CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA
FROM THE BEGINNING OF KALI AGE TO THE MODERN TIMES
IN TWO VOLUMES

Vol. I
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE BEGINNING
OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY
BY
C. MABEL DUFF
(MRS. W. R. RICKMERS)

Vol. II
FROM SIXTEENTH TO THE CLOSE OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY
BY
JAMES BURGESS

CHAUKHAMBHA ORIENTALIA
VARANASI 1975 INDIA
This pioneering work presents in two volumes a table of events since the beginning of Kaliyuga to the modern times in a Chronological order. The aim of the authors have been to give as far as possible ascertained date and such as can only be fixed indefinitely are excluded. 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 researches, references to descriptions are specially noted. With these qualities the work is not only a unique and most authentic source book of Indian History since earliest times to the modern period, but is also unparalleled in its comprehensiveness and breadth. However it remained out of print for such a long time that many of the present day scholars are even ignorant of its existence. Keeping its authenticity, comprehensiveness, wide utility, and persistent demand of many scholars we are now issuing this reprint inspite of serious paper crisis and high production costs. Yet we faithfully hope to receive the usual encouragement of our patrons.
CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA

Vol. I

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE BEGINNING
OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

BY

C. MABEL DUFF
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 Chinton'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, Blochmann, and others, have supplied a great deal of material. The work which has, however, yielded the most trustworthy data for the earlier period of Muhammadan rule in India and the countries on its North-Western frontier is Major Raverty's Ṭabaqūṭ-i-Naṣirī, which with its minute examination of doubtful points, 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 trust-
worthy sources. In converting the Hijra dates into those of
our era, pains have been taken to ensure the accuracy.

Any work on Indian Chronology must for the present be
somewhat tentative. Though much has been done in the eluci-
dation 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 authori-
ties 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. K.
Stein, the one having supplied me with the entries relating to
Alexander’s Indian campaigns, and the other with the whole
series of historical events as chronicled in the Rājatarāṅgīṇī.
My thanks are also due to Mr. Fleet, who lent me the advance
copy of his second edition of the Kanarese Dynasties, thus
enabling me to supplement the material derived from the
earlier edition. Professors Kielhorn and Bendall, Dr. Steingass,
Major Raverty, and Mr. 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 know-
ledge of all aspects of Indian chronology made his advice and
help invaluable. To Professor Douglas of the British Museum and Mr. Watters I am indebted for help in the transliteration of Chinese names. In the arduous task of proof-reading I have had valuable aid from Miss C. M. Ridding and the Rev. Mr. Gwynne of Soho, both of whom I thank for the trouble taken on my behalf. Finally, I wish to thank Dr. James Burgess for the advice and help he has continually given me since I began the work. It is not too much to say that the book, in its present form, owes its existence to his careful and thoughtful planning. Nearly the whole of the MS. has been read through by him, and the advice he has given on details of arrangement and classification has been invaluable. I owe to him also much information from out-of-the-way sources, to which, without his aid, I should have had little opportunity of access.

C. M. DUFF.

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Kensington, W.
CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA
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.
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).
ASWI. Arch. Surv. W. India.
Vol. I. Belgaum and Kaladgi.
Vol. II. Kâthiawâd and Kachh.
Vol. III. Bûdar and Aurungabad.
Vol. IV. Buddhist Cave Temples.
Vol. V. Elura Cave Temples.
BF. Briggs' Ferihta.
BG. Bayley's Gujârât (forming a volume of Sir Henry Elliot's series).
BI. Bhaunagar Inscriptions: i.e. A Collection of Prâkrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions. Published by the Bhavnagar Archaeological Department under the auspices of His Highness Râsl Shri Takhûsinghît G.C.S.I., Ll.l.d. Cantab., Mahârâja of Bhavnagar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOD</td>
<td>Beal's Oriental Biographical Dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>Bhandarkar's Reports on the search for Sanskrit MSS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSM</td>
<td>Catalogue of the Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. in the University of Cambridge, by Cecil Bendall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASR</td>
<td>Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>The Cave Temples of India, by James Fergusson and James Burgess. London, 1880.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DV</td>
<td>or OD</td>
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<tr>
<td>EHI</td>
<td>The History of India as told by its own Historians, ed. Sir Henry Elliot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EI</td>
<td>Epigraphia Indica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRGB</td>
<td>Historia Regni Graecorum Bactriani, in qua simul graecarum in India coloniarum vetus memoria explicatur auctore Theophilo S. Bayeri. Petropoli, 1788.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Indian Antiquary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JA</td>
<td>Journal Asiatique.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JBA</td>
<td>Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JBRAS</td>
<td>Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIA</td>
<td>Lassen's Indische Alterthümskunde, second edition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCCM</td>
<td>Madras Christian College Magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGO</td>
<td>Madras Government Orders, i.e., Madras Public Proceedings, Record Department, India Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>Madras Journal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>See under BMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV or TM</td>
<td>Mahāvīra, ed. Turnour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Numismatic Chronicle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Numismata Orientalia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PK</td>
<td>The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhi, by E. Thomas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMD</td>
<td>The Muhammadan Dynasties, Chronological and Genealogical Tables, with Historical Introductions, by Stanley Lane-Poole.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, 1885, 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 Numismatique.
RT. Raverty's Translation of the Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī (Bibliotheca Indica).
SBE. Sacred Books of the East.
Śāst. Subḥāṣītāvali, 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 Vishṇupurāṇa, 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,
y by Osmond de B. Prisaulx. 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 Éminents, etc., par I-tsing, traduit par E. Chavannes.

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

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

CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

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

As is well known, the literature of the Hindus, extensive and valuable as it is, contains scarcely any works of a historical character. For a trustworthy chronology of India we are, therefore, mainly dependent on the testimony of coins and inscriptions. Where these fail us, as in the early history of the country, we are thrown back on conjectures and inferences which are always liable to be modified or upset by future discovery. To Sir William Jones we owe the identification of the Sandrokottos or Sandrokopos 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 Singhalése 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 Ghazni, our information is drawn almost entirely from coins and inscriptions, supplemented occasionally by the notices of contemporary writers, native and foreign. In some cases, notably in those of Kashmir and Gujarāt, we find trustworthy materials for a definite chronology in the records of the native chroniclers.
Of the period of Graeco-Baktrian rule our knowledge is of the most fragmentary kind. To many of the kings whose names have come down to us, it is impossible to do more than assign an approximate date. The same uncertainty exists with regard to the history of the various tribes which supplanted the Greek kings in Baktria and Northern India, though Chinese records throw some light on the movements of the Yueh-ti, the Kushāṇa 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, Huien-Tsang, and I--tsing have supplied many important data for the periods to which they belong, while the minuto 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 Śrāmapas 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 Vrata-khandha has supplemented the data drawn from other sources as to the Early Yadavas and their successors at Devagiri.

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

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

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

B.C. 3102: Friday, February 18, the beginning of the Kaliyuga or Hindu astronomical era, on the 588,466th day of the Julian Period. It is often used in dates, and precedes the Vikrama Samvat by 3044 years and the Śaka era by 3179 years.

K.Y. 26, Chaitra Śudi 1, initial date assigned to the Laukika or Saptarshī era, traditionally used in Kashmir. It reckons by cycles of a hundred years, and the first year of each coincides with the 27th current year of the Kaliyuga century, or the 47th of the Śakakāla, that is, nearly with the 25th year of an a.d. century.—BKR. 59. Ṛṣajatarāṅgini, i, 52. I.A. xx, 149.

557: Siddhārtha, afterwards Gautama the Buddha, born at Kapilavastu.

528: Siddhārtha leaves Kapilavastu and becomes an ascetic.

527: Death of Mahāvīra Vardhamāna Jñātapatra, founder of the Nirgrantha or Jaina sect, being 470 years before the Vikrama era according to the Śvetāmbara Jains, and 605 years before the
Śaka 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. IA. 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 Sattagydaï 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 Bīs Nimrud, in which prisoners, with the Bactrian 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 Śrenika, king of Magadha, son of Bhāṭṭiya and friend of Buddha, who was his senior by five years. He was murdered after a reign of fifty-two years by his son Ājūtaśatru (Mahāvamśa). The Dulva states that Bimbisāra conquered Brahmadatta, king of Aṅga, by whom his father had
been subdued, and took his capital Champā, living there until Bhaṭṭiya’s death, when he moved to Rājagrīha. The Vāyu and Matsya Purāṇas—in the latter of which he is called Bindusena or Vindhyasena—assign Bimbisāra a reign of twenty-eight years, and, with the other Purāṇas, call his predecessor Kshetrajña or Kshatrujjas, and represent him as belonging to the Śāsiṇāga dynasty. Buddhist authorities, according to whom the Śāsiṇāga dynasty succeeded that of Ajātaṣatru, call him a Vaidha.—LIA. i, 859; ii, 69. WVP. iv, 180. MV, chap. ii.

Ajātaṣatru 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 Rājagrīha and the capture of Vaiśāila. The Mahāvaṁśa 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 Viśṇu, Vāyu, and Matsya Purāṇas his successors were:—Darbhaka, Udayāśva, called also Udāyin or Udibhi, Nandivardhana, and Mahānandin, ruling 143 (or 140) years. Their successors, known to Buddhist sources as the Nandas, reigned until the accession of Chandragupta in B.C. 315. Singhalese and other Buddhist authorities, while omitting Darbhaka, name Udāyin as the successor of Ajātaṣatru. 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.

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

Buddha’s death in the eighth year of Ajātaṣatru, 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 Rājagrīha under Kāśyapa, Ānanda, and Upāli.—SBE. x, Int. xxxix. NO. i, Anc. Coins and Measures of Ceylon, 38.
Ktesias, a Greek physician of Knidos; for seventeen years at
the court of Persia under Dareios II and Artaxerxes Mnémôn,
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 Phôtios still exists, and fragments of it are
preserved in the works of other writers.—LIA. ii, 641 ff.
McCrindle, Anc. India, as described by Ktesias the Knidian.

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

Svetambara tradition refers the collection of the Angas by the
Sangha of Pataliputra to the time of his patriarchate. The
Digambaras place his death in A.D. 162.—SBE. xxii, Int. xliii.

Probable date of the grammarian Pani, according to Bühlingk;
though Goldstücker and Bhandarkar place him before Buddha.
—Pani’s Grammatik, hrsg. von O. Bühlingk, Einleitung. Gold-
stücker, Pani, 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.

Alexander, in the spring, completes the reduction of Sogdiana
by invading the Paratikai (people of Hissar). The Rock
of Khoriëns, situated near Faiçabad 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
rendered 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 Nyasaïans, Aspasians,
Assakëians, and Gouraians, and capturing the strong cities of
Massaga and Peukelaotis and the celebrated Rock Aornos.

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 Taxilës. After the rains had set in he marches to the Hydaspës (Jhilam), and encamps on its right bank at Jalâlpûr, whence he sees the army of Pòros prepared to dispute his crossing. Having made the passage of the river at a point above Jalâlpûr, he engages and defeats Pòros in a great battle, taking him prisoner. He then founds two cities, Niksa (now Mong) on the site of the victory, and Boukephala at his passage of the river, named in memory of his famous horse which was killed in the battle. He next conquers the Glausai, who inhabited the districts now called Bhimber and Bajaur, and receives the submission of Abisarës of Kashmir. Having crossed the Akesinës (Chenâb), he traverses the country between that river and the Hydraëtës (Râvi) in pursuit of Pòros, who was the nephew of the great Pòros and had revolted. Crossing the Hydraëtës, he advances to the Hyphasis (Biyâs), but is opposed by the Kathaïans, whose form of government was republican. He drives them into their capital, Sangala, which he besieges, captures, and razes to the ground. He next receives the submission of Sôphytës, 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 Agrammës or Xandramës, king of Magadha, his troops refuse to proceed, and Alexander returns to the Hydaspës, 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 Akesinës with the Hydaspës, 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 Kamâlia). After taking other strongholds, he defeats the Malloi at the Hydraëtës (Râvi), near Multân, 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 Panjab 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 dockyards, thereafter reaching the dominions of Mousikanos, whose metropolis seems to have been at Alor. He then wars against Oxykanos and against Sambos, who ruled the mountainous country to the west of the Indus, and whose capital was Sindimäna (now Schwän). He despatches Krateros with part of his army to Karmania by the route through the Arakhösians and Sarangians. Towards the end of summer he reaches Patala, a city at the apex of the Delta (probably east of Haidarabäd). 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 Gedrösia. The other part he places under the command of Nearkhos, who conducts the fleet from the Indus to the head of the Persian Gulf, starting on his voyage towards the end of September, after Alexander had, early in that month, taken his departure. Alexander, having crossed the river Arabios (now the Purāli), invades the Oreitai (Lus Bela tribes), whom he reduces to submission. In the country of the Oreitai, Ptolemy, afterwards king of Egypt, is dangerously wounded by a poisoned arrow. According to Diodoros Sikulos, this happened in Sindh, near Hermatelia. The fleet, having reached Alexander’s Haven (somewhere near Karachi), is detained twenty-four days. From the country of the Oreitai, Alexander enters Gedrösia, 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 Eudemos and Taxilēs 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 Hēphaistión to Susa by the coast road,
and marches himself with a small division to the same capital by way of Pasargadae and Persepolis. At the village of Ahwāz, on the river Eulaïos (the Ulaï of Daniel and now the Karun), towards the end of February, he finds Nearchos and the fleet. At Susa, Kalanos the gymnosophist, who had accompanied him from Taxila, burns himself on a funeral pile. Towards the end of the year Alexander goes to Ecbatana, where he loses his favourite Hēphaistōn.

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

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

Eudēmos, the military governor of the Panjab, treacherously murders Pōros, to whom, along with Taxilēs, the civil administration had been entrusted, and takes possession of his kingdom. Later in the same year Eudēmos joins Kumanēs 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 Seleucidan era. The Vāyu Purāṇa, the Dipavamsa, and the Atthakathā all assign Chandragupta a reign of twenty-four years. His history is the subject of Visakhadatta’s play—the Mahārākṣasana.—MV., chap. v. Max Müller, Hist. Anc. Sans. Lit. 298. Kern, Geschiedenis van het Buddhisme in Indië, ii, 266, note. L1A. ii, 64–5, 222, 1207. SBE. xxii, Int. x ff. JRAS., n.s., xv, 77. IA. vi, 154 ff.; xx, 242. Wilson, Theatre ii, 127–150. See Appendix.
Seleukos Nikator, king of Syria, is said to have undertaken an expedition against Chandragupta about this time, in order to recover the Indian conquests of Alexander. The result is a treaty by which Seleukos cedes to Chandragupta the eastern parts of Gedrosia and Arakhosia, together with the Paropamisos and the territories on the west bank of the Indus, in exchange for 500 elephants.

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

Bindusāra, Maurya, succeeds his father Chandragupta. By the Greeks he is known as Amirochates, i.e. Amitragbēta. Daimachos was sent to him as ambassador by Antiokhos, and Dionysios by Ptolemy Philadelphos. Bindusāra is stated by the Mahāvaṃśa 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.B. 219 cur. Aśoka crowned at Pātaliputra, according to the Mahāvaṃśa, in the fourth year of his reign, and 218 years after Buddha’s death. The Mahāvaṃśa 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 Kaliṅga 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 Dhammadhamāmātras or Superintendents of the Sacred Law. His conversion to Buddhism is assigned by the *Mahāvamsa* to his fourth year, but on the evidence of the edicts it may have occurred as late as the twenty-ninth year of his reign.

Under Aśoka the Mauryan Empire extended over the whole of Northern India, from Afghanistan to Māisūr, and from Kāṭhiavaḍ to Kaliṅga (Orissa). Among his contemporaries were Antiochus 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 Aśoka’s initial date. Taking the synchronism of the Greek kings as the basis of his calculation, he fixes Aśoka’s accession in B.C. 273 and his coronation in 269. This would force Chandragupta’s accession back to B.C. 325.—M.V., chap. v. LIA. ii, 223 ff. IA. vi, 149 ff. Cl. i, pref. vii. *Vinayapitakam*, ed. Oldenberg, *Int. xxxviii*. CT. 23. ZDMG. xxxv, 473; xxxvii, 87; xxxix, 489; xl, 127; xli, 1; xliii, 128, 273; xlv, 702; xlv, 54, 539; xlviii, 49. IA. xx, 154, 229 ff.; xxii, 299. El. ii, 245 ff.

243  Diodotos, satrap of Baktria, revolts against Antiokhos II of Syria, and founds the Graeco-Baktrian kingdom. This event was, according to Justin, contemporaneous with the revolt of Parthia under Arshakēs. 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.

244  The so-called Third Buddhist Council held at Pāṭaliputra in the seventeenth year of Aśoka’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*.

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

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

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

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

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

Eukratidés, the rival of Démétrios I. Justin states that the Indian conquests of Eukratidés belong to the end of his reign, and that Démétrios ruled until nearly the same time. The coins of the former, found at Balkh, Sisán, in the Kābul Valley, and the Panjab, seem, however, to show that Démétrios was early deprived of his Indian territories, and that Eukratidés, for the greater part of his reign, ruled in India as well as over Baktria and Arakhosia. Towards the end of it Mithridatès I of Parthia seized the provinces of Turuña and Aspionēs (situated probably in the district of the Tajand and Hari-rud). As coins of Eukratidés are copied by Plato (probably a revolted satrap of his own), B.C. 165, and by Timarkhos of Babylon, B.C. 162, his reign may have extended to this or even a later year. Its beginning was, according to Justin, contemporary with that of Mithridatès I (B.C. 171), but Bayer places it in B.C. 181. Eukratidēs founded the city of Eukratideia in Baktria.
The reigns of Euthydemos II, Pantaleon, Agathokles, and 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 B.C. 170.

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


Rise of the Andhrabhuplya or Sattavahana dynasty. Names of three of the early princes of this dynasty occur in inscriptions belonging to the first half of the second century B.C. Simuka Sattavahana, mentioned in an inscription at Nânâghât, has been identified by Bühler with the prince whose name, under the forms Sindhuka, Sithuka, Sipraka, and Chhismaka, stands first in the Pauranic lists of the Andhras as founder of the dynasty. Krishna Sattavahana, of whom there is an inscription at Nasik of the same period, is the second prince of these lists, there called a brother of Simuka. Satakarni, whose name, with that of his wife Nayanika, occurs in a Nânâghât 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 Satakarni king whom Krâravela of Kalinga, in the Hâthigumpha inscription, claims to have protected in the second year of his reign (B.C. 183).—General references for the dynasty:—WVP. iv, 194 ff. Trans. Or. Cong. 1874, 306 ff. JBRAS. xii, 407 ff.; xiii, 303; xiv, 147 ff.; xv, 305. IA. vii, 257; x, 225 ff.; xii, 27, 272; xxi, 203 ff. JRAS., n.s., 1890, 639 ff.; id. 1893, 613. ASWI. iv, 98 ff.; v, 59 ff.; BASSI. i, 3 ff. BD., secs. iv–vi.

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

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

160 Heliokles succeeds his father Eukratides, and reigns till about 120. Baktria was lost to the Sse or Śaka tribe apparently after b.c. 140, and wrested from it by the Yueh-ti about b.c. 126, or later. See b.c. 165.

To about the same period as Heliokles belong Apollodotus I, Antialkidas, Lysias, Strato I, Philoxenos, and Archebios. Apollodotus I is supposed by Lassen to have been a brother of Heliokles, and to have wrested from him the Indian provinces of the kingdom on the death of their father Eukratides. The proximity of Apollodotus to the latter in point of time is proved by his coins, which are re-struck with the name of Eukratides. They are found in the Upper Kābul Valley, Qandahār, Roh, and Sindh, and are distinct from, and more widely distributed than, those of Apollodotus Philopatōr, who was probably a later king.

Antialkidas and Lysias reigned in the Kābul Valley and the
Panjab. Antialkidas seems to have been a contemporary or successor of Ἁλιοκλῆς, 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 Ἁλιοκλῆς 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 Ἔνευκρ. Ἁριτ. under Περσία, 591 ff. BMC., G.S.K., Int. xxix–xxxix.

Maurya era 165—date of the Hāthigumpha inscription of the thirteenth year of Khaëravela or Bhikhurāja, of Kaliṅga. His accession would fall, therefore, in n.c. 163. Bhagwānlāl Indrajī calculated the Maurya era from Aśoka's conquest of Kaliṅga, in the ninth year of his reign, but Bühler concludes that it originated with Chandragupta's coronation. Khaëravela 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 Yuvarāja in his fifteenth year, and king of Kaliṅga in his twenty-fourth. In the second year of his reign he received tribute from the then reigning Andhra king, Śātakarṇi, and in the same year, with the aid of the Kusumba (?) Kshatriyas, conquered Masika (?). In his eighth year Khaëravela undertook an expedition against the King of Rājagriha, who fled to Mathurā. In his twelfth year he invaded Magadhā, advancing as far as the Ganges, apparently subduing the king. His immediate predecessors on the throne of Kaliṅga seem to have been his father Vudharāja and his grandfather Khemarāja. Khaëravela married the daughter of Hathisāha or Hathisimha, the grandson of Lālaka.—Acts du VIe Congrès International des Orientalistes, Sect. Ary., t. iii, 135 ff. Bühler, Secte der Jaina, 31, 41. Bühler, Monatschrift für den Orient, September 1884, 231. EII. 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 (n.c. 115), several
towns contended for his ashes. The passages in Paśaṅjali’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 Pañha.—Goldstücker, Pāṇini, his place in Sanskrit Literature, 234. LIA. ii, 313, 341 ff. IA. i, 299 ff. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 33, 34. BMC., G.S.K., xxxiii. WL. 306. SBE. xxxv, Int. xviii ff.

Paśaṅjali, the grammarian, author of the Mahābhāṣya, flourished about B.C. 140-120. Goldstücker and Bhandarkär have fixed Paśaṅjali’s date from passages in the Mahābhāṣya which show him to have been contemporary with Menander and Pushyamitra. Paśaṅjali was a native of Gonaḍa in Eastern India, and lived for a time in Kashmir. His mother’s name was Goṇikā.—Goldstücker, Pāṇini, 234; Lit. Rev. i, 131 ff. LIA. ii, 485. BD. 8. 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—Patiṅka, son of Liaka Kusuluka, the Mahākṣhatrapa Rājugula or Raṅĵubula, and his son Śuḍḍasa, all of whose names occur in the Mathurā Lion Pillar inscriptions. The Taxila copper-plate of Patiṅka, dated in the year 78 under the great king Moga, and Śuḍḍasa’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, xi. 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. JBRAS., o.s., xx, 221 ff.; ib. 1894, 525-554. EI. ii, 199; iv, 54.

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

Azes, Aspāvarna, Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, Spalyris, and Spalagadames flourish about this period. Azes was the successor, and perhaps the son, of Maues; Aspāvarna, a general or satrap of Azes. Gardner suggests that Azilises,
Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, and Spalyris were sons of Azes, and Spalagadames his grandson. From the absence of their coins in the Panjab, Cunningham infers that they could not have ruled there, and suggests Vonones' having been the great chief of the Śaka horde after the death of Maues, and that he remained in Sakastene while his relatives and generals possessed Qāndāhār, 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.—L.I.A. 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 Paurnanic tradition, the Śuṅga dynasty, after lasting 112 years, was overthrown by Vāsudeva who murdered his master Devabhūti and usurped the throne as first of the Kañva dynasty.—WVP. iv, 192.

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

Miauis (Heraeus), a Śaka king, according to Gardner, and the contemporary of Kozulo Kadphises. Cunningham considers him a Kushāna, and identifies him with Yīn-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 Kushāna tribe of the Yüeh-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 Sakastene), he conquers Hermiaios, 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 Damascenus met at Antioch Epidaphne the survivors of an Indian embassy to Augustus bearing a letter in Greek from a king named Pandion or Póros. With them was Zarmanochegas (Śramaṇāchārya) 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 n.c. 22–20, and mentions Zamaros (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 = n.c. 26, while Orosius of Tarragona speaks of an Indian and a Skythian embassy reaching Caesar in Spain n.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, 75.

Hooēmo Kadphises, Kushana, 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 Kushaṇa 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 Hooēmo Kadphises the immediate successor of Kozulo Kadphises and say nothing about any other king.—BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxxiii, xlix, 1. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 46, 47. NC., 3rd ser., xii, 46, 47.

Gondophares or Yndopherres, Abdagases, Orthagnes, Arsakês, 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).
25 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 Orōdēs 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 Sīstān and Qandāhār, those of Abdagases in the Western Panjab.

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

Zeionises or Jibonisa, 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., x.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. J.A., 8e série, xv, 114, 127. Von Sallet, Nachfolger Alexanders, 51 ff. and 157. BMC., G. S. K., xxxiii, xliii–v.

41 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 Natural History. The exact date of the embassy cannot be determined. It left Ceylon probably in the reign of Chandramukhasiva (A.D. 44–52), and apparently reached Rome after the publication of Pomponius Mela’s geography, between A.D. 48 and 47. Priaux suggests its having been sent by the Singhalese Tamils rather than by the Singhalese proper.

—Priaux, Travels of Apollonius of Tyana, 91.

45 Apollonios of Tyana said to have visited India.—Priaux, Apollonius of Tyana. ZDMG. xlv, 439; xlvi, 466, 780.

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

—I.A. viii, 338; ix, 313, n. 9.
Kāśyapa or Kāśya Mātāṅga, 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 Mātāṅga in his translation of the Sūtra 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, *Foué Koué Kî*, 40 ff. Stan. Julien, JA., 4ª série, x, 96. Pauthier, JA., 3ª 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. Sani. 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. xvi, 205.

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

Kanishka, Kushāṇa, apparently the successor of Hooēmo Kadphises in North-Western India and the Kābul Valley; probably founded the Śaka era, which seems to date from his coronation in A.D. 78. Under this king and his successors the Skythian power reached its zenith. Kanishka’s kingdom extended from Kabulistan to Mathurā, and perhaps farther. According to Hiuen Tsang it included a considerable part of Central Asia, while some evidence exists for its having embraced Gujarāt. In the *Rājatarājya* Kanishka is mentioned with the kings Hushka (Huvisoka) and Jushka, there represented as his predecessors. Al Birūnī calls him Kanik, and says that he conquered Kanyakubja. A Buddhist Council was held during Kanishka’s reign under the presidency of Vasumitra (Shih-yu).—LIA. ii, 822, 848 ff., and 1202. CASR. ii, 159; iii, 31; v, 57 ASWI. ii, 31. NC., 3rd ser., xii, 48–9. NO., vol. i, 46. Von Sallet, *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 57 ff. Drouin, RN., 3ª 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., 9ª série, vii, 5; viii, 444 ff.; ix, 5 ff.

Asvaghosa, the twelfth Buddhist Patriarch. According to
A.D. 80. Chinese accounts contemporary with Kanishka. Said to have been a Brahman of Eastern India who, after his conversion by Vasumitra, president of the Buddhist Council, settled in Kashmir. The Alankārikaśāstra and the Buddhaśārīrakāya, the latter of which was translated into Chinese about A.D. 414–421, are ascribed to him by I-tsing.—Memoranda of the Russian Mission at Pekin, ii, 156 ff. Wassiljew, Der Buddhismus, seine Dogmen, Geschichte, und Literatur, 47, note; 66, 71, 75, 77, 132, 202, 211. Beal, Abstract of Four Lectures on Buddhist Literature in China, 95. SBE. xix, Int. xxx; xlix, Int. ix. Beal’s Si-yu-ki, ii, 100, 101, 302. Fuyishama, J.A., 8e série, xii, 425. Peterson, JRAS. 1891, 334; and JBRAS. xviii, 284 ff.

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

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

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

111. Š. 33–51, inscriptions from Mathurā and Wardak. Huvishka (Hoerkeres)—Kushâna or Turushka, successor of Kanishka in North-Western India and the Kâbul Valley.—LIA. ii, 825. CASR. iii, 32 ff. IA. vi, 217, 219. See also under A.D. 78.

113. Gautamiputra Śātakarni, Andhra. Two inscriptions of his occur at Nāsik dated in the years 14 and 24 respectively. He was contemporary with Nahapâna, the Kâshahārâta, whom he overthrew shortly before the fourteenth year of his own reign, and after the forty-sixth year of the Kâshatrapa or Śaka era, probably therefore about A.D. 126. The inscription at Nāsik dated in the nineteenth year of his son Pulumâyi, calls Gautamiputra Śātakarni the king of Asika, Asaka, Mulptâ, Surashâtra, Kukura, Aparânta, Anûpa, Vidarbha, Ākara, and Avanti, and lord of the mountains Vindhya, Rikshavat, Pâripâtra, Sahya, Krishñagiri, Macha,
Sirițana, Malaya, Mahendra, Sețagiri, and Chakora. It also states that he humbled the pride of the Kshatriyas, destroyed the Šakas, Yavanas, and Pahlavas, exterminated the Kshaharata race, and restored the glory of the Satavahanas. This is perhaps an allusion to a previous conquest of some of the Andhra territories by Nahapāna, and to their recovery by Gautamiputra. Some of the places enumerated in Puḷumāyi’s inscription as being subject to his father, belonged, as Rishabhadatta’s inscriptions seem to show, to Nahapāna. The Vāyu and Matsya Purāṇas assign Gautamiputra a reign of twenty-one years.—Refs. under B.C. 180.

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

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

Puḷumāyi Vāsishṭiputra, Andhra, son and successor of Gautamiputra Śatakārpi 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 Polemios, the contemporary of Tiastenēs (Chashiṭana).
—Refs. under B.C. 180.

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

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

150 Š. 72, Junāgad inscription. Rudradāman I, Western Kshatrapa, son and successor of Jayadāman. Described as destroying the Yaudheyas, twice conquering Śatākarni, lord of the Dēkkan, and earning for himself the title of Mahākshatrapa. His son Dāmāśa or Dāmāja succeeded him.—ASWiL. ii, 128. IA. vii, 257; and refs. under A.D. 126.

152 Š. 74–98, inscriptions at Mathurā. Vāsudeva, Kushāṇa or Turuṣhka, perhaps the successor of Huviṣṭeka.—JRASt., 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, JA., 3e série, viii, 262, 282.

160 Nāgarjuna, fourth Buddhist Patriarch in succession to Pārāśara. According to Huīn Tsang, he was patronized by a king of the So-to-po-ho (Ṣātavāhana?) family, possibly Yajñaśrī ŚatākARNI, but great uncertainty exists as to his real date. A Tibetan life of Nāgarjuna states that he travelled widely in Southern India, converted Muṇja, king of Oḍiśa (Orissa), and erected vihāras there and elsewhere; also that he surrounded the great shrine of Dānayakakata 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) Vāsiṣṭhīputra II, Śatākarni; probably brother and successor of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Pulumāyi, and, according to numismatic evidence, the father of Yajñaśrī Gautamīputra II. Contemporary, apparently, with Rudradāman, perhaps his son-in-law, being probably the Śatākarni 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 Nānāghā inscription of Chatushparṇa is dated in his thirteenth year.—Refs. under B.C. 180.

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

174 Māṇḍapōputra Sakasena or Sirisena, Andhra. Identified by
A.D. 174—224.

174 Bhagwân-lâl Indraji with the prince Śivaśīr-Medhaśīras of the Pauranic lists, the successor of Pulimati (Puḷumāyi). Numismatic evidence shows him to have reigned between Puḷumāyi and Yajñaśīr Goutamiputra II, but his exact position in the list, as well as his relationship to these princes, is as yet undetermined. A Kañberi inscription is dated in his eighth year.—Refs. under n.c. 180.

178 Ś. 100. Jivadāman, Western Kshatrapa and Mahākṣatrapa, son and successor of Dāmazaḍa: 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.

180 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 Mahākṣatrapa on his coins.—IA. x, 157. ASWI. ii, 140. JRAS., l.c., under A.D. 126.

182 Yajñaśīr Śātakarṇi, Gautamiputra II, Andhra, son of Chatushpāṇa Vāśishtiputra II. His inscriptions range from his seventh to his twenty-seventh years. His reign varies, according to the Pauranic lists, from nine to twenty-nine years.—EI. i, 96, and refs. under n.c. 180.

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

200 Ś. 122, Mūliassar inscription. Ś. 125–142 on coins. Rudrāsenā 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.

222 Ś. 144. Saṅghadāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasimha; and his nephew, Prithivisena, son of Rudrāsenā, reigning.

Dharmakāla, a Śramaṇa of Central India, visits China and translates in A.D. 250, the Putimokkha of the Mahāsaṅghikas. This was the first book of the Vinayapitaka translated into Chinese, but it was lost by A.D. 730.—BN. 386.

224 The Indian Śramaṇas, Wei-k‘i-nan and Lü-yen, visit the kingdom of Wu, bringing with them the Sanskrit text of a 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 (?). Viradāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Dāmasena. Contemporary with Viradāman were his brothers Yasodāman (Š. 160, 161) and Vijayasena (Š. 160–171). —Refs. as above.

241  The Śramaṇa Sang-hwui of the K’ang country visits the kingdom of Wu, has a monastery built for him in 247 by order of Sun-Ch’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; Aśvina śudi 1, K.Y. 3350, expired; epoch of the Chedi era.—IA. xvii, 215 ff. EI. ii, 299.

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

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


266  Chu Fa-hu, i.e. Dharmaraksha, a Śramaṇa of T’un-huang, settles
in Loyang where he works at translations till A.D. 313 or 317. He was the first to translate several sūtras of the Vaipulya class. He died in his seventy-eighth year.—BN. 391.

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

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

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

Ś. 216–223. Viśvasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Bhartrṣidāman.

The Dīpavamsa chronicle of Ceylon written.

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

Ś. 231–240. Rudrasimha II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Svāmī Jīvadāman.

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

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

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

350  Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I. Numismatic evidence indicates the existence of a Kācha or Kacha, 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 Mahendra of Kosala, Vīghhrarāja of Mahākāntāra, Manṣārūja of Keraṣa, Mahendra of Pishṭapura, Svāmidatta of Koṭṭāra (on the hill), Damana of Eraṇḍapalla, Vīśṇugopa of Kāṇchī, Nīlārūja of Avanukta, Hastivarman of Veṇgī, Ugrasena of Palakka, Kubera of Devarāṣṭhra, Dhanaṇḍaya of Kuṣṭhalapura, and all the other kings of the region of the south; to have exterminated Rudradeva, Matilā, Nāgaratva, Chandravarman, Gaṇapatināga, Nandīn, Balavarman, and many other-kings of Āryāvarta; and to have overthrown the Daivaputras; Śhāhis, Śhāhānushāhis, Śakas, Muryuṇḍas, and the people of Siṃbala, and all other dwellers in islands. His empire extended to, and perhaps embraced, the countries of Samataṣa, Daṇḍaka, Kāmarūpa, Nepāla, and Kārtṛipura, and the tribes of the Mālavas, Arjunīyanas, Yaudheyas, Mādrakas, Abhīras, Prārjunas, Sanakānīkas, Kākas, Kharaparakas, and others. His wife was Dattadevi.—CL. iii, 1–21.

357  An Indian embassy to China, bringing gifts of horses and elephants, is recorded in the official memoirs of Muh Ti in the annals of the Chin dynasty.—JA., 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 (Maldives) and the Serendivi (Singhalese), reaches Rome.—Priasulx, Apollonius, 125.

372  Buddhism said to have been introduced into Korea, in the reign of the Chinese emperor Chien Wên.—Rémusat, Foué Kous Kî, 43. Korean Repository, April, 1892.

A.D. 381—399.

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

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

383. Kumārajīva, the Śramaṇa, captured and taken to China by Lü Kuang, commander-in-chief under the Former Tsin dynasty, on his conquest of Kuchah. Kumārajīva stayed with Lü Kuang in Liang-chou, China, till A.D. 401, and between A.D. 402 and 412 translated numerous works, including the smaller Sūkhāvatīvyūha and 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. Rudraśimha III, Western Kshatrapa, son of Satyasimha. Satyasimha is known only from his son's coins; his date cannot, therefore, be fixed. As the Western Kshatrapas were conquered by Chandragupta Vikramāditya about G. Sam. 90 = A.D. 409, Rudraśimha 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. Fā-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 Vinayapiṭaka. After visiting Northern India he proceeded by Mathurā to Kanauj which he reached about A.D. 405. He then continued by way of Śrāvasti, Kapilavastu, Kuśinagara, Vaiśālī, and Pāṭaliputra to Benares, subsequently spending three years in Pāṭaliputra, two in Tamraliptī, and two in Ceylon, where he arrived about A.D. 411. He returned by way of Java to China in A.D. 414 when, both alone and in conjunction with Buddhhabhadra, he translated several works and compiled his Travels, Fō-kwo-chi;

401. G. Sam. 82, 88, 93. Udayagiri, Gañhwā, and Sāñchi 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.—Cl. iii, 21-36, and refs. under A.D. 290.

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

404. Punyatara, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, translates into Chinese, with Kumārajīva, the *Sarvāstivādināyā*.*—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 companion; translated between A.D. 433 and 439 the *Nirvāṇa-sūtra*, and died about A.D. 453.—BN. 412.

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

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

414. Dharmaraksha, a Śramaṇa of Central India, visits China and translates works at the request of Tsüi-chü Mang-sun of the Northern Liang dynasty, until 421. In 433 he accepted an invitation to visit Ts’ai-wu Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty, but was assassinated on his way thither by orders of Mang-sun.—BN. 411.

415. G. Sam. 96, 98, 129: Bilsād, Gañhwā, and Mankuwar inscriptions;
G.S. 121–130 on coins. Kumāragupta I, Mahendrāditya, son and successor of Chandragupta II: md. Anantadevi, and reigned till about A.D. 452.—Cl. iii, 39–45. JRAS., n.s., xxii, 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-vyakaranā-sūtra.—BN. 417.

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

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

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

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

Death of the Indian Śramaṇa Buddhahadra. 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.
Kidāra or Ki-to-lo, Shāhi of the Great Kushānas, establishes the kingdom of the Little Kushānas in Gaudāra, and appointing his son governor of Peshawar, returns westward to repel the White Huns.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 184. Gutschmidt, Geschichte, Iran, Tübingen, 1888, p. 168 ff. Specht, Études sur l’Asie Central, Paris, 1890, 12 ff.

Daḍā 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 Mārvād, the Kiu-chi-lo of Huen Tsang, with its capital Pi-lo-mi-lo, i.e. Bhillamāla (Bhūmāl or Śrīmāl), and a southern at Bharoch which included "the whole of Central Gujarāt and the northern part of Southern Gujarāt, i.e. the present Bharoch District, the Tālukā of Olpād, Chorasā and Bārdolī of the Surat District, as well as the adjoining parts of the Baroda State, of the Revākāṇṭha, and of Sachin"; 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 Chālvukyas 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 Lāṭa to his brother Indra, first of the Gujarāt branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty which held that part of the country for more than 100 years.—I.A. xvii, 191 ff. FKD., 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.

Saîghavarman, an Indian Śramaṇa, visits Nanking; in the following year he translated 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 Sasanian

Gunabhadra, 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.


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

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

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

G. Samā. 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 Pushyamitra, and fought with the Hūṇas. The Junāgad inscription records his appointment of Parṇādatta as governor of Surīṣṭhra, and Parṇādatta’s appointment of his own son Chakrapālita as governor of Junāgad; the bursting of the embankment of the Sudarśana lake in the Gupta year 136, its repair by Chakrapālita in the following year, and the erection by him of a temple to Vishnu in the year 138. —CI. iii, 47–68. JRAS., n.s., xxi, 134; ib. 1893, 83.
The White Huns, under Chu-Khan (Konkha), again invade Khurásán, but are again driven back by Yazdijard (Isidigird), who is, however, forced to retreat to his own territory.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173.


G. Saṁ. 139. Kosām inscription. Bhāmavarman, probably a feudatory of Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 266.

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

G. Saṁ. 141. Kāhāum inscription of Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 65.

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

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

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

G. Saṁ. 156, 163, 191. Copper-plates from Khoh and Majūga-wān. Hastin, Parivrājaka Mahārāja, son and successor of Damodara, and contemporary with Šarvanātha of Uchchakalpa. Said to have governed Daḥhālā (possibly Daḥhāla) and the country including the eighteen forest kingdoms (Khoh inscription of Saṁkshobha).—CI. iii, 98-110. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

Sam. 158. Kosām inscription of the Mahārāja Lakṣhmana; 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, 29.

Ś. 400, 415, 417, copper-plates from Umetā, Bagumrā, and Ilāo. Dadda II, Praśāntarāga, Gurjara of Bharoch, 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 Indraji.—IA. vii, 61 (Umetā copper-plate); xiii, 115 (Ilāo copper-plate); xvii, 183 (Bagumrā copper-plate). EI. iii, 173, note. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 312, note 7.

Sthirā (? or Pura (?)), gupta, Śrī Prakāśaditya, 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. lviii, pt. 1, 92 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. IA. xix, 226.

Dharmajātayāsas, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translated the Amṛitaṛtha-satra.—BN. 420.

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

Suraśamichandra, feudatory governior under Budhagupta of the territory between the Kālindī (Jamnā) and the Narmadā.

Māṭrīvīṣṇu governing at or near Eraṇ.—CI. iii, 88-9; Int. 17. JRAS., n.s., xxi, 134; v. 1893, 86.

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

Narasimhagupta, Bālāditya, son and successor probably of
Sthiragupta; married Mahādevī or Śrīmatīdevī; mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the conqueror of Mihirakula, named in the Deo-Baraṇārāk inscription of Jīvita-gupta some 200 years later; is possibly, too, the ancestor referred to by Prakāṭāditya of Benares in his Sārnāth inscription of the seventh century A.D.—JBA. Iviii, pt. 1, 93 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. Cl. iii, 213, 284.

Rise of the Chālukya dynasty of Bādāmi.

According to tradition, the Chālukyas were of northern origin. The establishment of their power in the south is ascribed, in the Miraj and Kauṭhēm plates, to Jayasimha I, the earliest named prince of the line. In the sixth century A.D. the Chālukyas established themselves in the Dekkan at the expense of the Pallavas, founding there a kingdom which in its palmiest days embraced the greater part of Southern India. See under A.D. 630 and 973.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 80; iii, 258 ff. BD., sec. X. FKD., Born. Gaz., 335–381. IA. xvi, 17; xvii, 199. EI. iii, 2.

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

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

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

Toramāṇa, Indo-Skythian of Śākala in the Panjab, establishes himself in Eastern Mālava, probably succeeding Buddhagupta. His reign at Śākala may have begun about A.D. 460 and the death of Skandagupta very likely enabled him to invade and hold Central India. He seems, however, to have been defeated, and the Gupta power temporarily restored by Narasimhagupta, with the aid of the Valabhi ruler Bhaṭārka, A.D. 510. An inscription of Toramāṇa at Eraṇ 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.

Dhanyavishṇu, brother and successor of Māṭrīvishṇu, reigning at or near Eraṇ as feudatory of Toramāṇa.

Rāya Diwāj of Sindh begins to reign. His successors were his son Rāya Siharas; his son Rāya Sāhasī; his son Rāya Siharas II, who was defeated and slain by a king of Persia, possibly Khusrū Nūshīrvān (A.D. 531–579); his son Rāya Sāhasī II. The dynasty lasted 137 years, and was supplanted by Chach, son of Śilājī, 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.—Gaṇakatarāṅgiṣṭ, ed. Sudhākara, The Pandit, n.s., xiv (1892), p. 8.

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

Chu-lo-ta sent as ambassador to China by Kiu-to (possibly a Gupta king of Magadha).—J.A., 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.

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

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

Bodhirinchi, Šramaṇa of Northern India, arrives at Loyang where he translates several works until A.D. 535. Ratnamati, a Šramaṇa 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. Sam. 191. Date of the Eraṇ inscription of the chieftain Goparāja, son of Mādhava and maternal grandson of the Šarabha king; recording his having fought a battle in conjunction with Bhānugupta, described as a powerful king of Eastern Mālava. —Cl. iii, 91.

Mihirakula, Indo-Skythian of Śākala in the Panjab, succeeds his father, Toramāna. Mihirakula overthrew the Gupta power in Western and Central India, but was finally defeated at Kahror, about A.D. 530, by Yaśodharman, feudatory of Narasimhagupta, after which he retired to Kashmir. He is mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as a king of Śākala who was attacked, on account of his persecution of the Buddhists, by Balāditya 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 Ts'ai-ssu'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 Rōjatarakṣiṭ names him as a native king of Kashmir during the
Mlechchha inroads. It describes him as invading Simhala, perhaps a mistake for Sindh of his invasion of which the Muqmašt Tawarīkh gives an account. An inscription at Gwalior is dated in the fifteenth year of his reign.—IA. 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-k'i, i, 119, 120, notes; 167, 171.

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

Sung Yun, a native of T'An-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 Lelih dynasty; and, after reaching Peshawar and Nagarāhāra, returned to China in A.D. 521, with 170 volumes of the Great Development series.—Beal's Si-yu-k'i, i, Int. xv ff.

Kumāragupta II, Kramāditya, son and successor of Narasimhagupta.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p.100. JRAS., n.s., xxv (1893), 83.

Droṇasimha, Mahārāja of Valabhi, son of Bhāṭārka, brother and successor of Dharasena I. The Māliyā copper-plate states that Droṇasimha was """"anointed in the kingship by his paramount sovereign in person""; this sovereign being possibly identical either with Narasimhagupta or Yasodharmarāja. Māliyā copper-plate, Cl. iii, 168, and refs. under Bhāṭārka and Toramāna, A.D. 495.

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

Dignāga of Kāśchī, pupil of Vasubandhu, and his contemporary Guṇaprabha, the guru of King Harsha of Thānesār, may be placed between the years 520 and 600 A.D. Dignāga wrote the Pramāṇa-Samanabhaya.—Vassiliec, Le Bouddhisme, 78, 206. ZDMG. xxii, 726. W.L. 209, n. 19.

Buddhasānta, Śramaṇa of Central India, translates ten Buddhist works into Chinese between 524 and 538 or 539.—BN. 427.
525 Rāparāga, Early Chālukya, son and successor of Jayasimha I.—
EL. iii, 2. BD. 49. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 342.

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

528 19th March, G. Saṁ. 209, Khoh copper-plate. Saṅkshoba, Parivṛājaka 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. Saṁ. 589, inscription from Mandasor. Yāsodharman reigning
in Northern India. Another Mandasor inscription describes Yāso-
dharman's kingdom as extending over the whole of Northern
India, from the river Lauhitya or Brahmaputra to the Western
Ocean, and from the Himālayas to the Mahendra Mountain. It
represents him as possessing countries which not even the Guptas
and Hūṇas could subdue, and as having homage paid him even by
Mihirakula. Hiuen Tsang ascribes Mihirakula's defeat to Būlāditya
of Magadha, i.e. Narasimhagupta. He and Yāsodharman may, there-
fore, have combined to overthrow Mihirakula, or, more probably,
Yāsodharman was a feudatory of Narasimhagupta, who used his
victory over the Hūṇas as a means of attaining supreme power.
Hoernle inclines to identify Yāsodharman with Śilāditya of Mūlava,
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,

538 Upāśunya, Śramaṇa of Udyāna, Central India, translates three
Buddhist works into Chinese between a.d. 538 and 540 or 541.
Moving to Nanking in a.d. 545, he there translated another work.
Gautama Prajñāruchi, a Brahman of Vārānasī (Benares), trans-
lates several Buddhist works into Chinese, between a.d. 538 and
541 or 543.—BN. 422-3, 428.
AD. 540—557.

540 Dharapatta, Mahârâja of Valabhî, brother and successor of Dhruvasena.—JBA. Ivi., chart, p. 100. CI. iii, Int. 41.

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

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

550 Ísânavarman, Maukhari, son and successor of Ísâvaravarman: married Lakshmisrî; contemporary with Kumâragupta of Magadha who is said, in the Apshad inscription of Adityasena, to have defeated him. A coin of Ísânavarman’s is dated, according to Cunningham, in the year 257, according to Hoernle, in the year 245 of the Gupta era.—CASR. xv, 166; xvi, 81. CI. iii. 206. JBA. Ivi., pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

550 Satyârâya, Raṇâvikrama, Śrî Pulikeśin or Polekeśin, Vallabha, Early Châlukya, son and successor of Raṇâraga: married Durlabhadevi of the Bâtpûra or Bappûra family. The Aihoje inscription represents him as removing his capital from Índukânti to Vâtipipura, now Bâdâmi. He was probably the first king of the dynasty, and regarded later as its real founder.—IA. viii, 243. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 343-4.

The Pañchatantra translated into Pahlavi by command of the Sassanian king Nûshîrvân (a.d. 531–579).—WL. 212.

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.

557 Narendrayâsa, Śramaṇa of Udyâna in Northern India, translates, together with Ra-çhî, i.e. Dharmajñâna, 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.
559 G. Sam. 240, 246, 247, 248 on copper-plates. Guhasena of Valabhī, son and successor of Dharapāṭṭa.—IA. iv, 174; v, 206; vii, 66; xiv, 75. BI. 30.

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

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

567 (Bādāmi cave inscription Ś. 500, in twelfth year of reign) Kṛttivarma I, Raṇaparākrama, Early Chālukya, succeeds his father Pulikesin I. Married a sister of the Sendraka king Śrīvallabha-Śēnānanda Claims to have subdued the Nāḷas, the Mauryas of the Northern Konkan, the Kadambas of Banavasi (Aihole inscription); the kings of Vaṅga, Aṅga, Kaliṅga, Vaṭṭūra, Magadha, Madraka, Keraḷa, Gaṅga, Mūshaka, Pāṇḍya,DRAMILA, Choliya, Ājuka, and Vaijayanti (Mahākūta inscription). Ruled till A.D. 597.—IA. vi, 363 ff.; viii, 243; x, 57; xi, 68 ff. (undated inscription at Ādūr); xix, 14. BD. 49, 50. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 344 ff.

571 G. Sam. 252–272 on copper-plates. Dharasena II, of Valabhī, 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 Chên dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 291.

577 Gautama Dārmajñāna, Upāsaka of Varānasī (Benares), and eldest son of Prajñāruci (A.D. 538), appointed governor of the Yang-chuan 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.

578 Kalyāṇavarman, the astronomer, probably flourished about this date. He lived after Varāhamihira, and was possibly a contemporary of Brahmagupta.—Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī, ed. Sudhākara, The Paṇḍit, n.s., xiv, 16.
Buddharāja of Chedi, son and successor of Śaṅkaragāna, contemporary with the Early Chālukya Maṅgalīsa who claims to have defeated him.—CASR. ix, 112. BD. 49.

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

Subandhu, author of the Vāsavadattā, may have flourished about this date, being mentioned by Bāna (a.d. 600).—Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften, 20. JBRAS. xviii, 147, 159. VOF. i, 115.

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

Prabhākara vardhana, of Thāñesār, son and successor of Āditya vardhana, and probably first paramount sovereign of his dynasty; married Yasomatīdevi. Fought, according to Bāna, with the king of Gandhāra and the Hūnas in the Himalayas, against the king of Sindh in the west, with the Bhīnmāl and Bharoch branches of the Gurjaras, and with the king of Mālava. Sent his son Rājyavardhana, shortly before his own death, against the Hūnas. Prabhākara vardhana’s daughter Rājyasrī married the Maukhari Graha varman, who, shortly after his father-in-law’s death, was attacked and slain by the king of Mālava.—EI. i, 68 ff.


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

Pūrnavarman reigning in Western Magadhā. Mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the last of the descendants of Aśoka, and re-invigorator of the Bodhi tree which Śaśāuka, king of Kārṇaṣuvaṁ, had tried to destroy. Śaśāuka being identical with the king of that name who, according to Hiuen Tsang, murdered Rājyavardhana, elder brother of Harsha of Thāñesār (a.d. 606), Pūrnavarman, 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.

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


Grahavarman, Maukhari, governor of Kanauj, son and successor of Avantivarman; married Rājyasī, daughter of Prabhākaravar-dhana of Thāṇesar.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

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

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

The poet Bāṇa, author of the Śrīharshacharita, Kādambarī, and the Chaṇḍilāsataka; Mayūra, author of the Śūryaśataka; Dūṇḍin, author of the Daśakumāracharita and the Kāyadarśa; and Divā-kara flourished, being contemporaries of Harshavardhana of Kanauj. Jaina tradition makes Mayūra the father-in-law of Bāṇa. To the same period belongs Mānātuṅga, author of the Bhaktāmarastotra. —Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften. Peterson’s Subhāśitācali, Int. 88. VOJ. iv, 67.
600 The Śaiva devotee, Tirunāvukkaraiyar, flourished under Mahendravarman I. The authorship of the Devśarām, a collection of Śaiva hymns, is ascribed to him and to the devotees Tirunānasambandar and Sundaramūrti Nāyaṇār.—EI. iii, 277 ff.

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

605 Rājyavardhana of Thānesār, eldest son and successor of Prabhākaravardhana. His reign was short, as he was slain by a king called by Bāṇa, Narendragupta of Gaugā, by Hiuen Tsang, Śusāika of Kārgasuvarna, on his return from a successful expedition against the king of Mālava, undertaken just after his father’s death, to avenge the murder of his brother-in-law, Grahavarman, the Maukharī.—EI. i, 70.

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

Harshavardhana Śilāditya of Thānesār, succeeds his brother Rājyavardhana II: reigned, according to Chinese accounts, until about A.D. 648. Harsha was the most famous monarch of his line, and extended his sovereignty over the whole of Northern India. Inscriptions record his invasion of Valabhi between A.D. 633 and 640, in the reign of Dhuvasona II who fled for refuge to Dadda IV of Bāroch, 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 Aṃśuvarman, to which conquest allusion is made by Bāṇa in the Śrīkharshacharita, and Chālukya inscriptions record Harsha’s defeat at the hands of Pulikeśin II, when striving to extend his dominion beyond the Narmadā.

He is the hero of Bāṇa’s Śrīkharshacharita, 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

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

Pulikeśin II, Satyāśraya, Śrī Prithvīvallabha, Early Chälukya, succeeds his uncle Maṅgalīśa: till about A.D. 642. After repulsing Appāyika and Govinda, perhaps of the Rāṣṭrakūta race, Pulikeśin, according to the Aihole inscription, subdued the Kadambas, reducing their capital of Banavāsī, and allied himself with the Gaṅgas of Māisūr and the Ālupas. He then sent Chaṇḍadāṇḍa against the Kanaresee Maurūyas, and himself attacked and reduced the city of Purī, conquered the kings of Lāṭa, Mālava, and Gurjara, and repelled Harśahārdaṇa. Pulikeśin then took the title of Paramēśvara. Kosalā and Kaliṅga submitted to him, and later he attacked and besieged Mahendravarman I, the Pallava king, in his capital, Kāṇḍīpuram, and, crossing the Kaverī, invaded the country of the Chōlas, Pāṇḍyas, and Keraḷas. According to the evidence of the Haidarābūd grant, these victories were gained before A.D. 612, probably about A.D. 608–9. Ādityavarman, son of Pulikeśin, is known, from an undated grant issued in the first year of his reign, to have ruled the district near the confluence of the Kṛishṇa and Tuṅgabhadra. Chandrāditya, another son, whose wife Vijayabhaṭṭārikā or Vijayamahādevī issued the undated Nerūr and Kocchre grants (the former of which is referred by Fleet to A.D. 659, q.v.), ruled the Sāvantvādhī district, while Jayasimha, a younger brother of Pulikeśin, and known from the undated Nirpāṇ grant of his son Nāgavardhāna, governed the Nāsik district (see under Vijayarūja, A.D. 643). Towards the close of his reign Pulikeśin suffered reverses at the hands of the Pallavas under Narasiṁhavarman I (q.v.).—IA. vi, 72; vii, 163 (undated grant from Nerūr), sā. p. 290; viii, 44 (Kocchre grant); sā. p. 237 ff., or ASWI. iii, 133 ff. (Aihole Meguti inscription, Ś. 556). IA. ix, 123; xiv, 330; xvi, 109; xvii, 141; xix, 303 (Sātārā copper-plate); xx, 5, 95. EI. iii, 50 (undated grant from
A.D. 609-620.

610

Ś. 532, Goa grant, in twentieth year of the reign.
Satyāśraya Dhruvarāja Indravarman governing Revatidvipa.
Was probably related to the Chālukyas, being connected with
the Bappāra family to which belonged Durlabhadēvi, wife of
Pulikeśin I. The twentieth year mentioned in Indravarman's
grant is referred by Bhandārkār to the reign of Maṅgaliśa, but
by Fleet to that of Indravarman himself as governor under Pulī-
keśin II.—JBRAS. x, 348 ff.; xiv, 24 ff. BD. 49. IA. xix, 11.

The Jaina poet, Raviṅkīrti, flourished, being contemporary with
Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya. He was the composer of Pulikeśin's
Aihoḷe Meguti inscription in which he claims equality with the
poets Kālidāsa and Bhāravi, thus incidentally proved to have
flourished before this time. No definite date can as yet be fixed
for Kālidāsa, but, according to Kielhorn, he cannot be placed later
than A.D. 472, the date of Kumāragupta's Mandasor inscription, a verse
of which so closely resembles a passage in Kālidāsa's 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
Raghuvaṁśa.—BD. 59. VOJ. iii, 121 ff. IA. xix, 285; xx, 190.
JBRAS. xix, 35. Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften, p. 71.

615

Ś. 538 cur. Vaiśākha. Vishṇuvardhana I, Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana,
or Vīṣhamaśiddhi appointed Yuvārāja by his brother Pulikeśin II.
From this position Vishṇuvardhana passed later to that of inde-
pendent sovereign of Veṅgi (see A.D. 630). Reigned eighteen years
from his installation as Yuvārāja.—IA. xix, 303 (Sātārā grant of
the eighth year of Pulikeśin). IA. xx, 15 (Chīpuraṁpalle grant
of Vishṇuvardhana's eighteenth year). See also ib., pp. 1 and
93 ff.

615

Kharagraha I, of Valabhī, succeeds his brother Śīlāditya I.

620

Dharasena III, of Valabhī, succeeds his father Kharagraha I.—
OL. iii, Int. 41.
Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya, sends an embassy to Khusrū II of Persia\(^1\) in this or the following year (Arabic version of Tabari).

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


9th Oct., Chedi Saṁ. 380; 385, 391, 392, copper-plates from Kheḍā (Kaira), Sāṅkheda, and Dabhoi.

Dadda IV, Prasāntarāga II, Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Jayabhaṭa II. The Nausāri grant (of Jayabhaṭa IV) states that Dadda IV protected the lord of Valabhī (probably Dhruvasena II) from Harshadeva, i.e. Harshavardhana, of Thāņeṣaṛ. It was perhaps during this reign that Dharasena IV, son and successor of Dhruvasena, occupied Bharoch, one of his copper-plates of the year 648 A.D. being dated from “the victorious camp situated at Bharoch.” About the same time, or perhaps a little earlier, the Chālukyas seized upon, and established their rule in, the southern half of the Gujarāt dominions.—IA. xiii, 81, 88 (Kaira copper-plates). EI. ii, 20 (Sāṅkheda grant). FK.D., Bom. Gaz., 314. Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien, Bd. cxxv, viii (Dabhoi grant).

G. Saṁ. 310 on copper-plates. Dhruvasena II, Bāḷāditya of Valabhī, brother and successor of Dharasena III. Hiuen Tsang mentions him as Tu-lu-p'o-pa-ch'a, i.e. Dhruvabhaṭa, and states that he was the nephew of Śilāditya of Mālava, and the grandson-in-law of Harshavardhana of Thāņeṣaṛ. 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 Jayabhaṭa IV). Dhruvasena figures also in the pages of Hiuen Tsang as ‘the king of Southern India,’ who attended

\(^1\) Certain portraits in No. 1 of the Ajaṇṭā caves are supposed to be those of Khusrū and of his wife Šūrīn, 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.


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

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

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

—Mémoires de Hiiuen Thsang, I, 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 Graha Varman, became a Buddhist nun.—Harshaśarita, 484.

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

631 H. 10. The Brahman Chach usurps the throne of Sindh on the death of Rāya Sāhast II (see A.D. 495). Shortly after his accession he slew Maḥrat, Rānā 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 Dībal. Chach is said to have reigned forty years and to have been succeeded by his brother Chandar, who died H. 59 after a reign of eight years, and was succeeded by Dāhir.—EHI. i, 131 ff., and 406, 414.

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

633 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).

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

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

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

Hiuen Tsang visits Mahārāṣṭra (Mo-ho-lo-cha). He describes Pulikeśin (Pu-lo-ki-she) as an able and powerful king, and records Harshavaradha’s ineffectual attempts to subdue him.—Beal’s *Śī-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 Cochlin China*, p. 367.


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

The Korean Śrāmaṇaś A-li-yé-po-mou (Āryavarman) and Hoci-yé visit India about this date. Both died at Nalanda.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 32 ff

G. Sam. 322, 326, 328, 330. Dharasena IV of Valabhi, Mahā-
rājādhirāja, 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 Sām. 322 and 328. Copper-plates of Sām. 326, IA. i, 14, or JBRAS. x, 66 ff., and IA. i, 45; copper-plates of Sām. 330, IA. vii, 73, and xv, 335. IA. xvii, 196 ff.

642 Narasimhavarman I, or Narasimhavishṇu, Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman I. Said to have destroyed Vatāpi, and to have frequently conquered Vallabharāja Pulikesin (II) in the battles of Pariyaja, Manimaṅgala, Śūramāra, and other places (grants of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, and Paramēśvara I). The statement of another record that he conquered Ceylon, is confirmed by the Mahāavatāra which represents him and the Singhalese prince Māṇavamma as mutually aiding each other in their respective wars. Narasimha's son was Mahendravarman II.—IA. viii, 277; ix, 99. ASSI. iii, 11, 152; iv, 343. FK.D., Bom. Gaz., 322 ff.

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

643 9th April. Chedi Sam. 394, Vaisākha, Kaira copper-plate. Vijayavarmanāja, Chālukya, son and successor of Buddhavarman, governing Gujarāt. According to Fleet there were three Gujarāt branches of the Chālukya dynasty, the first consisting of Jayasiṃha, his son Buddhavarman, and grandson, the above-named Vijayarāja; the second of Jayasiṃha Dhararāja, brother of Pulikesin II, and his son Nāgavardhana (Nirpaṅ grant); and the third of Jayasiṃha Dhararāya II (brother of Vikramāditya I) and his sons.—IA. vii, 241 ff.; IA. ix, 123 (Nirpaṅ grant of Nāgavardhana); 95. xvii, 197. EI. iii, 2.

H. 22. ‘Abdu-llaḥ ibn Āmar ibn Rabī invades Kirmān and takes the capital, subdues Sīsṭān, and, advancing on Makrān, defeats the united armies of Makrān and Sindh. The Khalifah ‘Umar refuses his request to cross the Indus. Muḥammad al-Shirūzī ascribes the conquest of Sīsṭān to ‘Amrū ibn al-Tamīmī and ‘Abdu-llaḥ ibn ‘Umar Khattab, and that of Makrān to ‘Abdu-llaḥ ibn ‘Abdu-llaḥ ibn ‘Unān, and represents Zanbil, 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.

645 Hiuen Tsang leaves India.
A.D. 648

Wang Hsüan-tsê sent as ambassador by the Emperor of China to Harshavardhana of Thāṇeśvar. 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 Sempati Arjuna.¹ 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.

648

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

649

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

650

The Chinese Śramaṇa Hsüan chao, called in Sanskrit Prakūṣamati, 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 Ratnasimha at Nālanda, Hsüan chao returned to China about A.D. 664. He visited India a second time, but died on the return journey to China.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 10 ff.

651


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

652

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, Tāliqān, and Balkh. He appoints his generals to the government of the different provinces, and returns to Mekkah.—EHI. i, 419. BF. i, 3.

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

¹ On this rendering of the Chinese Na-fe-ti-a-la-na-shun, see Silvain Lévi’s remarks, J.A., 8e série, 1892, 337.
A.D. 652. Hsüan-t‘ai (Sarvajñadéva), the Chinese Śramaṇa, visits Central India by way of Tibet and Nepal.—Chavannes, Mémoire, 34.


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

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

Vikramáditya I, Sātyáśraya, Ranaarasika, Western Chālukya, son and successor of Pulikeśin 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, Cholas, Pāṇḍyas, and Keralas seems to have arisen on Pulikeśin’s death, the Pallava apparently achieving a temporary success, since the Pallava king Parameśvara I claims, in the Kūram grant, to have put Vikramáditya I to flight. The latter seems, however, to have eventually crushed his foes, inscriptions claiming for him the seizure of Kāñchí, the breaking down of the Chōla, Pāṇḍya, and Keralā coalition, and the defeat of the Kalabhras.—Karṇāl grants dated third and tenth years of reign and one undated, JBRAS. xvi, 225 ff. Undated grant from Haidarābād (Dekkan), IA. vi, 75. BD. 54. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 361 ff. ASSI. iii, 11.


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

659. 23rd Sept. Date assigned by Fleet to the Nerūr copper-plate of Vijayabhaṭṭārikā, wife of Chandráditya, brother and feudatory

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

Paramesvaravarman I, Ugradaṇḍa-Lokāditya, Iśvarapotrāja Pallava, son and successor of Mahendraravarman II. Said to have conquered the army of Valla$bha Vikramāditya (I) in the battle of Peruvālānallōr (Kūram grant and grant of Nandivarman Palla$vamalla), and to have destroyed the army and town of Ra$pārasika, i.e. Vikramāditya I.—ASSI. iii, 11, 144 (Kūram grant); iv, plates xi, xii. FKD., Bomb. Gaz., 329, 330.

2nd November, V. Saṁ. 718, Udepur inscription of the Guhila king, Aparājīta, and of the commander of his troops, the Mahārāja Varāhāsimha.—EI. iv, 29.


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

Vishnuvardhana II, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka between Phāḷguna 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 Maṭṭewūḍa, Kistna district, in his fifth year, IA. vii, 191.

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

666 H. 46. 'Abdu-llah ibn Suār appointed to the frontier of Hind by Khalīfah Mu‘āwiya.—EHL. i, 117, 423.

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

670 Jñānachandra, Ratnasimha, Divākaramitra, Tathāgatagarbha, and Śīkyakriti of Sṛibhoja in Sumatra, lived between A.D. 670 and 700, being teachers of I-tsing. Rāhulamitra belongs to the same period. He was thirty years old in I-tsing’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 Huen Tsang’s visit to India, and Ratnasimha was the teacher of Haüan chao who set out to visit India about the year 650, q.v.—I-tsing’s Record, trans. Takakusu, Gen. Int. lvi.


I-tsing, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim leaves China for India. He arrived at Tāmralipti, at the mouth of the Hugli, in 673. Studied some time at Nālanda, visited Bodh-Gayā, Vārānasī, Śrīvastī, Kanyākubja, Rājaγrīha, Viśālī, Kuśinagara, and returned to China by way of Sṛibhoja (Palembang in Sumatra), where in 692 he sent home his work by a Chinese priest, Ta-ts’in, then on his way to China. In 695 I-tsing 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  dying in 713 in his seventy-ninth year.—I-tsing, Record of the
Buddhist Religion, translated by J. Takakusu. BN. 441. Mémoirs
composé à l'époque de la grand Dynastie T'ang sur les Eminents,
etc., par I-tsing, traduit par E. Chavannes, Int.

672  Harsha Saññ 66, Shāhpur inscription; undated inscriptions at
Aphṣad and Mandār.
Ādityasena, Gupta of Magadh, son and successor of Mādhavan-
gupta, probably a paramount king after the death of Harsha of
Kanauj: married Koṇadevi.—Cl. iii, 200–211. JBA. lviii, pt. 1,
chart, pp. 100, 102.
Maṅgi-Yuvarāja, Sarvalokāśraya, Vijayasiddhi, Eastern Chālukya,
succeeded his father Vishṇuvardhana II: till A.D. 696.—One grant
of his twentieth year, IA. xx, 104; iō. 12, 98.

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

678  Pūjyapāda, or Devanandin, the grammarian, author of the
Jainendram, probably flourished about this date, being, as is
supposed, the guru of Niravadyapaṇḍita (Ś. 651), the spiritual
adviser of Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya (A.D. 680–696).—IA.

680  (Lakshmeśvar inscription of Ś. 608, in seventh current year of
reign.)
Vinayāditya, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father
Vikramāditya I: till A.D. 696. Claims to have subdued, between
the eleventh and fourteenth years of his reign, the Pallavas (under
Narasimhavarman II), the Kālambhras, Keraḷas, Haihayas, Viḷas,
Mālavas, Cholas, and Pāṇḍyas, and to have made tributary the
kings of the Kāveras, or Kameras, of Sinhala, and of the Pāraśikas.
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. Togur-
shode, Ś. 611, tenth cur. year); IA. vi, 88 (copper-plate from
Karnāl of Ś. 613 exp., eleventh cur. year); iō. vii, 112 (Laksh-
meśvar inscription); iō. 300 (copper-plate from Harihar, Maisūr,
Ś. 616 exp., fourteenth year). IA. xix, 142 (undated inscription
from Bālagānīve, Maisūr, of his feudatory Pogilli, the Sendraka);

੧੬. ੧੪੬ (copper-plate from Sorab, Maisūr, Ś. ६१४ exp., eleventh
cur. year). BD. ५६. FKD., BOM. GAZ., ३६७ ff.

680 Narasimhavarman II, Rājasīṁha - Kālakāla, Narasimhavishṇu,
Pallava, son and successor of Parameśvaravarman I.—ASSI. iii,
11, 12, 14, 23, 24, etc. FKD., BOM. GAZ., ३२९, ३३०.

683 H. ६४. ‘Abdu-l-'Azīz, governor of Sīstān, defeats and kills the
king of Kābul. The war continues under his successor who is
forced to pay tribute.—EHI. ii, ४१६.

690 The poet Bhavabhūti flourished under Yaśovarman of Kanauj:
author of the Viṣṇucharita, Mālatimādhava, and the Uttararaṁa-
—Mālatimādhava, ed. Bhandārkār, Pref. ix.

691 G. Sam. ३७२, ३७५. Śilāditya III, of Valabhi, son and successor
of Śilāditya II.—I.A. v, २०७, or ASWI. iii, ९५. VOJ. i, २५१ ff.
BI. ५४.

Ś. ६१३. Śrīdhara, the astronomer, born.—Gaṇapatararāngini, ed.
Sudhākara, The Paṇḍit, n.s., xiv, ६२.

693 Ratnachintā, Kashmirian Śramaṇa, translates seven Buddhist
works into Chinese. Died A.D. ७२१. To the same period belongs
Dharmaruci or Bodhiruchi, a Śramaṇa of Southern India who
translated, between A.D. ६९३ and ७१३, fifty-three Buddhist works.
—BN. ४४० and ४४२.

695 V. Sam. ७५२. Bhūrāja, Bhūyadga or Bhūvadga, of Kalyāṇakaṭaka
in Kanauj, according to the Gujarāt chroniclers, holds Gujarāt and
destroys Jayasēkhara of Paṇḍhāsar. His successors in Kalyāṇa
were Karṇāḍitya, Chandrāḍitya, Somāḍitya, and Bhuvanāḍitya,
the last being the father of Ṛājī whose son Mālarāja, in A.D. ९४१, con-
quered Gujarāt and founded the Chaukūkya dynasty.—I.A. vi, १८२.

695 Parameśvaravarman II, Pallava, son and successor of Naras-
imhavarman II.—ASSI. iii, ११.

696 Jayasīṁha II, Eastern Chaukūkya, eldest son, succeeded his
(Kallamatha inscription of 621, third year of reign.)

Vijayaditya Satyäsraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vinayaditya: till A.D. 733. Built the Saṅgadēśvara temple of the god Śiva (Vijayeśvara) at Paṭṭadakal—IA. vii, 112 (Lakshmeśvar inscription, Ś. 645, twenty-eighth year, and Ś. 651, thirty-fourth year); ib. viii, 284 (Huchchīmalli-gudī inscription, Aihole); ib. ix, 125, 130 (copper-plates from Nerūr, Ś. 622 and Ś. 627, fourth and tenth years); ib. x, 60, 102, 165 (Kallamatha, Mahākūṭaśvara, and Paṭṭadakal inscriptions); ib. xix, 187, 188. BD. 57. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 370 ff.

697

H. 78. ‘Abdu-llah or Uhsidullah, governor of Sistān, invading Kābul at the command of Ḥajjāj, governor of Ṭiraq, is totally routed by Ranbal, but allowed to retreat on payment of a ransom.—PMH. i, 454. EI1H. 305. EI1H. ii, 416.

699

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

700

Ranmal or Raṇamalla, governor of the Kashmirian province of 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 Tuhfas-i-girāni.—JBA. x, pt. 1, 188; xiv, 82. LIA. iii, 612, 992.

703

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

704

Chedi Sam. 456, 486, copper-plates from Nausārī and Kāvī.

Jayabhaṭa IV, latest known Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Dadda V. Represented in the Kāvī grant as quieting the impetuousity 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 Pulikeśin (A.D. 738), which states that Sindh, Kachh, Kāṭhiāvāḍ, and the whole of Gujarāt as far as Nausārī, were subdued, and that the Gurjara king was one of the conquered princes.—IA. v, 110 (Kāvī copper-plate); xiii, 70 (Nausārī copper-
berichte des Siebenten Int. Orient. Congresses, Wien, Arische Section, 223, 224, 236.

