela, son of 1. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1097</td>
<td>(3) Chandra deva, son of 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1109</td>
<td>(4) Madanapala, son of 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1115</td>
<td>(5) Govindachandra, son of 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1143</td>
<td>(6) Raja pande, son of 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1168</td>
<td>(7) Vijayachandra, son of 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1170</td>
<td>(8) Jayachandra, son of 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Gakk’hars or Khokars.

A few only of these are given in the Tables.

A.D. | (1) Zain Khan or Kabul Shah. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1005</td>
<td>(2) Gakk’har Shah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1031</td>
<td>(3) Raj Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1065</td>
<td>(4) Mahipal Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101</td>
<td>(5) Mu’azzam Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1135</td>
<td>(6) Ashir Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1152</td>
<td>(7) Raja Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1186</td>
<td>(8) Sipehr Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1199</td>
<td>(9) Sukhah Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>(10) Fida’i Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>(11) Mang Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1267</td>
<td>(12) Lahar Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>(13) Lakk’han Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1341</td>
<td>(14) Haidar Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1365</td>
<td>(15) Kad Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1380</td>
<td>(16) Shaikha Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1399</td>
<td>(17) Jasrat Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1446</td>
<td>(18) Malik Guln.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1447</td>
<td>(19) Sikandar Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1466</td>
<td>(20) Firuz Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1472</td>
<td>(21) Malik Bir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1493</td>
<td>(22) Malik Pir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1523</td>
<td>(23) Tajtar Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1524</td>
<td>(24) Malik Hat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1530</td>
<td>(25) Sultân Sârang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1542</td>
<td>(26) Sultân Adam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1562</td>
<td>(27) Kamal Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1581</td>
<td>(28) Mubârak Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1599</td>
<td>(29) Ajmir Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618</td>
<td>(30) Jalul Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1633</td>
<td>(31) Akbar Quili Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1676</td>
<td>(32) Murad Quili Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1681</td>
<td>(33) Allah Quili Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1705</td>
<td>(34) Dhol Dilâwar Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1728</td>
<td>(35) Mu’azzam Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>(36) Muqarrab Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>(39 and 40) Mansur ‘Ali Khan and Shadman Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>(41) Hayatu-llah Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>(42) Karamdâd Khan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Comparative List of the Later Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga from the Vizagapattam Grants of Anantavarman

dated S. 1003, 10-10, 1057.—IA. xviii, 165 ff.

**List from Grant II (S'. 1040).**

- Virasimha had five sons, of whom
- (1) Kāmārṇava I conquered Kaliṅga and reigned 36 years.
- (2) Dānārṇava, brother of Kāmārṇava, reigned 40 years.
- (3) Kāmārṇava II, son of 2, 50 50.
- (4) Raṣṭrārṇava, 3, 5.
- (5) Vajrahasta II, 4, 15.
- (6) Kāmārṇava III, 4, 19.
- (7) Gunārṇava II, 6, 27.
- (8) Jitāṅkuşa, 7, 15.
- (9) Kaligrāṅkuśa, grandson of 7, 12.
- (10) Gunda I, son of 7, 7.
- (11) Kāmārṇava IV, 7, 25.
- (12) Vinayāditya, 7, 3.
- (13) Vajrahasta IV, 11, 35.
- (14) Kāmārṇava V, 13, 6 months.
- (15) Gunda II, 13, 3 years.
- (16) Madhu Kāmārṇava VI, 13, 19.
- (17) Vajrahasta V, 16, 30.
- (18) Rājarāja, 17, 8.
- (19) Anantavarman-

**List from Grant I**

- (7) Gunamahārṇava Same as I. Same as I and III.
- (8) Vajrahasta III, son of 7, 44 years. 44 years.

**List from Grant III**

- (10) Gunda I, son of 8, 3 years.
- (11) Kāmārṇava IV, son of 8, 35 years.
- (12) Vinayāditya, son of 8, 3 years.

- (13) Vajrahasta IV, 11, 35.
- (14) Kāmārṇava V, 13, 6 months.
- (15) Gunda II, 13, 3 years.
- (16) Madhu Kāmārṇava VI, 13, 19.
- (17) Vajrahasta V, 16, 30.
- (18) Rājarāja, 17, 8.
- (19) Anantavarman-

**List from Nāṇaṅgīm**

- (II and III.

Plates of Vajrahasta, EI. IV, 186.

- (13) Vajrahasta IV, 11, 35.
- (14) Kāmārṇava V, 13, 6 months.
- (15) Gunda II, 13, 3 years.
- (16) Madhu Kāmārṇava VI, 13, 19.
- (17) Vajrahasta V, 16, 30.
- (18) Rājarāja, 17, 8.
- (19) Anantavarman-

**Same as Grant II. Same as I and II.**
**Guhila Princes of Mervad, from the Mount Abū Inscription of Samarasimha,**
*See also JBA. iv, 19 ff. BI. 67–143; Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, i, 243.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>736</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Bappa or Bappaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Guhila, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Bhoja, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>S'Tla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Kâlabhoja, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Bhartribha.t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Simha or Aghasimha, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Mahâyika, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Shummâna or Klumâna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>953</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Allata, son of 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>972</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Naravâhana, son of 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>S'aktikumâra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>S'tchivarman, son of 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Naravarman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Kârfîvarman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>Vairûta or Haunapâla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Vairisimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Vijayasimha, married S'yalalavedî, daughter of Udayâditya of Mâlava, by whom he had a daughter, Alhaâpadevi, married to Gayakarâna of Chedi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>Arisimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Cho'da, son of 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>Vikramasimha, son of 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>Kâlemasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>S'amantasimha, son of 22, identified with the S'amantasimha described in an Abû inscription of Tejahpâla and Somesvara (V. Sanû. 1287) as being defeated by Prahlâdana, lord of Abû.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>Kumârasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>Mathiunasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>Padmasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(27)</td>
<td>Jaitrasimha, said to have eradicated Nâdula (probably Nâdul or Nâdole), defeated a Turushka army, and engaged in battle with the Sindhuka army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1267</td>
<td>(28)</td>
<td>Tejahsimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1278</td>
<td>(29)</td>
<td>Samarasimha, son of 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>Ratnasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(31)</td>
<td>S'tri Jayasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(32)</td>
<td>Laksmasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>Ajayasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>Arisimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>Hamnirâ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(36)</td>
<td>Khetasimha Kshetrasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(37)</td>
<td>Lakshasimha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1428</td>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>Mokula, said to have supplanted his brother Cho'da in A.D. 1398.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1438</td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>Kumbhâ, son of 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(40)</td>
<td>Udaya, murdered his father Kumbhâ; killed by lightning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1489</td>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>Râjamalla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>(42)</td>
<td>Saûgrâmasimha Siûgram Siûgh I, son of Râjamalla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1527</td>
<td>(43)</td>
<td>Ratnasimha, son of Siûgram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532</td>
<td>(44)</td>
<td>Vikramâditya, son of Siûgram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1535-7</td>
<td>(45)</td>
<td>Anarchy; Banbîr, bastard brother of V, acknowledged by some of the Rajputs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.D.
1537 (46) Udayasimha II, son of Singram.
1572 (47) Pratapa, son of Udaya.
1597 (48) Amra, son of Pratapa.
1620 (49) Karha, son of Amra.
1628 (50) Jagatsimha, son of Karna.
1652 (51) Ragjasimha, son of Jagatsimha.
1680 (52) Jayasimha, son of Ragjasimha.
1699 (53) Amra II, son of Jayasimha.
1711 (54) Sangrmasimha II, son of Amra II.
1734 (56) Jagatsimha, son of Sangrmasimha II.
1752 (56) Pratapa II, son of Jagatsimha.
1760 (57) Ragjasimha II, son of Pratapa II.
1761 (58) Arsi Khana, son of Ragjasimha II.
1773 (59) Hamira, son of Arsi Khana.
1778 (60) Bhimasimha, brother of Hamira.
1828 (61) Javansimha, son of Bhimasimha.
1838 (62) Sirdarsimha, son of Javansimha.
1842 (63) Sarupsimha, son of Sirdarsimha.
1861 (64) Sambhusimha, son of Sarupsimha.
1874 (65) Sajjansimha, son of Sambhusimha.

The Gupta Dynasty.—Cl. iii, Introd. 17. JRAS. 1893, 82.

A.D.
290 (1) Gupta or Sirigupta.
305 (2) Chatotkacha, son of 1.
319 (3) Chandragupta I, son of 2.
350 (5) Samudragupta, son of 3.
401 (6) Chandragupta II, son of 5.
415 (7) Kumaragupta I, son of 6.
458 (8) Skandagupta, son of 7.
490 (9) Sthiragupta or Puragupta, son of 7, md. Vatsadevi.
520 (10) Narasimhagupta, son of 9.
529 (11) Kumaragupta II, son of 10.
484 (12) Budhagupta reigning in Eastern Malaya.
510 (13) Bhunugupta, his son and successor, possibly allied to the above dynasty.

Guptas of Magadha.—Cl. iii, 200–220. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

A.D.
(1) Krishnagupta.
(2) Harshagupta, son of 1, contemp. Adityavarman, Maukhari.
(3) Jivitagupta I, son of 2.
(4) Kumaraagupta, son of 3.
(5) Dommardagupta, son of 4.
(6) Mahasenagupta, son of 6; said to have conquered Susthitavarman, brother-in-law of Adityavarman II of Thanesar.
(7) Madhavagupta, son of 6, contemp. Harshavarman II; md. Srimatidevi.
672 (8) Adityasena, son of 7.
(9) Devagupta, son of 8, md. Kamaladevi.
(10) Vishnugupta, son of 9, md. Ijjadevi.
The Gurjaras of Bharoch.—fkD., Bom. Gaz., 313.

