

Masud, but soon afterwards, Ahmed, son of Muhammad, put Masud to death.

1040-48 A.D.—432-40 A.H. :

Sultan Masud's son Maudud having occupied Ghazni, sent Abu Nasar Bin Muhammad Bin Ahmed as Governor of Lahore. The latter took an expedition against Sind, but on his return Sind and Multan revolted.

The statement shows that Sind was not subdued after Mahmud's expeditions of 1025 and 1026 A.D.

1048-49 A.D.—440 A.H. :

Sultan Maudud of Ghazni appointed his son Abul-Qasim Mahmud as Governor of Punjab and Sind and sent him to Lahore. The same year his Kotwal Abu Ali crushed rebellions in Sind, Multan, Peshawar and Kashmir. Abul Hasan, a general seneschal of Ghazni was sent to subdue Mathila and Bhatia, the ruler of which, Ahannin, took to flight.

It simply shows that Ghazni's control over Sind since the sacking of Mansura in 1025 A.D. had not been enforced and the expeditions of Masud and Maudud were simply raids of no consequence.

1048-49 A.D.—440 A.H. :

Abu Saeed Abdul Hayee Gardazi wrote Zainul-Akhbar. It deals with Ghaznavi—Sind relations.

Text published from London, in 1928.

1049 A.D., 22nd December :

Maudud died and in accordance with his will his son Masud, aged three, was nominated as the king, but Maudud's brother Ali Abul Hassan deposed the infant and became Sultan.

1050 A.D. :

Conquest of Baghdad by the Seljuk Turks. Since then, Abbasid Caliph's power was limited to a small area around Baghdad and he was reduced to nominal religious head-ship for the purposes of Khutha and issue of Sanads.

1050 A.D. :

Abdul Hayee-Bin-Al-Dahhak-Bin-Mahmood Gardaizi, the Persian geographer, wrote his book Zainul-Akhbar "The jewel of Histories". It has references pertaining to Sind specially Jayratha, the Rai Dynasty, Persia—Sind conflicts and also Ghaznavid raids.

The date of its writing is some where between 1049-1053 A.D. The text was published from Berlin in 1928, the Iranian edition has been issued from Tehran in 1342 Sh.

SOOMRA DYNASTY

1051 A.D.—443 A.H. or soon afterwards:

Sultan Abdul Rashid Ghaznavi appointed Navishtagin Kharki as the Governor of his territories in India (the Punjab & NWFP). Sind enjoyed complete independence under the Soomras, after its fall to Mahmud of Ghaznavi in 1025 A.D. The Soomras seem to have ruled independently for another 200 years, until the raids of Altatmash who subdued them and made them vassals.

Uch and part of Northern Sind, however, had come under Delhi's control during Qutubuddin's rule, when Qabacha conquered these areas.

Sind, which had evaded paying tribute regularly to Ghazni since Mahmud's conquest in 416 A.H., was virtually independent although Ghaznavids kept

According to Masumi, p. 59; in the beginning of the rule of Sultan Abdul Rashid bin Masud, a weak and inefficient ruler, the Soomras assembled at Tharri and nominated Soomra as independent king of Sind. This Soomra married the daughter of a powerful Arab rich chieftain Sa'ad and thus over-came opposition. Bhoongar was born out of this wedlock.

Masumi's information can only be considered partially correct as Ghaznavids had virtually no control over Sind since the sacking of Mansura and suppressing of the Jats in 1025 and 1026 A.D. respectively. Their governors at Lahore had never attempted to control Sind except possibly undertaking raids a couple of times.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 95-96 puts year of Soomra's independent rule from 446 A.H. or 1054 A.D. but Tuhfat-ul-Karam is equally undependable on Soomra period.

Khafif Soomra had already established his rule over the whole of Sind since 401 A.H. (1010-1011 A.D.) which was interrupted only for a short while by Mahmud.

Masumi, pp. 31-33.

Masumi has tried in vain to show that Sind formed part of the Ghaznavid Empire. It is therefore fair to assume