G. Sam. 386, 413, Kṣatmāṇḍu inscriptions. Mānadeva, Lichchhavi, or Suryavamsi, of Nepal. His predecessors were—his father Dhamadeva, married to Rājayavatī; his grandfather Śaṅkaradeva, and great-grandfather Vrishadeva.—IA. vii, 90; ix, 163 ff.; xiii, 412. CI. iii, app. iv, 189.

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

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

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

Ś. 61. Multā copper-plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa chieftain Nandaraṇa Yuddhāsura. His immediate predecessors were—his father Śvāmikarāja, his grandfather Govindarāja, and great-grandfather Durgarāja. Their connection with the main line of the Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty is, as yet, unknown.—IA. xviii, 230.

H. 92. Hajjāj sends Muḥammad ‘Imādud-Dīn ibn Qāsim to invade Sindh and avenge the destruction of a force he had previously sent demanding compensation from Dāhir for the seizure of an Arab ship at Dībal.—EHI. i, 432. EIH. 307.

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 reduces. He defeats and slays Dāhir at Rāwar 10th Ram. (20th June), and takes Aλor, the capital, in the same month. After this, according to the Chaḥ-nāma, he reduced Multān, and sending a force towards Kanauj under Abū Hakīm Shaibānī, proceeded himself as far as Kashmir or its outlying provinces.—EIH. 309. EHI. i, 170, 207, 436, 444.

Chandrāpiḍa or Vajrāditya, Karkota of Kashmir, eldest son and successor of Durlabhavardhana, according to the Rājatarāṅgaṇī. He has been identified with the Shen-to-lo-pi-li whom the
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<th>A.D. 713—722.</th>
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| 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 Kabaḥah al Suksukī governor. He dying 18 days after his arrival, is succeeded by Ḥabīb ibn al Muḥallab who subdues Alor.—EHJ, i, 124, 437, 439. |

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

| A.D. 717 | Šubhakara, or Šubhakarasimha, Šramaṇa 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 ʿUmar ibn ʿAbdul-lā-Azīz. —EHJ, i, 440; or *Arabs in Sindh*, p. 33. |

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


1 The *Chach-vāma* attributes his death to the revenge of the preceding Khalifah Walid.
H. 106. Junaíd ibn 'Abdu-r-Raḥman al Marri having succeeded 'Amrū in the command of the Indian frontier under 'Umar, governor of Ḥiraq, is confirmed in the government by the Khalifah Ḥashām. Junaíd sent expeditions against Bharoch, Ujjain, and other places.

—EHI. i, 441.

725

Ṣ. 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 Vaisākha—Mārgasīrha, 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 Phālguna—Chaītra (vādi), 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 Brās, 6.

Harsha Sam. 119, 143 (?), and possibly 145. Śivadeva II, Thākur of Western Nepal, probably son and successor of Narendradeva: married Vatsadevi, daughter of the Maukharī Bhogavarman, and granddaughter of Ādityasena, Gupta of Magadha (a.d. 672).—IA. ix, 174, No. 12; ib. 176, 177, Nos. 13, 14.

H. 107. Tamīm ibn Zaid al 'Uthī succeeds Junaíd as governor of Sindh under the Khalifah Ḥashām.—EHI. i, 442.

726

Kumārilabhāṭṭa, author of the Tantravārtika, probably flourished between 700 and 750, though Telang would place him some time before the end of the sixth century a.d.—JBRAS. xviii, 147, 213. Vākpati, son of Harshadeva, flourished under Yaśovarman of Kanauj, a contemporary of Lalitāditya-Mukta-pīḍa of Kashmir (a.d. 726–760). Vākpati wrote, probably about a.d. 750, the Gaṇḍavaḥo, a poem commemorative of the exploits of his patron Yaśovarman. The poet Bhavabhūti, author of the Vīracharita, the Mālatimādhava, and the Uttararāmacharita, is stated by the Raṅga-

taraṅgīṇī to have been patronized by Yaśovarman. He must, therefore, have been a contemporary of Vākpati’s, though possibly a generation older (see a.d. 690).—Raṅgatararaṅgīṇī, iv, 144. Ac. 398, 557. Gaṇḍavaḥo, ed. S. P. Panḍit, Int. lxvii ff. Mālatimādhava, ed. Bhandaṅkār, Pref. ix ff. Br. 1883–4, p. 15. Sīha., ed. Peterson, Int. 115. VOJ. ii, 332 ff. Ja., 9e série, t. vi, 353, note.

726

Lalitāditya Mukta-pīḍa, Karkoṭa of Kashmir, son of Durlabhavardhana, and successor of Tūrāpiḍa, 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 Hsian-Tsung, after the death of Chandrāpiḍa, and with the Muttai mentioned by Al-Birūnī. Lalitāditya conquered Yaśovarman of Kanaúj probably between A.D. 736 and 747. He reigned till A.D. 753.—References under Chandrāpiḍa, A.D. 713.

730 Khalad, governor of 'Irāq, appoints Ḥákīm al Kalabī to the command in Sināh.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindā, p. 36. EHI. i, 442.

731 Ś. 653. Balsār grant. Yuddhamalla, Jayāśraya, Maṅgalarāja or Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya, Third Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Jayasimha Dhārāśraya, and brother of Śilāditya Śryāśraya 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, Trailokyamahādevī of the Haihayas of Chodi. Said to have defeated and slain the Pallava king, Nandipotavarmaṇ; to have conquered Kāñchī three times, and to have subdued the Pāṇḍyas, Cholas, Keraḷas, and Kālabhṛas.—IA. vii, 110; viii, 285 (Durga temple inscription, Aihoḷe); ix, 132 (Nerūr copper-plates); x, 162–168 (Paṭṭadakal inscriptions). BD. 57. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 374. CASR. ix, 112.

733 Mahīdeva, Lichchhāvī or Śūrvavainī of Nepāl, son and successor of Māṇadhāva.—Cl. iii, app. iv, 189.

735 V. Saṁ. 791. Guhila, son of Bappa, said to have taken Chitor from Man'morī, last of the Pramar dynasty.—Kavi Rāj Śyāmal Dās, JBA. lvi, 74.

735 Nandivarman, Nandipotavarmaṇ, Pallava, son of Hiraṇyavarmaṇ according to the Kaśakūḍi grant, and successor of Paramēśvaravarmaṇ II. In the 21st year of his reign, an alliance was formed against Nandivarman by a Pallava prince, Chitramāya, with the kings of the Dvārakā country. Udayachandra, of Vilvāla, went to his rescue, relieved Anupura where he was besieged, and destroyed
his enemies on the battlefields of Nimbavana, Chūtavana, Śāṅkaraṅgrāma, Vanañūr, Nelveli, and Śudravaṇunyāra. At Nelveli, Udayachandra encountered the Senāpati Śāṅkara. He afterwards released the hostile king of the Śabarasa, Udayana, and conquered Pṛithivīvyāghra of Nishadha, delivering him over to Nandivarman. Finally, he defeated the Pāṇḍya army at Maṇḍaikū. Nandivarman was defeated by the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya II (Vakkaleri grant of Kirtivarman II).—ASSI. iii, 145 ff.; iv, 342 (Kaśākūḍi grant); Í. 361, and EI. iii, 142 (Udayendiram grant of 1st year, possibly spurious). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 325 ff.

Nov. 16th, V. Saṁ. 795, Karīṭika vadi 15. Dhiniki grant of Jaikaḍeva, Paramabhaṭṭaraka and Mahārājādhirāja of Saurāshṭra. Jaikaḍeva’s capital was Bhūmillā, i.e. Bhūmill or Ghūmill, the deserted capital of the Jethväś, an ancient Rājput clan, now represented by the Rāṇās of Purbandar.—IA. xii, 151 ff.

H. 120 Mahīḍuṣṭah built, according to the Balāḡīrī, by Ḥākīm, governor of Sindh.—JBA. lxi, 195, n. 102.

H. 120. ‘Aṃrū ibn Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, governor of Sindh under Ḥākīm al Karābī. The Balāḡīrī attributes to him the foundation of Manṣūriyah. By Al-Mas‘ūdī, however, this is ascribed to Manṣūr, son of Jamhūr, last Amīr of Sindh, while Al-Iḍrisī relegates it to the beginning of the khilāfat of Al-Manṣūr the ‘Abbāsī, H. 136 (754 A.D.).—Elton, Arabs in Sindh, p. 37. EHI. i, 442. JBA. lxi, 195, n. 102.

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

V. Saṁ. 796. Inscription from Mahādeva temple at Kaṇaswa, near Koṭā, of Śivagaṇa, son and successor of Saṅkuka, of the Maurya family. The Jhālīṛpāṭān inscription of Durgagaṇa, Saṁ. 746, possibly refers to the same era.—IA. v, 180 ff.; xiii, 162, and JBRAS. xvi (1885), 378 ff.
A.D. 743—750.

743 V. Saṅ. 800. Bappabhaṭṭisūri born, according to Jaina tradition: author of the Sarvasvatistotra; died a.d. 838. According to Rājasekhara’s Prabandhakāla Bappabhaṭṭi converted Āmarāja, son and successor of Yudhavarman of Kanaṇj (a.d. 725). The above dates of his birth and death are very doubtful.—PR. iv, Ind. lxxxii. BR. 1883-4, p. 15.


746 V. Saṅ. 802. Vanarāja, son of Jayasekhara of Pañchiśar, said to have founded Anhilvāḍ, and established the Chāpotkaṭa, or Chāvaḍa dynasty in Gujarāt.—PUT. 158. BR. 1883-4, pp. 10, 150. JBRAS. ix, 38. Forbes, Rās Malā, p. 29. See a.d. 695. Vijayāditya I, Bhaṭṭaraka, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Vishṇuvardhana III: till a.d. 764.—IA. xx, 12, 99.

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

747 (Vakkaleri grant of Ś. 679, eleventh year of reign.) Kirti- varman II, Satyāstäraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds 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 Rāṣṭrakūṭas under Dantidurga; but though deprived of their power, they do not seem to have been entirely subdued.—IA. viii, 23 ff.; xi, 68 (undated inscription from Āḍūr). EL. iii, 1 ff. (Paṭṭadakal inscription, Ś. 677). BD. 58. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 376. Padma Sambhava (Pādjung) said to have arrived in Tibet at the summons of King Khri srong ldeḥubtsan.—Csoma de Körös, Grammar of the Tibetan Language, 183; but see his Notes to the Chronological Table (p. 193), where he represents Padma as visiting Tibet in the beginning of the ninth century.


750 H. 132. ‘Abdu-r-Raḥman appointed governor of Sindh by Abū
750 Muslim, is defeated and slain on the frontier by Maṇṣūr. Mūsā ibn Kaʿabu-t-Tamīmī, being appointed by Abū Muslim to succeed him, defeats Maṇṣūr, who, compelled to flee, dies of thirst in the desert.

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

U-Kʻong (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 Śrāmane he spent four years in study. Returning to Gandhāra, he set out in 764 for Central India, visiting Kapilavastu, Vārāṇasī, Śrīvastī, Kuśinagara, and Nālanda, where he spent three years. About 783 or 784 he set out for China, and arrived there in a.d. 790, bringing with him the Sanskrit texts of the *Daśabhuṃi* and *Daśabala Sūtras*, etc.—IA., 9e série, t. vi, 341 ff. *Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akad. der Wiss., Wien*, phil. hist. Classe, Bd. cxxxv, vii.

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


757 24th Sept., Š. 679, exp. Āṇṭroli-Chhārolī grant. Kakkarāja II, of the First Gujarāt branch of the Rāṣṭrapāta dynasty. His immediate predecessors were his father Govindarāja, married to a daughter of Nāgavarman; his grandfather Dhruvarāja and great-grandfather Kakkarāja I.—JBRAS. xvi, 105 ff. EI. iii, 54. H. 140. Hashām ibn ‘Amrū Al-Ṭaghlabī appointed governor of Sindh by the Khalīfah Al-Maṇṣūr. 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 Kandābāl, are attributed to his time. He was succeeded by 'Umar ibn Ḥāfṣ ibn 'Uṣmān, or Hanẓārmārzd according to some authorities, though Tabarī and Abū-l-Fidā make 'Umar his predecessor.—EHI. i, 444. Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 38. See A.D. 776.

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

Kṛishṇa I, Vallabha, Subḥatūṅga or Akālavarsha, Rāḥṭrakūṭa, uncle and successor of Dantidurgā. Stated in various grants to have reduced the Chālukyas, conquered Rāhappa, and built a temple to Śiva, perhaps that of Kailāsa at Elāpura (Elur). Kṛishṇa's date lies somewhere between Ś. 675 and 705, the known dates of his predecessor and successor respectively.—BD. 63. FKD., Bob, Gaz., 390. IA. xii, 228.

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 Śrīvastī (Sāhet-Māhet) and Vārānasi (Benares). Mahendrapāla married Dehanāgā, by whom he had a son Bhoja, and Mahidevi, whose son Vinayakapāla issued a charter in H. Sam. 188=A.D. 794, q.v.—IA. xv, 105 ff. JBA. lviii, 100.


G. Sam. 447, Alam copper-plates. Śilāditya VI, Dhruvabhata, of Valabhi, son and successor of Śilāditya V. The Valabhi dynasty was probably overthrown about this time by an expedition from Sindh under 'Amrū ibn Jamal. See A.D. 757.—IA. vii, 79, or Cl. iii, 171.

H. 151. 'Umar ibn Ḥāfṣ ibn 'Uṣmān, governor of Sindh, transferred to Africa.—EHI. i, 445.

(Sa)ṣaphulla, founder of the southern branch of the Koṅkana
A.D. 770  
Śilāhāra, feudatory of Krīṣṇa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, who is represented to have given him the territory between the Sahya range and the sea-coast. Fleet would place Sunaphulla about A.D. 783.—(JBRAS. i, 217 ff.). BD. 121. EI. iii, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 537.  
Akalauka or Akalauka-Chandra flourished under Krīṣṇa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa (A.D. 760); wrote the Aṣṭāṣāṭi, the Laghāyastraya, Nyāyavinisēkaya, etc.—JBRAS. xviii, 219 ff.

771  
H. 154. An embassy from Sindh visits Khalifah Al-Manṣūr at Baghhdād; supposed to have given the Arabs their first knowledge of Hindu astronomy.—Alberuni’s India, ed. Sachau, vol. ii, 15.  
Rūḥ ibn Ḥātim made governor of Sindh.—Elliot, Arabs in Sindh, 41. Reinaud, Fragments, 213.

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

776  
H. 160. The Khalifah Al-Mahdī sends an army to India under ‘Abdu-l-Malik ibn Shihābu-l Musamma’. 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.—EHJ. i, 444; ii, 246.

780  
Khārisyāmin, author of the Dhātupāṭha and various grammatical treatises on Pāṇini, and Bhaṭṭa Udbhāta, author of an Alavi-kārakāśāstra, flourished under Jayāpiḍa of Kashmir (A.D. 779–813), as his tutor and sabhāpati respectively. To this same period belongs the poet Dāmodara Gupta, author of the Sambhalimata or Kuṭṭanamata. Kashmirian tradition refers Vāmana, author of the Kuvalāni-kāra-ṇvṛtti, to the same period, and makes him likewise a minister of Jayāpiḍa. He cannot be placed later than the middle of the 10th century, since Abhinavagupta, writing in the beginning of the 11th century, quotes him.—BKR. 65, 73. PR. i, 65; ii, 23. See A.D. 800.

782  
Prajña, an Indian priest, visits China. He translated with Kingching (Adam), the Nestorian missionary, the Mahāyānabuddhi Shatkārāmitā-sūtra, and three other works, between 785 and 810. Prajña was a Śramaṇa of Kapiṣa, in Northern India.—BN. 448. I-tṣing’s Record trans. Takakusu, 169, 224.

783  
S. 705. The Harivamśa Purāṇa of the Digambara Jains, written by Jinasena “while Indrāyudha, son of Krīṣṇa, was reigning in the
A.D. 783-794.

783 north, Śrī Vallabha in the south, Vatsaraṇa 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, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, but, according to Flett, the reference is to Govinda III.—See FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 394-5. BD. 65.

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, Bhambūr, and other places in Western Sindh.—EHI. i. 446.

788 Ś. 710. Śaṅkarāchārya, the Brahmanical reformer born, according to the *Āryavīdyāsudhākara*. 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. 13; 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, Prabhūtavarsahā I, Jagattūṅga I, Vallabhanarendra, etc., Rāṣṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Dhrūva: married Gāmūndabbe. 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 Lāta (Central and Southern Gujarāt), which he made over to his brother Indra, who founded there the second branch of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty of Gujarāt. Mālava next submitted to him, and, advancing to the Vindhya, he received the submission of a king, Mārasvāva. Later, he marched to the Tuṅgabhadrā, and subdued the Pallavas under Dantiga. During his reign began the war between the Rāṣṭrakūṭas and the Eastern Chālukyas, which continued under Govinda's successor, Krīṣṇa II, and the Eastern Chālukya, Vijayaḍitya III. The date of Govinda's predecessor, Dhrūva, cannot, as yet, be fixed; Govinda himself may possibly have been reigning as early as Ś. 705 = a.d. 783, q.v.—EI. iii, 53 (Torkheḍe copper-plate, Ś. 735); ib. 103 (Paṭhān copper-plate, Ś. 716). IA. vi, 59 ff. (Rādhanpur copper-plate, Ś. 730); xi, 125 ff. (copper-plate of Ś. 726); ib. 156 (Vañi Diṇḍorī copper-plates, Ś. 730); ib. xvi, 74; xvii, 141. BD. 65. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.* 393 ff.
794 Harsha Saṃ. 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.

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

799 Vijayāditya II, Narendramṛigarāja, Śrī-Tribhuvanāṅkuśa, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father, Vishṇuvardhana IV. Apparently first paramount sovereign of the dynasty; reigned probably till A.D. 843. Described in the Idara (Iḍeru) grant of Amma I as having fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Gaṅgas (Mahāmāṇḍalesvaras of the Belgum and Dhārvāḍ 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 Vengi’’ represented in Govinda’s Rādhapur grant as ‘‘working for him like a servant.’’—ASSI, iii, 31, 37.

800 Approximate date of the Rājim grant of Rāja Tivaradeva of Kosala, of the Pāṇḍuvamśa lineage. His immediate predecessors were: his (adoptive) father Nannadeva and grandfather Indrabala. An inscription at Sirpur mentions Indrabala’s father as Udayana of the Śavar lineage, and this prince has been identified with the Udayana of the Šahara lineage, conquered by the Pallava king Nandivarman (A.D. 735).—CI. iii, 291.

H. 124. Dāʾūd ibn Yazīd ibn Ḥāṭim, Muhallabī, made governor of Sind by the Khalīfah Hārūnu-r-Rashīd.—EHI. i, 445.
Rise of the Dārājputs to power under Chandrakā, who establishes himself as a Rāja, making Baran his capital.—Growes’s Bulandshahr, 44.

Vāmana, author of the Kāvyālaṅkāra-vṛtti, may have flourished about this date, Kashmirian tradition referring him to the reign of Jayāpiṭa. 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 Anandavarman (A.D. 850) who, according to Abhinavagupta, composed a verse about him. Quotes in his Kāvyālaṅkāra-vṛtti from Māgha’s Śīṣyapālawadha. This, if the theory be right which refers Māgha to about 860 on the
<table>
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<tr>
<th>A.D. 800</th>
<th>strength of his connection with Siddha A.D. 906, would necessitate an adjustment of Vāmana’s date or of that of Ānandavardhana (g.v., A.D. 850).—BKR. 65. VOJ. iv, 69. JRAS. 1897, 288.</th>
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<td>804</td>
<td>L.K. 80, Ś. 726, Baijnāth praśastis. Lakshmana or Lakshmana- chandra, Rājānaka of Kīragrāma, ruling under Jayachandra of Jñāndhara or Trigarta. Lakshmana’s mother, Lakshaṇikā or Lakshaṇā, was a daughter of Hridayachandra of Trigarta. The above praśastis, composed by the poet Rāma, and inscribed on the temple of Śiva-Vaidyanātha (Baijnāth) at Kīragrāma (Kīragrā) in the Kāṅgra district of the Panjab, are the oldest specimens yet discovered of Sūradā writing.—EI. i, 99 ff.</td>
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<td>806</td>
<td>Yogarāja, Chāpotkaṭa or Chāvaḍa of Aṇhilvāḍ, succeeds his father Vanarāja.—Refs. A.D. 746.</td>
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<td>807</td>
<td>Govinda III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, conquers Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt) from the Chāpotkaṭas or Chāvaḍas of Aṇhilvāḍ, and appoints as feudatory ruler of it his brother Indra, founder of the Second Gujarāt branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty. The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānyakheṭa 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.</td>
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<td>809</td>
<td>H. 193. The Indian physician Mānīkha visits the court of Hārūnu-r-Rashīd whom he attends during his last illness.—EHI. i, 446–7.</td>
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<td>810</td>
<td>Halāyudha, author of the Kavirahasya or Kasīguhyā, referred by Bhandārkūr to this date. According to a Gujarāt copy of the Kavirahasya its hero was one of the Krishnas of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa line, possibly the first of that name (A.D. 760–80). Bhandārkūr inclines to identify the author of the Kavirahasya with the Halāyudha who wrote the Abhidhānaratnamāla, 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 Harivamśa Purāṇa (Ś. 705), the Purva- bhuyadaya, and the Ādipurāṇa. To about the same period belong</td>
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A.D. 810
Virūchārya, author of the Sārasaṅgraha; Pātrakesarī or Vidyānanda, author of the Aṣṭasahasri; and Prabhāchandra, author of the Nyāya-kumudachandrodaya, the two last being pupils of Akalaṅka (A.D. 770).—BD. 68. JBRAS. xviii, 221 ff.

812
Ś. 734, Vaiśākha, Baroda copper-plate. Karkarāja-Suvarṇavarsha, Rāthor, Second Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Indra.—IA. xii, 156 ff. ZDMG. xl, 321.
Ś. 735 and 749, copper-plates from Torkheḍe and Kāvī. Govindarāja-Prabhūtavarsa, 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 Amoghavarsa, of the main line. The Torkheḍe copper-plate mentions Buddhavarasa of the Śalukika family as a feudatory of Govindarāja.—EI. iii, 53. IA. v, 144; xii, 180; xiv, 197. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 399, 408.

813
L.K. 89. King Ajitāpiḍa of Kashmir succeeds Chippatā-Jayāpiḍa who probably reigned from A.D. 779. Padma said to have built Pāmpur in Ajitāpiḍa's reign.—Rājatarangini, iv, 703. BKR. 72.
Ś. 736, copper-plate from Kaḍab, Maiṣūr, of Vimalāditya, son of Yaśovarman and grandson of Balavarman, a prince belonging probably to a branch of the Chālukya family; and of his maternal uncle Chākirāja of the Gaṅga family, feudatory of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Govinda III.—IA. xii, 11. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 399.

814
(Sīrūr inscription of Ś. 788, fifty-second year of reign.)
Śarva Amoghavarsha I, Nṛipatungra, Durlabhha, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his father Govinda III. He apparently owed his success 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 Vaṅga, Aṅga, Magadha, Mālava, and Veṅgi (Sīrūr inscription); to have defeated the Chālukyas, Ābhūshakas, and others at Veṅgavelli (Saṅglī copper-plate); and to have fixed his capital at Mānyakheṭa (Kardā copper-plate). Amoghavarsha patronized the Digambara Jains, being apparently himself a Jain. An appendix to Gunabhadrā's Uttarapuruṣa represents him as a worshipper of the Jaina saint Jinascena, author of the Ādiyudāna, and, in the introduction to the Sārasaṅgraha, a Jaina mathematical work by Virūchārya, he is called a follower of the Jaina doctrine. The authorship of the Praśnottara-ratnamālīka is attributed to
him by the Digambara Jains, whose copies of this work state that he composed it after abdicating the throne "in consequence of the growth of the ascetic spirit within him." Amongst Amogha-varsha's feudatories were Bañkeyarasa 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 Lakshmcévar) districts. Saṅkaraganda, according to an undated inscription from Kyásanur, ruled the Banavasi province. The Gaṅga king Pṛthivīpati I, son of Śivamāra, was one of Amoghavarsha's contemporaries.—IA. xii, 216; xiii, 133 ff., or Nachrichten der Ges. der Wissenschaften, Göttingen, Jan. 1884 (Kaṇheri cave inscriptions of Ś. 765?, 773, and 799). IA. xvii, 142; xx, 113, 421. BD. 67. FK.D., Bom. Gaz., 401 ff. EI. iii, 269. ASSl. iv, 381.

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

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

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

H. 205. Tāhir-i-Zūl-Yamanain, son of Al-Ḥusain, appointed to Khurāsān by Al-Māmūn. According to some writers Sindh formed part of his eastern government.—EH1. i, 448. RT. 28.

H. 207. Al-Māmūn appoints Tahlah governor of Khurāsān on the death of his father Tāhir. Some writers state that 'Alī succeeded his father in Khurāsān, and that he was slain fighting against the Khārijīs near Nīshāpūr.—RT. 12, 13, note 8.
August 25th. Epoch of the Kollam Āṇḍu or sidereal reckoning of North Malabar, dating from the sun’s entering Kanya, on the 1,434,160th day of the Kaliyuga. There is a Southern Kollam year which begins a month earlier. Thirty days are intercalated in 116 years, making the average year 365 d. 6 h. 12 m. 24:8 s. It thus gains upon the European reckoning and the month Kauñi begins now about 15th September. The era dates probably from the departure for Arabia of Cherumān Perumāl, last of the Chera kings, whom the Tuḥfatu-l-Mujāhidīn represents as being converted to Islam about H. 200, leaving his country and retiring to Mecca. He has been identified with the ʿAbdu-r-Rahman Sāmirī, king of Malabar, whose tomb exists at Zafhūr in Arabia. According to the inscription on it, Cherumān arrived there H. 212 (A.D. 827) and died H. 216 (A.D. 831).—IA. xi, 116.

V. Saṅh. 881. Somadeva writes the Yaṣastilaka, its hero being Yaśodhara, eldest son of Arikeśarīn, a Chāḷukya prince.—PR. i, 55.

Rise of the Paramāra dynasty of Mālava; founded, on his conquest of Mālava, early in the ninth century A.D., by Krishṇa 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 Vajraṭāvasāmin, all directly descended one from the other, but about whom no further details are known.—EI. i, 224. JA., 4e série, iii, 354 ff. Forbes, Rās Māla, 87. Hall’s Vīṇavarattā, 8, 50. JA.: i, 316; iii, 89; iv, 59, 82, etc. Colebrooke, Mis. Essays, 263 ff., 416.

Rise of the Early Yādava dynasty of Seunadeśa under Dṛghaprahāra.

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

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

H. 213. Bashir ibn Dhi'ud, governor of Sindh, revolted, is subdued by Ghassan ibn 'Ubbad, who appoints Masa ibn Yahya to succeed him. The Tuhfatul-Kiram refers Masa's appointment to the reign of Harun and makes Ali ibn 'Isa ibn Hammad his successor.—EHI. i, 447.

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

Á. 757. Baroda copper-plate. Dhruva I, Nirupama, Dhara-varsha, Ráthor, Second Gujarât brunch, son and successor of Karkaraja 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 B'illah to succeed his father Masa ibn Yahya in Sindh. Said to have undertaken various expeditions against the Jats and the Meds.—EHI. i, 448.

Á. 759. The Jayadhavalita, a work on the philosophy of the Digambara Jains, composed, in the reign of Amogha-varsha I, Ráshtrakúta.—JBRAS. xviii, 226.

Dharmapala of Bengal, son and successor of Gopala I: married Raśpadivi, a Rāshtrakúta princess—perhaps a daughter of Govinda III (A.D. 795-814): stated to have conquered Indraraja of Mahodaya or Kanauj, and to have given the sovereignty of Kanauj to Chakravudha, perhaps Bhoja (A.D. 860-882). There is a reference to this in the Khallimpur grant, which also represents him as establishing himself at Pataliputra.

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

Ratnąkara, or Rājānaka Ratnākara Vāgīśvara, Kashmirian poet, author of the Haravijaya and the Vakrōkti Pañcakāśikā, 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 Brihaspati, 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 Gaugia poet, author of the Rāmacharita and of the Kādambarīthāsāra, 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 Gaugia (Bengal). His patron was the Yuvarāja Hūravarsha, son of Vikramaśila of the family of Dharmapāla.—ŚŚv., ed. Peterson, Int. 97. AC. 491. BKR. 42, 43, 45. IA. ii, 102.


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

Ś. 765. Kaṁphori cave inscription. Pulasaṅkti or Pulaśakti, Northern Koṅkaṇa Śilāhāra, son and successor of Kapardin I, and feudatory of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Amoghavarsha.—IA. xiii, 133, 136, No. 43 B, 137.

844 Vijayāditya III, Guṇaka, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Viṣṇuvardhana V: till A.D. 888. The Īḍara grant of Amma I says of Vijayāditya that “challenged by the lord of the Rāṭhas he conquered the unequalled Ganga; cut off the head of Māṅgi in battle; and frightened the firebrand Kṛishṇa [probably Kṛishṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa] and completely burned his city.”—IA. xx, 102–3. ASSI. iii, 42.


850 Akulavarsha Šubhataṅga, Gujārāt Rāṭhor, second branch, succeeds his father Dhrurva I.—IA. xii, 179.

Bhaṭṭa Kallaṭa, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, author of the Spandasarvasva, 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). Ānandavardhana, Kash-
mirian writer on Alankara, author of the Dhvanyaloka, Kavyaloka or Sahridayaloka, has been assigned to the same period, being mentioned by Kalhaça together with Muktača and Śivasvāmin as becoming famous under Avantivarman. He may, however, have to be placed later. Manoratha is mentioned in Abhinavagupta’s Lochana as a contemporary of Ānandavardhana.

Rudraṭa Śatānanda, son of Bhaṭta Vāmuka and author of the Kavyalankara, probably flourished about this date, since Pratihārendurūja (A.D. 950) quotes him as a standard author. He is identified by most authorities with Rudrabhaṭṭa, author of the Śrīnāratilaka. Jacobi, however, considers the two as distinct.—Śrīnāratilaka, ed. Pischel, Int. 22. PR. i, 14 ff.; ii, 19, not. BKR. 65, 67, 78-9. AC. 528, 530. IA. xv, 287. VOJ. ii, 151; iv, 69. ZDMG. xlii, 296, 425.


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.—EHI. i, 1 ff.


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

Thursday, Sept. 10th. V. Saṅ 919 or Ś. 784 (Deogādh inscription). Bhojaḍeva, Śrīmad-Ādivarāla, son of Rāmabhadra or Rāmadeva, king of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—CASN. x, 101. IA. xvii, 23; xix, 28; xx, 188. EI. i, 154 (inscriptions from Vaiśabhaṭṭasvāmin temple, Gwalior, of V. Saṅ. 932 and 933); ii. 184 (Pehoa inscription of Harsha Saṅ. 276).
H. 251. Ya’qūb-i-Lais, Ṣaffārī, having slain Amīr Śāliḥ, the deputy governor, on the part of Ibrāhīm son of Al-Ḥussain, takes possession of Sijistān.—RT. 19, 21.

Sunday, June 16th, Ś. 788, inscription at Śirūr, Dhārvād. Devaṇṭiya governing the Bēỳola district at Aṇṇigēre in the 52nd year of the Rāṣṭrakūta, Amoghavarsha I.—IA. xii, 216 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 405, n. 5.


June 6th, Ś. 789, Bagumrā copper-plate. Dhruva II, Nirupama, Dhūravarsha, Gujarāt Rāṭhor, second branch, son and successor of Aklāvarsha Śubhāṭunāga. Claims to have subdued Vallabha, the Gūrjams (probably the Chāvaḍas of Aṇhilvāḍ), and a king named Mīhira. This year was probably the last of his reign, as there is a grant of the same date issued by his brother Dantivarman.—IA. xii, 179 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 405.

Ś. 791. Sorṇār inscription of Āhavāditya of the Ādvavamśa family; feudatory ruler of the Kuppeya-Puligere province under Amoghavarsha I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa.—FKD., 1st ed., 35.

Ś. 792, inscription at Hūsusār, Maisūr. Būtarasa governing the Kōṇγalnāḍ and Pūnāḍ districts as Yuvarāja under Satyavākya-Kōṇgūṇi-varman-Rājamallā-Permānṇāḍi, the latter being probably identical with the Satyavākya-Kōṇgūṇivarman-Permānṇāḍi of the Kīggaṇāḍ inscription of Ś. 809.—REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore Dist., pt. i, No. Nj. 75. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 303.

H. 256. Yaʾqūb ibn Lais subdues Bust, Zāwulistān, Zamīn-i-Dāwar, Ghazūl, Tukhāristān, and Balkh, after which he marches towards Kūbul. Subsequently he takes Hirāt, Badghais, Būshanj (or Fushanj), Jām, and Bākhrūz.—RT. 21, 22.

H. 257. Khalīfah Muʿtamīd appoints Yaʾqūb ibn Lais, Ṣaffārī, governor of Sindh, from which date it becomes virtually independent of the Khalīfat. EHI. i, 453.

Ś. 797. Saundatti inscription, Prithvīrāma, Raṭṭa, governor of Saundatti and Belgaum under the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Krishṇa II.
Those parts of the Belgaum and Kašādī districts known as the province of the Kūndi or Kuhunādī Three thousand, were ruled for three and a half centuries under the Rāṣṭrakūṭas and their successors the Chālukyas, by a line of Raṭṭa feudatories, the founder of which, Prithvirāma son of Meraḍa, was originally, like his father, a teacher of the Kārīya sect of the saint Maijāpātrītha. The Raṭṭa capital was at first Saundatti and later Belgaum. On the break up of the Chālukya power, about the middle of the twelfth century, the Raṭṭas 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, 167–293, for the dynasty generally.

H. 261. The Khalfāf Muṭamīd appoints Naṣr, son of Āḥmad, Sāmānī, his father’s successor over the territories of Farghānā, Kashgār, and Turkistān. Naṣr confers Bukhārā on his brother Ismā’īl.—RT. 29.

875 Kokkalladova I, Kalachuri of Chedi. Was contemporary with Bhojadova of Kanauj (a.d. 862–882); Krīṣṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa (a.d. 877), who married his daughter; with Harshadeva, the Chandella (a.d. 900); and with his own son Śaṅkaragaṇa: married the Chandella princess Naṭṭā.—CASK. ix, 100, 102, 103, 112. EI. ii, 304.

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

877 Ś. 799–833. Krīṣṇa II, Vallabha, Akālavarsa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Amoghavarsha I, son-in-law of Kokkalla I of Chedi. The date of Krīṣṇa’s accession is uncertain. The inscription of his feudatory Prithvirāma (q.v.) represents him as reigning in Ś. 797, but, according to a Kaṃheri inscription, Amoghavarsha was still king in Ś. 799. A possible explanation of this lies in the statement of the Praśnottara-ratnāmalikā that Amoghavarsha abdicated the throne to lead a religious life. Krīṣṇa is stated to have made subject to him the Andhra and Gāṇga kingdoms as well as those of Kaliṅga and Magaṅda, and to have engaged in contests with the Gūrjaras, Lāṭas, and Gauḍas (Deoli grant of Krīṣṇa III).
Krishna's son Jagattunga died before his father. He had married Lakshmi, a daughter of Ranavigraha son of Kokkalla of Chedi, and had by her a son, Indra, who succeeded Krishna.—IA. xii, 220 (inscription from Nandwadige, Š. 824); 222 (inscription from Aihole, Š. 833) PSOCL., No. 213 (undated inscription of his feudatory Saṅkaraganda, Chellaketana). FKD., 1st ed., 36 (inscription from Aḏūr, Š. 826, of a Chellaketana feudatory). JBRAS. x, 167 and 190 (inscription from Mulgund, Š. 824); i. xviii, 241, 250. EI. i, 52 (inscription from Kāpaḍvaṇaṇa, Š. 832). BD. 69. FKD., Bom. Gas., 410 ff.

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

H. 265. Yaʿqūb-i-Laḡ invades Irāq but dies on his return, 14th Shawwal (9th June); his brother ʿUmro is appointed governor of Khurāsān, Fārs, Iṣfahān, Sijistān, Kirmān, and Sindh by Muʿtaẓīd, son and successor of Muwaffaq in the eastern dominions of the Khilafat. From this date the kingdoms of Multān and Mansūra established in Sindh after Yaʿqūb’s appointment as governor, become independent.—EH. i, 454. RT. 22, 23, note 9.

V. Sam. 936. Śripat 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 Sāsan, North Gujarāt, on the sixteen branches of the Chibdā Brāhmans.—IA. iii, 41.


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


Aided by the king of Dārvābhisāra, Saṅkaravaran, shortly after his accession, subdued Alakhāna, ruler of Gūṛjara (i.e. Gujarāt, between the Jhelam and the Chenāb). Alakhāna was supported by Lallīya Śāhi, one of the Shāhiya kings of Kābul—possibly to be identified with Kollar or Sāmanta—whose capital of Udabhāṅgāpura has been identified with Waihand, the capital of Gandhāra.—Rājat. v, 126. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis 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 Samrāqand 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. Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha of Akūleśvar, according to Hultsch, a prince of the 2nd branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty of Gujarāt, a successor of Dhrūva II, and possibly the son of his brother Dantivarman. Kṛishṇa 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, and Kṛishṇa II. The Deoli grant describes him as having “put an end to the arrogance of the lord of Lāṭa,” and his Kāpaḍvanaj grant of Š. 832 represents him as sovereign of Gujarāt.—IA. xiii, 65; xviii, 90. EI. iii, 54. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 412.

Feb.–March, Š. 809, Phālguna, inscription at Kīggaṭṇāḍ, Coorg, of the 18th year of the Gaṅga king Satyavākya-Kōṅguṇiparvan. Permāṇaḍi, thus fixing A.D. 870 as his initial year.—IA. vi, 100 ff., No. ii. Coorg Inscrip., p. 5. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 303.

Chālukya-Bhūma I, Drohārjuna, Eastern Chālukya, nephew and successor of Vijayaḍītya III: till A.D. 918. Reconquered Vengi, which had been overrun by the Rāṣṭrakūṭas after the reign of Vijayaḍītya III, and defeated Kṛishṇavallabha, i.e. Kṛishṇa 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 Yāḥyā ibn Jābir Al-Bilādūrī, Arab historian and geographer; flourished at the court of the Ḳhalifah Al-Mutwakkil; wrote the Futuḥu-l-Buldān, the Kitāb-u-l-Buldān, and the Futuḥu-s-Sindh.—EHil. i, 113 ff. BOD. 39.

Settlement of Kanauj Brahmans in Bengal according to the author of the Kāyaṭtha Kauṭubha.—JBA. 1865, p. 139. See Kāyaṭtha Kauṭubha (Aufeicht).


Š. 817, inscription from Tāyalūr, Maisūr. Nolambādhhirāja, Pallava, son of Pallavādhirāja: married Jāyabbe, younger sister
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| 897 |
| Thursday, June 23rd, Ś. 820 cur., 5th Ásvina. Consecration of Guṇabhadrā’s *Uttarapurāṇa* by his pupil Lokasena, during the reign of Krishṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, and that of his feudatory Lokaditya, of the Chellapatāka or Chellaketana dynasty, then ruling the Banavasi province at Vaṅkāpura (Baṅkāpur).—BD. 69. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 407, 411. |

| 900 |
| Harshaadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Rāhilā. Was contemporary with Kshitiplāla of Kanauj (A.D. 917): married Kañchhukā of the Chāhamāna tribe.—Undated inscription from Khajurāho, EI. i, 121; id. 171. CASR. ii, 451. |

|     | Mugūhatūngā-Prasiddhadhavala, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Kokkalla I. "Conquered the lands of country by the shore of the eastern sea and took Pāli from the lord of Kosalā" (Bilhāri inscription).—EI. i, 264–5; ii, 304. |

| 901 |
| Parāntaka I, Viṣṇuaraṇya or Madirai-kōṇḍa Ko-Parakesari varman, Choḷa, probably began to reign about this date. He is said to have covered the Śaiva temple at Vyāghrāgraḥa with gold, to have married the daughter of the king of Keraḷa, and to have conquered the Bāna king Vaitumba, the king of Laṅkā (Ceylon), possibly Kassapa V, and Rājasimha, Pāṇḍya. He reigned forty years. To the same period belongs the Ganga king Pṛthivīpati II or Hastimallā, a feudatory of Parāntaka, who seems from the evidence of the Udayendiram plates, to have conquered the Bāna kingdom and appointed Pṛthivīpati 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 Bālarāmāyaṇa; the Bala bhārata, the Viḍḍhāśalabhāṇjikā, and the Kārpārojanajāri, flourished under Mahendrapāla (A.D. 903–7) and his son Mahīplāla (A.D. 917) of Kanauj.—IA. xvi, 175 ff. EI. i, 170–1. |

| 902 |
| Somānanda, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, flourished; author of the Śivaśrīśi. Was apparently the first promulgate of the Pratyabhīsā system of Śaiva philosophy.—BKR. 81, 82. |
A.D. 902—906.


To this period belongs Kamalū, Hindu king of Kābul. The Rājatarangini states that Gopālavarmāṇa’s minister, Prabhākaraṇa, having deposed the rebellious Śāhi ruler of Udabhāṇapura, gave his kingdom to Toramāṇa, son of Laliya, with the name of Kamalūka, and the Jam’īn-I-Hikayat describes Kamalū as a contemporary of ‘Amrū ibn Laiq, governor of Khurāsān, A.D. 878–901. Kamalū’s predecessor, Sāmantadeva, must, therefore, be placed considerably earlier than A.D. 920, the date to which Cunningham assigned him.—Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul, p. 8. See also EHI. ii, 172, 423; Sachau, Alberuni’s India, ii, 13; and under Śāṅkaravarmāṇa, A.D. 883. CASR. v, 45, 82; xvi, 136.

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

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

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

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

V. Sam. 962. Amritachandrasāri flourished (according to a Digambara paṭṭāvall); author of the Samnyasāraṭṭikā, Pravachana-sāraṭṭikā, Tattvārthaśāra, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. p. ix.

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

Thursday, 1st May, V. Sam. 962. The Upamitabhavaprapaṇeḥa Kathā composed by Siddharshi. According to the Prabhāvakaccharitra of the Jains, Siddharshi was the grandson of Suprabhadeva.
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<td>906</td>
<td>who had two sons, Datta and Ėṣubhāṅkara, the latter Siddha's father. The same authority makes him a cousin of the poet Māgha, who in his Śīkṣupālavadha calls himself a son of Dattaka and grandson of Suprabhādeva. The period of Māgha's activity would, however, fall considerably earlier, possibly about A.D. 860. But even this date is difficult to reconcile with those of the various authors who are said to quote from him; while Jacobi inclines to place him before Bāṇa and Subandhu.—VOJ. iii, 121 ff.; iv, 61 ff. Prabhāsakacharitra, Śrīṅga xiv, verses 3 and 156. PR. iv, Ind. cxxix.</td>
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<td>907</td>
<td>24th November, H. 295, 14th Safar. Īsmā'īl, Sāmānī, dies and is succeeded by his son Abū Naṣr-i-Āḥmad.—RT. 33.</td>
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<td>910</td>
<td>Ś. 832. Kāpaḍvāṇaj copper-plate of Prachanda, son of Dhaivalappa, of the Brahmavataka family, feudatory ruler of a part of Gujarāt under Krishṇa II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa.—EI. i, 52.</td>
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<td>912</td>
<td>H. 300, Death of Abūl Qāsim 'Ubaidu-llah ibn Āḥmad ibn Khurdāddbih, author and geographer, privy councillor to the Khaltīfah Mu'tamid. His work, The Book of Roads and Kingdoms, embodies a description of India.—EHI. i, 12. BOD. 218.</td>
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<td>914</td>
<td>L.K. 90, Vaiṣākha. Sugandhā of Kashmir marches against Śrīnagar to reconquer her throne; is defeated and executed in a vihāra.—Rājat. v, 261. Friday, 23rd December, Ś. 836, Pausha śudi 4. Grant from Haḍḍālā. Dharaṇīvarāha, Chāpa chief of Vardhamāna (Vaḍhvāṇ) in Eastern Kūṭhāāvāḍ, brother and successor of Dhruvabhaṭa, whose immediate predecessors were:—his father, Pulakesin, grandfather Aḍḍaka, and great-grandfather, Vikramārka who may be placed about A.D. 800. Dharaṇīvarāha was the vassal of Mahipāla, probably a prince of the Chūḍāṇamā dynasty of Junāgaḍh.—IA. xii, 190 ff.; xviii, 90. H. 302. Manṣūr, son of Is-hāq, rebels in Khurāsān and Niśhāpūr against his cousin Naṣr II, Sāmānī, and is joined by Husain 'Ali, governor of Hīrāt. Ḥamawiyah, Naṣr's general-in-chief, marches from Buhūrā against them, but, Manṣūr dying in</td>
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the interval, Ḥusain 'Allī returns to Hirāt, but remains in revolt until after several conflicts he is subsequently taken prisoner.—RT. 36.

February 24th, Š. 836, Nausārı copper-plate. Indra III, Nityavarshā, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his grandfather, Krishṇa II, his father Jagattuṅga having previously died. Married Vijāmbā, daughter of Aṅgaṇadova, son of Arjuna of Chedi.—JBRAS. xviii, 253, 257, 261. IA. xii, 224 (Hattī-Mattār inscription, Š. 838).

Trivikramabhāṭṭa, son of Nemiḍitya, and author of the Dama-yantikathā, flourished under Indra III, being the author of his Nausārı grants. Trivikrama is possibly identical with the Trivikrama mentioned as the sixth ancestor of the astronomers Bhāskara and father of Bhāskarabhaṭṭa, a contemporary of Bhōja of Dharā. The authorship of a Madālaśādekampā is also ascribed to him.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1205. EI. i, 340.

V. Sain 973. Vidagdha, Rāṣṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikunḍī, son and successor of Harivarman.—See under Dhavala, a.d. 997.

Š. 838, Hattī-Mattār inscription. Lēṇḍeyarasā, feudatory ruler of the Puligere district in Dhaṛvād under Indra III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa. —IA. xii, 224.

H. 303. Abū Zaidu-l-Ḥasan of Sīrāf flourishes, being met in this year at Baṣra by Masʿūd. He enlarged and completed the Salsilatu-t-Tawāriḵ of the Arab merchant Sulaimān (a.d. 851).—EHI. i, 2.

V. Sain. 974 on Aṣnī inscription. Mahīpāḷa, Kshitipāḷa, or Herambapāḷa of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahendrapāḷa: patron of the poet Rājaśekhara.—IA. xvi, 173, 175. EI. i, 171.


Vijayaṇāḍītya IV, Kollabiganaḍa, Eastern Chāluḳya, succeeds his father, Chāluḳya-Bhima I, and is himself succeeded, after a reign of six months, by his eldest son, Amma I, or Vīṣṇuvardhana VI, who reigns till a.d. 925. Vijayaṇāḍītya married Melāṃbā. Among his followers was Bhaṇḍanāṇāḍītya, or Kuntudītya, whose ancestor, Kāḷakamapa of the Paṭṭavardhinī family was a contemporary of Vīṣṇuvardhana I.—IA. viii, 76 (grant of Amma, from Masulipatam); ib. xx, 103, 266. ASSI. iii, 36 ff. (grant of Amma, from Ḏara, i.e. Ḏeru, Kistna district).
December 23rd, Ś. 840. Dandāpur inscription. Govinda IV, Suvarṇavarsha I, Vallabhanarendra II, Prabhūtavarna, etc., Rāśṭrakūṭa, 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. (Sāngī copper-plate, Ś. 855); ib. 249 (inscription, Ś. 851 for 852, from Kaḷas, Baṅkāpur Tālukā). JBRAS. xviii, 241, 242. BD. 72. FKD., Dom. Gaz., 416.


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


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

Taḍapa, 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 Vijayaḍitya IV, who reigned eleven months. According to an inscription from Pīṭṭapuram, and a grant from the Godāvarī district, Vijayaḍitya 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.

Yaśovarman, Lākshavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Harshadeva: married Puppā. Erected a temple to Vaikuṇṭha
(Vishṇu) and placed there an image of the god which, obtained originally from Kailāsa by the lord of Bhoṭa (Tibet), had passed from Śāhi, king of Kīrā, 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, Kuras, and Gūrjaras,” and as having defeated the king of Chedi and conquered the Kālañjara Mountain (Khajurāho inscription of Sañ. 1011, apparently engraved after his death).—El. i, 122 ff. CASR. ii, 451.

Keyūravarsha-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 Kāvyatā, who wrote, in a.d. 977 (q.v.), a commentary on Ānandavardhana’s Devīstākā. Vallabhadeva wrote, among other works, the Kūmāra-sambhavaṇīkā, the Meghadūtaṇīkā, and the Rāghuvaṁśa-paṇḍīkā.—AO. 555. See PR. i, 13. BR. 1883–4, p. 54. Śbh. ed. Peterson, Int. 114. Kāvyamālā, i, 101, n. 4. Weber, Catal. ii, 1204.

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

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

Utpala, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, son of Udayākara and pupil of Somānanda, flourished. Wrote the Pratyabhijñāsātra, the Ājñapramāṇaśīddhi, and the Paramesvotkāvālī. To the same period belongs Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa, author of the Stavachintāmaṇi.—BKR. 81, 82.

H. 319. Abū Zakriā-i-Yahyā, son of Āḥmad, son of Ismā’īl, Sāmānī, ousts Shabāsī who had seized Hirât, and leaving Qarā-Tigîn, a slave of Abū Ibrāhīm, Sāmānī, in possession, departs for Samrquand. Amir Naṣr arriving the following day, reinstates Simjūr and pursues Zakriā by way of Karūk—he. —RT. 37, notes.
A.D. 933  L.K. 9. Śūravarman set up by Tantrins in place of Chakravarman of Kashmir.—Rājat. v, 292.

934  L.K. 10. Śūravarman of Kashmir dethroned; Pārtha restored.
    —Rājat. v, 295.
    H. 322. Alp-Tigûn, Turkish slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, takes Ghaznī; Abû ‘Ali-i-Lawîk, the governor, flees.—RT. 71.
    JBA. lv, pt. 1, 118.
    Chālukya-Bhīma II, Vishṇuvardhana VII, son of Vijayāditya IV and younger brother of Amma I, conquers and deposes Yuddhamalla II: reigns till a.d. 945. Married Lokamahādevi. Said to have slain Rāṣṭramaya, Dhalaga or Valaga, Tātabikki, Bijja, Ayyapa (perhaps the Ayyapadeva of the Begūr inscription of the Western Gaṅga king Ereyapparasas), 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 Pāganaavaram); ib. xx, 269. ASSI. iii, 43 (grant from Kolavennu, Kistna district). Unpublished grant apparently from Masulipatam.

934  Badliga or Vaddiga, Amoghavarsa III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, succeeds his nephew Govinda IV. The Deoli grant of Krishna III represents Govinda IV as falling into evil ways and dying an early death, upon which the feudatory chieftains begged Amoghavarsa to become king. Amoghavarsa married Kundakadevi, a daughter of Yuvarāja I of Chedī. A daughter of Amoghavarsa married the Western Gaṅga prince Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman-Permānaḍī Būtuga (q.v., a.d. 949).—JBRAS. xviii, 242.

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

936  L.K. 12. Chakravarman of Kashmir having abandoned the capital, Śambhuvardhana, 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 Hasan, son of Is-ḥāq, succeeds Manṣūr, son of ‘Ali, as governor of Hirāt. Soon after in the same
year Abū-l-‘Abbās, Muḥammad, son of Al-Jarraḥ, marching against Hirāt, captures Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan, and sends him to Balkā-Tigin 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-Jihānī, wazīr.—RT. 37, notes.

L.K. 15, Āśādha. 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. Maṁmaṭa, Rāṣṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikupūḍi, son and successor of Vidagdha.—See under Dhavala, a.d. 997.

Ś. 862–881. Kṛiṣṇa III, Akālavarna II, Nirupama II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Badrīga-Amoghavārsha III. Assisted his father in the government, and during his lifetime subdued Dantiga (probably the king of Kānchī) and Bappuka; subdued Rachhyaṁalla and placed Bhūṭārya (a.d. 949) on the Gaṅga throne (Deoli grant); reigned at least twenty-six years.—JBRAS. xviii, 239 ff. (Deoli copper-plate, Ś. 862 exp.). IA. xii, 257 (Soraṭūr inscription, Ś. 873). EI. ii, 167 (Atlakūr inscription, Ś. 872); iv, 58 (Śalotṛi inscription, Ś. 867); id. 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. Mūlārāja I, son of Rāji of Kalyāṇa (probably Kanauj), conquers Gujarāt and founds there the Chaḷaukya or Solarṇkī dynasty of Āṇhilvāḍ: reigns till a.d. 996. The direct descendants of Mūlārāja ruled Gujarāt until V. Saṁ. 1299, a.d. 1243.—IA. vi, 182 ff. and 213. Inscriptions, copper-plate of V. Saṁ. 1043; id. 191 ff. VOJ. v, 300.
The poet Hampa or Pampa, of Karnataka, writes the Ādipurāṇa and the Vikramārjuna Vijaya or Pampa Bhārata at Puligere, i.e. Lakaḥmēvar, in the Dhārvaṇa country, under Arikēsārin II, Chālukya feudatory of the Rāṣṭhro dynasty. — JRAS., n.s., xiv, 19. See A.D. 902.

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

Ibn Muḥalbal, the historian, having accompanied the Chinese ambassador to the court of Naṣr ibn Aḥmad ibn Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, at Būkhārā, is supposed to have visited Chaul or Saimūr, in the Northern Koṅkaṇ, about this date. — JBRAS. xii, 56. EHI. i, 95.

March, H. 331, Rajab. Death of Abū-i-Ḥasan-i-Naṣr (II), Sāmānī (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī). 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-Tīgin removed from the government of Hirāt, and succeeded by Ibrāhīm, son of Sīmjūr. — RT. 38, n. 6.

H. 331. Khalaf succeeds his father Aḥmad-i-Ṣaffar as ruler of Sījistan. — RT. 185.

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

H. 332. Ibrāhīm, son of Sīmjūr, sends Abū-i-Faẓl-i-‘Azīz, son of Muḥammad the Sījiz, as his deputy, to Hirāt. — RT. 38, n. 6.

Tuesday, 9th September, Š. 867, Sāloṭgi inscription of the Rāshtrakūṭa Krīṣṇa III. — EI. iv, 58.

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

948


V. Saṁ. 1005. On Siyaḍouṇi inscription. Devapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahipāla or Kahiṭipāla: probably identical with the Devapāla mentioned in the Khajurāho inscription of V. Saṁ. 1011.—EI. i, 122 ff. and 162 ff. (Siyaḍouṇi inscription).

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

949


Ś. 872, Atakūr inscription. Satyavākya-Koṅgūvarman-Permāṇaḍi Būtuga, or Būtayya, Gaṅga feudatory of Kṛishṇa III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa. Described as ruling the Gaṅgavāḍi Ninety-six thousand, in consequence of having slain Rāchamalla, son of Ereyappa. According to an inscription at Hebbāl, Dhārvāḍ, Būtuga married, between A.D. 911 and 940, a daughter of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Amogha Varsha-Vaddiga, with whom he received as dowry the Puligore, Belvola, Kīṣukāḍ, and Bāgenāḍ districts. Kṛishṇa III confirmed him in the possession of these, adding the district of Banavāsi, as a reward for his having slain the Choha king Rājāditya.

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

The Atākūr inscription mentions a follower of Būtuga named Maṇḍalarata, of the Sagara lineage, as “lord of Valabhi.”—EI. i, 346 (Begūr inscription); ib. ii, 167 ff. (Atākūr inscription). FKD., Bows. Gaz., 304–5, 332. IA. xii, 270 (inscription at Hebbāl, Lakshmeśvar, Ś. 896). Inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgola, Int. 18, 19.

950

L.K. 26, Āśāgha vadi 13. Kṣemagupta of Kashmir succeeds his father Parvagupta: till A.D. 958. Married Diedā, daughter of Simharāja, prince of Lohara, and maternal granddaughter of the Śahī Bhīma (I), whose erection of a temple in Kashmir during Kṣemagupta’s reign proves him to have been ruling at least in A.D. 950.—Rājat. vi, 148. Refs. A.D. 902.
Lakshmana-rājadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja I: married Rāhaḍā. The Bilhar inscription records his defeat of the lord of Kosalā, and his expedition to "the very pleasant western region," curing which he worshipped the god Someśvara in Gujarāṭ. His daughter Bonthādevī was the mother of the Western Chālukya Tālappa II (A.D. 973–997).—EI. ii, 174 (undated inscription from Kārttāḷa); i.ii. 304.

Śrī-Harshadeva, Styaka II or Simhabhaṭa, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Vairisiṁha II: married Vāḍajā; conquered the lord of Raḍūpāṭa and a king of the Kshatriya Hūnas (Navyeśaśaṅkacharita). "Took in battle the wealth of [the Rāṣṭrakūṭa] king Khoṭṭiga" (Udepur Prabasti). Dhanapāla’s allusion, in his Paṭiyalacakkṛi (V.S. 1029), to the plunder of Mānyakhaṭa by the lord of Mālava probably refers to this conflict.—EI. i, 225.

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

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

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

V. Saṃ. 1010, Udepur inscription. Allāta, Guhila Rāṣa of Mēvāḍ, son and successor of Khumāṇa or Shummāṇa.—BL. 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. Dhaṅga or Dhaṅgadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Yaśo-varman. In his reign “the Chandella kingdom extended from the Yamunā in the north to the frontiers of the Chedi kingdom in the south, and from Kālaṇjara in the east or north-east to Gopādrī
A.D. 955—960.

955 [Gwaliar] in the north-west (Khajurāho inscription of Yaśovarman). He erected a temple to Śambhu (Śiva). Died between A.D. 998 and 1002. The Mahoba inscription represents him as equalling Hamvira or Hammira, either Sabuk-Tigīn (A.D. 977-997) or Maḥmūd of Ghaznī. He may have been the king of Kālaṇjara who, according to Firishtah, aided Jayapāla of Lahor on his second defeat by Sabuk-Tigīn.—EII. i, 135; 137 (Khajurāho inscription, V. Sam. 1059); ib. 218. IA. xvi, 201 (copper-plate, V. Sam. 1055). BF. i, 18.

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

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

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

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

Ś. 881. Somadeva, the Jaina poet, writes the Yaḥastilaka in the reign of Krīṣṇa III, Rāṣṭrakūṭa and his feudatory, the son of the Chālukya prince Arikeśarīn II (A.D. 941).—PR. ii, 33-49.

960 Saturday, 14th January, V. Sam. 1016, Rājor inscription of Vijayapāladeva, king of Kanauj, and of his feudatory Mathanadeva
A.D. 960 of the Gurjarapratihāra line, the successor of Sāvaṭa. Vijayarāṇa-deva was the son of Kshiti-pāla of Kanauj who, according to the Siyadũṇ inscription, was succeeded by Devapāla. This Devapāla may therefore be identical with Vijayarāṇa or he may be his brother.—EI. iii, 263 ff.

960 Rāmakantha, Kashmirian, author of the Tippana on the Sprendasvareśa, flourished in the latter half of the tenth century, being a pupil of Utpala-deva.—BKR. 79.


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

H. 351. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Simjūr appointed Şahibu-l-Jaish (commander-in-chief), proceeds to Nishāpūr, and is succeeded at Hirāt by Abū-l-Ḥasan, son of ʿUmro, Fāryābī. Four months later he gives place to Ṭalḥah, son of Muḥammad, Nisāʿī.—RT. 71, n. 5.

963 H. 352. Isḥāq succeeds, on the death of his father Alp-Tiğīn, to the government of Ghaznī.—JBA. lv, pt. i, 118. RT. 71.

(Ś. 890. Inscription at Kārya, Māisūr, of fifth year.) Satyavākyā-Koṅguṇivarman-Permāṇaḍi-Mārasimha, Gaṅga, son of Būtuga, succeeds his half-brother Rāchchagāṅga (?). Apparently identical with the Mārasimha-Permāṇi, news of whose death, according to an inscription at Melagaṇi, reached the Pallava king Pallavaḍita-Voḷommavoḷamahirāja in or just before Ashāḍha (June-July), A.D. 974. Mārasimha governed the Gaṅgavāḍi, Puligere, and Beḷvola districts under the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Khoṭṭiga and Kakka II, and at one time ruled also the Banavāsi, Noḷambavāḍi, and Sāntalīge districts. An inscription at Śravana Belgola describes him as being sent on an expedition to Gujerāt by Krishna III, as conquering the Pallavas of Noḷambavāḍi, and as gaining victories at Māṇyakeṭa, Gonur, Uchchāndi, etc. It also attributes to him an attempt to restore the Rāṣṭrakūṭa sovereignty after its overthrow by Taila II, by crowning Indra IV in A.D. 973.—IA. vii, 101 (inscription at
A.D. 963—970.

**A.D. 963**

**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, Sāmānī, to whom Khalaf appealed.—RT. 185.

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

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


**H. 355.** Balkā-Tigīn, slave of Alp-Tigīn, appointed governor of Ghaznī on the death of Is-hāq, by Nūḥ II, Sāmānī.—RT. 72. Ś. 888. Utpala or Bhāṭotpala, the astronomer, writes the *Jagachandrikā*, a commentary on Varāhamihira’s *Brihajjñātakaṃ*.


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

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

**November 13th, H. 360, 10th Muḥarram (Faṣīḥ), 10th Muḥarram 361 (Tabaqqat-i-Nāṣirī), 9th Muḥarram 357 (Firishtuh).**
A.D. 970
Birth of Maḥmūd (of Ghaznī) son of Sabuk-Tīgin.—RT. 44, 76. BF. i, 33. EHI. ii, 269.

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

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

970
Śaṅkaraganaṇadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, succeeds his father Lakṣmaṇarāja.—EI. ii, 302–4.

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

971
Sunday, October 22nd, Ś. 893, inscription from Adaraguṇchi, Dhārvāḍ. Khoṭika or Khoṭṭiga, Nityavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, brother and successor of Krishṇa III; and his feudatory Permāṇaḍi-Mārasimha the Gaṅga, governor of the Gaṅgavāḍi, Puligere, and the Belvada or Belvola districts.—IA. xii, 255. BD. 73–4. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 422.

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

V. Sam. 1028. Udepur inscription, Naravāhana, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Allaṭa.—BI. 69.
Ś. 894, 895, Kardā copper-plates and Guṇḍūr inscription. Kakkala, Karka II, Amoghavarsha IV, or Vallabhanarendra III, Rāshṭrakūṭa, nephew and successor of Khoṭika. Stated to have conquered the Gurjara, Hūṇa, Chola, and Pāṇḍya kings.—IA. xii, 263, 270.

V. Sam. 1029. The Pāiyalachchhī or Deśināmamālā written by Dhanapāla, a protégé of Muṅja and Bhoja of Mālava. Dhanapāla wrote also the Rishabhapaṇḍhāsikā, and the authorship of the Tilakamaṇḍi is ascribed to him.—IA. ii, 166; iv, 59. PR. iv, Index, lxii. AC. 267.

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

H. 362. Pīrī or Pīrey, slave of Alp-Tīgīn, made governor of Ghaznī on the death of Balkā-Tīgīn.—RT. 73.

Ś. 896, Śrīmukha Sainvatsara, inscription from Gadag, Dhārvād. Tailapa, Durmadi-Taila or Āhavamalla, son of the Chālukya Vikramāditya, by Bonthādevī, daughter of Lakehaṇarāja, 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, Permāṇđi Mārasiṁha, attempted, though apparently unsuccessfully, to restore the Rāṣṭrakūṭa sovereignty by crowning Indra IV, a grandson of Krishna 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 Chōla country and humbled the king of Chedi. He subjugated the Kuntala country, which included the Banavāśi, Hāṅgal, Puligeśe, Bhēvola, Kuṇḍi, Belgaum, Kismād districts, etc., and conquered the whole of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa kingdom with the exception of Gujārat. Tailapa married Jakabbe or Jākaladēvī, daughter of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa, Kakka II.—IA. viii, 10, 15, 16; xii, 270; xvi, 18; xxii, 167. PSOCI., Nos. 86 and 214. BD. 79 ff. FKDK., Bom. G Sk., 424. EI. iv, 204. Also refs. under A.D. 490.

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

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

V. Sain. 1031, 1036, Ujjain copper-plates. Vākpati II; Utpalarāja, Muṇja, Amoghavarsha, Prithivivallabha, Paramāra of Mālava; son and successor of Siyaka II. Subdued the Karnaṭas, Lāṭas, Keralas, Chōlas, and vanquished Yuvarāja II of Chedi (Udepur Praśasti); was himself conquered, captured, and executed by the Chālukya Tailapa II (Merutunga's Prabandhachintāmaṇi), probably between A.D. 994 and 997.—ASWI. iii, 100. IA. xiv, 159. EI. i, 223 ff.


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

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

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

Bārapa ruling in Lāṭadeśa or Central Gujarāt. Bārapa was of the Chālukya lineage and apparently related to Mūlarāja. The Rāś Māḷa represents him as the general of the Western Chālukya Tailapa (g.v., A.D. 973), but the Śukrītasāṅkirtana as general of the king of Kanyākubja. The latter statement may be a version of that of the grant of Trilochanapāla which says he was related by marriage to the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king of Kanyākubja. He attacked and drove Mūlarāja to Kanthkot, 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 Shauvāl. Death of Mansūr I, Śāmānī, and succession of his son Abū-1-Qāsim-i-Nūḥ (II), who receives investiture from the Khalīfah Uṯ-Ṭāʾī’u-Lillah.—RT. 44.

977  H. 367 (Faṣḥīḥ), 27th Shābān, H. 366 (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī). Prey deposed, and Sabuk-Tīgin made governor of Ghazni in his stead. Nūḥ II, Śāmānī, confirms the appointment, but soon afterwards, on the decline of the Śāmānī power, Sabuk-Tīgin becomes virtually independent.

Sabuk-Tīgin appoints as his wazir Abū-1-‘Abbās, Al-Faṣḥ-i-Aḥmad, son of Muhammad Al-Isfarānī.—RT. 73, n. 9.

V. Sam. 1034, fifth of the wane of Vaiśākha, inscription from Suhānīya. Vajradāman, Kachchhapaghāta, son of Lakshmaṇa. The Sāsbāhu inscription of his descendant Mahīpāla states that Vajra- dāman defeated a ruler of Ğādhināgara (Kanauj), and conquered the fort of Gopādri (Gwallār).—JBA. xxxi, 401, 411. IA. xv, 35.

March-April, Ś. 899, Chaitra, inscription from Kandavāra, Maisūr, Immadi- or Irmaḍi-Noḷambuḍhirāja (II) mentioned as reigning.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 332.
K.Y. 4078. Kayyaṭa, son of Chandrāditya and grandson of Vallabhadeva, writes a commentary on Ānandavardhana’s Deviśatkā.—AC. 81. Šōh., Int. 114.

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


Thursday, November 6th, V. Saṅ. 1036, Ujjain copper-plate of Muṇja Vākapati II of Mālavā.—IA. xiv, 159.

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

H. 370 (H. 367, Habību-s-Siyar). Sabuk-Tīgin takes Bust.—RT. 74. EIHL. 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, Āṣḥāḍha, inscription from Sogal near Saundatti. Kārtavirya I, son and successor of Nanna, of the Second Branch of the Raṭṭas of Saundatti, governing Kūṇḍi under the Western Chāluṣṭha Tailapa II. Stated to have fixed the boundaries of the Kuhundi or Kūṇḍi country.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 428 ff., 551, 553.

December, Ś. 902, Pausha, Saundatti temple inscription. Śānta or Śāntivarman, son and successor of Piṭṭuga and Raṭṭa of the First Branch of the Raṭṭa feudatories of Saundatti under the Western Chāluṣṭha Tailapa II; married Chandikābbbe.—JBRAS. x, 171, 204 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 552.

Thien-si-tsāi, Śramaṇa of Northern India and a native either of Jalandhara or Kashmir, arrives in China. Worked for twenty years at translations, dying in A.D. 1000.

Shi’-hu Dānapāla (?), Śramaṇa of Udyāna, arrived in Chiṇa the same year as Thien-si-tsāi, and worked at translations, 111 treatises being ascribed to him.—BN. 452, 453.
Attā (Dīpakara 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 Nethang, near Lhasa, A.D. 1053. —JBA. lx, pt. 1, p. 46 ff.


982 Monday, March 20th, Ś. 905. Indrarāja, Raṭṭa-Kandarpa, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, described as a son’s son of Kṛishparājendra (Kṛishna III), dies, according to an inscription from Maisūr, by performing the Jaina vow of self-starvation.—IA. xx, 35.

983 H. 873. Zain Khān or Kābul Shāh, Gakk’har, said to have fled from Kashmir on the revolt of his subjects and taken service under Sabuk-Tigīn at Ghazni.—JBA. xl, 71. See same article for the history of the Gakk’hars.

985 (Inscription of Ś. 913, seventh year.) Rājarāja the Great, alias Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman, Chola, begins to reign; son of Parāntaka II, and successor of Madhurāntaka I. Said to have conquered Satyāśraya, Chālukya (Ś. 919-930), as well as the Eastern Chālukya Vimalāditya, who married his daughter Kūndavā. Conquered, between his twelfth and fourteenth years, Gaṅgapāḍi, Nūḷambapāḍi, Tadiyapāḍi or Tādiyapāḍi, the country of Veṅgi, and Coorg; from his fourteenth to his sixteenth years, Quilon and Kalingam; 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 Satyāśraya; 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
A.D. 985—992. 101

A.D. 985


985

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.—EIH. i, 459.

986

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

988

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, Kalañjara, 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.—EIH. 321–2. RT. 74.

990

Ś. 912, inscription from Bhairanmati, Kaladgi. The Sinda chieftain Pulikāla, son of Kammara, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II.—PSOCl., No. 86. EI. iii, 230 ff.

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

991

Ś. 913. Śṛidhara, son of Baladeva, writes the Nyāyaśāndali, a commentary on Prasāsta’s Prasastabhāṣya—BKR. 76.

992

V Saṁ. 1049, Dewal inscription. Lalla the Chhinda, son of Malbhāna by Anahilā of the Chuluksāvra family, and grandson of Vairavarman. An undated inscription at Gaya gives the names of several members of a Chhinda dynasty, but their connection with Lalla’s family is, as yet, unknown.—EI. i, 75 ff. I.A. ix, 143.

H. 382. Amir Nūb, Sāmānī, proceeds with Sabuk-Tigīn to Hirāt to overthrow Abū ’Ali-i-Simjūr, governor of Khurāsān.—RT. 46.
A.D. 993. Shihabu-d-Daulah Bughrā Khān advances against Bukhārā, but is overthrown by Sabuk-Tigin.—RT. 46.

Abhinavagupta, the Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, flourished between A.D. 993 and 1015, his Bhairavastotra being dated Laukika era 68, and his Pratyabhijñāvimarsini, bṛihatt vṛtti, in the year 90 of the same era (Kaliyuga 4115). He wrote also the Tantrālakā, the Bodhapāñchāśikā, and the Lochana, a commentary on Anandavardhana's Dhvanyālakā, besides various other works. In the Lochana he mentions Tauta, author of the Kaavyakautukā, as his teacher in Alāṅkāra.—BKR. 66, 80, 82.

October, H. 384, Ram. Nūḥ II, Sāmāni, and Sabuk-Tigin defeat Abū 'Ali-i-Simjūr at Hirāt, or, according to Faṣiḥi at Nīshāpur. Nūḥ in the following month appoints Sabuk-Tigin governor of Khurāsān, Balkh, and Hirāt, and his son Maḥmūd captain-general of the forces and governor of Nīshāpur.—RT. 46-7, 74-5.

V. Sam. 1050. Amitagati, the Jain, writes the Subhāṣīta-ratnasundhāra in the reign of Muṇja, Paramāra of Mālava. Another work of his—the Dharmaparākha—was written in V. Sam. 1070—A.D. 1014.—BR. 1882-3, p. 45; ib. 1884-7, p. 13. PR. iv, Index, ix. Weber, Cat. ii, 1110.

April, H. 385, Rabī' I. Abū 'Ali-i-Simjūr, advancing from Gurgān, defeats Maḥmūd and regains Nīshāpur. Subsequently he and Fāyiq are defeated by Sabuk-Tigin and Maḥmūd near Ṭūs.—RT. 48.

Sindhurāja, Navasāhasāṅka or Kumāranārāyanā, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Vākpati II. Conquered a king of the Hūṇas, a prince of the Kosalas, the inhabitants of Vāgaḍa and Lāta, and the Muralas; wedded the Nāga princess Śaśiprabhā, probably of the race of the Nāga Kṣatriyas; had for his chief minister Yaśobhaṭa-Ramāṅgada (Navasāhasāṅkācharita).—EI. i, 228 ff.

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

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


Ś. 919. Satyāśraya, Sattiga or ʿIrīvībhūjaṅga, Western Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Tailapa II: till a.d. 1008.—BD. 81.
FKD., Bom. Gaz., 432.
Ś. 919, 927, inscriptions at Tālgund, Maśūr, and at Kannevar, Dhārvād. Bhīmarasa or Bhīmarāja governing the Banavāśi, Sāntalige, and Kiskād districts under the Western Chālukya kings, Tailapa and his son Satyāśraya.—PSOCI., No. 214. RMI. 186.