A.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dadda</th>
<th>Jayabhata I, Vitarāga.</th>
<th>Dadda II, Prasāntarāga I, son of Jayabhata I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Dadda III.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Jayabhata II, Vitarāga II, son of 1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Dadda IV, Prasāntarāga II, son of 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Jayabhata III, son of 3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>704</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Jayabhata IV, son of 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fleet, who considers the plates upon which the above list is partly based as spurious, gives the following table of the Gurjaras:

A.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dadda</th>
<th>Jayabhata I, Vitarāga.</th>
<th>Dadda II, Prasāntarāga I, son of Jayabhata I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Dadda I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Dadda II, son of 1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Dadda III.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Jayabhata II, son of 3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


A.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Māgutta or Mahāgutta.</th>
<th>Gutta I, son of 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1115</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Gutta II, son of 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Joma, Jomma, or Joyideva I, son of 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Gutta II, son of 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Joma, Jomma, or Joyideva II, son of 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Joma, Jomma, or Joyideva III, son of 6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Vikramāditya III, son of 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Gutta III, son of 9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Gutta IV, son of 9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Gutta VI, son of 9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hoysalas of Devarasamudra or Dorasamudra.—fkD., Bom. Gaz., 493.

A.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vinayāditya.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1048</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Ereyaṅga, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Ballāla I, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1117</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla Vishnupardhana, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1159</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla Narasimha I, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1173</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla Vira-Ballāla II, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Vira-Somśvara, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Vira-Narasimha III, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>(15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jadeja or Ahej or Princes of Kachch. — See ASWI. ii, 196 ff.

A.D.

1250 Lakha Ghurara, Gudara, or Dhojara of the Samm tribe, rules as Jam of Nagar Thatta in Sind. Of his eight sons, the eldest, Jam Umad or ‘Umar, succeeded his father, but was afterwards put to death by his brothers Muda or Muda and Manai, who, fleeing with Sinda and Phula to Kachch, defeated the Chveyadas of Patgadh and the Vaghelas of Kuntaikut and established themselves there as rulers.

1270 Jam Muda slays his maternal uncle Wagam Chavada and establishes himself at Gunthari.

1293 Sara, son and successor of Muda.

1300 Phula, son and successor of Sara.

1320 Lakha Phulani, see Tables.

1344 Pur or Puvar Gahani, nephew and successor of Lakha Phulani. Killed after a short reign by the Yakshas. His widow Raji invites Lakha Jam to Kachch.

1350 Lakha Jam, see Tables.

1365 Rata Rayadhan, son and successor of Lakha. He had four sons, of whom the third, Gajan, ruled at Bara near Thera in the west of Kachch; his son Hala gave to his son Rayadhan (A.D. 1450) and descendants the name of Hala. With the Jam of Navanagar they now possess Halar in Kathiavard. Rayadhan’s eldest son, Dedo or Dadar, ruled at Kuntakot.

1385 Atho, second son of Rata Rayadhan, ruling at Ajapur to the north of Bhuj.

1405 Gahoji or Godaji, son of Atho.

1430 Vehuji, son of Gaho.

1450 Mulvai or Madvai, son of Vehan.

1470 Kanyoji, son of Mulva.

1490 Amari, son of Kanyoji.

1510 Bhimji, son of Amari.

1525 Jam Haimirji, son of Bhimji, murdered in 1537 by Jam Raval Hala, who was afterwards driven out of Kachch and founded Navanagar or Jamnagar in Kathiavard.

Jesalmer Maharawals.

A.D.

1156 Devaraj.

1168 Munda.

1168 Vachuni.

1183 Dusaj.

1188 Vijayaraj.

1210 Bhujadeva, killed by his uncle.

1211 Jaisal.

1216 Salibahan.

1220 Kailan, elder brother, repelled the Khan of Baloch.

1219 Chachikdeva.

1250 Karan.

1270 Lakharsena, insane, replaced by his son

1275 Punpal, dethroned by nobles.

1276 Jaitsi, recalled from Gujarat, defended the fort eight years.

1293 Mulraj III.

1306 Gharl.

1306 Kehar.

1 Given in the Appendix only.
APPENDIX.

A.D.

Lakshmana.
Bersi.
Chachuji.
Davedas.
Jaitri.
Karansi.
Lańkaru.
Baladeva.
Hararrāj.
Bhima.
Manohardas.
Kāmaehandra.
Sabalsimha.
Amrāsimha.

1702

Jewant.
Buddhaśimha.
Tejahsimha.

1722

Akhayasiimha.

1762

Murlājā.

1819

Gajasimha.

1846

Rājītisimha.

1864

Bairisāj.

Kachhoppaghaṭa Princes, from the Dubkund Inscription of Vikramasimha.

EI. ii, 234.

A.D.

(1) Yuvarāja.
(2) Arjuna, son of 1. Said to have slain Rājayapāla of Kanauj (?) in the interests of the Chandella Vidyādharas.
(3) Abhinanyu, son of 2; contemp. Bhoj of Mālava.
(4) Vījayapāla, son of 3.

1088

(5) Vikramasimha, son of 4; see Tables.

Kachhoppaghaṭa Princes, from Mahipāla's Sūsbahu Inscription.

IA. xv, 35:

A.D.

(1) Lakshmana.

977

(2) Vajradāman, son of 1.
(3) Maṅgalarāja.
(4) Kirtirāja.
(5) Mulađeva or Bhuvanapāla, son of 4.
(6) Devapāla, son of 5.
(7) Padmapāla, son of 6.

1093

(8) Mahipāla.

The Kadambas of Goa.—FKD., Dom. Gaz., 565.

A.D.

(1) Gūhalla.

1007

(2) Chaţta or Shashthadeva I, son of 1.

1032

(3) Jayakesin I, son of 2.
(4) Vījayāditya I, son of 3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1119</td>
<td>(5) Jayakeshin II, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1147</td>
<td>(6) Sivachitta Pramadi, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1147</td>
<td>(7) Vishnuchitta Vijayaditya II, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1187</td>
<td>(8) Jayakeshin III, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1246</td>
<td>(9) Tribhuvanamalla, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Kudambas of Haungal.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 559.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1068</td>
<td>(3) Kirtivarman II, grandson of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1076</td>
<td>(4) Santivarman II, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1099</td>
<td>(5) Taila or Tailapa II, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1131</td>
<td>(6) Mayuravarman II, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1132</td>
<td>(7) Mallikarjuna, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1147</td>
<td>(8) Tailama, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1181</td>
<td>(9) Kamaheva, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Maharanakas of Kakara, from the Rewa Copper-plates of Kumaraapala and Hariraja.—IA. xvii, 235.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>(1) Dhali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1163</td>
<td>(2) Durjaya, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1163</td>
<td>(3) Shojavarma, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1175</td>
<td>(4) Jayavarman, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1175</td>
<td>(5) Vatsaraja, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1241</td>
<td>(6) Kirtivarman, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>(7) Salashanavarman, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1325</td>
<td>(8) Hariraja, son of 7; see Tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1329</td>
<td>(9) Kumaraapala, son of 9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Kukatiyas of Orangal.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84. ASSI. ii, 172 ff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>(1) Betmaraja, Tribhuvanamalla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>(2) Pradraga, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1163</td>
<td>(3) Rudra or Prataparudradeva, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>(4) Mahadeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1237</td>
<td>(5) Ganapat, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1294</td>
<td>(6) Rudramadevi, wife or daughter of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1294</td>
<td>(7) Prataparudradeva II, grandson of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1325</td>
<td>(8) Krishna (Virabhadra in Sir W. Elliot's list, NO. loc. cit.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Kalachuris of Chedi.—CASR. ix, 112.—EI. ii, 304.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
<td>Buddhārāja, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>875</td>
<td>Kokkalla I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Mugdhatuṅga Praṣiddhāhāvala, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>925</td>
<td>Bālāharsa, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>970</td>
<td>Sāṅkaragapadeva, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td>Yuvarājadeva II, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Kokkalladeva II, son of 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1038</td>
<td>Gāṅgeyadeva-Vikramaōditya, son of 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042</td>
<td>Karṇadeva, son of 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1122</td>
<td>Yaśākarnadeva, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1151</td>
<td>Gayakarnadeva, son of 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1155</td>
<td>Nārasimhadeva, son of 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1177</td>
<td>Jayasimhadeva, son of 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1180</td>
<td>Vijayasimhadeva, son of 17.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas of Kalyaṇa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 471.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1128</td>
<td>Permāḍi, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1155</td>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla-Bijjala, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1168</td>
<td>Somaśvara or Sovideva, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1178</td>
<td>Nośaṅkamalla Saṅkama, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1180</td>
<td>Virunārājya-Ahavamalla, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1183</td>
<td>Shīghana, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kalachuri Rulers of Ratnapura.—EI. i, 46.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1114</td>
<td>Jājalladeva I, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1115</td>
<td>Prithvideva I or Prithviśa, son of 3, married Rājallī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1145</td>
<td>Prithvideva II, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1168</td>
<td>Jājalladeva II, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1181</td>
<td>Ratnadeva III, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>Prithvideva III, son of 9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Kings of Kashmir, from Kalhana's Rājataranginī.

Karkota or Nāga Dynasty of Kashmir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>Chandrāpīḍa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715</td>
<td>Tarāpīḍa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.D. 726 (5) Lalitāditya I.
(6) Kuvalayāpīḍa.
(7) Lalitāditya II.
(8) Prithiviāpīḍa I.
(9) Saṅgrāmāpīḍa II.
(10) Jayāpīḍa.
813 (11) Ajitāpīḍa.
850 (12) Anāgāpīḍa.
853 (13) Utpalāpīḍa.

The Utpala Dynasty of Kashmir.

A.D. 855 (1) Avantivarmam.
883 (2) S'nnkaravarman.
902 (3) Gopalavarman.
901 (9) Saukata.
904 (5) Sugandhā, mother of 3.
906 (6) Pārtha.
921 (7) Nirjitavarman, father of 6.
923 (8) Chakravarman.
933 (9) S'uravarman.
934 S'uravarman dethroned, Pārtha restored.
935 Pārtha again dethroned, Chakravarman restored.
936 (10) S'ambhuvardhana usurps the throne.
936 Chakravarman regains the throne.
937 (11) Unnattāvanti.
939 (12) S'uravarman II, last of the Utpala Dynasty.
939 (1) Yaśaskaradeva.
948 (2) Saṅgrāmadeva, son of 1.
949 (3) Parvagupta.
950 (4) Kshemagupta, son of 3, married Diddā.
958 (5) Abhimanyu, son of 4.
972 (6) Nandigupta, son of 5.
973 (7) Tribhuvana, grandson of Diddā.
975 (8) Bhimagupta, grandson of Diddā.
980 (9) Diddā.
1003 (10) Saṅgrāmarāja, adopted son of Diddā.
1028 (11) Harirāja, son of 10.
1028 (12) Anantadeva, son of 10.
1063 Anantadeva abdicates in favour of Kalāśa.
1081 (13) Kalāśa's actual reign begins on his father's death.
1089 (14) Utkarsha, son of 13.
1098 (15) Harshadeva, son of 13.