SOOMRAS OF SIND AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES

YEAR A.D.	SOOMRAS OF SIND	CUTCH RULER	DELHI SULTANS OR RULERS	ABBASID KHALIFS	FATMID KHALIFS (EGYPT)	GUJARAT RULER	CENTRAL ASIA AND AFGHANISTAN	MALWA AND WEST GUJARAT	MULTAN	MAHARAJA
1000	HABARIS 854/55-900							VISTAPALA AND RAJYAPALA 860-1010	SHAIKH HANID AFSHAN 870-1000	
1010				KADIR 1011-1020	HAKIM ABU ALI HAKSUS 1001-1020			ABUL FATEH DAND 1005-1010		MAADAN BIN ISA BIN MAADAN ? - 1010 ?
1020	KHAFIP SOOMRO 1011-1020					MULBAH-II CHALUKYAS 1000-1001		TRILOKHA PALA 1010-1020	?	
1030		SOLAKHI OR CHALUKYAS OF GUJARAT 1000-1100			ZAKIR ABUL HASSAN ALI 1020-1030				SHAIKH JAM SOOMAR RAJVAL 1020-1030	ISA BIN MAADAN BIN ISA BIN MAADAN 1021 ? - ?
1040	SOOMAR SOOMRO 1020/21-1054/55								MAH GRANO BOM OF MAHMOOD 1043-1045	
1050				RAHM 1001-1055					ALL BIN BABA 1040	
1060	BHODHAR - I 1054/55-1060/61				MUSTANIR ABU YAKIM MAAD 1055-1060	CHANDRABAJA CHALUKYAS 1055-1060				ABDUL ASHAF HUSAIN BIN ISA ? - 1010
1070						BURJABHRA CHALUKYAS 1060-1080				
1080	ODDO - I 1060/61-1080/81			MAHSA DI 1070-1080			SATHAYIDS 862-1185		POSSIBLY THE LOCAL ISMAILI OR SOOMRAS OF SIND 1040-1110	
1090	ZENABT JAM 1060/61-1090				MUSTALI ABU QASIM JAMRO 1084-1091	BRIMA CHALUKYAS 1080-1120				
1100	SABHAR 1080-1100/7			MUSTA'INIR 1084-1091						
1110					QAMIR ABU ALI HAKSUS 1087-1090					
1120	KHAFIP - II 1090/91-1141/42			MUSTASHID 1115-1155				CHALUKYAS OF GUJARAT UP TO 1090		
1130					NAFIZ ABUL MAHSIN ISMAIL 1120-1125	SAHNA CHALUKYAS 1120-1150				
1140										
1150	UMAR - I 1141/42-1180/81	LAKHO JAREJA SAMMA 1145-1170	YOGANARAJA 1142-1143	MUKTAFI 1150-1160	QAFIR ABUL MAHSIN ISMAIL 1149-1154				LOCAL ISMAILI OR SOOMRAS OF SIND 110-1180	
1160			APRABHAR AND PRITHVIRAJA - I 1143-1144/45	MUSTARJITO 1140-1170	PAM ABUL BAKR ISSA 1150-1160					
1170			SOMESVARA 1145-1150	MUSTA'ID 1170-1180	ADID ABU MUHAMMAD 1150-1170	JAWAHIR SOMERAJA CHALUKYAS 1180-1200				
1180			PRITHVIRAJA 1172-1197		ABOULLAH 1170-1190					
1190	ODDO - II 1180/81-1190/91	SATADHAN SAMMA 1175-1215								
1200	BHODHAR - II 1190/91-1200		GUTUBUDDIN AIBAK AS CHOKH GOVERNOR 1192-1200	HASIR 1180-1200						
1210			GUTUBUDDIN AIBAK 1200-1210							
1220	CHAHESAR 1200-1220	RAMTHAN KOT - WARRIOR AREA	ALTAHAMISH 1210-1230			CHANDRAPALA CHALUKYAS 1200-1220				
1230										
1240	BHODHAR - III 1220-1240	DADAR AND HIS DESCENDANTS	ROKUNUDDIN 1225-1230 RAZIA SULTANA 1230-1235 BAHRAN 1235-1240 MAHMOUD SHAH 1240-1245	MUSTANSIR 1220-1240		ABHAPALA 1220-1230 MULKARA - II 1220-1230				
1250	MUHAMMAD SUR 1240/41-1250			MUSTA'IN 1240-1250						
1260	CHAHESAR - II 1250-1260									
1270	ODDO - III 1250-1270									
1280	TALAH ODDO 1270/71-1280/81									
1290	CHAHESAR - III 1280/81-1300/01									
1300	BHODHAR - III 1280/81-1300									
1310										
1320	KHAFIP - III 1310-1320/21									
1330										
1340	ODDO - IV UMAR - IV 1320/21-1350/51									
1350										
1360	MAHAR ODDO IN EXILE 1350-1360/61									