Sunday, January 24th, V. Sām. 1053, inscription from Āijapur. Dhavala, Rāṣṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikunḍī. His immediate predecessors were—his father Maḥmūta (A.D. 939); grandfather Vidagdha (A.D. 916); and great-grandfather Harivarman. Dhavala claims to have sheltered the ruler of Mevād from Muṅīja (of Mālava); to have protected a prince, apparently called Mahendra, from Durlabhārāja (probably the Chāhāmāna prince of that name); and to have supported Dvaraṇīvarāha from Mūlarāja of Anhīlvād. He had, by V. Sām. 1053, made over the government to his son Bālaprasāda.—JBA. lxii, 360 ff.

Ś. 919, Bhāḍāna copper-plate. Aparājīta, Śilāhāra of the Northern Kōṅkaṇ, son and successor of Vajjāḍadeva.—EI. iii, 267 ff.

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

March, H. 388, Rabīʿ I. Bak-Tūzūn, commander of the troops under Mašūr II, ʿSāmānī, defeats Abū-l-Qāsim, commander of the Śimjūrī forces. The latter retires to Fushān, but Bak-Tūzūn again advancing, they come to an agreement.—RT. 49

H. 389. Maḥmūd deposes his brother Ismāʿīl and imprisons him in the fortress of Kālaṇījara, or, as some say, in that of Juțzānān.—RT. 75, n. 6.

January—February, H. 389, Saʿfar. Fāyiq-i-Khāṣah and Bak-Tūzūn dethrone Mašūr II, ʿSāmānī, and raise his brother Abūl-Fawāris-i-ʿAbdu-l-Malik to the throne. Maḥmūd marches against them, and fights a battle with ʿAbdu-l-Malik, who retires to Buhḥār with Fāyiq, while Bak-Tūzūn retreats to Niṣḥāpūr. On the 26th Jumādaʿ I (15th May) Maḥmūd makes an agreement with them by which he retains Bakh and Hirāt, Merv and Niṣḥāpūr being left to them.
Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Simjūr retiring to Qhīstān, Khurāsān is left in Maḥmūd’s possession, and he, receiving shortly afterwards an investiture from the Khalīfah, Al-Qādir Būllah, 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 Maḥmūd, and that it was undertaken under the pretext of aiding ‘Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī.—RT. 51, 52.

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

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

1000 H. 390. Maḥmūd seizes Nishāpur; Bak-Tūzūn, slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, flees. Bughrījaqt, uncle of Maḥmūd, slain this year at Fūshanj by Tāhir, son of Khalaf. Maḥmūd marches to Sijistān against Khalaf, who takes refuge in the fort of Tāq, which is invested by Maḥmūd’s orders.—RT. 80–1. notes. JRAS., o.s., xvii, 147 ff.

Maḥmūd removes Abū-l-‘Abbās Fāżl and makes Aḥmad ibn Ḩasan Maimandi prime minister. The latter held this post eighteen years, when he was disgraced and imprisoned by Maḥmūd, 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. Ḣ, 61; iv, 196. RT. 92.

August–September, S. 922, copper-plate from Sāngamner. Bhillama II, Yādava of Seunadeśa, son of Vaddiga I and brother and successor of Dhādiyappa II or Dhādiyasa; probably feudatory, at this time, of the Western Chālukya, Satyāśraya. Married Lakṣmī or Lachchhiyavvā, daughter of Jhaṅjha, who has been identified with the Northern Koṅkana Śilahāra Zanza. Contemporary with Muṅja, Paramāra of Mālava (A.D. 974–995), and
1000
Rañaraṅgabhima, probably Tailapa the Western Chālukya (A.D. 973–997), whom he seems to have assisted in his wars against Muṇja.—EI. ii, 212 ff. IA. ix, 39, n. 57; xii, 125 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 433, 513. BD. 100.

Kokkalladeva II, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja II.—EI. ii, 304.
Gaṅḍa or Ṛṇḍa, Chandella of Kālaṅjara, son and successor of Dhaṅga.—CASR. ii, 461; xxi, 84. EI. i, 219.
Rājyapāla, successor of Vijayapāla. According to Kielhorn, he was a king of Kanauj and possibly identical with the "Rājyapaḷa" destroyed by the Kachchhapagātha Arjuna in the cause of the Chandella Vidyādhara.—IA. xviii, 33. EI. i, 219; ii, 235.
Asadī Tūsī, the teacher of Firdausī and Farrukhī, and author of the Tarjumānu-l-Balghāt, flourished about this time at the court of Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, together with the poets ʿAsjudi and Azūfī Rāzī.—BOD. 79.

1001
H. 391. Maḥmūd leaves Ghaznī in Shāwūl (August-September) on his first expedition into India. Defeats Jaipāl, Shāhiya of Kābul and Lahor, near Peshawar, 8th Muḥarram, H. 392 (27th November). Nizāmu-d-Dīn Aḥmad and Firishta 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.
H. 391. Ābū Ibrāhīm Al-Muntaṣir, Sāmānī, aided by Shamsu-l-Maʿālī Qābūs, son of Washmīr, advancing to recover Rai, turns aside and seizes Nishāpūr, forcing Maḥmūd's brother Nasr to retire to Hirāt. Nasr, aided by Arsalān-i-Jāzīb from Tūs, moves to recover it, and defeats the forces of Ābū Ibrāhīm under Arsalān-i-Bālū and Ābū-l-Qāsim-i-Simjūr. Ābū Ibrāhīm seeks refuge with Qābūs in Jūrjān.—RT. 81; notes.

1002
(Inscription of S. 954, 31st year.) Rājendra-Choḷa I, Madhurāntaka 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, Banavāsi, Koļlipake, Məṇṇai, and Ceylon; fifth and
sixth years, Malabar; eighth and ninth years, Raṭṭaṭāḍā, invaded during the reign of the Western Chālukya Jayasimha (A.D. 1018-1040); tenth and twelfth years, numerous other conquests; twelfth and nineteenth years, Kaḍāram. Among his conquests Rājendra-Choja names the country of the Oḍhas or Oḍras, i.e. Orissa; Kosalā, Gujarāt, and Vaṅgala-deva (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 Bēḷvola and Puligere districts, etc., as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Satyāśraya.—FKD., Bm. Gaz., 432.

L.K. 79, Bhādra śu. 8. Diddā 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.—Rajāt. vi, 365. Stein, Zur Geschichte der Śahis von Kabul, p. 9.
H. 393. Maḥmūd proclaimed ruler in Sijistān by the nobles of Khalaf.—RT. 81. JRAS., o.s., xvii, 150.
H. 394. Maḥmūd besieges Khalaf ibn Aḥmad in the fort of Tāq and takes him prisoner. Maḥmūd retains Sijistān, but gives the district of Jūzjānān to Khalaf, who leaves Sijistān.—RT. 81.
EHI. iv, 169.
Śaktivarman Chālukya-Chandra, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son of Dānārṇava, succeeds to the throne of Veṇī after the thirty years' anarchy which followed his father's death: till A.D. 1015.—IA. xx, 273.

December, H. 395, Rabī' I. Abū Ibrāhīm-i-Ismā'īl, last of the Sāmānīs, assassinated in the neighbourhood of Bukhārā by Māh-Rūc, chief of a nomad tribe with whom he had taken shelter. —RT. 52, 53.
Fa-hu, Dharmaraksha (?), Śramaṇa of 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 Jīh-chéng (Śurya-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 Āmūjāh (Oxus), together with Khwārizm, Ī-lak Khān retaining Transoxiana.—RT. 84, 903, notes.

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

March—April, Š. 929, Chaitra, inscription from Kaliyūr,Maisūr, recording the defeat of a Hoysala minister, Nāgaṇṇa, byAprameya, 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.

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H. 397. (Ibn Asīr) Maḥmūd totally defeats the united forces of Ī-lak Khān and Qadr Khān near Balkh. He then returns hurriedly to Hind, where Sukpāl, a converted Hindu, whom he had made governor of some of the conquered provinces, had revolted. According to one account, Sukpāl was imprisoned for life; according to another, he escaped.—EHI. ii, 443. EIH. 328.

Š. 929. Guḍikatṭi inscription. Shasṭādeva I, Chāṭṭa, Chāṭṭala or Chaṭṭaya, Kādamba of Goa, 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.

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Nep. Saim. 128 on MS. Nirbhaya and Rudradeva reigning con temporaneously in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM., Int. xii.

H. 398. Khalaf, intriguing with Ī-lak Khān of Turkistān, is confined by Maḥmūd in the fortress of Juzdez, where he dies the following year.—RT. 186.
H. 399. Maḥmūd having left Ghaznī, 29th Rabī‘ II (31st December, 1008), on his fifth expedition into India, advances against Ānandpāl and the confederated Hindu rājās, whom he defeats in a decisive battle fought at Whaṭīndah or Bhaṭīndah, after which he captures and despoils Nagarkot or Kaṅgra.—EHI. ii, 444 ff. EIH. 328. RT. 77, note on Wāhind. 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 Nārain, identified by Cunningham with Nārāyana, capital of Bairāt or Matsya. This seems to be the expedition alluded to by Raverty as undertaken, in H. 401, against Bhīm Nārāyana of Bhīm-nagar.—EHI. i, 393; ii, 448, 449, note. RT. 85, notes.

V. Sam. 1066. Vallabharāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Chāmunda, but, dying after a reign of six months, is succeeded by his brother Durlabha, who reigns till a.d. 1022. According to the Vaṇṇagar praśasti Vallabha invaded Mālava, and Durlabha conquered Līṭa (Central Gujārāt).—IA. vi, 184, 213. El. i, 294.


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

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

Maḥmūd returns immediately to India, takes Multān, and bringing Abū-ı Fathū Lūdī prisoner to Ghaznī, confines him for life in the fort of Gḥurāk (Firishtah and the Tabaqat-i-Akbari).—EHI. ii, 449. EIH. 330. BF. i, 50.

Ś. 932, inscription from Ālūr, Gadag Tālukā. Iḍiva-Nolambāḍhirāja or Ghaṭeya-Aṅkakāra, Pallava, governing the Nolambavāḍi, Keṅgalī, Ballakunde, and Kukkanūr districts, etc., under Vikramāditya V, Western Chālukya. Married a daughter of the Western Chālukya Iḍivabedaṅga-Satyāśraya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 332, 434.
Bhoja or Bhojadeva of Dhārā, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Sindharāja: one of the most famous rulers of the eleventh century, celebrated for his learning and patronage of learned men; reputed author of the Sarvatikāntāhāhārana, the Rājamārtanda on the Yogaśastra, the Rājamigānkaparaṇa, the Samarāgana, the Śrīgāramajjarikā 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 Bilhaṇa’s Vikramāṅkadvacharita, took Dhārā by storm and forced Bhoja to flee. Conquered the Chaulukya Bhamā I (A.D. 1021–1063) and took Anhīlvid (Merutunga, Prabandhachintamani). Fought with the kings of Chedi and Lāṭa, and with the Turushkas (Udepur Prasasti). Al-Biruni mentions him as reigning in A.D. 1030, and his Rājamigānkaparaṇa is dated Ś. 964 (A.D. 1042). The exact date of his death is as yet unknown.1—IA. v, 17, 318; vi, 53 ff. (Ujjain copper-plate of V. Sam. 1078). EL i, 230 ff. BR. 1882–3, p. 44. Sachau, Alberuni’s India, i, 191.

Uvaṭa, the son of Vaiṛata, a native of Ánandapura (Vaḍnagar, Gujarāt), writes his Bhāshya on the Vaijaspāṇya Sādhita at Avanti during Bhoja’s reign.—BR. 1882–3, 3. AC. 70. Weber, Catal. ii, 53, 1146.


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

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

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

1 Daśabala, a Buddhist author, wrote under Bhoja of Dhārā and, according to Aufrecht (Oxford Cat. 3275), his Titthadrasikā is referable to the latter’s reign. If this could be established, it would give us the last year of Bhoja’s reign, as a copper-plate of his successor Jayasimha is dated in A.D. 1055. Though Daśabala, however, makes his calculations from Ś. 977, it does not follow that his book was written in that year and in Bhoja’s reign.
Trilochanapāla, Shāhiya of Lahor, succeeds his father Ārṇandpāl. Sometimes erroneously called Jaipāl II.—BOD. 192.

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

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

H. 405. Ninth expedition of Maḥmūd into India. He conquers Thānéśar, plunders the temple, sacks the town, and carries a number of prisoners to Ghazānī.—EHI. ii, 452. EIH. 331.

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

N. Saṁ. 135 on MS. Bhọjadeva, Rudra, and Lakṣmikāna reigning contemporaneously in Nēpāl.—Bendall, BSM. xii. IA. vii, 91; xiii, 413.


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

H. 408. Maḥmūd marries his son Masʿūd 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 tribe.—RT. 85.

S. 939, copper-plate from Thānā. Arikeśar or Kesideva, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, brother and successor of Vajjaṭadeva II.—AR. i, 357. JBRAS. xiii, 11. IA. ix, 39, 40.

V. Saṁ. 1073. Jinachandragaṇi or Devaṇgatāsūri writes the Śrāvakānanda, a Sanskrit commentary on his own Nācāpaya.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiv.
H. 409. Maḥmūd with a large army again invades India, takes Mathurā, then held by Hardat, 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 Āsti or Asnī, and having reduced various other towns and laid waste much country, returns to Ghaznī.—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. FKD., Bem. Gaz., 435.

Ś. 941. Inscription at Balagāṁve of Kundama, son of Iṛiva-bedāṅgadeva and feudatory ruler of the Banavāsi, Sāntalī and Hayve districts under Jayasimha, Western Chālukya.—IA. v, 15.

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 Zarān, 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 Ghajristān. 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 Maḥmūd, at whose court he flourished. Hajī Khalfah places his death in H. 416.—BOD. 134–6. EHI. iv, 190 ff.
| A.D. | 1021 | H. 412. Maḥmūd advances again into India on behalf of the king of Kanauj who had been attacked by Nanda the king of Kālaṇjara. Trilochanapāla of Lahor opposes his march, but is defeated and slain in the battle of the Rāhib, his son Bhīmapāla succeeding him. Maḥmūd annexes Lahor permanently to Ghaznī, thus laying the foundation of the future Muḥammadan empire in India.—BF. i, 63. EHI. ii, 463. EIHN. 333. Stein, *Zur Geschichte der Sāhis von Kābul*, p. 5.


Ś. 944, inscription at Belūr. Akkādevi, elder sister of Jayasimha II, Western Chālukya, governing the Kīsukāḍ district. Mentioned in records of the years 1047 and 1050 A.D. She was the mother of the Kādamba Toyimādeva (see a.d. 1066).—IA. xviii, 270 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 437, 440.

| 1022 | 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. Saṅ. 1078. Bhimadeva I, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Durlabharāja. Merutuṅga relates that he joined Karna of Chedi in an attack on Bhoja of Mālava to which the latter succumbed. This statement is supported by the Kṛtikāumudī, the Sukṛita-saṅkṛtana, and by Kumārapāla’s Vaṇṇagar prasasti, etc.—IA. vi, 185, 213. E. l. i, 232, 294.


| 1023 | H. 414 (413, Ṭabaqṭ-i-Akkārī). Maḥmūd again invades India, besieges Gwaliar but is bought off by the king: proceeds to Kālaṇjara, where the Chandella king Nanda makes terms. Maḥmūd returns in triumph to Ghaznī.—EHI. ii, 467. BF. i, 66, 67. RT. 86. |
1024
H. 414–5. Mahmūd makes a raid into the mountains inhabited by the Ḍafānī, plunders them and carries off much booty.—RT. 86, notes.

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

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

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


H. 416. Mahmūd makes a second raid on the Ḍafānī from Balkh. On the 10th Śaṁbān (6th October) of the same year he starts for Multān on his expedition to Somnāth: reaches Multān in the middle of Ramażān and marches towards Anhilvād. Bhima- deva I flees on his approach and takes refuge at Kāṭhakoṭ in Kachh.—EHI. i; 98; ii, 468; iv, 180. IA. vi, 185–6. BG. 28. RT. 86.

Paṇḍit Chandranātha introduces the Vṛihaspati Cycle of sixty years into Tibet.—JBA. lviii, 40.

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

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

1026
V. Saṃ. 1083, Sārnāth inscription, Mahīpāla of Bengal, son and
successor of Vigrahapāla II. The Sārnāth inscription records the repair of a Buddhist stūpa and dharmachakra and the building of a new gandhakūṭi by the brothers Sthirapāla and Vasantapāla, probably sons of Mahīpāla. A Bengal MS. of the Aṣṭasahasrikā Prajñāpāramitā is dated in Mahīpāla’s fifth year.—IA. xiv, 139. JBA. lxi, 77 (Dinājpur copper-plate). CASR. iii, 122-3. Bendall, BSM., Int. ii, p. 100.

January, H. 416, the middle of Žīl-qā’adah. 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 Mansūriyāh 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 Muhammad, Mahmūd’s younger son, but subsequently to his brother Mas‘ūd, Mahmūd’s elder son.—RT. 905, notes.

H. 417. Mahmūd, according to Firīshtah 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 Sīstān and Thatta. EHI. i, 482.


1027 26th June, V. Sām. 1084. Jhūṣr or Allabābūd copper-plate of Trilochanapāladeva, probably a ruler of Kanauj, son and successor of Rājyarāja.—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 śu. 8), when Anantaśeva, 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 part be incorporated with Qadr Khān’s dominions. On his way back Mahmūd grants an audience to Isrā‘īl,
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<td>son of Beghū, son of Saljūq, son of ʿUqmān, and takes him with him.—RT. 86–7.</td>
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| 1029 | H. 420. Maḥmūd defeats and slays Majdu-d-Daulah of the Buwiaḥ dynasty and adds ʿIrāq to the government of Masʿūd.—RT. 87.  
H. 420. Sālār Masʿūd Ghāzī expels the Dhākra Rajpūts from Dundhgarh and razes the town.—ASNI. ii, p. 6. |
| 1030 | Thursday, 30th April, H. 421, 23rd Rabīʿ II. Death of Maḥmūd in the 63rd year of his age. His son Muḥammad succeeds him. Masʿūd disputing his accession, Muḥammad prepares for war. He arrives at Tigīn-ābād, 1st Ram. (2nd September). The Ḥājing ʿAli Khwēshāwān and Yūsuf ibn Sabuk-Tigīn conspire against him and imprison him.—BF. i, 84, 93. PMH. ii, 294. RT. 87, 89. EHI. iv, 192–3. |
| 1030 | Viryarāma, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vākpati II. Was killed by Bhoja of Dhārā (A.D. 1010). Chāmuṇḍa, a brother of Viryarāma, built a temple to Vīshṇu at Narapura.—VOJ. vii, 191.  
Kṣemarāja, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, pupil of Abhinavagupta, flourished in the first half of the eleventh century. Author of the Svaschchhandoddyota and several vṛttis; identified by Bühler with Kṣemendra, author of the Spandanirṇaya and the Spandasandoha.  
To this same period, probably, belongs Bhāskara, son of Divākara, author of the Spandasūtravārtika.—BKR. 79, 82. |
| 1031 | 26th April, H. 422, 1st Jumādaʿ I. Masʿūd crowned king of Ghaznī at Hirāt. Soon after, in the same year, he orders ʿAli Khwēshāwān and his brother Mangrāk to be put to death and confiscates their property.—RT. 91.  
H. 423, December 19th, 1st Muḥarram. Abū-Rihān Al-Bīrūnī, the historian, completes his Taḥqīqu-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 Khūn, Gakk’hār chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72. |
H. 423 or 424. Altūn-Tāsh sent by Masʿūd against the Saljūq ‘Alī-Ṭigjīn who had subdued Bukhārā and Samqand. He defeats ‘Alī-Ṭigjīn near the latter place, but dies himself of a wound two days later, after arranging for ‘Alī-Ṭigjīn to hold Samqand and Masʿūd to retain Bukhārā. His son Hārūn succeeds him as governor of Khwārizm.—BF. i, 101. EHI. iv, 195. RT. 232, notes.

H. 423. Hasnak Shaikhulu-Khaṭīr, wazīr of the late Sultan (Maḥmūd), put to death by order of Masʿūd for his share in depriving him of the throne.—RT. 92.

29th July, H. 423, 17th Shaʿbān. Sālār Masʿūd Ghāzī sent to Bahrāīch to aid Saifudd-Dīn against a rising of Hindu chiefs.—JBA. lxii, ex. no. p. 17.

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

V. Samī. 1088. The Vrishabhadeva Jain temple at Dailwādā built by Vimal Śah, a Jaina merchant of Anhilvād.—JBRAS. xviii, 23.

H. 424. Birth at Hirāt of Zahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm, son of Masʿūd, afterwards Sultan of Ghaznī.—RT. 104.

15th June, H. 424, 14th Rajab. Sālār Masʿūd Ghāzī having seized a Hindu temple in Bahrāīch, is slain with a number of his adherents in the battle which follows, his chief opponent being Suhriddhvaja, Rāja of Goṇḍā (Suhal Deo), and is thenceforth commemorated as a martyr by the name of Ghāzī Miyain.—BOD. 245. JBA. lxii, ex. no. p. 18. ASNI. ii, 292.

S. 955. Inscription at Bhairanmatṭi, Kalādgī. 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., Bow. Gaz., 437, 576–7.

H. 424. A great drought followed by famine and pestilence sweeps over Southern Asia, carrying off in Iṣfahān alone, according to Fireishtah, 40,000 persons, its ravages in Mauṣil and Baghdad being equally severe.—BF. i, 108.

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<th>A.D. 1034—1036.</th>
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| 1035 | H. 426. Mas'ūd proceeds with an army to Jūrjān and Šabaristān to aid his governors at Irāq 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. 'Alāu-d-Daulah ibn Kākuyah rebels and drives Abū Suhail Hamadānī out of Rai.—EHI, iv, 196–7. H. 426. Ismā'īl succeeds his brother Hārūn 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 Isrā'īl-i-Beghū at Kālaṣjarā, where he had been imprisoned during Maḥmūd's reign. Jaghār Beg, son of Abū Sulmān-i-Dā'ūd, takes up his quarters at Merv.—RT. 94, 122, notes. |
| 1035 | Abū - Muḥammad Nāṣīḥī, author of the Mas‘ūdī, flourished under Mas‘ūd I of Ghaznī.—BOD. 28. |
| 1036 | H. 427. The Saljūqs, Beghū, Tughril, and Dā'ūd petition Mas‘ūd for the territories of Nisā and Farāwah. Mas‘ūd sends a friendly reply, but at the same time orders the Hājib Bak-Taghūdī to proceed against them. After defeating and routing them near Sarakhs, Bak-Taghūdī is himself overthrown by them in Shābān (June). They then open negotiations with Mas‘ūd as a result of which Farāwah is given to Beghū, Nisā to Tughril, and Dihistān to Dā'ūd.—RT. 123–4, notes. 31st August, H. 427, 6th Zi‘l-qa‘dah. Majdūd ibn Mas‘ūd appointed governor of the territory east of the Indus, with his headquarters at Lahor.—RT. 95. H. 428. Mas‘ūd, repenting of his expedition to Hindustan, returns to Ghaznī. He marches to Balkh, where his followers urge him to attack the Saljūqs. He refuses and marches against Tūz-Tigīn. Dā'ūd, 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-ḥijjah. Masʿūd leaves Ghaznī for Kābul. Leaves Kābul for Hānsī 6th Muharram, 429 (19th October), and encamps on the Jhīlam on the 25th of the same month. Leaving the Jhīlam on the 17th ʿṢafar (29th November) he reaches and invades Hānsī 9th Rabiʿ I (20th December), which surrenders on the 20th of the same month (31st December). Firaqṭah and Mirkhanb represent the capture of Hānsī as occurring in H. 427.—EHI. ii, 59, 139 ff.

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

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

I.K. 12-41. Kshemendra Vyāsadāsa, Kashmiri poet: author of the Vīhatkathāmañjarī (Lokakāla 12), the Bhāratamāñjarī, the Kalavilāsa, the Samayamātrikā (Lokakāla 25), the Daśavatārarācharītā (Lokakāla 41); the Suvṛtattalaka and other works.—BKR. 45, 46, 75. JBRAS. xvi, 167 ff. PR. i, 4 ff. JA., 8e série, t. vi, 400; vii, 216 ff.


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

H. 429. Masʿūd having captured Hānsī returns to Ghaznī in Rabiʿ 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 Mikkāl, son of Saljuq, assuming sovereignty at Nishāpūr and appointing his brother Dāʿūd to Sarakhs and his uncle Beghū 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-qān.—RT. 94, 124, 125, notes, 132.

1st May, H. 429, 23rd Rajab. ʿAbdu-r-Razzāq appointed governor of Peshawar.—EHI. ii, 142.

Chedi Sam. 789, Piawan inscription. Gāṅgeyadeva, Vikramāditya, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Kokkalla II, contemporary with the Chandella Vijayapāla; mentioned by Al-Bīrūnī (A.D. 1030) as ruler of Dāhāla: reigned probably till about A.D. 1040.—CASR. xxi, 113. EI. ii, 304.
1038

3rd May, Ś. 960. Vajrabhasta V, Later Gāṅga of Kaliṅga, and son of Kāmārṇava V, succeeds Madhu Kāmārṇava VI.—EI. iii, 220 (undated Parlū-Kimeḍi copper-plates); ś. iv, 183 (Naḍagām inscription, Ś. 979).

Jayakeśīn of the Maṇalūr family, and Ḳriv̄avēḍaṅga-Mārasiṁha, apparently of the same stock, holding the office of Naḍgaṇapuṇḍa of the Puligere district underJayasiṁha II, Western Chāluṣkya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 437.

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

1039

N. Saṁ. 159. Lakshmīkāma reigning in Nepāl.—Refs. under A.D. 1015.

9th March, H. 430, 10th Jumāda II. News arrives that Dāʿūd, Saljūqi, 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 Ālī Sākān 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 Ḥājībs and retires to ‘Alī-ābād. Dāʿūd advancing thither from Shaburghān is routed by Masʿūd 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 Nīsā, Bāward, and Farāwah are assigned to them. Masʿūd returns to Hirāt and passes the winter at Nīshāpūr, his forces being encamped about Bāīhaq, Khowāf, Bākhrūz, Isfand, and Tūs.—RT. 128–132, notes. EHI. ii, 142.


1040

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

1040

Ś. 962. Someśvara I, Trailokyamalla I, Āhavamalla II, Western Chāluṣkya, succeeds his father Jayasiṁha II: till A.D. 1069. Married
Bāchaladevi, Chandalakabbe, Maījaladevi, and Ketaladevi. Said to have fought with the Cholās and to have captured Dhārā, forcing Bhoja to flee. Bilhana (Vikramāṅkakharīta) represents him as attacking Chedi or Dāhala and deposing or slaying Karna, and as defeating the king of the Dravīḍas or Cholās and capturing his capital of Kāśchī. He attributes to Someśvara the foundation of Kalyāṇa as the Chāluṅka capital. According to the same author, Someśvara’s second son Vikramāditya whom he had destined to be his successor, won many victories during his father’s reign, subduing the Cholās, aiding the king of Mālava against his enemies, invading the Gauḍa country (Bengal) and Kāmarūpa (Assam), etc.—Inscriptions numerous, ranging from Ś. 966–90. See PSOCI., No. 92, 139, 156, 157, 158, and 216. IA. iv, 179, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 438. BD. 82.

16th March, H. 431, 28th Jumāda’ II. Mas‘ūd prepares for a fresh campaign against the Saljūqs, and marches, 19th Shawbān (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 Ghāznī. Baizawī places this event in H. 432. Tughril, Dā‘ūd, and their uncle Beghū divide Khurāsān amongst them.—BF. i, 110. RT. 94; 131, n. 7; 132, n. 9.

Ś. 962, inscription from Manṭūr, Mudhol State. Ereyamma or Erega, Ramṭa of Saundatti, son of Kannakairī I, feudatory of Jayasimha II, Western Chāluṅka. Nojamba-Pallava-Boommanayya, 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. Sam. 1096. Śāntisūri or Vāditetāla of the Thārāpadra Gachchhā dies: author of an Uttarādhyayanasūtraṭīkā.—VOJ. iv, 67. PR. iv. Index, exix.

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

H. 432. Tughril Beg, Saljūqi, having acquired territory in ‘Irāq-i-‘Ajam, obtains the Khalifah’s consent to his assuming sovereignty and the title of Sultān. He reserves ‘Irāq-i-‘Ajam for himself with Rai as capital. His elder brother Jaghar Beg-i-Dā‘ūd receives Khurāsān with Merv (some say Balkh) as capital; their uncle Beghū obtaining Kirmān, Ṭabas, Hari (Hirāt), Bust,
1041

and such parts of Hind as he could wrest from the rulers of Ghazni.
—RT. 132, n. 9.

1042

Monday, January 18th, Chedi Sam. 793 on Benares copper-plate. Karṇadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Gāṅgeyadeva: married the Hūṇa princess Āvalladevi. Founded the town of Karṇāvatī and built a temple called Karṇa’s Meru at Kāśī or Benares (Jabalpur copper-plate). Said to have subdued the Pāṇḍyas, Muralas, Kūṅgas, Vaṅgas, Kaliṅgas, Kīras, and Hūṇas (Bhera-ghāṭ inscription); and to have been waited upon by the Choḍa, Kūṅga, Hūṇa, Gaṅḍa, Gūjra, and Kīra princes (Karanbel inscription). Udayāditya of Mālava is said, in the Nāgpur praśasti, to have delivered the earth “which was troubled by kings and taken possession of by Karṇa.” The defeat of Karṇa by Gopāla, general of the Chandella, Kirtivarma, is recorded both in inscriptions and in Kṛishṇamīśra’s Prabodhachandrodaya. Hemachandra records his overthrow by Bhūmadeva II of Anhilvāḍ (A.D. 1021–63), while Bilhana (Vikramāṅkadevacharita) represents him as being conquered by the Western Chālukya Someśvara I. A poet, Gaṅgādhara, is mentioned by Bilhana as having flourished at Karṇa’s court.—Vikramāṅkacharita, 18, 95. IA. xvii, 215. El. ii, 297 ff. CASR. ix, 82.

6th January, H. 433, 11th Jumāda i. Mas‘ūd murdered by his nephew Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad. Mauḍūd, on hearing at Balkh of his father’s murder, advances to Ghazni to secure the capital. In the same year he defeats Muḥammad at Nagrāhār and puts him to death.—EHI. ii, 256; iv, 194, 198. RT. 95, 96. BF. i, 116.

H. 434. Ṭughrīl, Saljūqi, annexes Khwārizm.—RT. 232, notes.

H. 435. The kings of Mawarān-Nahr submit to Mauḍūd, but the Saljūqs under Alp Arsalān resist, and a horde invade Garmsīr but are defeated by the army of Mauḍūd. In the same year Mauḍūd marches to Labor where he quells an insurrection and obtains possession of a number of forts.—EHI. iv, 200–1.

1045

Ś. 967, 969, 970. Chāvunḍarāya, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under the Western Chālukya Someśvara I. —IA. iv, 179 (Balagamve inscription of Ś. 970).

Siṅgaṇḍevarasā ruling the Kiskād, Banavāsi, and Sāntaliṅg districts under Someśvara I, and Kaliyammarasa of the Jimūṭa-vāhana lineage and the Khachara race, apparently a branch of
the Śilāhāra stock, governing the Bāsavura district at the same
date and under the same king.—FKD., Rom. Gas., 439.

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

H. 440. Maudūd dies at Ghaznī. His son Mas‘ūd succeeds
him, but being an infant, his uncle Bāhāu-d-Dīn ‘Ali is elected
king, and is in turn deposed by ‘Abdu-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
‘Abdu-r-Rashīd’s accession in H. 443. A coin of ‘Abdu-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, Hoysala,
governing the country between the province of the Koṅkaṇ and
the Bhadaśavayal, Tālakād, and Sāvimale districts as feudatory of
the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. Another inscription at
Nirgund, Maisūr, makes him a contemporary of the Gaṇga, Koṅgaḷi-
varman, and records that in Ś. 998 he was governing the
Gaṅgavādī district. He seems to have outlived his son Eṛyeaṅga, 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 Kejeyaladevi.

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 Halebūd in Maisūr. Vishṇuvardhana established the indepen-
dence of the dynasty, and under his grandson Vira-Ballāla, the
first to assume regal titles, its sovereignty was extended over the
greater part of the Chālukya dominions. Ballāla’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 Kāfur.—RMI. 307, 329. FKD., Rom.
Gas., 491–2. REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, Int. 14
and ii, etc.

Ś. 970 exp., Aṅkuleśvara temple inscriptions. Aṅka, Raṭṭa
feudatory of Saundatti under Someśvara I, Western Chālukya: son
1049  
H. 441. Death of the poet Abūl Qāsim Ḥasan Aḥmad ibn ‘Unsari, a native of Bakh, considered the first genius of his age. Flourished at the court of Māhmūd of Ghaznī.—BOD. 410. EHI. iv, 515.

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

1051  
Tuesday, 15th January, Ś. 972, copper-plate from Surat. Trilochanapāla, a prince of the Chaulukya lineage, ruling over Lāṭadeśa and claiming direct descent through Goṅgirāja, Kātirāja, and Vatsarāja from Bārapa the contemporary of Mūlarāja I of Ḍerjvād. —See a.d. 975. IA. xii, 196; xviii, 91; BD. 80, 81.  
The Madhura Purāṇa, a Tamil version of the Hālaya-Mahātmya, written by the Brahman Parunjottī in the reign of Harivira-Pāṇḍya.—LIA. ii, 24.

1052  
H. 444. Dāʿūd, Saljūqī, and his son Alp Arsalān advance on Ghaznī, Dāʿūd proceeding to Bust by way of Sijistān, Alp Arsalān entering the country from Ṭukharistān. ‘Abdu-r-Raḥād makes Tughrīl, one of the Maḥmūdi slaves, general of his forces, and sends him against Alp Arsalān whom he defeats at the Khumār Pass. Tughrīl pushes on to Bust where Dāʿūd retires before him, and entering Sijistān overthrows Beghū uncle of Dāʿūd.—RT. 98, 99.  
Ś. 974. Jayadeśin I, Kādamba of Goa, feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I. Said to have slain the king of Kāpardikadvīpa, perhaps Māmvāni of the Northern Koṅkaṇ (a.d. 1060); to have destroyed the Choḷa, uprooted Kāmādeva, conquered the Ālupas, established the Chālukyas, and reconciled them to the Choḷa and to have made Gopākapāṭṭana his capital. Was probably son-in-law of Kārnādeva Chālukya (q.v.).—Gudikatari inscription. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 567.

1053  
H. 444, Tughrīl returns to Ghaznī, deposes ‘Abdu-r-Raḥād,1 and ascends the throne, but is himself slain forty days later by

1 Yaftāi says ‘Abdu-r-Raḥād died H. 460 after reigning nearly seven years. The Tughkiran-t-Mulāk gives him a four years’ reign. Faṣīḥī and the Mantoshavat-Tāvīrīṣa agree in stating that ‘Abdu-r-Raḥād succeeded in H. 443, was imprisoned in H. 444 by Tughrīl who was put to death the same year, and succeeded by Farrukhizād, but Faṣīḥī does not mention ‘Abdu-r-Raḥād’s death. —See a.d. 1048.
A.D. 1053

Nūsh-Tīgīn a Turk Silāh-dār, when Farrukh-zād a son of Mas'ūd is raised to the throne 9th Z'il-qa'dah (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 M'asūm, the historian, relates that the inhabitants of Sindh, disgusted with the weakness of 'Abdu-r-Raḥīd's rule, threw off his yoke and chose a ruler of their own named Sūmra, who founded the dynasty of that name.—EHI. i, 215, 344.

Chi-chi-siāng, Ḣhānastrī (?), Indian Śrāmapa, arrives in China. Two works are ascribed to him.—BN. 456.

Mailaladevi, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Banavasi district, and his eldest son, Someśvara, ruling the Beḻvola and Puligere districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 440.

A.D. 1054

Ś. 976, Honvāḍ inscription. Ketaladevi, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Ponnavāḍa district. Revarasa, of the family of Kārtavīrya, governing in the neighbourhood of Kembhāvi as feudatory of the same king.—IA. xix, 268. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 439.

A.D. 1055

V. Saṃ. 1112, Māṇḍhāṭa copper-plate. Jayasiṃha, Paramāra of Mālavā and successor of Bhoja.—EI. iii, 46.

Ś. 977, Baṅkāpur stone inscription. Harikesarideva, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under Gaṅgapermāṇaṇḍi Vikramāditya, who was himself viceroy of that and the Gaṅgavāḍi district under his father the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—IA. iv, 203.

A.D. 1058

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

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

A.D. 1059

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

1059

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


1060

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

1060

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

1061


1062

Eṛsyāṅga, Hoysaḷa, son of Vinayāḍitya. Said to have made conquests in the north and to have subjugated territories once held by Bhoja of Dhārā: married Echaladevī.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 492. REC., Inscriptions in the Mysore District, 14. Sec a.d. 1048.

1063


V. Sam. 1120. Karṇa I. Trailokyamalla, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Bhūmadeva I: till A.D. 1093. The Deyākrayakosha of Hemachandra and Abhayaatilaka says Karṇa married Mayāṇalladevī, daughter of a Kāṅāmba king, Jayakesīn, who ruled at Chandrapura in the Dekkan. This Jayakesīn was probably the Kāṅāmba 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.)

Vijayāḍitya (VII), Eastern Chāluḳya, viceroy of Veṇgī under his nephew Kulottuṅga Chōḍadeva I.—IA. xx. 276.

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1064

Ś. 986, 988, inscriptions from the Jaṭiṅga-Rāmeśvara hill, Chitaldurg, and from Dāvāṅgere, Māisūr. Vīshṇuvardhana-Vījayāditya, fourth son of Someśvara I, the Western Chālukya, ruling the Nōłambavāḍī district. He seems to have been partly of Eastern Chālukya descent.—EI. iv, 212. PSOCI., No. 136. RMI., p. 19. IA. xx, 278. FKD., Bomb. Gaz., 454.

Jayasimha, third son of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I, ruling the Tardavāḍī district (the territory round Bījāpur). In a.d. 1072 he seems to have been ruling the Nōłambavāḍī district, while from a.d. 1077–1082 he had charge, as yuvarāja, of the Banavāsī, Sāntalīga, Bēḷvola, Puligere, and Bēṣavaḷḷī districts under his brother Vīkramāditya VI. He then rebelled and was deprived of his post, dying probably before Vīkramāditya.—EI. iv, 214. FKD., Bomb. Gaz., 440, 453.

V. Saṁ. 1120. Abhayadevasūri, founder of the Brihat Kharatara Gachchha and called Navāṅgavṛttīkrit from the commentaries composed by him on nine of the Aṅgas, writes his commentaries on the sūtras of the four Aṅgas. Abhayadeva was a native of Dhārā, the son of a merchant Dhana. He was made sūri by Jīnēśvarasūri in V. Saṁ. 1088 = a.d. 1032, and died at Kāpaḍvanaj in Gujarāt in V. Saṁ. 1135 = a.d. 1079.—PR. i, 67; iv, Index, iv.

1065

N. Saṁ. 185 on MS. Pradyumnakāmadeva or Padmadeva, of the Nāvākoṭ Thākuri dynasty, and son of Bāladeva, 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 Aṃśuvarman’s family, assisted by the chiefs in Lalitapāṭhana and Kāntipura, expelled the Nāvākoṭ Thākuris and founded the second Thākuri or Rājput dynasty, a.d. 1092.—Refs. under a.d. 1015. See also a.d. 1081.

1065

Mahpāl Khaṅ, Gakk’har chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72.

Ś. 988, inscription from Hoṭṭūr, Baṅkāpūr tālukā. Toyimadeva, Kāḍamba, ruling the Banavāsī and Pānuṅgal districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—FKD., Bomb. Gaz., 564.

1068

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

1069

Ś. 991. Someśvara II, Bhuvanakamalla, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Someśvara I. His brother Vikramāditya continues the campaign begun in his father’s reign. After receiving the submission of Jayakesin the Kādamba of Goa and of the king of the Ālupas, 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 Kāśicht and places his brother-in-law, Parakesarivarman, son of the late king, on the throne. To the time of Someśvara belongs the Bhairanaṃṭti inscription of his feudatory the Sinda Sevyarasa, whose immediate ancestors were: his father Polasinda, grandfather Nāgūditya, and great-grandfather Pulikāla, a contemporary of the Western Chālukya Tailapa.—Inscriptions ranging from Ś. 991–997. PSOCI., Nos. 92, 159, 160, 161, and 162. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 333, 442. BD. 84. EI. iii, 230 ff.

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

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

V. Sam. 1125. Nami Śvetāmbara writes a commentary on Rudraṭa Śatānanda’s Kāvyālaṅkāra.—PR. i, 14 ff.
A.D. 1069  V. Sain. 1125. Jinachandra, the Jaina pontiff, writes the Sam-vegaranāgaśāla.—BR. 1882–3, 46.

1070  (Inscription of Ś. 1028, 37th year.) Rājendra-Chola II, Rājakesarivarman or Rājiga, son of the Eastern Chālukya, Rājarāja I and Ammaṅgadēvi, daughter of Rājendra-Chola I, deposes Parakesarivarman and seizes the Chola crown, after which he is called Kulottūṅga Chojadeva (I). Claims to have conquered Chakkraṅṭa, during his yuvaṛājaship; 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. Kulottūṅga married Madhūrāntaki, daughter of Parakesarivarman Rājendradeva. —EJ. 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-hasā V and reigns eight years. Married Rājasundari, daughter of Rājendra-Chola I. Represented in a grant of his son Anantavarman Choḍāganga, as protecting Vijayāditya of Veṅgi (A.D. 1063–1077, q.e.).—IA. xviii, 169, 171.

1070  Karrāvati founded on the site of the present Ahmadābād by Karrinadeva of Gujarāṭ.


1071  Lakṣ̱mś̱marasa, feudatory ruler of the Belvola and Puligere districts under the Western Chālukya Somesvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.

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

1072  Baladevaya, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Somesvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.
1073

V. Saṃ. 1129. Devendragaṇi or Nemichandra writes his commentary on the Uttarādhyayanasūtra. Wrote also the Ākhyānaka-

V. Saṃ. 1130. The Karmakriyākāṇḍa written by Somaśambhu, pupil of Saśiva.—BKR. 77.

1074

Vigrahapāla III, of Bengal, succeeded his father Nāyapāla; the Āmgāchhī 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 Tardavādi district under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.
Ś 996, inscription from Niralgi, Dhārvāḍ. Vikramāditya, Western Chālukya, governing the Bānavāsi district, apparently as feudatory

1075

Gaṅgapermāṇaḍi-Bhuvanaikavīra-Udayāditya of the Western Gaṅga family, governing the Bānavāsi, Sāntalige, and Manḍal districts under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II. Kaliyammarasa
of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage governing the Bāsavura district as his subordiinate. To the same date belong the feudatory officials
Someśvarabhaṭṭa and Keśavādityadeva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 443.
See a.d. 1071.
Ś. 997, 1011, Śāntivarman II, son of Jayavarman II, Kādamba feudatory of Hāṅgal, under the Western Chālukyas Someśvara II
and Vikramāditya VI: married Siriyādevī of the Pāṇḍya family.

1076

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 Saduktikarṇaṃprīta (a.d. 1205).—EI. ii, 333. See
under a.d. 1137.

1076

Ś. 998. Rājīga, king of Veṅgi, having deposed the Choḷa king Parakasavarman and seized the Choḷa crown, joins Someśvara
against Vikramāditya. The latter proveing victorious, deposes Someśvara and ascends the Chālukya throne as Vikramāditya VI,
Permāḍi, Kalivikrama, Vikramāṅka, or Tribhuvanamalla. Vikramā-
ditya introduced the above era the first year of which was that o
his accession, i.e. 1076. It fell, however, into disuse soon after his death. He reigned for fifty years, crushing a rebellion of his brother Jayasimha, viceroy of Banavasi, in alliance with the Dravida king and other chiefs, and repulsing, through his general Achugi, an invasion of his kingdom by the Hoysala Vishnuyardhana, and the kings of the Paṇḍya country, Goa and the Konkan.—BD. 85 ff. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 444 ff. For the numerous inscriptions of this reign see PSOLC, Nos. 82, 90, 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. Sañ. 1133, copper-plates from Mānpūr near Bulandshahr, of the Dor Rājā Anāṅga. — Growse’s Bulandshahr, 37. JBA. xxxviii, 21.

Ś. 998, inscription from Niḍagundi, Dhārvāḍ, Siṅgaña or Siṅga II, of the Sindas of Yelburga, son of Āchugi I, ruling the Kiskuḍ district as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Somesvara II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 574.


Barmadeva, feudatory ruler of the Banavasi and Sāntalige districts under the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. — FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450.

Rājarāja II, Eastern Chālukya, second son of Kulottunga Choḍadeva I, appointed viceroy of Vengi by his father on the death of Vījayāditya.—IA. xx, 284.

Jayasimha, younger brother of the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI, governing the Banavasi, Sāntalige, Belvola, Puligere, and Bāsavaḷḷi districts as yuvarāja from 1077 to 1082 a.d. He subsequently rebelled and was deprived of his post. See a.d. 1064.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 453-4.


Saturday, 17th February, Ś. 1000 current. Anantavarman Choḍagāngadeva, Later Gāunga of Kaliṅga, son of Rājarāja and Rājasundari,
daughter of Rājendra-Chola I, succeeds his father.—IA. xviii, 161 ff. (copper-plates of Ś. 1003, 1040, 1057).

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

Thursday, 23rd August, Ś. 1001. Viṇa-Choḍadeva, Vishnuyardhana (IX), third son of Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva I, succeeds his brother Rājarāja as viceroy of Veṇgī; reigns at least twenty-three years. his seat of government being Jananāthanagari in the Veṇgī country.—ASSI. iii, 49, No. 39 (grant from Chellīr, Godāvari district, of 21st year), and IA. xix, 423; iō. xx, 284 (unpublished grant of 23rd year).

H. 471. Ibrāhīm confines his son Saiful-Daulah Mahmūd at Ghazni for conspiring with Sultān Malik Shāh the Saljūq.—RT. 105, note 6.

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

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

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

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

Rāmapāla of Bengal succeeded his father Vigrahapāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihar inscription of the year 2); xi, 169 (Chandi-mau inscription of twelfth year).—EI. ii, 348.

Nep. Sam. 201. Rāmapāla writes the Sekanīradēsapāṇījīka, probably a commentary on the work of Nāgārjuna Chaturmudrānīva, during the reign of Vāmadeva of Nepāl.—JRAŚ. 1891, p. 687.


Ś. 1005. Copper-plate from Tiḍgundi. Muṇja, son of Sindaraśa, son of Bhīma of the Sinda race, though apparently of a different branch to that of the Sindas of Yelburga. Ruling as feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya.—IA. i. 80. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 450.

V. Sam. 1139. The Mahāvīracharita written by Guṇachandra.—BR. 1883–4, 162.

V. Sam. 1139. Guruchandra and Chandragani, both pupils of Sumatīvāchaka, wrote each a Śrīvīracharita in this year.—PR. iv, Ind. xxvi, xxviii.


A.D. 1085. Lakshmādeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Udayāditya, according to the Nāgpūr prakāsti.—EI. ii. 182.

Durlabhā III, Chāhāmaṇa, son and successor of Viryārāma. Was contemporary with Udayāditya of Mālava (A.D. 1080) and Karṇadēva I of Gujarāt (A.D. 1063–1093).—VOJ. vii, 191.

Thursday. 8th April, Ś. 1008, Sitabaldī inscription. Dhāçisdeva or Dhāçibhanḍaka 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.

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

1088 Vijayāditya or Vijayārka I, Kādamba of Goa, son and successor of Jayakōsin I. Married Chaṭṭaladevi, sister of Bijjaladevi the mother of Jagaḍdeva, Sāntara of Paṭṭi-Pambucchhapura.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 568.

1089 L.K. 65, Mārga śudi 6. Utkarsha succeeds his father Kalaśadeva of Kashmir, but committing suicide, Pausa va. 13, of the same year, a.d. 1089–90, is followed on the throne by his younger brother Harṣadeva or Harsha.—Rājaṭ. vii, 723, 861.

1090 The poet Kṛishṇamīśra may have flourished about this date. He lived under Kṛitivarman the Chandelā (a.d. 1050–1116). Kṛishṇamīśra’s Prabodhachandrodaya describes the defeat of Karna of Chedi (a.d. 1042) by Kṛitivarman.—El. i, 220.

1090 Śaśivardhana, Kashmiriān poet. He seems to have been a contemporary of King Kulaśa (a.d. 1080–8).—Sāh. Int. 129.
Vijñānēśvara, author of the Mitakṣharā, flourishes at the Court of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (a.d. 1076–1127).—BD. 87.

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

1093 V. Saṃ. 1150. Sāśbāhu Temple inscription, Gwalīar, dated shortly after the coronation of Muḥṭpute, Bhuvaṇaikamalla, son of Sūryapāla of the Kachchhapagḥaṭa or Kachchhapūrī race, and successor of Paḍmapāla who was apparently his cousin.—IA. xv, 33 ff. CASR. ii, 357. PK. 63. JBA. xxxi, 400. 1UT. 258. See Appendix.
1093 V. Sam. 1150. Jayasimha-Siddharaja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Karna I: till A.D. 1143. Conquered the "lord of Avantti," i.e. Yasovarman of Malava, and subdued Varvaraka, possibly a leader of some non-Aryan tribe.—IA. vi, 186; x, 158 (inscription from Dohad of V. Sam 1196 and 1202). EI. i, 295.

Sripala, author of the Vairochana-parajaya, poet-laureate to Jayasimha and Kumarpala of Aghilvad.—EI. i, 295.

Jakkalaidevi, wife of Tikka of the Kadamba line, and wife of the Western Chalukya Vikramaditya VI, governing the village of Ingugiye.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448.

1095 Ś. 1016, copper-plate from Kharepata. Anantadeva or Anantapala, Silahara of the Northern Koaka, son of Nagajuna and nephew and successor of Mummini. Succeeded apparently in partially driving out the Kadambas of Goa who, taking advantage of the hostilities which seem to have broken out between the Silaharas of the Northern Koaka and those of Kolhapur, had overrun the former province. The power of his dynasty, however, seems to have come virtually to an end after the time of Anantadeva.—IA. ix, 33.

Malleyamadevi or Malayamatiadevi, wife of the Western Chalukya Vikramaditya VI, governing the district attached to the agrahara of Keriya-Kegetyur.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 448-9.

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

1096 Ś. 1019. Sena II, Kalasena, Rattha of Saundatti, probably reigning at this date. He seems also to have governed the Kunji province under Chamaanda, a Dangandayaka of Jayakarna (A.D. 1102-1121), son of the Western Chalukya Vikramaditya VI. Sena married Lakshmidive.—JBRAS. x, 202, 293, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 554.

1097 Nanyupa, probably identical with Nanyadeva of the Karnataka dynasty of Nepal, said to have founded Simroon. His descendants were:—Gangaadeva, Nrisimha, Ramasimha, Saktisimha, Bhupalsimha, and Harasimha, A.D. 1324.—JBA. iv, 123. IA. vii, 91; ix, 188; xiii, 414.

19th January, V. Sam. 1154, copper-plate of Madanapaladeva, recording the grant of a village on the above date, by his father Chandradeva, Gaharwar, the founder of the Rathor dynasty of
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 (Bāṣāhi copper-plate). His predecessors were his father Mahīchandra and grandfather Yaśovigraha.—JBA., xxvii, 220–241. IA. xviii, 9.

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

Ś. 1020. Padmanābhaya governing the Banavāsi district on behalf of Bhivaṇayya, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Bhivaṇayya is mentioned as governing the Palasige district in a.d. 1102.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451.

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

25th August, H. 492, 5th Shauwāl. ‘Alān-d-Daulah Mas‘ūd III succeeds his father Ibrāhīm at Ghazni.—RT. 105.

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

Ś. 1022–1052. Tails or Tailapa II, son and successor of Śāntivarman, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi and Hāṅgal under the Chālukyas Vikramāditya VI and Someśvara III. Died apparently in Ś. 1058 (a.d. 1135) during or soon after a siege of Hāṅgal by the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana who gained temporary possession of these districts. Taila’s wives were Bāchaladevi of the Pāṇḍya family and Chāmaladevi.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 561.


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

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

H. 493. ‘Alāu-d-Daulah Mas‘ūd confers the government of Ghūr upon Ḥusain ibn Sām.—RT. 106, note.

Anantapālāyaya governing the Belvola and Puligere districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Mentioned as ruling the same districts, with the addition of Banavasi in A.D. 1102 and 1107.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451.

1100

Sallakshapavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Kirtivarmandeva: said to have carried on a war in the country of Antarvedi, and to have taken away the fortune of the Maļavas and Chedis.—EI. i, 196, 326.

The poet Śambhu, author of the Raṇendra-karṇapāra and of the Anyoktimuktālatātātaka, flourished under Harshadeva of Kashmir (A.D. 1089–1101).—Śhvs. 128. AC. 636.

Jayadeva, son of Bhojadeva and a native of Kinduvilva in Bengal, author of the Ṣitagovinde, may have flourished about this date, if, as is possible, the Lakṣhmaṇaśena, under whom tradition places him, be identical with the Vaidya king of Bengal who in A.D. 1119 founded the Lakṣhmaṇasena era.—BK. i. 64. LIA. iv, 815.

The author Vāgbhaṭa, Jayamaṅgala, author of the Kaviśākha, and Śripāla, author of the Vaṭrochanaparājaya, flourished under Jayasimha-Siddharūja, Śripāla being poet-laureate to him and his successor Kumārapala.—PR. i, 68. BR. 1888–4, 155–6. EI. 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 Yyeshṭha by Harshadeva at the battle of Parīhāṣapura (Pārāspör). Harsha kills Mulla, the father of Uchchala (Bhūdra va. 9), but is himself slain (Bhūdra śu. 5) on his flight from Śrīnagar, when Uchchala succeeds to the throne as first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.

Kulhaṇa refers (Rājat. viii, 35) to the L.K. year 4177 as having had an intercalary month falling in Bhūdrapada. This agrees with Cunningham, Indian Eras, p. 173. Harsha’s death took place on the 5th bright day of the proper Bhūdrapada, following after the intercalated month.—Rājat. vii, 1297, 1342, 1497, 1717.

1102

Jayakarna, son of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, ruling as his father’s feudatory in this and the years 1120 and 1121.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 455.
A.D. 1102—1108.

1102
Govindarasa mentioned as holding office under Anantapāla, feudatory of Vikramāditya VI. In 1114 and 1117 Govindarasa was governing the Banavasi district.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451.
V. Sam. 1158. The first copy of Devabhadrāsūri’s Kāthāratnakosa written by Amalachandragaṇi.—PR. iv. Ind. ix.

1103
13th October, Ś. 1025 exp. Ballāla I, Hoysala, eldest son of Egreyaṅga, confers the lordship of Sindigere on his father-in-law Marīyāne. Ballāla is said to have overcome Jagaddeva, Sāntara king of Paṭṭi-Pomuchchhapura, the feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—REC. 14. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 494.
V. Sam. 1159. The Aṇchalagachchha of the Jains, a branch of the Chandragachchha, formed. Chandraprabhāchārya secedes from the Chaturdaśiyapaksha and founds the Paurṇamiyapaksha.—BR. 1883-4, 14, 130, 144, 152. I.A. xi, 249.

1104
25th December, V. Sam. 1161, Basāhi copper-plate of Madanapāla, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, and of his son Govindaachandra.—IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19; xix, 367.
V. Sam. 1161, 1164, Nāgpur and Madhukargaṇḍh inscriptions. Naravarman, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Lakshmīdeva according to the Nāgpur inscription; other records making him the immediate successor of Udayāditya: reigned till A.D. 1133.—EI. ii, 180. TRAS. i, 207, 226. Colebrooke, Essays, ii, 299.
V. Sām. 1161, 6th Māgha śuddi. Gwaliar inscription dedicating a temple built by Madhusudana, a son of Bhuvanapāla, the successor of Mahipāla of Gwaliar.—CASR. ii, 364. JBA. xxxi, 403, 418 ff.
Yānemarasa, of the Ahihaya-vaiṅsa, governing in the neighbourhood of Kammaravāḍī (Nizam’s Dominions) under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 451–2.

1105
Tuesday, 24th October, V. Sam. 1162, Benares copper-plate of Govindaachandra of Kanauj.—EI. ii, 358.

1108
H. 501. Ḫusain, son of Sām, Ghūrī, taken prisoner by Sanjar, Sallāqī, is saved at the intercession of Shaikh Alīmad, Ghazzūlī.—RT. 149, n. 2.
Saturday, 18th July, or possibly Saturday, 15th July, 1111, from Tyāgarāja temple inscription of 5th year. Initial date of
1108 Vikrama-Choḍa, eldest son of Kulottuṅga Choḍa-I.—EL iv, 73.
Bammaraṣa administering the pannāya tax of the Noḷambavāḍi district under the Western Chāluṅkya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD.,
Bom. Gaz., 452.

1109 3rd January, V. Saṅg 1166, Rāhan copper-plate of Madanapāla,
Gaharwar or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, and of his son Govindachandra.
See a.d. 1097.—IA. xviii, 14; xix, 371. CASR. xv, 154.

1110 Ś. 1032, 1040, 1058, inscriptions. Gaṇḍarāditya, Ayyana Siṅga I,
Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, youngest son of Mārasimha, governing the
Miriṅga country together with Saptakholla and a part of the
Koṅkaṇ. An undated inscription represents his brother Ballāla
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 6u. 6. Uchchala of Kashmir murdered by Raḍḍa
who becomes king for one night, after which Salhaṇa, a stepbrother
of Uchchala, is placed on the throne.—Rājat. viii, 341.
Ś. 1033. Maheśvara, son of Brāhma, grandson of Kṛiṣṇa
(Keśava), writes the Viṣṭapraṇāśa; wrote also the Śabdabheda-pra-
ṇāśa, a sequel to the above, and the Sāhasāṅkakarita.—AC. 446.
V. Saṅg 1167. Jinavallabha dies six months after his consecra-
tion as sūrī by Devabhadrācārya. Author of the Sākṛmaṁtha-
siddhānta, Viṣṭhārasūra, Paushadhavidiḥ, Pīṇḍaviśuddhidviprakaṇaṇa,
Gaṇḍharasūrdhāṣaṭa, the Shadaśṭi, Pratiṣṭhāṇaṇaṇaṁāśaṛi,
Saṅghapaṭṭa, Dharmaśikṣā, Drāḍḍaśakula, Praśnottaraśaṭa, Śrī-
ṇārasaṭa, the Ashtasaptatikā or Jinavallabhapraṣasti (V. Saṅg 1164), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xii. IA. xi, 2485. BR. 1882–3, 47–8; ib. 1883–4, 152.

1112 L.K. 88, Vaiśākha 6u. 8. Sussaḷa, brother of Uchchala and ruler
at Lohara, invades Kashmir, imprisons Salhaṇa and seizes the
throne.—Rājat. viii, 480.
Tribhuvanamalla Kāmādeva, Pāṇḍya feudatory of the Western
Chāluṅkya Vikramāditya VI.
1112  Śripatiyarasa governing the Beḷvola and Puligere districts. Uda-
yāḍītya-Gaṅga Permāḍi, Western Gaṅga, governing the Banavāśi
and Sāntalīge districts as feudatories of the same king.—FRD.,
Bom. Gaz., 452.

1113  March 19th. V. Saṅ. 1169: probable beginning of the Śiva
Simha era of Gujarāt.

1113  Approximate date of the Kaliṅgattu Paraṇi, a Tamil poem by
Jayahkonḍāṇ, describing the conquest of Kaliṅga under Kulottuṅga
Choladeva I, by his general Karuṇākara who bears the title
Tondaimāṭ, 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 Saṅ. 866, Ratnapura inscription.
Jājalladeva I, Haihaya or Kalachuri of Ratnapura, successor of
Prithvīdeva I. Claims to have been honoured by the princes of
Kanyākubja and Jejjābhukti (Govindachandra and Kīrtivarman,
the Chandella); and to have overcome one Someśvara.—EI. i, 32.
CASR. xvii, 75.
Ś. 1036. Bhaṣkarāchārya, the astronomer, son of Maheśvara,
born. Author of the Siddhāntaśīrśaṇi, completed in Ś. 1072, and
of the Karanakutāhala (epoch year Ś. 1105).—JRAS., n.s., i, 410,

1115  H. 509. Malik Arsalān murders and succeeds his brother Kamālu-
d-Daulah Shīrzād. Bahrām Shāh, another brother, having taken
refuge with his uncle, the Saljuq, Sanjar of Khūrasān, the latter
proceeds with him to Ghaznī and defeats Arsalān 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 Arsalān returns and defeats Bahrām who again takes refuge
with Sanjar.—EHU. iv, 206. RT. 107, n. 7; 108, n. 5.
V. Saṅ. 1171. Govindachandra of Kanauj, son and successor
of Madanapāla. His dates range from V. Saṅ. 1161–1211, but
V. Saṅ. 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 Śrīkanṭhacharita.—IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19;
xix, 367. CASR. i, 96. EI. iv. 97 ff. BKR. 50, 51.
Nāgavarmayya, feudatory governor of the Belvola, Puligere, and Banavasi districts in the years 1115 and 1117 A.D. under Vikramaditya VI, Western Chālukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

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

Monday, 17th April, V. Saṅ. 1172, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 103.

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

V. Saṅ. 1173, Rāmadeva, a pupil of Jinavallabha, writes the Shaḍāśṭikachārū.—Bīr. 1888–4, 152.

Wednesday, 29th August, V. Saṅ. 1174, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 105.

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

V. Saṅ. 1173, inscription from Khajurāho. Jayavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Sallakshanavarman.—EI. i, 139.

Inscriptions. S. 1039–1059. Vishṇuparidhāna, Bittiṇa, Tribhuvanamalla II, or Viragaṅga, Hoysala, brother and successor of Ballāla I; married Sāntaladevi or Lakumādevi. Said to have conquered the Gaṅgas, to have burned their capital Taṭakud or Talavanapura and to have been more or less successful in attacking Kāṅchī, Koṅgu, Hāṅgal, Koyatur (Keimbatore), and the seven Koṅkapas. Amongst the rulers he claims to have subdued are the Pāṇḍya and Tulu kings, Jagaddeva of Paṭṭī-Pombuchapura, Jayakeśin II, Kāḍamba of Goa, the Cheṅgiri, Kula, and Mala kings (the last being the chiefs of the Malepas or Malapas, the people of Malenaḍ along the Western Ghāṭa); a king Narasimha and the lord of the Male kings. His kingdom, according to one of his inscriptions, extended to Sāvimale on the north, the lower Naṅgali Ghāṭ on the east, the Koṅgu, Chera, and Anamale countries on the south, and the Bārakanur Ghāṭ road to the Koṅkap on the west. His subdual of the Kāḍamba territories was probably very temporary,
as the conquest of the Koṅkaṇ by a subsequent feudatory of Ballāla II seems to have taken place in his reign. An invasion by Vishṇuvardhana of the Chālukya dominions was repulsed by Āchūgī II, the Sinda, and his son Perṇādī I, who is said to have besieged Dhorasamudra and captured Belupura the Hoysāla capital. A Sinda inscription names Cheṅgiri, Chera, Choḷa, Malaya, Male, the seven Tuluś, Kolla, and Pallava, Koṅgu, and the districts of Banavasi, Kaṭambale, Nolambavāḍī, and Hayve as belonging to Vishṇuvardhana. A younger brother of Vishṇuvardhana, Udayāditya, is mentioned in inscriptions. Vishṇuvardhana was aided in his conquests by Gaṅgarāja of the Ganga family who, by conquering and putting to flight Adiyama or Iḍiyama a feudatory of the Choḷa, acquired the Gaṅgavāḍī province. This Gaṅgarāja seems to have been identical with Gaṅgarasa, governor of the Arabala district. According to a Halebiḍ 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.


H. 512. 'Abu-l-Ma'ali or Naṣru-llah, son of 'Abdu-l-Majīd, writes his Kaṭla Damna for Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī.—BOD. 27.


1119 12th January, H. 512, 28th Ram. Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī defeats and imprisons Muḥammad Bahlim then in charge of the Government of Lahor. The latter, being pardoned and reinstated, subsequently fortified himself at Nāgaur in Sīwarīkh but was again defeated by Bahrām and perished.—RT. 110. BF. i, 151.

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

11th May, V. Saṇ. 1176, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj and his queen Nayanakelidevi, recording endowments made on the above date.—EL iv, 107.

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

Ś. 1041–1048. Jayakeśīn II, Kādamba of Goa, ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. He apparently attempted to throw off the Chālukya supremacy but was put to flight by Permaḍī, son of Āchugī, the Sinda of Yełburga. Subsequently, however, he married Maṅjaladevī, a daughter of Vikramāditya. He was defeated at some time or other by the Hoysaḷa Vishṇuvardhana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 568.

1120 V. Sām. 1177, copper-plate of Govindaṇāḍra of Kanaṉuṉ. —JBA. xxxi, 123.

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


1120 Ruuyaka, the Kashmirian, author of the Advaṅkaṇaṅgaśreṣṭha, must have lived about this date, having been the guru of Maṅkha (A.D. 1140).—BKR. 51, 68.

1121 L.K. 97, Jyesṭha śu. 3. Sussala of Kashmir reconquers Śrīnagar; Bhikṣhāchara forced to flee. Destruction of the Chakradhara temple by Bhikṣhāchara’s rebel forces (Śrāvaṇa śu. 12).—Rājat. viii, 954, 993.

Permaḍī of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race governing the Bāsavura district, and Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Noḷambavāḍī district under Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 452.

A.D. 1122—1124. 143


25th December, Chedi Saṁ. 874. Jabalpur copper-plate issued probably near the end of his reign. Yasyākṣarādeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Karuṇādeva. Was contemporary with Govindachandra of Kanauj who seems to have wrested some of his dominions from him; and probably with Lakhamadeva, Paramāra of Mālaya, who is said, in the Nāgpur praṇasti, to have undertaken a successful expedition against Tripuri. Yasyākṣarādeva 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 Champāraṅya, possibly a reference to the same expedition.—EI. ii, 1, 303.

Ś. 1044, Chāl. V. 45. Inscription at Koḍikop. Āchagi or Āchugi II, Sinda of Yelburga, governing the Ksiskukāḍ and Narayangal districts under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Stated to have waged war successfully against Hallakavāḍikeya-singa, the Hoysalas, Lakṣīma, the Pāṇḍyas, and the Malapas of the Western Ghāṭs; to have seized the Kōṅkaṇ, taken and burned Goa and Uppinnakaṭṭi, and to have defeated and captured Bhoja, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, probably about A.D. 1098.—JBRAS. xi, 247, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 574.

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

Ś. 1045, inscription from Tercal of the Maṇḍalika Goṇikdevarasa or Goṇka, a contemporary of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI and his feudatory the Raṭa chieftain Kārtavīrya II.—IA. xiv, 14, 22-4. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 548.

Ś. 1045, inscription at Dāvahgere Chitaldurg: Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Perma-Jagadekamalla II, over the Nojambavāḍi district, at the capital Uchchāṅgi.—PSOCI. 146. RMI. 8. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 319, n. 1.

Thursday, 14th August, V. Saṁ. 1181, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 113, pl. vii. IA. xix, 357.

V. Saṁ. 1180. Yaśodevasūri, pupil of Chandrasūri and author of a Pākahikasutravṛtti written in the above year at Anhilvāḍ. He is possibly identical with the Yaśodeva, pupil of Devagupta, who wrote a commentary on the Navatattvapraṇarṣa at Anhilvāḍ, V. Saṁ. 1174.—PR. iv, Ind. c.
Ś. 1047, stone inscription from Narendra, Dhārvāḍ, and possibly Ś. 1069, on inscription at Lakshmeśvar. Jayakesīn II, Kādamba of Goa, feudatory ruler of the Koṅkana, Palasige, Hayve, and Kavadianāpa districts under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya. Inscriptions record Jayakesīn’s defeat by Āchugi II and his son Permāḍī I, Sinda feudatories of Vikramāditya VI, but Jayakesin’s marriage with Vikramāditya’s daughter Maijaladevi points to a subsequent reconciliation with his overlord. Jayakesin also temporarily lost the Palasige district to the Hoysaḷa Vishṇuvardhana.—JBRAS. ix, 265. PSOCL, Nos. 97, 232. See a.d. 1119.

August, Malabar or Kollam era, 301, 319, inscriptions at Choḷapurum and Tiruvallam near Trivandram. Vīra Keralā Varman ruling in Veṇaḍu or Travancore.—P. S. Pillai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, pp. 11–18.

1126

H. 520. The Mujmalu-t-Tawārīkh 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.—EHI. i, 100 ff.

1127


Friday, 4th February, V. Samh. 1182, and Friday, 21st October, V. Samh. 1184. Copper-plates of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. xxvii, 242 ff.


Kulottuṅga Choṇadeva II, called also Parakesarivarman, Vīra-Rājendradeva II, Tribhuvanavīradeva, etc., succeeds his father Vikrama-Choṇa. Claims to have slain Vīra-Pāṇḍya and to have given Madura to Vikrama-Pāṇḍya. His inscriptions range from his fifth to his thirty-ninth year. The history of the dynasty is a blank during the half-century intervening between him and Rājarājadeva II.—IA. xiv, 55 (Chellūr copper-plate of Ś. 1056); ib. xx, 191, 285. MGO, 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 10.

Ś. 1049, current. Somesvara III, Bhūlokamalla, succeeds his father Vikramāditya VI: till a.d. 1138. Said to have “placed his feet on the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravīḷa, Magadha, Nepāḷa; and to have been lauded by all learned men.” He was
the author of the Mānasollāsa or Abhilāṣhitārtha-Chintāmani written Ś. 1051.—Inscriptions: PSOCL, Nos. 139, 178-9. BD. 89. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 455.

Ś. 1049. Rāmānuja, the Vaishnava reformer, flourished, according to Nrisimha’s Svarṣityarthasāgaṇa.—AOC. 285b, 286a.

1128

L.K. 3, Phāl. va. 15. Sussula of Kashmir murdered by bravos of Tīkka; Jayasimha succeeds to the throne. His general Stjji routs the rebels (L.K. 4, Vaisākha) at Gambhindrasangama. Bhikshāchara forced to retire from Kashmir (Āshāṣha).—Rājat. viii, 1318, 1497, 1525.

October-November, Ś. 1051 current, Kārtt. Permadi, 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 Vijjaṇa, 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 Rājapareṇḍu I.—EL. iv, 86.

1129

L.K. 5, Jyesṭha va. 10. Bhikshāchara captured and killed by the troops of Jayasimha of Kashmir in the castle of Bāṇaḍālā (Bāṇaḍal). On the same day Loṭhuna, a stepbrother of Sussula, is freed from his prison in the castle of Lohara and set up as king against Jayasimha.—Rājat. viii, 1775, 1793.

Friday, 6th April, V. Sam. 1185, Benares copper-plate of Govinda- chandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 120, pl. viii.

V. Sam. 1186-1222 on inscriptions. Madanavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Prithivivarman. Defeated the kings of Chedi and Mālava and held in check the king of Kāsi (Mau inscription).—For inscriptions see CASR. xxii. EL. i, 195 (undated inscription from Mau, Jhānsi district).

Ś. 1052, inscription from Khāṇāpur, Kolhāpur State. Ankideva, Raṭṭa Mahāsāṃanta under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya. His name, however, is not found in the genealogical lists of the Raṭṭas of Saundatti.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 555.

Sunday, 10th March, Ś. 1050, from the epitaph at Śravaṇa-Belgola. Mallishepa-Maladharideva, the Jaina teacher. commits suicide by prolonged fasting.—EL. iii, 184.
Monday, 17th November, V. Sani. 1187, Raiwān copper-plate of Govinda Chandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 106, pl. vi.
Manma-Manḍa, vassal of Kulottuṅga-Caṇḍadeva II. — MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 53.

**1130**

Ajayaśāja or Salhaṇa, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Prithvirāja I. Founded Ajayameru and conquered Sulhaṇa of Mālavā; married Somalekhā.—Refs. A.D. 950.
Śrutakīrtti-Traṇividya or Dhanañjaya, Jaina poet, author of the Rāghuvṛṣipāṇḍavīya, mentioned in an inscription dated Ś. 1046: contemporary with the Jaina poet Aḥhinava Pampa, who mentions his authorship of the Rāghuvṛṣipāṇḍavīya, and with Megha Chandra, author of a commentary on the Samādhiṣataka.—IA. xiv. 14.

Friday, 6th November, V. Sani. 1188, Ren copper-plate of Govinda Chandra of Kanauj—IA. xix, 249.
Mānasimha governing in the neighbourhood of Muguttkūn-Hublj, Belgaum district, under Someśvara.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 456. H. 525. Khwājah Mas'ūd ibn Saʿd ibn Salmān, the poet, dies. He flourished under Sultans Mas'ūd, Ibrāhīm, and Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī. Some accounts place his death in H. 520.—EHJ. iv, 518. BOD.