1101 (1) Uchchala, first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.
1111 (2) Raḍḍa, king for one night, succeeded by Saḷhaṇa, a step-brother of Uchchala.
1112 (3) Susaḷa, brother of 1.
1120 Bhikṣikāchāra.
1127 Jayasiṁha, son of Susaḷa, crowned during his father's lifetime.
1128 Jayasiṁha succeeds his father.
APPENDIX.

List of the Tuca Princes of Kāśihā or Kādhā on the Jamna, north of Delhi, from the Madanavinodonighāntu and Viśveśvarabhaṭṭa's Madanapūrījāta: see BR. 1883–4, p. 47.

A.D.

(1) Ratnapāla.
(2) Bhūnapāla, son of 1.
(3) Hārīśchandra, son of 2.
(4) Sādhārāṇa, son of 3.
(5) Sahajapāla, son of 4.
(6) Madanapāla, brother of 5.

The Rājānakas of Kīrgrāma from the Bajnāth Prāṣasti.—EI. i. 101.

A.D.

(1) Kanda.
(2) Buddhā, son of 1.
(3) Vīgraḥa, son of 2.
(4) Brāhmaṇ, son of 3.
(5) Dombaka, son of 4.
(6) Bhūvana, son of 5.
(7) Kalhana, son of 6.
(8) Bilhana, married to Lakṣhānapīkā or Lakṣhāṇā, daughter of Hṛidayaḥchandra of Trigarta.
(9) Rāma, son of 8.

804 (10) Lakṣhmana, or Lakṣhmanapāchandra, son of 8, married Mayatallā.

The Chiefs of Konamandala, from the Pithāpuram Inscription of Mallideva and Manma-Satya II.—EI. iv, 85.

A.D.

(1) Mummanḍi-Bhima I, tributary to Kulottuṅga-Choḍa I.
(2) Venna, son of 1.
(3) Rājapareṇḍu I, son of 1.
(4) Mummanḍī-Brīma II, son of 3.


1135 (6) Satya I, Satyāṣraya or Kona-Satyarāja, son of 3.
(7) Beta, son of 5.
(8) Mallideva, son of 5. An inscription dated S'. 1077 probably refers to this king.
(9) Mauma-Choḍa II, son of 7.
(10) Sūrya, son of 7.
(11) Lokabhūpālaka or Lokamahīpāla, 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-Satti, son of 14.
(16) Mahīpālaṇeṇḍu, 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>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>(1) Nahapāna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>(2) Choshtiṣaṇa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>(3) Jayadāman, son of 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>(4) Rudradāman, son of 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>(5) Dāmazāda, son of 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>(6) Jivadāman, son of 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>(7) Rudrasimhā I, son of 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>(8) Rudrasena I, son of 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>(9) Saṅghadāman, son of 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>(10) Prithvīsesa, son of 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>(11) Dāmasena, son of 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>(12) Dāmajaḍārī I, son of 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>(13) Viradāman, son of 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>(14) Yasodāman I, son of 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>(15) Vījayaśena, son of 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>(16) Tāvaradatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>(17) Dāmajaḍārī II, son of 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>(18) Rudrasena II, son of 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>(19) Viśvasimhā, son of 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>(20) Bhattipāla, son of 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>(21) Śimhasena, son of 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394</td>
<td>(22) Viśvasena, son of 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>(23) Rudrasimhā II, son of Śvāmī Jivadāman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>518</td>
<td>(24) Yasodāman II, son of 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>(25) Śimhasena, sister's son of Rudrasimhā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>(26) Śvāmī Rudrasena, son of Śvāmī Rudradāman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>(27) Rudrasimhā, son of Śatyasimhā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Lichchhavis of Eastern Nepāl.—Cl. iii, App. iv, 189.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>635</td>
<td>Śivadeva I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>654</td>
<td>Dhruvadeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Vyishadeva, preceded by 11 unnamed ancestors and Jayadeva I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>S'āṅkaradeva, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Dharmadeva, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>705</td>
<td>(4) Māmadeva, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>(5) Mahideva, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>754</td>
<td>(6) Vasantasena, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kings of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—El. i, 170.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>(1) Bhaja, son of Rāmaḥadhra or Rāmadeva of Kanauj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>903</td>
<td>(2) Mahendrapāla, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>917</td>
<td>(3) Mahipāla or Kṣitipāla, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>948</td>
<td>(4) Devapāla.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Rājas of Maiśur.—ASSI. ii, 194.

A.D. 1212 Sivaji
1221 Ashtama.
1261 Duḥar or Dhaula Rai.
1264 Rayapāla.
1283 Kanhal.
1315 Jalhansi.
1335 Chada.
1346 Thīda.
1357 Salkha.
1368 Viramdeva.
1381 Choṇda.
1405 Rīmal.
1427 Rao Jodha.
1453 Rao Suja or Surajmal.
1498 Rao Gangu.
1532 Rao Maldeo, invaded by Akbar in A.D. 1551.
1584 Udāyaśimha: the Rāthors acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughal emperors, marriage alliance with Akbar.
1596 Surāsiṁha, called Siwāl Rāja, a general in Mughal armies.
1620 Rāja Gajasimha, slain in Gujarāt.
1638 Jēswantimha, died in Kābul.
1689 Ajītasimha, posthumous son of Jēswant. Rāthor conflict at Delhī, 4th July, 1679 (7th Śravāṇa, V. Sain. 1716); 30 years’ war against the Empire. Murdered by his son.
1726 Abhayasimha; entitled Mahārāja Rājēśvar, 1728.
1750 Rāmasimha, son of Abhay, defeated by his uncle.
1761 Bakhtsimha, poisoned 1782 (V. Sain. 1809).
1792 Vijayasimha, disputed possession with Rāmasimha.
1803 Bhīmasimha, usurps throne on his grandfather’s death, by defeat of Zālim Siṅh.
1833 Mānasimha, feud for Krishṇa Kumārī, the Udepur princess.
1843 Takhtsimha, brought from Ahmadnagar.
1873 Jēswantimha.

The Raos of Mārvād or Jodhpūr.¹

A.D.
1399 (1) Vijaya.
1423 (2) Hire Betṭāda Chāma Rāja, son of 1.
1458 (3) Timma Rāja, son of 2.
1478 (4) Arberal Chāma Rāja, son of 3.
1513 (5) Betṭāda Chāma Rāja, son of 4.
1552 (6) Appana Timma, son of 5.
1571 (7) Hire Chāma Rāja, son of 6.
1576 (8) Betṭāda Udaiyār, relationship not stated, called a cousin of Hire Chāma Rāja.
1578 (9) Rāja Udaiyār, brother of 8.
1637 (11) Immadi Rāja, son of 10.
1659 (12) Kanṭhirava Nārasi Rāja, son of 8.
1680 (13) Kempa Deva Rāja, grandson of 12.
1672 (14) Chikka Deva, great-grandson of 12.
1704 (15) Kanṭhirava Rāja (Mukarasa), son of 14.
1725 (16) Doḍda Krishṇa Rāja, son of 15.
1731 (17) Chāma Rāja.

¹ Given in the Appendix only.
The Princes of Nalapura (Narwar), from the Narwar Inscription of Gaṇapati.—IA. xxii, 81. PK. 67 ff. CASR. ii, 314 ff.

A.D.
1224 [Malayavarmadeva, 1]
1247 (1) Chāhāḍadeva.
(2) Nṛivarman, son of 1.
1255 (3) Asaladeva, son of 2.
(4) Gopāla, son of 3.
1292 (5) Gaṇapati, son of 4.  

The Nikumbhas of Khandesh: a line of Chieftains the later members of which were feudatories of the Yādavas of Devagiri.—IA. viii, 39. El. i, 339.

A.D.
(1) Krishnārāja I.
(2) Govana I, son of 1.
(3) Govindārāja, son of 2.
(4) Govana II, son of 3.
(5) Krishnārāja II, son of 4, possibly the Kanmanadeva whose name is inscribed on the Kailāsa temple at Etura.—ASWL., Reps., Etura Inscriptions, p. 97.
1153 (6) Indrarāja, son of 5.
1207 (8) Sūrīdeva, son of 7.
(9) Hemādeva, son of 7.  

The Pāla Dynasty of Bengal.—IA. xxi, 99. CASR. xi, 181, etc.

A.D.
(1) Gopāla I.
340 (2) Dharmapāla, son of 1.
(3) Devapāla, 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 Ghosrawa). IA. xxi, 253.
(5) Nārāyaṇapāla, son of 4: issued the Bhagalpur plate in the 17th year of his reign.—CASR. iii, 117, and El. ii, 160 (Badal pillar inscription); ib. 121 (Gayā inscription of 7th year). IA. xvi, 304 (Bhagalpur plate).
(6) Rājyapāla, son of 5: married Bhagyadevi, a daughter of the Rasṭrakūta Tuṅga, possibly Jagattunga.—IA. xxi, 99.
(7) Gopāla II, son of 6.—IA. xxi, 99.
(8) Vigrahapāla II, son of 7.
1026 (9) Mahāpāla, son of 8.
(10) Nayapāla, son of 9. A Bengal MS. of the Pañcharakshā is dated in his 14th year and a Gayā inscription in his 16th year.—Bendall, BSM., Int. iii and p. 175. CASR. iii, 123 and pl. xxxii.
(11) Vigrahapāla III, son of 10.
(12) Rāmapāla, son of 11.—CASR. iii, 124 (inscriptions from Bihar of the year 2); ib. xi, 165 (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.
APPENDIX.