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Soomras of Sind and Multan



Abbassid khalifs

Chalukyas and their dependents



Fatmids

Jareja sammas of Cutch



Ghaznavids

Ghor and delhi sultans and their dependencies



Ghaznavids



Mongols



Maddans



Qabacha



Khawarim Shah



Anarchy



Pratharas of Malwa



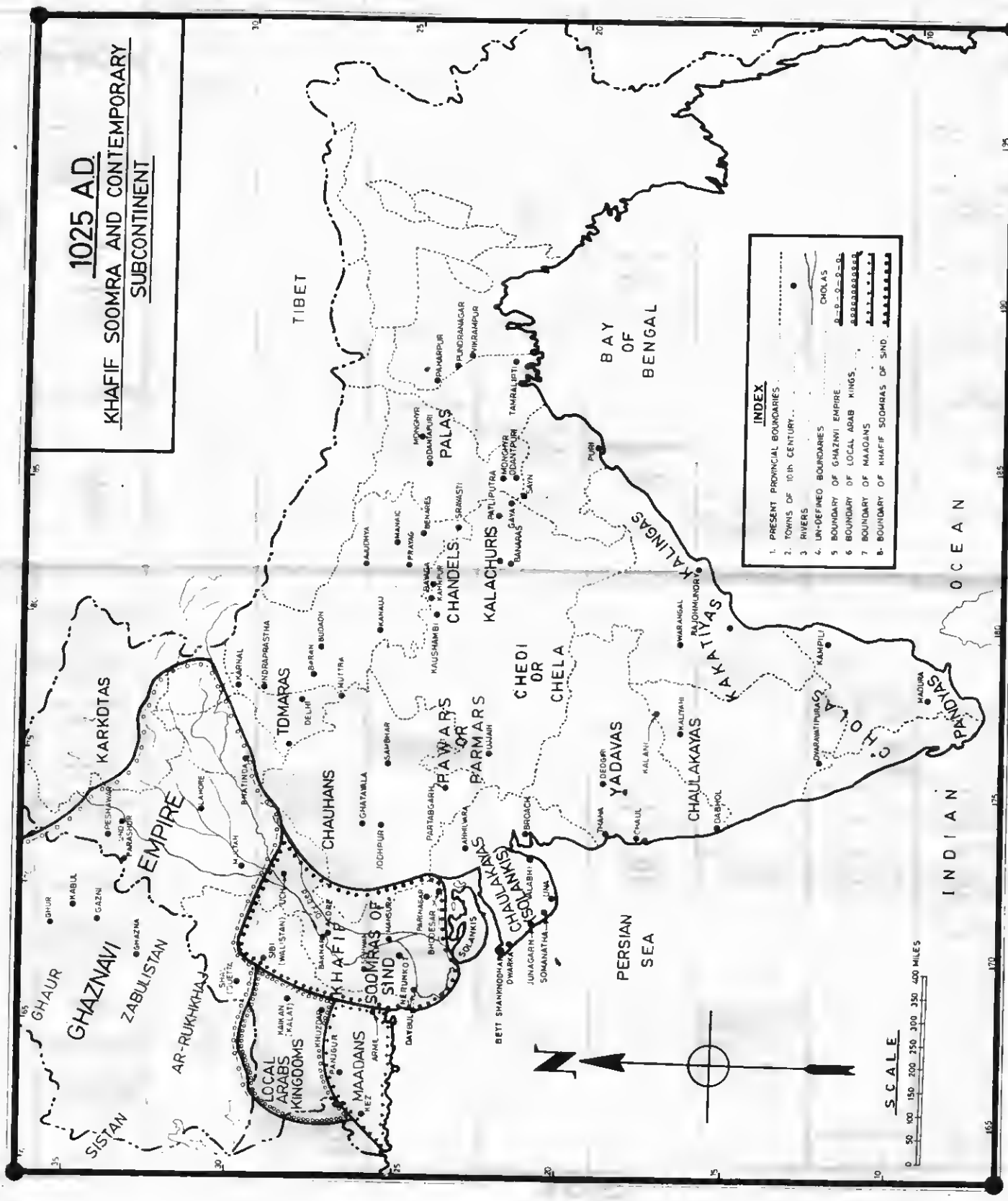
Khawarim Shah

NOTE

SOOMRA CONTEMPORARIES IN 1350/51 A.D. WHEN ANANDPAL SINGH OF DELHI AND BHODHAR 1015-1020, WHEN LAHORE WAS ANNEXED BY MAHMOOD OF GHAZNI

1025 AD

KHAFIF SOOMRA AND CONTEMPORARY
SUBCONTINENT



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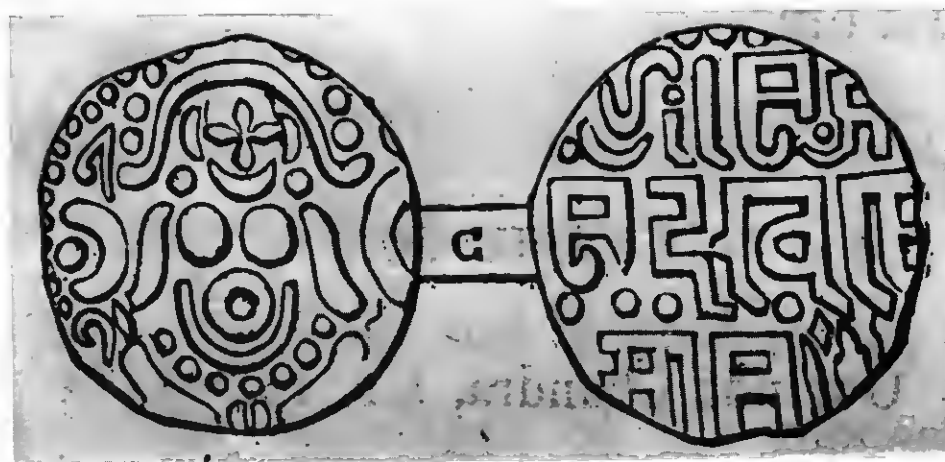
- 1. PRESENT PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
- 2. TOWNS OF 10th CENTURY
- 3. RIVERS
- 4. UN-DEFINED BOUNDARIES
- 5. BOUNDARY OF GHAZNAVI EMPIRE
- 6. BOUNDARY OF LOCAL ARAB KINGS
- 7. BOUNDARY OF MAADANS
- 8. BOUNDARY OF KHAFIF SOOMRAS OF SIND



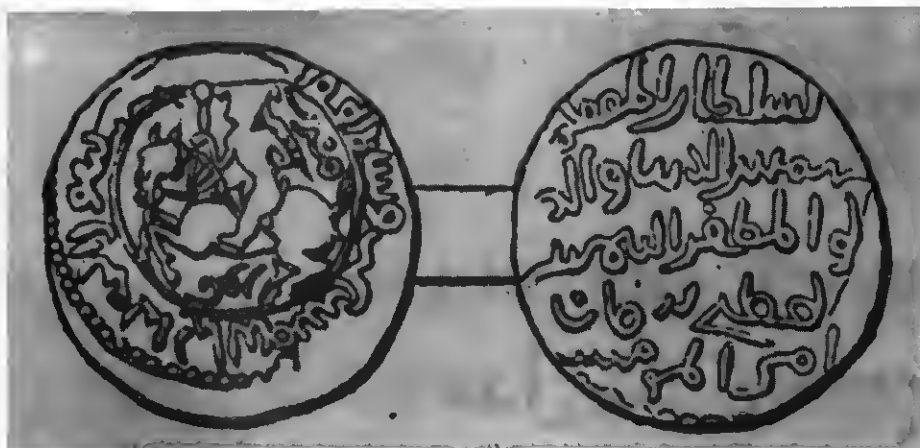
95. Coin of Mahmood of Ghazni having in Dev-Nagri script "Abyaktamek Muhammad Avatar Nripti Mahmud" (The Invisible one, Muhammad incarnation. King Mahmud). The margin is in the same script stating "In the name of Invisible this Tanka struck at Mahmoodpur Samvat 418". Reverse has legend in Arabic as well as Hijri year. Bilingual coins existed in Scythian, Parthian and Kushan Era too. (From Thomas: Pathan Kings of Delhi),



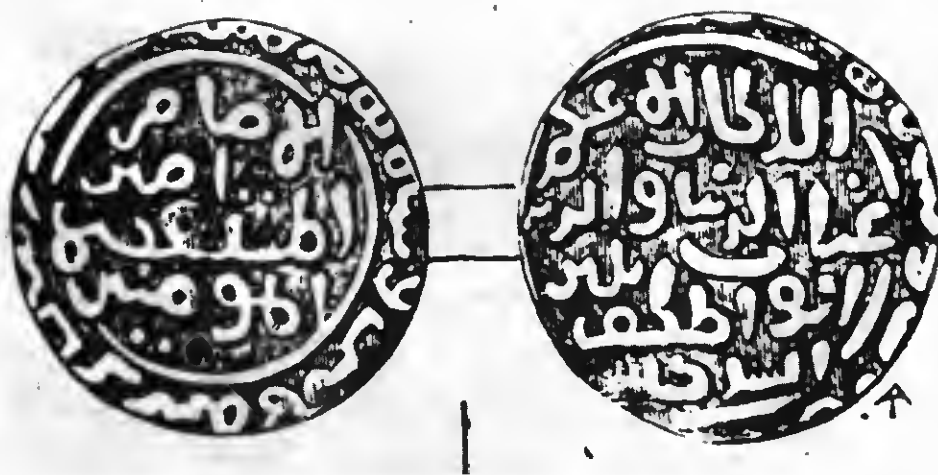
96. Coin of Masud of Ghazni, showing a cavalryman and king's name in Kufic script (From Thomas: Pathan Kings of Delhi).