L.K. 8, Vaisākha va. 2. Lohara retaken by Jayasimha's forces; Mallārjuna forced to flee.—Rājat. viii, 2024. Ś. 1055, 1060, 1067. Mallikārjuna I, Tribhuvanamallarasa, Kādamba, governor of Banavasi and Hāṅgal under the Chāluṅkya 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, Ashāḍha śu. 5. Jayasimha of Kashmir has his chief minister Sujjī and his adherents murdered.—Rājat. viii, 2185.
V. Sani. 1190, Augāsī copper-plate of the Chandella Madanavarmanadeva.—IA. xvi, 207.
Saturday, 5th August, V. Sani. 1190, Kamauli plate of Govinda Chandra of Kanauj.—EL. iv, 111.
Tuesday, 28th August, V. Sam. 1191, Kamauli plate of the Siṅgara, Vatsarāja, a feudatory of Govindachandra of Kanauj. His immediate ancestors were: his father Kumāra, grand-father Sūlhaṇa or Alhaṇa (?), and great-grand-father Kamalapāla.—EI. iv, 130.

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

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

Ś. 1059, stone inscription from Govindpur of the poet Gnūḍādhara. In it are named his father Manoratha, his grandfather Chakrapāṇi, and great-grandfather Dāmodara, his father’s brother Daśaratha, his own brother Mahīdhara, and his cousin Purushottama. These are probably the poets mentioned in Śrīdharadāsa’s Saduktikarna-mūrti compiled a.d. 1205.—EI. ii, 330 ff.


Ś. 1060, inscription from Urāṇa. Aparāditya I, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkan. Sent Tejakapāṇa as ambassador to the sāhā held by Alaṅkāra, minister of Jayasimha of Kashmir.—JBRAS. xv, 279. BKR. 51.

The Daṇḍaṇḍyaka, Mahādeva, governing the Belvola and Puligere districts under Someśvara III, Western Chālukya. The feudatory Vīra Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Nojambavāḍī district in this and the year 1148 under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 456.

Jayavarman, Paramāra of Mālava, succeeds his father Yaśovarman; possibly dethroned later by a brother Ajayavarman. As far as Yaśovarman the later records of the Paramāras agree as to the
succession of the different princes, but after that they diverge. Under Yaśovarman’s successors the dynasty seems to have split into two branches, of which Ajayavarman, Vindhyaavarman, Subbaṭavarman, and Arjunavarman represented the main line, while Lakshmīvarman, Harīśchandra, 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, 343, 349.

Monday, 9th October, V. Sain. 1196, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. ii, 361.

(N. Sain. 259.) Mānadeva of the Second Ṭhūkuri or Rājput dynasty of Nepāl and great-grandson of Vāmadeva, the restorer of the dynasty.—BSM., App. i, and refs. under A.D. 1015.

Vaidyadeva, minister of Kumārapāla of Bengal, made king of Kāmarūpa.—EI. ii, 347 ff.

The Daṇḍanāyakas Mahādeva and Pāḷadeva ruling under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chāḷukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 457.

Maṅkha, Kashmirian poet; wrote the Śrīkanṭhachārīta probably between A.D. 1135 and 1145. His brother Alaṅkāra was Divān under Sussala and Jayasimha, and another brother, Śrīṅgāra, received the office of Brīkattantrapati from Sussala whom he assisted in his war with Harṣadeva. Among Maṅkha’s contemporaries were the poets Kalyāṇa, pupil of Alakadatta, Garga, Govinda, Jalhaṇa, Paṭu, Padmaṭa, Bhūḍḍa, Losṭhadeva, Vagīsvara, Śrīgarbha, Śrīvatasa; the Mīmāṁsakas Jinduka, Trilokya, and Śrīgumna; the grammarians Janakārāja and Nāga; the Vaidikas Ramyaṭa and Lakshmīdeva; Ānanda, a Naṭyaṭya, and Ānanda, son of the poet Śambhu; Tejakaṇṭha, ambassador of Aparāditya of the Koṅkaṇ; Nandana, a Brahmavādin; Prakaṭa, a Śaiva philosopher; Maṇḍana, son of Śrīgarbha; Ruyyaka, Maṅkha’s guru; Śrīkaṇṭha, son of Śrīgarbha; and Shashṭha, a paṇḍit.—BKR. 50, 52.

Sunday, 23rd February, V. Sain. 1198 cur., Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 113.


Monday, 11th May, Ś. 1064, inscription from Aṇjanerī of the Yādava chief Seuṇadeva, ruler of Dvāravatī and feudatory of
1142 the Western Chālukya Jagadekamalla II.—IA. xii, 126 ff.; xx, 422. BD. 103.


1143 Saturday, 27th February, V. Saṃ. 1199, Gagahā copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj, and of his son Rājypāladeva.—IA. xviii, 20.

V. Saṃ. 1199. Kumārapāla, Chauulkya, succeeds his uncle Jayasimha-Siddharāja. Conquers Mālava and defeats Arporāja of Śākambhari-Sāmbhar, Rājputāna, in, or shortly before, V. Saṃ. 1207 (Chitorgaḍh inscription).—IA. vi, 213. Tod’s Rājasthān, i., 707. EI. i, 293; ii, 421.

Ś. 1065, 1073, 1075, Kollāpur and Bāmanī inscriptions. Vijayārka, Ayāhā-Śinga II, Śilāhāra of Kollāpur, son and successor of Gaṇḍarāditya. Said to have reinstated the rulers of the province of Śthānaka or Ṭhāna and the kings of Govā or Goa, and to have assisted Vijjaṇa in his revolt against the Chālukyas of Kalyaṇa (Ś. 1079).—BD. 123. Ef. iii, 207, 211. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 548.

Ś. 1066, 1084, 1086. Inscriptions from Khāṇāpur, Kollāpur State; and from Bail-Hoṅgal. Kārtavirya 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.


Bammanāya or Barmadevarasa governing the Banavāsi district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. In the following year Bammanāya governed the Tardavādi, Beḷvola, Huligere, Hānuṅgal, and Halasige districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 458.


L.K. 19, Phāl. su. 10. The pretendr Loṭhana (brother of Sussala of Kashmir) captured by Jayasimha’s forces after the siege of the castle Śīrāḥśīta.

L.K. 20, Vaiśākha. Dhoja, a son of King Salhaṇa, flees to the country of the Darūds (Duriks) and, with their assistance, invades Kashmir as a pretendr to the crown.—Rājat. viii, 2641, 2681, 2709.
16th July, V. Saṃ. 1200, copper-plate from Ujjain. Lakṣmi- 
varmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Yaśovarman. 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. ix, 348, 351.

Ś. 1067. Permāḍi or Jagadekamalla-Permāḍi, Sindha of Yelburga, 
son and successor of Āchugi II, ruling the Kisukād, Bāgaḍage, 
Keḻavāḍi, and Netrayanāgal districts under Jagadekamalla II, 
Chālukya. Claims to have subdued Kulaśekharānka, besieged and 
slain Cāṭṭa, and to have engaged in hostilities with Jayakesin II 
(Kādamba of Goa) and Bīṭṭiga (the Hoysala Vishnuvardhana), etc. 

L.K. 21, Jyesṭhā va. 10. Bhoja makes peace and comes to 
the court of Jayasimha of Kashmir.—Rājat. viii, 3179.

Chedi Saṃ. 896, 910, inscriptions from Rājim and Ratnapura. 
Prithvīdeva II, Kalachuri or Haihaya of Ratnapura, successor of 
Ratnadeva II.—CASR. xvii, 76.

V. Saṃ. 1202, Sinha Saṃ. 32, inscription of a Gohila king, 
Muluka, son of Sahajīga and grandson of Śrī Sahāra, ruling at 
Māṅgrol under Kumārapāla the Chaulukya.—BI. 158.

Ś. 1070. Permāḍi or Paramardi, Śivachittta, Kādamba of Goa, 
son and successor of Jayakesin II. Probably reigned jointly with 
his brother Vijayāditya or Vijayärka II. There are indications 
that Jayakesin II or Permāḍi lost some of the Kādamba territory 
to the Śilāhāra Vijayāditya of Kolhapur or Kāraid. Jayakesin 
seems also to have been attacked by Chaṇḍugideva, feudatory of 
Āhavamalla, Kalachuri. Permāḍi married Kamalādevi, daughter 
of Kāmādeva, and Vijayāditya married Lakṣmīdevi, daughter of 
a king Lakṣmīdeva.—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 (Siddāpur inscription). FKD., 
Bom. Gaz., 569.

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

H. 543, Jumāda‘ I (Sept.–Oct.). ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Husain and his 
brothers Saifu-d-Dīn Sūrī, and Bahāu-d-Dīn Sām invade Ghaznī
and defeat Bahrām who flees to Hind. 'Alāu-d-Dīn leaving Saifu-d-Dīn as ruler at Ghaznī, retires to Ghūr.—RT. 347, n. 2.


V. Saṁ. 1204. Jinaśckharasūrī, pupil of Jinavallabha and guru of Padmachandra, founds at Rudrapalli the *Rudrapaliyakhagarataraśakha*.—IA. xi, 2486. PR. iv, Ind. xlii.

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

1149

H. 544. Bahrām Shāh returns to Ghaznī, defeats and hangs Saifu-d-Dīn Sūrī.

Bahāu-d-Dīn succeeds Saifu-d-Dīn as ruler of Ghūr and dies later in the same year, when 'Alāu-d-Dīn Husain succeeds and at once marches on Ghaznī, which he captures.—RT. 349.

Tribhuvanamalla-Jagadekdeva of the Śāntara family of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura (*i.e.* Humēha, Nagar district, Maisūr) ruling at Setuvina-bīḍu as feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chāluksya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 458.


L.K. 25. Kalhaṇḍa completes the *Rājatarāṅgini* or Chronicles of Kashmir during the reign of Jayasimha.—Rajat. 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 Husain, 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 Sultan Sanjar and detained two years during which Nūṣiru-d-Dīn Al-Husain son of Muḥammad 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.

by his minister of war, Vijjala or Vijjana, the Kalachuri with whom were allied Projaraja, Kakahtya, and Vijayarka of Kolhapur. The date of Taila's death is uncertain. His latest record belongs to the year 1155 A.D. His death must have occurred before A.D. 1163, the date of Rudradeva's Anamkond inscription in which it is mentioned.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 120, 181. BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 459.

Kasapayyanayaka, governing the Banavasi district under the Kalachuri Bijjala, himself a feudatory at that time of Taila III, Western Chalukya.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

Hemachandra, the Jaina monk, flourished. Born at Dhandhuka in V. Saun. 1145 = A.D. 1089, Hemachandra was consecrated in V. Saun. 1154; made suri in V. Saun. 1166 and spent the greater part of his life at Aghilvath at the Court of Jayasimha Siddharaja (A.D. 1094-1143) and his successor Kumaraapala, dying shortly before the latter in V. Saun. 1229 = A.D. 1173. Author of various works on grammar, rhetoric, and metre—the Abhidhanachintamani, or Namaal, the Anekarthisaaya, the Aalankarashadaman, the Chhandonubasa, the Devayayaka (probably revised by Abhayatilaka in V. Saun. 1312), the Desinamamal, or Ratnavali, the Trishashalakapurushacharita, the Yogasutra, a compendium of Jaina doctrines, etc.—Buhler, Uber das Leben des Jaina Mönches Hemachandra.—AC. 768. AOC. 170-a-b, 179, 180, and 185a. W.L., see notes to pp. 227, 230, 297, also p. 321. ZDMG. xxviii, 185; xiii, 348. IA. iv, 71; vi, 181-2. BKR. 76. PR. i, 63 ff.

Arnaraja, Chahamana, son and successor of Prithviraja I; married Sudhav of Malava.—Refs. A.D. 950.

Projaraja, Pratja, Jagatikesarini, Kakatiya or Ganapati of Orangal, son and successor of Tribhuvanamalla-Betmaraja, reigning about this date. He was the father of Rudradeva of the Anamkond inscription (S. 1084) and married Muppaladevi. Said to have captured but released Tailapadeva (III), Chalukya; to have defeated a King Govinda and given his kingdom to Udaya; to have conquered Guntha, ruler of the city of Mantrakuta; and to have repulsed an attack on Anamkond made by Jagaddeva, probably Tribhuvanamalla-Jagaddeva, Saptara king of Pati-Pombuchhapura (modern Humcha, Nagar district of MAisur), who is known from inscriptions to have been reigning in S. 1039 and 1071 as feudatory of the Chalukyas.—IA. xi, 10; xxi, 197. ASSI. ii, 14.
1150  Śrīharsha, author of the Nainshādīya and the Khanyāna-Khanda-khādyā, flourished under Jayachandra of Kanauj, whose initial date falls between A.D. 1163 and 1177. Was contemporary also with Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Gujarāt (A.D. 1143-1174).—JBRAS. x, 31 ff.; xi, 279 ff.

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


V. Saṁ. 1207. Mahāban prāśasti recording the erection of a temple in the reign of Ajayapāla, possibly a member of the Yaduvainā dynasty of Bayānā-Śrīpathā.—EL. ii, 275 ff.

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

V. Saṁ. 1207. Chandrasena writes the Utpādāsidihiprakaraṇa in which he is assisted by Nemichandra.—PR. iv, Ind. xxviii.

1152 Mahādeva governing the Banavāsi and Puligere districts in this and the year 1155 under the Western Chālukya Tailapa III.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 460.

V. Saṁ. 1208. Dharmaghosha born: became a pupil of Jayasinīha in the Aśchalaṅgachhē: wrote, V. Saṁ. 1263, the Śata-padika, to which Mahendrasiniha wrote a commentary in V. Saṁ. 1294: Dharmaghosha died V. Saṁ. 1268.—PR. i, 62, App. p. 12, Ind. lxv.

1153 H. 547. Sultan Sanjar after releasing ‘Alàu-d-Dīn, Ghūrī, sets out on his expedition against the Ghuzz, but is defeated and taken prisoner 1st Muharram (29th March), 548. The Ghuzz advance on Ghaznī and Khusrū, unable to resist them, retires again to Lahor.—RT. 112, 350.
V. Sam. 1210–1220. Vigraharāja IV or Visaladeva, Chāhamāna of Śākambhari or Sambhar, son and successor of Arnorāja according to the Prithvirājāvijaya, though the Siwalik pillar inscription calls his father Avelladeva. Vigraharāja’s Ajmīr inscriptions contain portions of two plays— the Lalita-Vigraharāja-Nāṭaka by the poet Somadeva and the Harakeli-Nāṭaka attributed to Vigraharāja himself. —IA. xix, 215 ff. (Delhi Siwalik pillar inscriptions); xx, 201 ff. (Ajmīr 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 Pāṭṇā, Khandesh. On his death his wife, Śrīdevī 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 Konamāṇḍala. —EI. iv, 86.

Ś. 1076. Viranandin, son of Meghachandra, completes the Āchārasūra. Viranandin’s father, Meghachandra, author of a Kanarese commentary on the Samādhiśatakam, seems to have been a contemporary of the poet Abhinava-Pampa, who must therefore have lived shortly before this date. Śrutakirtti-Traitividya, the author, according to Pampa, of the Raghavapāṇḍaviya, was apparently another of Pampa’s contemporaries. —See A.D. 1130. IA. xiv, 14. BR. 1884–7, p. 20.

V. Sam. 1210. Jinaṇati, son of Sāha-Yaśovardhana and Sūhavadevi, born. He was a pupil of Jinaṇanda and author of a commentary on Jincevara’s Pañchālingaprakaraṇa. 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 Kanauj. —EI. iv, 116.


26th December, Ś. 1078 current, inscription from Balagāśūve, Maisūr. Bijjala or Vijjana, Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa, feudatory of Taila III, Western Chālutika, and Mahādevarasa feudatory ruler under Bijjala of Banavasi, in conjunction with Potarasa, Chaṭṭi-
H. 551. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, Ghūrī, dies at Hirāt and is succeeded by his son Saifu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.—RT. 363, n. 8; 365.


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

Ś. 1079. Tailapa III, Chālukya, presses by Vijjana, leaves Kalyāna and flees to Anūgēri in the Dharvaḍ 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 Anamkōṇḍ of this year (Ś. 1084) represents the Kākatiya Prolarāja as defeating Tailapa. It also mentions the latter's death.—BD. 90. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 459 ff. Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 120, 140, 181.

Ś. 1079, 1080, inscriptions from Tāljund and Balajūnve. Kesirāja or Kesāva, son of Holalarāja or Holalamaraṇa, governing the Banavāsi province as feudatory of the Kalachuti Vijjana or Bijjala. Śrīdhara ruling under the same king in the neighbourhood of Anūgēri in 1157 and 1162.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 473, 475. PSOCI., No. 219. RML., p. 188.

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

Wednesday, July 2nd, Chedi Saṃ. 909, Lāl-Pahāḍ or Bharhut inscription of Narasimha-deva; Kalachuri of Chedi.—IA. xviii, 211.

N. Saṃ. 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 Narasimha-deva, 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 Śravaṇa-Belgola and Sattūrū. Narasimha I, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vira-Gaṅga, Hoysaḷa, son and successor of Vishṇuvardhana: married Echala-devi. Huḷḷa,
or Hullamayya, who is mentioned with Ganga Ráchamalla, as a promoter of the Jaina religion, was an officer of Narasimha.—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 Sravana-Belgoa, No. 138. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 500.


Vindhyavarman, Paramára of Málava, son and successor of Ajayavarman.—JBA. xxx, 204.

Chandrasúri of the Harshapuriyagachchha flourished. Succeeded Vijayasimha: author of the Sañghayamirayaña, of a Khettasamána, a Pradesavyákhyátippana on the Ávasyakasautra (V. Saín. 1222), and of a commentary on the Nirayávali (V. Saín. 1228).—PR. iv, Ind. xxvii.

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

Barmarasa, son of Muñjaladeva of the Sagara lineage, governing the Banavási district under Vijjala or Bijjala the Kalachuri.—PSOCl., No. 121. RMI., p. 64. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 475.

Saturday, 6th May, Kollam era, 336, Iqavam, inscription at Puravacheri near Cholapuram. Vira Iravi Varman Tiruvañj ruling in Vepáñ or Travancore, probably as the successor of Vira Keruña Varman (g.v., A.D. 1125).

V. Saín. 1218, Naqole inscription of Álhanadeva, the Cháhamána, son of Ásarája, and belonging apparently to a branch of the Chohans of Ajmír.—JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.

Ś. 1084, inscription at Anñigéri. Vijjana or Bijjala, Kalachuri, marches to Anñigéri against Tailapa, Cháalkya, 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.—PSOCl. 119–121, 182–187, and 219. RMI., pp. 57, 60. BD. 91. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 474.
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 Chandravartī is given him in an inscription from Koṇur.—See A.D. 1143.

1163
H. 558. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn succeeds his cousin Saifu-d-Dīn on the throne of Ghūr, and, according to Faṣīḥī, 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 Ghaznī, which they held until its conquest by Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn in H. 569.—RT. 112, 368, 374, 377.

19th January, Ś. 1084, Anamkoṇḍ temple inscription. Rudra or Pratāparudrādeva I, Kākatiya of Orangal, son and successor of Prōḍarāja. Said to have conquered Domma and Maiḷigideva, possibly the Yādava Mallugi; 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 Chola and Chālukya dominions.—IA. xi, 9 ff.

Ś. 1085, inscription at Paṭṭadakal. Chavunda or Chāvunḍa II, Sinda of Yelburga, governing the Kisukāḍ, Bāgadago, Keḻavāḍi, and other districts, and his wife Demaladevi and his son Āchugī III governing as regents at Paṭṭadakal under the Western Chālukya Tailapa III. Chavunda's second wife was Siriyādevi, daughter of the Kalachuri king Bijjala or Vijjana.—JBRAS. xi, 259 ff. IA. ix, 96. FKĐ., Bom. Gaz., 575–6

Ammaṇa governing the Belvola district under the Kalachuri Vijjana or Bijjala.—FKĐ., 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.—FKĐ., Bom. Gaz., 463.

Siddhapayya governing the Hānuṅgal district and Īṣvara of the Sinda family ruling in this and the year 1172 several small districts in the Banavāsi and Sāntālige provinces as feudatories of the Kalachuri Vijjala.—FKĐ., Bom. Gaz., 476.

1165
Prithivībhaṭa, Chāhamāna, grandson of Arṇorāja and successor of Vigradhārāja IV. Prithivībhaṭa's father, who is unnamed in the genealogical list of the Prithvirājavijaya, is stated to have murdered Arṇorāja.—VOJ. vii, 191.
Govana III, Nikumbha, succeeds his father Indrarāja after the regency of his mother Śrīdevī. His inscription records his consecration of a temple to Śiva begun by his father in Ś. 1075.—IA. viii, 39.

V. Saṅ. 1223, Semra inscription. Paramardīdeva, 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.

Sunday, 16th June, V. Saṅ. 1224 exp., Kamauli plate of Vijayachandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Govindachandra, and of his son the Yuvarāja Jayachandra.—EI. iv, 117.

Chedi Saṅ. 919. Inscription from Malbār, Jájalladeva II, Kalachuri ruler of Ratnapura, son and successor of Prīthvīdeva II.—EI. i, 39.

Vijjala or Vijjana, Kalachuri, abdicates in favour of his son Sovideva or Someśvara, according to an inscription at Bālagāńve, Ś. 1091 cur. (probably April 24th, A.D. 1168), which mentions Sovideva as then reigning. Sovideva’s latest known date, Ś. 1099, corresponds approximately to the 16th January, 1177.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 476, 486. Copper-plate of Ś. 1096 from Kokahnur, Belgaum, JBRAS. xviii, 269. PSOCI. 101, 185, 188, and 220. BD. 95.

Boljkeya Keśimayya governing the Tardavāḍi, Hānunigal, and Banavāsi districts in this and the years 1169, 1170, and 1172 under Sovideva or Someśvara the Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 485.

Wednesday, 19th March, V. Saṅ. 1225, Jaunpur inscription of Vijayachandra, Galharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, son of Govinda- chandra. He issued another grant dated in the same year, in conjunction with his son the Yuvarāja Jayachandra.—CASR. xi, 125. IA. xv, 7; xix, 182.

Thursday, 27th March, V. Saṅ. 1225, Phulwariya (?) inscription of the Jāpiliya Nāyaka Pratāpadhavala.—IA. xix, 179, 184.

Valabhi Saṅ. 850, Āshāḍha, Somnāthpattam inscription of Bhāva Brīhaspati.—VOJ. iii, 1.
Ś. 1092, inscription at Aihole. Bijnala and Vikrama or Vikramaditya, sons of the Sinda Chāvunda I, by the Kalachuri princess Siriyādevi, governing the Kisukādi, Bāgaḍage, and Kejavādi 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. PSOCI., No. 83. IA. ix, 96-7. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 485, 576.

Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Noḷambavādi district at Uchchaṅgi in this and the following year under Sovideva, Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.


Sunday, 21st Jūre, V. Saṅ. 1226 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayachandra of Kanauja, son and successor of Vijayachandra.—EL. iv, 120.

V. Saṅ. 1226, Bijnholī and Menālgarh inscriptions. Prithvirāja II, Chāhamāna, succeeds Someśvara. The Bijnholī inscription is dated V. Saṅ. 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. lv, 32. VOJ. vii, 192.

Tejirāja governing the Beḷvola district under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 485.

Ś. 1093. Nāgatiyarasa or Nāgaditya and his son Ketarasa, lord of Uchchaṅgigiri, feudatory rulers, probably of the Sāntaligī district, under Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva.—PSOCI., No. 118. RML. 51.

H. 565. Birth at Koṭ Karor in Multān of Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn Zakariyā. He subsequently became a disciple of Shaikh Shihabu-d-Dīn Suharwardī at Baghdād but returned to Multān where he became intimate with Farīdu-d-Dīn Shakarganj.—BOD. 97.

25th August, Lakṣ. Saṅ. 51, Gayā inscription. Asokavalla of Sapādalaksha; reigning also in a.d. 1194, and mentioned in the Gopeśvara trident inscription and in that of Purushottamasimha (1175) at Gayā.—JBRAS. xvi, 357. IA. x, 345; xxii, 107.

Tuesday, 4th January, V. Saṅ. 1228 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayachandra of Kanauja.—EL. iv, 121.

A.D. 1172

Vāsuđeva, son of Keśimayya, ruling as feudatory of Sovideva the Kalachuri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.

Monday, 16th April, V. Saṁ. 1229, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 344.

Wednesday, 21st November, V. Saṁ. 1230, Kamauli plate of Jayachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 123.

H. 569. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad-i-SAônica, Ghūri (called in his youth Shihābu-d-Dīn), takes Ghaznī, of which he is appointed governor by his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn.—BMC., The Sultans of Delhi, Int. xi. RT. 376-7; 449, n. 8.

Ś. 1055-1134. Ballāla II, Vira-Ballāla, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vira-Gaṇga; Hoysaḷa, succeeds his father Narasiṃha I. First of his dynasty to assume royalty. Defeated Brahma, the general of the Western Chāluṅka Someśvara IV, Bhillama, Yādava of Devagiri, and established his supremacy over Kuntala by the defeat of Jaitrasimhā, possibly Jaitugi I, son of Bhillama, but possibly a minister of the latter. An inscription at Anūgigere of A.D. 1202 represents Vira-Ballāla as finally defeating Bhillama at Lakkunḍi, 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.—PSOCI, Nos. 18, 98, 99, 106, 194, 199, 221, 224, and 233. REC. 14, iii, etc. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 501-2.

The feudatories Mādhavayya; Vira-Rāmādevarasa of the lineage of Nācharāja; Vira-Goṅkarasa of the Bāṇa race; son of Udayādiya-Vira-Kālarasa; Sovidevarasa and his pradhāna Ācharasa, ruling under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.


H. 569. Farīdu-d-Dīn Shakarganj, the Muḥammadan 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 Kāḍamba lineage and Maheśvaradevarasa ruling as feudatories of Sovideva, the Kalachuri. Māyidevarasa holding the office of Suṅkavasegāḍe of the Belvola and Huligere
districts; and Indrakseidevarasa, that of Mahâmanḍalesvara of the Huligere district, under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.

H. 571, Ghiyyasu-d-Din invades Hîrât. Bahau-d-Din Tughril evacuates the city and takes refuge with the Khwârizm Shâhîs the Ghûris obtaining meanwhile temporary possession of Hîrât. Mu'izzu-d-Din encounters the Sanqûrân, a sept of the Ghuzz tribe, and slays many of them (Faśli). This same year he takes Multân from the Qârâmîtah and, immediately afterwards, captures Uchh.—RT. 374, n. 5; 377, n. 6; 379; 449. BMC., Sultans of Delhi, Introd. xi. PK. 11.

Monday 27th and Wednesday 29th October, V. Sanî. 1232, copper-plate of Ajayapâla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 80 ff.

Sunday 10th August and Sunday 31st August, V. Sanî. 1232, Kamauli and Benares copper-plates of Jayachandra, Gaharwâr or Râthor of Kanauj, son of Vijayachandra.—EI. iv, 126–7. IA. xviii, 129.

Thursday, August 21st, Chedi Samî. 926, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahârâna Kirtivarman of Kakkaredi, son and successor of Vatsaraâja and feudatory of Jayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, the brother and successor of Narasimhadeva.—IA. xvii, 224.

Sanî. 1813, Gayâ inscription—dated probably in the Pegan era (B.C. 688) of Buddha's Nirvâna—of Purushottamasimha, son of Kamadevasimha and grandson of Jayatungasimha. Aesokavalla, king of Sapâdalaksha, is mentioned in this inscription.—IA. x, 341.

Bîṣṭîmaya, feudatory of the Hoysala Vira-Ballâja II; and Bommidervaras of the Kalachuri Sovidea.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486, 505.


V. Sanî. 1232. Srîchandrasûri writes a commentary on the Shaddâvasyakâ.—PR. iii, 14.

H. 572. Mu'izzu-d-Din crushes the rebellion of the Sanqûrân tribe.—RT. 450.

V. Sanî. 1233, Mûlarâja II, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Ajayapâla: till a.d. 1178.—IA. vi, 186, 213.

Somadeva, son of the Mahâpradâhâna Ammanayya, ruling as feudatory of the Kalachuri Sovidea.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486.
1177 Sunday, 3rd April, Saturday, 9th April, V. Sam. 1233, and Sunday, 25th December, V. 1234, Kamauli and Beng. As. Soc. copper-plates of Jayachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 128. IA. xviii, 134, 137.

Sunday, 3rd July, Chedi Sam. 928, Tewar inscription of the reign of Jayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, brother and successor of Narasimha. Jayasimha married Gosaladevi. He was reigning in A.D. 1175 (q.v.), and there is an undated inscription of his reign from Karnabel.—EI. ii, 17, and IA. xviii, 214.

1178 V. Sam. 1235, 1236, Pipilānagār grant. Hariśchandra, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Lakshmīvarman.—JBA. vii, 736. See a.d. 1138.

V. Sam. 1235. Bhīmadeva, Chaulukya, defeats Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn of Ghazni who had invaded Anhilvād by way of Uchh and Multān, and succeeds his brother Mūlarāja II in Gujarāt: till a.d. 1241. Merutunga mentions an attempted invasion of Gujarāt by Subhāṣa-vārman of Mālava and the destruction of Gūrjaradeśa by Subhaṣa’s son Arjunadeva during Bhīma’s reign. His throne seems to have been usurped for a short time by Jayantāsima who issued a grant from Anhilvād, 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, Rās Māla, i, 65. RT. 451. PK. 11. EHI. ii, 294. BG. 34.

13th September, Ś. 1100. Saṅkama, Niśāṅkamalla II, Kalachuri, brother and successor of Somesvāra or Sovideva, with whom he seems to have been associated in the government from some time in a.d. 1176. Ruled apparently also in conjunction with his brother Āhavamalla, their combined inscriptive dates ranging from Ś. 1100–1106. Saṅkama’s latest date, Ś. 1103, corresponds approximately to the 24th December, 1180.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 122, 183, 189–193, and 230. BD. 95. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 486, 488.

Lakhmidevavaya, feudatory of Saṅkama.—Ibid. 487.


September–October, Ś. 1102, Vikrama, Sinda of Yelbriga, son of Chāvuṇḍa II, ruling the Kisukāṭ district under the Kalachuri
Saṅkama. This is the latest extant notice of this branch of the Sinda family.

Ś. 1102, Balagāṁve inscription, in which are mentioned Lakhmideva, Chaṇḍugideva, Rechaṇṇaya, Sovaṇṇaya, and Kavaṇṇaya, ministers of Saṅkama, the Kalachuri. Kesirāja ruling as feudatory of the same king. Mentioned elsewhere as governing the Banavasi district in conjunction with Kāvaṇa and Somaṇa.—IA. v. 45. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 487.

V. Sam. 1236. Rise of the Sārūhapaurṇāmīyaka sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 153.

Friday, 11th April, V. Sam. 1236, Beng. As. Society's copper-plate of Jayachchandra, Rāṣṭhor of Kanauj.—IA. xviii, 139 ff.

Chedi Sam. 932, Kumbhi copper-plate of Vijayasimhadeva. Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasimha. Was reigning in A.D. 1195 (r.e.).—JBA. xxxi, 111 ff.

Ś. 1103 current, Balagāṁve inscription. Ahavamalla, Kalachuri, brother of Saṅkama with whom he seems to have been associated in sovereignty. Ahavamalla's latest known date is Ś. 1106 = A.D. 1183. See under Saṅkama, a.d. 1178.—PSOCl, Nos. 190-2. RMI. 115, 184. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 488.


H. 577. Mu'izzu-d-Din takes Lahor from Khusrū Malik, last of the Ghaznvides. Other authorities give H. 575 and 576. To this same year (H. 577) many authors ascribe Mu'izzu-d-Din's conquest of Dībal; but others vary the date between 575, 578, and even 581.—RT. 452.

Chedi Sam. 933, Khārod inscription. Ratnadeva III, Kalachuri of Ratnapura, son and successor of Jājalladeva II.—IA. xxii, 82.


A.D.
1181 Chaṇḍugideva, feudatory of the Kalachuri Āhavamalla. Said to have burned the territory of Vijayāditya (II) of the family of the Kādambas of Goa, and to have taken the kingdoms of the Chōla and Hoysaḷa.

Keśāmayya, feudatory ruler of Banavāsi under the same king. He ruled also the Hayve, Sāntalīge, and Ededoḷe districts.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 489.

1182 V. Saṁ. 1239. Prīthvíraṅga, the Chāhamāna, conquers the Chandella king Paramārdideva (Parmāl) of Jojakabhukti, according to inscriptions from Madanpūr. The Prīthvíraṅga Rāsau places this event in V. Saṁ. 1241—A.D. 1184.—ASNI. ii, 124. CASR. x, 98.

V. Saṁ. 1239. The Manhār Thākurs, according to local records, conquer the Bhils in the Banda district.—JBA. xlvi, 230.

Ś. 1104–1136. Vīra-Vikramāditya II, Gutta, ruler of the Banavāsi province. He seems to have been at first a feudatory of Āhavamalla, the Kalachuri. Later he may have become independent or have acknowledged the supremacy of the Yādavas or Hoysaḷas.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 581–2.

V. Saṁ. 1238. Ratnaprabhasūri writes a commentary on Dharma-dāsagani's Upadesamālā.—PR. iv, Ind. ci.

1183 Ś. 1105, copper-plate from Behaṭṭi, Dhārvād. Singhaṇa, Kalachuri, succeeds his brother Āhavamalla. He was the last of his line, succumbing probably to Someśvara IV, Chālukya, son of Tailapa III, who, in the same year, taking advantage of the weakened power of the Kalachuris, regained, through his feudatory, Brahma or Bomma, part of his dominions and established himself at Aynāgeri. Bomma succumbing subsequently to an attack by Vīra-Ballāḷa, the Chālukya power came to an end, and after Ś. 1111, the date of his latest inscription, Someśvara IV is lost sight of.—BD. 91. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 463, 489. PSOCI., Nos. 233, 234.

1184 Ś. 1106 (Lonād inscription), Ś. 1109 (Parel inscription). Aparāditya II, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkan, possibly the successor of Mallikārjuna (q.v., A.D. 1156). Bhagwānlāl Indraji inclined to identify him or Aparāditya I with the Śilāhāra Aparārka who wrote a commentary on Yājñāvalkya's Mitākṣhara.—Bom. Gaz. xiii, pt. 2, 427. JBRAS. xii, 332 ff. JRAS., o.s., ii, 386; v, 176.
Tejirāja, Tejimayya, or Tejugi, governing the Māsavāḍi district with his assistants Chākaṇa and Revāṇa or Revarasa under the Western Chālukya Someśvara IV.

Ballayyasāhāni, with his Senāpati, the Sāmanta Rāma and his Daṇḍanāyaka Kesirājaya or Kesavabhaṭṭaya, feudatories of the same king.—FDK., Bom. Gaz., 465.

Gaṇḍada-Sīṅguṇya, feudatory of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II.—Ibid. 505.

H. 581. Muʿizzu-d-Dīn advances a second time to Lahor and pillages the surrounding districts. He retires by the northern part of the Panjab, and on his way repairs anew the fort of Sialkot, leaving there a garrison under the command of Husain-i-Khar-mīl. On his departure Khusrū Malik invests it, with the aid of the Khokar tribe, but unsuccessfully.—RT. 463, 454.

V. Sam. 1243, Faizābūd copper-plate of Jayachandra of Kanaṇj.

H. 582. Muʿizzu-d-Dīn takes Lahor, and dethroning Khusrū Malik sends him to his brother Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn, who imprisons him in a fortress in Gharjistān. ‘Ali-i-Kar-mākh, governor of Multān, placed in charge of Lahor.—PK. 10, 11. RT. 112, n. 5; 114–5; 379. EHI. ii, 281; iv, 211. BMC., Sultāns of Delhi, Introd. xi.

Ś. 1108, Pithāpuram inscription. Prithviśvara, chief of Vela-nāṇḍu, son and successor of Gōṅka III, whose wife Jāyāmbikā, the mother of Prithviśvara, incised the above inscription.—EL. iv, 32 ff.

V. Sam. 1242. Siddhasenasārī writes a commentary on the Pravachanasāroddhāra.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxx.

Ś. 1109. Bhillama, fifth of the Early, first of the Later Yādava dynasty, succeeds his father Karṇadeva: till a.d. 1191. Said to have captured the town of Śrivardhana from Antala; defeated the king of Pratyāṇḍaka; slain Villāṇa, ruler of Maṅgalaveshtaka, and, having captured Kalyāṇa, to have slain the lord of Hoysaḷa, probably Narasimha, father of Vīra-Ballāḷa; after which he founded Devagiri as his capital (Hemādri’s Vṛatakhaṇḍa). Jalhaṇa’s Sāktimuktavālī describes him as warring against the Gūrjara king and defeating Muṇja and Anna. Jaitrasimha, son or minister of Bhillama, was defeated about Ś. 1113, and apparently during the latter’s lifetime, by the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa (q.v.) at Lokkiguṇḍi, Lakkuṇḍi, in the Dhārvāḍ district, in which battle Bhillama
1187 himself seems to have been killed.—El. iii, 217 (Gadag inscription, Ś. 1113). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 518. BD. 103, n. 8; 106.

Ś. 1110. Jayakesān III, Kādamba of Goa, succeeds his father Vijayāditya II. It was probably during this reign that the Kādambas of Goa lost the district round Bealgum to the Raṭṭas of Saundatti.—JBRAS. ix, 241 (Halsi copper-plate, Ś. 1122); iū. 304 (Kittūr inscription, Ś. 1124). A gold coin dated Ś. 1120 is referable to this reign. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 570-1.

Bhāyideva, son of Tejirāja or Tejugi, governing the Kūṇḍi district, and Barma, son of Bhūta or Ahavamalla-Bhūtiga, ruling the Lokāpura, Hoolalugunda, Koḷenūru, and Navilugunda districts, and the town of Doḍḍavāḍa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 465.

1189 Ś. 1111, inscriptions from Muttagi, Bijāpur district, and from Anṇigere, Dhārvāḍ. Peyiya-Sāhaṇi, Mahāpradhāna and Senāpati of Bhillama of Devagiri, and Bāchirīja 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 Śaṇḍilya of Śūrasena. Govinda was the son of Lādana, and wrote under a king Mukuṭesvara.—F. E. Hall's Phil. Index, 28.

V. Sam. 1245, Jineśvarasūri born. He was consecrated V. Sam. 1255 and died V. Sam. 1331. Author of a Chandraprabhavāmi-charitra. His pupil Abhayatilakagani composed, V. Sam. 1312, a commentary on the Dvārakakośa.—PR. iv, Ind. xlv.

1190 V. Sam. 1247 (?), inscription from Ratnapura. Prithvīdeva III, Kalachuri or Haibaya of Ratnapura, son and successor apparently of Ratnadeva III.—El. i, 45.

Ś. 1112-1127. Bhoja or Vira-Bhojadeva, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, son and successor of Vijayāditya and apparently the last of this branch of the Śilāhāras. Was probably overthrown by Siṅghaṇa II of Devagiri in, or soon after, Ś. 1131, the beginning of the latter's reign.—El. iii, 213. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 549. BD. 107, 108.

The poet Chand flourished about this date, being contemporary with Prithvirāja the Chāhāmāna. The authorship of the Prithvirāj Rāsa 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.
A.D. 1190—1192. 167

1190 Moggallāna (Sānharākkhita Thera), Pāli grammarian and lexicographer, flourished in Ceylon: author of the _Subodhālakāra_, the _Khuddasikkhatikā_; the _Vuttodaya_, and the _Sambandhachintā_.—JBA. xlv, pt. 1, p. 90.

1191 H. 587. Mu‘izzu-d-Din takes the fortress of Tabarhindah, and being himself about to return to Ghazni places Ziyāu-d-Din Muhammad in charge, with instructions to hold it until his return after the hot season. In the meantime Pithorā Rai (Prithvirāja, Chāhāmāna of Ajmīr), advances with other allied Hindu princes and defeats Mu‘izzu-d-Din at Tarā‘īn, near Thānesar. The latter, badly wounded, retires to Lahor, whence, on recovering, he returns to Ghazni. Here Ghiyāṣu-d-Din summons him to join him along with Shamsu-d-Din of Bāṁtan and Tāju-d-Din-i-Hara[h] of Sijjistān against Sultān Shāh Khwārizmī, who had seized Merv and plundered the frontiers of Ghūr. Previous to these proceedings against Sultān Shāh, Ghiyāṣu-d-Din had ordered the murder of Khusrū Malik and his son Bahrām Shāh, thus putting an end to the Mahāmūdi dynasty of Ghazni.—RT. 248, 379; 456, n. 2; 457 ff.

Ś. 1113, Gopeśvar Trident inscriptions of Rāja Aneka-malla. The older of the two inscriptions describes Anekamalla’s victories in Kedārabhūmi or Gaṟhwāl; the other (dated Ś. 1113) records his erection of a palace.—ASNI. ii, 44. JBA. v, 347, 485.

Ś. 1113. Jaitugi I, Jaitrasiṃha or Jaitrapāla, Yūdava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Bhillama apparently just after the latter’s defeat at Lakkunḍi by the Hoysala Vira-Ballāla, and reigns till a.d. 1210. Said to have overcome Rudra, lord of the Tailangas (Vratakhaṇḍa), and to have released Gaṇapati from prison and made him lord of the Andhra country (Paiṭhaṇ grant of Rāmachaṇḍra and Bahāl inscription of Sīṅghana). Inscriptions from Bijāpur of Ś. 1118, sixth year of reign, and two undated from Managoli and from Deūr.—FKD., _Bomb. Gaz._, 521. BD. 106 ff. I.A. xiv, 316. EI. iii, 113.

V. Sarī. 1248. Āsaḍa, a son of Rāja Kaṭuka of the race of Bhīllamāla (Bhinmāl, Marwar), writes the _Vivekamaṇḍar_.—PR. i, 68.

Lakshmīdhara, son of the mathematician and astronomer Bhāskarāchārya, flourished, being Chief Paṇḍit to Jaitrapāla.—BD. 107. EI. i, 340.

1192 H. 588. Sultān Shāh, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Murgh-āb by Ghiyāṣu-d-Din and his allies, retires to Merv. Qutbu-d-Din
I-bak, the Turk, who had previously fallen into the hands of the Khwārizmī, is recaptured by the Ghūrīs.—RT. 248; 378–9; 456, n. 2; 515. JBA. xlv, 326, 327 ff.

H. 588, V. 5. dīn. 1249. Prithvīrāja besieges Tabarhīndah, and Ziyyu-d-Dīn, after holding it successfully for over thirteen months, is forced to capitulate, when Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn, returning to Hindustān, again encounters Prithvīrāja and his allies near Thāneśar and totally defeats them, thus becoming virtually master of the country. Prithvīrāja, 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 Rai, but, on the Rāja’s agreeing to submit and pay a heavy tribute, he leaves him unmolested and, placing Quṭbudd-Dīn in charge of the fort of Kuhrām, prepares to return to Ghaznī.

Towards the end of the year Quṭbudd-Dīn defeats the Jats who, under a leader named Jatwān, had besieged Hānsī; after which he takes Mīrāt.—RT. 457 ff., 464 ff.; 466, n. 1; 469; 516 ff. EHI. ii, 216. PK. 33.

Ś. 1113, 1114, Goṇamarasa, feudatory governor of the Tardavāḍ country, probably under Jaitugi of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 521.

Ś. 1114. Eṛyaṇṇa or Eraga governing the Banavāṣi and Sāntalīge districts under the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 505.

H. 589. Quṭbudd-Dīn captures Delhī. Mu‘izzu-d-Dīn makes it the capital of the Muḥammadan power in Hindustān 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, xxxii. PK. 23.

Quṭbudd-Dīn takes Kālinjar (Kālaṇjarā) and Mahoba, returning to Delhī by way of Budaun. It was while Quṭbudd-Dīn was at Mahoba on this occasion that, according to some authorities, Muḥammad-l-Bakht-yār, Khaljī, having conquered Bihār, presented himself before Quṭbudd-Dīn. Later in the same year he left Bihār and proceeded against Rai Lakhmaṇīlāh of Lakhnautī.—RT. 522 ff.; 553. EHI. ii, 231.

In this year fell Chandrasena, last of the Dor Rājas of Baran. Before his death he killed Khwajah Lāl ‘Alī, one of the principal officers of Quṭbudd-Dīn’s invading force.—Growse’s Bulandshahr, 42–3. ASNI. ii, 5. JBA. xlv, pt. 1, 275.
May, Kollam era 368, Iṣavam, inscription near Aṣringal of Keralā Varman Tiruvaḍi, possibly a king of Venaḍ.—Refs. A.D. 1126. H. 589. Birth of Minhāju-d-Dīn the Persian historian. In H. 624 or 625 he went to Uchhī, where the governor Nasirud-Dīn Qabāchah placed him in charge of the Fīrūzī College and made him Qāzī of the forces of his son ʿAlāū-d-Dīn Bahrum Shāh. He subsequently ingratiated himself with Altamsh, accompanying him to Delhi, and in H. 630 the latter made him Qāzī Qhaṭīb and Imām of Gwalior under the governor Rashidud-Dīn-ʿAlī. In H. 635 he was made superintendent of the Naṣīrīah College at Delhi, to which appointment was added that of the Qāzīship of the kingdom in the year H. 639. The latter post he resigned in H. 640 and went on a visit to Lakhnautī, where he remained two years. On his return to Delhi in H. 643 the influence of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban (afterwards Ulugh Khan-i-Aʿzam and subsequently Sultān of Delhi) obtained for him his reappointment to the Naṣīrīah College, the lectureship of the Jamiʿ Masjid, and the Qāzīship of Gwalior. In H. 649 Minhāju-d-Dīn was again made Qāzī of the Delhi kingdom and the capital, but was deprived of that office in H. 651 on the successful issue of Imādu-d-Dīn Rayḥān’s conspiracy against Ulugh Khan-i-Aʿzam. On the latter’s return to power Minhāju-d-Dīn was for the third time made Qāzī of the Delhi kingdom. He died during the reign of Sultān Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban, but in what year is unknown.—Raverty, Memoir of the Author of the Tabaqāt-i-Naṣirī, JBA. li, pt. 1, 76 ff.

V. Sam. 1250. Śilagaṇa and Devabhadra found the Ṭagamika or Tristutika sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 153.

Thursday, 19th May, Laksh. Sam. 74, Gayā inscription of Aṣokavalla of Sāpadalaksha.—IA. x, 346; xix, 7.

H. 590. Qutbu-d-Dīn, leaving Delhi, crosses the Jūn and takes the fort of Kol after an obstinate resistance. Later in the same year he aids Muḥizzu-d-Dīn in defeating Jayachandra of Benares and Kanauj and capturing his fortress of Asnī.—RT. 470, 518.

H. 590. Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār takes Nadiya,1 Rai Lakhmanjāh fleeing at his approach. Having destroyed the town, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār establishes himself at Lakhnautī as governor.—RT. 557 ff.

1 Blochmann assigns the conquest of Bengal to the Hijra year 594 or 595. See JBA. xliv, 275 ff.; xlv, 330 ff.
Sunday, 10th September, V. Sain. 1252, Bagrāri or Batėšvar stone inscription of the Chandella Paramardideva.—EI. i, 207.

Friday, 27th October, V. Sain. 1253, Rewa copper-plate of Vijayasimhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasimhadeva; and of his feudatory Salakanavarmedeva, Mahārāṇaka of Kakaređi, son of Vatsarāja and brother and successor of Kirtivarman.—IA. xvii, 227.

H. 591. Ḥubu-d-Dīn having quelled a rising in Ajmir headed by Bhirāj (or Ĥamīr) a brother of the late Prithvīrāja, invades Gujarāt, and defeating Bihimadeva's general near Anhilvāḍ, sacks the town and returns by Hānsī to Delhi.—RT. 519, note. EI. i, 22.


Ś. 1117. Pithāpuram inscription of the Konamaṇḍala chiefs Mallideva and Manma-Satya II.—EI. iv, 83.

H. 592. Ḥubu-d-Dīn advances against the Mairs who had combined with the army of Gujarāt to attack the Musalmāns. They, however, force him to retreat to Ajmir and shut him up there for several months. On Mu'izzu-d-Dīn's sending to relieve them they retire. According to the Tāju-l-Maṭāṣir Ḥubu-d-Dīn about this time, having sent an account of his doings to Ghaznī, was summoned thither by Mu'izzu-d-Dīn. He returned by way of Gardaiz and Karmān and married at the latter place a daughter of Tāju-d-Dīn Īlūz (I-yal-dūz).

In the same year, according to the same authority, he joined Mu'izzu-d-Dīn in an attack on Thangir (Biyānā) which, when captured, was made over to Bahāu-d-Dīn Tughird. From Thangir Mu'izzu-d-Dīn proceeded to Gwaliar and, leaving its reduction to Bahāu-d-Dīn Tughird, returned to Ghaznī. Gwaliar held out about a year and was eventually surrendered to Ḥubu-d-Dīn, whereupon Tughird, to whom it had been promised by Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, prepared to proceed against him but died suddenly before he could accomplish it. Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh was appointed governor of Gwaliar by Ḥubu-d-Dīn.—RT. 470 and note 3; 517, note; 518, 520, 546, 604. "EHL. ii, 226, 228.

V. Sain. 1253, Belkhāra inscription of Rāja Lakhāṇadeva 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-Ballaḷa, Hoysala, besieges Hāṅgal but is temporarily repulsed by Sōhani, general of Kāmādeva the Kādambas. Eventually Ballāḷa takes Hāṅgal, and Kāmādeva, though actively opposing him up to Ś. 1125, is lost sight of after that date.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 563.

Śaṅkara, feudatory ruler of the Tardavādi district under Jaitugi I of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 521.


H. 592. The Jāmi Masjid (now known as the Qutbi Masjid) at Delhi said to have been completed.—RT. 520, notes.

H. 593. Qutbu-d-Dīn, in the middle of Šafar (January), invades Gujarāt to avenge his reverse of the previous year, and on the 13th Rabī‘ 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. Rāyadeva or Rāyadevarasa governing the Belvola country under the Hoysaḷa Vira-Ballaḷa II.—IA. ii, 298. FKD., Bom: Gaz., 506.

Ś. 1121-1141. Kārtavirya IV, Raṭṭa, ruling at Belgaum; his younger brother, Mallikārjuna, being associated with him during part of his reign. Kārtavirya’s wives were Echaladevi and Mādevi. JBRAS. x, 220 ff. (Kalhoḷī inscription); ib. 240 ff. (Nesargi inscription). IA. xix, 242 (Bhoj copper-plate). FKD., Bom. Gaz., 556-7.

Sunday, 30th April, V. Saṁ. 1256, copper-plate from Bhopāl. Udayavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Hariśchandra, and successor of Lakshmīvarnadeva.—IA. xvi, 252.

Jayaratha, Śṛṅgāra or Śṛṅgāraratha, Kashmirian philosopher, flourished: author of the Tantrālokaviresa, a commentary on Abhinavagupta’s Tantrāloka. His brother Jayadratha wrote the Alakāravimarśini, a commentary on Ruyyaka’s Alakāravastava, also the Haracharitachintāmaṇī.—BKR. 61, 81, 82. PR. ii, p. 18. AC. 200.
The Marathi poet Mukundraj flourished, having been, according to tradition, the guru of Jaitrapala or Jaitugi, Yadava of Devagiri. Author of the Vivek Sindhu.—Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress, i, 283-4.

April-May, H. 597, Rajab. Ghiyasu-d-Din and his brother Mu'izzu-d-Din, on the death of Takish of Khwarizm, despatch Muhammad-i-Kharnak to Merv, and follow themselves with a large army. After plundering the country about Tus they advance to Shad-yakh, a part of the city of Nishapur, where they force Ali Shah, the Sultan's brother, to capitulate, thus obtaining temporary possession of the country as far as Bustan and Jurrjan. Leaving a strong force at Nishapur under Malik Ziyau-d-Din, Ghiyasu-d-Din returns to Hirat, while Mu'izzu-d-Din proceeds to Qushistan against the Mulahidah heretics with whom he comes to terms, and having occupied Junabad leaves the Qazi of Tulak in charge.

Muhammad-i-Takish, setting out in Zil-hijjah of the same year, reaches Shad-yakh early in H. 598 and forces Malik Ziyau-d-Din to surrender, treating him and his troops with honour. He then proceeds by way of Merv towards Khwarizm to prepare for advancing on Hirat.—RT. 255, n. 7; 393, n. 8.

Baijnath copper-plate of the Rajbar Indradeva of the Katyuri line of Kumaun.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 519, 520.


Sunday, 16th June, S. 1124, Pituparam inscription. Coronation of Mallapadeva III, Eastern Chalukya of Pituparam, son and successor of Vijayaditya III. The Chalukyas of Pituparam claimed descent from Beta or Vijayaditya I of the Eastern Chalukyas of Veungi.—El. iv, 226 ff.

H. 599. The Khwarizmehs invest Hirat and Ghiyasu-d-Din and Mu'izzu-d-Din advance to its relief, the latter by way of Talqan. Sultan Muhammad retreats to Merv, and halting at Sarakhs opens negotiations with the Ghurid. On the 27th Jumada I (11th Feb.) Ghiyasu-d-Din dies at Hirat, and Mu'izzu-d-Din, leaving a large force at Tus under Muhammad-i-Kharnak, withdraws from Khurasan and goes to Badghais, where he assumes the supreme power, appointing his nephew Maimud ibn Ghiyasu-d-Din to the
charge of Bust, Iṣfīrār, and Farāh; his cousin Ziyād-dīn Muḥammad to Fīrūz-koh and Ghūr with the title of ʿAlāʾ-dīn; and his sister’s son Nāṣiru-dīn Alb (Arslān)-i-Ghāzi, Saljuqī, to Hīrāt and its dependencies. Muḥammad-i-Kharnak, in the meantime, being overthrown by a body of Khwārizmī troops is captured and executed. The Khwārizmī nobles urge Sultān Muḥammad to march again against Hīrāt, and in Jumādaʿī, H. 600, he appears before it for the second time, and Alp-i-Ghāzi, the governor, stipulating for the safety of life and property, surrenders it.—RT. 257, n. 2; 383, 393, 397, 471, 472. PK. 31.

H. 600. Nāṣiru-dīn-i-Astamur, governor of Uchh, having been slain in the engagement at Andkhūd of the previous year, Muʿizzu-dīn appoints Nāṣiru-dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah) to succeed him in that office.—RT. 531–2. BMC., MS. xliv.

Ś. 1125. Kamaṭhada-Mallīsētti governing the Sāntalīge and Nāgarakhaṇḍa districts in the Banavāsi country under the Hoysala Vira-Bullūla II. Mallaṇa acting as Mahapradhāna and Daṇḍanadāyaka 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 Ghūris are defeated, and in their retreat towards Andkhūd encounter the troops of Gūr Khān of Qarā-khītā and sustain heavy loss, Muʿizzu-d-Dīn, himself, being only saved from capture by intervention of Sultan ʿUsmān 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 Turkestan, his route lying along the bank of the river Tīsta through Sikkim to Burūdhān-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 Dībh-kot heart-broken at his disaster.—RT. 560–573.

Ś. 1126–1131, Kalhoji inscription and Bhoj copper-plate. Mallikārjuna, Raṭṭa, governing at Belgaum with his brother Kārtavirya IV (g.v., A.D. 1199).
1205

H. 602. The Khokar tribe rebel and devastate the country round Lahore. Mu'izzu-d-Din proceeds against them from Ghazni, 5th Rabî' I (20th October) and on the 25th defeats them on the Jhilam aided by Qutb-u-d-Din I-bak and Shamsu-d-Din Altamah, the latter of whom greatly distinguishes himself and is commended by the Sultān.—RT. 481–4, 604.


Ś. 1127. In the reign of Bhojadeva II, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, the Sabdārvavachandrīka composed by Somadeva.—IA. x, 75; 76, n. 2.

The Saduktikarnāmṛita, an anthology, compiled by Śridharadāsa, son of Vaṭudāsa the friend and general of Lakshmīnāsena of Bengal.—Rājendralāl Mitra's Notices of Sanskrit MSS., iii, 134. EJ. ii, 332. PR. ii, 69.

1206

H. 602, 2nd Sha'bān (14th March). Mu'izzu-d-Din, on his return from Lahore, is assassinated on the Indus by a Mulāhīdah heretic or, as some writers say, by a band of Khokars. His nephew Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, son of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad, secures the throne of Ghūr and gains possession of Fīrūzkoh. Qutb-u-d-Dīn I-bak establishes himself in Hindustan, being crowned at Lahore 18th Zilqādah (26th June), and Tāj-u-d-Dīn Ildūz takes possession of Ghazni.—RT. 398; 484–493; 522–3, note.
H. 603. Quṭbu-d-Dīn I-bak advances into the Panjāb against Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz, who had sent the wazīr of Ghaznī against Qabāchah and driven him from Lahor, which he was holding for Quṭbu-d-Dīn. Tāju-d-Dīn being defeated retires to Kirmān and Shalātūzān, and Quṭbu-d-Dīn takes possession of Ghaznī which he holds forty days when, Ildūz advancing, he retreats to Lahor. Izzu-d-Dīn ‘Alī-i-Mardān is said to have accompanied Quṭbu-d-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. Izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shirān succeeds to the government of Lakhnautī in Bengal on the assassination of Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār by Alt-i-Mardān. The latter being imprisoned by Muḥammad Shirān escapes and takes refuge with Quṭbu-d-Dīn I-bak at Delhī.—RT. 575, n. 9; 576. BMC., Muḥammadān States, p. 3.

V. Saṁ. 1263. The Śatapadikā composed by Dharmaghoṣha. A commentary on it was written in V. Saṁ. 1294 by Mahendraśimha. —PR. i, 63; iv, Ind. lxv.

August 9th, Ś. 1129, inscription at Pāṭnā, Khandesh. Soḷdeva, Nikumbhā, ruling as feudatory of Jaitugī I, Yādava of Devagiri. He was succeeded by his brother Hemādideva, who ruled under Jaitugī’s successor, Śīṅghana.—EI. i, 338.


Ś. 1130, inscription from Hanṇikerī, near Sampgaon. Lakshmideva, Lakshmana, or Lakshmidhara, Raṭṭa of Saundattī, son of Kārtavīrya III, apparently reigning; though this date is not easily reconcilable with those of his sons Kārtavīrya IV and Mallīkārjuna which fall earlier.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 556.

V. Saṁ. 1265, Ābā inscription. Dhāravarśha, Māṇḍalika of Chandrāvatī, ruling as feudatory of Bhīmadeva II of Gujarāt.—IA. xi, 220.
Kollam era 384, Idavam or Mithunam, and Thursday, 18th Minam, 389. Vira Irāman Keraḷa Varman reigning in Venāḍ.—P. S. Pillai, _Early Sovereigns of Travancore_, p. 42 ff.

H. 607. Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak dies at Lahor and is succeeded by Ārūm Shāh, probably his adopted son. Altamāsh, governor of Budaun, a former slave and the son-in-law of Quṭbu-d-Dīn, seizes Delhī, and Ārūm Shāh, advancing against him, is defeated in the plain of Jūd and probably put to death by Altamāsh, who becomes ruler of Delhī.—RT. 528–9.

Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah takes possession of Sindh, Multān, Bhakar, and Siwastān, to which he Afterwards adds the territory extending to the Sarasvati and Kuhrām. He reigned independently and until H. 625 = A.D. 1227.—RT. 529. JBA. lxi, pt. 1, 168.

BMC, _Muhammadan States_, xlv.

Alt-i-Mardān assumes independence at Lakhnautī with the title of 'Alāu-d-Dīn.—RT. 577 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349.

Ś. 1132. Śīṅghaṇa, Śīnūha, Śīnhala, Tribhuvanamalla, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Jaitugi. Śīṅghaṇa was one of the most powerful of the Yādava sovereigns. Inscriptions state that he defeated Jājalladeva; Ballāla the Hoysaḷa; Bhoja of Kolhāpur, whose kingdom he annexed, and that he humbled the sovereign of Mālava, these and other victories being also mentioned in the _Vratakkhaṇḍa_. An inscription from Āmbeṅ describes the exploits against the Gūrjara, Mālava, and Ābhīra princes of the Brahman chief Kholeśvara, Śīṅghaṇa’s general, and relates how his son and successor in command, Rāma, led an unsuccessful expedition into Gujarūt, losing his life after a hard-fought battle on the banks of the Narmadā. Two invasions of Gujarūt in the time of Lavaṇaprasāda and Viradhavala by “Śīṅghaṇa, king of the south” are mentioned by Somesvara in his _Kīrtikaumudī_, and after one of these a peace seems to have been concluded between Śīṅghaṇa and Lavaṇaprasāda. Rāma’s expedition probably took place shortly before Ś. 1160, when Vīsaladeva was reigning at Dholkā. The post of chief astrologer was held under Śīṅghaṇa by Chāṅgadeva, grandson of the astronomer Bhāskarāchārya and by Anantadeva, grandson of Bhāskara’s brother Śripati. The former founded a college at Pāṭnā, Khandesh, for the study of Bhāskara’s _Siddhāntaśiromani_, and Anantadeva built and consecrated a temple to Bhavāṇi in the same district, Ś. 1144.

Ṣoḍhala, son of Bhāskara, a native of Kashmir who had settled
A.D. 1210—1215.

1210 in the Dekkan, was chief secretary or Śrīkaraṇādhipa, which office he held under Jaitrapāla and Bhillama. His son Śrīragadhara wrote during this reign a treatise on music— the Saṅgītavrataśākara—on which King Śrīghana seems to have written a commentary.—JBRAS. ix, 326 (inscription from Tilivālji of Ś. 1160); xii, 1, 7 ff. (inscriptions of Ś. 1136 from Khedrāpūr); Ś. 2, 11 ff., or ASWI. ii, pl. Ixxiv, p. 233, and Ś. 3, 116 (from Muṇolī, Ś. 1145); xv, 383 (from Haralhāḷa, Ś. 1160). ASWI. iii, 85 (Āmbeś 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.

Nārayaṇa-Lakshmīdeva and Vira-Bijjarasa, son of Ānegadeva, ruling as feudatories of the Yādava, Śrīghana.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.

February 7th, Ś. 1130 for 1131. Nāgpur Museum inscription of Jagadekaḥūṣaṇa-Mahārāja or Someśvaradeva-Chakravartin, a king apparently connected with some branch of the Sind family.—EI. iii, 314.

1211 H. 608. Sultān ‘Alāʾu-d-Dīn ‘Alī-i-Mardān of Lakhnautī murdered by a party of Khalji Amīrs, who elect Ḥusāmu-d-Dīn Ḥwāy his successor.—RT. 580. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349. BMC., Muḥammadan States, p. 3.

Thursday, February 24th, V. Sam. 1267 exp., Pipliānagar copper-plate; V. Sam. 1270 and 1272 on copper-plates from Bhopāl. Arjunavarmedeva, Paramāra-of Mālava, son and successor of Subhāṣavarman, whose predecessors were: his father, Vindhyavarman, and grandfather Ayavavarman, the latter being probably a son of Yaśovarman and brother of Jayavarman whom he apparently deposed. Arjunavarman was the author of the Rasikasāhāvini, a commentary on the Amaruśataka.—See A.D. 1138. JBA. v, 377 ff. JAOS. vii, 25, 32. IA. xix, 24. ZDMG. xliv, 92 ff.

1213 V. Sam. 1269—1298. Trailokyavarmedeva, Chandella, son and successor of Paramardideva. Ajaygaṇḍ̄h inscription.—CASR. xxi, 50, 147.

1215 H. 612. Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz driven into Hindustan by the Khwārizmīs who, under Muḥammad Shāh, had seized Ghazni, defeats Qabāčah near Labor and takes possession of the Panjab.—RT. 505.
1215


Vira-Mallideva, or Mallikārjuna, of the Kādamba lineage, begins to govern the Banavāsi and Hāngal districts. Inscriptions of S. 1163 and 1173 show him to have been apparently independent.


Hemmeyanāyaka holding the office of Suḥkadhikārī of the Banavāsi district under Māyidevapanḍita, a feudatory of the Yādava Sīngaṅga.—F.K.D., Bom. Gaz., 523.

1216

H. 612. Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz, now master of the Panjab, advances against Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamāh to enforce certain claims resisted by the latter. Shamsu-d-Dīn encounters and defeats him near Tarāīn 3rd Shauwāl (25th January), and Tāju-d-Dīn taken captive is shortly afterwards put to death at Budau.—RT. 505, 608.

H. 613. Altamāh proceeds in Jumāda I (August) from Delhi to Lahor against Qabāchah.—RT. 533.

V. Sām. 1273. Ajitadevasūri writes a yogavidhi which is quoted in the Vichāraratnasāṅgraha.—PR. iv, Ind. 1.

1217

H. 613, 24th January (14th Shauwāl). Altamāh crosses the Biyās, and Qabāchah retreating to Lahor is pursued and routed. He escapes to Uchh. Altamāh taking Lahor appoints his eldest son, Naṣīr-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, governor of it early in H. 614.—RT. 533. PK. 42. E.H.I. ii, 240–1.

1218

Saturday, 24th November, V. Sām. 1275, Harsaudā inscription. Devapāladeva ruling at Dhārā. Two inscriptions at Udepur give him the dates V. Sām. 1286 and 128[9]? The evidence of the Harsaudā inscription establishes his connection with the Paramāra rulers Lakshmīvarman, Harīschandra, and Udayavarmedeva.—IA. xix, 24; xx, 83, 310 (Harsaudā inscription).


1219

H. 616 (coin date). Husāmu-d-Dīn 'Īwāz, who had succeeded 'Alāū-d-Dīn as governor of Bengal in A.D. 1211, assumes inde-
1219

pendence¹ under the title of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn.—JBA. xiii, pt. 1, 354.

Rise of the Vyāghrapalliya or Vāghelā branch of the Aṇhīlvāḍ Chaulukyas. The founders of this dynasty, Lavaṇaprasāda and his son Viradhavala, having rebelled against Bhūmadeva II and seized part of his dominions, establish their independence at Dhmolkā about this date, appointing as their ministers the famous Jaina brothers Vastupāla and Tejaḥpāla.—IA. vi, 190, 213. Kāṭhvaṭe’s Kīrtiṣaṁcānti, 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

Jinudatta, author of the Vīṇekavīḷāsa, flourishes under Udayasimha, Chāhumāna of Jāvālipura, a contemporary of Viradhavala of Dhmolkā (A.D. 1219–1235).—BR. 1883–4, 156.

1221

H. 618, August (Rajab). Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-barnī, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Indus by the Mughala under Chingiz Khān. He then retires into Hindustan. The Mughals sent under Tūrtā 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 Jud which returns victorious with much booty, and then, in alliance with the Khokar chief, proceeds against Qabīchah whom he totally routs near Uchh, 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 Tāhān-i-Nūsirī, notes p. 772, that Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn ‘Iwāz never acknowledged Altamsh as his suzerain until H. 622. He accounts for the presence of coins of the latter in Beigal by supposing them to have been struck in Bihār, whither Altamsh on several occasions had sent forces, and where he had established feudatories of his own.
1222 A.D.  
Ś. 1145. Jogadeva, feudatory of Śiṅghana of Devagiri, and younger brother of Jagadala-Purashtottama who apparently ruled the Tor agitation district.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 523.
V. Sañ. 1278. The Jayantavijaya composed by Abhayadevasūri (Vadisimha), pupil of Vijayachandrasūri and third in succession to Jinaśekharasūri who flourished V. Sañ. 1204.—PR iv, Ird. vii.

1223  
H. 620. Chingiz Khan despatches another army against Jalālu-d-Din Mang-barni who moves to Lower Sindh. Qabāchah remaining hostile, Jalālu-d-Din proceeds to Uch which he fires, and thence to Siwastān (now Schwān) the governor of which, Fakhrun-d-Din Sālārī, surrenders. Jalālu-d-Din, leaving him in charge, marches to Divāl and Damrīlah, whence he despatches a force under Khāṣ Khan towards Nahrwalah (Anhilyāḍ) which returns with great booty.—RT. 294, note.

1224  
H. 621. Jalālu-d-Din Mang-barnī, hearing of the establishment of his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pir Shāh in Irāq and of the investment of Barāsūr in Kirmān by Burāq, the Ḥājib, sets out for Irāq by way of Makhān and appoints Al-Ḥasan Qarluqā viceroy of Ghūr and Ghaznī.—RT. 295. BMC., Muhammadan States, xlvi.
V. Sañ. 1280-90. on coins. Malayavarmadeva of Narwar reigning.—PK. 67, 74. JBA. xxxiv, 127.
V. Sañ. 1280, copper-plate issued from Anhīlvaḍ by Jayantasimha who seems to have usurped the throne for a short time from Bhimadeva II.—IA. vi, 196 ff.
Ś. 1145-1157, inscriptions at Harihar, etc. Narasimha II, Hoysala, son and successor of Vira-Ballāja; married Kāḷaladevi. Retired, on the loss of his dominions to the Yādava of Devagiri, to his capital of Dvāravatī. Said to have given the Panḍya king’s dominions to the Chōla king. During his reign his Mahāpradhāna, Palarva, built a temple at Harihar to the god Harihara.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 506. PSOCL, No. 123. RML, p. 30. REC., pt. i, No. Md. 121, 14, iii, etq. Inscriptions at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa, No. 81.

1225  
H. 632. Altamah marches against Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Iwāz of Bengal, but a peace is arranged and Iwāz agrees to give Altamah 38 elephants and 80 lakhs of rixdollars. On withdrawing, Altamah appoints Izzu-d-Dīn Jāmū to Bihār, but Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn subsequently reannexes it.—RT. 593-4, 610.
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<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1225—1228.</th>
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<td>1226</td>
<td>V. Sam. 1282, inscription from Palanpur, N. Gujarat, recording the death of Vanaraja of the Gejia family, possibly a local chief of Gujarat.—EI. ii, 28.</td>
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   |     | H. 623. Malik Khan, with a body of Khalj fugitives, attacks Mansurah and Schwân but is defeated and slain by Qabachah. His followers seek protection from Altamah.—RT. 539 ff.; 615, notes. PK. 100.  
   |     | Miyidevapanchita governing the Halasige district under Singanha, Yadava of Devagiri. See A.D. 1215 under Hemmeyananayaka. |
| 1227 | H. 624. Altamah takes Mandawar in the Siwâlikh territory.—RT. 611.  
   |     | H. 624. Nasiru-d-Din Mahmud, son of Altamah and governor of Oudh, seizes Lakhnauti during the absence of Ghiaasu-d-Din Iwag on an expedition to Kamrup and Bang. The latter returning is defeated and put to death by Nasiru-d-Din Mahmud, who succeeds him as governor of Lakhnauti.—RT. 594-5. BMC., Muhammadan States, 3.  
   |     | H. 624. Minhaig-i-Saraj, the historian, arrives at Uchh, and in Zil-hijjah of the same year (November—December) is appointed to the charge of the Firuzi College and to the Qaziship of the forces of Alau-d-Din Bahram Shuh (son of Nasiru-d-Din Qabachah).—RT. 541-2.  
   |     | V. Sam. 1283. Birth of Ajitasimha, pupil of Sinhaprabha and guru of Devendrasimha in the Aichala gachchha.—PR. iv, Ind. i. |
| 1228 | H. 625. Altamah proceeds by way of Tabarhindah to Uchh against Qabachah, while Ai-yitim, governor of Labor, advances on Multan. Altamah reaches Uchh 1st Rabii I (9th February), upon which Qabachah flees to Bhakar. Ai-yitim meanwhile reduces Multan. Altamah sends his wazir Muhammad ibn Abu Sa'id to besiege Qabachah at Bhakar and himself invests Uchh, which surrenders 28th Jumada I (5th May). Qabachah attempting to escape from Bhakar is drowned, 22nd Jumada II (29th May), the fort surrenders and Sindh is annexed to the Delhi empire, Uchh and its dependencies being conferred on Taj-u-d-Din Sanjar-i-Guzj-lak Khan.—RT. 542, n. 9; 611; 724. PK. 100. |
H. 625. Altamah appoints his son Ruknu-d-Din Firuz Shah to Budaun.—RT. 631.

H. 625. Altamah assigns the Siwalik country, Ajmir, Lawah, Kasill, and Sanbhar Namak to Nasiru-d-Din Ai-yitim.—RT. 728.

S. 1151, inscription from Saundatti. Lakshmideva II, Rattha, son of Kartaarya IV, ruling at Belgaum. With Lakshmideva the power of the dynasty seems to have ended. He was probably subdued soon after this date by the Yadavas of Devagiri, Vichana, Singhana's viceroy, claiming, in the Haralahaaji grant, A.D. 1238, to have subdued the Ratthas.—JBRAS. x, 260 ff., and ASWI. ii, 223; iii, 107.

V. Sam. 1285. Jagachhundra founds the Tapagachha of the Jains.—IA. xi, 254-5.

H. 626, 19th February (23rd Rabii' I). Altamah receives the diploma of investiture from the Abbasi Khalifah of Baghdad, Al-Mustansir Billa, confirming him in the sovereignty of Hindustan. In this year occurred the death of his eldest son, Nasiru-d-Din Mahomud, governor of Oudh and Lakhnaut, and the birth of another son whom Altamah named after him.—RT. 616-7, 669.