A.D. (13) Kumarapāla, 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); ib. iii, 123, 124; xi, 181; xv, 154. JBA. xvi, 278 (Gunāripāla inscription of the year 9); xvii, pt. 1, 234 (inscription of 19th year).

Madanapāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihār Hill inscription of the year 3); ib. 125 (Jajjāgar inscription of the year 19); xi, 181; ib. xix, 30 (Bajjātipāla inscription of the year 9). IA. xiv, 99.

1161 Govinda pāla.

Indradyumma, according to tradition the last Pāla king of Bengal.—CASR. xi, 181.

List of the Pāla-Rāṭhor Dynasty of Budaun, as given in Lakhaṇapāla’s Inscription.—ASNI. ii, 20.

(1) Chandra.
(2) Vigrāhapāladeva, son of 1.
(3) Bhuvanapāla, son of 2.
(4) Gopāladeva, son of 3.
(5) Tribhuvanā, son of 4.
(6) Madanapāla, son of 4.
(7) Devapatāla, son of 4.
(8) Bālapāla, son of 7.
(9) Sūrapāla, son of 8.
(10) Amritapāla, son of 9.
(11) Lakhapāla, son of 9.

Genealogy of the Pallavas, according to the Kūram and Kasūkhūdi Grants. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 323. ASSI. iii, 144; iv, 342.

A.D. (1) Simharishnu, son of an unnamed ancestor.
(2) Mahendravarman I, son of 1.
643 (3) Narasimhavarman I, son of 2.
(4) Mahendravarman II, son of 3.
680 (6) Narasimhavarman II, son of 5.

Genealogy of the Pallava, Nandivarman, according to the Kasūkhūdi Grant. ASSI. iv, 344. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 323.

A.D. Bhāmavarman.
Buddhavarman.
Ādityavarman.
Govindavarman.
735 Hiranyavarman.
Nandivarman.
The Paramāras of Mālava.—EI. i, 224. IA. xix, 345 ff.

A.D.
825 (1) Krishna-Upendra.
(2) Vairisimha I, son of 1.
(3) Siyaka I, son of 2.
(4) Vākpati I, son of 3.
950 (6) Harshadeva, Siyaka II, son of 5.
974 (7) Vākpati II, Muñja, son of 6.
995 (8) Sūndhurāja, son of 6.
1010 (9) Bhoja, son of 8.
1055 (10) Jayasimha.
1080 (11) Udayaditya.
1085 (12) Lakshmideva or Lakshmideva, son of 11.
1104 (13) Naravarman, son of 11.
1133 (14) Yaśovarman, son of 13.
1138 (15) Jayavarman, son of 14.
1160 (16) Ajayavarman, son of 14.
1211 (17) Vindhyavarman, son of 16.
1211 (18) Subhatavarman.

The Parivrajaka Mahārājas.—CI. iii, 93–112. JBA. livii, pt. 1, 100.

A.D.
(1) Devādhya.
(2) Prabhaṇjanā, son of 1.
(3) Dāmodara, son of 2.
475 (4) Hastin, son of 3.
528 (5) Saṅkshobha, son of 4.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭas.—BD. 78. EI. iii, 54.

A.D.
(1) Dantivarman.
(2) Indra I, son of 1.
(3) Govinda I, son of 2.
(4) Karka I, son of 3.
(5) Indra II, son of 4.
754 (6) Dautidurga, son of 5.
760 (7) Krishna I, son of 4.
783 (8) Govinda II, son of 7.
934 (9) Dhruva Nirupama, son of 7.
984 (10) Govinda III, son of 9.
915 (13) Indra III, grandson of 12.
918 (14) Amoghavarsha II, son of 13.
918 (15) Govinda IV, son of 13.
934 (16) Badēga or Amoghavarsha III, son of 12.
940 (17) Krishna III, son of 16.
971 (18) Khotika, son of 16.
972 (19) Kakkala, Karka II or Amoghavarsha IV, grandson of 16 and nephew of 18.
982 (d.) Indra Raṭṭa-Kundarpa, grandson of 17.
APPENDIX.

Rāshtrakūtas or Rājhrs of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 54. JBRAS: xvi, 105.

First Branch.

| A.D. | | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 767  | (4) Kakkarāja II, son of 3. |

Second Branch.

| A.D. | | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 807  | (1) Indrarāja. |
| 812  | (2) Karkarāja Suvarṇavarṣa, son of 1. |
| 812  | (3) Govindarāja Prabhātavarṣa, son of 1. |
| 835  | (4) Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dārāvarṣa I, son of 2. |
| 850  | (5) Akālavarṣa Sūbhatauṅga, son of 4. |
| 867  | (6) Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dārāvarṣa II, son of 5. |

The Raṭṭa Chieftains of Saundatti.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 561.

First Branch.

| A.D. | | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 875  | (2) Prithvīrāma, son of 1. |
| 980  | (4) Sāntivarman, son of 3. |

Second Branch.

| A.D. | | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 980  | (2) Kārtavīrya I, son of 1. |
| 1040 | (5) Erega, son of 4. |
| 1048 | (6) Aūka, son of 4. |
| 1069-76 | (8) Kannakaira II, son of 7. |
| 1069-76 | (9) Kārtavīrya II, son of 7. |

1 The dated inscriptions of Kannakaira II and Kārtavīrya II belong to the years 1082 and 1087 A.D. As, however, they are stated to have been feudatories of Somēśvara 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 Kondavidi.—ASSI. ii, 187.

A.D. 1328 Poliya (Prole or Prolaya) Vema Reddi, said to have been a son of Dondi Allä Reddi.
1339 Ana Vema Reddi.
1369 Aliya Vema Reddi.
1381 Komaragiri Vema Reddi.
1395 Komati Venkâ Reddi.
1423 Bâcha Venkâ Reddi.
1427 Overthrow of the dynasty by the Muhammadans.

Sammâs of Sindh.—ASWI. ii, 198. Tarîkh-i-M'âsûmi, EHI. i, 223 ff.

A.D. 1328 Armil having usurped the throne of the Sumrâs in Sindh is slain towards the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century by Unar, a member of the Sammâ tribe, some of whom had come from Kachh and settled in Sindh. Unar is slain after a short reign by his own subjects.

(2) Jâm Jûnâ, Samuâ, succeeds Unar.
(3) Tamâchi succeeds Jâm Jûnâ. One MS. of the Tarîkh-i-M'âsûmi calls him son of Jâm Unâr.
(4) Malik Khairu-d-Din succeeds Tamâchi; was reigning during Muhammad ibn Tughlaq's invasion of Thatta in A.D. 1351.
(5) Jâm Bâbiniya, son and successor of Malik Khairu-d-Din.
(6) Jâm Tamâchi II, brother and successor of Bâbiniya.
(7) Jâm Sâlahu-d-Din succeeds Tamâchi II.
1367 (8) Jâm Tamâchi II, brother and successor of Bâbiniya.
1380 (9) Jâm Sâlahu-d-Din succeeds Tamâchi II.
(10) Jâm Nizâmâ-d-Din, son and successor of Sâlahu-d-Din.
(11) Jâm ‘Ali Sher succeeds Nizâmâ-d-Din; reigned 7 years.
1397 (13) Jâm Fath Khân succeeds Karan.
(14) Jâm Tughlaq, brother and successor of Fath Khân; reigned 28 years.
(15) Jâm Sikandar, son and successor of Tughlaq: reigned a year and a half.
(16) Jâm Râyadhân, from Kachh.
(17) Jâm Sanjar succeeds Râyadhân; said to have reigned 8 years.
14612 (18) Jâm Nizâmâ-d-Din succeeds Sanjar.
1609 (19) Jâm Firûz, son and successor of Nizâmâ-d-Din.

The Sena Kings of Bengal, according to Abû-l-Fazl.—PUT. 272.

A.D. Sukh Sen, i.e. Sukhasena.
Belal Sen, i.e. Ballâlasena.
Lakshman Sen Lakshmanasena.
Mâdhava Sen.
Kesava Sen.
Sura Sen.
Nârâyana, i.e. Noujeb, last râja of Abû-l-Fazl's list.
Lakshmana.
Lakshmanya.

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-dighi Inscription of Lakshmana.—EI. i, 306. JBA. xliv, 1 ff.; ib. lxv, 6 ff.

A.D.

(1) Sāmantasena.
(2) Hemantasena, son of 1.
(3) Vijayasena, son of 2.
(4) Ballālāsena, son of 3.
1119 (6) Lakshmanasena, son of 4; see Tables.
(6) Viśvarūpasena (see JBA. lxv, 6 ff.).

Hindu Śāhiya 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 Śāhiyas of Kabul. He was succeeded by Sāmand (Sāmanda).

902 Kamalā.
950 Bhīma (I).
Jaipal.
1001 Anandpāl.
1013 Tarojanapāla, i.e. Trilochanapāla.
Bhīmapāla (II), died A.D. 1025 (H. 416 or 417).


A.D.

315 (1) Kapardin I.
543 (2) Pulaśakti, son of 1.
851 (3) Kapardin II, son of 2.
(4) Vappuvanna, son of 3.
(5) Jhanīja, son of 4.
(6) Gōggi, son of 4.
(7) Vajjada, son of 6.
997 (8) Aparājīta, son of 7.
(9) Vajjadān II, son of 8.
1017 (10) Arikeśarīn or Keśideva, son of 8.
1026 (11) Chhittarāja, son of 9.
1050 (13) Mummuni, son of 9.
1055 (14) Anantadēva, son of 12.
1135 (15) Aparāditya I.
1149 (16) Haripala.
1156 (17) Mallkārjuna.
1184 (18) Aparāditya II.
1203 (19) Keśideva.
1249 (20) Someśvara.
The Silāras, Silāras, or Silahāras of the Southern Koṅkan, from the Kharepāran Copper-plate of Raṭṭarāja.—EI. iii, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 537.

A.D. 1009 (10) Raṭṭarāja, son of 9; see Tables.

Silāhāras of Kolhāpur.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 104, 545. BD. 125.


1103 (12) Chavunda II, son of 11.