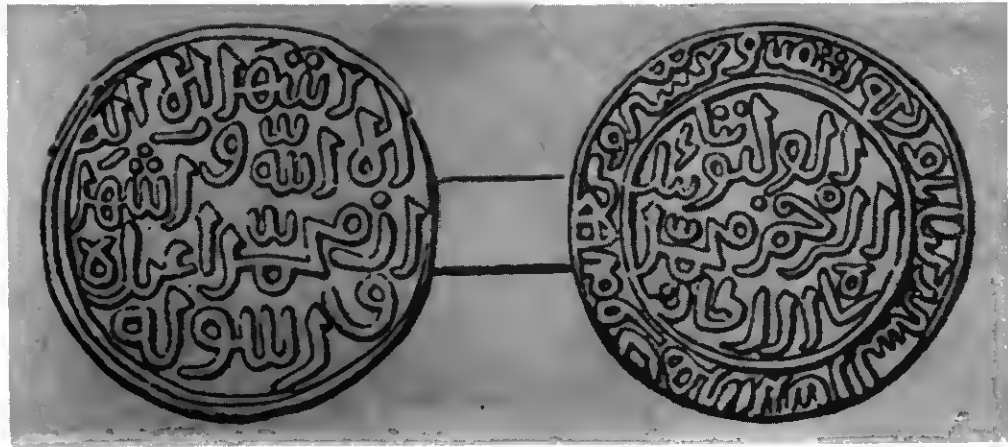
97. Muhammad Bin Sam's coin struck at Kanauj. Obverse: copy of Kanauj coins having the goddess Lakshmi seated. Reverse: Sri Muhammad Bin Sam in Dev-Nagri script. These coins may have been struck for local use in their most acceptable form, to the newly conquered public. (From Thomas: Pathan Kings of Delhi).



98. 608 A. D. Gold Coin of Altalmish
 Obverse: Cavalryman above and (Muhammad) Rasul-u-Allah in the margin.
 Reverse: Al-Sultan, Al-Muizam Shamul-Duny wa Din Abu Al-Muzafar al Shans Al-Qutbi
 Bazaman Amir-ul-Mummin,
 From: Thomas Pathan Kings of Delhi.



99. 680 A. H. Gold Coin of Giasuddin Balban
 From Thomas Pathan Kings of Delhi.



100. 729 A. H. Gold Coin of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (From Thomas : Pathan Kings of Delhi).



101. Brass Coin of Muhammad Tughlaq
(Forced Currency from Thomas).



102. Soomro period clay vessel with engraved patterns. Similar engraving work on copper vessels was common upto midfifties of this century (Courtesy of Institute of Sindhology).



103. Soomra period. 9-wick oil lamp. (Courtesy Sind Museum Hyderabad).

claiming it as part of their empire for the next 130 years.

that the Soomras ruled un-interrupted since Khafif's taking over Sind in 1010-11 A.D.

1052 A.D.:

As Ali Abul Hassan was a weak ruler, Mahmud of Ghazni's sixth brother Rashid, till then in prison, was released by the courtiers. He deposed his nephew and became Sultan.

There is no evidence that between 1028-1052 A.D., the Ghaznavids or their Punjab Governors exercised any influence in Sind. The tribute, if paid, must have been irregular. There were a few raids on Sind between 1040 and 1049 A.D.

1053 A.D.:

The Ghaznavids lost hold on Upper Sind (Uch, Bhatia and Multan). Probably, the Ismailis (Qarmatis of historians) had again established themselves as Muhammad Ghori had to subdue them in Multan, Uch and Bhatia in 1175 A.D.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, p. 116. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. I, p. 16. Ghaznavids never had any hold on Sind except the four raids in 1025, 1026, 1040-1048 and 1048-49 A.D., which they carried.

1054-55 A.D.—446 A.H. :

Boongar Soomro ascended the throne after the death of Soomra and ruled for 15 years upto 461 A.H. (1068-69 A.D.).

Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, T.K., pp. 95 and 484-486.

Daulat-i-Alviya gives his name as Asimuddin Boongar and assigns the date of his rule from 448 A.H. or 1064-65 A.D. The authority of this work is doubtful.

Daulat-i-Alviya written in Sindhi in 1929 A.D. by Maulvi Abdullah Shaiq is based on some Soomra family genealogies and Maulvi Abdul Rahim Soomra's history, Gulzar-i-Sind. It is an unreliable piece of history. The names of the rulers

1066-67 A.D. to 1070 A.D. :

Billhana, the great Kashmirian court poet of Vikramaditya-VI, who for some time resided in the court of the Chaulukaya ruler Karana of Gujarat, and wrote his drama "Karnasundari", mentions in it that Karna conquered Sind and had romantic marriage with a princess Mayanalladevi. This story though a fiction, reflects on the conditions in Sind then.

1067 A.H.:

The visit of Ismaili missionary Abdullah to Sind.

1068-69 A.D.—461 A.H. :

Boongar Soomro died and Dodo-I ascended the throne.

given in this history appear to be oriented with Delhi rulers names, usually ending with ud-Din and appear to be forged.

Mujamdar, Chaulkayas of Gujarat, p. 60. This story is now considered as pure fiction and not a historical fact.

Arnold, Preachings of Islam.

Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, T.K., pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Daulat-i-Alviya names the latter as Asam-ud-Daula Doda, and states that he abdicated in 481 A.H. (1088-89 A.D.), and lived a retired life. His daughter (Zenab) Tari ruled on behalf of her minor brother and handed over the rule to the latter (Sanghar) in 491 A.H. (1098 A.D.).