The Sukritasankirtana written by Arisimha, son of Lavanyasimha or Lavanaasimha, in honour of his patron Vastupala, the Jain minister of the Dholka Rana Viradhavala and his son Visaladeva. Contemporary with Arisimha was Amarasapita, called also Amaratya or Aramarachandra, the pupil of Jinadattasa and author of the Balaabhara, the Kavyakalpalata, the Kavyakalpalataaparimala, and the Padmananda. Arisimha wrote a manual of Poetics called the Kuvitaraasya and apparently assisted Aramarachandra with the Kavyakalpalata. —Bühler, Das Sukritasankirtana des Arisimha, Sitzungsbericht der KAdW. in Wien, Phil.-hist. Cl., Bd. cxix, 7. PR. i, 58. BR. 1883-4, p. 6.


H. 627. Altamah invades Lakhnauti to suppress the rebellion of Balka Malik (Ikhtiyaru-d-Din Daulat Shah-i-Balka) son of Ghiyasu-d-Din Iwaz, who had assumed sovereignty on the death of Nasiru-d-Din Mahomud.—RT. 617 ff.; JBA. xiii, pt. 1, 364.

Valabhi or Gupta Sam. 911. Mangrol inscription of Rana, son of Malu.—BI. 161.

Udayaprabhasuri, author of the Dharmabhyudayamahakavya and
of an Ārambhasiddhi, probably flourished about this date, being mentioned in an inscription of V. Saam. 1287 = A.D. 1231, and patronized by Vastupāla, minister of Vīradhāvala (d. A.D. 1241).—Pl. iv, Ind. xiii. Weber, Catal. ii, 942, note.

Krishṇabhāṭṭa’s Ratnamāla composed about this date.—Bühler, IA. vi, 180, n. 3.

Chaṇḍapāla, the commentator on Trivikramabhāṭṭa’s Damayantikathā, may have lived about this date.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1205.

(V. Saam. 1288–1311 on inscriptions.) The poet Someśvara flourished. He was chaplain to Bhīmadeva II of Gujarat and to the Dholkā-Rāṇās, Lavanaprasāda and Vīradhāvala. Someśvara’s chief work, the Kṛtiṣṭānumudī, was written in honour of the latter and of his Jaina minister Vastupāla.—Kāthvaṭe’s Kṛtiṣṭānumudī, Introd. ix. EI. i, 20 ff.

1231

H. 628. Altamāh, after defeating Balkā Malik and appointing ‘Izzu-l-Muluk ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Jānī to the government of Lakhnautī, returns in Rajab (May) to Delhi. ‘Alāū-d-Dīn Jānī being shortly after deposed, Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak-i-Yughān-Tat is appointed governor from Delhi.—RT. 618; 774, notes.

H. 629. Altamāh besieges Gwaliar which, after being taken by Qurbu-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, Ś. 1153 and Ś. 1172, Gaṇapēśvaram and Ekāmranātha inscriptions. Gaṇapati, Kākatiya of Oraṅgal, son and successor of Mahādeva. Claims to have defeated Sinhaṇa (the Yādava Sinhaṇa II, A.D. 1210–1247), the king of Kaliṅga, and to have had the Lāṭa and Gauḍa kings as vassals. Gaṇapati’s dates are stated by Professor Wilson (Mackenzie Coll., I, cxxxi) to range from A.D. 1223–1261. On the other hand, tradition alleges that he died in A.D. 1257 when his widow Rudrāṃma succeeded him. The Gaṇapēśvaram inscription mentions Gaṇapati’s general, Jāya or Jāyana, who built at Dvīpa a temple to Śiva called Gaṇapēśvara or Gaṇapatiśvara in honour of his patron, King Gaṇapati.—IA. xxi, 197. EI. iii, 82, and ASSI. i and ii.

1232

H. 629. Death of Sanjar-i-Gajz-lak Khān, governor of Sindh. Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak appointed to Uchh to succeed him.—RT. 724, 730. EHI. i, 340.

H. 630, 12th December (26th Şafar). Altamāh takes the fort of Gwaliar after eleven months’ resistance.—RT. 620.
A.D. | H. 630. Ruknu-d-Din Firuz Shah appointed to Lahore.—RT. 631.
---|---
1233 | H. 630. `Izzu-d-Din Tughril-i-Tughan Khan made governor of Budaun.—RT. 736.
1234 | H. 631. Emissaries sent by Balka Khan, son of Tush, son of Chingiz Khan, arrive at Delhi from Qifchaq (Kipchak) bringing presents to Altamsh.—RT. 644, notes.
1234 | H. 631. Nunratu-d-Din, Tayasa'f, invades Kalianjir from Gwalior. The Rajah retreating discomfited, he plunders the towns and takes vast booty. On his return Chahadadeva or Chahardeva, Raja of Narwar, intercepts him, but Nunratu-d-Din defeats him and returns to Gwalior. In the same year he is appointed to Biyana and Sultan-kot and to the superintendency of the Gwalior territory.—RT. 732-4. PK. 67.
1235 | SS. 1157. Vira-Somesvara, Soma, or Sovideva, Hoyasa, succeeds his father Narasimha II. His inscriptions range from SS. 1151, during his father's reign, to SS. 1177. His wives were:—Somaladevi, daughter of Viṭṭarasa; Vijjala, Bijjala, or Bijjalarani; mother of Narasimha III; and Devalamabadevi by whom he had a daughter, Ponambalai, and a son, Vira-Ramanatha, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Pandyas. The Pandyya king Sundara-Pandy or Jatavarman claims in his Raṅganatha inscription to have taken Sriraṅgam from Somesvara, whom he seems to have slain. According to one of his own records, Somesvara was an enemy of the Yadava, Krishṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 507 ff.
1235 | H. 632. Altamsh takes Bhilsa and Ujjain:—RT. 621.
1235 | H. 633, 24th Rabī' I (7th December). Death of Khwajah Qutbu-d-Din, Bakht-yar, Kaki of Usb, near Baghdad, a famous Muhammadan saint who came to Multan in the time of Nasiruddin Qubachah; he subsequently went to Delhi, where Altamsh offered him the post of Shaikhust-islam which he declined. The Qutb-Minarah at Delhi was erected to his memory.—RT. 621-2, notes.
Kollam era 410, 28th Medam, Vira Iravi Kerala Varman Tiruvaṭi ruling in Venāḍ.—P'Hlai, Early Sovereigns of Travancore, 49 ff.
1235

V. Sam. 1292, 1300. Āśādharā, son of Sallakshaṇa of the Vyāghreravāla family, flourishes. He was a native of Sapaḍalakshaṇa, who, on the Muhammadan conquest of his own country, migrated to Mālava, where he studied the Jain doctrines and wrote the Trikāshṭismrity (V. Sam. 1292), the Bhavyakumudachandrikā (V. Sam. 1300), a commentary on his own Dharmāmritya, composed in the reign of Jaitugideva son of Devapāla, Paramāra; the Jñayajñākalpa, and various other works.—BR. 1888-4, 103 ff.

Death of Viradhavala, Vāghelā of Dholkā. It took place, according to Rājaśekhara and Harshagaṇi, 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 Virama fleeing to his father-in-law Udāyasimha, chief of Javālipurā or Jābāli, is subsequently murdered at Vastupāla’s instigation.—BD. 110, 111. IA. vi, 190.

1236

H. 633. Altamash leads an expedition to Bānīān, possibly directed against Üktū, the Mughal, who had sent an army under Mukānā or Mukātā towards Hind and Kashmir to ravage the country. On his return Altamash 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 Firūz Shāh I. Rebellion breaks out in different parts of the empire: in Oudh under Muḥammad Shāh, a younger brother of Ruknu-d-Dīn; under ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Sālārī, feudatory of Budaun, and under ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Kābīr Khān-i-Ayāz, feudatory of Multān, Malik Saiūf-d-Dīn Kūjī of Hānsi, and Malik ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī of Lahor.

H. 634. Ruknu-d-Dīn deposed in Rabī’ I (November) and succeeded by his sister Rażiyāyat. ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī, Saiūf-d-Dīn Kūjī, ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Kābīr Khān-i-Ayāz, ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Sālārī, and the Niẓāmu-l-Mulk, Muḥammad Junaidī, assemble before Delhi and oppose Rażiyāyat. 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, Kamāru-d-Dīn Khān-i-Qirān being appointed governor of Oudh in his place.—RT. 623; 632-6; 639; 742; 1126, n. 6.

H. 633. Malik Saiūf-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarluq, now master of Ghaznī, Kirmān, and Bānīān, attacks Multān, but is defeated by Saiūf-d-Dīn I-bak, then feudatory of Uchh.—RT. 633, n. 6; 730.
A.D. 1236
H. 634. Alān-d-Dīn Jānī killed at Nakawān in the district of Pāyāl.—RT. 640.
H. 634, Śafar (October). Birth of Nizāmu-d-Dīn Auliā, the saint, at Budaun. He died at Delhī, 18th Rabī’ I, H. 725. Amir Khusru, the poet, was one of his disciples.—BOD. 302.

1237
H. 634, 6th Rajab (5th March). The Qirāmitah and Mulāhidah heretics, incited by the Turk Nuru-d-Dīn, rise against the Musalmāns of Delhī, but are successfully crushed.—RT. 646.
V. Samh. 1294, Mahendrasūri, a follower of the Anchalika sect of the Jains, writes the Satapadi, according to Dharmasāgara’s Pravachanapariksha.—BR. 1883-4, 148.

1238
H. 636. Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz of Lahor rebels, and Ražīyyat advances into the Panjāb against him. He retires towards the Indus, and on Ražīyyat crossing the Ravi submits, and is made to exchange fiefs with Qarā-Qash Khān of Multān.—RT. 644.
Ś. 1160. Vīchaṇa, son of Chikka, governs the southern dominions of Singhāna, 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 Hasan, the Qarlugh, pressed by the Mughals, abandons his territories and retires into Hindustan. His son Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muhammad presents himself before Ražīyyat in the Panjāb and is appointed by her to the fief of Baran.—RT. 644, n. 7. See also PK. 92 ff. BMC., MS., Int. xlvi.
V. Samh. 1297, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāṇaka Kumārapāla, of Kakareqī, son of Harirāja, and feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavarman.—IA. xvii, 230.
V. Samh. 1295. Kulachandra, pāṇḍita, flourished at Vijāpurapattana in Gujarāt.—PR. iv, Ind. xxi.

1240
H. 637, Ramāzān (March–April). Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Altūnīah, governor of Tabarhindah, having rebelled, Ražīyya proceeds in person against him. On her reaching Tabarhindah the
Amīrs of the Court, themselves in league with Altūnīah, seize and imprison her, and returning to Delhi, 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-ṣ-kīn is appointed vicegerent for a year, on the 11th Shawwāl (5th May).—RT. 645, 649.

H. 638. Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Aṣ-ṣ-kīn 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. Altūnīah, having married Raṣiyyut, the two march on Delhi 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.

Rāmaḍeva or Rāmarāja ruling as feudatory of the Yādava Singhaṇa, probably in the neighbourhood of Ambā near Auranḡābād.

Pārisaṣṭṭi governing the Hagaraṭṭage district in the same year under the same king.—FKD., Bom. Gs., 524.

V. Sam. 1296. Tilakāchārya completes Bhadrabāhu’s commentary on the Āśeṭṭyakasūtra.—PR. i, 60.

Devendraśūri, the Jaina writer, and author of the Laghuṇyāsavrīti on Hemachandra’s Šabdāṇusāsana, flourished.—AC. 262.

Arisimha and Āmarachandra, joint authors of the Kāvyakalpalalavāti, flourished under Vissaladeva, Vāghelā, before his accession to the throne of Anhilvāḍ. Arisimha wrote also the Sukritasaṅkirtana and Āmarachandra the Chhandoratnāvali, the Kalakalopa, the Bālabhārata, and the Jindendracharitram or Padmanabhakāvyam.—BR. 1883–4, 6. PR. i, 58, and App., p. 2. See a.d. 1229.

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 Safar (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 Mūṣāwī.—RT. 652 ff.

H. 639 (638, Alfi). An army of Mughals from Khurāsān and Ghaznī attack Lahore. The governor, Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Qarā-Qāsh, evacuates the city and escapes to Delhi, and Lahore is taken by the Mughals on the 16th Jumāda‘ II (22nd December).—RT. 655.
1241
Kabir Khan-i-Ayaz, 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 Taju-d-Din Abû-Bikr-i-Ayaz.—RT. 727.

V. Sam. 1298. Rewa copper-plate of the Maharanaka Hariraja of Kakarej, son of Salakhanavarman and father of Kumarpala, whose copper-plate was however issued in V. Sam. 1297. Was feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavarman (see a.d. 1213).—IA. xvii, 234.

V. Sam. 1298. Death of Vastupala, minister of Lavanaprasada of Dholkia.—BR. 1883-4, 14.

Lahshimpaladevarasa governing the Nagarakshanda district under Singhana of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 524.

1242
H. 639. Qutbu-d-Din Husain, son of Al, the Ghuri, accompanied by the wazir Muazzzabu-d-Din and other amirs, is sent by Bahram Shah with an army against the Mughals. On reaching the Biyās the wazir incites the amirs to rebellion and they return with the army in Sha'bàn (February) and besiege Delhī.

Qara-Qash of Biyāna and Ikhitiyaru-d-Din Yuz-Bak-i-Tughril Khan support Bahram Shah, but are imprisoned on the 9th Ram. (18th March) at the instigation of the Farrāsh, Fakhru-d-Din Mubarak Shah.

The confederate maliks take Delhī in Zil-qa'dah, Bahram Shah being captured and slain and Qara-Qash and Yuz-Bak liberated.

On the capture of Bahram Shah 'Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Kashlā Khan proclaims himself sovereign; but the amirs repudiating him, release the imprisoned sons and grandsons of Altameh, and set up 'Alâu-d-Din Mas'ud (son of Ruknu-d-Din Firuz Shah) as king.

Qutbu-d-Din Husain, son of Ali, becomes Deputy of the kingdom. Qara-Qash Amīr-i-Hajib (Lord Chamberlain), Muazzzabu-d-Din retains the wazirship, 'Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Kashlā Khan is appointed to the provinces of Mandawar, Nāgaur, and Ajmir, and Taju-d-Din Sanjar-i-Qiq-ług to Budaun.—RT. 657 ff., 762.

H. 640, 2nd Jumāda' I (28th October). A body of Turk Amirs, headed by Taju-d-Din Sanjar-i-Kuret Khan, jealous of the increasing power of the wazir Muazzzabu-d-Din, assassinate him. Najmu-d-Din, Abû Bikr, succeeds to the wazirship.—RT. 662, 757.

H. 640. Taju-d-Din Sanjar-i-Qiq-ług, feudatory of Budaun, overthrows the Hindu tribes of Kāthhehr.
Sanjar-i-Gurait Ḵān gains some successes over the Hindus in Oudh.

Malik Tāju-d-Dīn, Abū-Bikr, who had succeeded his father Kābir Ḵān-i-Ayāz as feudatory of Multān, several times attacks and defeats the Qarlughis who had now advanced to the gates of Multān.

Ṣaīfū-d-Dīn Ī-bak, the Shamsi, ‘Ajamī, made Amīr-i-Dād of Delhi. Ikhtiyārū-d-Dīn Qarā-Qāsh Ḵān-i-Aet-kīn reappointed to Biyāna. —RT. 663, n. 9; 747; 790.

V. Samā. 1299. Copper-plate issued at Aṇhilvāḍ. Tribhuvanapāla, Chauḷukya, who claims to be the lawful successor of Bhīmadeva II. A historical work calls him Tihuṇapāla and says he succeeded Bhīmadeva II in V. Samā. 1298 and reigned four years, but according to Merutuṅga, Vīṣaladeva, 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. Samā. 1298. Birth of Narahari, son of Mullinātha and commentator, under the name of Sarvasvatīṭṛtha, of the Kāvaṇapakṣa.—Pt. i, 25:

1243

H. 640. Malik Tughril-i-Tughān Ḵān attempts, at the instigation of Bahān-d-Dīn Hīlāl, to take possession of Oudh, Karrā, Manikpūr, and Upper An-deś.—RT. 663, n. 8; 737.

H. 641. Mas‘ūd Shāh releases his uncles Jalālū-d-Dīn and Nāṣirū-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, appointing the one to Kanauj and the other to Bhaṛaich and its dependencies.—RT. 665.

H. 641, 11th Rabi‘ II (28th September). Tughril-i-Tughān Ḵān,—governor of Lakhnauti, invested with the rod umbrella by Sulṭān Mas‘ūd Shāh of Delhi.—RT. 664.

V. Samā. 1300. Vīṣaladeva or Vīśavamalla, Vāghelā of Dholkā, usurps the throne of Aṇhilvāḍ after deposing Tribhuvanapāla; reigns till A.D. 1263. Said to have defeated Singhaṇa II of Devagiri, the lord of Mālava (Pūrṇamalla), the king of Mevāḍ, possibly Tujahāsinha the Guhilā (A.D. 1267, q.v.), and to have married a daughter of the King of Karnāṭa.—Inscriptions: One from Dabhoi of V. Samā. 1311, El. i, 20. Copper-plate of V. Samā. 1317, IA. vi, 212 ff. BD. 111. BR. 1883-4, p. 12. IA. vi, 191; xxi, 276.

1244 H. 641. The Rāja of Jāñnagar having attacked Bengal, Tughril-i-Tughān Ḵān marches against him in Shauwāl (March), but in
the following month, after a temporary victory, he is defeated on the Jaínagar frontier at Katásan, and sends to Delhi for aid.—RT. 666, notes; 739. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 237.

H. 642. Masʿūd gains some successes over the independent Hindu tribes in the Do-ūb of the Jamnā and Ganges.—RT. 809.

H. 642. Malik Ḡīyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban made Amīr-i-Ḥājīb of Delhi and feudatory of Hānsī.—RT. 664, 809.

1245

H. 642. The Rāja of Jaínagar having taken Lakhānur and slain the feudatory Fakhru-l-Mulk Karīmu-d-Dīn Lāghrī, advances 13th Shauwāl (14th March) to the gates of Lakhnautī. Tamur Khān-i-Qirān proceeds from Oudh against him by command of Masʿūd. The Rāja flees, and strife arising between Tamur Khān and Tughrīl, the former treacherously seizes the city 5th Zīl-hijjah (4th May). Tughrīl agreeing to relinquish it, proceeds to Delhi, and Tamur Khān takes possession.—RT. 666–7, 740.

H. 643, Rabīʿ I. Tughrīl-i-Tughān Khān appointed to Oudh.—RT. 741.

H. 643, Rajab (November–December). News reaches Delhi that an army of Mughals under Maḥgūtah had advanced from Tae-qān and Qunduz into Sindh and invested Uchh. Masʿūd proceeds against them, accompanied by Ulugh Khān.—RT. 809.

1245

Ratnasīnhasūrī, author of the Pudgalashṭṛīnāśīkā, must have flourished about this date if, as Klatt conjectures, he was the guru of Vinayachandra whose commentary on the Kalpasūtra is dated V. Saṃ. 1325. According to Weber, however, he was a pupil of the Munichandra who died in V. Saṃ. 1178 = A.D. 1122.—PR. iv, Ind. xcv, ciii.

1246

H. 643. On the approach of Masʿūd’s army to the Biyās the Mughals take fright and raise the siege of Uchh. The news reaches the royal camp 25th Shābān (15th January). The army proceeds, on the advice of Ulugh Khān, to the river Suḍhara, and from thence on the 27th Shauwāl (17th March) sets out for Delhi.—RT. 811–14.

H. 644. Masʿūd Shāh, having fallen under evil influences, the nobles of Delhi invite his uncle, Naṣīru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh, to occupy the throne and imprison Masʿūd 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. Maḥmūd Shāh marches 1st Rajab (12th November) to the Indus against them.—RT. 677, 814.

H. 644. Ikhtiyār-u-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Tughrīl Khān succeeds Tamur Khān-i-Qūrān at Lakhnautī.—RT. 778, notes.

H. 644. Death of Ikhtiyār-u-d-Dīn Qarā-Qash Khān-i-Aet-kīn, feudatory of Karra.—RT. 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. Shāhṣhadēva II, Kādamba of Goa, succeeds his father Tribhuvanamalla. Shāhṣhadēva 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, 288. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 571–2.

V. Sain. 1302. Devendraśūri, pupil of Jagachandra, said to have converted in this year Virahavala and Bhimasiṁha, sons of the Mahebhya Jinachandra at Ujjayini. Author of the Śrāvadhānaṅkriyāsamucarṇī, etc. Died in Mālava, V. Sain. 1327 = A.D. 1271.

—PR. iv, Ind. lvii.

1247

H. 644. 1st Zīl-qa’dah (10th March). Maḥmūd Shāh crosses the Rāvi, and Ghīyāṣu-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 Maḥmūd on the Sūgharai or Chenāb and the army returns 25th Zīl-qa’dah (3rd April) to Delhī.—RT. 677–8, 814–16.

H. 644, Shauwal (February). Tughrīl-i-Tughān Khān dies at Oudh, and Tamur Khān-i-Qūrān at Lakhnautī on the same day.—RT. 741.

H. 645. Maḥmūd Shāh I arrives at Delhī 2nd Muḥarram (9th May), and in Jumāda’ II (October) marches to Pānīpāt. He returns to Delhī in Sha’bān (December) and proceeds with his army to the Do-āb.—RT. 679.

V. Sain. 1303–11 on coins. Chāhṣhadēva of Narwar, successor of Malayavarmadeva.—PK. 75. JBA. xxxiv, 127.

Ś. 1169. Kṛishṇa, Kanha, or Kandhāra, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his grandfather Singhaṇa, his father Jaitugi II having
A.D. 1247 died without reigning. Said to have been the terror of the kings of Mâla, Gujarât, and the Kônkan, to have established the king of Telaṅga, to have been sovereign of the country of the Chôla king. According to the Vrataṅkhaṇḍa, Krîṣṇa destroyed the army of Visaladeva of Gujarât. Lakshmîdeva, son of Janârdana, one of Krîṣṇa’s ministers, was in turn succeeded by his son Jâhâna, author of a Sanskrit anthology called the Saktimuktâvali.—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25, or IA. vii, 303 (inscription from Chikka-Bâgivâdi of Ś. 1171). JBRAS. xii, 4, 34 (from Manoḷi, Ś. 1174); ib. 4, 42 (from Behaṭṭi, Dhârvâdi, Ś. 1175). IA. xiv, 68 (from Beṇḍigere. Ś. 1171). FKD., Rom. Gaz., 526, BD. 112.

Bâchirâja governing the Karnâṭaka provinces under Sîngaṇâ of Devagîri.—FKD., Rom. Gaz., 524.

1248 H. 645, 24th Shauwâl (21st February). Maḥmûd Shâh I takes the fort of Talsandah in the Kanauj territory. Ghiyâṣu-d-Dîn Balban having in the meantime completely routed Dalakî of Malakî, a Râna in the neighbourhood of the river Jamnâ, rejoins the Sultân on the 29th Shauwâl, and on the 12th Zi‘l-qa‘dah they reach Karra. Here Jaldâlu-d-Dîn Mas‘ûd Shâh, the Sultân’s brother, presents himself, and receives the siefs of Sanbhal and Budaun. On the 12th Zi‘l-hijjah the royal forces set out for the capital, where they arrive 24th Muharrâm, 646 (19th May) In Shab‘ân (November–December) Maḥmûd Shâh leads an army to the Biyâs, p possibly in connection with the flight of his brother, Jaldâlu-d-Dîn Mas‘ûd, who had in the meantime fled to Lahor, probably to join the Mughals.

H. 646. Ghiyâṣu-d-Dîn Balban proceeds to Rantambhôr and ravages the Koh-pâyah of Mewât and the territory of Nâhar Deva.

—RT. 681-4, 816 ff., 1224.

Death of Akshobhyaatîrtha, successor of Mûdhavatîrtha.—AC. i.

1249 H. 646, 9th Zi‘l-hijjah (25th March). Return of Maḥmûd Shâh to Delhî after ordering expeditions to be undertaken against the Hindus in various quarters.


H. 646, Zi‘l-hijjah (March). Jamâlu-d-Dîn, the Shabûrghâni, deprived of the Qâziship and put to death at the instigation of ‘Imâdu-d-Dîn-i-Rayhân.

H. 647. Ghiyâṣu-d-Dîn Balban returns with the royal forces
to Delhi, 3rd Safar (18th May). On the 20th Rabî‘ II his
daughter is married to Maḥmūd Shāh, and on the 3rd Rajab
(12th Oct.) he is made Deputy of the Kingdom and leader of
the forces with the title of Ulugh Khān-i-A‘zam. His brother Saifu-
d-Dīn Isbāk-i-Kashī Khān becomes Amīr-i-Hājib, Tāju-d-Dīn
Sanjar-i-Tez Khān, Deputy Amīr-i-Hājib and governor of Jhanj-
hānah, 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ayāz, the Zinjānī, Deputy Wakil-i-Dar and
H. 647. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarluq, attacks Multān,
but is slain in an engagement with the governor Izzu-d-Dīn
Balbān-i-Kashī Khān, who advances against him from Uchh.
Balbān enters Multān but is forced to surrender it, probably to
Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, eldest son of Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan.
H. 647. Somewhat later Sher Khān-i-Sunqar wrested Multān
from the Qarluqhs and appointed Malik Iḳhtiyārū-d-Dīn-i-Kurez
to the charge of it.—RT. 689, note; 783; 792.
H. 647. Ulugh Khān leaves Delhi in Sha‘bān (November) on
an expedition against the Hindus.—RT. 821.
Qāżī Jalālu-d-Dīn Kāsānī arrives from Oudh 10th Jumāda‘ I
(20th September) and is made Qāżī of the realm.—RT. 866.
Ś. 1171, Chikka-Bāgīvāḍi and Beṇḍigere copper-plates. Malliṣeṭṭi
or Malla, elder brother of Vīchaṇa or Bīchaṇa and governor of the
Kuḥuṇḍi province under the Yādava Krishṇa. The same inscrip-
tions mention his son Chaṇḍiṣeṭṭi.—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25.
Ś. 1171, 1182, inscriptions near Urāṇa. Someśvara, Śilāhāra
of the Northern Koṅkaṇa, perhaps the successor of Keśideva.—Rom.

H. 647, 4th Shauvwāl (10th January). Ulugh Khan having
encamped on the left bank of the Jūn, begins hostilities against
the Hindus. He returns to Delhi in Zīl-ḥijjah.—RT. 686–7, 821.
H. 648, 6th Rabī‘ I (8th June). Izzu-d-Dīn Balbān-i-Kashī
Khān invests Multān, then held by Malik Kurez for Sher Khān-i-
Sunqar, but retires to Uchh after two months' unsuccessful siege.—
RT. 688, 783. JBA. 1892, 172.
Kaṇḍā-Gopāla, Madhuraṇṭaka-Pottapi-Chōla begins to reign.—
IA. xxii, 122 (Kāṅchi inscription of Ś. 1187). MGO., 6th August,
1892, No. 544, p. 12.
Ś. 1172. Yenamadala inscription of the princess Gaṇapāmbā,
daughter of Gaṇapati, Kākatiya of Oraṅgal, and widow of Beta,
a local chief ruling the district of Konnāṭavāḍī.—EI. iii, 94 ff.
A.D. 1250

Ś. 1172. Sundara-Pândya Jaṭāvarman, Pândya king, begins to reign. Claims to have conquered amongst other kings Kaṇḍa-Gopāla, perhaps of the Choḷa dynasty, and Gaṇapati, Kākatiya (d. A.D. 1255). Identical perhaps with Marco Polo’s “Sender Bandi” and with the “Sundar Bandi” represented by Muhammadan historians as dying A.D. 1293. He seems, from the Raṅganātha temple inscriptions, to have defeated and slain Vira-Someśvara, Hoysala, between A.D. 1253 and 1254, and another inscription represents him as defeating Śimhāna and Rāma, the latter probably Rāmanātha the Hoysala.—IA. xxi, 121 (Jambu-keśvara temple inscription, Śrīraṅgam, 10th year); ib. 343 (Tirukkalukkuṇram temple inscription, Chingleput, 9th year); ib. xxi, 219 ff. BASSI. iv, 18, No. 22 (Vikīramaṅgalam inscription). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642 (Chidambaram temple inscription). EI. iii, 7 ff. (Raṅganātha temple inscription). EHL. i, 69, 70.

Vidyāpati, author of the Dānavakāvyāvalī, flourishes under Narasimhadeva of Mithilā, at the request of whose queen, Dhīramati, he wrote the above work.—BR. 1883–4, 52.


The Sūra Saṅgaha composed in the Dakhkhāṇa Ārama in the Choḷa country by Siddhattha, a pupil of Buddhapiya, author of the Rūpasiddhi.—JBRAS. 1891, 350.

1251

H. 649. ʻIzzu-d-Dīn Balban revolts at Nāgaur, but, on Maḥmūd Shāh I advancing against him, he submits.

H. 649. Sher Khān-i-Sunqar advancing from Lahore and Tabarhindah invests Uchh, and on Balban appearing in his camp, detains him until the surrender of the fortress. On being liberated Balban returns to Delhi 17th Rabi’ II (9th July) and is made governor of Dudaun.—RT. 689–90, 783.

H. 649, 25th Shābān (12th November). Ulugh Khān proceeds with the royal troops against Gwaliair, Chandīrī, Narwar, and Mālava. Defeats Chāhardeva and captures Narwar.—RT. 690, 824. PK. 67, 125.

H. 648, 17th Zīl-qa’dah (10th February). Death of Qāzī Jalālu-d-Dīn Kūsānī.—RT. 689.

V. Sam. 1308. Death of Tejaḥpāla, 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 Rabi' I (3rd June). Maḥmūd Shāh proceeds 22nd Shauwāl (26th December) towards Uchh and Multān to oust Shēr Khān and restore these dependencies to Balban-i-Kashtū Khān.—
RT. 692. PK 125. EHI. ii, 352. JBA. 1892, 173.
H. 650. ‘Imādu-d-Din-i-Rayḥān intrigues against Ulugh Khān.
—RT. 693.
Kollam era 427, 21st Iḍavaṃ. Vīra Padmanābha Mārtanda Varma Tiruvāḍi ruling in Venūḍ.—Early Sovereigns of Travancore, 56.

H. 651, Muḥarram (March). Ulugh Khān ordered to his sieves Siwāli kh and Hānsi. Maḥmūd Shāh I returns to Delhi in Rabi’ I (May). Appoints Muḥammad Jūnāidī wazīr. Deprives Saiful-d-
Din I-bak-i-Kashtū Khān, brother of Ulugh Khān, of the offices of Amīr-i-Ḥājib and Ulugh Bār-bak and appoints him to Karra. Makes ‘Imādu-d-Din-i-Rayḥān Wākīl-i-Dar, and in Jumāda’ I proceeds to Hānsi against Ulugh Khān, who retires to Nūgāur. The sieves of Hānsi and the office of Amīr-i-Ḥājib are conferred on Prince Ruknu-d-Din Firūz Shāh. The Sultan returns to Delhi 17th Sha‘bān (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 Rantambhor, Bhundī, and Chitrā, and defeats Nāhar Deva of Rantambhor.—
RT. 828.
Ś. 1175. Chāvuna or Chaundarāja, son of Vichāṇa, governing the southern dominions of the Yādava Krishṇa.—JBRAS. xii, 4, 42.
H 651. Yamīnu-d-Din Muḥammad Ḥasan Amīr Khusrū, the poet, born. Amongst his most admired works are the Tuhfatu-s-
A.D.
1253
Saghîr, the Shattu-l-Hayât, the Ghurratu-l-Kamâl, the Baqia Naqia, etc., the Nuẖ Sipehr, completed 30th Jumâda' II, H. 718, Qâvinu-s-Sâ'dâin, written Ram. H. 688, in praise of Sultan Mu'izzu-d-Dîn Kâi-Qubûd, king of Delî, and his father Nâṣiru-d-Dîn Bughûr Kânân of Bengâl; the Maqâla, written a.D. 1324, the Ishqiya, the Matla'îl-Anwar, etc. Amîr Khusrû died in Ram., H. 725 = September, 1325.—BD. 219. EHI. ii, 523-36, 566. PK. 140, 177.

Newar (?) era 373. The Kriyâsanigrâhapañjikâ composed by Kuladatta.—JRAS. 1891, 688.

1254
H. 651, 26th Zīl-hijjah (16th February). Mahmûd Shâh I obtains possession of Uchh and Multân and confines them on Arsalân Khan Sanjar-i-Chast, after which he returns to Delhî.—RT. 695, 767.

H. 652, Muharram (February). Mahmûd gains many successes and much booty in the neighbourhood of Bardâr and Bijnor, and crossing the Ganges at Mâpur, he advances as far as the river Rahâb. On the 15th Safar (6th April) Malik Raziu-l-Mulk 'Izzu-d-Dîn Durmašî is slain and Mahmûd avenge his death on the people of Kâthehr, after which he proceeds to Budau, whence, after a nine days' halt, he returns to Delhî, arriving there 26th Rabî' I (16th May).—RT. 697-9. PK. 126.

H. 652. A confederacy of nobles, disgusted at the supremacy of 'Imâdu-d-Dîn-i-Rayhân, negotiate for the return of Ulugh Khan, and joining their forces, march on the capital. Mahmûd Shâh marches towards Sunâm against them. A skirmish takes place in Ramažân between the two armies, great confusion arising among the Sultan's forces, which retreat 8th Shauwâl (21st November) towards Hânsî, Ulugh Khan and the allied Malik's marching towards Kaithal. A peace is arranged, the condition being the banishment of 'Imâdu-d-Dîn-i-Rayhân, who is forthwith deprived of the office of Wakil-i-Dar and sent to Budau, 22nd Shauwâl (5th December).—RT. 699, 700, 829 ff. EHI. ii, 354. PK. 126.

H. 652. Ikhtiyârû-d-Dîn Yuz-bak, governor of Bengâl, assumes independence probably about this date, with the title of Mughigu-d-Dîn.—JBA. 2, 65, 69.

Ś. 1177-1212. Narasimha III, Hoysâla, succeeds his father Vîra-Somesvara at Dvârasamudra. Narasimha's inscriptive dates range from Ś. 1177-1213, and an inscription at the Rañganâtana
temple, of the cyclic year Vijaya, perhaps corresponds to A.D. 1293. During his reign Perumāleşeva Rāttarāya or Javânike-Nārāyaṇa, his maha-pradāhāna, defeated and slew a king Ratnapāla.—PSOCI., Nos. 18, 19, 20, 124, 148, and 200. RML. 323. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 509. MGO., 6th Aug. 1892, No. 544, p. 12. EI. iii, 11. For list of inscriptions see REC. p. iv (Classified List of Inscriptions).

20th January, H. 652, 9th Zīl-hijjah. Maḥmūd Shāh returns to Delhi accompanied by Ulugh Khān. On the 6th Muharram (15th February), 653, he banishes his mother, the Malikah-i-Jahān, with her husband Qutlugh Khān to the siefl of Oudh.—RT. 701, 834. 1st June, 23rd Rabī’ II, H. 653. The Nāyab of Delhi, Malik Qubtu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of ‘Alī, the Ghūrī, arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently put to death. His siefl of Miraṭh conferred 7th Jumāda’ I (14th June) on Malik Kāshfī Khān Saifu-d-dīn İ-bak, on his return from Karra.—RT. 702. H. 653, Rajab (August). Tāju-d-Dīn-i-Sanjar-i-Māh-Peşhānī, the Sihwastānī, ousts ‘Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān from Bharāi and puts him to death.—RT. 703, 836. Qutlugh Khān being ordered to proceed to Bharāi, refuses, and Malik Bak-Tamur, the Ruknī, is sent from Delhi to expel him from Oudh. An engagement takes place at Samrā-mū, and Bak-Tamur is slain.

18th August (13th Rajab). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Buṣtāmī, made Shaikhulu-l-Islām (patriarch) of Delhi.—RT. 702. November (Shauwl). Maḥmūd Shāh leaves Delhi with his forces, and Ulugh Khān starts in Zīl-qa’dah for Hānsī to organize his Siwālikh troops.—RT. 703. Uchh and Multān restored some time during the present year to ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kāshfī Khān.—RT. 784, n. 3. Š. 1179–1194 on inscriptions. Rāmanātha, son of Vira-Someśvara, Hoysaļa, by the Chālukya princess Devalamahādevī, succeeds to the southern dominions of his father between 16th June and 20th July.—EI. iii, 9, 10. V. Saṃ. 1311–1330 odd (coins and inscriptions). Āsaladeva of Narwar, son of Nrivarman, according to Gopāla’s Narwar inscription, successor apparently of Chāhaḍadeva.—JBA. xxxiv, 127. H. 653, 3rd Zīl-hijjah. Ulugh Khān-i-A’zām returns to Delhi with his Siwālikh forces, and on the 19th joins Maḥmūd Shāh.—RT. 703.
A.D. 1256

H. 654, Muḥarram (February). Māḥmūd Shāh I proceeds to Oudh against Qutlugh Khān, but on the latter retiring, he moves to Kālair. Ulugh Khān, after unsuccessfully pursuing Qutlugh Khān, returns with great booty to the royal camp. Māḥmūd returns with the army to Delhi 4th Rabī‘ II (1st May).—RT 703-4; 836 ff.

H. 654. Qutlugh Khān attacks Karra and Mānikpūr but is defeated by Arsalān Khān, Sanjar-i-Chast. He moves towards the Biyās and Lahor, and proceeding in the direction of Santūr, seeks shelter among the independent Hindu tribes.—RT. 704-5, 839.

H. 654. Tājū-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān made Wakīl-i-Dar and governor of Budauin.—RT. 759.

H. 654. ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban tenders allegiance to Hulākū Khān who, at his request, sends Nū-yīn Sālin with a body of Mughal troops to Uchh.—JBA. lxi, 174. RT. 711.

Monday, 28th August, V. Samā. 1312. Jayāsimhadeva ruling at Dārā. An Udepur inscription of V. Samā. 1311 (Friday, 8th January, 1255) is possibly to be referred also to this king.—IA. xx, 84.

1257

H. 655, Rabī‘ I (March–April). Māḥmūd Shāh I proceeds to Santūr against the Hindu tribes of the Sub-Himālaya, among whom Qutlugh Khān had taken refuge. Ulugh Khān-i-A‘ẓam devastates the hill district of Sirmūr, returning to Delhi 25th Rabī‘ II.—RT. 705-6, 839.

H. 655. ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kaślū Khān advances with the troops of Uchh and Multān along the Biyās, and, joining Qutlugh Khān, proceeds to Mānsūr-pūr and Sāmānah, whence they march on Delhi. Ulugh Khān marches against them 15th Jumāda‘I (31st May) with the royal troops, but the rebels elude him, and following secret instructions from the Shaikhul-Islām, Jamālū-d-Dīn, the Sayyid Qutbu-d-Dīn, and the Qāţī Shamsu-d-Dīn, the Bharairchī, they reach Delhi by forced marches, only to find it well defended, and the traitors already discovered. Ulugh Khān arriving the following day the rebels retreat, and ‘Izzu-d-Dīn, deserted by his troops, escapes and returns to Uchh. According to some writers this took place in the previous year.—RT. 707 ff. JBA. lxi, 174.

H. 655, 8th Ram. (19th September). Tājū-d-Dīn made wazīr with the title of Nizāmu-l-Mulk. The Sadru-l-Mulk appointed to the office of Ashrāf-i-Mamālīk.—RT. 710, 711.
A.D. 1257—1259.

1257. Death of Malik Saifu-d-Din Ban Khan-i-bak, the Khitā-i, 6th Rabī’ I (24th March) of this year.—RT. 706.

H. 655, Zi‘l-hijjah (December). An army of Mughals from Khurāsān descend on Uchh and Multān under Nū-yīn Sālin and are joined by ‘Izzu-d-Din Balban-i-Kašḥū Khan who had previously visited Hulākū at ’Irāq, and brought back a Mughal Shaḥnāh or Intendant to Multān.—RT. 711, 786, 844.

24th January, Š. 1179, 2nd year, Raṅganātha temple inscription at Śrīraṅgam of Vīra-Rāmanātha, the Hoysaḷa.—EH. iii, 9, 10.

1257. Rudramādevī, 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 Ramazān; the unsettled state of Mewāt and the independent Hindu tribes apparently hindering further operations against the Mughals, who ravage the frontiers without advancing further.

Ulugh Khān leads the main army towards the boundaries of Karra and Mānikpūr with the intention of coercing Arsalān Khān-i-Sanjār and Qutlugh (Qulich?) Khān Mas‘ūd-i-Jānī, son of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn, Jānī, Shāh-zādeh 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. EH. ii, 379.

H. 656, Zi‘l-qadah or Zi‘l-hijjah (October—November). Arsalān Khān Sanjār-i-Chast appointed governor of Karra, and Qutlugh Khān (Qulich) Khān (also called Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas‘ūd Shāh), son of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī, appointed to Lakhnautī in succession to 1khtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-bak.—RT. 769 ; 775, notes.

1259. H. 657, 29th May (4th Jamāda’s II). Two elephants and some treasure arrive at Delhi from Lakhnautī sent by Malik ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Yūz-bakī,1 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 ‘Izzu-d-Dīn Balban.
of Lakhnautī through the influence of Ulugh Khān. Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast invades Lakhnautī during the absence of 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban in the country of Bang. The latter returns, and an engagement takes place in which he is defeated and slain.

—RT. 769; 775, notes.

H. 657, 13th Muḥarram (10th January). Maḥmūd Shāh moves with the army out of Dehī, intending to proceed against the Hindus. Appoints Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Sher Khān-i-Sunqar to Biyānā, Kol, Balārām, Jalīsar, Baltārah, Mihir, Mahāwan, and Gwaliar, 21st Safr (17th February). Sends the Maliku-n-Nawwāb I-bak to Rantambhōr against the Mughals, but proceeds no farther himself.

—RT. 712–13; 788, n. 9; 794; 849.

H. 657. Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar, the Rūmī, placed in charge of Sunām, Tabarhindah, Jhajhar, Lakhwāl, and the frontiers as far as the ferries over the Biyās, with the title of Nuṣrat Khān.—RT. 788.

H. 657, Rajab (June–July). Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak, Kashlī Khān-i-Aʿẓam the Bār-bak dies, and is succeeded as Amīr-i-Ḥājib by his son 'Alāʾu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.

1st Ram. (22nd August). Death of Ḥamīdu-d-Dīn Imām of Mār-galah in the Panjab.

A son born to Maḥmūd Shāh by his wife, the daughter of Ulugh Khān.

H. 657, Jumāda' II (May–June). Death of Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Bustāmī, Shaikhhu-l-Islām of Dehī, and of Qāẓī Kabīru-d-Dīn. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn I-bak, Kashī Khān-i-Aʿẓam, dies in Rajab and is succeeded as Amīr-i-Ḥājib by his son Malik 'Alāʾu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.—RT. 713.

1260 H. 658, Safr (January). Ulugh Khān ravages the Koh-pāyah of Mewāt, probably the district of Bharatpūr, Dholpūr, and parts of Jaipūr and Alwar; returning 24th Rabī' I (9th March) to Dehī. Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān of Oudh joins in the expedition.—RT. 715, 760, 851 ff.

Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan the Qarluq, having requested to marry a daughter of his to a son of Ulugh Khān, Jamālu-d-Dīn 'Alī is despatched from Dehī with an answer. On his arrival, Muḥammad sends him to Hulākū who treats him with favour and appoints the son of one of his nobles to accompany him to Dehī. On reaching the capital they are publicly received, 8th Rabī' II (23rd March), by Maḥmūd Shāh. The statements made PK. 126 and EHI. ii, 381, as to the arrival
of ambassadors from Hulakū Khan refer to these events.—RT. 851, n. 7; 856 ff.

H. 658, Rajab (June). Ulugh Khan ravages the Koh-puyah of Mewāt a second time.—RT. 864–5.

Ś. 1182. Mahādeva, Ugrasārvabhauma, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his brother Kṛishṇa. Conquered and annexed the Koṅkaṇa after totally defeating its king Somesvara; was contemporary with the Kākatiya queen of Telingana, Rudramā. Said to have warred against the Karṇāta and Gūrjara kings, the latter probably being Visaladeva whom the Paithan grant represents as being conquered by Mahādeva.—Inscriptions from Ś. 1184–1192. PSOCI., Nos. 110, 111. FKD., BOM. GAZ., 527. BD. 114.

Hemārdi, Śrīkaraṇaḍhipa (chief secretary) and councillor to Mahādeva, was a Brahman of the Vatsa gotra, a son of Kāmadeva, grandson of Vāsudova, and great-grandson of Vāmana. His chief work is the Chaturveda Chintāmaṇī. The Āyurvedarasāiyana, a commentary on a medical work by Vāgbhaṭa; and a commentary on Bopadeva's Muktāphala, a work on Vaishnava doctrines, are also ascribed to him.

Bopadeva, a protégé of Hemārdi and author of the Harītila and Śatālokt, was the son of a physician named Keśava and the pupil of Dhancā. He was a native of Berūr, and seems to be identical with the Bopadeva, author of the grammatical treatise Mudgabhodha.—BD. 116–7. BR. 1883–3, p. 36. Weber, Cataλ., ii, p. 324.

Ś. 1182, copper-plate from Teravaṇ, Ratnāgiri district, of the Chief Kāmavadeva of the Chālukya race and of his minister Keśava. —FKD., BOM. GAZ., 466.

Approximate date of the composition of the Tamil grammar, the Nagayā. Inscriptions prove that the patron of its author, Silu-Gaṅga Amarasbharana, lived about the same time as Gaṅḍa-Gopāla (a.d. 1250–1265).—MGO., 14th August, 1893, Nos. 642, 643, p. 53.

1260 Muhammad Arsalān Tātār Khan governor of Bengal after ʻIzzu-d-Dīn Balban. The Bārahndari inscription of Bihār of H. 663 belongs to his time.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 247.

A.D. 1261

V. Sam. 1318. Thohar Chand of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun said to have begun to reign.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500, 503.

14th December, Ś. 1184, seventh year, Jambukesvar temple inscription at Śrīrangam of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Rāmanātha.—EI. iii, 10.

V. Sam. 1318. Arjunadeva, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Vimaladeva 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.

A.D. 1262

Ś. 1185, 1186, Chauḍadāmpūr inscriptions. Guttarasa or Gutta III, son of Vikramādiṭya III, governing as feudatory of the Yādava Mahādeva of Devagiri.—PSOCI., Nos. 110, 111. FKD., Dom. Gaz., 583.

A.D. 1264

H. 663, 9th Rabi' I. Death of Hulākū Khān the Mughal in Aşgabātān, at the age of 48.—RT. 717.


Devarāja, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri, probably identical with Toraguleya-Devarasa with dates in this and the year following. —FKD., Dom. Gaz., 528.

Singayya Devaṇanāyaka feudatory of the same king.

A.D. 1265

Gaṇapatidevarasa feudatory ruler of the Hagaraṭṭage district under Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Dom. Gaz., 528.

2nd November, V. Sam. 1322. Bālachandra finishes his commentary on Āsaṅa's Vivekamañjari, in writing which he was assisted by Vijayasenaśūri of the Nāgendragachchha, Padmasūri of the Bṛihadgachchha, and Pradyumnasūri, pupil of Kanaṇakaprabhasūri, himself the pupil of Devānanda. Pradyumnasūri corrected Dharmakumārasāhu's Śāliḥḍhāracharitra (composed V. Sam. 1334); Devasūri's Śāntināthaḥcharitra (a Cambay MS. of which is dated (V.) Sam. 1338), and Prabhāchandra's Prabhōvakaḥcharitra. 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.

A.D. 1266

18th February, H. 664, 11th Jumāda' I. Death of Maḥmūd
Shāh I. Ulugh Khan succeeds him as Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban.—PK. 131. BF. i, 246. EHI. i, 341; iii. 97.

Muhammad Arsala Tātār Khan, governor of Lakhnauti, sends a tribute of elephants to Delhī.—EHI. iii, 103.

Prince Naṣratu-d-Dīn Muhammad, eldest son of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban, appointed governor of Sindh, Lahor, and Multān.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 109, 110.

Ś. 1188. Birth of Ravivarman, Saṅgrāmadhīra, or Kulaśekhara-deva, son of Jayasiṃha, a ruler of the Yadu 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 Vīra-Pāṇḍya, made the Pāṇḍyas and Cholas subject to the Keraḷas, and, at the age of 46 (A.D. 1312), was crowned on the banks of the Vegavatī.—EI. iv, 145, 148.

V. Sam. 1322, Dharmatilaka or Lakshmitilaka, a pupil of Jineśvara (q.v., A.D. 1189), writes a commentary on Jina-vallabha’s Uḷḷaśikkaṇṇa-stotram.—Weber, Catal. ii, 931.

7th November, H. 665, 7th Safar. Death of Shaikh Balṣū-d-Dīn Zakarīya at Multān, at the age of 100 lunar years.—BOD. 97 RT. 717, notes.

V. Sam. 1324, Chitor inscription, Tejaḥsiṃha (Rāwal Tej Singh) of Mevāḍ.—JBA. iv, pt. 1, 17.

Ś. 1190. Death of Jayatīrtha, sixth pontiff of the Mādhava sect in succession to Ānandatīrtha. He was a native of Maṅgaḷa-veḍheṃ, near Paṇḍharapur, his pre-pontifical name being Dhonḍo Raghunātha, and wrote numerous commentaries on the works of Ānandatīrtha.—BR. 1882–3, pp. 18, 103.


V. Sam. 1326. Jainacandra, pupil of Jinasprabodha in the Kharataragachchha, bom. Died V. Sam. 1376.—PR. iv, Index, xxxv.

24th March and 15th June, Ś 1192, 15th year. Raṅganātha temple inscriptions at Śrīraṅgam of the Hoysala, Vīra-Rāmanātha.

Viṭṭarasana, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 528.
A.D. 1271
Š. 1193. Āmaṇa, 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 Kṛṣṇa, who reigns until A.D. 1309 or 1310.—IA, xiv, 314 (copper-plate from Paithān, Š. 1193). PSOCI, Nos. 202–5. (Inscriptions from Balagāmve of Š. 1204, 12th or 13th year; of Š. 1206, 14th year; of Š. 1208, 16th year.) Raṭṭeṣhali inscription of Š. 1221 cur., latest known record of the dynasty. A MS. of Amarasiṃha’s Nāmaśṭigānuśasana dated K.Y. 4398 = A.D. 1297 is stated to have been written during Rāmachandra’s reign. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 529.

? Š. 1193. Inscription at Dāvaṇgere of Kūchirāja, leader of the forces to Mahādeva of Devagiri.—PSOCI, No. 142. 21st July, Š. 1194, 17th year, Poysalesvara temple inscription at Kaṇṇanūr of the Hoysala, Vira-Rāmanātha.—EI, iii, 10.

The Marāṭhi poet, Jūrneśvara, flourished under Rāmadeva of Devagiri. His Marāṭhi commentary on the Bhagavadgītā, the Jūneśvari, was finished Š. 1212 = A.D. 1290.—BD. 118. Trans. Ninth Orient. Congress, vol. i, 284 ff. IA, iv, 355.

1272 Š. 1194. Copper-plate from Thānā. Achyutanāyaka governing the Sāsaṇi district, i.e. Sālsette, in the Koṅkaṇ under Rāmachandra of Devagiri.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 388; v, 183.

1274 V. Sam. 1331, Sāraṇgadeva, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his father Arjunadeva: till A.D. 1296.—Inscriptions, Cintra prāsasti, EI, i, 271. Inscription on Vastupāla’s temple at Ābū of V. Sam. 1351, IA, vi, 191; Ṛ. xviii, 185; xxi, 276. 8th June, V. Sam. 1331. Chitor inscription of the Guhila family of Medapāta or Mevāḍ composed by the poet Vedaśarman, the author of Samarasiṃha’s Mount Ābū inscription of V. Sam. 1342.—IA, xxii, 80.

1277 Š. 1199 (inscription from Harihar), and Š. 1202. Sāluva Tikka-madeva, commander of the household troops to Rāmachandra of Devagiri. Claims, in the Harihar inscription, to have established the Kādamba and plundered the Hoysala king, reducing Dvārakasamudra, the capital of the latter.—JBRAS. xii, 4. PSOCI, No. 125. RMI. 44.

1278 H. 677. Mughal-d-Din Tughril made governor of Bengal.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4.
A.D. 1278

V. Sam. 1335. Samara or Samarasihma, Guhila of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Tejahsimha. Said to have “lifted the deeply sunk Gūrjara land high out of the Turushka sea,” i.e., to have defeated the Muḥammadans (Ābū inscription).—JBA. iv, pl. i, 18 (Chitorgadh inscriptions of V. Sam. 1335 and 1344). IA. xvi, 345 ff. (inscription of V. Sam. 1342). A stone inscription from Chitor is dated V. Sam. 1331 (Friday, 8th June, 1274, g.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 Rajasthān, i, 200, etc. PUT. 257.

Nāmadev (Nāmadeva), the Marāṭhī poet, said to have been born. His death is placed in the year a.d. 1338.—Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress, i, 295.

1280

V. Sam. 1337. Jinaṅkuśaḷa born. Author of the Chaityavan-
dañakulavṛtti.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.

1281

H. 680. Sultan Ghiyāṣū-d-Dīn Balban proceeds to Lakhnautī against Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Tughril the governor, who, after a successful expedition against Jājnagar, had assumed independence and already defeated two armies sent against him. On Balban’s approach Tughril retreats towards Jājnagar, but being overtaken is totally defeated and slain near Sunargaṅ."—RT. 589–90, notes. JBA. xliii, pt. 1, 238.

1282

H. 681. Ghiyāṣū-d-Dīn Balban appoints his younger son, Naṣīru-d-Dīn Bughrā Khaṅ, governor of Lakhnautī in place of Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Tughril.—EHJ. iii, 120. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4. Ziyāu-d Din Barānī, the historian, born. Author of the Tarīkh Firūz Shāhī, completed in a.d. 1356 when the author was seventy-four years of age.—BD. 428. Growse’s Bulandshahr, p. 45.

V. Sam. 1338. The Śantināthacharitram of Devasūri, the guru of Hemachandra, translated from Prakrit into Sanskrit and abridged by a later writer of the same name.—PR. i, 59.

1283

H. 682, 14th Muḥarram. Arrival in Egypt of an embassy sent by Bhuvanekabāhu I of Ceylon.—Maqrizi, ed. Quatremère, ii, pt. 1, 59, 60. IA. xiv, 61. JRAS., n.s., 1891, 479.

1285

H. 683. An army of Mughals invade the Panjāb. Prince
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Muḥammad hastens from Delhī to oppose them. After gaining two victories, he is slain towards the close of the year by a body of the enemy. The poet Amīr Khusrū was taken prisoner in the same action. Balban appoints Muḥammad’s son Kai-Khusrū as his father’s successor in the Panjāb.—EIH. 382. EHI. iii, 122.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1285</td>
<td>V. Saṃ. 1342, Mount Ābū inscription of Samarasirinhā, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevād, son and successor of Tejaḥsirīnha.—BL. 84. See A.D. 1278.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1286</td>
<td>H. 685. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban summons Bughrā 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.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>N. Saṃ. 406; 422 on MSS. Anandamalla, or Anantamalla, of the 2nd Ṭhākuri 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 Lalitapaṭṭana. Kirkpatrick mentions an immigration into Nepāl during this reign in Nep. Saṃ 408 = A.D. 1288.—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; xiii, 414.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1287</td>
<td>H. 686. Death of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban. The party in power at Delhī raise his grandson, Muʿizzu-d-Dīn Kai-Qubād, son of Bughrā Khān, to the throne instead of Kai-Khusrū, who retains his government of the Panjāb until his murder shortly afterwards by Kai-Qubād’s wāzīr Niẓāmu-d-Dīn, in furtherance of his own designs on the throne.—PK. 138. EHI. iii, 125.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>H. 686, Rabīʿ I (April). Kai-Qubād leaves Delhī in state for Oudh, where he is met by his father Bughrā Khān of Bengal, who renders him homage as his suzerain, an interview celebrated by Amīr Khusrū in his Qirānūs-s-Sāʿdāin.—EHI. iii, 130, 528. PK. 140. JBA. 1860, 225–239.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290</td>
<td>H. 689, 19th Muḥarram (1st February). Kai-Qubād murdered at the instigation of Jaīlūl-d-Dīn the Khalj, who had succeeded to the chief power on the assassination of the wāzīr Niẓāmu-d-Dīn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.D. 1290—1292.

A.D. 1290
O. Jalālu-d-Dīn places Shamsu-d-Dīn Kaīmūrs, infant son of Kaśī-
Qubād, on the throne, but shortly afterwards murders him and
succeeds him as Firūz Shāh II, first of the Khālz line of Sultans.1
—PK. 141.
Ș. 1212, copper-plate from Taiyū. Krishṇadeva, feudatory ruler
of the Koṅkan under Rāmacandra of Devagiri.—JRAS., o.s., ii,
388; v, 178. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 529.

1291
H. 690. Revolt of Malik Chhajū, nephew of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn
Balban. On the accession of Firūz he had been appointed governor
of Karra. He is defeated, and Karra bestowed on the Sultan's
nephew and son-in-law, ‘Alāu-d-Dīn.—PK. 143. EHI. iii, 137.
H. 690 (689, Ziyāu-d-Dīn Baranī). Firūz Shāh (II) advances
in person to take Rantambhor; but despairing of reducing it,
he proceeds to Ujjain, which he sacks. After plundering several
temples in Mālava he returns, and invests Rantambhor, but sub-
sequently raises the siege and returns to Dehlī.—EHI. iii, 146, 540.
PK. 144. BF. i, 301. EIH. 385.

1292
H. 691. The Mughals under ‘Abdu-llah, a grandson of Hulākū,
invade Hindustān. Firūz Shāh defeats them but allows them to
retire, and permits Ulghū Kān, a grandson of Chingiz Kān,
to settle with 3,000 Mughals in Dehlī. The latter embracing the
Muḥammadan faith are known henceforth as New Musulmāns.—
EHI. iii, 147. EIH. 386. BF. i, 302.
H. 691. Coin and inscription dates H. 691-697. Ruknu-d-Dīn
Kai-kānūs Balbānī, governor of Lakhnautī (Bengal), succeeds his
father, Buglū Kān.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4, Int. xi, xlii.
Thursday, 27th March, V. Sam. 1348, and V. Sam. 1355 (26th
September, A.D. 1298). Sarwaya and Narwar inscriptions of
Gaṇapati of Nalapura (Narwar), son and successor of Gopāla.—
IA. xxii, 81-2.
Ș. 1213, Hemmaragāl inscription. Ballāla or Vīra-Ballāla III,
Hoysala, succeeds his father Narasimha III. Ballāla’s dates range
to Ș. 1260, but he probably exercised little real power after the
conquest of Dwārasamudra by ‘Alāu-d-Dīn in A.D. 1310. On the
final annexation of the Hoysala kingdom to Dehlī in A.D. 1327, he
seems to have retired to Tonḍanūr, i.e. Tonḍūr, near Seringapātam,

1 Waṣṣāf in the Tanjiyat-ul-Āmsūr gives the date of Kaśī-Qubād’s death
7th Shauwal, 689 (EHI. iii, 39), and that of Firūz’s accession, 26th Zhil-ḥijjah,
689. Amīr Khusraw dates the latter event 3rd Jumāda’i, 689.
1292  where he and a successor kept up some semblance of power for about fifty years longer. An inscription at Erode shows a Ballāja (probably Ballāja III) to have been reigning in Š. 1262; while one at Whitefield, S. India, of Vīra Virūpaksha Ballāja, dated Š. 1265, may possibly belong to a Ballāja IV.—FKD., Rom. Gen., 509. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 52. REC., Int. 14, and Classified List, 4, iv.

V. Sam. 1349–1369. Jinaprabhasūri, the commentator, flourishes: pupil of Jinasimhasūri and author of commentaries on the Bhaya-karastotra (V. 1365) and on the Ajitaśāntīstava of Nandishēna (V. 1365), and of a work Sārimantrapradēśavivarana: assisted Mallishirasūri with his commentary on Hemachandra’s Syādvāda-maṇjarī (Š. 1214), etc., etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvii.

1293  H. 692. Firūz Šāh devastates the country about Mandawar, and invades and plunders Mālava a second time. His nephew ʿAlāu-d-Dīn having taken Bhilāsa, and reduced Eastern Mālava, is rewarded by Firūz with the government of Oudh.

H. 692. Firūz appoints his son Arkalī Khān governor of Uchh, and Multān and Naṣrat Khān governor of Sindh.—EIH. i, 341; iii, 148. EIH. 386. BF. i, 303.

V. Sam. 1350. Jayanta writes his Jayanti or Commentary on the Kāyapraśāsā during the reign of Sārāṅgadeva, Vāghelā of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883–4, p. 17. PR. ii, 20.

1294  H. 693. ʿAlāu-d-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 ʿAlāu-d-Dīn, and is on the point of surrendering when his eldest son, Śaṅkara, advances to his relief; but being defeated, the fortress is surrendered, and ʿAlāu-d-Dīn, after stipulating for the payment of a large sum of money as well as the cession of Elichpūr and its dependencies, withdraws through Khandesh to Mālava.—EIH. 386 ff.

Pratāparudradeva II, Gaṇapati of Oraṅgal, succeeds his grandmother Rudramā, who, according to tradition, abdicates in his favour.—For inscriptions see ASSI. i and ii.

1295  19th September, Š. 1217, 21st year. Kāṭak inscriptions of Nyūsimhadeva II of Utkala (Orissa).—JBA. lxv, 229 ff.
A.D. 1295—1298.

1295


1296

H. 695. Firuz Shāh, growing suspicious of ‘Alāu-d-Dīn’s protracted absence, proceeds to Gwalior, where he receives news of his victory and intended return to Karra. Firuz, against the advice of one of his nobles who urges his intercepting ‘Alāu-d-Dīn with the army, returns to Delhi, and being inveigled by the latter into meeting him near Karra, is assassinated in Ramāzān (July), when ‘Alāu-d-Dīn seizes the insignia of royalty.

Ruknu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh succeeds his father at Delhi in the absence at Multān of the rightful heir Arkalī Khān, but is deposed two months later by ‘Alāu-d-Dīn who assumes sovereignty 22nd Zīl-hijjah (21st October) as Muḥammad Shāh I.—PK. 144, 154. EHI. iii, 69, 150 ff. BF. i, 311 ff.


1297

H. 696. Sultan ‘Alāu-d-Dīn sends his brother Ulugh Khān to expel Arkalī Khān from the government of Multān and Uchh. According to the Tārīkā-i-Firūz Shāhī Arkalī Khān and his brother Ruknu-d-Dīn, who had fled to Multān on ‘Alāu-d-Dīn’s accession, gave themselves up under promise of safe conduct from Ulugh Khān, but were subsequently blinded.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 161. BF. i, 325.

H. 696. The Mughals under Dua invade the Panjab, but are defeated near Jalandhar by Ulugh Khān and Zafar Khān.—JRA. xx, 98. EHI. iii, 71, 162. JBA. 1892, 180.


Ś. 1219, 1243. Chanayāṅgāon copper-plates of Narachandra, a member probably of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI, ii, 48.

1298

H. 697; 696 according to the Mirāt-i-Aḥmadī and 698 according to the Taṣḥiyat-ı-Āmīr, the Tārīkā-i-Alā‘ī, and the Tārīkā-i-Firūz Shāhī. Ulugh Khān and Naṣrāt Khān Jalesārī invade Gujarāt,
1298 A.D.
sack the temple of Somnāth, and capture Nahrwāla (Aḥhilvād) and Kambāyat (Cambay). The Rāja flees and takes refuge with Rāmādeva of Devagiri. On the return march the army mutinies owing to Ulugh Khān and Naṣrat Khān demanding from the soldiers a fifth of the spoil. Ulugh Khān 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 Kāfūr captured by Naṣrat Khān at Kambāyat. H. 697. The Mughals under Saldī besiege Siwistān (Sehwan), but are repulsed by Zafer Khān; Saldī being captured. The Tuhfatu-l-Kirām attributes their defeat to Naṣrat Khān.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 165.

H. 697. Towards the end of the year the Mughals under Qutlugh Khwājah, son of Dua, advance as far as Delhi. ‘Alaū-d-Dīn moves against them and with the aid of Zafer Khān, totally defeats them. The latter, abandoned during his pursuit of them by ‘Alaū-d-Dīn and Alp Khān, is cut to pieces by the enemy.—EHI. iii, 165 ff. JRAS., n.s., xx, 98.

1299 V. Saṃ. 1355. Somatilakashūri born. Died V. Saṃ. 1424 = A.D. 1368. Author of a Śīlataraṅgini (V. Saṃ. 1394), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiv.

1300 H. 699. ‘Alaū-d-Dīn sends his brother Ulugh Khān with Naṣrat Khān against Rantambhor. They take Jhāyin and invest Rantambhor; but Naṣrat Khān being slain, the garrison compel the besiegers to withdraw to Jhāyin. ‘Alaū-d-Dīn, starting from Delhi to their relief, narrowly escapes assassination by his nephew Sulaimān Shāh (Akat Khān), 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, Mangū Khān and ‘Umar Khān, revolt at Budaun, but are speedily captured and put to death, and an insurrection which breaks out at Delhi under Hājī Maula is also successfully quelled.—EHI. iii, 171 ff. EHJ. 392. BF. i, 337 ff.

‘Alaū-d-Dīn Sayyid of Oudh comes to India from Khurūsīn. He became a pupil of Nizāmu-d-Dīn Auliā. Wrote the Māmuqīmān.—BOD. 52.

1300 Merutuṅga, the Jaina author, flourished, his Prabanḍha-
chintāmanī having been composed in V. Saṃ. 1362 and his
A.D. 1300—1304.

1300


1301

10th July, H. 700, 3rd *Zīl-qa‘dah*. Fall of Rantambhor after a protracted siege. ‘Alau-d-Dīn appoints Ulugh Khān governor; but the latter dies some six months later, just before undertaking an expedition to Teliṅgana and Ma‘bar.—EHI. iii, 75, 179. EIiH. 393. BF. i, 342 ff.

H. 701. Dua, the Chāgātai Mughal, makes a raid on Lahor.—JRAS., n.s., xx, 98.

1302


1303

H. 702. ‘Alau-d-Dīn having sent an army against Teliṅgana under Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān and Malik Chhaju, of Karra, nephew of Naṣrat Khān, proceeds on the 8th *Jumada‘ II* (28th January) to Chitor, which he takes 11th Muḥarrum, 703 (25th August). He imprisons the Rāja, Ratnasimha, and, appointing his eldest son Khizr Khān governor, returns to Delhi, 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 Delhi two months, the Mughals retire.—BF. i, 353. EHI. iii, 77, 189. EIiH. 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 Delhi until the end of ‘Alau-d-Dīn’s reign.—EIiH. 394. BF. 363.

H. 704. (Firżtah) ‘Ali 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 Tughlaq 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 Sanjur founds the fort of Kurīth.—BG. 105.
H. 705. Aibak Khan or Kabak, general of the Mughal Dua, ravages Multan and Siwalik to avenge the death of 'Ali Beg and Khwajah Tah. Ghazi 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. Rama-deva of Devagiri having withheld tribute, 'Alau-d-Din sends Malik Kafur against him. The latter enters Devagiri 19th Ram. (24th March), and taking Rama-deva 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.

3rd July, H. 708, 13th Muhammad. 'Alau-d-Din invests Siwana, which surrenders 23rd Rabi' I (10th September), the Raja being slain. This same year 'Alau-d-Din reduces Jhalawar.—EHI. iii, 78. EIH. 396. BF. i, 370.

H. 709. His expedition to Teliugana of H. 702 having failed, 'Alau-d-Din sends a second under Malik Kafur, which starts 25th Jumada' I (31st October) by way of Devagiri.—EHI. iii, 78, 79. EIH. 396.


V. Sam. 1366. Udepur temple inscription (Gwalior) of the Maharajahirlaja Jayasimhadeva, ruler of Udayapura and probably Dhara.—IA. xx, 84.

V. Sam. 1365, 7th Phalgun. vad. Didia, Rawal of Dungarpur, takes Galiakot.


H. 709. Shaikh Sadru-d-Din, son of Shaikh Bahau-d-Din, dies at Multan.—BOD. 340.

V. Sam. 1365. Vijayasi-imhasuri writes the Bhuvana-undaríkatha.—PR. i, 67.

H. 709. Malik Kafur having left Devagiri 26th Rajab (30th December, 1309), takes Sarbar, and proceeds 10th Sha'bän (13th January) towards Orangal. He invests the town which capitulates 16th Rabi' (17th February). A treaty having been concluded with the Raja Laddar Deo (Prataparudradeva II), Malik
Kāfūr leaves Oraṅgāl 16th Shauwāl (19th March) with great booty, and arrives at Delhi 11th Muḥarram (10th June), H. 710. He leaves it again 24th Jumāda II (18th November) to reduce Dvārasamudra, the capital of the Hoysala kingdom, and invade Maʿbar (Maʿabar).—EHI. iii, 78, 83, 84, 86.

H. 709. Sundara Pāṇḍya of Maʿbar assassinates his father and seizes the throne. His brother Vira Pāṇḍya opposes him but is temporarily defeated.—EHI. iii, 53 (Tanziyatuʿ-ʾAmrūr).

H. 710 (711–22 on coins). Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, Balbanī, son of Fīrūz Shāh, governs Eastern Bengal till H. 719, when he rules the whole country until H. 723.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4, and Int. xlii.

H. 710. Vira Pāṇḍya attacks his brother Sundara. The latter seeking refuge with ʿAlāʾ-d-Dīn at Delhi, Vira Pāṇḍya 3 establishes himself on the throne of Maʿbar.—EHI. iii, 54.

H. 710. Rashīdu-d-Dīn completes the Jamīʿu-ʿt-Tawārīkh.—EHI. iii, 5.

1310


Vidyānātha, author of the Pratāpūparudrayasobhāsha or Pratāpūparudriya, a work on Alāṅkāra, probably flourished about this date, having been contemporary with Pratāpūparudra II, Kākatiya of Oraṅgāl.—IA. xxi, 198 ff.


H. 711. ʿAlāʾ-d-Dīn 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 Rameshwur.—EIH. 396, n. 16.

2 According to the same authority he fled before Malik Kāfūr in a.d. 1311. See EHI. iii, 86 ff.
of these conspire to assassinate him. On the plot being discovered 'Alāū-d-Dīn massacres the whole of them.—EH1. iii, 205. EIH. 397. BF. i, 375.

January, H. 711, Ramażān. Khīzr Khān, eldest son and heir of 'Alāū-d-Dīn, marries his cousin, the daughter of his maternal uncle Alp Khān Sanjar.—EH1. 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 Mahrāshṭra.—BF. i, 379. EIH. 397.

V. Salī. 1369. Traditional date for the destruction of Ghumlī or Bhumlī, the capital of the Jeṭhūvā Rājputs.—ASWI. ii, 178

Ś. 1236. Vira-Champa reigning. Mentioned as the son of a Chōla king in an inscription of the above date at Tiruvallam.—MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 11. EI. iii, p. 70.

Ś. 1236. The Ratnākara composed in the reign of Harasmīha of Mithilā, under the supervision of his minister Chandesāvara. —Hall’s Śākhyaspravachana, p. 36. BR. 1883–4, 48.

H. 715. 'Alāū-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.—EH1. iii, 207–8. BG. 39. BF. i, 381.

January 5th. H. 715, 8th Shauwāl. Death of 'Alāū-d-Dīn. Malik Kāfūr, having blinded Khīzr Khān and his brother, places Shihābu-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 pālks, Quṭbu-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh, another son of 'Alāū-d-Dīn, assumes the regency.—PK. 176, 177. EHI. iii, 210.

14th April, H. 716, 20th Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh, having deposed his brother Shihābu-d-Dīn 'Umar, ascends the throne. He sends 'Ainū-l-Mulk Multānī 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. 'Ainū-l-Mulk restores peace, and Malik Dinār, the Sultan's father-in-law, to whom he had
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 Udaiya
Martyanda Varma II ruling in Vene. Apparently assumed the
title of Vira Pandya,—Early Sovereigns of Travancore, P.S. Pillai,
59 ff.
S. 1238, Muppi, officer of Pratapadura II, Kakatiya, conquers
Kanchi.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642.

25th May, H. 718, 23rd Rabii I. Birth of Prince Sultan
Muhammad, son of Mubarak Shah I.—EHI. iii, 565.
H. 718. Harapala, brother-in-law of Sanka 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 Jamuda II. On
the conclusion of his expedition against Devagiri he seems to have
sent part of his army under Malik Khusrur to Mabar. Khusrur
reduced the country and returned the following year to Delhi —
EHI. iii, 214, 215. EIH. 400. BD. 119.
H. 718 (coin). Shihabudd-Din Bughra Shah, Balbani, son of
Firuz Shah, governs Western Bengal: till H. 719.—BMC.,
Muhammadan States, 4, Int. xlii

H. 719. Malik Khusrur having reduced Mabar, returns to
Delhi, where the administration of the government is conferred
on him. He gains complete ascendency over the Sultan, and
inaugurates a reign of terror in Delhi.—EIH. 401.
H. 719. Ghayasu-d-Din Bahadur Shah governs all Bengal: till
H. 723. See A.D. 1310.