Note.—Vijayāditya’s Kolhāpur inscription of 1065 inserts a Gaṅgadeva, represented as another son of Māraśinhlā, between Guvāla II and Bhoja I, but his name is omitted in the grants of Gandarāditya and Bhoja II.


A.D. 1076 (10) Śīṅga II, son of 2.

1099 and 1179 (17) Vikrama, son of 13.
Genealogical Table of the Family of Raja Sivasimha, compiled from the Pañjas of Mithilā. See IA. xiv, 187, 196.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Genealogy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1399</td>
<td>(1) Sivasimha, son of 4; see Tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) Vivasimha, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6) Lakshimadevi, wife of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7) Narsimha or Darpa Narayana, cousin of 5 and grandson of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8) Bhairavisimha or Har Narayana, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1495 | (11) Rāmahadra or Rupa Narayana, son of 10. |
|      | (12) Lakshminātha or Karuśa Narayana, son of 11. |

The Somavamsī Kings of Kāṭak.—EL. iii, 327.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Genealogy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1053</td>
<td>(1) Sivagupta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1069</td>
<td>(3) Duda I, son of 2, reigned 24 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1092</td>
<td>(4) Singhiir, reigned 15 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) Khafif I, reigned 36 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6) 'Umar, reigned 40 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7) Duda II, reigned 14 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8) Phatu, reigned 33 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9) Genhira I, reigned 16 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10) Muhammadd Tūr, reigned 15 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11) Genhira II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(12) Duda III, reigned 14 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(13) Taï, reigned 24 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14) Chanessa, reigned 18 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15) Bhungar II, reigned 16 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(16) Khafif II, reigned 18 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(17) Duda IV, reigned 25 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(18) 'Umar Sūria, reigned 35 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(19) Bhungar III, reigned 10 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20) Hamir, overthrown by the Śammatī tribe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Sūmras of Sindh, according to the Tuhfatu-l-Kirām.—EHI. i, 344-5, 483 ff.
Thakuri Dynasty of Western Nepal.—Cl. iii, App. iv, 189. JBA. Iviii, 100.

A.D.
635  (1) Amśuvarman.
654  (2) Jisnugupta.
(3) Udayadeva.
(4) Narendradeva, son of 3.
725  (5) Sīvadeva II, son of 4.
751 (?) (6) Jayadeva II, son of 5.

Kings of Thānesar.—JBA. Iviii, 100. El. i, 68.

A.D.
(1) Narayardhana, married Vajrindrēvi.
(2) Rājyavardhana I, son of 1, married Apsarodevi.
(3) Adityavardhana, son of 2, married Mahāsenaguptādevi.
585  (4) Prabhakaravardhana, son of 3.
605  (5) Rājyavardhana II, son of 4.
606  (6) Harshavardhana, son of 4.

Tomara Princes of Gwalior from the Rohandas Inscription, JBA. viii, 693; xxxi, 404; and Narwar Pillar Inscription, CASR. ii, 324.

A.D.
(1) Virasīhā.
(2) Uddharanadeva, son of 1.
(3) Virama, son of 2.
(4) Gaṇapatideva, son of 3.
(6) Kirtiśīhā, son of 5.
(7) Kalyāṇamalla, son of 6.
(8) Māna Shāhī, son of 7.
(9) Vikrama Shāhī, son of 8.
(10) Rāma Shāhī, son of 9.
(11) Sālivāhana, son of 10.
(12) Syāma Shāhī, son of 11.
(13) Viramitrasena, son of 12.

Sākarendra.
Nāgasiṃha.

The Rājās of Trigarta\(^1\) or Kōt Kangra.—CASR. v, 152.

A.D.
1315  Jayasiṃha.
1330  Prithvi.
1345  Purva.
1360  Rāpā.
1375  Śrīgārā.
1390  Megha.
1405  Hari.
1420  Karma.
1435  Saṁsāra; see Tables, A.D. 1430.
1450  Devāūga.
1465  Narendra.
1480  Sūvīra.
1495  Prayūga.
1510  Rāma.

\(^1\) Given in the Appendix only.
APPENDIX.

A.D. 1528 Dharma.  
1563 Mānikya.  
1570 Jaya.  
1585 Vṛiddhi.  
1610 Triloka.  
1630 Hari.  
1650 Chandrabhan.  
1670 Vijaya Rāma.  
1687 Bhūma.  
1697 Alama.  
1700 Hamira.  
1747 Abhaya.  
1750 Mandana.  
1773 Tega.  
1823 Viṣṇavatī Bama.  
1829 Bbima.  
1837 Alama.  

The Rājas of Kangra or Jālandhara ruled the district known as Trigarta lying between the Ravi 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 Kangra to the Muhammadans in the reign of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq, but forty years later, at the time of Tīmūr’s invasion, they regained their independence and kept it until the time of Akbar, when they again became feudatories of the Delhi Empire. — CASL. v, 145 ff.

Mahārājas of Uchchhatrā.—CL. iii, 117–135. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

A.D.  
(1) Oghadeva, married Kumāradevi.  
(2) Kumāradeva, son of 1, married Jayasvāmini.  
(3) Jayasvāmini, son of 2, married Rāmadevi.  
(4) Viṣṇavatī, son of 3, married Ajjhitadevi.  
422 (5) Jayanātha, son of 4.  
441 (6) Sārvanātha, son of 5.

The Vākṣṭaka Mahārājas.—Bühler, IA. xii, 239 ff. CL. iii, 233–243; Int., p. 15. JBA. lviii, 100. EL. iii, 258.

The Vākṣṭaka Mahārājas 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 Mahānādi on the east and the Godāvari on the south. The Village of Charmanka in the Bhojakata kingdom, mentioned in the grant of Pravarasena III, is the modern Chammak in the Elichpur district. The dynasty belonged to the Viśnu vṛatī gotra. Bühler placed Viṃdhyaśaktī 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) Viṃdhyaśaktī.  
(2) Pravarasena I. His son Gautamiputra married a daughter of King Bhavanāgira Bhāraśīva, and apparently died before his father.  
(3) Rudrasena I, son of Gautamiputra.  
(4) Prithivasīkha, son of 3, mentioned in two inscriptions from Nachne-kītalāī with his feudatory Viṣṇavatī Bama.
A.D.

(5) Rudrasena II, son of 4, married Prabhāvatiguptā, daughter of the King of Kings Devaguptā.

(6) Pravarasena II, son of 5. Copper-plates from Chamak and Seoni of his eighteenth year, and a copper-plate from Dudia of his twenty-third year.—Kielhorn, El. iii, 258.

(7) Rudrasena III, son of 6.

(8) Unnamed son of 7.

(9) Devasena, son of 8.

(10) Harishena, son of 9.

The Valabhi Dynasty.—Cl. iii, Introd. 41. JBA. Iviii, pt. 1, 100. I.A. v, 208.

A.D.

495 (1) Bhāṭārka.

(2) Dharasena I, son of 1.

520 (3) Droṇasimha, son of 1.

526 (4) Dhruvasena I, son of 1.

540 (5) Dharaṇaṭṭa, son of 1.

669 (6) Guhasena, son of 5.

571 (7) Dharasena II, son of 6.

605 (8) Śīlāditya I, son of 7.

615 (9) Kharagraha I, son of 7.


641 (12) Dharasena IV, son of 11.

651 (13) Dhruvasena III, grandson of 8.

656 (14) Kharagraha II, grandson of 8.

667 (15) Śīlāditya II, nephew of 14.

691 (16) Śīlāditya III, son of 15.

722 (17) Śīlāditya IV, son of 16.

760 (18) Śīlāditya V, son of 17.

766 (19) Śīlāditya VI, son of 18.

The Maukhari Varmans.—CASR. ix, 27; xv, 164–166; xvi, 81. I.A. xiv, 68. Cl. iii, 219–228. JHAS., n.s., xxi, 136. JBA. Iviii, 100.

A.D.

(1) Harivarman, married Jayasvāmini.

(2) Adityavarman, son of 1, married Harṣahaguptā.

(3) Iśvaravarman, son of 2, married Upaguptā (undated inscription from Jaunpur).

550 (4) Iśānavarman, son of 3.

(5) S'aravavarman, son of 4, contemp. Dāmodaragupta of Magadha (undated seal from Asirgarh).


(7) Avantivarman.

600 (8) Grahavarman, son of 7.

(9) Bhogavarman.

(10) Yaśovarman.

Varman's of Western Malava.—Cl. iii, 79 ff.

A.D.

(1) Nāravarman.

423 (2) Viśavvarman, son or brother of 1.

437 (3) Bandhuvarman, son of 2.
The Chiefs of Velanāṇdu, from the Pithāpuram Inscription of Prithviśvara.

A.D.
(1) Malla I.
(2) Eriyavarman, son of 1.
(3) Kuḍiyavarman I, son of 2.
(4) Malla II or Piduvāpāditya, son of 3.
(5) Kuḍiyavarman or Kuḍiyavarman II, son of 4.
(6) Eṛrāya, son of 5.
(7) Nātrāja, son of 6.
(8) Vedura I, son of 7.
(9) Gaṇḍa, son of 7.
(10) Goṅka I, son of 7.
(11) Mallaya, son of 7.
(12) Pandā, son of 7.
(13) Vedura II, son of 9.
(14) Choḍa, son of 10.
(15) Goṅka II, son of 14.
(16) Vira-Rājendra-Choḍa, son of 15.
(17) Goṅka III or Kulothūṅga-Manma-Goṅkarāja, son of 16.
1186 (18) Prithviśvara, son of 17.

The First Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 36.

A.D.
1339 (1) Saiṅgama I.
1354 (2) Harīhara I, son of 1.
1379 (3) Bukka I, son of 1.
1406 (4) Harīhara II, son of 3.
1408 (5) Bukka II, son of 4.
1413 (6) Devarāya I, son of 4.
1424 (7) Vira-Vijaya, son of 6.
1453 (8) Devarāya II, son of 7.
1470 (9) Mallikārjuna, son of 8.
1479 (10) Virupāksha, son of 8.

The Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. i, 362; iii, 147; iv, 3.