According to Masumi, Dodo-I extended his domain upto Nasarpur, and died when still young. This statement is unacceptable due to 22 years rule of Dodo-I. The extension of territories upto Nasarpur is equally doubtful as Tharri and Nasarpur would hardly be 30 miles apart. By the time of Dodo-I, there was no power strong enough to stop Soomra expansion to the whole of Sind, right upto Uch, specially in view

1070 A.D.—462 A.H. :

Death of Qazi Saeed Andlusi, who wrote that Sindhis were extremely sharp in Mathematics.

1070 A.D.—462 A.H. :

Qazi Rashid Bin Zubair wrote Kitab Al-Zakhair wa al-Tuhf.

The book gives some information on Arab governors of Sind, namely: Junaid, Musa bin Amar bin Abul Aziz (271 A.H.), Hashim bin Amro Taghlibi, Imra bin Musa bin Yahya bin Khalid etc.

1071 A.D. Sept.—463 A.H. Zil-Haj :

Death of Hafiz Abi Bakar Ahmed Ibn Ali Ibn Thabit Ibn Mahdi al-Katib al-Baghdadi. He wrote Tarikh-i-Baghdad which gives information on Sindhi scholars settled in Baghdad.

1072 A.D.:

Death of Ali-bin-Usman-al-Hujwairi, founder of Sufi cult in the Sub-continent. He is also known as Data Ganj Bakhsh and his tomb is at Lahore. His book Kashf-al-Mahjub is a popular text for Sufis of Sind and the rest of the Sub-continent.

1077-78 A.D.—470 A.H. :

Death of Abul Fazal-bin-Hassan Behaqi who wrote the history of Ghaznavis also called Tarikh-i-Behaqi. It describes Ghaznavi adventures in Sind, including Mahmud's expedition against the Jats of the Upper Sind. The book was known as Tarikh-i-Sabktagin to Minhaj Siraj, and Hamadullah Mustavafi and Rieu call it Tarikh-i-Masudi.

of the fact that as early as 1032 A.D., Soomra Rajpal Shaikh ruled Multan.

He lived in court of Fatmids of Egypt.

The author was born on 3rd Jamadi-al-Sani, 392 A.H. i.e. 1002 A.D.

The book has been published from Tehran in 1342 Sh. The earlier edition was published by A.S.B. Calcutta, in 1892 A.D. An earlier Tehran edition came out in 1313 Sh.

Behaqi was born in 390 A.H., and came to Ghaznavid court in 412 A.H., at the age of 22 years. He worked as Diwan-i-Risalat for 29 years and was removed

1077-1126 A.D. :

Vikramaditya-VI ruled Gujarat and Deccan and is said to have conquered Gujarat, Dahla, Abhira (Thar desert of Sind), Nepal, Sindhu and Kashmir, etc., as shown by the inscriptions.

These may have been raids or mere panegyrics rather than conquests, as the Soomra line ruled the Lower Sind uninterrupted during this period.

1079-80 A.D.—462 A.H. :

Syed Nooruddin Satgur Noor, an Ismaili preacher, came to Sind under the orders of Shah Mustansir Billah (18th Imam) and preached in poetry. He is reported to have studied Hindi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Multani and Bahawalpuri languages and dialects and composed his poetry in those languages. His Hindi poetry has survived and resembles Sindhi in many respects.

1088-1172 A.D.:

Hemchandra who lived during the period wrote Kumarapala-Charita, a grammar of Prakrit dialects like Sauraseni, Magadhi Paisachi and Apabhramsa. He lived in Maharashtra and had no contacts with Sind or Sindhi language but remarked that one of the Prakrit languages was Apbhramasa, a language of Abhira (those who raise cattle) and Sind's Abhiras sang songs and composed poetry in that language. This statement is totally doubtful as Sindhi was already a spoken and written language by about 850 A.D. as reported by the Arab sources.

by Ibrahim Bin Masud (451-492 A.H. or 1059-1099 A.D.).

Mujamdar, H.C.I.P., Vol. V, p. 167, Ganguly, H.C.I.P., Vol. V, p. 177.

DeLacy O'Leary, A short History of Fatmid Caliphate, (Kegan Paul, London, 1923), p. 203.

Abhiras occupied the Thar desert of the Eastern Sind.

Bherumal, pp. 56-58, has wrongly accepted Hemchandra's version.

1088 A.D. :

Raja Kesar Dev who ruled a part of Kirati Garh in the Eastern Sind (Desert), having been defeated by Soomra ruler of Sind fled to Cutch, and from there his descendants Harpal Deva went to Gujarat, whose ruler Raja Karan Deva assigned lands to him in Patri. He gained power and established independent State. Mangu and Sodho were important rulers of this family.

Jhala Vanish Yardi Kara of Nathu Ram, quoted by Gangaram Samrat, *Sindhology*, January 1973, p. 68.

1090-91 A.D.—483 A.H. :

Hasan-bin-Sabah established the Ismaili sect called Nizari in Khurasan. This sect did not spread to Sind immediately, but in the 13th century it exercised great influence in Sind. The Soomras were Ismailis from the beginning, but accepted Nizari's sect of the Ismailis in the end of the 13th century or probably early 14th century.

The Nizaris in general allowed their followers to maintain some of the old customs and names, and this is true about the Soomras, whose names have been Arabianized by Daulat-i-Alviya, probably a forged work.

1092 A.D.—485 A.H. :

Dodo-I, Soomra died and his sister Tari ruled on behalf of her minor brother. She ruled well and handed over to Sanghar when he came of age. Daulat-i-Alviya states that (Zenab) Tari handed over the rule to her brother Sanghar in 491 A.H. (1098 A.D.). It further states that Dodo-I had abdicated in 481 A.H. (1088-1089 A.D.) to live a retired life. She ruled for 10 years and in 491 A.H. handed over to her brother (Shahabuddin) Sanghar.

Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, T. K., pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

H.C.I.P., Vol. VI, p. 222, accepts this version.

The names Zenab and Shahabuddin appear for the first time in Daulat-i-Alviya and may have been forged.