H. 720. Mubarak Shah I assassinated in Rabii I (April) by his
Hindu slave wazir (Nasirudd-Din) Khusrur who succeeds him after
exterminating all the descendants of Alau-d-Din, and reigns a little
over four months, when Ghazi Malik Tughlakq, governor of the
Panjab, advancing on Delhi, defeats and executes him, and succeeds
to the throne early in Shaban as Ghayasu-d-Din Tughlak.—BMC.,
Sultans of Delhi, p. 50. EHI. i, 344; iii, 220 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1,
311. EIH. 401.

Lakhk Phulami ruling at Khecatok. He subdued the Kathis and
conquered part of Kathiavard. He is said by some accounts to have
been murdered by his son-in-law, by others he is represented as having been slain at Adkoṭ in Kāṭhiāvāḍ, perhaps in conflict with Muluji Vaghela aided by Śiṅhoji Rāṭhod. Great discrepancies exist as to his date.—ASWI. ii, 197, 199

1321 H. 721. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq appoints his eldest son Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān governor of the Dekkan, with the title Ulugh Khān, and sends him against Orāṅgal. He invests it unsuccessfully and is forced to retreat to Devagiri, but being reinforced from Delhi four months later he takes Bidar, and capturing Orāṅgal sends Laddar Deo, Pratāparudradeva II, a prisoner to Delhi. Telīṅgana is completely conquered and the name of Orāṅgal changed to Sultānpūr.—EHI. iii, 231. PK. 187.

The Christian missionaries, Peter, James, Thomas, and Demetrius, martyred by the Muḥammadans at Thānā. The authority for this date is Odoricus of Friuli, who was in Thānā in a.d. 1322, and described the event as having taken place the preceding year.—IA. x, 22, n. 3.


1324 H. 724. Shiḥābū-d-Dīn Bughra Shāh of Western Bengal, having been ousted by his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, appeals to Delhi for aid, and Tughlaq Shāh I, having appointed Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān viceroy of Delhi in his absence, proceeds to Bengal, and reinstating Shiḥābū-d-Dīn, takes Bahādur captive. On his return Harīsimhadeva of Simrāṅon opposes him, but is driven from his capital by Tughlaq, who appoints Aḥmad Khān to the government of Tirhut. Harīsimhadeva withdraws to Nepāl and establishes himself (Ś. 1245) at Bhatgāon.—PK. 8, 188, 194, 199. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 4, differs. EIH. 403. BF. i, 406–7. JBA. iv, 124. IA. xiii, 414. Pischel, Kat. d. Bibl. d. DMG., ii. 8.

30th August, H. 724, 9th Ram. Death of Abū or Būʾ Ali Qalandar, Šāikh Shafafu-d-Dīn of Panipat, a native of Ḫūrāq.—BOD. 17.

1 H. 722 according to EIH. 402; BF. i, 403; BMC., Muḥammadan States, lxi.
February, H. 725, Rabī' I. Tughlaq Shāh I, returning from Bengal, is met at Afghānpūr near Tughlaqābād by his son Fakhrū-d-Dīn Jūnān, who builds a temporary pavilion for his reception. This falling, by accident or design, kills the Sultan and his favourite son, upon which Fakhrū-d-Jūnān ascends the throne as Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq.—PK. 189. EHI. iii, 235. BF. i, 406–7. Coins and inscriptions, BMC., Sultanān of Delhi, 55; IA. xix, 320; ASNI. ii, 21.

H. 725 (728, 730 on coins). Bahādur Shāh, Balbanī, restored (with Bahrām Khān) in Eastern Bengal by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq. He was subsequently defeated and put to death, probably before H. 733, in which year Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq is found issuing his own coin in Bengal.—BMC., Muḥammadān States, 4, Int. xliii. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 260. PK. 200.

4th March, H. 725, 18th Rabī' I. Death of the saint Niẓām-u-d-Dīn Auliā at Delhi.—BOD. 302.

Virabhadra, Kākatiya of Orāngal, succeeds his father Pratā-parānādeva. He is said to have retired to Koṇḍavīḍu, and with him the family disappears from history.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84.

H. 726. Qadr Khān succeeds Nāṣir-u-d-Dīn, Balbanī, as governor of Lakhnautī: till H. 740.—BMC., Muḥammadān States, 4, Int. xi.

H. 727. An army of Mughals under Tāmāshīrīn, son of Duā, having subdued Lāmghān 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.

H. 728. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq crushes the revolt of Kashkū Khān in Mūltān.—EIH. i, 341–2.

Friar Jordanus appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Columb, or Quillon.—IA. iv, 8.

H. 730. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq annexes Southern Bihār.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 221.

1331. 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 ‘Abdu’llah Muhammad ibn Batūta, the historian, visits India. He lived at the Court of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq till about a.d. 1342. He was eventually sent by the Sultan on an embassy to China, and wrote an account of his journey through India to Malabar, where he embarked.—EHI. iii, 585. J.A. iii, 114 ff. JRAS., n.s., xix, 393.


  V. Saṁ. 1393. Ratnadeva writes a Cchāyā or Sanskrit translation of a Prākrit Vajjālaya (Anthology) by Jayavallabha.—BR. 1883-4, p. 17.

1336. H. 738. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq sends an army under his nephew Khusru Malik to invade China. After many hardships it reaches the frontier, but is forced to retreat before the Chinese army, and falling a prey to famine is almost completely destroyed.—BF. i, 416.

  H. 738. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq said to have taken Nagarkoṭ in this year.—EHI. iii, 570.

  Sakalalokakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyār 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 iō. iii, 77.

1337. H. 739. A revolt breaks out, according to Firishtah, under Bahān-d-Dīn the nephew of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq. After being twice defeated by the royal forces, he takes refuge with Ballāladeva (?) of Dvārasamudra, who delivers him over to Muhammad ibn Tughlaq by whom he is put to death.—BF. i, 418. EIH. 496.
H. 739 (741 according to Firishtah). A revolt under Bahram or Bahrum Abiya breaks out during Muhammad ibn Tughaq's absence at Devagiri. The latter hastens to Delhi, collects an army, and marching to Multan defeats and slays Bahram.—EHI. iii, 242. Elh. 406.

H. 739–750 on coins. Fakhrud-Din Mubarak Shah proclaims himself independent king of eastern Bengal on the death of his master Bahram Shah, whom he killed according to Nizamuddin. —BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xliii, pt. 1, 252. PK. 263.

H. 740. Muhammad ibn Tughaq removes his capital from Delhi to Devagiri, the name of which he changes to Daulatabad.—BF. i. 419.


H. 740, coin date. 'Alau-ud-Din Arohar or Adi Shah succeeds Ahsan Shah as king of Mabar. A few months later Quutbu-ud-Din, a nephew of the late king, ascends the throne, but is murdered forty days later by his subjects when Ghiyasu-ud-Din Damghani succeeds him.—Refs. A.D. 1336.

Ś. 1261, inscription at Tatukoti hamlet, near Badami. Harihara I, of Vijayanagara, eldest son and successor of Saingama I. Of his four brothers, Kampa seems to have established an independent rule over the Nellore and Chudapah districts, his son Saingama 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, Mārampa and Muudapa, we have as yet nothing but the names.—IA. x, 62, No. lxxxvii. Sewell mentions a doubtful grant of Ś. 1258 which Hultzsch considers a forgery. ASSL. ii, 11; i2. 243. El. iii, 23, n. 2.

Ś. 1261. Death of Vādirāja, said to be the same as Kavindra, eighth successor of Ānandatīrtha in the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, pp. 8, 203.

H. 741. Muhammad ibn Tughaq solicits confirmation of his sovereignty from the Khalifah of Egypt, as representative of the race of 'Abbās.—PK. 256.
A.D. 1340

1340
Khwājah ‘Ainu-l-Mulk, author of the Tarsīl ‘Ainu-l-Mulkī and probably of the Fatḥ-Nāmā, flourished under Muḥammad Šāh 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 Oraṅgal he is forced to return to Daulatābād.—BF. i, 423. EIHI. 406.
Nem Šāh, son of the Kolī chieftain Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne, acknowledged independent ruler of Jawār, his territory extending from the Damangāṅga to near the Ulās or Bor Ghat river, and from the Sahyāḍri range to within a few miles of the sea. Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne is probably the Nag-nak of the fort of Kondhana whom Fīrūzāh represents as being attacked and subdued by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq in the previous year.—IA. iv, 65. BF. i, 420.

1342
H. 743. The Afghāns cross the Indus and ravage the Panjab. On their retirement the Gak’kars under Malik Ḥaidar invade the province and seize Lāhor.—BF. i, 425. EIHI. 406. JBA. xl, 79.

1343
H. 744. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq receives the diploma of investiture from the Khalifah of Egypt.—PK. 256. EHI. iii, 249; but see s. 568, n. 1.
V. Sām. 1400. Jinaṇrabha of the Rudrapalliya gachchha flourished, wrote a Shaddārānt.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvii–viii.
Ś. 1265. Death of Vāgīṣṭhṛtha, ninth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 203.

1344
8th December, 1st Ša‘bān, H. 745. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq sends Badru-d-Dīn, or Badr-i-Chāch, author of the Kasāid, to
A.D. 1344—1346.

1344

Daulatabad to recall the governor Qutlugh Khan, and about the same time appoints 'Aziz Himar to Malava.—EHI. iii, 570–1. BG. 43.

H. 744. Revolt of the kingdom of Telungana under Krishna (Krishn Naig), a son of Prataparudra II, Kakaitya of Orangal.—BF. i, 427.

H. 745, coin date. Nasiru-d-Din Muhammad or Mahmud Shah, nephew and successor of Ghiyasu-d-Din Daghlan Shah in Mabar.—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.

1345

The governor of Sambhal revolts but is defeated and slain by 'Ainu-l-Mulk, gubdar of Oudh. Nasrat Khan of Bidar revolts the same year, but is also subdued.—BF. 428–9. EIH. 407.

H. 745. A revolt breaks out in Gujarat, and Muhammad ibn Tughlaq starts in person towards the end of Ramzan (February) to suppress it. While halting at Sulthanpur he receives news of the defeat and death of 'Aziz Himar, who had engaged the rebels. He himself proceeds to Gujarat, where he eventually quells the disturbance.—EHI. iii, 253 ff. IA. iii, 281.

H. 746. 'Alau-d-Din 'Ali Shah assassinated at the instigation of Shamsee-d-Din Ilyas Shadd, who succeeds him in Western Bengal.—BMC., Muhammadan States. 5. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254.

1346

H. 746. The defeated nobles of Gujarat having taken refuge in the Dekkan, Muhammad ibn Tughlaq summons the Dekkan officers to Gujarat. The latter revolt under the leadership of Ismail Khan Afghan, who assumes sovereignty as Nasiru-d-Din. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq advancing from Gujarat, is joined by Imadu-l-Mulk Tabrizi and Malik Mughir governor of Malava. They engage the rebels who, at first successful, are forced eventually, through panic, to retire. Ismail retreats to Daulatabad which Muhammad ibn Tughlaq invests. The garrison is about to surrender when news of a rebellion in Gujarat 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 Nahrwala (Anhilwad) plunders Cambay and attacks Bharoch. He retreats before the Sultan's advance and takes

In this same year Amīr ʿAlī, the nephew of Zafar Khān, one of the Amir Jaḍīda (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 Gāṅū), reinforced by the Rāja of Teliṅgana and Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Ismāʿīl, defeats and slays ʿImādu-l-Mulk at Bīdar. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn ʿĪsmāʿīl retiring, Ḥasan Gāṅū is unanimously elected king, and on the 24th Rabīʿ II (3rd August), assumes royalty as ʿAlāʾu-d-Dīn, first of the Bahmanī dynasty of Kulbarga. The Bahmanī dynasty held the Dekkan for about two centuries. The kingdom of its founder, Ḥasan Gāṅū, stretched from Berār to the Kistna, and from the sea on the west to Teliṅgana on the east. Under ʿAlāʾu-d-Dīn Ahmad II, fresh conquests were made, the Bahmanī sovereignty being extended to the Konkan, 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 Bahmanī kingdom had been redived.—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. EIH., App. 755.

V. Sain. 1404. Inscription from the fort of Marphā (Madharpa) near Kālaṣījara, of a king or prince Siddhituṇga.—ASNI. ii, 155.


1348  

H. 749. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq, hearing that Ḥasan Gāṅū had assembled a large force at Daulatābād, gives up the idea of opposing him, and passes the rainy season at Mandal and Tīrī, settling the affairs of Gujarāt.—BG. 55.

1349  

H. 750. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq passes the rainy season near Gīrnār, at the close of which he is said to have taken Junāqāḏ, the fort commanding the pass.—BG. 55, notes.
A.D. 1349

H. 750 (753 on coin). Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Ghūzī 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. Rājāsēkarsūri composes his Prabandhakośa at Delhi. Weber identifies him with the author of the pañjikā on Śrīdhara’s Nyāyakanda.$^1$—PR. iv, Ind. cv. JBRAS. x, 31.

V. Sam. 1405. Jñānasāgara born. Died V. Sam. 1460 = A.D. 1404. Was a pupil of Devasundara and author of avadhūtīs on the Avadhyaka and Oghaniruykti (V. Sam. 1439), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xlvi.

A.D. 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 Aḥmad Ayāz and Malik Makbūl to the capital to carry on the government, and proceeds himself to Gondal, where he spends the rainy season.—EHI. iii, 264. B.G. 56.

1350

Lakhā Jām, son of Virji, and adopted son of Jām Jādū of Thatta, comes to Kachh at the invitation of Rājī, widow of Fūvarā Bahānī the late ruler. Jādū, from whom the Jādejās take their name, was the son of Sāndha, a son or descendant of Šāmāchi Sammā, the son of Jām Unaḍ, the elder brother of Muḍa. See Appendix.—ASWI. ii, 199.

The poet Amṛtadatta flourished, according to the Subhāshītavali, under Sultan Shihāb-d-Dīn of Kashmir (A.D. 1352–70).—Sbhv., ed. Peterson, 3, 4.

‘Ainu-d-Dīn of Bijāpūr, author of the Mulḥagāt and of the Kitābu-l-Anwār, flourished under ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Hasan Bahmani.—BOD. 45.

Sāyaṇāchārya, the commentator, author of the Mādhavīya Dhatuwritti, flourished, having been minister to Śaṅgama II of Vijayanagara and his cousin Harihara II. Between A.D. 1331 and 1386 Sāyaṇa was abbot of the monastery of Śrīṇgeri. He died in A.D. 1387. His brother Mādhava, to whom many of Sāyaṇa’s works are attributed (amongst others the Sarvadarśanasamgraha 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. Sarvadarśanasamgraha, ed. Cowell, pref. vii, viii.
1351

H. 752. The rebel Taghī having taken refuge with the Jām Khairu-d-Dīn of Thatta, Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq advances against the latter with a numerous army in 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 Āḥmad Ayāz now in charge at Delhi, crediting a rumour of Firūz’s death, places 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.—EHI. i, 225 ff.; iii, 263, 267, 278 ff. PK. 269. BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, 4, xxxv. IA. xx, 312 ff.

1352

H. 753. Birth of Prince Muḥammad Khān, 3rd Jumādā’ I (17th June). Kiwāmu-l-Mulk Makbūl made wazīr with the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Makbūl, whose original name was Kattū, was by birth a Hindu and a native of Teliṅgana. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq named him Makbūl and gave him the title Kiwāmu-l-Mulk with the sīf of Multān.—EHI. iii, 367 ff.; iv, 7.


1353

H. 754. Firūz Shāh III proceeds to Lakhnautī against Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh. The latter flees to Ikdāla and the Sultan following, besieges him there. Eventually Ilyās Shāh takes refuge in the islands of Ikdāla. Firūz feigns retreat to Delhi, whereupon Ilyās Shāh pursues him, but an engagement taking place he is forced to retreat. Firūz returns to Delhi without annexing Bengal.—EHI. iv, 7. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254. PK. 268.

V. Samī. 1409. Kulamaṇḍana born, according to the Tapā-gachchhapattāvalī. Said to have been one of the five pupils of Devasundara. Author of the Siddhāntalāpakoddhāra, etc.—IA. xi, 255. PR. iv, Ind. xxi.

1354

Ś. 1276–1293. Bukka I, Bukkaṇa, or Bukkarāya of Vijayanagara, son of Saṅgama I and brother and successor of Harīhara I; married Gaurī or Gaurāṃbikā.—JBRAS. xii, 336 ff., and RMI. 234,
1355. H. 756. Firūz Shāh III cuts a canal from the Satlaj to Jhajhar.
—EHI. iv, 8.


H. 757. This same year Firūz cuts a canal from the river Jamnā in the hills of Sīrmūr, and turning seven other streams into it, brings it to Hānsī, and thence to Abasin where he builds the fort of Hisār Firūzah.—EHI. iii, 298; iv, 8. PK. 294.

Ś. 1278, copper-plate from Bitragunṭa. Saṅgama II, son and successor of Kampa, or Kampana, a brother of Harihara I of Vijayanagara. Saṅgama ruled the Nellore and Chuddapah districts apparently independently of Bukka I.—EI. iii, 21.

The Gaṇitapāṭhikāsaṃvid composed by Nārāyaṇa.—AC. 143.

1358. H. 759. A Mughal force invades the neighbourhood of Dībālpūr, but is defeated and forced to retreat by Malik Kābul.—EHI. iv, 9.


Ajayapāla of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun builds a palace at Śrīnagar.—ASNI. ii, 46.

V. Sam. 1415, 7th Phalgun vad. Virasimha, Rāwal, takes Duṅgarpur and makes it his capital.

11th February, H. 759, 1st Rabi‘ I. ‘Alā‘u-d-Dīn Hasan Gāṅgū, Bahmanī of Kulbarga, dies and is succeeded by his son Muḥammad Shāh I: till a.d. 1375.—BF. ii, 297.

H. 759, coin date. ‘Ādil Shāh, the Meek, successor of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh in Ma‘bar.—Refs. a.d. 1336.

H. 758. The city of Mu‘azzamābūd, in Bengal, said to have been founded by Sikandar ibn Ilyās.—PK. 158.
A.D. 1359
H. 760. Firūz Shāh III sets out to invade Lakhnautī, but spends the rainy season at Zafarābād, after which he proceeds to Panduah. On the way he confers the insignia of royalty on his son Fath Khan.—EHI. iv, 9, 10. JBA. iviii, 33.

1360
H. 761. Sikandar Shāh having, on the approach of Firūz Shāh, retired to Ikdāla, the latter besieges it 16th Jumāda' I (4th April) and it surrenders. Firūz marches to Jaunpūr, where he halts during the rains.

1360
Sanmiśra Miśarū writes his Viscēdachandrā at the order of Lakkhi-mādevī queen of Chandrasimha of Mithilā.—BR. 1883–4, 48.

1361
May, H. 762, Rajab. Firūz Shāh III returns to Delhi from his Lakhnauti campaign, and shortly afterwards takes Koṭ Kaṅgra or Nagarkot. He then proceeds to Thatta in Sindh and defeats the Jum—Bābiniya—in a pitched battle. But being unable to take the fort he retreats to Gujarāt for reinforcements. He is misled on the way by his guides into the Rann of Kachh, and with his army suffers great privations for six months, during which time no news of him reach Delhi. On reaching Gujarāt he dismisses the governor Amīr Ḥusain for not having sent him aid, and appoints Zafar Khan governor. He marches a second time on Thatta. Bābiniya submits, and Firūz returns to Delhi. Elliot (vol. i, 494) fixes H. 762 as the date of this expedition to Sindh, probably because Firishtah and the Tūrk-i-Mubārak Shāhī represent it as taking place just after the capture of Nagarkot. According to the Tūrk-i-Firūz Shāhī, however, it occurred at least four years after the Sultan’s return from the Lakhnauti campaign, while the Tuḥfat-u-Kirām places it in H. 772.—EHI. i, 342, 494; iii, 319; iv, 12. BF. i, 455. EIH. i, 411.

1363
H. 765, coin date. Mubārak Shāh successor of ‘Ādil Shāh in Ma‘bar.—Refs. a.d. 1336.
Śāṅgadhara, son of Dāmodara, writes his Paddhāti.—See Int. to Hall’s Vāsavadattā. ZDMG. xxvii, 1 ff.

1366
H. 767, Jumāda‘ I. Krishnarāja of Vijayanagara having taken the fortress of Mūdkul, Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī marches against him. Krishnara retreats precipitately to Adoni (Adhvani), and Muḥammad, crossing the Tuṅgabhadrā, invades Vijayanagara. He
defeats the enemy on the 14th Zil-qaʿdah (23rd July), after which he advances against Krishṇarāja who had taken refuge in his capital. The latter, sallying forth from Vijayanagara, is surprised by the enemy, and flees. Muḥammad plunders his camp and devastates the district, but is at length prevailed upon to desist, and returns to Kulbarga.—BF. ii, 310 ff.


V. Samā. 1422. Sanghatilakābhārya writes his commentary on the Samyaktvasaptaṭikā.—PR. i, 53.

V. Samā. 1422. Jayasimha writes the Kumāraspālacharita, a life of Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Aṇhilvāḍ.—BR. 1883-4, p. 6.

Š. 1289-1341 on inscriptions. Jñānachandra (Garur Gyaṇ Chand) of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun. Local tradition dates his reign in Kumaun from V. Samā. 1431 = A. D. 1375.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500, 503. ASNI. ii, 48, 49.

Dāʿūd Bīdārī acts as page and seal-bearer to Sultan Muḥammad Shāh I, Bahmani. He afterwards wrote the Tuhfatu-s-Salāṭin Bahmani.—BOD. 118.

H. 772 (770 according to Shams-i-Sirāj ‘Aṭīf). Death of Khān-i-Jahān, Kiwiāmu-l-Mulk Makhbūl. His son Jūnān Shāh succeeds him as wazir 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, Muhhammadan Dynasties, 315.

H. 772. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Aʿzam Shāh of Bengal rebels against his father Sikandar I.—BMC., Muhhammadan States, 5.


H. 773. Death of Zafar Khān, governor of Gujarāt. His eldest son Daryā Khān succeeds him.—BG. 58. EHI. iv, 12.

H. 774, coin date. ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Sikandar Shāh successor of Mubārak Shāh in Maʿbar.—Refs. a. d. 1336.

V. Samā. 1428. Ratnasēkhaśārī, pupil of Hemātilaka, composes his Śrīpālacharitra. Harshakārtī represents him as belonging to the
A.D. 1372 Nāgpurīya branch of the Tapāgachchha, and as a contemporary of Fīrūz Schāh Tughlaq III (A.D. 1351–88).—Pt. 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 Munśvar writes a commentary on Vimalachandrarsūri's Praśnottararatnamālā.—Weber, Catal. ii, 1118. PR. iv, Ind. lviii.

1374 H. 776. Fīrūz Schāh III makes a pilgrimage to the tomb of Sālār Mas'ud 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. Jayārjunamalla reigning in Nepal.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.
V. Sam. 1430. Somasundarasūri born. Died V. Sam. 1499 = A.D. 1443. Wrote bālāvabodhas on Yogasūtra, Upadesamālā, Shadavyaksa, Navatattva, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxvi.
Ś. 1296, 1300. Nadupuru and Vanapalli copper-plates. Ana-Vema, Jaganobbaganda, etc., Rōḍī chief of Kōṇḍāvīdu, son of Vema and grandson of Prola.—EL. iii, 59 (Vanapalli copper-plate, Monday, 6th February, 1880); śō. 286 (Nadupuru copper-plate).
Ś. 1296. Trivandrum inscription of a prince Sarvāṅganātha; possibly referable to the year 1375.—EL. iv, 203.

1375 H. 777. Fīrūz Schāh III abolishes the mustaghall, or ground rent; the jāzöri, or tax levied on butchers; and the rosī, or tax levied on traders.—EHI. iii, 363, 364.
V. Sam. 1431. Madanapāla of the Tāka race reigning at Kūśthā, or Kāḍhā, on the Jamnā, north of Delhī. His date is furnished by a work called the Madanavinodanīghanaṭu. He also patronized Viśveśvarabhāṭa, author of the Madanapārijāta.—BR. 1883-4, p. 47. See Appendix.
21st April, H. 776, 19th Zīl-qa'dah (Firīghtah). Muḥammad Schāh Bahmanī of Kulbarga dices, and is succeeded by his son Mūjahīd Schāh: till A.D. 1378.

1376 H. 778. Shams Dāmaghānī, offering an increased revenue from
1376 Gujarāt, is made deputy governor of that province by Fīrūz Shāh III. Being unable to raise the promised tribute, he rebels but is defeated and slain, when Fīrūz appoints Farḥatu-l-Mulk (Muṣṭafarrah Sulṭānī) to Gujarāt.—EHII. iv, 12–14. PK. 350.


Ś. 1298. Death of Rāmachandratīrtha, tenth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1378 16th April, H. 779, 17th Zīl-ḥijjah. Dā'ūd Shāh, Bahmani of Kulkharga, son of Ḥasan Gāngū, assassinates his nephew Muḥāhid and succeeds him, but is himself murdered 21st Muharram, 780 (20th May), and succeeded by his brother Muḥammad Shāh II or Māhmūd Shāh I, who reigns till H. 799 = A.D. 1397.—BF. ii, 340 ff.

H. 781. Fīrūz Shāh III makes a progress to Sāmāna. Going thence by Ambāla and Shāhābūd to the hills of Sabāranpūr, he takes tribute from the kings of Sirmūr and returns to Delhi.—EHII. iv, 14.


Ś. 1301–1321. Harihara II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Bukka I; married Malāmbikā.—JBRAS. xii, 338 (Damba) copper-plate of Ś. 1301). RMF. 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, Kāṇchipuram, Ś. 1315). JBRAS. xii, 340 ff. (Makaravalli inscription, Hāṅgal, Dhārvād district).

V. Sam. 1436, Jayasokharasāri writes the Upadeśaḥchintāmāṇi.—BR. 1883–4, 130.

H. 781. Death of Shaikh Sharafu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Aḥlā Manīrī, a celebrated saint of Bihār, and a contemporary of Shaikh Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā. Wrote the Madanu-l-Maṣnī and Mukhitbat Aḥlā Manīrī.—BOD. 378.
A.D. 1380


V. Saṃ. 1436. Munisundara born. Died V. Saṃ. 1503 = A.D. 1447. Author of the Upadesaratnākara, etc.—IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. xcvii.

1382

H. 784. Fīrūz Shāh III builds the fortress of Fīrūzpūr near Budaun.—EHI. iv, 14.

1383

H. 785. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pīr 'Ali of Hirāt put to death by Timūr.—EHI. iv, 216.

Ś. 1305 for 1307. Ālampūndi copper-plate of Virūpāksha who calls himself a son of Harihara II of Vijayanagara by his wife Mallādevī; and claims to have conquered for his father the Tuṇḍīra, Chola, and Pāṇḍya kings and the Simhalas.—EI. iii, 224.

1384

Ś. 1306. Death of Vidyānidhitārtha, eleventh High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882-3, 204.

1385


Ś. 1307. Vijayanagara inscription of Iruga, or Irugapa, a Jaina general of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, and author of the Nānārtha-ratnamalā.—ASSI. iii, 156.

Dinakaramiśra, son of Dharmāṅgada, writes the Subodhinī Raghunāmaṇīṭikā and the Śīvapalavadīṭikā.—AC. 252. Raghunāmaṇī, Bsm. Sans. Series, pref. 5.

V. Saṃ. 1442. Saṅghatilakasūri of the Rudrapallīyagachobha writes a commentary on the Samyaktvasaptaṭikā of an unknown author.—Plk. i, 53, 92.
A.D. 1387—1389.

H. 789. Hostilities break out between Prince Muḥammad Khān, son of Firuz Shāh III, and the wazir Khān-i-Jahān the younger, owing to the latter's usurpation of power in the State. Being defeated by the prince in Rajab (July), Khān-i-Jahān flees to Mewāt, and Firuz in Sha'bān appoints Muḥammad his co-regent with the title Nāsiru-d-Dīn. Khān-i-Jahān, falling later into the hands of Malik Ya'qūb Sīkandar Khān, is put to death.—EHI. iv, 15.

S. 1309. Mallāna-Uḍāiyar living at Honnāvura (Honavar) and ruling the principality of Hayve as feudatory of Harihara II of Vījayanagara.—EI. iii, 117.

H. 790. The slaves of Firuz 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 Fatḥ Khān, his heir, and invests him with the government. Death of Firuz, 18th Ram. (20th September), when Tughlaq Shāh succeeds with the title of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn. In the month of Shauwāl an army under Malik Firuz ‘Alī and Bahādur Nāhir enters the hills of Sīrmūr in pursuit of Prince Muḥammad Khān, but being unsuccessful it retreats and the prince retires to Nagarkot.—EHI. iv, 18.

H. 790. Birth of Shaikh Būrān, surnamed Qūthu-l-Ālim, a Bukhārī Sayyid. He settled in Gujarāt, and eventually founded a religious establishment at Bātuk. 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 amirs and slaves of the late Sultan, headed by the deputy wazir, Rukn Chand, conspire to raise Abū-Bakr Shāh, another grandson (son of Zafar Khān) of Firuz III, to the throne. Tughlaq Shāh attempting to escape, is killed 21st Šaʿrān (19th February), when Abū-Bakr succeeds. Rukn Chand, conspiring against Abū Bakr, is slain. A revolt having meanwhile occurred at Sāmān, resulting in the death of the governor Sultan Shāh, Prince Muḥammad Khān marches thither, and proclaims himself king 6th Rabīʿ II (4th April), after which he proceeds to Delhi. Having unsuccessfully attacked Abū-Bakr 2nd Jumādaʿ I (30th April) at Firuzābād, and again at Kandali in Sha'bān, he retires to Jalesar and on the 19th Ram. (11th September) instigates a general massacre of the slaves of the late Sultan Firuz throughout the different districts and cities.—EHI. iv. 20 ff.
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<td>1390</td>
<td>H. 792. Abū-Bakr having defeated Prince Humaīyūn Khān, son of Muḥammad ibn Fīrūz, at Panipat, in Muḥarram (January), marches in Jumāda I to Jalesef. During his absence Muḥammad Shāh enters Delhī, but on Abū-Bakr’s return he escapes to Jalesef. In Ramaṣṭān (August) some of the inhabitants of Delhī open negotiations with Muḥammad who, on the flight of Abū-Bakr, returns and reascends 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 Mīrāṭh.—EHI. iv, 23 ff.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>H. 793. A revolt having broken out in Gujārāt under Farḥatu-l-Mulk Rāstī Khān, Muḥammad Shāh III appoints Zafar Khān, son of Wajīlu-l-Mulk, to suppress it 2nd Rabi‘ II (9th March).—BG. 58, 73.</td>
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<td>Š. 1313. Banavāsī copper-plate of Harihara II of Vijayanagaram, in which mention is made of the capture of Goa from the Muḥammadans by Māḍhavānka (Māḍhavāchārya).—JBRAS. iv, 107 ff.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1392</td>
<td>H. 794. Harsing (Narsingh), Rāja of Etāwah, and other Hindū Zumindars rebel, but are defeated by Islām Khān and Muḥammad Shāh III. The latter destroys the fort of Etāwah. In this same year he builds the fortress of Muḥammadābād at Jalesef. In Rajab (May-June) Islām Khān, being falsely accused of desiring to stir up rebellion in Mūltān, is put to death, and the Khwājah-i-Jahān who had intrigued against him is made wazīr.—EHI. iv, 26. BF. i, 475.</td>
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<td>H. 794, 7th Saʿfār (4th January). Zafar Khān defeats and slays Farḥatu-l-Mulk of Gujārāt at Kāmbhū, near Nāhrwāla, and founds the village of Jitpur on the site of the victory.—BG. 75.</td>
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<td>Nep. Saun. 512 on MS. Ratnajyotirmalla reigning in Nepāl: perhaps a petty chieftain.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.</td>
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| 1393 | H. 795. Sarvādharan, Jīt Singh, Rāṭhor, Bīr Bahān, Mukaddam of Bhātungāon, and Abhai Chand, Mukaddam of Chandū, revolt.
Muqarrabu-l-Mulk advancing against them induces them to submit, and afterwards treacherously murders all but Sarvādhāran who escapes to Etawah. In Shauwal (August) Muḥammad Shāh III ravages Mewāt. Bahādur Nāhir having plundered several villages in the vicinity of Delhi, the Sultan proceeds to Kutila and defeats him, whereupon he flees to Jhar.—EHI. iv, 27. BF. i, 475, 476.

H. 796. Shaikhā Khan, the Gakkhar, having seized Lahor, Prince Humāyūn is sent against him. The prince prepares to start, but is prevented by his father’s death, on the 17th Rabī’ I (20th January). Accession of Humāyūn two days later as Sikandar Shāh I. He dies forty-five days later, and is succeeded by his brother Nāṣiru-d-Din Maḥmūd Shāh II. According to numismatic evidence Sikandar’s accession took place in H. 795 = A.D. 1393. See Appendix.—EHI. iv, 27, 28. PK. 311, note.

H. 796. Maḥmūd Shāh II, leaving Delhi in charge of Muqarrab Khān, departs in Shawbān (June) with Sa’dat Khān (‘Abdu-r-Rashīd Sultānī) for Gwalīr. The Sultan, discovering a plot against his own life, seizes the ringleaders, with the exception of Malik Khān, who escapes and joins Muqarrab Khān at Delhi, where he is subsequently put in charge of the fortress of Sirī with the title of Iqbal Khān. Sa’dat Khān, with the Sultan, besieges Delhi. In Muḥarram 797 (November) Maḥmūd Shāh takes refuge in Delhi, and Muqarrab, making a sortie, is defeated by Sa’dat Khān. The latter, not being strong enough to take the city, retreats to Fīrūzābād.—EHI. iv, 30.

H. 796. Malik Sarwar, Khwājah-i-Jahān, appointed governor of Kanauj, Oudh, Karra, and Jaunpūr, with the title of Maliku-s-Sharq, assumes independence and founds the Sharqī dynasty of Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 29. BOD. 221.

H. 796. Zafar Khān of Gujarāt subdues Idar and plans the destruction of Somnūth, but news reaching him of the invasion of Sulṭānpūr and Nandarbār by Malik Rāja of Khandesh he abandons the design and proceeds against the latter, who retreats. —BG. 76.

The Mirāt-i-Sikandār calls the ruler of Khandesh Malik Naṣīr alias Rāja ‘Ādil Khān, but Firishtah’s account makes him out to be Malik Rāja, father of Naṣīr Faruqī, and says he invaded Gujarāt, relying on the promised assistance of Dilawar Khān of Mālava.—BG. 76. BF. iv, 5.

H. 796. Sārang Khān, appointed to Dībālpūr and sent to
1394 A.D. suppress Shaikha Khān, takes possession of Dībālpūr in Sha'bān (June). He defeats Shaikha Khān near Lahor in Zi'1-qa'dah (September), and appoints his own brother Malik Khandū governor with the title 'Ādil Khān.—EHI. iv, 29.

1395 H. 797, Rabī' I. Sa'dat Khān sets up a rival king at Fīruzābād in the person of Naṣrat Shāh, grandson (son of Fath Khān) of Fīruz 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, 31.

H. 797. Zafar Khān of Gujarāt captures Jharand and destroys the temple of Somnāth.—BG. 76.

H. 798. Khizr Khān, governor of Multān, besieged and captured by Sārang Khān. He flies to Bīyāna and eventually joins Timūr when the latter invades Delhi.—PK. 326. EHI. iv, 32.

V. Saññ. 1451. Abhayadevasūri, a contemporary of Guṇākara-sūri, composes a Tijayapahuttastotra.—PR., Ind. vii.


1396 (H. 799, (80)4 on coins.) Saifu-d-Dīn Hamzah Shāh of Bengal succeeds his father A'zam Shāh : till a.d. 1406.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 5, Int. xii, xliii.

1397 H. 799. Ghālib Khān having been ousted from Sāmāna in Ram. (June) by Sārang Khān, joins Tātār Khān at Panipat. The latter, reinforced by Sultan Naṣrat Shāh, defeats Sārang Khān at Kūtila 15th Muḥarram, 800 (8th October), and pursues him as far as Talwāndī, when he sends Rāi Kamālu-d-Dīn after him.—EHI. iv, 32.

H. 799. Muḥaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rāja of Mandū (Mandal-garh Tab. Akbar) and besieges his fortress.—BG. 77.

H. 800, Rabī' I (November–December). Pir Muḥammad, 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 Tātār Khān two years later against Sārang Khān.
Sam. 1454. Mokalasiniha, first Rāṇa of Mevāḍ 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. Āsargāṇ copper-plate of Bharata Chandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 49.

20th April, H. 799, 21st Rajab. Death of Maḥmūd I or Muḥammad Shāh II, Bahmanī of Kulbarga. His son Ghīyāsu-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 Tājju-d-Dīn Firūz Shāh, 23rd Saḥar, H. 800 (15th November), who reigns till H. 825 = A.D. 1422. Coin dates of Firūz H. 804-823.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 146, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 352 ff.

H. 800. Iqbal Khān allies himself with Naṣrat Shāh in Shauwāl (June), but shortly afterwards attacks him. Naṣrat Shāh escapes and joins Tātār Khān. Iqbal Khān captures Firūzābād, slays Muqarrab Khān, and takes possession of Maḥmūd Shāh II. In Zīl-qa'dah he marches to Panipat against Tātār Khān. The latter, hearing of his approach, marches on Delhī, but is unable to take it, and hearing of the fall of Panipat, which Iqbal had captured in three days, he escapes to Gujarāt, whereupon Iqbal returns to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 33-4.

H. 800. Sārang Khān sends Tājju-d-Dīn to relieve Malik 'Ali in Uchh, upon which Pir Muḥammad raises the siege, and marching against Tājju-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 Muḥarram, 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 Muḥarram. Shihābu-d-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 Nūru-d-Dīn. Eventually he drowns himself. Timūr reaches the confluence of the Jhilam and the Chenāb 21st
A.D. 1398

Muḥarram (3rd October); crosses and halts 1st Ṣafar at Talamba about seventy miles from Multān. After punishing some of the inhabitants for having refused submission to Pír Muḥammad he leaves Talamba 7th Ṣafar, and proceeds to Jāl, whence he marches against Jasrat Khān, the Gakkhār. After totally routing him, Tīmūr returns to the Biyās 13th Ṣafar.—EHI. iii, 409-16.

He crosses the Biyās 15th Ṣafar and halts at Janjān: marches to Sahāwāl, which he leaves 21st Ṣafar (Friday, 2nd November), and proceeds to Aswān, thence to Jahwāl and Ajodhān: leaves Ajodhān 26th Ṣafar, and pushes on to Bhatnāir.—EHI. iii, 419 ff.

H. 801. Tīmūr captures Bhatnāir: surrender of the Rāja (Dūl Chāın) on Friday, 28th Ṣafar (9th November). Tīmūr destroys the town 1st Rābiʾ I (11th November). Proceeds 3rd Rābiʾ I to Sarṣūt, and from there to Fathābād, which he reaches the 6th of the same month. Continues his march to Ahrūnī, and thence on the 8th to Tohāna. Defeats the Jats in the neighbourhood of Tohāna on the following day. Proceeds to the river Khagar and then to Kūtīla, where he is joined by Sulṭān Maḥmūd Khān and Prince Rustam. Leaves Kūtīla 18th Rābiʾ I and proceeds to Kāththāl.—EHI. iii, 424-30.

Tīmūr encamps at Aspandī 22nd Rābiʾ I (2nd December), proceeds the following day to Tughlaqqūr and thence to Panipat, which he reaches on the 24th of the same month. Raids on the palace of Jahān-numā 28th Rābiʾ I. Capture of the fort of Lōnī.—EHI. iii, 430 ff.

Tīmūr continues his march to Delhī. Leaves Lōnī 3rd Rābiʾ II (13th December). Encamps at Jahān-numā. Crosses the Jamnā on the 5th and captures Delhī on the 8th Rābiʾ II (18th December). Escape of Maḥmūd. Delhī sacked on the 16th Rābiʾ II (26th December).—EHI. iii, 433 ff. BF. i, 490 ff. PMH. iii, 262.

H. 800. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt and his son Ṭāṭār Khān march against Īdār 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 Dīlāwār Khān of Mālava.—BG. 79.

The Paṇṇīṣṭyaśikṣāpanijīka composed by Dharaṇīdhara, pupil of Mahādeva.—AC. 268.

1399

H. 801. Tīmūr proceeds on the 22nd Rābiʾ II (1st January) to Fīrūzābād, thence to Bāghpat, and on the 29th Rābiʾ II to Mīrāth, which he captures 1st Jumādaʾ I (9th January).—EHI. iii, 448 ff.
A.D. 1399—1400.

Amīr Jahān Shāh ordered by Timūr to march up the Jammā I. Timūr proceeds to the Ganges, defeats a Hindu force near Tughlaqpur, another under Mubārak Khān, and a third under Malik Shāikha at Kūtila (Hardwār). Timūr starts 6th Jamāda I (14th January) for Samarqand, marches to the Siwālikh Hills, where he gains a victory on the 10th; continues his march through Miyāpūr, and crosses the Jamnā on the 14th; defeats Ratan Sen (Ratnasimha) in the Siwālikh Hills on the 15th; captures Nagarkot (Kāṅgra).

801 (or 802). Timūr proceeds to the conquest of Jammū 16th Jamāda II (23rd February); gains a victory at Bāila the day following; Jammū taken on the 21st; crosses the Chenāb on the 24th, arrives in Kashmir on the 26th; continues his homeward march, crosses the Indus 3rd Rajab (11th March), and encamps at Bānū.—EHI. iii, 460–77.

H. 801. Naṣrat Shāh, who had fled into the De-āb from Iqbāl Khān, advances to Mīrāth, and being joined by 'Ādil Khān, captures Delhī in Rajab (March), but is forced to retire to Mewāt before the advance of Iqbāl Khān in Rabī‘ I, H. 802 (November–December), who takes Delhī and the surrounding territories and subdues Biyāna and 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 Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 37. BMC., Muhammadan States, 88.


Thursday, 10th July, V. Sam. 1455, Ś. Sam. 1321. An inscription of Śivasiṃha, a king of Mithilā, granting the village of Bisāpī to the poet Vidyāpati, author of the Purushaparikshā, written under Śivasiṃha's father, Devasiṃha; and of the Durgābhaktitarāṅgini and the Dānavākyāvati, written under Śivasiṃha's cousin, King Narasiṃha, the latter work being composed at the request of his queen Dhīramati; author also of the Viśuddhātra, the Gayāpattana, etc. Ayodhyā Prasūda gives Śivasiṃha the initial date of A.D. 1446, assigning him a three years' reign, while to his father Devasiṃha he gives one of 61 years (A.D. 1385–1446).—Grierson, IA. xiv, 182 ff.; xix, 1. BR. 1883–4, 52.

December, H. 803, Jamāda I. Iqbāl Khān again marches to Hindustan, and is joined by Shams Khān, governor of Biyāna and
by Bahādur Nāhir. He gains a victory at the village of Patiala on the Ganges, his opponents being, according to Firishtah, the Rāja of Bilgram and some zamīndārs of the district.—BF. i, 499. EHI. iv, 37-8.


H. 803 (803-843 on coins). Shamsu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, succeeds his father Mubārak Shāh at Jaunpūr.—BMC., Muhammadan States, Int. xl ix.

H. 804. Maḥmūd Shāh returns to Delhī and joins Iqbāl Khān in an expedition against Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī of Jaunpūr. Maḥmūd deserts to the side of Ibrāhīm, but being ignored by the latter, he retires to Kanauj. Iqbāl Khān returns to Delhī and Ibrāhīm to Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 38-9. PK. 315.

H. 804. Dilāwar Khān, Ghurī, governor of Mālava, assumes independence, and founds the Ghurī dynasty of Mālava: till H. 808 =A.D. 1405.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 114, Int. li i.

V. Sam. 1457. Ratmāsekharasūry born. Died V. Sam. 1517 =A.D. 1461. Wrote the *Śrāddhapratikramāyāgrītti* (V. Sam. 1496).—BR. 1883-4, 156. IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, II. i. ii.

1402 December, H. 805, Jumāda‘ I. Iqbāl Khān marches against Gwalior, which had been wrested from the Muhammadans during Timūr’s invasion by Nar Singh (Narasiṁha). Narasiṁha’s son having succeeded him, defends the fort successfully against Iqbāl, who returns, after plundering the country, to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 39.

Friday, 10th February, V. Sam. 1458, stone inscription from Rāypur; and V. Sam. 1470, wrongly for 1471 (Saturday, 19th January, 1415), on Temple inscription from Khālārī, Rāypur. Haribrahmadeva, of the Kalachuri branch of the Haihaya family, son and successor of Rāmadeva the son of Simhaṇa.—CASR. xvii, 77. EI. ii, 228, or IA. xxii, 83.

1403 H. 806. Tūṭār Khān deposes and imprisons his father Ṣafar Khān of Gujarāt and assumes sovereignty as Ṣāṣīra-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh. He raises an army to march against Delhī,
1403 but is poisoned on the way thither by his uncle Shams Khan. Submission of the army to Zafar Khan (Tārīḵ-i-Mubarak Shāhī).
—EHI. iv, 39. BG. 81.

1404 H. 807. Iqbāl Khan besieges Etawah where the Rāja of Sirinagar or Bilgram and the Rājas of Gwalior and Jāhlār (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. Iqbāl Khan leaving Etawah besieges Mahmūd Shāh II in Kanauj, but failing to take the city he returns to Delhi.—EI. iv, 40.

July, H. 808, Muḥarram. Iqbāl Khan marches against Bahrām Khān of Sāmāna who flees to the mountains, whither Iqbāl follows him. Shaikh 'Alamu-d-Din having effected a reconciliation between the two, Iqbāl marches to Multān. The Tārīḵ-i-Mubarak Shāhī represents him as putting Bahrām to death on the way. At Ajodhan he is met by Khizr Khan, governor of Multān. A battle takes place between them on the 19th Jumāda I (12th November), in which Iqbāl is defeated and slain. Restoration of Mahmūd to the throne of Delhi in Jumāda II.—EHI. iv, 40, 41.


H. 808. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt prepares to march on Delhi in support of Mahmūd Shāh II, but desists on hearing of the death of Iqbāl Khan.—BG. 83.


V. Sam. 1461. Jinavardhanasūri succeeds Jināraja as High Priest of the Kharataragachchha: till V. Sam. 1475.—BR. 1882–3, p. 25.

1406 October, H. 809, Jumāda I. Mahmūd Shāh II sends Daulat Khan Lūdī against Sāmāna where, according to the Tārīḵ-i-Mubarak Shāhī, he defeated Bairām Khān, the successor of Bahrām, on the 11th Rajab of this same year, though Firūștah says the year following. Khizr Khan of Multān, hearing of Bairām's defeat, marched against Daulat Khan who fled across the Jumna, his amirs and maliks deserting him to join Khizr Khan. Mahmūd returns meanwhile to Kanauj, where he is attacked by Ibrāhīm
A.D. 1406

Shāh Sharqī of Jaunpūr, and forced to retreat to Delhi. Ibrāhīm besieges Kanauj which surrenders after a four months' siege.—EHL. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.

Ś. 1328. Virapratāpa, Bukka II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Harihara II.—ASSI. iii, 80, No. 55 (Temple inscription at Veppambattā near Velūr, Ś. 1328), Ḣakīmranātha temple inscription (Kāñči) of same date quoted EI. iii, 36, n. 3.

H. 809. Death of Shaikh 'Abdu-llah Shāṭṭārī in Mālava.—BOD. 9.

H. 809. The Jami' Masjid of Kanauj built by Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, by rearrangement of a Jaina temple.—JBA. xxxiv, pt. 1, 210; xlii, pt. 1, 163.

1406

H. 809. Shamsu-d-Dīn, Ilyās Shāhī, of Bengal succeeds his father Ĥamzah: till a.d. 1409.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 5, Int. xliii.

1407

October, H. 810, Jumāda I. Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, hearing that Maḥmūd Shāh had been deserted by his troops on retreating from Kanauj, marches on Delhi. On reaching the Jamnā he learns that Muẓaffar Shāh, of Gujarāt, having defeated Ḥūshang Ghūrī of Mālava (Alp Khān), is marching on Jaunpūr. He accordingly proceeds thither to defend it.—EHL. 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 Naṣrāt Khān on the throne.—BG. 84.

H. 810. Meng-teau-mwun, king of Arakan, flees to Bengal, where he witnesses the war between Rāja Kans and Jaunpūr. He was ultimately restored to his throne with the help of Bengal troops, and became tributary to Bengal.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 234.

H. 810. 'Abdu-llah of Kulbarga writes the Fara-nāma.—BOD. 7.

H. 810. Firūz Shāh, Bahmani, builds an Observatory near Daulatābād.—BF. ii, 388.

1408

April, H. 810, Ziżạ-qa'dah. Maḥmūd Shāh II marches against Banar and defeats and slays the governor on the part of Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, after which he marches to Sambhāl against Tātār

1 Firīštah calls him Malik Mir Zia; the Tūrīl- hudūr Shāhī, Marhabā Khān.
A.D. 1408—1411. 241

1408  Khan who evacuates the fort and retires to Kanauj. Mahmud returns to Delhi, and in Rajab of the year 811 (November—December) marches against Kiwam Khan, governor of Hisar Firuzah, on the part of Khizr Khan. Kiwam Khan making proposals of peace, Mahmud withdraws towards Delhi—EHI. iv, 42. BF. i, 503.

H. 811. Khizr Khan advances by way of Rohtak to Delhi and besieges it, but is eventually compelled by scarcity of food to withdraw to Fatehpur—EHI. iv, 43. BF. i, 503.

S. 1330 to 1334. Devaraya I of Vijayanagara, son of Harihara II, and brother and successor of Bukka II: married Hemambika.—EI. iii, 36. For list of inscriptions see JBRAS. xii, 341.

V. Sam. 1464. Lakehmisgarasudi born.—IA. xi, 256a.

1409  H. 812. Bairam Khan deserts Khizr Khan, but while proceeding to join Daulat Khan he is overtaken by Khizr Khan and submitting to him is pardoned.—EHI. iv, 43.


1410  H. 813. Khizr Khan besieges Idris Khan in the fort of Rohtak. The latter surrenders after a six months’ siege and Khizr Khan returns to Fatehpur.—EHI. iv, 43.

V. Sam. 1467, inscription from Suhaniya of Bila ngadewa, Tomara prince of Gwaliair.—JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 401.

1411  H. 814. Khizr Khan, after plundering several towns in Mevad, proceeds a second time to Delhi, and besieges Mahmud in the fort of Siri. Through the defection of Ikhtiyar Khan he gains possession of the fort of Firuzabad, and so becomes master of the siefs of the Do-Ab and of the neighbourhood of the capital.—EHI. iv, 44. BF. i, 504.

January 10th, H. 813, Ram. 14th. Muzaaffar Shah I of Gujarat abdicates in favour of his grandson Nasiru-d-Din Ahmad I. Death of Muzaaffar five months and sixteen days later, therefore in Safar 814 (Turkhi-i-Afri).—BG. 87.

H. 814. Maudud, son of Firuz Khan, governor of Baroda, and others rebel against Ahmad I of Gujarat, but submit and are pardoned.
Later on they conspire with Ran Mal, Rāja of Ídar, and entrench themselves in the fort of Morāsah. They are besieged by Aḥmad and forced to capitulate 5th Jumāda' I (25th August). Maudūd and the Rāja of Ídar escape.—BG. 89, 93–5.

Nep. Sain. 532, 533, MS. and inscription. Jyotirmalla, or Jayajyotirmalla, of the 3rd Thākuri dynasty of Nepāl, and son of Jayasthithimalla. 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. Khiṣr Khān proceeds by Panipat to Firūzpūr.—EHI. iv, 44.

October, H. 815, Rajab. Death of Sultan Maḥmūd II of Delhi. The nobles elect Daulat Khān Lūdī as their leader, but he does not assume royalty: rules till H. 817 = A.D. 1414. Mubārak Khān and Idrīs Khān desert Khiṣr Khān and join Daulat Khān Lūdī.—EHI. iv, 44. BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 4. PK. 325.

April, H. 816, Muharram. Daulat Khān Lūdī proceeds to Kāthehr, where he is joined by Harsingh (Harasimha) and other rājas who acknowledge his supremacy. Ibrāhīm Shāh, Shāriḵī, besieges Kalpi, and Daulat Khān, unable to relieve it, marches to Delhi. Khiṣr Khān leaves Delhi in Jumāda' I (August) with his forces, and besieges Rohtak.—EHI. iv, 45. BF. i, 505. PK. 325.

H. 816. Usāmān Aḥmad Sarkhejī, Sher Malik, and others invite Ḥuṣhang of Mālava to attack Gujarāt. Aḥmad I sends 'Imād-ūl-Mulk Khāshah-Khel to attack Ḥuṣhang, who retreats without fighting.—BG. 95–7.


February, H. 816, Zīl-ḥijjah. Khiṣr Khān proceeds to Delhi and posts himself in front of the gate of Sīrī.

28th May, H. 817, 8th Rabī' I. Daulat Khān Lūdī surrenders after a four months' siege and Khiṣr Khān establishes himself at Delhi as the first of the Sayyid line of Sultans: reigns till H. 824 = A.D. 1421.—BMC., Sultans of Delhi, 4 and Int. xxxvi. EHI. iv, 45.
1414 H. 817. Khizr Khan sends his wazir Maliku-s-Sharq Taju-l-Mulk to Kâthehr which he reduces. Mubâbat Khân, governor of Budaun, tenders his allegiance. The wazîr continues his march, and having taken Jailesar marches to Etâwâh which he subdues.—BF. i, 508. EHI. iv, 47–8.


H. 817. Aḥmad I of Gujarât marches against Girnâr; defeats Râja Kenghân (Khangâra V) and captures his fort.—BG. 98.

1415 H. 818. Khizr Khân appoints his son Maliku-s-Sharq Malik Mubârak governor of Fīrûzpûr and Sirhind with Malik Sadhû Nâdira as his deputy.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 818, Jumâda' I. Aḥmad I of Gujarât destroys the temple of Sidhpûr.—BG. 98.

1415 The poet Baka flourished under Zainu-l-'Abidin of Kashmir (a.d. 1417).—Sâkh. 61–2.

1416 H. 819. Khizr Khân sends Maliku-s-Sharq Taju-l-Mulk with an army to Bîyâna and Gwalîar. He plunders Gwalîar and, after exacting tribute from Harasîmha of Kâthehr, returns to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 819, Jumâda' I (817, Firîshṭâh). Malik Sadhû Nâdira, deputy governor of Sirhind, slain by Turki adherents of the late Bairâm Khân who seize Sirhind. Khizr Khân sends Malik Dâ'ûd and Zirak Khân against them. Dâ'ûd, after pursuing them into the mountains, is eventually forced to return without subduing them.—EHI. iv, 48. BF. i, 509.

H 819. Aḥmad I of Gujarât besieges Nâgaur, but on the approach of Khizr Khân of Delhi he raises the siege and returns to Ahmâdâbâd. He then marches against Nâṣîr Khân of Khundesh who had invaded Sultânûpûr and Nandarbûr. Nâṣîr Khân retreats to Asfir, and Aḥmad reduces the hill fort of Batnol (Tambol). He then proceeds to Morâsah against Hûshang of Mâlava, who at the instigation of the zamindârs had invaded Gujarât in his absence. He arrives at Morâsah 16th Rajab (9th September), but Hûshang flees without fighting.—BG. 99, n. 100–1. EHI. iv, 49. BF. i, 509 ff.
H. 820. Zīrak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, suppresses the rebellion of Tughān Rais, who with other Turk-bachts had murdered Sadhū, the deputy governor of Sirhind in the previous year.—EHI. iv, 49.

H. 820. The fortifications of the city of Ahmadābād said to have been finished in this year. The building of the city was apparently begun in H. 813.—BG. 90.

S. 1339, epoch year of Dāmodara’s Āryabhaṭatulya Karanagrantha, a work based on the astronomical data given by Āryabhaṭa.—BR. 1882-3, 28.

Shaikh Māli writes a history of the Yusufzai in Pushto, the earliest known work in that language.—JRAS. 1885, p. 389.

H. 821. Maliku-S-Šarq, Tāju-l-Mulk sent by Khīzr Khān to suppress a revolt of Hānsimha of Kāthehr, defeats the latter, and pursues him to the mountains of Kumaun. After ravaging Etawah, Tāju-l-Mulk returns in Rabī‘ II (May) to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 49, 50. BF. i, 510.

December, H. 821, Zī’l-qa’dah. Ahmad I of Gujarāt besieges Chāmpānīr, but is bought off by the Rāja.


H. 822. The Persian Dictionary called the Adabu-l-Fuzalā, written by Badr Muḥammad of Delhī, and dedicated to Qadr Khān ibn Dilāwār Khān.—BOD. 93.

H. 822. Khīzr Khān invests Budaun in Zī’l-ḥijjah (December, 1419, or January, 1420). Six months later, in consequence of a conspiracy formed against him by Kīwām Khān and Ikhtiyār Khān, he raises the siege and repairs to Delhī. On his way thither he captures Kīwām Khān and Ikhtiyār Khān, and puts them to death, 20th Jumādā‘ I, H. 823 (2nd June).—EHI. iv, 50, 51.

H. 823. A rebellion breaks out, headed by an impostor who calls himself Sārang Khān. Malik Sultān Shāh Lūdī of Sirhind, being deputed by Khīzr Khān to suppress him, starts in Rajab with
his own forces for Sirhind, where in Sha'bân he defeats and puts to flight the pretender who is joined by Khwājah 'Ali Indarābī, while Zirak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, and Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas of Jālandhara, join Sultan Shāh. The latter, reinforced by Malik Khair'Ali-Dīn Khān in Ramāzān (September), pursues the pretender into the mountains; but he escapes, and Sultan Shāh is forced to retreat. Sārang Khān was eventually captured by Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas, who put him to death. It was apparently during this year that Malik Tāju-l-Mulk marched to Etawah, subduing Baran and Kol on his way. After collecting tribute from the Rājas of Etawah and Kāthehr, he plundered and laid waste the district of Chandawār, and returned to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 51 ff. BF. i, 511.

H. 823. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt establishes order in the kingdom, erecting forts and military posts in various quarters.—BG. 105.

The Assamese, under Chu-dangpha, conquer North-Eastern Bengal as far as the Karataya.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 235.

1420

12th January, H. 824, 7th Muḥarram. Death of Tāju-l-Mulk, wazīr of Khīzr Khān. His son Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar succeeds him as wazīr.

Khīzr Khān captures and destroys Kūtila, after which he invests Gwalīar, and having overrun the country and levied contributions, he takes tribute from Etawah and returns to Delhi. Dies 17th Jumāda 1 I (20th May), and is succeeded two days later by his son Mubārak Shāh II.—EHI. iv, 53.

H. 824. Jasarat, the Gakkhar, having defeated and captured Sultan Ali of Kashmir, proceeds, on hearing of Khīzr Khān’s death, to Talwandi where he attacks Kamālu-Dīn. After plundering the country between Ludhīāna and Rūpar, he proceeds to Jālandhara and takes Zirak Khān prisoner 2nd Jumāda 1 II (June 4th). On the 20th of the same month he marches to Sirhind where he besieges Sultan Shāh Lūdī. Mubārak Shāh II marching to the aid of the latter, Jasarat raises the siege 27th Rajab (28th July) and retreats to Ludhīāna. The royal army pursues him as far as Jamnū, the Rāja of which—Bhīma—guides Mubārak Shāh to the chief stronghold 1 of the Gakkhars. The latter destroys it and returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 54 ff. JBA. xi, pt. 1, 80.

A.D. 1421
H. 824. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt leads his army towards Chāmpānīr and from thence to Sonkherah.—BG. 105.

1422
January, H. 825, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II begins the restoration of Lahor.
Jumāda 2 II. Jasrat, the Gakkhar, advances to Lahor, but is repulsed on the 11th of the month (2nd June). He attacks the fort again, but is again defeated. Retreats to Kālānīr 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 Gakkhar on the confines of Jammū, returns to Lahor. Maliku-s-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan appointed to Jālandhara and Malik Sikandar, the wazīr, placed in charge of Lahor, and his office given to Maliku-s-Sharq Sarwar.—EHI. iv, 56 ff.

February—March, H. 825, Rabī I. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt invests Mahēśvar and captures it in the absence of Sultan Hūshang of Mālava. He invests Mandū 12th Rabī I (5th April), but retires at the end of seven weeks to Ujjain. After the rainy season he renew a siege of Mandū, but Hūshang having in the meantime entered the fort, defends it so vigorously that Aḥmad retires to Sārangpūr. In response to a message from Hūshang, Aḥmad agrees to leave the country. The former, however, treacherously attacks him by night, 12th Muḥarram, 826 (26th December), but is repulsed and retires to Sārangpūr.—BG. 106 ff.

H. 825. Fīrūz Shāh, Bahmani, invades Vijayanagara, but is unsuccessful, and appeals to Gujarāt for help. Aḥmad sends an army to his aid. In Shauwāl (September) of the same year Fīrūz Shāh abdicates in favour of his brother Aḥmad Shāh, and dies himself ten days later, upon which his brother sends the army back to Gujarāt.—BG. 114. BF. ii, 389 ff. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 146, 149.

1423
H. 826. Mubārak Shāh II, after levying contributions in the territory of Kāthbīr, and waging war upon the Rāthors, subdues the Rāja of Etāwah and returns Jumāda 1 II (May) to Delhi. Confers the office of ʿĀriz-i-Mamālik on Malik Maḥmūd Ḥasan.

Death of Malik ʿAlūs-1-Mulk, Amir of Multān.
Rāja Bhīma of Jammū defeated and slain by Jasrat, the Gakkhar, in Jumāda 1 I (April). Jasrat attacks Dībālpūr and Lahor, but retreats before the advance of Malik Sikandar.
Shaikh 'Ali, 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 Mahmud Hasan governor of Multān and sends him against him.—EHI. iv, 58, 59.

March—April, H. 826, Rabī‘ II. Ahmad I of Gujarāt defeats Hūshang of Mālava and returns 4th Jumāda‘ II (15th May) to Ahmadābād.—BG. 110.

H. 827. Hūshang of Mālava having attacked the Rāja of Gwaliar, Mubārak Shāh proceeds against him. On arriving at Bīyāna he is opposed by Auhud 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 Kāṭhehr. After receiving tribute from Rāja Harasiniha he crosses the Ganges and proceeds to the hills of Kumaun. He then marches homewards by the banks of the Ruhūb, but, owing to the presence of famine, gives up his intention of marching on Kanauj. A rebellion breaks out in Mevād and the Sultan, marching thither, ravages the district. Unable to cope with the inhabitants who had fled to their mountain stronghold, Mubārak Shāh returns to Delhi.—EHI. iv, 61.

Ś. 1346–1371. Devarāya II, Abhinava-Devarāya or Vīra-Devarāya of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Vīra-Vijaya.—EI. iii, 35 (Satyamanāgalam copper-plate, Ś. 1346). ASSI. iii, 79, No. 54 (Īśvara temple inscription at Teḻḷūr near Velūr, Ś. 1353); ib. 82, No. 56 (Vīrīnchipuram temple inscription, Ś. 1347 exp.); ib. 109, Nos. 79, 80 (Ammaiaappesvara temple inscriptions, Pāṇu-veṇḍu, Ś. 1356 and 1357); ib. 110, No. 81 (Somanātheśvara temple inscription, Ś. 1371); ib. 160, No. 153 (Jaina temple inscription from Vijayanagara, Ś. 1349).

The Jamʿī Masjīd of Ahmadābād finished.—BG. 92.

H. 829. Mubārak Shāh II starts for Mevād, and attacks Jallū and Kaddū, grandsons of Bahādur Nāhir, who had fortified themselves in Andwar. The Sultan destroys the fort, and pursues them to Alwar where they eventually surrender.—EI. iv, 61.
A.D. 1426

H. 829. Ahmad I of Gujarāt marches against Ídar, drives the Rāja into the hill country, and lays waste his territory.—BG. 110, 111.
12th November, H. 830, 11th Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II reduces Mevād, after which he marches to Biyāna.—EI. iv, 62.

February, H. 830, Rabi' II. Muḥammad Khān of Biyāna surrenders to Mubārak Shāh II who appoints Mukbil Khān to the sīf, and bestows Sikrī ( Fatehpur Sikrī) on Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Tuhfah. Mubārak returns to Delhi in Jumāda' I, when he confines Hisār Fīrūzah on Maḥmūd Ḥasan and Multān on Malik Rajab Nādira.—EI. iv, 62.

H. 831. Muḥammad Khān, son of Auhad Khān, taking advantage of the absence of Mukbil Khān seizes Biyāna, and Malik Khairu-d-Dīn, unable to defend it, surrenders. Mubārak Shāh appoints Malik Mubāriz to Biyāna and sends him against Muḥammad Khān. The latter escaping from Biyāna, joins Ibrāhīm Shāh Shārqi. Mubārak starts in person for Biyāna, but is withheld by news that Ibrāhīm was then marching on Kalpi. He sends Maliku-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan against Mukhtass Khān, Ibrāhīm's brother, who had entered Etawah. The latter, hearing of his approach, retreats and joins his brother while Maḥmūd Ḥasan joins the royal army.

H. 830. Ahmad I of Gujarāt founds the city of Ahmadnagar on the Hātmāti.—BG. 111.

The Reḍḍi dynasty of Koṇḍavīḍu overthrown by the Muḥammadans.—ASSI. ii, 187.

V. Sam. 1484. The Mitračatukakakathā composed by Munisundara, the disciple of Devasundara and Jnānasāgara. The Sahastranāmasamrīti is by the same author.—BR. 1883-4, p. 155.

A.D. 1428


Kaddū of Mevād seized by Mubārak Shāh in Shauwul (July) and afterwards put to death.

Sarwarul-Mulk, sent to Mevād against Jalāl Khān and other chiefs, captures the fort of Alwar.
Malik Sikandar Tuhfān having been defeated near Kālānūr by Jasrat, the Gakk’har, defeats the latter at Kangra, after which he returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 62-7.

H. 831. Pūnjā, 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.

18th November, H. 832, 4th Saṭar. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches against Īdar; flight of Bir Rām. Aḥmad garrisons the place and returns to Ahmadābād.—BG. 112, note.

Nep. Sam. 549-574 on MSS. and 573 on inscription. Yakshamalla, of the 3rd Ṭhākurī 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 Bhatglōn and Kātmāntū, while the second, Rāgamala, held Banepā.—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; ix, 184; xiii, 414. Wright, Hist. of Nepal, 189.

V. Sam. 1485, Udepar inscription. Mokalasirīnha or Mokalī of Mevād, son and successor of Lakshasirīnha. Represented as having supplanted his brother Chonda in a.d. 1398.—Bl. 96.

Citadel of Ahmadābād Bīdār founded.—ASWI. iii, 42.

H. 832. Mubarāk Shāh II makes a progress through Mevād.

Death of Malik Rajab Nādira, amir of Multān. Malikus-Ṣharq reappointed to the fief with the title of ‘Imādu-l-Mulk.

H. 833. Mubarāk Shāh subdues Gwalīar, after which he defeats the Rāja of Hathkānt.—EHI. iv, 67 ff.

H. 833. Mubarāk Shāh takes Rāpīr and returns in Rajab (March–April) to Delhi.

Death of Sayyid Sālim, one of the nobles of the late Khizr Khān, and governor of Sirhind. Pūlād, a Turk-bacha and one of his slaves, rebels in Shauwāl (June) and fortifies himself in Sirhind. Mubarāk Shāh II proceeds thither and summons ‘Imādu-l-Mulk (Mahmūd Ḥasan) from Multān. Arrival of the latter in Žīl-ḥijjah. He negotiates with Pūlād, but unsuccessfully. The Sultan orders him in Saṭar 834 (October–November) to return to Multān and proceeds himself to Delhi, leaving Islām Khān, Kamāl Khān, and Rājir Pīrūz Mayīn to carry on the siege.—EHI. iv, 68-70.

L.K. 5. Saṁśārachandra of Koṭ Kaṅgra succeeds his father Karmačandra, according to the Kaṅgra Jvālāmukhī prāṣasti.—EI. i, 191.

January, H. 834, Jumāda I. Shaikh 'Ali Beg, governor of Kābul under Shāh Rukh Mīrzā, relieves Pūlād at Tabarhindah and returns through Jālandhara to Lahor. He proceeds to Talwān, but retreats before the advance of 'Imād-ull-Mulk. The latter proceeds 24th Sha'bān (7th May) to Multān and sends Shāh Lūdī against Shaikh 'Ali, who had in the meantime advanced thither. Defeat and death of Shāh Lūdī and occupation of Khairābād near Multān by Shaikh 'Ali 3rd Ram. (16th May). 'Ali Beg, advancing on Multān on the 25th of the same month and again on the 27th, is on both occasions successfully repulsed by 'Imād-ull-Mulk. The latter, reinforced by Mubārak Shāh II, eventually defeats Shaikh 'Ali, who flees to Kābul (3rd Zīl-qa-dah, 13th July).—EHI. iv, 70, 71.

H. 835. Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Khānī appointed to Multān in place of 'Imād-ul-Mulk (Maliku-s-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan).—EHI. iv, 72.

H. 835. Jasrat, the Gākkhār, defeats and takes prisoner Malik Sikandar Tuḥfah near Jālandhara, after which he lays siege to Lāhor.—IB. 73.

Shaikh 'Ali meanwhile attacks the frontiers of Multān and on the 17th Rabi I, H. 835 (23rd November), he takes and destroys the fort of Talamba.

H. 834. Khalf Ḥasan, Maliku-t-Tujjār, seizes the island of Mahāmīn (Bombay) on behalf of Aḥmad Shāh Bahmanī. Zafar Khān, son of Aḥmad I of Gujrat, sent by his father against him, defeats him near Thānā and recaptures Mahāmīn.—BG. 116-118.

H. 835 (836 on coin). Shamsu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh, of the house of Rāja Kāns, succeeds his father Muḥammad Shāh as king of Bengal: till a.d. 1442.—BMC., Mūhammadan States, 5, and Int. xii, xliii.

Ś. 1353. Rāyamukuta writes the Padachandrīkā, a commentary on the Amarakośa.—BR. 1883-4, 61.

Maliku-s-Sharq 'Imādu-l-Mulk sent in Rajab (March) to punish the rebels in Biyāna and Gwalior.

Jasrat, the Gakk'har, attacks Naṣrat Khān in Zīl-ḥijjah (August) at Lahor, but is defeated.

September, H. 836, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II marching from Delhi to Sāmāna is recalled to the capital by the illness of his mother, Makhdūma-i-Jahān, who dies a few days after his arrival. On rejoining his army he sends Malik Sarwar to besiege Pūlād in the fort of Tabarhindah. At the same time he takes Lahor and Jālandhara from Naṣrat Khān and gives them to Malik Allah-dād, who no sooner reaches Jālandhara than he is attacked and defeated by Jasrat, the Gakk'har.

Mubārak Shāh proceeds, Rabī' I (October–November), to Mevād, and prepares to attack Jalāl Khān in the fort of Andarū (Andwar?). The latter retreats to Kūtāla. The Sultan devastates Mevād; submission of Jalāl Khān.—EHL. iv, 73–5.

H. 835. Ṭahm I Shāh, Bahmani, in revenge for his defeat of the previous year, ravages Baglānah, near Sūrat. Ṭahm I of Gujarāt leaves Chāmpānīr for Nādol and joins Prince Muḥammad Khān at Nandarbār. The Bahmani king, hearing of his approach, retreats to Kulbarga, leaving an army on the frontier. The King of Gujarāt returns to Ahmadābād. On his way he hears that Ṭahm 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 Bidar completed.—BOD. 44. ASWI. iii, 42. See a.d. 1428.

H. 835. Shaikh Āzuri (Jalālu-d-Dīn Ḥamzah of Khurāsān) visits the Dekkan in the reign of Ṭahm Shāh I, Bahmani. Author of the Jawāhiru-l-Asrār, etc.—BOD. 57, 90.

1433

H. 836. Mubārak Shāh II sends Malik Kamālu-l-Mulk to coerce the rebels in Gwalior and Etawah and returns himself to Delhi in Jumāda' I (January). News reaching him in the following month of the capture of Lahor by Shaikh 'Alī, he proceeds against him, being joined by 'Imādu-l-Mulk Maḥmūd Ḥasan and other chiefs. He advances to the Rāvi and Shaikh 'Alī retreats. The royal forces march to Shor, which surrenders in Ram. (April) after a month's siege.

Surrender of Lahor to Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar Tuḥfah in Shauwāl (May). The latter had shortly before received the fiefs
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of Dīhālpūr and Jālandhara from the Sultān with the title of Shamsu-l-Mulk, but these were subsequently taken from him and given to ‘Imādū-l-Mulk.

The Sultan transfers the office of Diwān-i-Ashraf from Sarwaru-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 Mubārakābād or Mubārakpūr. News reaching him of the fall of Tabarhindah and death of Pūlād, he sets out to restore order in that district —EHL iv, 75–9. BF i, 527 ff. PK 332.

March, H. 836, Rajab. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt sets out on a campaign against Mevād, Nāgaur, and Kolīwārah. Reaching Sidhpūr he lays waste towns and villages in all directions and proceeds to Dūngarpūr, the Rāja of which (Ganeśa) submits. Subsequently Aḥmad invades the Rāṭhor country and receives the submission of the Rāṭhor chiefs of Bīndī and Nowlāt (Firīshṭah).—BG. 120–1.