A.D.
1455 (?) (1) Timma.
1473 (2) Śeṅvara.
1508 (3) Narasa or Nṛsiṁha, son of 2.
1530 (4) Vira-Nṛsiṁha;
1530 (5) Krṣṇarāya, son of 3.
1542 (6) Achyutarāya.
1542 (7) Vaṅkatarāya.

The Early Yudavas or Yādavas of Seṇadeśa.—BD. 104. EI. iii, 217, 218. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 519.

A.D.
825 (1) Drīdha-prahāra.
1473 (2) Seṇachandra I, son of 1.
1473 (3) Drīdhiyappa I, son of 2.
The Later Yadavas of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 519. BD.

A.D. 1187 (1) Bhillama I.
A.D. 1191 (2) Jaitugi or Jaitrapāla I, son of 1.
A.D. 1210 (3) Siṅghaṇa, son of 2.
A.D. 1247 (4) Krishna, son of Jaitugi II.
A.D. 1260 (5) Mahādeva, son of Jaitugi II.
A.D. 1271 (6) Rāmaṇḍalā or Rāmadēva, son of 4.
A.D. 1309 (7) S'āṅkara, son of 6.
A.D. 1318 (8) Harapāla, son-in-law of 6, put to death A.D. 1318.

List of Princes from the Dighwā-Dubaulī Copper-plate of Mahendrapāla and the Bengal Asiatic Society's Copper-plate of Viṇayakapāla.—IA. xv, 105 ff.

A.D. (1) Devasākti, married Bhūyikā.
A.D. (2) Vatsarāja, son of 1, married Sundāri.
A.D. (3) Nāgabhaṭa, son of 2, married Īsātā.
A.D. (5) Bhoja I, son of 4, married Chandrabhaṭṭārikā.
A.D. 761 (6) Mahendrapāla, son of 5.
A.D. 791 (8) Viṇayakapāla, brother of 7.
MUHAMMADAN DYNASTIES.

Rulers of Ghazni.—See S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, p. 289.

A.D. 962 (1) Alp-Tigin.
963 (2) Iṣhāq, son of 1.
966 (3) Balkā-Tigin, slave of 1.
973 (4) Piri or Pirey, slave of 1.
977 (5) Sabuk-Tigin, slave of 1.
997 (6) Ismā'īl, son of 5.
999 (7) Mahmoud Yamīnu-d-Daulah, son of 5.
1030 (8) Muḥammad, son of 7.
1031 (9) Masʿūd I, son of 7.
1041 Muḥammad restored.
1042 (10) Maudūd, son of 9.
1048 (12) Bahāū-d-Dīn 'Alī, son of 9.
1048 (13) 'Abdu-r-Rasūl Izzu-d-Daulah, son of 7.
1053 Tughrīl (usurper).
1053 (14) Farrukh-zād, son of 9.
1099 (16) 'Alāū-d-Daulah Masʿūd III, son of 15.
1114 (17) Kamālū-d-Daulah Shīrザd, son of 16.
1115 (18) Malik Arsalān, son of 16.
1117 (19) Bahrām Shāh, son of 16.
1150 (20) Khusrū Shāh, son of 19.
1160 (21) Khusrū Malik, son of 20.

Rulers of Ghūr.—See S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, p. 291 ff.

A.D. 1148 (1) Izzu-d-Dīn Ḥasan.
1149 (2) Saifū-d-Dīn Sūrī.
1156 (3) 'Alāū-d-Dīn Husain Jahānsūz.
1163 (4) Saifū-d-Dīn Muḥammad.
1203 (5) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.
1206 (6) Shilāhu-d-Dīn, Muʿizzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad ibn Sām (Sultan of Delhi).
1206 (7) Maḥmūd.
1210 (8) Bahāū-d-Dīn Sām.
1210 (9) 'Alāū-d-Dīn Utsuz.
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) Muʿizzu-d-Dīn, Muḥammad ibn Sām.
1206 (2) Qurbū-d-Dīn I-bak, slave of 1.
1210 (3) Arām Shāh, son of 2.
1210 (4) Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh (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.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.
1236 (5) Ruknu-d-Din Firuz Shah I, son of 4.
1236 (6) Raziyat (Riziyah), daughter of 4.
1240 (7) Mu'izzu-d-Din Bahram Shah, son of 4.
1242 (8) ‘Alau-d-Din Mas'ud Shah, son of 5.
1246 (9) Nasiru-d-Din Mahmud Shah I, son of 4.
1256 (10) Ghayasu-d-Din Balban, father-in-law of 9.
1257 (11) Mu'izzu-d-Din Kai-Qubad, grandson of 10.

Second Dynasty—Khaljis.

A.D.
1290 (1) Jalalu-d-Din Firuz Shah II.
1296 (2) Ruknu-d-Din Ibrahim Shah I, son of 1.
1296 (3) ‘Alau-d-Din Muhammad Shah I, nephew of 1.
1316 (4) Shibahu-d-Din 'Umar Shah, son of 3.
1316 (5) Qutbu-d-Din Mubarak Shah I, son of 3.
1320 (6) Nasiru-d-Din Khusru Shah, slave of 5.

Third Dynasty—Tughlaq Shahis.

A.D.
1325 (1) Ghayasu-d-Din Tughlaq Shah I.
1325 (2) Muhammad II, ibn Tughlaq, son of 1.
1351 (3) Firuz Shah III, nephew of 1.
1388 (4) Tughlaq Shah II, grandson of 3.
1389 (5) Abu-Bakr Shah, grandson of 3.
1394 (7) Sikandar Shah I, son of 6. (Coin date II. 795.)
1394 (8) Mubarak Shah II, son of 6. (Coin date II. 795.)
1395 (9) Nasrat Shah (Interregnum), grandson of 3.
1399 Mubarak restored.
1412 (10) Daulat Khan Ludi.

Fourth Dynasty—Sayyids.

A.D.
1414 (1) Khizr Khan.
1421 (2) Mu'izzu-d-Din Mubarak Shah II, son of 1.
1434 (3) Muhammad Shah IV, grandson of 1.
1443 (4) 'Alim Shah, son of 3.

Fifth Dynasty—Afghans.

A.D.
1451 (1) Buhulul Ludi.
1489 (2) Sikandar II, ibn Buhulul, son of 1.
1517 (3) Ibrahim II, ibnik Sikandar, son of 2.
1526 Mughals: Babar and Humayun.

Sixth Dynasty—Afghans.

A.D.
1539 (1) Farrukh-Shah.
1546 (2) Islam Shah, son of 1.
1552 (3) Muhammad 'Adil Shah, nephew of 1.
1553 (4) Ibrahim Suri, nephew of 1.
1554 (5) Sikandar Shah I, brother of 1.
1554 Mughals: Humayun, etc.
Muhammadan Rulers of Bengal.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 3 ff.

Governors of Bengal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1194</td>
<td>Muhammad-i-Bakht-yar, the Khalj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>'Izzu-d-Din Muhammad Shiran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>'Alau-d-Din 'Ali-i-Mardan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>Husain-d-Din 'I-waz (Ghiyatsu-d-Din).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1227</td>
<td>Nasiru-d-Din Mahmud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>'Izzu-l-Mulk 'Alau-d-Din Jani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>Saifu-d-Din I-bak-i-Yughan-Tat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td>Tughril-i-Tughan Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1245</td>
<td>Tamur Khan-i-Qiran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1246</td>
<td>Ikhtiyaru-d-Din Yuz-Bak-i-Tughril Khan (Mughisu-d-Din).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1258</td>
<td>Qutlugh (Qulich) Khan (also called Jalal-d-Din Mas'ud Shah).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1258</td>
<td>'Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Yuz-hak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1260</td>
<td>Muhammad Arsalan Tatar Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shera Khan, }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>} doubtfull, and dates uncertain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1278</td>
<td>Mughisu-d-Din Tughril.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

House of Balban.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1282</td>
<td>(1) Nasiru-d-Din Bughra Khan, son of Ghiyasu-d-Din Balban of Delhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1292</td>
<td>(2) Ruknu-d-Din Kazi-Kajus, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1302</td>
<td>(3) Shamsu-d-Din Firuz Shah, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1318</td>
<td>(4) Shihab-d-Din Bughra Shah, son of 3 (West Bengal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1319</td>
<td>(5) Ghiyasu-d-Din Bahadur Shah, son of 3 (East Bengal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1319</td>
<td>Ghiyau-d-Din Bahadur Shah (all Bengal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1323</td>
<td>(6) Nasiru-d-Din, son of 3, governor of Lakhnauti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1325</td>
<td>(7) Bahadur Shah, son of 3, restored (with Bahrorn Khan) in East Bengal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>(8) Bahrorn Shah alone (East Bengal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1325</td>
<td>(9) Kadar Khan (Lakhnauti).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332</td>
<td>(10) 'Izzu-d-Din A'zamu-I-Mulk (Satgauon).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Independent Kings of Bengal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1338</td>
<td>Fakhru-d-Din Mubarak Shah (East Bengal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Ikhtiyarn-d-Din Ghazi Shah (East Bengal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1339</td>
<td>'Alau-d-Din Ali Shah (West Bengal).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