This version is more acceptable. It puts Dodo-I's rule to 12 years and also supports Masumi's version of early death of Dodo-I.

Sanghar was a brave ruler like his father. He extended his domain to Makran; and to Nanakani according to Tuhfat-ul-Karam, and to Halakandi according to Masumi.

1094 A.D.—487 A.H.:

Abi Abid Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz wrote *Al-Mujam Ma'a-ist-Ajam* a book that has references about Debal and Sind.

1099 A.D.:

Birth of Idrisi, the Indonesian geographer, who settled in Cordova and completed his geographical work *Nuzhatul Mushtak Fi Ikhti* (Enjoyment for the Seeker) in 1154 A.D., in the court of Roger-II, the Norman king of Sicily. For this king, he also made a round table out of silver, on which he engraved the map of the world as was known then.

1100-1200 A.D.

A major change took place in the course of river Indus through Bakhar Gorge, but part of the river water still passed through Sind Dhoru, Ruk and Lahano Dhoru. Complete waters of river passed through Bakhar by about 1250 A.D. The year 952 A.D. assigned to this change is now discarded. In addition to this change, seismic activity in Cutch as well as in the Rann, which surrounds it to the north, east and south raised

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 68. Masumi, p. 60. Masumi's statement is doubtful, as there was no power in the Northern Sind to stop their expansion upto the present Sind border and beyond during this period.

Masumi was under the misconception that Ghaznavis held most of Sind during the period.

Translation of text pertaining to the Sub-Continent by Dr. Maqbool Ahmed has been published from Leiden in 1961. It describes Sind. Some authorities assign 1150-51 A.D. to the writing of this work.

the bed of Rann making it difficult and treacherous to be crossed. Thus Cutch was cut off from Sind, Kathiawar and Gujarat with whom it was connected for many milleniums. The influence of Sind which is clear from a number of pre and post Indus sites in Cutch and Kathiawar decreased considerably. However communications between the people of middle and lower classes continued un-interrupted until a decade back. Even today Jats of Sind have common chief or Malik and unauthorised seasonal migration and trade between the two countries has survived. Cutchi language itself is a dialect of Sindhi. In Kathiawar there is substantial population speaking the Cutchi or Memoni language.

1106-7 A.D.—500 A.H. :

Sanghar Soomro died without a heir and Khafif-II, brother of his wife, ascended the throne. During his rule Khafif conquered a part of Cutch.

H.C.I.P., Vol. VI, p. 22 states that he was succeeded by his wife Hamun.

Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Masumi, p. 60 agrees with H.C.I.P. Masumi states that his wife Hamun ruled from Wagha Fort and her two brothers from Muhammad Tur and Tharri. This statement is unacceptable as the three Soomra capitals rose due to hydrological changes in the river Indus and could not have existed simultaneously. The ruins of these sites have not been explored and dated.

Daulat-i-Alviya puts the date of the death of (Shahabuddin) Sanghar as 503 A. H. (1109-10 A.D.). The same authority states that Sanghar was replaced by

(Fakhurul Malak) brother of Hamun, and he ruled for one year. The latter was succeeded by Sirajuddin Fateh Khan who died in 511 A.H. (1117-18 A.D.). Fateh Khan was succeeded by Imamuddin Khafif who died in 536 A.H. (1141-42 A.D.). This date of the death of Khafif is accepted by Tuhfat-ul Karam. The names Fakhurul Malak, Sirajuddin Fateh Khan and Imamuddin have been reported for the first time by Daulat-i-Alviya.

1116-17 A.D.—510 A.H. :

Ibn Balkhi wrote Faras Nama.

1116-17 A.D.—510 A.H., 22nd Muharram:

Syed Muhammad Maki bin Muhammad Shuja bin Abi Al-Qasim bin Ali Al-Mukarram Muhammad bin Al-Saghir presently buried in Shah Maki Fort, Hyderabad, was born.

Mihran, No. 3, 1963, pp. 132-147.

Between 1126—1138 A.D. :

Jayasimha Siddharaja defeated Sindharaja, who has been identified with a Soomra chief (not the king).

Ray, H. C., Dynastic History of Northern India, Vol. II, p. 972, basing on Dohad inscription.

Somesvera has described the same incident stating that Siddharaja defeated the Lord of Sindhu and captured him.

Merutunga has described that the ambassador from Malechcha king (Muslim ruler of Sind) arrived (probably to ask for explanation of the above expedition), but Siddharaja seems to have avoided retaliation of the Soomra ruler showing to these ambassadors, that he had the support of all the Chaulkaya and other kings and had made adequate preparation for retaliation. The ambassadors perceiving this gave suitable presents and retired to their country.

Hemchandra in Devyastrayakava describes the same incident adding fiction to it as quoted by Mujamdar in 'Chaulkayas of Gujarat', pp. 81 and 446. In historical facts Hemchandra is very un-reliable specially in case of his masters (Chaulkayas) vis-a-vis others.

Ganguly has identified Sindharaja with Parmar king of Malwa. Ray identifies him with one of the successors of Habari Dynasty of Mansura (i.e. Soomras). The possibility of his being Sindhi is greater as Sind formed the western boundary of the Chaulkaya's Empire and there was hostility between the two since Ghamandaraja's rule (1053-1086 A.D.).

1114-42 A.D.—536 A.H. :

Khafif died and was succeeded by his brother Umer-I, who died in 1180-81 or 576 A. H.

Daulat-i-Alviya gives a different chronology for this period.

(Jalaluddin) Umer: 536-556 A.H. 1141-1160 A.D.

(Salahuddin) Huju : 556-570 A.H. 1160-1174 A.D.

(Ghiasuddin Daud) : 570-600 A.H. 1174-1203 A.D.

The folklore of Umer and Marvi is associated with this king and is nothing more than a fiction. His capital was Tharri in Matli Taluka and not Umerkot, which was known as Amarkot then.

1143-44 A.D. to 1252 A.D. :

538-650 A.H. :

Usman Marandi or Lal Shahbaz Marandi lived then.

He was from Marand, a place in Azarbaijan and left it in 624 A.H. or 1226 A.D., when Ali Ashrafi conquered it.