1434

January, H. 837, Jumāda‘ II. Mubārak Shāh II proceeds with an army against Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpūr and Alp Khān Hūshang of Mālava, who had broken into hostilities over Kalpi. He reaches Mubārakābād, where he is murdered 9th Rajab (19th February) at the instigation of his wazir Sarwaru-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 Makhdūm, Malik Mukbil, Malik Kanauj, and Malik Bīrā. Rānū, slave of Sidhī Pāl, sent by Sarwaru-l-Mulk to take possession of Bīyāna, is defeated and slain by Yūsuf Khān Auhādī in Sha'bān (March–April).

Malik Allah-dād Kālā (or Kākā), Amīr of Sambhal, Āhār Miyān of Budaun, ‘Alī Gujarātī, and Amīr Kambal Turk-bacha form a league against Sarwaru-l-Mulk, who in Ram. (April) sends Kamālu-d-Dīn and Khān-i-'Azam Sayyid Khān against them. Kamālu-d-Dīn being secretly hostile to Sarwaru-l-Mulk is joined by Allah-dād and the other amirs, and together they march on Delli. They besiege the fort of Strī, which holds out for three months.

July, Zi‘l-ḥijjah. Death of Zīrān Khān, Amīr of Sāmānā. His sīf conferred on his eldest son Muḥammad Khān.
14th August, H. 838, 8th Muharram. Sarwaru-l-Mulk intending to assassinate Muḥammad Shāh IV, is himself slain, and Kamālud-Dīn, at the invitation of Muḥammad, enters the city. The Sultan appoints him wāzīr; bestows the sef of Amroha and Budaun on Malik Jīman, with the title of Ghāzīu-l-Mulk; confers the sef of Hisār Fīrūzah, with the title of Iqbāl Khān, on Malik Khūnraī Mubārak Khānī; and makes Maliku-s-Shārī Ḥāji Shudanī governor of the capital. He then sets out for Multān, reaching Mubārakbād, on his way thither, in Rabī‘ II (November).—EHI. iv, 79–84. BF. i, 532 ff. PK. 334 ff.


V. Sam. 1491. Śīlaratnasūri, pupil of Jayakīrti, writes a commentary on Merutunga’s Meghadūta, at Anhilvād.—PR. iv, Ind. cxx.

H. 840. Muḥammad Shāh IV sends an army against Jasar, the Gakk’har, and ravages his country.—EHI. iv, 85.

16th May, H. 839, 29th Shauwal. Muḥammad Ghaznī Khān, of Mālava, murdered by his wāzīr, Māḥmūd Khaljī, who succeeds him as first of the Khaljī dynasty of Mālava. Flight of Prince Ma’sūd Khān of Mālava to Gujarāt.—BMC., Khuwhammad States, 114, Int. lxvi. BF. iv, 193 ff.

V. Sam. 1492. Jīmanāmsanāsūri completes the Kumārapalācharita, a life of Kumārapāla of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883–4, 17. IA. vi, 180.

H. 841. Aḥmad Shāh I of Gujarāt besieges Māḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava in Mandū. His son Muḥammad Khān gains possession of Sārangpūr. ‘Umar Khān, son of Ḥūshang Shāh, raises a revolt in Chandīrī.—BG. 123.

H. 842. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava leaving Māndū marches to Sārangpūr; defeats Malik Hāji of Gujarāt. 'Umar Ḳhān marching from Chanderū, is defeated and slain by Maḥmūd at Sārangpūr. A pestilence, possibly cholera, breaks out in Aḥmad Shāh's army and compels him to return to Gujarāt.—BG. 123–5.

H. 842. Restoration of the Ilyās Shāhī dynasty in Bengal by Nashiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I. The date hitherto accepted for this event is H. 846, but Dr. Hoernle has discovered a coin of Maḥmūd bearing the date H. 842 which proves that H. 842 is too late for his initial date. His reign may have begun even earlier, since native historians say it lasted twenty-seven or thirty-two years.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 269; lxii, pt. 1, 232 ff. BMC., Muhammadan States, p. 6.

V. Sam.1494, 1496, Nāgadā and Rāṇapura inscriptions. Kumbhakarna of Mevāḍ son and successor of Mokaljī.—BL. 112, 113.

Maṇḍana, an architect and author of the Rājavallabhamanḍana and the Vastumanaḍana, flourished under Kumbha.—BR. 1882–3, 37.

H. 842. Death of Shaikh Ruknū-d-Dīn, according to the Mīrāt-i-Aḥmadī, which mentions him as one of the holy men buried at Nahrwälah (Aṅhilvāḍ), and says he was fifth in descent from Shaikh Farīd Ganj-i-Shakar.—BG. 126 and note.

V. Sam. 1494. Jīnakīrī, pupil of Somasundara, composes the commentary on his Namaskarastava. Author also of the Dānakalpārūma, the Śripalagopālakathā, and the Dhanayakāleścharitra (composed probably V. Sam. 1497).—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.


H. 844. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava marches against Delhī. Buhlūl Lūdī sent against him by Muḥammad Shāh IV. A battle takes place, after which Muḥammad makes proposals of peace. Maḥmūd Khaljī, hearing that Aḥmad Gujarātī was marching on Māndū, accepts these and returns home.—EHI. iv, 85.

H. 844 (844–63 on coins and inscriptions). Maḥmūd 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, 1383. Daṇḍāgaṇ copper-plates of Kalyāṇachandra, probably a member of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.
A.D. 1440—1443.  

1440  
V. Sam. 1497, 1510, inscriptions from Suhaniya, Gwalior. Duṅgurendradeva, Tomara of Gwalior.—JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 400. JBA. viii, 693 ff.

1441  
H. 845. Buhul Lūdī appointed to Dwālpūr and Lahor by Muḥammad Shāh IV and sent against Jaśrat, 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. Maḥmūd Khān of Mālava, intending to march against Chitor, turns aside and proceeds to Kalpi against Nāṣir Khān; who had assumed independence. Nāṣir Khān submits, and Maḥmūd continuing his march, reduces a strong fort belonging to Kumbhakarṇa of Mevāḍ, after which he proceeds to Chitor.—BF. iv, 207 ff.


1442  
12th August, H. 846, 4th Rabī’ II. Aḥmad Shāh I of Gujarāt dies, and is succeeded by his son Muḥammad Karīm Shāh: till A.D. 1451.—BG. 125. BMC., Muḥammadan States, 132, Int. lviii, lxii.

Ś. 1364. Death of Raghunāthatīrtha, twelfth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1443  
H. 847. Muḥammad Shāh IV of Delhi dies, and is succeeded by his son ‘Alāu-d-Dīn ibn Muḥammad ‘Alīm Shāh: till A.D. 1451.—BMC., Sultāns of Delhī, 4, 96. PK. 336. EHI. iv, 86.

26th April, H. 846, 25th Zīl-hijjah. Kumbhakarṇa of Mevāḍ attacks Maḥmūd Shāh of Mālava and, according to Firīshṭah, is defeated with great loss. According to Thomas, Kumbha won a great victory over the combined armies of Mālava and Gujarāt in A.D. 1440, in honour of which he erected his pillar of victory at Chitor.—BF. iv, 210. PK. 344.

H. 847. Shaikh Yusuf establishes himself as king in Multān.—BOD. 422–3.

H. 847. Devarāyā II of Vijayanagara invades the Bahmānī kingdom. He besieges Mūrdkul and plunders the country as far as Sagur and Bījāpūr. ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh, Bahmānī, marches against him. Several engagements take place and Devarāyā, at first successful, is eventually forced to conclude a treaty with the
Bahmani king, by the terms of which he agrees to pay him an annual tribute.—BF. ii, 432 ff.

April, H. 846, Ži‘l-hijjah. ‘Abdu-r-Razzāq arrives at Vijayanagara on an embassy to Devaraya II from Sultan Shāh Rukh of Samarkand. He remains until 5th December (12th Sha‘bān, 847).—EHI. iv, 95, etc. IA. xx, 301. ASSI. iii, 161.

1444 V. Sam. 1500, inscription in the reign of Guhila Sārangaji at Mahowa.—BI. 162.

1445 H. 849. Qutb-ud-Din Mahmūd Langāh deposes and succeeds Shaikh Yusuf as king of Multān.—BOD. 321.

H. 849. Muḥammad Karīm of Gujarāt subdues Êdar and Bāgar. Birth of his son Fath Khān, afterwards Mahmūd Baiqarah, on the 20th Ramaẓān (20th December).—BG. 129.

H. 849. ‘Abdu-l-‘Azīz writes and dedicates to Ahmad Shāh II, Bahmani, the Tūrākh-i-Husainī, containing the life of the famous Sadru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Husainī Gesū-Darāz who is buried at Kulbarga.—BOD. 3.

1446 H. 850. ‘Alīm Shāh of Delhi sets out for Sāmāna, but hearing that Mahmūd Shāh of Jaunpūr was marching to Delhi he returns to the capital.—EHI. iv, 86. BF. i, 540.

H. 850. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd Shāh I, Ilyās 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 Shawwāl. Death of Shaikh Ahmad Khatṭā of Gujarāt. His Memoir, the Mafṣūzat Shaikh Ahmad Maghrabī, was written by Muḥammad Anṣār.—BOD. 41, 261. BG. 90.

1447 H. 851. Buhūlūl Lūdī invades Delhi a second time, but again unsuccessfully.—BF. i, 541. PK. 338.

1448 H. 852. Sultan ‘Alīm Shāh removes his capital to Budaun against the advice of his ministers. He disgraces his wazīr Ḥamīd Khān who conspires with Buhūlūl Lūdī for the Sultan’s deposition.—EHI. iv, 87.

V. Sam. 1505. Chūchikadeva, of the Bhaṭṭī dynasty of Jesalmir, reigning. A Kharataramatta in the temple at Jesalmir is dated in this year during his reign.—BR. 1883-4, 152.
A.D. 1448—1451.

1448

Ś. 1370. Jonarāja of Kashmir writes his commentary on the Kīrātārjunaśīla, in the reign of Zainu-l-Abidin of Kashmir. Author also of commentaries on the Prithvirājasaśīvalī and Śrīkṛṣṇa-Maṭhācharita and of a Rājatarangini, written in continuation of Kalhaṇa’s and brought down to A.D. 1412.

Śrīvara, a pupil of Jonarāja and author of the Kathākautuka, the Jainatarangini, and of a Subhashītavali, belongs to the same period. He continued the Rājatarangini of his master, bringing it down to the year A.D. 1477.—BR. 1883-4, 54. Sbhv. 43. AC. 107, 674. BKR. 61.

V. Saṃ. 1504. Somachaṇḍra, pupil of Rātanāscakara, writes the Kathāmahodaḍī.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiv.

1449

H. 853. Muḥammad Karīm of Gujārat besieges Chāmpānīr. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava marches to the relief of the Rāja (Ganagadāsa). Muḥammad Karīm raises the siege and retreats towards Ahmadābād.—BG. 130. IA. i, 1 ff.

A Mughal invasion of Orissa said to have occurred in this year.

JBA. lii, pt. 1, 233.


1450


1450


Rāmachandra, author of the Prakriyākaṃḍūḍī and the Kāla-miṅgayaḍīpīka, flourished.—BR. 1883-4, 59, 60.

1451

19th April, H. 855, 17th Rabīʿ I. Buḥlūl Lūḍī deposes and succeeds ‘Alīm Shāh of Delhi as first of the Pathān or Afghān line of Sultans: till H. 894—A.D. 1489.—BMC., Sultaṇs of Delhi, 4, and Int. xxxvi. PK. 357.

H. 855. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava invades Gujārat. Muḥammad Karīm attempting to flee is poisoned 10th Muḥarram (12th February). His son Qutb Shāh or Qutbūd-Dīn succeeds him on the 11th of the same month, and in Ṣafar (March) of the same year defeats Maḥmūd Khaljī at Kāpaḍvaṇaḥ.—BG. 133-146. BF. iv, 36. IA. viii, 183.
A.D. 1451
V. Saṅ. 1508. The scribe Lumpāka founds the Lumpākamata sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 145.

H. 857. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava sets out to attack Nāɡaur, but retreats.—BG. 148.

The Turks conquer Constantinople; and by the expulsion of the Genoese from Peru, the Venetians enjoy the whole trade with the East: Constantinople being no longer a mart for produce, nor open to the countries of the West.—Gleig, History of the British Empire in India.

Ś. 1377. Taṅjāvūr temple inscription of Tirumalaideva, possibly to be identified with Timma, the founder of the Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—ASSI. iv, 117. MGO. 1892, 13 (inscription of Ś. 1385).
Ś. 1377, copper-plate of Gānadeva of Konḍavīḍu, son of Guhidesvapātra and grandson of Chandradeva. Possibly a descendant of Kapila Gajapati of Orissa, though Hultzsch inclines to make the latter his contemporary.—IA. xx, 390.

H. 860. Kumbhakarṇa having attacked Nāɡaur, Quṭbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt invades Mēvāḍ and defeats Kumbha at Kumbhālmīr. He invests the fort, and Kumbha eventually submitting, Quṭbu-d-Dīn returns to his capital. Malik Shaʿbān Ṭimādū-l-Mulk having been sent meanwhile to recover the fort of Ābū in the interest of the Rāja of Sirohi, is defeated with great loss and forced to retreat.—BG. 149. BF. iv, 40.
H. 860. Death at Sahāranpūr of Isḥāq Maulānā, a learned Musalmān. He was a native of Uchh and a pupil of his uncle Sayyid Ṣadrā-d-Dīn Rājū Qattāl.—BOD. 181.
H. 860. Death of Shaikh Firūz. He wrote a poem on the war between Buhlūl Lādī of Delli and Ḥusain Sharqī of Jaunpūr, and was the grandfather of Shaikh Rizqu-llāh Mushtāqī (q.v., A.D. 1492).—EHL. iv, 535.
Chaṇḍūpaṇḍita, son of Āliga and pupil of Vaidyanātha and Narasiṃha, writes the Naishadhiyadipaka, under Sāṅga, chief of Dholkā.—AC. 177.
H. 861. Qutbu-d-Din of Gujarāt and Maḥmūd Khālji of Mālava attack Kumbha of Mevād. According to his own statement on the Pillar of Victory the Rānā gained the day and took Maḥmūd prisoner. The Mirūt-i-Sikandarī, however, states that Qutbu-d-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 Maḥmūd.—BMC., Muhammādan States, 88, 102 ff., Int. xlix ff.


The Rāmasamāla composed by Ananta, son of Maṇḍana.—AC. 14. AOC. 218, n. 2.

H. 862. Kumbha of Mevād, having broken the peace of the previous year and invaded Nāgaur, Qutbu-d-Din of Gujarāt marches to Sirohi, and thence to Mevād which he ravages. According to the Ṭab. Aḥbarī, the Rāja of Sirohi fled at his approach and, after destroying the town, Qutbu-d-Din invaded Mevād and besieged Kumbha in Kumbhālmīr. Finding the fort impossible to take, he afterwards raised the siege and marched to Chitor where, after ravaging the neighbouring districts, he returned to Ahmadābād.—BG. 151–2. BF. iv, 43.

H. 862 (863, 865 on coins). ʿAlāu-d-Dīn Humāyūn Shāh, Bahmani, succeeds his father Ahmad Shāh II: till a.d. 1461.—BMC., Muhammādan States, 146, 153, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 452.

V. Sam. 1514. Lakshminīvāsa, son of Śrīrāṅga and pupil of Ratnaprabhasūri, writes his Śishyakālittaiṣhīni Meghadūtaṭīkā.—AC. 539. Weber, Catal. ii, 144.

V. Sam. 1514. Hemahāṁsa, pupil of Ratnaśekhara, writes a commentary on Udayaprabhaḍevas’s Ārambhasiddhi.—Weber, Catal. ii, No. 1741.


H. 863. Ḥusain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd succeeds his brother Muḥammad Shāh of Jaunpūr: till a.d. 1476.—BMC., Muhammādan States, pp. 88, 104 ff.; Int BF. iv, 375.
H. 864 (860–878 on inscriptions and coins). Ruknu-d-Din Barbak Shâh, Ilyâs Shâhi, succeeds his father Mahmûd Shâh I of Bengal: till A.D. 879 =A.D. 1474.—BMC., Muhammedan States, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

28th December, H. 866, 25th Rabi’ I. Jâm Nizâmu-d-Din or Nanda, of the Sammâ dynasty of Sindh, succeeds Jâm Sañjar. He was contemporary with Sultan Hussain Langâh of Multân (A.D. 1469). Towards the end of his reign he defeated an army sent against him by Shâh Beg from Qandahâr.—EHI: i, 233.

Ś. 1383, Daqâqâon copper-plates of Hariâchandra and Pratâpachandra, members of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.


H. 866. Mahmûd Baiqarah marches to the relief of Nizâm Shâh, Bahmani, against Mahmûd Khâlji of Mâlava. In the meantime Mahmûd defeats Nizâm Shâh near Bîdar, but hearing of Mahmûd Baiqarah’s approach, he retreats to his own country.—BG. 175–7. BF. ii, 468.

H. 867. Mahmûd Khâlji of Mâlava again invades the Dekkan, ravaging the country as far as Daulatabâd, but retires on the advance of Mahmûd Baiqarah to Nandarbar.—BG. 178.


H. 869. Mahmûd Baiqarah reduces Bâwar and receives the submission of the Râja.—BG. 178.

V. Sam. 1520. Birth of Aniruddha, son of Bhâvaśarman and author of a commentary on Sâtananda’s Bhâvatikârânya (Ś. 1417).—BR. 1883–4, 82.

1464 Sakalakirti, author of the Tattvârthasâradipaka, probably flourished, since a pupil of his successor, Bhuvanakirti, wrote in V. Sam. 1560, and Subhachandra, fourth High Priest of the sect after Sakalakirti, wrote in V. Sam. 1608 and 1613.—BR. 1883–4, 106.

Ś. 1387, inscription from Little Kâñchî of Mallikârjuna, son and successor of Devarâya In Vijayanagara.—IA. xxi, 321–2.
V. Samī. 1521. Subaśilagāṇi, pupil of Munisundara and of Lakshmīśāgara, writes the Pañchastīprabodhavamsbandha. Author also of the Snātripañchāsīka.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxi.

H. 871. Maḥmūd Baiqarah besieges Junāgaḍ (Girnar), but does not take the fort.—BG. 181–6.

Ś. 1390. Daḍaģaṇ copper-plate of Sutiraṇamalla, Rāja of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

H. 874. Husain Langā of Multān succeeds his father Qutbu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Langāh.—BOD. 165.
Ś. 1391. Tyārsāṇ copper-plate of Bharatachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 49.

Ś. 1392. Virūpāksha I of Vijayanagara, son of Devarāya II and brother and successor of Mallikārjuna.—IA. xx, 321 ff.

Kahemāṅkara, a contemporary of Jayachandra or Jayasundara, and perhaps the author of the Jaina version of the Simhasanadavatimāṅkika, flourished.—IA. xi, 256, n. 65.

H. 876. Maḥmūd Baiqarah captures the fort of Junāgaḍ (Girnar), and confers on the Rāja Maṇḍalika the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Firīṣṭah 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 Husain Langā of Multān, who gives him land on both sides of the Indus nearly corresponding with the present district of Dera Ismail Khan.—JBA. xl, 11.

H. 876. Muḥammad Shāh III, Bahmanī, subdues Orissa.—BF. ii, 487.

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 Bāṅkāpur 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.
A.D. 1472 Nep. Sam. 592. Jayarāyamalla, eldest son of Yakshamalla of Nepal, establishes himself, on his father’s death, at Bhaṭgāt, his immediate successors being: Suvarṇamalla, Prāṇamalla, Viśva-
mall, Trailokyamalla, and Jagajjyotirmalla or Jayajyotirmall. Ratnamalla, youngest son of Yakshamalla, founds a separate
dynasty at Kāṭmapaṇḍu. He is said to have defeated in N. Sam. 611 = A.D. 1491, the Thākurī of Nāvākoṭ and later, with
the aid of Sīma, king of Pālpā, the Bhoṭiyas (Tibetans). His
immediate successors were: Amaramalla, Sūryamalla, Narendram-
alla, Mahīndramalla, Sadāśīvanalla, and Śivasimhamalla.—IA.
xiii, 416.

1473 H. 878. Mahmūd Baiqarah takes Jagat (Dwarka) and Sankhodar
and destroys Bhīma, the Rāja of Jagat.—BG. 195 ff.
Ś. 1395–1418, Vīriṇchipuram inscriptions. Immaqi-Narasinha-
raya Mahāraya (of Vijayanagara) reigning. Son of Isvara.—
ASSI. iii, 131, Nos. 115, 116; iō. 132, No. 119.

1474 January–Febrary, H. 878, Ram. Mahmūd Baiqarah ravages Chāmpānir.—BG. 200.
H. 879 (879–885 on coins and inscriptions). Shamsu-d-Dīn
Yūsuf Shāh, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Bārbak as king of
Bengal: till A.D. 1481.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 6, Int. xii,
xliii.

1475 5th December, H. 880, 6th Shabān. Birth of Khalīl Khān,
fourth son of Mahmūd Baiqarah, and his eventual successor as
Muẓaffar Shāh II. Firishtah gives the date of his birth as 20th
Shabān, H. 875.—BG. 239. BP. iv, 79.
H. 880 (880–905 on coins). Ghiyāṣ Shāh, Khaljī of Mālava,
succeeds his father Mahmūd Shāh I: till A.D. 1500.—BMC.,
Muhammadan States, Int. liii.
H. 880. Khondamīr, the historian, born at Hirāt. He was the
son of Amīr Khāwand Shāh (Mirkhond) and author of the
Kulāsatu-l-Akbār (H. 904), the Habibu-s-siyar, etc. Compelled
in H. 983 = A.D. 1526–7 to quit Hirāt, he visited Hindustan with
Małānā Shihāb-u-d-Dīn and Mirzā Ibrāhīm Qānūnī, arriving at
Agra 4th Muharram, H. 935 (18th September, 1528). He remained
at Bābur’s court and died in H. 942 (A.D. 1535) on an expedition
to Māndū on which he had accompanied the Emperor.—BOD. 217.
H. 880. Death of Shaikh Shāh ‘Alim of Gujarāt, son of the
Sayyid Burhān-u-d-Dīn Bukhārī.—BG. 198.
A.D. 1477—1481.

V. Samā. 1533 (or 1531 according to others). Rise of the Veshadharma sect of the Jains (a branch of the Lumpākas) under Bhānaka. —BR. 1883–4, 145, 153–4.

1478 H. 883. ‘Alāū-d-Dīn ibn Muḥammad ‘Ālim Shāh, ex-Sultan of Delhi, dies at Budaun whither he had retired on Buhālūl’s accession to the throne.—BF. i, 543. PK. 339.

1479 H. 884. Amīr Zūb-Nūn, governor of Ghūr, Zamīn-i-Dāwar, and Qandāhar under Sultan Ḥusain Mirzā of Khurāsān, subdues the warlike tribes of Hazāra and Takdār. Being made absolute ruler of Ghūr and the other provinces by the Sultan, he later on establishes his independence there.—EHII. i, 303.


V. Samā. 1535. Vallabha, the Vaishnava reformer, said to have been born.—BR. 1883–4, 76.

1480 H. 885. Khudāwand Khān forms a plot to place Prince Aḥmad, son of Maḥmūd Baiqarāh 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 Mārtanda.—EI. iv, 203.

1481 H. 886. Sikandar Shāh II, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Yusuf Shāh of Bengal. Reigns two days and a half, when he is succeeded by his grand-uncle Jalālu-d-Dīn Fath Shāh, who reigns till A.D. 1487 (coin and inscriptional dates H. 886–92).—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

5th April, H. 886, 5th Šafar. Maḥmūd Gāwān, Maliku-t-Tejjār, Khwājah Jahan, falsely accused of a plot against his master, the Bahmanī Sultan Muḥammad Shāh II, is executed by the latter. Maḥmūd Gāwān had been wazir to Nīẓām Shāh, Bahmani, and under Muḥammad held the office of Wākul-i-Sultānat. He was the author of the Rasmatu-l-Inābāt and other poems.—BF. ii. 505 ff.

BOD. 231. BG. 217.

H. 886. ‘Abdu-l-Karīm, Sindhī, flourished. He served under Maḥmūd Gāwān and wrote the Tārīkh-i-Maḥmūd-Shāhī, a history of Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmani.—BOD. 5.
1482

A.D.

H. 887. A Gujarati expedition to Châmpânîr under Malik Sidâ having failed, Mahmud Baiqarah determines in Zîlqa’dah to invade the district.—BG. 207.

Birth of Zahîru-d-Dîn Muḥammad Bâbar, founder of the Mughal Empire in India; died A.D. 1530.—EHI. iv. 219.

22nd March, H. 887, 1st Safr. Death of Muḥammad Shâh II (or III), Bahmanî; his son Mahmûd Shâh II succeeds him; till A.D. 1518.—BF. ii. 518.

3rd February, Š. 1403. Jambukesvara inscription of the chieftain Vâlaka-Kâmaya or Akkalarâja, probably a feudatory of one of the later kings of the First Vijayanagara dynasty. Though claiming to be the rightful successor of the Cholas, his real connection with the dynasty is doubtful.—EI. iii, 72.

1483


1484


V. Sam. 1540. The Hambirakâvya composed.—JBA. 1886.

1485

H. 890. Mahmûd Baiqarah puts to death the Râja of Châmpânîr. In the same year he founds the city of Muḥammadâbâd on the site of Châmpânîr.—BG. 211, 212. IA. vi, 4.

H. 890. Fath-Allâh, governor of Berâr, assumes independence of the kingdom of Kulbarga.—BOD. 132.

Š. 1407. Chaitanya, the Vaishnava reformer, born at Nadiya in Bengal. Died A.D. 1527.—BR. 1883–4, 76. JRAS., n.s., xiv, 305.

1487

H. 892. Bârbak murders and succeeds Fath Shâh of Bengal, assuming the title of Shâhzâdah. He is slain shortly afterwards and succeeded by Saifu-d-Dîn Firûz Shâh II, who reigns till A.D. 1489. Coins of the latter are dated H. 893 and 895.—BMC., Muhammedan States, 6, Int. xiii.

A.D. 1487

Ahmad Niẓām Shāh Bahri, while besieging the fort of Dundrājpūr, receives news of his father’s death, when he returns and assumes the titles of the deceased. He subsequently became independent and founded the Niẓām Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan. —BOD. 41.

H. 892. Māhmūd Baiqarah appoints his son Prince Khalīl Khān (afterwards Muṣaffar II) governor of Sūrāth and Junāɡāḍh.—BG. 216.

H. 892. The Rāja of Sirohi plunders a party of Gujarati merchants. They appeal to Māhmūd, who proceeding against the Rāja, forces him to give them redress.—BG. 217.

1488 Bikaji or Bhīkaṇji, son of Jodha, begins to rule at Bikanīr as first of the Bikanīr Rāj. See Appendix.


V. Sām. 1545. Udepur inscription. Rājamalla of Mevād, son and successor of Kumbhakarna, whom he is said to have succeeded in A.D. 1474.—Bi. 117.


1490 The Hindi poet Kabīr flourished about this date, being contemporary with Sikandar Shāh Lūdī of Delhi.—BOD. 204.

The Oriya poet, Din Kṛishṇa Dās, author of the Rasakālola, probably flourished, being a contemporary of Pūrushottamadāvā of Orissa (said to have reigned A.D. 1478–1503).—IA. i, 215 ff.
A.D. 1492

H. 897. Sikandar II of Delhi conquers Bihār and dispossesses Ḥusain Sharqi of Jaunpur.—PK. 365.


1493


1494

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 Ghiyṣu-d-Dīn Khaljī, but is refused shelter. Subsequently Maḥmūd pardons him.—BG. 220.

1494

Śrutasāgara, the Jain, flourishes: author of the Tattvārthadīpikā.
—BR. 1883–4, 117.

1495


Ś. 1417. Aniruddha, son of Bhāvaśārman, writes a commentary on Śatānanda’s Bhāsvatikarana.—BR. 1883–4, p. 82.


1496

H. 901. Maḥmūd Baiqarah marches against Idar and Bāgar, and after exacting tribute returns to Delhi. In the same year he pardons Alaf Khān.—BF. iv, 72. BG. 220.


1497

20th November. The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, arriving on the 22nd May, 1499, at Calicut on the Malabar Coast and returning by the Cape to Lisbon in September of the same year.—Gleig’s History of the British Empire in India. JBRAS. xii, 68. JBA. 1873, 193.
A.D. 1497—1503.

1497    S. 1419. Death of Raghuvarayatirtha, thirteenth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1498    H. 904. Ḥusain Shāh of Bengal having reduced the rājas of the districts as far as Īrissa, invades Assam, subduing it as far as Kāmarūpa, Kāmtah, and other districts. The Rāja of the country retreats to the mountains and Ḥusain, leaving his son Prince Dānyāl with a large army to settle the country, returns to Bengal. The following rainy season the Rāja issues from the hills and Dānyāl and his forces are cut to pieces.—JBA. xli, pt. 1, 79, 335; ib. xlii, pt. 1, 240. BMC., Muḥammadan States, xxix.

1499    H. 904. Maḥmūd Baqqarah invades Āsrī to enforce tribute from 'Ādīl Khān Fārūqī, who sends tribute.

1500    H. 905. Ḥusain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd, king of Jaunpūr, dies in Bengal, whither he had fled in A.D. 1476.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 88. PMID. 309.

H. 906 (906–15 on coins). Nūsīr Shāh, Khalji of Mālava, succeeds his father Ghīyāṣ Shāh.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 114, Int. liii. BG. 221.

Ś. 1422, copper-plate from Pāh near Champāvat of Kīrtichandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

13th September. In consequence of Vasco da Gama’s success, a Portuguese expedition under Pedro Álvarez 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, Safar. Maḥmūd Khān, Langāh, succeeds his grandfather Ḥusain Langāh as king of Multān.—BOD. 281.


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 Rabī‘ I. ‘Ādīl Khān of Khandesh dies, and is succeeded by his brother Dā‘ūd Khān: till H. 916= A.D. 1510.—PM. 315.
1508

Alphonse 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 Bīdar: till H. 945 = A.D. 1538.—PMD. 321.


Naroji of Bikanīr succeeds his uncle Bhikhaji; but dying the same year is in turn succeeded by his brother Lānkharānījī.

1505


H. 911. Death of Sayyid Muḥammad, Jaunpūrī, a son of Mīr Sayyid Khān of Jaunpūr. He claimed to be the ʿImām Mahdī or “Restorer of Islam.” His disciples still exist in India under the name of Ghair-Mahdvis.—BG. 240.

1506

H. 912. Dilghād, wazīr of Jām Nanda of Sindh, conquers Uchh.—EHI. i, 275.


Alphonse 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 ʿZamorin 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 Ormūs, 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 Delhī, aided by Jalāl Khān, governor of Kalpi, invests the fort of Narwar.—EHI. iv, 466–7.

May, H. 913, Muḥarram. Muḥammad Khān Shāibānī Uzbak invades Khurāsān. Amīr Zā-n-Nūn marches against him in support of Sultan Badiʿu-z-Zamān Mirzā, but is defeated and slain, his son Shāh Beg Arghūn succeeding him as ruler of Qandahār.—EHI. i, 304.
A.D. 1507—1511.

1507
H. 913. Malik Ayáz, governor of Dīū, defeats the Portuguese at Chaul.—BG. 222.

1508
H. 914. ʿĀlim Khān, claimant for the throne of Khandesh, appeals for aid to Maḥmūd Baiqarah. The latter proceeds in Rajab (October) to Nandarbār, spending the month of Ramaḍān at Samball on the Narmadā.—BG. 222–3.
Sh. 1480–1449. Krishṇarāya of the Second Vijayanagar dynasty, reigning, son of Niẓāmsīh, and brother and successor of Viḷa-Niẓāmsīh or Viḷa-Narasiṃha.—EI. i, 361 (Hampi inscription of Sh. 1430). BR. 1883–4, 55. JBRAS. xii, 343.

1509
Saṅgrāmasīṃha I (Singram Singh) of Mevūḍ succeeds his father Rājamalla.—PK. 356.

1510
H. 916. Sikandar II of Delhī acknowledges the independence of Gujarāt.—BG. 226.
6th August, H. 916, 1st Jumāda’ I. Dāʾud Khān of Khandesh dies and is succeeded by ʿĀdil Khān III.—PMD. 315. BF. iv, 302 ff.
H. 916. ʿIsmāʿīl ʿĀdil Shāh of Bījāpur succeeds his father Yūsuf ʿĀdil Shāh: till H. 941 = A.D. 1534.—PMD. 321.

1511
H. 917. Shāh Beg Arghūn, in alarm at the threatened invasion of Shāh ʿIsmāʿīl, Warāsh Khān, and Bābar, prepares to seize Sīwī. He subsequently takes the fort, and appointing Mirzā ʿĪsā Tarkhān governor, returns to Qandāshār.—EH. i, 306.
23rd November, H. 917, 2nd Ram. Maḥmūd Shāh I Baiqarah, of Gujarāt, dies and is succeeded by his son Muʿāzẓar Shāh II: till H. 932 = A.D. 1526.—PMD. 313. BG. 227.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1511

Ś. 1433, 1434, 1441, 1455, copper-plates from Champāvat of Vishnuchandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.


V. Sam. 1568. The Nāgapuriya branch of the Lumpāka sect of the Jains formed by Rāparshi of the Mālasāvaḍa Gotra. His followers took the name of Nāgapuriya to distinguish them from those of a rival Rāparshi of the Indra Gotra.—BR. 1883-4, 154.

1512

15th January, H. 917, 25th Shauwāl. Muṣaffar II of Gujarāt receives an embassy from Ismā'īl Shāh of Irāq. Founds the city of Daulatābād, and in Shauwāl 918 (December) invades MālaVA, but turns aside to assist 'Ainu-l-Mulk, governor of Nahrwālah, against Bhīmarāja of Idar.—BG. 244, 248.

H. 918. Sultān Qulī assumes independence of the Bahmanī kingdom and founds the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty of Golkonda.—PMD. 321.

1513

H. 919. Muṣaffar II of Gujarāt ravages Idar and, after making peace with the Rāja, continues his march to MālaVA.—BG. 250.

H. 919. The emperor Bābar marches on Qandāhār, but negotiates a peace with Shāh Beg Arghūn and returns to Kābul. Shāh Beg prepares to retreat to Sindh.—EHI. i, 307.


1514


24th December, H. 920, 7th Zīl-qa’dah. Shāh Beg Arghūn sends a force from Siwī to Sindh which takes the villages of Kākān and Bāghbān.—EHI. i, 307.

1515

H. 921. Bābar again besieges Qandāhār, but, his army being weakened by fever, he again makes peace and returns to Kābul.—EHI. i, 308.


Ś. 1437. Kondāvīdin captured by Sālva-Timma, minister of Krishņarāya of Vijayanagara.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, p. 53.

V. Sam. 1572. Rise of the Pāsachandira sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 155.
H. 922. Bābār besieges Qândâhâr a third time. Shâh Beg sues for peace through Shaikh Abū Sayyid Purâni agrees to surrender Qândâhâr in the following year to the officers of the emperor. Bābâr returns to Kâbul.—EHI. i, 308.

H. 923. Shâh Beg surrenders Qândâhâr to the Emperor Bâbâr in accordance with the treaty of the previous year. —EHI. i, 308.


18th November, 4th Zi-l-qa'dah. Muzaffar II of Gujarât proceeds to Mandû which he reaches and invests on the 23rd of the month.—BG. 256.

H. 923. Maḥmûd II of Mâlava flees to Gujarât.—BG. 256.


The Portuguese take possession of Point de Galle and Colombo.

H. 924. Muzaffar II of Gujarât captures Mandû.—BG. 258.


H. 924. Shâh Beg Arghûn prepares for the conquest of Sindh.—EHI. i, 308.


Albuquerque recalled. The decline of the Portuguese Empire may be dated from this event.

H. 925. Naṣîru-d-Dîn Nasrat Shâh ibn Husain succeeds 'Alâû-d-Dîd Husain as king of Bengal: till H. 939 = A. D. 1532.—PMD. 308.

H. 925. Maḥmûd Khaljî of Mâlava defeats and slays Bhîm Karan at Gâgrûis The Rânâ of Chitor proceeds
against Maḥmūd and takes him prisoner but afterwards releases him.—BG, 263.

1520 26th December, H. 927. 15th Muḥarram. Shāh Beg Arghūn marches on Thatta, where he defeats and slays Daryā Khān, the adopted son of Jām Nanda. Jām Firūz flees, but submitting later, is pardoned, and has conferred on him the government of the half of Sindh. Shāh Beg then takes Sīstān and proceeds to Bhakkar.—EHI. i, 309–11.

September, H. 926, Shauwāl. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rānā of Chitor; encamps at Harsīl 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 Aḥmad Shāh III, Bahmanī. A mīr Barid raises his brother 'Alau-d-Dīn Shāh to the throne: he reigns until H. 929 = A.D. 1523.—PMD. 318. BMC., Muhammadan States, 146.

1522 H. 928. Shāh Beg Arghūn leaving Pāyinda Muḥammad Tarkhān in charge of Bhakkar, invades Gujarāt. Falling ill on the way he dies 23rd Sha'bān (18th July) and is succeeded by his eldest son Shāh Husain. Shāh Beg's death being hailed with joy by the people of Thatta, Husain sends an army thither which completely defeats Jām Firūz who flees to Gujarāt.—EHI. i, 311, 502.


H. 929. Muzaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against Chitor.—BG. 275.


1524 H. 930. 'Alim Khān Lūdī seeks refuge in Gujarāt.—BG. 276.

1525 H. 931. Bābar Shāh entrusts Husain Arghūn, governor of Thatta, with the affairs of Multān. The latter proceeds against Maḥmūd Khān, who dies before his arrival, and is succeeded by his son Husain, Langāh II.—BOD. 165.
H. 931. Shāh Husain Arghūn invades Multān and captures Uchh. Mahmūd Langāh, while marching against him, is assassinated, his son Husain Langāh II succeeding him. A temporary peace is arranged by the Shaikh Bahāu-d-Din, but in the following year Shāh Husain takes Multān after a fifteen months' siege. —EHI. i, 314 ff.

H. 931. Prince Bahādur Khān, son of Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt, visits Dungārpūr, Chitor, Mewāḍ, and Delhi.

H. 932. Amīr Barid poisons Wali-Allāh Shāh and places his nephew Kalīm-Allāh Shāh on the throne, the last of the Bahmanīs of Kulbagh.


1526 19th April, H. 932, 7th Rajab. Bābar defects and slays Ibrāhīm II of Delhi at Panipat and founds the Mughal Empire in Hindustan. —PMD. 322. PK. 376.

H. 932. Multān taken after a fifteen months' siege by Husain Arghūn of Thatta, acting under Bābar. —BOD. 165.

March, H. 932, Jumāda' II. Death of Muẓaffar Shāh II of Gujarāt. His son Sikandar Shāh succeeds him, but is assassinated in Sha'bān, when his youngest brother Nāṣir Khān ascends the throne as Mūḥammad Shāh II. He is in turn deposed and succeeded 14th Zil-qa'dah (22nd August) of the same year by his elder brother Bahādur Shāh, who reigns till H. 943. —BG. 281, 307, 318, 334.

Jaytsīji of Bikanīr succeeds his father Lānkaraṇji.

V. Sam. 1582, Ś. 1449. Harīsheṇa writes the Jagatsundarayogamāla. —PR. i, 52, 91.

1527 An English merchant, Robert Thorne, long resident in Spain, asserts the practicability of a north-west passage to India. His attempt and six others in the succeeding reigns failed.

1528 V. Sam. 1585. Nemidatta writes the Śripalakcharita: author also of the Sudarśanacharita. —BR. 1883-4, 117.


H. 936. Fazlul-Allah Khān, an amīr at the court of Bābar, builds a mosque at Delhi. —BOD. 134.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1529</td>
<td>Krishṇadeva of Vijayanagara endows the statue of Narasimha. —ASSI. ii, 249.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1530 | 26th December, H. 937, 6th Jumāda' I. The Emperor Bābar dies and is succeeded by his eldest son Humāyūn.—BOD. 92.  
   V. Sam. 1587. Ratnasimha of Mevāḍ, successor of Saṅgrāma-simha.—BL. 134.  
   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.

A.D. 
1230 ? Chu-kapha, became independent and spread conquests.
1268 Chu-toupha, son, defeated the Rāja of Kachār.
1281 Chu-benpha.
1293 Chu-kangpha.
1332 Chu-khampha; valley invaded by Muṣlammad Shāh, 1337.
1364-9 Interregnum of five years when the ministers installed
1369 Chu-tsapha, a relation.
1372 Chu-khamethopa, a tyrant, killed by his ministers.
1405-14 Interregnum of nine years.
1414 Chu-dangpha.
1425 Chu-jāngpha, his son.
1440 Chu-phākpha, his son.
1458 Chu-singpha, his son.
1485 Chu-hangpha, his son.
1491 Chu-simpha, a tyrant, put to death.
1497 Interregnum, Husain Shāh’s invasion, 1498.
1506 Chu-humpha, a brother, various conquests.
1549 Chu-kunpha, his son, built Gurgram.
1563 Chu-krumpha.
1615 Chu-champha, introduced reforms; protected Dharmanārāin.
1640 Chu-rūmpha, a tyrant, dethroned.
1643 Chu-chinpha.2

1 Given in the Appendix only.

2 A.S. 1070, A.D. 1648.—Svarganārāyan, also called Pratāpāsīkha, the Hindu name of Chusīngpha (Jenkins); he was of the Dehingia family, who took the name of Narain; the other branch, Toughenom, took the title of Simha.—JP.
A.D.
1647  Kuku-raikhoysa Gohani, dethroned for his brother.
1665  Chukum or Jayadhvajassinha, adopted Hindu faith; defeated Aurangzeb's general?
1621  Chakradhavaja (or Brijas) Sinha; built fort of Gohati.
1665  Kodaradhyasinsinha.
1677  Parbatia Kunrisa.
1681  Lororaja, for some reigns confusion prevailed until
1683  Gadsadharasinhsa; his son Kana set aside.
1689-1713 Rudrasinhsa, built Rangpur and Jorhat; his coins first bear Bengali inscriptions.

1715-21  Sivasinghsa, established Hindu festivals.
1723-26  Phulesvari, his wife, acquires sovereign rule.
1729-30  Pramathesvaridevi acquires sovereign rule.
1732-36  Ambikadevi acquires sovereign rule.
1738-43  Sarvesvaridevi acquires sovereign rule.
1744  Pramathasisinha, made equitable land settlement.
1751  Rajesvarasinghsa, embattled Rangpur, allied with Manipur.
1771  Lakshminarayana Narenda, younger son, raised and deposed by minister.
1779  Gaurinathasingha, his son.
1792  Bharatasingha Mahamari, conquers Rangpur.
1793  Sarvanandasingha, usurps power at BAIMara.
1796  Bharatasingha attempts to regain power, but is killed.
1808  Gaurinathasingha, restored by British; died at Jorhat.
1824  Kamalivarasinsa or Kinnararn, not crowned.

Raja Chandrakanthasingha Narenda, fled to Ava.
Parandharasingha, grand grandson of Rajesvarasingha, expelled by Burmese, and
Chandrakanta restored, but deposed again, and
Yogeshvarasingha, raised by Assamese wife of an Ava monarch under
Menghi Maha Thezab, the Burmese general and real governor.

List of the Buna Kings, from the Udayendiram Plates of Vijayabahu Vikramaditya II.—EI. iii, 75. IA. xv, 172 ff.

A.D.

(1) Jayanandivarmann.
(2) Vijayaditya I, son of 1.
(3) Malladeva, son of 2.
(4) Bapaviyadhara, son of 3, married a grand-daughter of the Gangs king
Sivamahara, who reigned between A.D. 1000 and 1016.
(5) Prabhumarudeva, son of 4.
(6) Vikramaditya I, son of 5.
(7) Vijayaditya II, or Pugalvippavar-Gang, son of 6.
(8) Vijayabahu Vikramaditya II, son of 7.

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.
## APPENDIX.

### The Bikanır Rāj, a scion of Jodhpūr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1488</td>
<td>(1) Bikaji Bhīkhaji, son of Jodha</td>
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<tr>
<td>1504</td>
<td>(2) Naroji, nephew of 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1504</td>
<td>(3) Lānkaraṇji, brother of 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>(4) Jaytāji, son of 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>(5) Kalyāṇasūrīha, son of 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1573</td>
<td>(6) Rāyasiṁha, son of 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>(7) Dalpatasiṁha, son of 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1613</td>
<td>(8) Surasiṁha, brother of 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1631</td>
<td>(9) Karnasiṁha, son of 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1669</td>
<td>(10) Anupasiṁha, son of 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>(11) Sarupsiṁha, son of 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>(12) Sajjansīnha, brother of 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>1735</td>
<td>(13) Jorāwersiṁha, son of 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>1746</td>
<td>(14) Gujasīnha, cousin of 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>(15) Rājasīnha, son of 13, poisoned in 13 days by</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>(16) Suratasiṁha, regent, who usurped the throne.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>(17) Ratnasiṁha, son of 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>(18) Sārdasiṁha, son of 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>(19) Māhārāja Dungasīnha, descendant of Jorāwarsīnha.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>(20) Māhārāja Gāngasīnha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Chāhamānas or Chohans of Ajmūr.—VOJ. vii, 191. EI. ii, 116 ff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td>(1) Sāmantarāja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>974</td>
<td>(2) Jayarāja, son of 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030</td>
<td>(3) Vigrahārāja I, son of 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1085</td>
<td>(4) Chandrarāja I, son of 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1130</td>
<td>(5) Gopendrarāja, son of 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>(6) Durlabha I, son of 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1166</td>
<td>(7) Chandrarāja II, son of 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1170</td>
<td>(8) Govaka or Guvaka, son of 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1180</td>
<td>(9) Chandana, son of 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>960</td>
<td>(10) Vākpati I, son of 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>974</td>
<td>(11) Siṁhārāja, son of 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030</td>
<td>(12) Vigrahārāja II, son of 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1085</td>
<td>(13) Durlabha II, son of 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1130</td>
<td>(14) Govinda, son of 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>(15) Vākpati II, son of 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1166</td>
<td>(16) Viryārāma, son of 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1180</td>
<td>(17) Durlabha III, son of 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>(18) Vigrahārāja III, son of 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>(19) Prithvirāja I, son of 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>(20) Ajaya rāja or Salhaṇa, son of 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>(21) Arṇorāja, son of 20, not of Prithvirāja I, as in the Tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>(22) Vigrahārāja IV, son of 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>(23) Prithivibhaṭa, son of an unnamed son of 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>(24) Someśvara, son of 21 by Kāṁchana devi of Gujarāt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250</td>
<td>(25) Prithvirāja II, son of 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chāhamānas or Chohans of Nāgole, from the Inscription of Alhanadeva. JBRAS. xix, 34.

A.D. 968 (1) S'ri Lakahmaṇa.
(2) Sohiya or Lohiya, son of 1.
(3) Balirāja, son of 2.
(4) Vigrasapāla, son of 1.
(5) Mahendra, son of 4.
(6) Anahila, son of 5.
(7) Bālaprasāda, son of 6.
(8) Jendrarāja, son of 6.
(9) Prithivipāla, son of 7.
(10) Jojulla, son of 7.
(11) Asārāja, son of 7.
1162 (12) Alhanadeva, son of 11.

The Early and Western Chālukyas of Bādāmi.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 336. BD. 61.

A.D.
525 (1) Jayasūnha.
550 (2) Raṣarāga, son of 1.
567 (3) Pulikesin I, son of 2.
597 (4) Kirtivarman I, son of 3.
609 (5) Māngalāsa, son of 3.
655 (6) Pulikesin II, Western Chālukya, son of 4.
680 (7) Vikramāditya I, Western Chālukya, son of 6.
696 (8) Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya, son of 7.
723 (9) Vijayāditya, Western Chālukya, son of 8.
747 (10) Vikramāditya II, Western Chālukya, son of 9.

Traditional connection between the Chālukyas of Bādāmi and Kalyōna.

Vikramāditya.
A.D. 606.

Vikramāditya II, A.D. 733. Bhumia.
Kirtivarman II, A.D. 746. Kirtivarman III.
     Taša I.

Bhumia III.
Ayyaṇa I.

Vikramāditya IV.

Ahavamalla Nūrmaṇi-Taša II.
A.D. 973.
APPENDIX.

The Western Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 428.

A.D. 973 (1) Āhavamalla Nūrmadh-Tailla II.
997 (2) Śatyārāyana, son of 1.
1069 (3) Vikramāditya V, grandson of 1.
1078 (4) Jayasimha II, grandson of 1.
1040 (5) Śomeśvara I, son of 4.
1069 (6) Śomeśvara II, son of 5.
1076 (7) Vikramāditya VI, son of 5.
1127 (8) Śomeśvara III, son of 7.
1188 (9) Jagadekamalla II, son of 8.
1150 (10) Nūrmadh-Tailla III, son of 8.
1183 (11) Śomeśvara IV, son of 10.

Chālukyas of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 2.

First Branch.

A.D. 643 (1) Jayasimhārāja.
(2) Buddhavarmanrāja, son of 1.
(3) Vijayavarmarāja, son of 2.

Second Branch (doubtful).

(1) Dharāśrāya Jayasimhavarmman, son of Kirtivarman I.
(2) Jayāśrāya, Nāgavarāhman, son of 1.

Third Branch.

671 (1) Dharāśrāya Jayasimhavarmman, son of Pulikesin II.
671 (2) Sīlāditya Sīrāśrāya, son of 1.
731 (3) Yuvalhanalla Jayasrāya Maṅgalarāja Vinayāditya, son of 1.
739 (4) Junāśrāya Pulikesin, son of 1.

The Eastern Chālukyas.—IA. xx, 12.

A.D. 615 (1) Vishnuvardhana I, brother of Pulikesin II.
633 (2) Jayasimha I, son of 1.
663 (3) Indra-Bhātṛāraka, brother of 2.
663 (4) Vishnuvardhana II, son of 3.
696 (6) Jayasimha II, son of 5.
709 (7) Kōkkili, brother of 6.
709 (8) Vishnuvardhana III, brother of 7.
746 (9) Vijayāditya I, Bhātṛāraka, son of 8.
764 (10) Vishnuvardhana IV, son of 9.
843 (12) Vishnuvardhana V, son of 11.
844 (13) Vijayāditya III, son of 12.
888 (14) Chālukya-Bhūmi I, son of the Yuvarāja Vikramāditya I, a younger brother of No. 13.
918 (16) Vijayāditya IV, son of 14.
918 (16) Amma I, son of 15.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.  
925 (17) Vijayāditya V, son of 16.  
925 (18) Tāḍapa, son of Yuddhamalla I, younger brother of Vikramāditya I (Yuvarāja).  
925 (19) Vikramāditya II, brother of 16.  
926 (20) Bhima III, brother of 17.  
927 (21) Yuddhamalla II, son of 18.  
934 (22) Chālukya-Bhima II, brother of 16.  
945 (23) Amma II, son of 22.  
970 (24) Dāṇāṛpava, brother of 23.  

Unexplained interval; according to the records of 27, but in reality of about 30 years.

1003 (25) Saktivumma, son of 24.  
1015 (26) Vimalāditya, brother of 25.  
1070 (28) Kulottunga Chōjadēva, son of 27; see under Chōja kings.  
1108 (29) Vikrama Chōda, son of 28; see under Chōja kings.  
1127 (30) Kulottunga Chōjadēva II, son of 29; see under Chōja kings.

The Eastern Chālukyas of Pithāpuram: a line of Princes descended from the Eastern Chālukya Beta or Vijayāditya I.—EL. iv, 229.

A.D.  
1158 (13) Vijayāditya III, son of 11, coronation date, Saturday, 11th January, 1158.  
1202 (14) Mallā, Mallapa III, or Vīshnovardhana III, son of 13.

Chālukya Feudatories of the Rāṣṭrakūtas, as given in Pampa’s Bhārata.  

A.D.  

(1) Beta, Kāṇṭhikā-Beta or Vijayāditya I.  
(2) Satyāśraya, Utama-Chālukya, son of 1.  
(3) Vijayāditya II, son of 2.  
(4) Vimalāditya, son of 2.  
(5) Vikramāditya, son of 2.  
(6) Vīshnovardhana I, son of 2.  
(7) Mallapa I, son of 2.  
(8) Kāma, son of 2.  
(9) Rājamārtanda, son of 2.  
(10) Vīshnovardhana II, son of 3.  
(11) Mallapa II, son of 3.  
(12) Sāmideva, son of 3.  

(1) Yuddhamalla.  
(2) Arikesārin, son of 1.  
(3) Narasimha, son of 2.  
(4) Dugdhamalla, son of 3.  
(5) Baddigna, 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 1 Thohar Chand.
1276 Kalyān Chand.
1297 Triloki Chand.
1304 Damara Chand.
1322 Dharma Chand.
1345 Abhāya Chand.
1367 1 Garur Gyan (Jñāna) Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1289, 1320, 1334, 1341, 1356.
1420 Harihar Chand.
1421 Udyān Chand.
1422 Atma Chand.
1423 Hari Chand.
1424 Vikrama Chand.
1438 Bhāratī Chand, inscr. date S'. 1391 = A.D. 1460. 1
1462 Ratana Chand.
1483 Kirati Chand, inscr. date S'. 1422 = A.D. 1500. 1
1504 Partab Chand.
1518 Tarā Chand.
1534 Mānīk Chand.
1543 Kāli Kalyān Chand.
1552 Pani or Puran Chand.
1556 Bhīkhsa or Bhīshma Chand.
1561 Balo Kalyān Chand.
1561 Rudra Chand, inscr. date S'. 1519.
1597 Lakṣmī Chand,
1621 Dhallip Chand.
1624 Bijaya Chand.
1625 Trimal Chand.
1628 Baz Bahādur Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1656, 1666.
1678 Udyot Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1669, 1613.
1693 Gyan Chand.
1708 Jagat Chand.
1720 Debi Chand.
1726 Ajit Chand.
1730 Kalyān Chand, inscr. date S'. 1655.
1748 Dīp Chand.
1777 Mohan Chand.
1779 Pradhanam Chand.
1786 Mohan Chand restored.
1788 Śīb Singh (Chand).
1788–90 Mahendra Singh (Chand).
1790 Kumaun conquered by the Ghorkhālis; extinction of the Chandās.

The Chandellas.—CASR. ii, 451. JBA. i (Hist. of Bundelkhand by V. A. Smith), p. 7 ff.

A.D.
(1) Nānika.
(2) Vākpāti.
(3) Vijaya.
(4) Rāhila.
900 (5) Harsha, son of 4.

1 See Tables.
A.D.  
925 (6) Yaśovarman, son of 5.
965 (7) Dhaṅga, son of 6.
1000 (8) Gaṇja, son of 7.
1025 (9) Viṅgūḍharaṇadeva, son of 8.
1037 (10) Viṇjayaṇḍadeva.
1050 (11) Devavarmanadeva, son of 10.
1098 (12) Kṛtivarmanadeva, brother of 11.
1100 (13) Saḷākṣaṇaparaṇadeva, son of 12.
1117 (14) Jayavarmanadeva or Kṛtivarman II, son of 13.
1129 (15) Prithivivarmanadeva.
1167 (16) Madanavarmanadeva, son of 15.
1213 (17) Paramardideva, son of 16.
1261 (18) Trailokyavarmanadeva, son of 17.
1289 (19) Viravarman, son of 18.
1289 (20) Bhojavarman, son of 19.

Chāpotkāta or Chāvaḍa Dynasty of Anhīlavād.

BR. 1883–4, pp. 10, 150.

The Chaulukyas of Anhīlavād.—IA. vi, 213.

A.D.
746 (1) Vanarāja.
806 (2) Yogrāja, son of 1.
841 (3) Kāhmarāja.
867 (4) Bhitisāla.
895 (5) Viraśimha.
920 (6) Ratnāditya.
925 (7) Sāmanāsīmha.

Chaulukyas of Anhīlavād: Vyaghrapalli or Vaghela Branch.

A.D.
(1) Dhavala, married to Kumārapāla’s mother’s sister.
(2) Arorāja, son of 1.
(3) Lavanaṇḍa, Chief of Dholkā, son of 2.
1219 (4) Vyādhavāla, independent Rāṇa of Dholkā.
1235 (5) Visaladeva, son of 4, usurps the throne of Anhīlavād, A.D. 1243.
1261 (6) Arjunadeva, nephew of 5.
1274 (7) Sāraṇāgadeva, son of 6.
1296 (8) Karṇadeva II, son of 7.
Chola Kings.—ASSI. iii, 112, and MGO. as quoted below.

A.D.

1. Vijayālaya of the Śāravatvāsā.
2. Āditya I.
4. Rājāditya, eldest son of 3.
5. Gopārāditya, son of 2.
6. Arīṇjaya, son of 2.
8. Āditya II or Karikāla, son of 7.
10. Rājarāja, the Great, Rājārāya or Rājakesarivarman, son of 7.
12. Rājakesarivarman, Jayakōṇṭa-Choja, son of 11, according to the Kalīngavat-Pavaṇi. Reigned at least 32 years. Among his enemies were the Pāṇḍya kings Mānabhairaṇa, Vīra-Keral, and Sundara-Pāṇḍya; the Western Chālukya Āhavamalla (Somēsvara I, A.D. 1040–60); Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, who had undertaken an expedition against Vikramabhānu of Ceylon; and the Singhalese kings Vīra-Sīlāmegha and Śrīvallabha-Madhamrāja.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.


Rājakesarivarvan Vīra-Rājendra-deva I. Contemporary Āhavamalla Somēsvara I, each claiming to have defeated the Dāṇḍakāyaṉa Champaṇḍarāya and Keśava and the Pāṇḍya king Vīra-Kesari. A daughter of Vīra-Rājendra married Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya, who, on her father’s death, was instrumental in placing her brother Parakesarivarvan Adhirāja-rāja-deva on the Choja throne.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.

Parakesarivarvan, Adhirāja-rāja-deva.

Rājendra-Choja II, Rājakesarivarvan, or Kulottunga Choja-deva I; see under Eastern Chālukyas.

Vikrama Choja or Parakesarivarvan.

Kulottunga Choja-deva II; see under Eastern Chālukyas.

Triḥuvanachakravartin Rājārāja-deva II.

Triḥuvanachakravartin Rājendra Choja-deva III.

Kaṇḍa-Gopāladeva.

The Chudāsamā Princes of Girmār (Junāgaḍh).—ASWI. ii, 164.

MS. dates Probable
Sanitvat. date A.D.

904? Rā Dyās or Dyāchh, third in descent from Rā Gārivo, the grandson of Rā Chudāchaund, and first of the Chudāsamās of Junāgaḍh. Rā Dyās was defeated and slain by the King of Pattan, S. 874 (?917 A.D.).

1 Given in the Appendix only.
The chronology of India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. dates</th>
<th>Probable date A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>894</td>
<td>937? Navaghana or Naughan, his son, reared by Devait Bodar, the Ahir; during a severe famine he invaded Sindh and defeated &quot;Hamir,&quot; the Sumrā prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>916</td>
<td>959? Khangāra, his son, defeated &quot;Grahari pu the Ahir&quot; of Vanthali, and was killed at Bugasarā by the Aḥhilvād Rāja (possibly by Mūlarāja, A.D. 941).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>952</td>
<td>968? Mūlarāja, son of Khangāra (perhaps of Aḥhilvād).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1009</td>
<td>992? Navaghana II, his son, &quot;ruled for 38 (18?) years.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1095</td>
<td>1038 Hamiradeva, son of Mandalika, 13 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1108</td>
<td>1051 Vijayapāla, son of Hamiradeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1162</td>
<td>1085? Navaghana III, subdued the Rāja of Umetā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1107</td>
<td>1107? Khangāra II, slain by Jayasimha Śiddharāja of Aḥhilvād (omitted by Amarjī).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1134</td>
<td>1127 Mandalika II, 11 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1195</td>
<td>1138 Ałamasmha, 14 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>1152 Ganesa, 5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1214</td>
<td>1157 Navaghana or Naughan IV, 9 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>1167 Khangāra III, 46 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1213 Mandalika III, son of Khangāra III (mentioned in a Girnar inscription), 22 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1235?</td>
<td>1235? Navaghana or Naughan V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1302</td>
<td>1245 Mahipāladeva (Itā Kavāt), 34 years, built a temple at Somnāth Pattan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1336</td>
<td>1279 Khangāra IV, his son, repaired the temple of Somnāth, conquered Dīr, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1390</td>
<td>1333 Jayasimhadeva, son of Khangāra IV, 113 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1402</td>
<td>1345 Muqtaśimśa or Mokhāsimśa, 14 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1416</td>
<td>1359 Mūnagādeva or Megahadeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1421</td>
<td>1371 Mahipāladeva II or Madhupat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1439</td>
<td>1376 Mandalika IV (son of Mahipāladeva).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1450</td>
<td>1393 Jayasimhadeva II (apparently the Rāja of Jehrend or Jiran mentioned by Frishtuh as defeated by MuḥAFFAR Khan of Gujarāt in A.D. 1411).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1469</td>
<td>1412 Khangāra V, war with Ahmad Shāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1489</td>
<td>1432 Mandalika V; 3 Junāgādh inscription, V. Samh. 1507; subdued by Muhmūd Baīqārah in A.D. 1471.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After their subjugation by the Ahmadābād kings the Chūdāsasnaṃs seem to have been preserved as tributary jāgārās for another century. The list of these princes stands thus:

A.D.
1472 Bhāpat, cousin of Mandalika V, 32 years.
1503 Khangāra VI, son of Bhāpat, 22 years.
1524 Naughana VI, son of Khangāra, 25 years.
1551 Sri Sīmha, 36 years, Gujarāt subdued by Akbar.
1585 Khangāra VII, till about 1609.

3 See Tables, A.D. 1450.
Gaharwârs or Râdhors of Kanauj.

A.D.

(1) Yaśovigraha.
(2) Mahîchandra or Mahîtala, son of 1.
1097 (3) Chandrâdeva, son of 2.
1109 (4) Madanapâla, son of 3.
1115 (5) Govindachandra, son of 4.
1143 (6) Râjypâladeva, son of 5.
1168 (7) Vijayachandra, son of 6.
1170 (8) Jayachandra, son of 7.

The Gakk'hrs or Khokars.

A few only of these are given in the Tables.

A.D.

983 (1) Zain Khân or Kâbul Shâh.
1005 (2) Gakk'har Shâh.
1031 (3) Baj Khân.
1065 (4) Mahpâl Khân.
1101 (5) Mu'azzam Khân.
1136 (6) Ashf Khân.
1152 (7) Râjâr Khân.
1186 (8) Sipâr Khân.
1199 (9) Sorkh Khân.
1206 (10) Fida' Khân.
1220 (11) Mang Khân.
1287 (12) Lahar Khân.
1330 (13) Lakk'han Khân.
1341 (14) Haidar Khan.
1365 (15) Kad Khân.
1380 (16) Shaikha Khân.
1399 (17) Jasnâ Khân.
1446 (18) Malik Gulu.
1447 (19) Sikandar Khân.
1466 (20) Fîrûz Khân.
1472 (21) Malik Bîr.
1493 (22) Malik Pilû.
1523 (23) Tâtâr Khân.
1524 (24) Malik Hatt.
1530 (25) Sultan Sârâq.
1542 (26) Sultan Adam.
1562 (27) Kamâl Khân.
1568 (28) Mudârak Khân.
1599 (29) Ajmir Khân.
1618 (30) Jalâl Khân.
1653 (31) Akbar Qul Khân.
1675 (32) Murâd Qul Khân.
1681 (33) Allah Qul Khân.
1705 (34) Dîlâ Dîlâwar Khân.
1726 (35) Mu'azzam Khân.
1730 (36) Muqarrab Khân.
1761 (37 and 38) Nâdir 'Ali Khân and Sa'du-llah Khân.
1811 (39 and 40) Mânsûr 'Ali Khân and Shadman Khân.
1837 (41) Hayata-llah Khân.
1865 (42) Kârmandâd Khân.
A Comparative List of the Later Gāṇgas of Kaliṅga from the Visagapatam Grants of Anantavarman
dated Ś. 1003, 1040, 1057.—IA. xviii., 165 ff.

A.D. List from Grant II (S'. 1040).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Reign (Years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava I</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dānārṇava</td>
<td>brother of Kāmārṇava</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava II</td>
<td>son of 2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ropārṇava</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vajrahasta II</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava III</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guṇārṇava II</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jitāṅkusa</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kaligalāṅkusa</td>
<td>grandson of 7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Guṇḍama I</td>
<td>son of 7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vinayāditya</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Vajrahasta IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava V</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Guṇḍama II</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Madhu Kāmārṇava VI</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List from Grant I (S'. 1003).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Reign (Years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guṇamahārṇava</td>
<td>Same as I</td>
<td>Same as I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vajrahasta III</td>
<td>son of 7</td>
<td>44 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List from Grant III (S'. 1057).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Reign (Years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Guṇḍama I</td>
<td>son of 8</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava IV</td>
<td>son of 8</td>
<td>35 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vinayāditya</td>
<td>son of 8</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List from Napagām Plates of Vajrahasta, II. iv., 186.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Reign (Years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Vajrahasta IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Same as Grant II. II and III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kāmārṇava V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Guṇḍama II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Madhu Kāmārṇava VI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1038</td>
<td>Vajrahasta V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rājārāja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1078</td>
<td>Anantavarman-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Same as Grant II. Same as I and II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chṛḍgaṅgadeva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

Guhila Princes of Mevād, from the Mount Ābū Inscription of Samarasiṃha, 1A. xvi, 345. See also JBA. lv, 19 ff. Bl. 67–143; Tod's Annals of Rajasthān, i, 243.

A.D. 735  (1) Bappa or Bappaka.
    (2) Guhila, son of 1.
    (3) Bhoja, son of 2.
    (4) Sīla.
    (5) Kālabhoja, son of 4.
    (6) Bhartribhāta.
    (7) Simha or Aghasimha, son of 6.
    (8) Mahāyikā, son of 7.
    (9) Shummāpa or Khumāpa.

963  (10) Allaṭa, son of 9.

972  (11) Naraṇāhana, son of 10.
    (12) S'aktikumāra.
    (13) S'uchivarman, son of 12.
    (14) Nāravarman.
    (15) Kṛtivarman.
    (16) Vairāṭa or Haṃsapāla.
    (17) Vaiśravasīha.
    (18) Vijayasimha, married Śyamaladevi, daughter of Udayaditya of Mālava, by whom he had a daughter, Alhapadevi, married to Gayakarana of Chedi.

A.D. 1267  (19) Arisimha.
    (20) Chōda, son of 19.
    (21) Vikramasimha, son of 20.
    (22) Keshasimha.
    (23) Sāmantasimha, son of 22, identified in a Brahmi inscription of Tejāppala and Someśvara (V. Sām. 1287) as being defeated by Prahlādāna, lord of Ābū.

A.D. 1278  (24) Kumārasimha.
    (25) Mathanasimha.
    (26) Padmasimha.
    (27) Jaitrasimha, said to have eradicated Naḍula (probably Naḍāl or Nađole), defeated a Turushka army, and engaged in battle with the Sindhuka army.

1428  (28) Tejāṣimha.

1438  (29) Samarasiṃha, son of 28.
    (30) Ratnasimha.
    (31) S'ri Jyāsimha.
    (32) Lakshmasimha.
    (33) Ajyāsimha.
    (34) Arisimha.
    (35) Hammira.
    (36) Khetasimha Karotasimha.
    (37) Lakhasimha.

1489  (38) Mokala, said to have supplanted his brother Choḍa in A.D. 1398.

1509  (39) Kumbha, son of 38.
    (40) Udaya, murdered his father Kumbha; killed by lightning.

1535–7  (41) Rājamalla.
    (42) Saṅgrāmasimha Sin'gram Sin'gh I, son of Rājamalla.
    (43) Ratnasimha, son of Sin'gram.
    (44) Vikramaditya, son of Sin'gram.
    (45) Amrahi; Banbir, bastard brother of V, acknowledged by some of the Rājputs.
A.D. 1537 (46) Udayasimha II, son of Singram.
1572 (47) Pratapa, son of Udaya.
1597 (48) Amara, son of Pratapa.
1622 (49) Karuna, son of Amara.
1628 (50) Jagatsihna, son of Karuna.
1652 (51) Rajasimha, son of Jagatsihna.
1680 (52) Jayasimha, son of Rajasimha.
1699 (53) Amara II, son of Jayasimha.
1711 (54) Sahgrahamisinha II, son of Amara II.
1734 (55) Jagatsihna, son of Sahgrahamisinha II.
1752 (56) Pratapa II, son of Jagatsihna.
1764 (57) Rajasimha II, son of Pratapa II.
1761 (58) Arsi Rana, son of Rajasimha II.
1773 (59) Hamira, son of Arsi Rana.
1778 (60) Bhimasimha, brother of Hamira.
1828 (61) Javansimha, son of Bhimasimha.
1838 (62) Sindharsimha, son of Javansimha.
1842 (63) Sarupesimha, son of Sindharsimha.
1861 (64) Sambhusimha, son of Sarupesimha.
1874 (65) Sajjanasimha, son of Sambhusimha.

The Gupta Dynasty.—Cl. iii, Introd. 17. JRAS. 1893, 82.

A.D. 260 (1) Gupta or Srigupta.
305 (2) Ghatotkacha, son of 1.
319 (3) Chandragupta I, son of 2.
(4) Kacha or Kacha, son of 3.
350 (5) Samudragupta, son of 5.
401 (6) Chandragupta II, son of 5.
415 (7) Kumarga Gupta, son of 6.
455 (8) Skandagupta, son of 7.
480 (9) Sthiragupta or Paragupta, son of 7, md. Vatsadevi.
490 (10) Narasinghagupta, son of 9.
484 (12) Bishnagupta reigning in Eastern Malava.
510 (13) Bhaskaragupta, 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) Jivantigupta I, son of 2.
4) Kumarga Gupta, son of 3.
5) Damodaragupta, son of 4.
6) Mahasamagupta, son of 5; said to have conquered Susthitavarman, brother-in-law of Adityavardhana of Thanesar.
7) Madhavagupta, son of 6, contemp. Harshavardhana; md. Srimatidevi.
672 (8) Adityasena, son of 7.
9) Devagupta, son of 8, md. Kamaladevi.
10) Vishnagupta, son of 9, md. Ijadevi.
### The Gurjaras of Bharoch.—IA, xvii, 191. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 313.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>Dadda II, Praśāntarāga I, son of Jayabhaṭa I.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 580  | (1) Dadda III.  
(2) Jayabhaṭa II, Viṭārāga II, son of 1. |
| 629  | (3) Dadda IV, Praśāntarāga II, son of 2.  
(4) Jayabhaṭa III, son of 3.  
| 704  | (6) Jayabhaṭa IV, son of 5. |

Fleet, who considers the plates upon which the above list is partly based as spurious, gives the following table of the Gurjaras:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 629  | (1) Dadda I.  
(2) Viṭārāga-Jayabhaṭa I, son of 1. |
| 1181 | (3) Praśāntarāga-Dadda II, son of 2.  
(4) Jayabhaṭa II, son of 3.  
| 1182 | (6) Jayabhaṭa III, son of 5. |

### The Guttas of Guttal.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 579.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1115 | (1) Māgutta or Mahāgutta.  
(2) Guttā I, son of 1. |
| 1181 | (3) Mallā or Mallideva, son of 2.  
(4) Viḍra-Vikramādiṭṭya I, son of 3. |
| 1182 | (5) Jomā, Jojnma, or Jojideva I, son of 4.  
(6) Guttā II, son of 4. |
| 1238 | (7) Āhavādiṭṭya, Viḍra-Vikramādiṭṭya II, son of 6.  
(8) Jovideva or Jovideva II, son of 7.  
(9) Vikramādiṭṭya III, son of 7. |
| 1262 | (10) Guttā III, son of 9.  

### The Hoysalas of Devarasamudra or Dorasamudra.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 493.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1048 | (1) Vinayādiṭṭya.  
(2) Ereyaṅga, son of 1.  
(3) Ballāla I, son of 2. |
| 1103 | (4) Tribhuvanamalla Vishnuvardhana, son of 2.  
(5) Tribhuvanamalla Nārasiṃha I, son of 4. |
| 1117 | (6) Tribhuvanamalla Viṣṇa-Ballāla II, son of 5. |
| 1159 | (7) Nārasiṃha II, son of 6.  
(8) Viṣṇa-Someśvara, son of 7.  
(9) Viṣṇa-Nārasiṃha III, son of 8. |
| 1234 | (10) Viṣṇa-Ballāla III, son of 9. |
Jadeja or Thadeja Princes of Kachh.—See ASWI. ii, 196 ff.

A.D. 1250 Lakhā Ghurārā, Guḍārā, or Dhoḍārā of the Sammā tribe, rules as Jam of Nagar Thatta in Sindh. Of his eight sons, the eldest, Jam Unāṣ or Umar, succeeded his father, but was afterwards put to death by his brothers Moda or Muḍa and Manāi, who, fleeing with Sāndha and Phula to Kachh, defeated the Chāvadhās of Pāṭgaḍh and the Vāghelās of Kanṭhkoṭ and established themselves there as rulers.