House of Ilyas Shah.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1339</td>
<td>(1) Shamsu-d-Din Ilyas Shah, contend in East Bengal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1345</td>
<td>Succeeds 'Ali Shah in West Bengal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1352</td>
<td>Rules all Bengal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1358</td>
<td>(2) Sikandar Shah I, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1370</td>
<td>(3) Ghiyasu-d-Din 'Azam Shah, son of 2, rebels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1389</td>
<td>Ghiyasu-d-Din A'zam Shah reigns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1396</td>
<td>(4) Saiin-d-Din, Hamzah Shah, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1406</td>
<td>(5) Shamsu-d-Din, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
House of Ilyās Shāh restored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1438</td>
<td>Nāśiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I, slave of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1460</td>
<td>Rukn-u-d-Dīn Bārbak Shāh, son of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1474</td>
<td>Shamsu-d-Dīn Yūsuf Shāh, son of 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1481</td>
<td>Sikandar Shāh II, son of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1481</td>
<td>Jalālu-d-Dīn 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>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1409</td>
<td>Shihāb-u-d-Dīn Bāyazid Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns (?) (with Rāja Kāns).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1414</td>
<td>Jalālu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1431</td>
<td>Shamsu-d-Dīn Ahmad Shāh, son of 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Habshī Kings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1497</td>
<td>Sūlṭān Shāhzādah Bārbak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Sulṭān Allāh Shāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1489</td>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Malīm Shāh I, slave of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>Shamsu-d-Dīn Abū-n-Kasr Muḥammad Shāh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**House of Ḥusain Shāh.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1503</td>
<td>'Alāʿ-u-d-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Nāṣir-u-d-Dīn Naṣr Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>'Alāʿ-u-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532</td>
<td>Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Mahmūd Shāh III, son of 1 (partial rule H. 939).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537</td>
<td>Conquest by Shīr Shāh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**House of Muḥammad Sūr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1552</td>
<td>Shamsu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Sūr Qarāsh Shāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Bahādur Shāh (Khīr), son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1560</td>
<td>Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Jalāl Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Jalāl Shāh, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**House of Sulaimān Karārānī.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Sulaimān Khān Karārānī of Bībūr and Bīrīg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Bāyazid Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Dāʾūd Shāh, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1576</td>
<td>Final annexation by Aḥkār.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Muḥammadan Governors of Sīndh.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 62.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah): until A.D. 1228.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>Sulṭān Aḥmad Ghūrī governs Ghūr and Ghāzni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Governs Sīndh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muhammad ibn al-Ḥasan: until at least A.D. 1259.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Muhammadan Kings of Kashmir.—NC., 1st ser., vi, and BMC., Muhammadan States, 68 ff.

A.D. 1334 Shams Shāh Mīr.
1337 Jamshīd.
1339 ‘Alāū-d-Dīn ‘Alī Sher.
1352 Shihāb-ud-Dīn.
1370 Qutbū-ud-Dīn.
1386 Sikandra Shāh, H. 792, 810 on coins.
1410 Amir Khān ‘Alī Shāh.
1417 Zainu-l-‘Abidīn, H. 841-851 on coins.
1467 Haider Shāh Hájjī Khān, H. 874 on coins.
1469 Husan Shāh, H. 876-87 on coins.
1481 Muhammad Shāh, H. 895.
1488 Fath Shāh, H. 896-89.
1492 Muhammad (2nd reign), H. 898 (?).
1513 Fath Shāh (2nd reign).
1514 Muhammad (3rd reign).
1517 Fath Shāh (3rd reign).
1520 Muhammad (4th reign).
1527 Nāzak Shāh.
1530 Muhammad (5th reign).
1537 Nāzak Shāh (2nd reign).
1541 Mirzā Haider Doghat (Humāyûn’s governor).
1552 Ibrāhīm.
1565 Ismā‘īl.
1566 Ḥābib.
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 Muhammadan 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 Sharqī Dynasty of Jaunpūr.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 88.

A.D. 3134 (1) Khwājah-i-Jahān assumes independence.
1390 (2) Mubārak Shāh, adopted son of 1.
1401 (3) Shamsu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh Sharqī, son of 2.
1440 (4) Mahmūd Shāh ibn Ibrāhīm, son of 3.
1457 (5) Muhammad 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 Buhīlūl of Delhi appointed Governor of Jaunpūr.
1493 Removed.

Muhammadan Kings of Mūlava.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114, Int. lvi.

A. Ghūrīs.

A.D. 1401 (1) Dilawar Khān Ghūrī assumes the title of Shāh.
1405 (2) Hūschang (Alp Khān), son of 1.
1434 (3) Muhammad (Ghūznī Khān), son of 2.
B. Khaljis.

A.D.
1436 (1) Mahmūd Shāh I Khaljī.
1475 (2) Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī, son of 1.
1500 (3) Nāṣir Shāh Khaljī, son of 2.
1510 (4) Mahmūd II, son of 3.
1530 Mālava annexed by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt.
1569 Mālava annexed by Akbar.

Kings of Gujarāt.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 132, Int. lxi.

A.D.
1396 (1) Muzaffar Shāh I assumes independence.
1411 (2) Ahmad Shāh I, grandson of 1, son of Tātār Kānān.
1442 (3) Muḥammad Karīm Shāh, son of 2.
1451 (4) Qutb-ud-Dīn, son of 3.
1459 (5) Dā‘ūd Shāh, son of 2.
1459 (6) Mahmūd Shāh I, Baiqarah, son of 3.
1511 (7) Muzaffar Shāh II, son of 6.
1526 (8) Sikandar Shāh, son of 7.
1526 (9) Nāṣir Kān Mālymūd II, son of 7.
1536 (10) Bahādur Shāh, son of 7.
1536 (11) Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh Fārūqī, of Khandesh, grandson of 7.
1563 (13) Ahmad Shāh II.
1561 (14) Muzaffar Shāh III, Ḥabīb, son of 12.
1572 Submits to Akbar.
1583 Gujarat a Mughal province.

The Kings of Khandesh.—S. Lane-Poole, The Muhammadan Dynasties, p. 315.

A.D.
1370 (1) Malik Rāja.
1399 (2) Nāṣir Kānān.
1437 (3) Mīrān ʿĀdil Kān I.
1441 (4) Mīrān Mubārak I.
1457 (5) ʿĀdil Kān II.
1503 (6) Dā‘ūd Kānān.
1510 (7) ʿĀdil Kān III.
1520 (8) Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh I.
1555 (9) Mīrān Mubārak II.
1566 (10) Mīrān Muḥammad II.
1576 (11) ʿAli Kānān.
1596 (12) Bahādur Shāh.

The Bahmanis of Kulbarga.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146.

A.D.
1347 (1) ʿAlāu-d-Dīn Hasan Gāngū.
1368 (2) Muḥammad Shāh I, son of 1.
1375 (3) Mujāhid Shāh, son of 2.
1378 (4) Dā‘ūd Shāh, son of 1.
1378 (5) Mahmūd Shāh I (or Muḥammad Shāh II), son of 1.
1397 (6) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn, son of 5.
APPENDIX.

A.D.
1387 (7) Shamsu-d-Din, son of 5.
1387 (8) Tāju-d-Din Firuz Shāh, son of 4.
1422 (9) Ahmad Shāh I, son of 4.
1435 (10) 'Alau-d-Din Ahmad Shāh II, son of 9.
1458 (11) 'Alau-d-Din Humayūn Shāh, son of 10.
1461 (12) Niẓām Shāh, son of 11.
1463 (13) Muḥammad Shāh II (or III), son of 11.
1482 (14) Ḥaẓrūd-Din Shāh II, son of 13.
1518 (15) Ahmad Shāh III, son of 14.
1521 (16) 'Alau-d-Din Shāh, son of 14.
1525 (18) Kalim-Allāh Shāh, son of 16, died A.D. 1526.

Muḥammadan Kings of Maḥbār.—JBA. lxiv, pt. 1, 49-54.

A.D.
1336 (1) Jalālu-d-Din Aḥsan Shāh.
1339 (2) 'Alau-d-Din Arohar or Adūji Shāh.
1339 (3) Ghiyāṣu-d-Din Muḥammad Dāmghān Shāh.
1344 (4) Niẓīru-d-Din Muḥammad Shāh.
1358 (5) 'Ādil Shāh, the Meek.
1363-68 (7) Muḥārak Shāh, King of the World, etc.
1372-77 (8) 'Alau-d-Din Sikandar Shāh.
1379 (9) Naṣratu-d-Din (in Bidar?).
1346 (10) Shamsu-d-Din.
1346 (11) Niẓīru-d-Din Ismā'īl Fath (in Kulbarga).

S, Lane-Poolc, The Muḥammadan Dynasties, 320 ff.

The 'Imād Shāhīs of Berār.

A.D.
1486 Fath-Allāh.
1504 'Alau-d-Din.
1529 Daryū.
1560 Burhān.
1568 Tufāl (usurper).

Nizām Shāhīs of Ahmadnagar.

A.D.
1490 (1) Ahmad ibn Nizām Shāh.
1508 (2) Burhān I.
1564 (3) Ḥusain.
1565 (4) Murtada.
1588 (5) Mīrān Ḥusain.
1589 (6) Ismā'īl.
1690 (7) Burhān II.
1694 (8) Ibrāhīm.
1595 (9) Ahmad II.
1595 (10) Bahādur.
Barid Shahis of Bidar.

A.D.  
1492 (1) Qasim I.  
1504 (2) Amir I.  
1538 (3) 'Ali. H. 945.  
1582 (4) Ibrahim. H. 990.  
1589 (5) Qasim II. H. 997.  
1609 (7) Amir II.

'Adil Shahis of Bijapur.

A.D.  
1490 (1) Yusuf 'Adil Shah.  
1510 (2) Isma'il.  
1534 (3) Mallu.  
1555 (4) Ibrahim I.  
1567 (5) 'Ali I.  
1579 (6) Ibrahim II.  
1626 (7) Muhammad.  
1669 (8) 'Ali II.

The Qutb Shahis of Golkonda.

A.D.  
1512 Sultan Quli.  
1533 H. 940 Jamshid.  
1550 Subhān Quli.  
1551 Ibrahim.  
1611 Muhammad Quli.  
1611 Abdul'Illah.  
1672 Abū-l-Hasan.

The Sovereigns of Ceylon, with approximate dates of their reigns.

See L. C. Wijesinha's Mahāvamsa.¹

B.C.  
543 (1) Vijaya.  
505 (2) Upatissa (Regent).  
504 (3) Pāṇḍuvasudeva.  
474 (4) Abhaya.  
454 Interregnum.  
437 (5) Pāṇḍukabhaya.  
367 (6) Mutasiva.  
307 (7) Devanampiya Tissa.  
267 (8) Utiya.  
257 (9) Mahāsiiva.  
247 (10) Sāra Tissa.  
237 (11) Sena and Guttika (foreign usurpers).  
215 (12) Asela.  
205 (13) Elāra (a Tamil usurper).  
161 (14) Duttagamani.  
137 (15) Saddhā Tissa.  
119 (16) Thulluthana or Tuluna.  
119 (17) Lajji Tissa.  
109 (18) Khalista Nāga.