Khwarizm Shah's governor Shafarul Malak soon reconquered it and killed

Dr. Ganguly, Parmara, pp. 79-80. Ray, Dr., H. C., Vol. II, p. 429.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted in Tuhfat-ul Karam, by Hussamuddin, pp. 95-96 and 484-486. The names of the rulers in the brackets are not mentioned by any of the historians, except Daulat-i-Alviya and appear to be forged.

Professor Muhammad Shafi, p. 20 and Gazetteer of the Larkana District, pp. 46-52.

He is called Raja Bhartari by the Hindus. Tod supports this theory. His contemporary Pir Patho is called Raja Gopichand. by the Hindus.

many people. Usman must have left Marand then.

1145-1234 A.D. :

Shaikh Shahabuddin Umer Suharwardi, the founder of Suharwardi sect of Sufism lived.

1147-1948 A.D. :

Cutch ruled by second Samma Dynasty of Sind. They are called Jareja Sammas.

1150 A.D. or earlier :

Destruction of Ghazni by the Ghoris and the migration of the Iranian Blue (Kashi) tile to Sind, the earliest evidence of which comes from the tomb of Shah Yousuf Gardezi. d. 1152 A.D.

1150 A.D.—549 A.H. :

Idrisi wrote Nuzhatul Mushtaq Fi Akhtarul Aafaq (The delight of those who seek to wander through the regions of the world). It describes Sind, its cities, rivers, ports, trade routes, etc.

The text edited by Dr. Maqbool Ahmed has been published by the Aligarh University. Portions pertaining to the Sub-continent, translated in English by the same author, have been published from Leiden.

1160 A.D. :

Ibn-al-Asir, the historian and writer of Tarikh-i-Kamil was born in Iraq.

The Arabic Text has been published from Leiden and Cairo. The Persian translation has been published from Tehran.

It was originally written in Arabic and later on rendered into Persian. It describes the Arab Governors of Sind, Mahmud Ghaznavi's conquest of Mansura after return from Somnath and many other incidents from the history of Sind. The book covers incidents upto 1230 A.D.

1165-66 A.D.—561 A.H. :

The probable date of birth of Qalandar Shahbaz (Muhammad Usman Marandi).

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi.

There is not sufficient evidence of his

He died in 673 A.H. at the age of 112 years which makes his birth date as 561 A.H.

Ibn Batuta saw his Khanqah at Sehwan in 1333-34 A.D. He was probably at Multan, when in 1237 A.D. the Ismailis of Sind, Punjab and North India collected at Delhi and massacred a Friday congregation, though the date assigned to his arrival in Multan given by Tuhfat-ul-Karam is 1264 A.D. when he was 99 (solar) years old.

1166-67 A.D.—562 A.H. :

Samani wrote Kitab-al-Ansab.

1175 A.D. :

Lakho, a Jareja Samma of Sind captured Kanthkot, capital of Wagad in Eastern Cutch. The whole Cutch was united and ruled by this dynasty, which continued its rule of this province upto June 1948.

1175-1215 A.D. :

After his father Lakho's death Cutch was ruled by Rayadhan Jareja Samma. He enlarged his territories to embrace whole island of Cutch as well as the islands to the north. He also subdued Muslim Jats (of the Lower Sind), who had migrated from Sind to Cutch. As per local tradition, the Rann of Cutch dried up during his regime; a process caused by seismic activity on the one hand (rising level of the bed of Gulf of Cutch), and by drying up of Hakra (Sarswati-Wahind-Hakra system) on the other hand.

1175 A.D. :

Muhammad Ghori married a Hindu princess of Uch, the ruler of which was

being at Multan in 1235 A.D. But he could not have come to Multan at the age of 99 years in 662 A.H.

There is a conjecture that he may have been connected with Ismaili preachers.

Williams, p. 94.

Williams, pp. 94-95. Rayadhan appears to be a typical Samma name. Cutch had two other Rayadhan rulers, who ruled from 1666-1698 and, 1778-1785 A.D. The Sind Rayadhan ruled from 1454 to 1461 A.D.

CHI, Vol. III, p. 38.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 5 mentions Ghori's

a petty Raja of Bhatti tribe. Uch and Multan like Sind, were the Ismaili (Qarmati) strong-holds.

It appears that there were a number of Hindu principalities near Uch and Multan which Muhammad Ghori had reduced.

1175-76 A.D.—571 A.H. :

Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad bin Sam Ghori attacked Bhatia.

1175-76 A.D.—571 A.H. :

Sultan Shahab-ud-Din (Muizz-al-Din) bin Sam Muhammad Ghori during the rule of his elder brother Ghiasuddin (569 A.H.—599 A.H. or 1173-1202 A.D.), reduced Sind (by Sind, Upper Sind with capital at Uch is meant).

He appointed general Ali Kirmakh to look after Multan and Uch and crush Ismailis. The rulers of Sind and Multan then were Ismailis or Qarmatis as some historians call them.

Hearing of this Muhammad Bin Ali, the ruler of Almut, the Paradise of assassins, asked Bhim Dev Solanki-II (1179-1242 A.D.) of Gujarat to attack Sind (meaning thereby Ali Kirmakh's territory in the Upper Sind). As a consequence Muizzuddin Ghori attacked Debal in 575 A.H. (1179-80 A.D.), to cut off

conquest of Uch, Thatta and Multan in 569 A.H. (1173-74 A.D). The statement is incorrect as Thatta did not exist then and also for the next 160 years. The conquest may have been limited to Uch, which was capital of the Upper Sind.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 6 puts Thatta instead of Bhatia which is not correct as Thatta did not exist in 1175 A.D.

Masumi, pp. 33-34, assigns year 591 A.H. to it, which is wrong. It further states that Muhammad Ghori conquered Multan and Uch, while Sind was sacked by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak in three months. The latter appointed Saiful-Maluk to look after Sind's affairs. The statement is doubtful as Qutubuddin was not one of the generals of Shahabuddin then and Saiful-Maluk is also not mentioned in other histories.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, p. 116.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. I, p. 16.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 5 and 6.