1270 Jām Muḍa slays his maternal uncle Wāgam Chāvadhā and establishes himself at Gunthari.

1295 Sāma, son and successor of Muḍa.

1300 Phula, son and successor of Sāma.

1320 Lakhā Phulānī, see Tables.

1344 Purā or Puvārā Gakānī, nephew and successor of Lakhā Phulānī. Killed after a short reign by the Yakshas. His widow Rājī invites Lakhā Jām to Kachh.

1350 Lakhā Jām, see Tables.

1365 Rata Rāyadhān, son and successor of Lakhā. He had four sons, of whom the third, Gajan, ruled at Bārā near Therā in the west of Kachh; his son Hālā gave to his son Rāyadhān (A.D. 1450) and descendants the name of Hālā. With the Jām of Navanagar they now possess Hālār in Kāthiāvād. Rāyadhān’s eldest son, Dedā or Dūdār, ruled at Kanṭhkoṭ.

1385 Athoji, second son of Rata Rāyadhān, ruling at Ajāpur to the north of Bhuj.

1405 Gāhōjī or Goḍajī, son of Atho.

1430 Vehaṇjī, son of Gāhō.

1450 Mūvajī or Muḍvajī, son of Vehān.

1470 Kānyojī, son of Mūvaja.

1490 Amajī, son of Kānyojī.

1510 Bhāmījī, son of Amajī.

1525 Jām Hamirjī, son of Bāmījī, murdered in 1637 by Jām Rāval Hālā, who was afterwards driven out of Kachh and founded Navanagar or Jāmnaṇa in Kāthiāvād.

Jesalmer Maharawals.¹

A.D.

Devarāj.
Munda.
Vachuji.
Dusaj.
Vijayarāj.
Bhojadeva, killed by his uncle.

1156 Jaisaljī.

1168 Salivahan.

1200 Kaślān, elder brother, repelled the Khān of Baloch.

1219 Chachikdeva.

1250 Karan.

1270 Lakharesen, insane, replaced by his son

1275 Pūmpāl, dethroned by nobles.

1276 Jaitēī, recalled from Gujarāt, defended the fort eight years.

1293 Mulrāj III.

1306 Gharāj.

Kehar.

¹ Given in the Appendix only.
A.D.  
Lakshman.  
Berti.  
Chashuji.  
Davedas.  
Jaitai.  
Karani.  
Lakhuru.  
Baladeva.  
Hararaj.  
Bhima.  
Manohardas.  
Kamschandra.  
Sabalsimha.  
Amarsimha.  
1702  
Jeswant.  
Budhhasimha.  
Tejhasimha.  
1722  
Akhayasimha.  
1702  
Murlaja.  
1819  
Gajasimha.  
1846  
Rajjitsimha.  
1864  
Bairisal.

Kachehrapaghatra Princes, from the Dubkund Inscription of Vikramasimha.  
EI. ii, 234.

A.D.  
(1) Yuvaraja.  
(2) Arjuna, son of 1. Said to have slain RajaTapala of Kanauj (?) in the interests of the Chandella Vidyadhara.  
(3) Abhimanyu, son of 2; contemp. Bhoja of Mala.  
(4) Vijayarapala, son of 3.  
1088  
(5) Vikramasimha, son of 4; see Tables.

Kachehrapaghatra Princes, from Mahipala's Sambhun Inscription.  
IA. xv, 35.

A.D.  
(1) Lakshmana.  
977  
(2) Vajradaman, son of 1.  
(3) Mahgalaraja.  
(4) Kiritaraja.  
(5) Muladeva or Bhrurapala, son of 4.  
(6) Devapala, son of 5.  
(7) Padmapala, son of 6.  
1093  
(8) Mahipala.


A.D.  
(1) Guhalla.  
1007  
(2) Chatta or Shashthadeva I, son of 1.  
1052  
(3) Jayakesin I, son of 2.  
(4) Vijayaditya I, son of 3.
1147 (6) Sivachitta Pramaci, son of 5.
1147 (7) Vishuvachita Vijayaditya II, son of 5.
1187 (8) Jayakesin III, son of 7.
1246 (9) Tribhuvanamalla, son of 8.
1246 (10) Chattha, Sivachitta Shashthadeva II, son of 9.

The Kadambas of Haungal.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 559.

A.D.

Mayurarvarman I.
Krishnarvarman.
Nagavarman I.
Vishruvarman.
Mrigavarman.
Satyavarman.
Vijayarvarman.
Jayavarman I.
Nagavarman II.
Santivarman I.
Kirtivarman I.
Adityavarman.

(1) Chattha, Chattha, or Chattuga.
(2) Jayavarman II, or Jayasimha, son of 1.
1068 (3) Kirtivarman II, grandson of 2.
1075 (4) Santivarman II, son of 2.
1099 (5) Taila or Tailapa II, son of 4.
1131 (6) Mayurarvarman II, son of 5.
1132 (7) Malikarjuna, son of 5.
1147 (8) Tailama, son of 6.
1181 (9) Kamaadeva, son of 8.

The Muhuranaaks of Kakaredi, from the Rewa Copper-plates of Kumaraapala and Hariraja.—IA. xvii, 235.

A.D.

(1) Dhahilla.
(2) Durjaya, son of 1.
(3) Shojavarman, son of 2.
(4) Jayavarman, son of 3.
(5) Vatsaraja, son of 4.
1175 (6) Kirtivarman, son of 5.
(7) Salashnavarman, son of 5.
(8) (V)aha(cha)varman, son of 7.
1241 (9) Hariraja, son of 7; see Tables.
1239 (10) Kumaraapala, son of 9.

The Kakatiyus of Orangal.—NO. lii, pt. 2, 84. ASSI. ii, 172 ff.

A.D.

(1) Balumaraja, Tribhuvanamalla.
1150 (2) Prabhrajya, son of 1.
1163 (3) Rudra or Prataparudradeva, son of 2.
(4) Mahadeva.
1231 (5) Gaupati, son of 4.
1257 (6) Rudramadevi, wife or daughter of 5.
1294 (7) Prataparudradeva II, grandson of 6.
1325 (8) Krishna (Virabhadra in Sir W. Elliot’s list, NO. loc. cit.).
APPENDIX.

The Kalachuris of Chedi.—CASR. ix, 112. EI. ii, 304.

A.D.
(1) Kakarwara.
(2) Saṅkaragana.
580 (3) Budhharāja, son of 2.
875 (4) Kokkalla I.
900 (5) Mugasatnuga Prasadhadhāvala, son of 4.
(6) Bālaśrava, son of 5.
925 (7) Kuyuravasra Yuvanājadeva I, son of 5.
950 (8) Lakṣmipatagāja, son of 7.
975 (9) Saṅkaraganaśrava, son of 8.
1000 (10) Yuvanājadeva II, son of 8.
1038 (11) Kokkalla II, son of 10.
1042 (12) Gāngayadeva-Vikramāditya, son of 11.
1122 (13) Karṇadeva, son of 12.
1151 (14) Yasalākarṇadeva, son of 13.
1165 (15) Gaṅgakarṇadeva, son of 14.
1165 (16) Narasimhaśrava, son of 15.
1177 (17) Jayasimhaśrava, son of 15.
1180 (18) Vijayasimhaśrava, son of 17.

The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas of Kalyāṇa.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 471.

A.D.
(1) Jogama.
1128 (2) Panna, son of 1.
1165 (3) Pṛthivinamalavaijñāla, son of 2.
1168 (4) Somaśrava or Suvideva, son of 3.
1178 (5) Niśkamalavaiśāk, son of 3.
1180 (6) Vrātārjuna-Āhamalavaijñāla, son of 3.
1183 (7) Singhha, son of 3.

Kalachuri Rulers of Ratnapura.—EI. i, 46.

A.D.
(1) Kaliṅgarāja, claims descent from Kokkalla of Chedi, being called in one place his son, in another the descendant of one of his sons. Said to have settled at Tūmāṇa in Dakṣiṇakosala.
(2) Kamala, son of 1, described as lord of Tūmāṇa.
(3) Ratanarāja Ratanadeva I or Rātra, son of 2, founded Ratnapura, married Nonallā, daughter of Vajjukā, prince of the Kompanḍāla.
(4) Pṛthivideva I or Pṛthviśa, son of 3, married Rājalā.
1114 (5) Jājñaladeva I, son of 4.
(6) Ratanadeva II, son of 5, claims to have defeated Choḍaṅga of Kaliṅga.
1145 (7) Pṛthivideva II, son of 6.
1168 (8) Jājñaladeva II, son of 7.
1181 (9) Ratanadeva III, son of 8.
1190[?] (10) Pṛthivideva III, son of 9.

The Kings of Kashmir, from Kalhaṇa’s Rājatarangini. Karkota or Nāga Dynasty of Kashmir.

A.D.
(1) Durlabhavardhana, Praṇāditya.
(2) Durlabhaka, Pratapāditya.
713 (3) Chandrapīḍa.
(4) Tārāpīḍa.
### A.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>726</td>
<td>(5) Lalitaditya I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6) Kuvalayapida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7) Lalitaditya II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8) Prithivyapida I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9) Sangramapida II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10) Jayapida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813</td>
<td>(11) Ajitapida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>(12) Anaagapida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853</td>
<td>(13) Utpalapida.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### The Utpala Dynasty of Kashmir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>(1) Avantivarman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853</td>
<td>(2) Sankaravarman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>902</td>
<td>(3) Gopalaivarman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>904</td>
<td>(4) Sankata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>904</td>
<td>(5) Sugandha, mother of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906</td>
<td>(6) Partha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>921</td>
<td>(7) Nirjitarvarman, father of 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>923</td>
<td>(8) Chakravarman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>933</td>
<td>(9) Suralvarman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suralvarman dethroned, Partha restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>Partha again dethroned, Chakravarman restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>(10) Sambhuvardhana usurps the throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>936</td>
<td>Chakravarman regains the throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>937</td>
<td>(11) Unmattavanti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>939</td>
<td>(12) Suralvarman II, last of the Utpala Dynasty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>939</td>
<td>(1) Yasakaradeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>948</td>
<td>(2) Sangrama-deva, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>949</td>
<td>(3) Parvagupta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td>(4) Kshemagupta, son of 3, married Didda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>958</td>
<td>(5) Abhimanu, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>972</td>
<td>(6) Nandagupta, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>973</td>
<td>(7) Tribhuvana, grandson of Didda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td>(8) Bhimgupta, grandson of Didda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>980</td>
<td>(9) Didda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1003</td>
<td>(10) Sangramaraja, adopted son of Didda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>(11) Hariraja, son of 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>(12) Anasatadeva, son of 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1063</td>
<td>Anasatadeva abdicates in favour of Kalasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1081</td>
<td>(13) Kalasa's actual reign begins on his father's death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1089</td>
<td>(14) Utkarsha, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1089</td>
<td>(15) Harshadeva, son of 13.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **1101 (1)**: Uchchala, first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.
- **1111 (2)**: Radha, king for one night, succeeded by Salhana, a step-brother of Uchchala.
- **1112 (3)**: Sussala, brother of 1.
- **1120**: Bihlsahchara
- **1127**: Jayasimha, son of Sussala, crowned during his father's lifetime.
- **1128**: Jayasimha succeeds his father.
List of the Taka Princes of Kashtha or Kagh, on the Jamna, north of Delhi, from the Madanavinodanighanta and Visnuperabarhita's Madanaparijata: see BR. 1883-4, p. 47.

A.D.
(1) Ratnapala.
(2) Bharapala, son of 1.
(3) Harischandra, son of 2.
(4) Sadhara, son of 3.
(5) Sahajapala, son of 4.
1875 (6) Madanapala, brother of 5.

The Raja-nakas of Kiragrama from the Bajinath Prasti.—El. i. 101.

A.D.
(1) Kanda.
(2) Buddha, son of 1.
(3) Vighraha, son of 2.
(4) Brahman, son of 3.
(5) Dombaka, son of 4.
(6) Bhuvana, son of 5.
(7) Kalhana, son of 6.
(8) Bihana, married to Laksha-nilka or Lakshana, daughter of Hridayachandra of Trigarta.
(9) Rama, son of 8.
804 (10) Lakshmana, or Lakshmanachandra, son of 8, married Mayatalla.

The Chiefs of Konamba, from the Pithapuram Inscription of Mallideva and Manma-Satya II.—El. iv, 85.

A.D.
(1) Mummaḍi-Bhima I, tributary to Kulottuṣa-Choda I.
(2) Vesna, son of 1.
(3) Raja-pareṇḍu I, son of 1.
(4) Mummaḍi-Bhima II, son of 3.
1135 (6) Satya I, Satyāśraya or Kona-Satyarāja, son of 3.
(7) Beta, son of 6.
(8) Mallideva, son of 5. An inscription dated S'. 1077 probably refers to this king.
(9) Manma-Choda II, son of 6.
(10) Surya, son of 7.
(11) Lokabhipala or Lokamahipala, son of 4.
(12) Raja-pareṇḍu 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.

A.D.

Probably successors to the above chiefs.
The Western Kshatrapas.—JRAS. 1890, 642 ff.

A.D.
119  (1)  Nahapāna.
126  (2)  Chashtapa.
150  (3)  Jayadāman, son of 2.
156  (4)  Rudradāman, son of 3.
180  (6)  Jīvadāman, son of 5.
200  (7)  Rudrasimha I, son of 4.
222  (8)  Rudrasena I, son of 7.
222  (9)  Saṅghadāman, son of 7.
222  (10)  Prithivisena, son of 8.
232  (12)  Dāmajaṅgārī I, son of 8.
236  (13)  Viradāman, son of 11.
238  (14)  Yasodāman I, son of 11.
238  (15)  Vijayaśena, son of 11.
250  (16)  Iśvaradatta.
254  (17)  Dāmajaṅgārī II, son of 11.
258  (18)  Rudrasena II, son of 13.
276  (19)  Viśvasimha, son of 18.
278  (20)  Bhartridāman, son of 18.
278  (21)  Sinhasena, son of 18.
294  (22)  Viśvasena, son of 20.
309  (23)  Rudrasimha II, son of Śvāmī Jīvadāman.
318  (24)  Yasodāman II, son of 23.
348  (25)  Sinhasena, sister's son of Rudrasimha.
388  (26)  Śvāmī Rudrasena, son of Śvāmī Rudradāman.
388  (27)  Rudrasimha, son of Satyasimha.

The Licchhavis of Eastern Nepal.—CI. iii, App. iv, 189.

A.D.
635  Sūradēva I.
684  Dhruvadeva.
(1)  Viśhadeva, preceded by 11 unnamed ancestors and Jayadeva I.
(2)  Śaṅkaradeva, son of 1.
(3)  Dharmadeva, son of 2.
705  Mānadeva, son of 3.
733  Mahādeva, son of 4.
756  (6)  Vasantaśena, son of 5.

Kings of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—EI. i, 170.

A.D.
862  (1)  Bhoja, son of Rāmabhadr or Rāmadeva of Kanauj.
903  (2)  Mahendrapalā, son of 1.
917  (3)  Mahipalā or Kaśtipalā, son of 2.
949  (4)  Devapalā.
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The Rājas of Maisūr.1—ASSI. ii, 194.

A.D. 1899 (1) Vijaya.
1423 (2) Hīre Bettiḍa Chāma Rāja, son of 1.
1458 (3) Timma Rāja, son of 2.
1478 (4) Arberal Chāma Rāja, son of 3.
1513 (5) Bettiḍa Chāma Rāja, son of 4.
1552 (6) Appana Timma, son of 5.
1571 (7) Hīre Chāma Rāja, son of 6.
1576 (8) Bettiḍa Udniyār, relationship not stated, called a cousin of Hīre Chāma Rāja.
1578 (9) Rāja Udaiyār, brother of 8.
1637 (11) Immadi Rāja, son of 9.
1638 (12) Kanghirava Narasa Rāja, son of 8.
1659 (13) Kempa Deva Rāja, grandson of 7.
1672 (14) Chikka Deva, great-grandson of 7.
1704 (15) Kanghirava Rāja (Mukarasu), son of 14.
1714 (16) Doḍāa Krishṇa Rāja, son of 15.
1731 (17) Chāma Rāja.

The Raos of Mārvāḍ or Jodhpūr.1

A.D. 1212

Siwaji
Ashtama.
Duhar or Dhnula Rai.
Raypāla.
Kanhāl.
Jalhansī.
Chada.
Thīḍa.
Salkha.
Viramdeva.

1381
1408
1427
1489
1516
1532
1584
1595
1620
1638
1680

Chceṇḍa.
Rismal.
Rao Jodha.
Rao Suja or Surajmal.
Rao Gaṅga.
Rao Maldeo, invaded by Akbar in A.D. 1551.
Udayasimha: the Rāthors acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughal emperors, marriage alliance with Akbar.
Surasimha, called Siwā Rāja, a general in Mughal armies.
Rāja Gajasimha, slain in Gujūrāṭ.
Jeswantsimha, died in Kābāl.
Ajitasimha, posthumous son of Jeswant. Rāthor conflict at Delhi, 4th July, 1679 (7th Sṛavāṇa, V. Sam. 1716); 30 years’ war against the Empire. Murdered by his son.

1725
1750
1751
1752
1792
1808
1843
1873

Abhayasimha; entitled Mahārāja Rājeśvar, 1728.
Rāmasimha, son of Abhaya, defeated by his uncle.
Bakhtasimha, poisoned 1752 (V. Sam. 1809).
Vijayasimha, disputed possession with Rāmasimha.
Bhūmasimha, usurps throne on his grandfather’s death, by defeat of Zālim Siṇh.
Mānasimha, feud for Krishṇa Kumārī, the Udepur princess.
Takhtasimha, brought from Ahmadnagar.
Jeswantsimha.

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 [Malayavarmaṇadeva.1]
1247 (1) Chāhāḍadeva.
(2) Nyśvarman, son of 1.
1255 (3) Āśalaṇadeva, son of 2.
(4) Gopāla, son of 3.
1292 (5) Gaṇapati, son of 4.

The Nikumbhas of Khandeṣa: a line of Chieftains the later members of which were feudatories of the Yādavas of Devagiri.—IA. viii, 39. EI. i, 339.

A.D.
(1) Krishṇarāja I.
(2) Govana I, son of 1.
(3) Govindarāja, son of 2.
(4) Govana II, son of 3.
(5) Krishṇarāja II, son of 4, possibly the Kannaraṇadeva whose name is inscribed on the Kailāṣa temple at Elura.—ASWI., Reps., Elura Inscriptions, p. 97.
1153 (6) Indrāraja, son of 5.
1207 (8) Sūḍēva, son of 7.
(9) Hemādideva, son of 7.

The Pāla Dynasty of Bengal.—IA. xxi, 99. CASR. xi, 181, etc.

A.D.
846 (1) Gopāla I.
(2) Dhārmāpāla, son of 1.
(3) Devalapāla, 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, 263.
(5) Nārāyanapāla, son of 4: issued the Bāṅgalpur plate in the 17th year of his reign.—CASR. iii, 117, and EI. ii, 160 (Badāl pillar inscription); i.d. 121 (Gaya inscription of 7th year). IA. xv, 304 (Bāṅgalpur plate).
(6) Rājyapāla, son of 5: married Bhūgyadevi, a daughter of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Tungagā, possibly Jagattūtuṅga.—IA. xxi, 99.
(7) Gopāla II, son of 6.—IA. xxi, 99.
(8) Vigrāhāpāla II, son of 7.
1026 (9) Māhāpāla, son of 8.
(10) Nāyapāla, son of 9. A Bengal MS. of the Paśčāhrakāśa is dated in his 14th year and a Gaya inscription in his 16th year.—Bendall, BSM., Int. iii and p. 176. CASR. iii, 123 and pl. xxvii.
(11) Vigrāhāpāla III, son of 10.
(12) Rāmapāla, son of 11.—CASR. iii, 124 (inscriptions from Bihār of the year 2); i.d. xi, 169 (Chandimau 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.
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A.D. (13) Kumārapāla, son of 12, mentioned in the copper-plate of his minister Vaidyadeva, King of Kāmarūpa, issued possibly A.D. 1142.—EI. ii, 347.
Mahendrapāla.—CASR. i, 4 (Rām-Gāyā inscription of the year 8); iš. iii, 123, 124; xi, 181; xv, 154. JBA. xvi, 278 (Gunārīya inscription of the year 9); xvii, pt. 1, 234 (inscription of 19th year).
Madhanāpāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihār Hill inscription of the year 3); iš. i, 125 (Jajnagar inscription of the year 19); xi, 181; iš. xix, 30 (Baijnāth inscription of the year 9). IA. xiv, 99.

1161
Govindapāla.
Indradhumna, according to tradition the last Pāla king of Bengal.—CASR. xi, 181.

List of the Pāla-Rāṭhor Dynasty of Budaun, as given in Lakhanapāla’s Inscription.—ASNI. ii, 20.

(1) Chandrā.
(2) Vigrāhapāladēva, son of 1.
(3) Bhuvanapāla, son of 2.
(4) Gopāladēva, son of 3.
(5) Tribhuvan, son of 4.
(6) Madhanapāla, son of 4.
(7) Devapāla, son of 4.
(8) Bhimapāla, son of 7.
(9) Sārapāla, son of 8.
(10) Amṛtapāla, son of 9.

Genealogy of the Pallavas, according to the Kûram and Kaśākūḍi Grants.
FKD., Bom. Gaz., 323. ASSI. iii, 144; iv, 342.

A.D. 648
(1) Sinhavishnou, son of an unnamed ancestor.
(2) Mahendravarman I, son of 1.
(3) Narasimhavarman I, son of 2.
(4) Mahendravarman II, son of 3.
(5) Purandavarvarman I, son of 4.
(6) Narasimhavarman II, son of 5.

Genealogy of the Pallava, Nandivarman, according to the Kaśākūḍi Grant.
ASSI. iv, 344. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 323.

A.D. 735
Bhimavarman.
Buddhavarman.
Ādityavarman.
Govindavarman.
Hiranyakṣipāla.
Nandivarman.
The Paramāras of Mālava.—EI. i, 224. IA. xix, 345 ff.

A.D. 825 (1) Krishṇa-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.
995 (8) Siṃhurāja, son of 6.
1010 (9) Bhūja, son of 8.
1055 (10) Jayasimha.
1080 (11) Udayāditya.
1085 (12) Lakṣhmidēva, son of 11.
1104 (13) Naravarman, son of 11.
1133 (14) Yaśovarman, son of 13.
1138 (15) Jayavarman, son of 14.
1160 (16) Ajasuvarman, son of 14.
1180 (17) Vinādavarmar, son of 16.
(18) Subhāṭavarman.
1211 (19) Arjunavarman, son of 18.

The Parivṛṣṭakā Mahārājas.—CI. iii, 93–112. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100

A.D. (1) Devādhya.
(2) Prabhāṣaṇa, son of 1.
(3) Dāmodara, son of 2.
475 (4) Hastin, son of 3.
528 (5) Saṅkṣahobha, son of 4.

The Rāṣṭrākūṭas.—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) Dantīdurga, son of 5.
760 (7) Krīṣṇa I, son of 4.
783 (8) Govinda II, son of 7.
(9) Dhrūva Nirupama, son of 7.
794 (10) Govinda III, son of 9.
877 (12) Aṃoghavarsha, son of 11.
915 (13) Indra III, grandson of 12.
918 (14) Aṃoghavarsha II, son of 13.
918 (15) Govinda IV, son of 13.
933 (16) Abhīṣka, son of 12.
940 (17) Kṛṣṇa III, son of 16.
971 (18) Aṃoghavarsha IV, grandson of 16 and nephew of 18.
982 (d.) Indra Raṭṭa-Kandarpa, grandson of 17.
APPENDIX.

Rāṣṭrapāta or Rāṭhors of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 54. JBRAS. xvi, 105.

First Branch.

A.D.
(1) Kakkarāja.
(2) Dhrurājaideva, son of 1.
(3) Govindarāja, son of 2.
(4) Kakkarāju II, son of 3.

Second Branch.

A.D.
807 (1) Indrāja.
812 (2) Karkarāja Suvārpavarsha, son of 1.
812 (3) Govindarāja Prabhūtavartshan, son of 1.
835 (4) Dhrurāja Nirupama Dhrurāvarsha I, son of 2.
850 (5) Akālavartshan Sūbhmutations, son of 4.
867 (6) Dhrurāja Nirupama Dhrurāvarsha II, son of 5.
887 (7) ? Dantivarman.

The Rāṭṭha Chieftains of Saundatti.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 551.

First Branch.

A.D.
(1) Mārata.
878 (2) Prithvirāma, son of 1.
878 (3) Piṭṭuga, son of 2.
980 (4) Sāntivarman, son of 3.

Second Branch.

A.D.
(1) Nanna.
980 (2) Kārtavirya I, son of 1.
(3) Dāvari or Dayima, son of 2.
(4) Kannakirā I, son of 2.
1048 (6) Aśka, son of 4.
(7) Sena I, son of 5.
1069–75 (8) Kannakirā II,1 son of 7.
1069–76 (9) Kārtavirya II,1 son of 7.
1066 (10) Sena II, son of 9.
1209 (12) Lakshmuṣdeva I, son of 11.
1199 (13) Kārtavirya IV, son of 12.
1304 (14) Mallikārjuna, son of 12.
1228 (15) Lakshmuṣdeva II, son of 13.

1 The dated inscriptions of Kannakirā II and Kārtavirya II belong to the years 1082
and 1087 A.D. As, however, they are stated to have been foudatories of Somesva 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 Kondavidu.—ASSI. ii, 187.

A.D. 1328 Poliyala (Prole or Prolaya) Vema Reddi, said to have been a son of Danti Allâ Reddi.
1339 Ana Vema Reddi.
1339 Aliya Vema Reddi.
1381 Komâragiri Vema Reddi.
1395 Komati Veâkâ Reddi.
1423 Bâcha Veâkâ Reddi.
1427 Overthrow of the dynasty by the Muhammadâns.

Sammâs of Sindâ.—ASWL. ii, 198. Târikh-i-M'âṣâmi, EHI. i, 223 ff.

A.D. Armîl having usurped the throne of the Sumrûs in Sindâ is slain towards the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century by Umar, a member of the Summa tribe, some of whom had come from Kachh and settled in Sindh. Umar is slain after a short reign by his own subjects.

(2) Jâm Jûnâ, Sammâ, succeeds Umar.
(3) Tamâchi succeeds Jâm Jûnâ. One MS. of the Târikh-i-M'âṣâmi calls him son of Jâm Unâr.
(4) Malik Khairu-d-Din succeeds Tamâchi; was reigning during Muhammed ibn Tughlaq’s invasion of Thatta in A.D. 1361.
(5) Jâm Bâbinia, son and successor of Malik Khairu-d-Din.
(6) Jâm Tamâchi II, brother and successor of Bâbinia.
(7) Jâm Salalu-d-Din succeeds Tamâchi II.
1367 (8) Jâm Tamâchi II, brother and successor of Bâbinia.
1380 (9) Jâm Salalu-d-Din succeeds Tamâchi II.
1397 (10) Jâm Nigâmî-d-Din, son and successor of Salalu-d-Din.
1461 (11) Jâm ‘Alî Sher succeeds Nigâmî-d-Din; reigned 7 years.
1467 (12) Jâm Karan succeeds ‘Alî Sher.
1497 (13) Jâm Fath Khân succeeds Karan.
(15) Jâm Tughlaq, brother and successor of Fath Khân; reigned 28 years.
1513 (16) Jâm Sikandar, son and successor of Tughlaq; reigned a year and a half.
(17) Jâm Râyadhaq, from Kachh.
(18) Jâm Sanjar succeeds Râyadhaq; said to have reigned 8 years.
1609 (19) Jâm Pirûz, son and successor of Nigâmî-d-Din.

The Sena Kings of Bengal,—according to Abû-l-Faţl.—PUT. 272.

A.D. Sukh Sen, i.e. Sukhasena.
Belal Sen, i.e. Ballâlasena.
Lakshman Sen Lakshmapasena.
Mâdhava Sen.
Kesava Sen.
Sura Sen.
Nârâyana, i.e. Noujeb, last râja of Abû-l-Faţl’s list.
Lakshma. Lakshmana.

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 Turpan-dight Inscription of Lakšmīnā. — EJ. i, 306. JBA. xliv, 1 ff.; \(\beta\). lxv, 6 ff.

A.D.

(1) Sāmantaśena.
(2) Hemantāsena, son of 1.
(3) Vijayasena, son of 2.
(4) Ballālasena, son of 3.
1119 (5) Lakṣmīnāsena, son of 4; see Tables.
(6) Viśvarūpasena (see JBA. lxv, 6 ff.).

Hindu Shāhīya Kings of Kābul.—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 Brahmān, deposed Laga Tūrmān, last of the Turkish Shāhīyas of Kābul. He was succeeded by Sāmanta (Sāmanta).

902 Kamalū.
950 Bhīma (I).
Jaipāl.
1001 Anandpāl.
1013 Tarojamapāla, i.e. Trilochanapāla.
Bhīmapāla (II), died A.D. 1025 (H. 416 or 417).


A.D.

825 (1) Kapardin I.
843 (2) Pulasaṅkti, son of 1.
851 (3) Kapardin II, son of 2.
(4) Vaṭṭapuṇanna, son of 3.
(5) Jhāfīrja, son of 4.
(6) Goggi, son of 4.
(7) Vajjaṇa, son of 6.
997 (8) Aparajita, son of 7.
(9) Vajjaṇa II, son of 8.
1017 (10) Arikeṣarwa or Keśideva, son of 8.
1060 (13) Mommunu, son of 9.
1095 (14) Anantaṣeva, son of 12.
1138 (15) Aparāditya I.
1149 (16) Haripāla.
1156 (17) Mallikārjuna.
1184 (18) Aparāditya II.
1203 (19) Keśideva.
1249 (20) Someśvara.
The Silāras, Silāras, or Śilāhāras of the Southern Koṅkan, from the Kharepiṭha Copper-plate of Raṭṭarāja.—EI. iii, 294. FKD., Bom. Gaz., 537.

A.D. 1009 (10) Raṭṭarāja, son of 9; see Tables.

Śilāhāras of Kolhāpur.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 104, 545. BD. 125.

A.D. (1) Jatiga I.
(2) Nāyimma or Nāyivarman, son of 1.
(3) Chandrarāja, son of 2.
(4) Jatiga II, son of 3.
(5) Gonka or Gonkala, son of 4.
(6) Gūvala I, son of 4.
(7) Kirtarāja, son of 4.
(8) Chandraditya, son of 4.
1058 (9) Mārasimha, son of 5.
1098 (11) Bhoja I, son of 9.
(12) Ballāja, son of 9.
1110 (13) Gaṅḍarāditya, son of 9.
1143 (14) Vijayāditya or Vijayārka, son of 13.
1190 (15) Bhoja II, son of 14.

Note.—Vijayāditya’s Kolhāpur inscription of S. 1065 inserts a Gaṅgadeva, represented as another son of Mārasimha, between Gūvala II and Bhoja I, but his name is omitted in the grants of Gaṅḍarāditya and Bhoja II.


A.D. (1) Unnamed ancestor.
(2) Āchugi I, son of 1.
(3) Nāka, son of 1.
(4) Śiṅga I, son of 1.
(5) Dāsa, son of 1.
(6) Dāma, son of 1.
(7) Chāvuḍa I, son of 1.
(8) Chāva, son of 1.
(9) Bamma, son of 2.
1076 (10) Śiṅga II, son of 2.
1122 (11) Āchugi II, son of 10.
1144 (12) Permāḍi I, son of 11.
1163 (13) Chāvuḍa II, son of 11.
1163 (14) Āchugi III, son of 13.
(15) Permāḍi II, son of 13.
1169 (16) Bijaḷa, son of 13.
1169 and 1179 (17) Vikrana, son of 13.
Genealogical Table of the Family of Rāja Śivasimha, compiled from the Pañjas of Mithitā. See IA. xiv, 187, 196.

A.D.
(1) Adhirūpa Thākur.
(5) Viśvarūpa Thākur, son of (a)
(6) Govinda Thākur, son of (b)
(7) Lakshmana Thākur, son of (d)
(1) Rāja Pañcitā Kāmeśvara Thākur, son of (d) (first king).
(2) Bhogetāvara, son of (c)
(3) Bhavasimha or Bhavesvara, son of (b)
(4) Devasimha, son of (a)
1399
(5) Śivasimha, son of (a); see Tables.
(6) Lakhimadevi, wife of (5)
(7) Viśvāsadevi, wife of (5)
(8) Narasimha or Darpa Nārāyaṇa, cousin of (5) and grandson of (b)
(9) Dhritasimha or Hari Nārāyaṇa, son of (8)
(10) Bhairavasimha or Hari Nārāyaṇa, son of (8)
1495
(11) Rāmaśāstra or Rūpa Nārāyaṇa, son of (10)
(12) Lakshminātha or Kambā Nārāyaṇa, son of (11)

The Somavainī Kings of Kaṭak.—EI. iii, 327.

A.D.
(1) Śivasimha,
(2) Janamejayu Mahā-Bhavagupta I, son of (1)
(3) Yayati Mahā-Śivasimha, son of (2)
(4) Bhīmaratha Mahā-Bhavagupta II, son of (3)

Note.—The records of these kings are not dated in any era, but Fleet has assigned them on palaeographical grounds to some period between the eleventh and twelfth centuries. For Stirling’s list of the kings of Orissa, see AR. xv, 256, or ASSI. ii, 204 ff. For Fleet’s remarks on the sources from which it is compiled see EI., loc. cit.

The Sūmras of Sindh, according to the Tuhfatu-I-Kirām.—EHI. i, 344–5, 483 ff.

A.D.
1053
(1) Sūmra, raised to the throne of Sind; see Tables.
(2) Bhūngar I, son of (1), reigned 16 years.
1069
(3) Dūdā I, son of (2), reigned 24 years.
1092
(4) Singhār, reigned 16 years.
(5) Khaffī I, reigned 36 years.
(6) ‘Umar, reigned 40 years.
(7) Dūdā II, reigned 14 years.
(8) Phatā, reigned 33 years.
(9) Genhura I, reigned 16 years.
(10) Muḥammad Tūr, reigned 16 years.
(11) Genhura II.
(12) Dūdā III, reigned 14 years.
(13) Tāl, reigned 24 years.
(14) Chanesar, reigned 18 years.
(15) Bhūngar II, reigned 16 years.
(16) Khaffī II, reigned 18 years.
(17) Dūdā IV, reigned 25 years.
(18) ‘Umar Sūmra, reigned 36 years.
(19) Bhūngar III, reigned 10 years.
(20) Hamīr, overthrown by the Sāmmū tribe.
The Thakuri Dynasty of Western Nepal.—CI. iii, App. iv, 189. JBA. lviii, 100.

A.D.
635 (1) Amośuvarman.
554 (2) Jishnugupta.
(3) Udayadeva.
(4) Narendradeva, son of 3.
725 (5) Sīvadeva II, son of 4.
751 (?) (6) Jayadeva II, son of 6.

Kings of Thānēsar.—JBA. lviii, 100. EI. i, 68.

A.D.
(1) Naravardhana, married Vajripādevī.
(2) Rājjavardhana I, son of 1, married Apasrādevī.
(3) Adityavardhana, son of 2, married Mahāsenguptādevī.
595 (4) Prabhākaraardhāna, son of 3.
605 (5) Rājjavardhana II, son of 4.
606 (6) Harshavardhana, son of 4.

Tomara Princes of Gwalior from the Rohtas Inscription, JBA. viii, 693; xxxii, 404; and Narwar Pillar Inscription, CASR. ii, 324.

A.D.
(1) Virasimha.
(2) Uddharaśādeva, son of 1.
(3) Virama, son of 2.
(4) Gaṇapatīdeva, son of 3.
(6) Kirtisimha, son of 5.
(7) Kalyāpanalla, son of 6.
(8) Māna Shāhī, son of 7.
(9) Vikrama Shāhī, son of 8.
(10) Rāma Shāhī, son of 9.
(11) Sālivahana, son of 10.
(12) Śyāma Shāhī, son of 11.
(13) Viramitraśena, son of 12.
Saṅhakreṇū.
Nāgasimha.

The Rājās of Trigarta1 or Koṭ Kangra.—CASR. v, 152.

A.D.
1315 Jayasimha.
1330 Prithvi.
1345 Puṛva
1360 Rūpa.
1375 Sṛṅgāra.
1390 Megha.
1405 Harī.
1420 Karma.
1435 Saisākāra; see Tables, A.D. 1430.
1460 Devāṅga.
1465 Narendrā.
1480 Suvarā.
1495 Prayaṅga.
1510 Rāma.

1 Given in the Appendix only.
The Rājas of Kaṅgra or Jālandhara ruled the district known as Trigarta lying between the Rāvi and the Satlaj and were probably feudatories of their more powerful neighbours, the extent of their kingdom varying from time to time. They lost their fort of Kaṅgra to the Muhammadanā in the reign of Muḥammad ibn Tughlāq, 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 Delhī Empire.—CASR. v, 145 ff.

*Mahārājās of Ucchhakalpa.*—Cl. iii, 117-135. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

A.D.

1828 Dharma.
1863 Mānikya.
1870 Jaya.
1885 Vyādhī.
1610 Triloka.
1630 Hari.
1650 Chandrabhān.
1670 Vijaya Rāma.
1687 Bhīma.
1697 Alama.
1700 Hamīra.
1747 Abhaya.
1761 Ghamanda.
1773 Tega.
1776 Sansāra.
1823 Aniruddha.
1829 Raṇavīra.

The Vākṣṭakas Mahārājās.—Bühler, IA. xii, 239 ff. Cl. iii, 233-243; Int., p. 15. JBA. lviii, 100. EI. iii, 258.

The Vākṣṭakas Mahārājās seem from their grants to have ruled independently a tract of country bounded by the Mahādeva and Ajaḍṭa Hills on the north and west, the sources of the Mahānadi on the east and the Godāvī on the south. The village of Chāmānka in the Bhojakāta kingdom, mentioned in the grant of Pravaraśena III, is the modern Chammak in the Ėlichpur district. The dynasty belonged to the Vīshṇu vrīḍha gotra. Bühler placed Vindhyāsaktī 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 Magadhā who reigned about A.D. 675.

A.D.

(1) Vindhyāsaktī.
(2) Pravaraśena I. His son Gautamiputra married a daughter of King Bhavanāga Bhāraśiva, and apparently died before his father.
(3) Rudrasena I, son of Gautamiputra.
(4) Prithivirāhena, son of 3, mentioned in two inscriptions from Nachne-kitalā with his feudatory Vyāghradeva.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.

(5) Rudrasena II, son of 4, married Prabhāvatigupta, daughter of the King of Kings Devagupta.
(6) Pravarasena II, son of 5. Copper-plates from Chambak and Soomi of his eighteenth year, and a copper-plate from Dudia of his twenty-third year.—Kielhorn, EI. iii, 258.
(7) Rudrasena III, son of 6.
(8) Unnamed son of 7.
(9) Devasena, son of 8.
(10) Harishena, son of 9.

The Valabhi Dynasty.—CI. iii, Introd. 41. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100. IA. v, 208.

A.D.

495 (1) Bhāṭārka.
(2) Dhārasesa I, son of 1.
520 (3) Dhronasinha, son of 1.
536 (4) Dhruvaisena I, son of 1.
540 (5) Dharapatta, son of 1.
559 (6) Guhasena, son of 5.
571 (7) Dhārasesa II, son of 6.
605 (8) Sīlāditya I, son of 7.
615 (9) Kharagraha I, son of 7.
641 (12) Dhārasesa IV, son of 11.
651 (13) Dhruvaisena II, grandson of 8.
656 (14) Kharagraha II. grandson of 8.
691 (16) Sīlāditya III, son of 15.
722 (17) Sīlāditya IV, son of 16.
760 (18) Sīlāditya V, son of 17.
766 (19) Sīlāditya VI, son of 18.

The Maukhari Varmans.—CASR. ix, 27; xv, 164–166; xvi, 81. IA. xiv, 68. CI. iii, 219–228. JRAS., n.s., xxi, 136. JBA. lviii, 100.

A.D.

(1) Harivarman, married Jayasvāmini.
(2) Adityavarman, son of 1, married Harshagupta.
(3) Īśvaravarman, son of 2, married Upagupta (undated inscription from Jaumpār).

550 (4) Īśānavarman, son of 3.
(5) Sārvavarman, son of 4, contemp. Dāmodaragupta of Magadha (undated seal from Asirghat).
(6) Susthitavarman, contemp. Mahāsenagupta of Magadha.
(7) Avantivarman.
(8) Grahavarman, son of 7.
(9) Bhogavarman.
(10) Yasovarman.

Varmans of Western Mālava.—CI. iii, 79 ff.

A.D.

(1) Naravarman.
423 (2) Viśavarman, son or brother of 1.
437 (3) Bandhuyarman, son of 2.
APPENDIX.

The Chiefs of Velanāṇḍu, from the Pithāpuram Inscription of Prithvīśvara.

EI. iv, 35.

A.D.
1. Malla I.
2. Erīyavarmman, son of 1.
4. Malla II or Pīduvarādītya, son of 3.
5. Kudīyavarmman or Kudiyavarmman II, son of 4.
17. Gōnka III or Kuloṭṭhungha-Manma-Gōnkarāja, son of 16.
18. Prithvīśvara, son of 17.

The First Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 36.

A.D.
1. Saṇgama I.
2. Harīhara I, son of 1.

The Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. i, 362; iii, 147; iv, 3.

A.D.
1375 (?)(1) Timma
2. Iśvara.
1473 (3) Narasa or Ṛṣisimha, son of 2.
4. Vīra-Rṣisimha.
6. Achyutarāya.
7. Veṅkatarāya.
8. Sadaśivāraṇa.

The Early Yudavas or Yudavas of Seṇaḍeśa.—BD. 104. EI. iii, 217, 218.


A.D.
825 (1) Drīḍhaprabhāra.
2. Seṇaḍachandra I, son of 1.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.
(4) Bhillum I, son of 3.
(5) Rājagi or Śrīrāja, son of 4.
(6) Vādugi or Vaddiga I, son of 5.
(7) Dhādiyappa II, son of 6.
1000  (8) Bhillum II, son of 6.
(9) Vesugi I, son of 8.
1025  (10) Bhillum III, son of 9.
(11) Vādugi II, son of 10.
(12) Vesugi II.
(13) Bhillum IV.
1059  (14) Seuṇachandra II or Sevaṇadeva.
(15) Mallugideva, son of 14.
(16) Amaragāngga, son of 15.
(17) Karṇadeva, son of 15.
(18) Bhillum V, son of 17, afterwards first of the Later Yādavas of Devagiri.

Hemādri’s list of the Yādavas after Seuṇachandra II differs from the above and is as follows:

(14) Seuṇachandra II.
(15) Parammadeva son of 14.
(16) Siṅghana, son of 14.
(17) Mallugi, son of 16.
(18) Amaragāngga, son of 17.
(19) Govindarāja, son of 18.
(20) Amaramallagi, son of 17.
(21) Ballāja, son of 20.
(22) Bhillum V, son of 17.

See BD. 103, n. 8.

The Later Yādavas of Devagiri.—FKD., Bom. Gaz., 519. BD.

A.D.
1187  (1) Bhillum I.
1191  (2) Jaitugi or Jaitrapāla I, son of 1.
1219  (3) Siṅghana, son of 2.
        Jaitrapāla or Jaitugi II, son of 3.
1247  (4) Krīsha, son of Jaitugi II.
1269  (5) Mahādeva, son of Jaitugi II.
1271  (6) Rāmapammachandra or Rāmadeva, son of 4.
1309  (7) Saṅkarā, son of 6.
(8) Harapāla, son-in-law of 6, put to death A.D. 1318.

List of Princes from the Dighwā-Dubauli Copper-plate of Mahendrapāla and the Bengal Asiatic Society’s Copper-plate of Vinayakapāla.—IA. xv, 105 ff.

A.D.
(1) Devāśakti, married Bhūyikā.
(2) Vatsarāja, son of 1, married Sundarī.
(3) Nāgabhata, son of 2, married Īṣṭā.
(4) Rāmabhadra, son of 3, married Appā.
(5) Bhōja I, son of 4, married Chandrabhatṭārikā.
761  (6) Mahendrapāla, son of 5.
(7) Bhōja II, son of 6.
794  (6) Vinayakapāla, brother of 7.
APPENDIX.

MUHAMMADAN DYNASTIES.¹

Rulers of Ghazni.—See S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, p. 289.

A.D.
962 (1) Alp-Tigin.
963 (2) Is-hāq, son of 1.
966 (3) Balkā-Tigin, slave of 1.
973 (4) Pirī or Pirey, slave of 1.
977 (5) Sabuk-Tigin, slave of 1.
997 (6) Iṣmā‘īl, son of 5.
999 (7) Maḥmūd Yamu-n-d-Daulah, son of 5.
1030 (8) Muḥammad, son of 7.
1031 (9) Maṣʿūd I, son of 7.
1041 Muḥammad restored.
1042 (10) Manūd, son of 9.
1048 (11) Maṣʿūd II, son of 10.
1048 (12) Bahān-d-Dīn ʿAlī, son of 9.
1048 (13) ʿAbdu-r-Raḥmān Izzū-d-Daulah, son of 7.
1053 Tughrīl (usurper).
1053 (14) Farsūkh-zād, son of 9.
1069 (16) ʿAlāū-d-Daulah Maṣʿūd III, son of 15.
1114 (17) Kamālū-d-Daulah Shīrzwād, son of 16.
1115 (18) Malik Arsalān, son of 16.
1117 (19) Bahram 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) Izzū-d-Dīn Hasan.
1149 (2) Saifu-d-Dīn Sārī.
1156 (3) ʿAlāū-d-Dīn Husain Jahānsoz.
1163 (4) Saifu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.
1206 (5) Ghīyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.
1206 (6) Shīhābū-d-Dīn, Muʿizzū-d-Dīn Muḥammad ibn Sām (Sultan of Delhi).
1206 (7) Maḥmūd.
1210 (8) Bahān-d-Dīn Sām.
1210 (9) ʿAlāū-d-Dīn Utsuz.
1216 (10) ʿAlāū-d-Dīn Muḥammad.

The Sultāns of Delhi.—BMC., Sultāns of Delhi, xxxiii ff. and 3 ff., etc.

First Dynasty—Turks.

A.D.
1193 (1) Muʿizzū-d-Dīn, Muḥammad ibn Sām.
1206 (2) Qutbū-d-Dīn I-bak, slave of 1.
1210 (3) Arām Shāh, son of 2.
1210 (4) Shamsū-d-Dīn Al-Ṭamīsh (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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1236 (5)</th>
<th>Ruknu-d-Din Fīrūz Shāh I, son of 4.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1236 (6)</td>
<td>Raṣīyyat (Riziyah), daughter of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1240 (7)</td>
<td>Mu'īzzu-d-Din Behrām Shāh, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1242 (8)</td>
<td>'Alāu-d-Din Masʿūd Shāh, son of 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1246 (9)</td>
<td>Naṣīrū-d-Din Mahmūd Shāh I, son of 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1256 (10)</td>
<td>Ghīrāgū-d-Din Balban, father-in-law of 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1287 (11)</td>
<td>Mu'īzzu-d-Din Kāi-Qubād, grandson of 10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Dynasty—Khaljis.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1299 (1)</th>
<th>Jalālu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh II.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1306 (2)</td>
<td>Ruknu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh I, son of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1306 (3)</td>
<td>'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh I, nephew of 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1316 (4)</td>
<td>Shīhābū-d-Dīn 'Umar Shāh, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1316 (5)</td>
<td>Qūṭūn-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh I, son of 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1320 (6)</td>
<td>Naṣīrū-d-Dīn Khusrū Shāh, slave of 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Third Dynasty—Tughlaq Shāhis.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1330 (1)</th>
<th>Ghīrāgū-d-Dīn Tughlaq Shāh I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1325 (2)</td>
<td>Muḥammad II, ibn Tughlaq, son of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1351 (3)</td>
<td>Fīrūz Shāh III, nephew of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1388 (4)</td>
<td>Tughlaq Shāh II, grandson of 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1389 (5)</td>
<td>Abū-Bakr Shāh, grandson of 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1389 (6)</td>
<td>Muḥammad Shāh III, son of 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1394 (7)</td>
<td>Sīkandar Shāh I, son of 6. (Coin date H. 795.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1394 (8)</td>
<td>Maḥmūd Shāh II, son of 6. (Coin date H. 795.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1395 (9)</td>
<td>Naṣrat Shāh (Interregnum), grandson of 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1399</td>
<td>Maḥmūd restored.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1412 (10)</td>
<td>Daulat Khān Lūdī.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Fourth Dynasty—Sayyids.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1414 (1)</th>
<th>Khūr Khān.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1421 (2)</td>
<td>Mu‘īzzu-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh II, son of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1434 (3)</td>
<td>Muḥammad Shāh IV, grandson of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1443 (4)</td>
<td>'Ālīm Shāh, son of 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fifth Dynasty—Afgānīs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1451 (1)</th>
<th>Buhārā Lūdī.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1489 (2)</td>
<td>Sīkandar II, ibn Bahlūl, son of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1517 (3)</td>
<td>Ibrāhīm II, ibn Sīkandar, son of 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>Mughals: Bābar and Humāyūn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sixth Dynasty—Afgānīs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>1539 (1)</th>
<th>Farīdu-d-Dīn Sher Shāh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1545 (2)</td>
<td>Ibrāhīm Shāh, son of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1552 (3)</td>
<td>Muḥammad 'Ādīl Shāh, nephew of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553 (4)</td>
<td>Ibrāhīm Sūr, nephew of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1554 (5)</td>
<td>Sīkandar Shāh III, brother of 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Mughals: Humāyūn, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Muhammadan Rulers of Bengal.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 3 ff.

Governors of Bengal.

A.D.  
1194  Muhammad-i-Bakht-yar, the Khalif.
1206  ‘issu-d-Din Muhammad Shiran.
1211  Husam-d-Din ‘I-waz (Ghiyash-d-Din).
1227  Nasiru-d-Din Mahmud.
1231  ‘Issu-l-Muluk ‘Alau-d-Din Jami.
1231  Saifu-d-Din 1-bak-i-Yughan-Tat.
1234  Tughril-i-Tughan Khan.
1245  Tamur Khan-i-Qurban.
1246  Ithitiyu-r-d-Din Yuz-Bak-i-Tughril Khan (Mughish-d-Din).
1268  Qutlugh (Qulsh) Khan (also called Jalal-d-Din Mas‘ud Shah).
1268  ‘Issu-d-Din Babun-i-Yuz-bak.
1260  Muhammad Arsalan Tatari Khan.
       Sher Khan, } doubtful, and dates uncertain.
       Amin Khan, }
1278  Mughish-d-Din Tughril.

House of Balban.

A.D.  
1282  (1) Nasiru-d-Din Bughra Khan, son of Ghiyash-d-Din Balban of Delhi.
1292  (2) Rukau-d-Din Ka-i-Kau, son of 1.
1302  (3) Shamsu-d-Din Firuz Shah, son of 1.
1318  (4) Shihabu-d-Din Bughra Shah, son of 3 (West Bengal).
1310  (5) Ghiyash-d-Din Bahadur Shah, son of 3 (East Bengal).
1319  Ghiyash-d-Din Bahadur Shah (all Bengal).
1323  (6) Nasiru-d-Din, son of 3, governor of Lakhnauti.
1326  (7) Bahadur Shah, son of 3, restored (with Bahram Khan) in East Bengal.
1330  (8) Bahram Shah alone (East Bengal).
1325  (9) Kadar Khan (Lakhnauti).
1323  (10) ‘Issu-d-Din A’zamul-Mulk (Satgion).

Independent Kings of Bengal.

A.D.  
1338  Fakhru-d-Din Mubarak Shah (East Bengal).
1349  Ithitiyu-r-d-Din Ghazi Shah (East Bengal).

House of Ilyas Shah.

A.D.  
1339  (1) Shamsu-d-Din Ilyas Shah contending in West Bengal.
1345  Succeeds ‘Ali Shahr in West Bengal.
1352  Rules all Bengal.
1358  (2) Sikandar Shahr I, son of 1.
1370  (3) Ghiyash-d-Din A’zam Shahr, son of 2, rebels.
1389  Ghiyash-d-Din A’zam Shahr reigns.
1395  (4) Saifu-d-Din, Hamzah Shahr, son of 3.
1406  (5) Shamsu-d-Din, son of 4.
House of Ilyās Shāh restored.

1460 (7) Ruknu-d-Dīn Bārbak Shāh, son of 6.
1474 (8) Shamsu-d-Dīn Yūsuf Shāh, son of 7.
1481 (9) Sīkmandar Shāh II, son of 8.
1481 (10) Jalālu-d-Dīn Fath Shāh, son of 6.

**Muḥammadan Kings of Bengal.**

**House of Rāja Kāns.**

A.D. 1409 (1) Shihābu-d-Dīn Bāyazīd Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns (?) with Rāja Kāns.
1414 (2) Jalālu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns.
1431 Shamsu-d-Dīn Abū-n-Nāṣr Muẓaffar Shāh, son of 2.

**Habshi Kings.**

A.D. 1487 Sulṭān Shāhzādah Bārbak.
1487 Saifu-u-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh.
1489 Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II (of the House of Ilyās).
1490 Shamsu-d-Dīn Abū-n-Nāṣr Muẓaffar Shāh.

**House of Ḥusain Shāh.**

A.D. 1493 (1) ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusayn Shāh.
1519 (2) Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Naṣrat Shāh, son of 1.
1532 (3) ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, son of 2.
1532 (4) Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh III, son of 1 (partial rule H. 933).
1537 Conquest by Shēr Shāh.

**House of Muḥammad Sūr.**

A.D. 1552 (1) Shamsu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Sūr Ghiyāt Shāh.
1554 (2) Bāḥādur Shāh (Khīrī), son of 1.
1560 (3) Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Jalāl Shāh, son of 1.
1563 (4) Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Jalāl Shāh, son of 3.

**House of Sulaimān Karārānī.**

A.D. 1563 (1) Sulaimān Khān Karārānī of Bihār and Bengal.
1572 (2) Bāyazīd Shāh, son of 1.
1572 (3) Dā‘ūd Shāh, son of 1.
1576 Final annexation by Akbar.

**The Muḥammadan Governors of Sind.**—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 62.

A.D. 1263 Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah): until A.D. 1228.
1224 Saifu-d-Dīn al-Ḥasan Qarluq governs Ghūr and Ghaznī.
1239 Governs Sindh.
1239 Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan: until at least A.D. 1259.
Muḥammadan Kings of Kashmir.—NC., 1st ser., vi, and BMC.,
Muḥammadan States, 68 ff.

A.D.                \hline
1334                & Shams Shāh Mīr.
1337                & Jangīd.
1339                & ‘Alāʾ-d-Dīn ʿAlī Shāh.
1352                & Shihābu-d-Dīn.
1370                & Qutb-u-d-Dīn.
1386                & Sikandar Shāh, H. 792, 810 on coins.
1410                & Amir Khān ʿAlī Shāh.
1417                & Zainu-l-ʿAbīdīn, H. 841–851 on coins.
1467                & Haidar Shāh Hājjī Khān, H. 874 on coins.
1469                & Hasan Shāh, H. 876–877 on coins.
1481                & Muḥammad Shāh, H. 896.
1483                & Fāth Shāh, H. 896–897.
1492                & Muḥammadṣad (2nd reign), H. 898 (?).
1513                & Fāth Shāh (2nd reign).
1514                & Muḥammad (3rd reign).
1517                & Fāth Shāh (3rd reign).
1520                & Muḥammad (4th reign).
1527                & Nāzak Shāh.
1530                & Muḥammad (5th reign).
1537                & Nāzak Shāh (2nd reign).
1541                & Mirzā Haidar Doghlat (Humāyūn’s governor).
1552                & Ibrāhīm.
1555                & Ismāʿīl.
1566                & Habīb.
1562                & Husain Shāh Chakk, H. 970, 972, on coins.
1578                & Yāṣuf Shāh Chakk, H. 987.
1586                & Akbar annexes Kashmir, H. 987.

Owing to the great uncertainty of the Muḥammadan chronology of Kashmir and the absence of authentic material for testing the accuracy of the historical records, a list of the kings is given in the Appendix only, no attempt being made to deal with the history in the Tables.

The Ṣharqī Dynasty of Jaunpur.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 88.

A.D.                \hline
1394                & (1) Khwājah-i-Jahān assumes independence.
1399                & (2) Mubārak Shāh, adopted son of 1.
1401                & (3) Shamsu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh Ṣharqī, son of 2.
1440                & (4) Māḥmūd Shāh ibn Ibrāhīm, son of 3.
1457                & (5) Muḥammad Shāh ibn Ibrāhīm (joint king with preceding), son of 4.
1459                & (6) Husain Shāh ibn Māḥmūd, son of 4.
1476                & Husain Shāh ibn Māḥmūd fled to Bengal.
1500                & Husain Shāh ibn Māḥmūd died there.
1487                & Bārbak Shāh ibn Buḥīlāl of Delhi appointed Governor of Jaunpur.
1493                & Removed.

Muḥammadan Kings of Mūlwa.—BMC., Muḥammadan States, 114, lvi.

A. Ghūrīs.

A.D.                \hline
1401                & (1) Dilāwar Khān Ghūrī assumes the title of Shāh.
1405                & (2) Hāshang (Alp Khān), son of 1.
1434                & (3) Muḥammad (Ghazī Khān), son of 2.
B. Khaljis.

A.D.
1436 (1) Maḥmūd Shāh I Khaljī.
1475 (2) Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī, son of 1.
1500 (3) Nāṣir Shāh Khaljī, son of 2.
1510 (4) Maḥmūd II, son of 3.
1530 Maḥāva annexed by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt.
1569 Maḥāva annexed by Akbar.

Kings of Gujarāt.—BMC., Muhammadan States, 132, Int. lxii.

A.D.
1396 (1) Muṣaffar Shāh I assumes independence.
1411 (2) Aḥmad Shāh I, grandson of 1, son of Tātār Khān.
1442 (3) Muḥammad Karim Shāh, son of 2.
1451 (4) Qutbū-d-Dīn, son of 3.
1459 (5) Dāʾūd Shāh, son of 2.
1459 (6) Aḥmad Shāh, son of 3.
1526 (8) Sikandar Shāh, son of 7.
1526 (9) Nāṣir Khān Maḥmūd II, son of 7.
1526 (10) Bahādur Shāh, son of 7.
1553 (13) Aḥmad Shāh II.
1661 (14) Muṣaffar Shāh III, Ḥabīb, son of 12.
1672 Submits to Akbar.
1683 Gujarāt a Mughal province.

The Kings of Khandesh.—S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, p. 315.

A.D.
1370 (1) Malik Rāja.
1399 (2) Nāṣir Khān.
1437 (3) Mirān ‘Ādil Khān I.
1441 (4) Mirān Muḥārak I.
1457 (5) ‘Ādil Khān II.
1503 (6) Dāʾūd Khān.
1510 (7) ‘Ādil Khān III.
1520 (8) Mirān Muḥammad Shāh 1.
1635 (9) Mirān Muḥārak II.
1666 (10) Mirān Muḥammad II.
1696 (12) Bahādur Shāh.

The Bahmanis of Kulbagh.—BMC, Muhammadan States, 146.

A.D.
1347 (1) ‘Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥasan Gāṅū.
1358 (2) Muḥammad Shāh I, son of 1.
1375 (3) Muḥājīd Shāh, son of 2.
1378 (4) Dāʾūd Shāh, son of 1.
1378 (5) Maḥmūd Shāh I (or Muḥammad Shāh II), son of 1.
1397 (6) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn, son of 5.
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A.D. 1397 (7) Shamsu-d-Din, son of 5.
1397 (8) Taju-d-Din Firuz Shah, son of 4.
1422 (9) Ahmad Shah I, son of 4.
1435 (10) Alau-d-Din Ahmad Shah II, son of 9.
1468 (11) Alau-d-Din Humayun Shah, son of 10.
1461 (12) Nizam Shah, son of 11.
1463 (13) Muhammad Shah II (or III), son of 11.
1525 (18) Kalim Allah Shah, son of 15, died A.D. 1526.

Muhammadan Kings of Ma'bar.—JBA. lxiv, pt. i, 49-54.

A.D. 1336 (1) Jalalud-Din Ahsan Shah.
1339 (2) Alau-d-Din Arbab or Adyji Shah.
1339 (3) Qutbuddin Firuz Shah.
1339 (4) Ghiasuddin Mohammad Danghan Shah.
1344 (5) Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah.
1358 (6) Adil Shah, the Meek.
1363-68 (7) Mizraak Shah, King of the World, etc.
1372-77 (8) Alau-d-Din Sikandar Shah.
1372 (9) Nasruddin-Din (in Bidar?).
1372 (10) Shamsuddin-Din.
1346 (11) Nasiruddin-Din Isma'ili Fatih (in Kulbarga).

S. Lane-Poole, The Muhammadan Dynasties, 320 ff.
The 'Imad Shahis of Berar.

A.D.
1485 Fath-Allah.
1504 'Alau-d-Din.
1529 Daryā.
1560 Burhan.
1568 Tufal ( usurper).

Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar.

A.D.
1490 (1) Ahmad ibn Nizam Shah.
1508 (2) Burhan I.
1564 (3) Husain.
1565 (4) Murtada.
1588 (5) Miran Husain.
1589 (6) Isma'il.
1590 (7) Burhan II.
1594 (8) Ibrahem.
1595 (9) Ahmad II.
1595 (10) Bahadar.
### Bārīd Shāhīs of Bīdar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>(1) Qāsim I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504</td>
<td>(2) Amīr I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1538</td>
<td>(3) 'Ali. H. 945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1582</td>
<td>(4) Ibrāhīm. H. 990.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1589</td>
<td>(5) Qāsim II. H. 997.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>(7) Amīr II.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 'Adil Shāhīs of Bījāpūr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>(1) Yūsuf 'Adil Shāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td>(2) Ismā'īl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534</td>
<td>(3) Maltā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1535</td>
<td>(4) Ibrāhīm I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1557</td>
<td>(5) 'Ali I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1579</td>
<td>(6) Ibrāhīm II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1628</td>
<td>(7) Muḥammad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>(8) 'Ali II.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Qūtb Shāhīs of Golkonda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.C.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1512</td>
<td>Sultan Quli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1533 H. 940 Jamsāhīd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Subhān Quli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Ibrāhīm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1681</td>
<td>Muḥammad Quli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1681</td>
<td>Abū'īllah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>Abū-l-Ḥasan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Sovereigns of Ceylon, with approximate dates of their reigns.

See L. C. Wijesinha’s *Mahaavamsa*.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.C.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>(1) Viṭṭaja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>(2) Upāṭissa (Regent).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>(3) Paṇḍuvāsudeva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>474</td>
<td>(4) Abhayā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464</td>
<td>(5) Interregnum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>(6) Paṇḍukābhaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>(6) Muṭṭasīva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>(7) Devaṁampiya Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>(8) Uṭṭiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>(9) Mahāśīva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>(10) Sūrī Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>(11) Sena and Guttika (foreign usurpers).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>(12) Asolā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>(13) Eṣāra (a Tamil usurper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>(14) Duṭṭhagāmannī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>(15) Saddhā Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>(16) Thūllatthana or Tuluna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>(17) Lajji Tissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>(18) Khallāṭa Nāga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Given in the Appendix only.
APPENDIX.

B.C.
104 (19) Vaṭṭagāmanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu.
103 (20) Pulahattha
100 Bāhiya
98 Panayamāra Tamil usurpers.
91 Pijayamāra
90 Dāṭhiya
88 (21) Vaṭṭagāmanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu resumes sovereignty.
76 (22) Mahāchulā or Mahātissa.
62 (23) Chorunāga.
60 (24) Tissa or Kuḍā Tissa.
47 (25) Anulā.
42 (26) Makalā Tissa or Kālakaṇḍi Tissa.
20 (27) Bhāṭikābhaya.

A.D.
9 (28) Mahā Dāṭhiya or Mahānāga.
21 (29) Amāṇḍagāmanī Abhaya.
30 (30) Kanījānu Tissa.
33 (31) Chuṭābhaya Tissa or Kuṭā Abā.
35 (32) Sivalī.

Interrognum of three years.
38 (33) Ilaṃga or Elunī.
44 (34) Chandamukha Sīva or Saṅdamuhana.
52 (35) Yasalālaka Tissa.
60 (36) Subha Rāja.
65 (37) Vasabha or Vahap.
110 (38) Vagka-nāsika Tissa.
113 (39) Gajasāhu I.
135 (40) Mahailaka Nāga or Mahula Nā.
141 (41) Bhāṭiyā or Bhāṭika II.
165 (42) Kaniṭṭha Tissa or Kaniṭṭu Tis.
193 (43) Chulānāga or Sulu Nā.
195 (44) Kuḍā Nāga.
196 (45) Sīri Nāga I.
215 (46) Vohāraka Tissa.
237 (47) Abhaya Tissa.
245 (48) Sīri Nāga II.
247 (49) Vijaya Iī or Vijayiyādu.
248 (50) Saṅgha Tissa I.
252 (51) Sīri Saṅghabodhi I or Daham Sīri Saṅgabo.
254 (52) Gothābhaya or Meghavanābhaya.
267 (53) Jetṭha Tissa or Deṭu Tis.
277 (54) Mahāseņa or Mahā Sen.
304 (55) Kittisiri Meghavanapya or Kit Sīri Mevan.
332 (56) Jetṭha Tissa II or Deṭu Tis.
341 (57) Buddhādāsa or Bujās.
370 (58) Upatisa II.
412 (59) Mahānāma.
434 (60) Sotṭhisena.
434 (61) Chattaga-haṇa.
435 (62) Mītta Senna.
436 (63) Pāṇḍu
441 Pārinda
441 Khudda
444 Pārinda Tamil usurpers.
460 Tirijura
460 Dāṭhiya
463 Pithiya
463 (64) Dhāṭusena or Dāsenkeliya.
The Sovereigns of Ceylon from Kāśyapa I.—L. C. Wijesingha’s Mahāvimāṇa.

A.D. 479 (65) Kassapa I (Kāśyapa), son of 64 (Dhātusema).
497 (66) Moggallāna I (Maudgalyāyana), brother of 65.
515 (67) Kumāra Dhātusema, son of 66.
524 (68) Kittiṣena (Kittisena), son of 67.
524 (69) Sīva, maternal uncle of 68.
525 (70) Upatissa III (Upatissya), brother-in-law of 69.
526 (71) Amba Sāmanera Silākāla, son-in-law of 70.
539 (72) Dāṭhāpyābhuti, son of 71.
540 (73) Moggallāna II (Maudgalyāyana), elder brother of 72.
550 (74) Kittisiri Meghavanā (Kittisiri Meghavanā), 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) Sanghatissa (Sanghatisya), brother of 77 (according to the Rājāvali).
628 (79) Dalla Moggallāna (Maudgalyāyana), general of 77.
614 (80) Silāmeghavanā or Asiggāhaka (Asiggāhaka Silāmegha), son of Dalla Moggallāna’s general.
623 (81) Aggabodhi III (Agrabodhi) or Sirisanghabodhi II, son of 80.
623 (82) Jetūṭhatissa, son of 78.
624 (81) Aggabodhi III restored.
640 (83) Dāṭhoṭhatissa, of the Lemeni family.
652 (84) Kassapa II (Kāśyapa), brother of 81.
661 (85) Dappula I, brother-in-law of 84.
664 (86) Hathadhāṭha or Dāṭhoṭhatissa II, nephew of 85.
673 (87) Aggabodhi IV Sirisanghabodhi (Agrabodhi), younger brother of 86.
689 (88) Datta, a member of the Royal Family.
691 (89) Unhanāgara Hathadhāṭha.
691 (90) Māṇavamma (Māṇavarman), son of 84.
736 (91) Aggabodhi V (Agrabodhi), son (?) of 90.
732 (92) Kassapa III (Kāśyapa), brother of 91.
738 (93) Mahinda I (Mahendra), son of 92.
741 (94) Aggabodhi VI Silāmegha (Agrabodhi), son of 93.
781 (95) Aggabodhi VII (Agrabodhi), brother of 94.
787 (96) Mahinda II Silāmegha, nephew of 95.
807 (97) Dappula II, son of 96.
812 (98) Mahinda III or Dharmika Silāmegha (Dharmika Silāmegha), son of 97.
816 (99) Aggabodhi VIII, cousin of 98.
827 (100) Dappula III, younger brother of 99.
843 (101) Aggabodhi IX, son of 100.
846 (102) Sena I or Silāmegha Sena (Silāmeghavanp), 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.

A.D. 1049 (117) Kittī (Kīrti), the general, usurper.
1049 (118) Mahājana Kittī (Mahājana Kīrti), usurper.
1052 (119) Vikrama Paṇḍu (Vikrama Paṇḍu), usurper.
1053 (120) Jagatipāla, usurper.
1057 (121) Parakkama (Parākrama), usurper.
1059 (122) Lokṣa or Lōkissara (Lokeśvara), usurper.
1065 (123) Vījaya Bāhu I Sirisanghabodhi, grandson of 115.
1120 (124) Jayabāhu, brother of 123.
1121 (125) Vīkrama Bāhu I (Vikrama Bāhu), son of 123.
1142 (126) Gajabāhu II, son of 125.
1164 (127) Parakramabāhu I Parākramabāhu, cousin of 126.
1197 (128) Vījaya Bāhu II, nephew of 127.
1198 (129) Mahinda VI, usurper.
1198 (130) Kittī Nissānka (Kittī Niśānka Malla), a prince of the Kāliṅga Chakravarti race.
1207 (131) Vīravāhana I, son of 130.
1207 (132) Vīkrama Bāhu II (Vikrama Bāhu), brother of 130.
1207 (133) Choḍagaṅga, nephew of 130.
1208 (134) Lilavati, widow of 127.
1200 1 (135) Sāhasamalla, half-brother of 130.
1209 1 (136) Kalyānavati, chief queen of 130.
1208 (137) Dhammāsoka (Dharināsoka).
1209 (138) Anikaṅga, chief governor.
1209 (139) Lilavati restored.
1210 (139) Lokissara (Lokeśvara), usurper.
1211 (139) Lilavati restored.
1212 (139) Parakrama Paṇḍu, usurper.
1215 (141) Māgha or Kaliṅga Vījaya Bāhu, usurper.
1236 (142) Vījaya Bāhu III, descendant of the Sirisanghabodhi family.
1240 (143) Parakramabāhu II (Kalikīla Sāhitya Sarvajīva Paṇḍita Parākramabāhu), son of 142.
1275 (144) Vījaya Bāhu IV, son of 143.
1277 (145) Bhuvanekabāhu I, brother of 144.
1293 (147) Bhuvanekabāhu II, son of 146.
1295 (148) Parākramabāhu IV, son of 147.
1299 (149) Bhuvanekabāhu III.
1300 (150) Jayabāhu I.
1347 (151) Bhuvanekabāhu IV.
1351 (152) Parākramabāhu V.
1353 (153) Vikramabāhu III.
1354 (154) Bhuvanekabāhu V, a descendant of the Girivarnā family.
1355 (155) Vīravāhana II, uterine brother of 154.
1410 (156) Parākramabāhu VI.
1462 (157) Jayabāhu II.
1464 (158) Bhuvanekabāhu VI.
1471 (159) Parākramabāhu VII.
1471 (160) Parākramabāhu VIII.
1471 (161) Vījaya Bāhu V.
1471 (162) Bhuvanekabāhu VII.
1542 (163) Vīra Vikrama (Vīra Vikrama).
1542 (164) Mayādhanau.
1559 (165) Rājasinha (Rājasiṃha).
1592 (166) Vimalla Dhamma Suriya I (Vimalla Dharmasūrya).

1 The Sāhasamalla inscription gives 1743 A.D. as his date of accession; error 11 years, adjusted accordingly.
A.D. | Year | Monarch
---|------|-----------------
1620 | (167) | Senāratna, brother of 166.
1627 | (168) | Rājasīha II (Rājasīhha), son of 167.
1679 | (169) | Vimala Dhammasuriya II (Vimala Dharmasūrya), son of 168.
1701 | (170) | Sīrī Vīra Parakkama Narinda Sīha (Sīrī Vīra Parākrama Narendrasīhha), son of 169.
1734 | (171) | Sīrī Vijaya Rāja Sīha (Sīrī Vijaya Rājasīhha), brother-in-law of 170.
1747 | (172) | Kittī Sīrī Rāja Sīha (Kīrtī Sīrī Rājasīhha).
1780 | (173) | Sīrī Rājādhi Rāja Sīha (Sīrī Rājādhi Rājasīhha), younger brother of 172.
1798 | (174) | Sīrī Vikrama Rāja Sīha (Sīrī Vikrama Rājasīhha), nephew of 173.
# The Sunga Dynasty According to the Purāṇas


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<td>1. Pushpamitra</td>
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<td>7. Ghoshavasu</td>
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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.
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<td>46 years.</td>
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<td>46 years.</td>
<td>Yasudava.</td>
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<td>Bhuminitra</td>
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<td>12 years.</td>
<td>Narayana.</td>
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<td>10 years.</td>
<td>Sudharmas.</td>
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1. Yasudava
2. Bhuminitra
3. Narayana
4. Sudharmas

*One MS. has 40 years.*
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>A.-li-yé-po-mono visits India</td>
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