¹ Given in the Appendix only.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Vattagamanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Pulahatthu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Panayamānī or Tamil usurpers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Pilayamāra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Dāṭhiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Vattagamanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu resumes sovereignty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Mahāēhula or Mahātissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Choranāga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Tissa or Kudā Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Anulā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Makalaṅ Tissa or Kālakaṇṇi Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bhāṭikābhaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mahā Dāṭhiya or Mahānāga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Amāndagamanī Abhaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kanijānu Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Chulābhaya Tissa or Kudā Abā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Śivālī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Interregnum of three years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Hanāga or Elunā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Chandamukha Śīva or Saṇḍamuhum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Yasalālaka Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Subba Rāja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Yasabha or Vahāp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Vapa-kāḥśika Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Gajabāhu I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Mahallaka Nāga or Mahula Nā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Bhāṭiya or Bhāṭika II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Kanīṭṭha Tissa or Kanīṭu Tis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Chulānāga or Sulu Nā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Kudda Nāga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Siri Nāga I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Voidrāka Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Abhaya Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Siri Nāga II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>Vijaya II or Vijayaydu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>Saṅgha Tissa I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Siri Saṅghabodhi I or Dham Siri Saṅgabo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>Goṭhābhaya or Meghavanābhaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Jetṭha Tissa or Duṭu Tis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Mahāsenā or Maha Sen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Kitissiri Meghavanā or Kīt Śiri Mevān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>Jetṭha Tissa II or Duṭu Tis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Budhadūsa or Bujas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>Upatissa II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Mahānāma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>Sotṭhisena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>Chatta-gāhaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>Mīṭta Sēna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Pandu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>441</td>
<td>Pārinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>Pārinda or Tamil usurpers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460</td>
<td>Tīritara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463</td>
<td>Dāṭhiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>Dhāṭusena or Dāsenkeliya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Sovereigns of Ceylon from Kāśyapa I.—L. C. Wijesinha’s Mahāvamsa.

A.D. 479 (65) Kassapa I (Kāśyapa), son of 64 (Dhātusena).
497 (66) Moggalāna I (Maudgalyāyana), brother of 65.
515 (67) Kumāra Dhātusena, son of 66.
594 (68) Kittisena (Kirtisena), son of 67.
524 (69) Sīva, maternal uncle of 68.
525 (70) Upatissa III (Upatishya), brother-in-law of 69.
526 (71) Amba Sāmanera Silākāla, son-in-law of 70.
539 (72) Dāthappabihu, son of 71.
540 (73) Moggalāna II (Maudgalyāyana), elder brother of 72.
560 (74) Kittisirī Meghavāmmā (Kirtisirī Meghavarna), son of 73.
561 (75) Mahānāga, a descendant of the Okkāka race.
584 (76) Aggabodhi I (Agrabodhi), maternal nephew of 75.
598 (77) Aggabodhi II (Agrabodhi), son-in-law and nephew of 76.
608 (78) Saṅghatissa (Sāṅghatishya), brother of 77 (according to the Rājaśri).
608 (79) Dalla Moggalāna (Maudgalyāyana), general of 77.
614 (80) Silameghavāmmā or Asiggahaka (Asiggrāhaka Silāmēgha), son of Dalla Moggalāna’s general.
623 (81) Aggabodhi III (Agrabodhi) or Sirisanghabodhi II, son of 80.
623 (82) Jeṭṭhatissa, son of 78.
624 (83) 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.
694 (86) Hatthadāthā 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) Unhanāgara Hatthadāthā.
691 (90) Māṇavamma (Māṇavarman), 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 Silāmēgha (Agrabodhi), son of 93.
781 (95) Aggabodhi VII (Agrabodhi), brother of 94.
787 (96) Mahinda II Silāmēgha, nephew of 95.
807 (97) Dappula II, son of 96.
812 (98) Mahinda III or Dharmika Silāmēgha (Dharmika Silāmēgha), 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 Silāmēgha Sena (Sīlāmēghavarna), 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.
APPENDIX. 321

A.D. 1049 (117) Kittii (Kirti), the general, usurper.
A.D. 1049 (118) Mahalaana Kittii (Mahalaana Kirti), usurper.
A.D. 1052 (119) Vikkamu Pundu (Vikrama Pandu), usurper.
A.D. 1053 (120) Jagatipala, usurper.
A.D. 1057 (121) Parakkama (Parakrama), usurper.
A.D. 1059 (122) Lob or Lokissara (Lokesvara), usurper.
A.D. 1065 (123) Vikatamu Pandu (Vikrama Pandu), usurper.
A.D. 1057 (124) Jagatabalu, brother of 123.
A.D. 1065 (125) Vakkamabahu I (Vikramabahu), son of 123.
A.D. 1142 (126) Gajabahu II, son of 125.
A.D. 1197 (127) Parakkainabahu I (Parakrama), cousin of 126.
A.D. 1197 (128) VijayaMiu I Sirisanghabodii, grandson of 115.
A.D. 1200 (129) Jayabahu, brother of 123.
A.D. 1207 (130) Vakkamabahu II (Vikramabahu), brother of 130.
A.D. 1207 (131) Chodagaiiga, nephew of 130.
A.D. 1208 (132) Lilavati, widow of 127.
A.D. 1200 (133) Sahasamalla, half-brother of 130.
A.D. 1202 (134) Kalyanavati, chief queen of 130.
A.D. 1208 (135) Dhammasoka (Dhammadosa).
A.D. 1209 (136) Anikahga, chief governor.
A.D. 1210 (137) Lilavati restored.
A.D. 1211 (138) Lokissara (Lokesvara), usurper.
A.D. 1212 (139) Lilavati restored.
A.D. 1215 (140) Parakkama Pundu, usurper.
A.D. 1236 (141) Magha or Kaiduga Vijayabahu, usurper.
A.D. 1240 (142) Parakkama Pundu, descendant of the Sirisanghabodhi family.
A.D. 1275 (143) Baluvanekabahu I (Kalikala Sahitya Sanaja Pandita Parakramabahu), son of 142.
A.D. 1276 (144) VijayaMiu IV, son of 143.
A.D. 1277 (145) Bhuvanekabahu I, brother of 144.
A.D. 1293 (147) Bhuvanekabahu II, son of 145.
A.D. 1295 (148) Parakramabahu IV, son of 147.
A.D. 1275 (149) Bhuvanekabahu III.
A.D. 1347 (150) Jayabahu I.
A.D. 1351 (151) Bhuvanekabahu IV.
A.D. 1351 (152) Parakramabahu V.
A.D. 1353 (153) Vikramabahu III.
A.D. 1354 (154) Bhuvanekabahu V, a descendant of the Girivahsa family.
A.D. 1410 (155) Virabahu II, uterine brother of 154.
A.D. 1410 (156) Parakramabahu VI.
A.D. 1462 (157) Jayabahu II.
A.D. 1464 (158) Bhuvanekabahu VI.
A.D. 1471 (159) Parakramabahu VII.
A.D. 1471 (160) Parakramabahu VIII.
A.D. 1542 (161) Vijayabahu V.
A.D. 1542 (162) Bhuvanekabahu VII.
A.D. 1542 (163) Vira Vikkama (Vira Vikrama).
A.D. 1542 (164) Mayadhamanu.
A.D. 1542 (165) Rajasinha (Rajasinha).
A.D. 1592 (166) Vimala Dhammara Surya I (Vimala Dharanasya).

1 The Sahasamalla 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) \( \ldots \) \( \ldots \) \( \ldots \) in), son of 167.
1679 (169) II (Vimala Dharmasūrya), son of 168.
1701 (170) Siri Vīra Parakkama Narinda Sīha (S'ri Vira Parākrama Narendrasiṃha), son of 169.
1734 (171) Siri Vijaya Rāja Sīha (S'ri Vijaya Rājasimha), brother-in-law of 170.
1747 (172) Kitti Siri Rāja Sīha (Kirti S'ri Rājasimha).
1780 (173) Siri Rājadhī Rāja Sīha (S'ri Rājadhī Rājasimha), younger brother of 172.
1798 (174) Siri Vikkama Rāja Sīha (S'ri Vikrama Rājasimha), nephew of 173.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of Dyn.</th>
<th>S'aisunāgas according to the Āsoka avadāna: Burnouf, Introd. à l'histoire du Bouddhisme, p.358.</th>
<th>S'aisunāgas according to the Parīśīṣṭaparvan of Hemachandra, ed. by Jacobi.</th>
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<tr>
<td>362 yrs.</td>
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</table>

| 1. Sīṣunāga    | Years of reign. Bimbisāra | Sreṇīka |
| 2. Kākavarna   | Ajātaśatru 32            | Kūpīka  |
| 3. Kshemadha/Kshemakar |                      |        |
| 4. Kshattrauja |                        |        |
| 5. Vīmīśāra (Vidīśāra Vidīśāra) | 52     | Sreṇīka |
| 6. Ajātaśatru | 32                    | Kūpīka  |
| 7. Darbhaka    |                        |        |
| 8. Udāyana     | Udāyin Udayibinda Munda | Udāyin Nanda succeeds Udāyin 60 yrs. after Mahāvīra's nirvāṇa |
| 9. Nandivardha | Kākavarnīn Sahālin Tulakuchi Mahāmāndala Prusenajit Nanda | 9 Nandas |
| 10. Mahānandin |                        |        |

in almost every case with these totals.
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<th>Vishnu P</th>
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<td>Duration of 137 yr</td>
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<td>34 Chandagutta</td>
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<td>37 Asoka</td>
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1. The name of the most Buddhist remains: JBA. vi, 677. See Tables, p.c. 215.
2. JBA. vi, 6.
### The Śunaga Dynasty According to the Purāṇas


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1 The Vāyu P. does not name Agnimitra, but states that sons of Pushpamitra reigned eight years.
2 Placed after Vasumitra in some copies of the Matsya.
3 The Bhāgavata says “more than 100 years,” which the commentator explains as 112.

**Note.**—The names and numbers in italics denote variants.
THE KANVA DYNASTY ACCORDING TO THE PURĀNAS.


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1 One MS. has 40 years.
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1 Wilford, AR. ix, 116.
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