The statements shows that the Qarmatis were not completely suppressed by Mahmud of Ghazni.

CHI, Vol. II, p. 523.

Soomras from Bhim Dev and also to cut off the sea route of the Fidais of Almut who were coming via the Persian Gulf to join Bhim Dev.

1175-76 A.D.:

Muizzuddin Ghori wrested Multan and Uch from the Ismaili (Qarmati) rulers.

He came via the Gomal Pass which was an easier route and sacked the nearest kingdoms. He avoided the Khyber Pass which besides being a difficult route was bound to be vehemently contested by the Ghaznavis and the Hindus.

Abbas, H. al-Hamdani, in the *Beginnings of the Ismaili Dawa in Northern India*, p. 12 states that it is likely that of the Soomra brothers, Khafif or Umer may have been ruling Multan then. Basing on *Tuhfat-ul-Karam*, pp. 95-96, that Doda-II on assuming the leadership of Soomras from his fortress of Wagha marched against the brothers and killed them, Hamdani assumes that the remnants of the ruling Soomra tribes (then being defeated at Multan, Uch and elsewhere by advancement of Muhammad Ghori) gathered at Debal and elected Doda-II as their next ruler. But Ghori occupied Debal in 578 A.H. and swept through Sind.

Hamdani's statement is a conjecture. Ghori raided Debal and the coastal area (probably Makran coast) and returned back, without substantial results as the Soomras continued to rule most of Sind.

Masumi, p. 34 states that his military commander Qutubuddin Aibak subdued Sind in three months.

Masumi's statement about the conquest of Sind by Qutubuddin Aibak (whose name first appears in Ghori's conquests in 488 A.H. or 988 A.D.) is incorrect.

However *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 117 states that Shahabuddin Ghori took an expedition towards Debal and having conquered the coastal areas returned to

1175-76 A.D.—571 A.H. :

The Ismailism survived in Multan in spite of Mahmud of Ghazni's sacking it thrice. Sultan Muizzuddin Ghorī is reported to have delivered Multan from the hands of the Qarmatis (actually Ismailis but wrongly called Qarmatis by most of the Sunni Muslim historians).

1175-76 A.D.—571 A.H. :

The Sankuran tribe raised rebellion against Sultan Muizzuddin Ghorī. The latter attacked them in 572 A.H. and put large number of them to sword.

1077-1166 A.D. :

Shaikh Mohiyuddin Abdul Qadir of Gilan lived and founded the Qadiri sect of Sufism.

1178 A.D. :

Mulraj-II, the Chaulkaya king of Gujarat, defeated a minor expedition of Muslims (Turushkas).

There are conjectures that this may have been a Soomra expedition, but is improbable as during the same years Muizzuddin Ghorī was threatening their northern frontiers of Uch and Multan, in spite of the fact that the Chaulkayas of Anahilvada were frequently in conflict with the rulers of Sind.

Ghazni with a large booty. Even this statement does not prove subduing of independent rulers of Sind, i.e. the Soomras.

Also refer *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, pp. 120 and 129.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. I, p. 38 and *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*, p. 10.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, Calcutta edition 1864, pp. 116 and 189.

According to *Mirat-i-Jahan Numa* quoted by Raverty (*Nasiri*, pp. 450-51), the above was the Bhatti tribe, whose Raja held large parts of Upper Sind.

Reported by Somevera in *Kitikanmudi*, Vol. II, pp. 47-48 and also quoted by Mujamdar in *Chaulkayas of Gujarat*, pp. 131-133.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 6 mentions Ghoris expedition on Gujarat and defeat of Raja Bhim Dev. The statement is incorrect as Bhim Dev was contemporary of Mahmud of Ghazni and not of Ghorī. Mubarak Shahi is not a contemporary history and for this period it is only a secondary and less reliable source.

It could not have been the main army of Muizzuddin Ghori, as firstly he was very well organized, secondly no records mention his expedition to those remote areas, when he had not been satisfied with raids on Debal and the sea coast. The other possibility is that raiders being Turushkas (Turks) could mean a small army of Muizzuddin Ghori under a minor officer.

1178 A.D. or soon afterwards :

The Soomra chief Pithu of Nagar Parkar conquered the whole of Cutch and reached the city of Bhadresvara, which he destroyed and returned back to Nagar Parkar

In retaliation, the Chaulkaya King, Bhim Dev-II (1178-1241 A.D.), sent an expedition against Pithu who fled.

1180-81 A.D.—576 A.H. :

Umer Soomro died, and was succeeded by Doda-II who continued to rule upto 590 A.H. (1194-1195 A.D).

Mir Masum does not mention the rule of Khafif-II, but instead that of Hamun, and according to the same source she was succeeded by Phatu. This may simply be a conjecture.

G. Buhler, Indian Studies, Vol. I, basing on Jagaducharita, Vol. V, pp. 3-41, gives the name of Parkar ruler as Pithadeva and Buhler identifies this with Pithu.

The Sind historians writing 450 years later assign this period to the rule of Umer Soomro in Sind.

Masumi, p. 60.

The Indian sources mention Pithu or Phatu, a Soomra chief of Nagar Parkar.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 69 and 486 mentions the rule of Phatu after the death of Dodo in 590 A.H. (1194 A.D.) and lasting upto 623 A.H. (1226 A.D.).

The two Phatus can be different persons or this Phatu could be a grandson of Phatu, the chief of Nagar Parkar.

Boongar-II was a successor of Doda-II. From the above chronology it is clear that Dodo-II ruled when Ghori attacked Upper Sind and Debal. Since Dodo-II was not contemporary of Allauddin, the Sindhi folklore may be pertaining to

1181 A.D.—577 A.H.:

Sultan Shahabuddin Ghorī marched on Debal and after capturing areas along the sea coast, returned to Ghazni with a large booty.

1182 A.D.—578 A.H.:

The birth of Shaikh-ul-Islam Zakariya Multani.

1186 A.D.—582 A.H.:

Rendering into Persian of Utbi's *Kitab-al-Yamini* by Abul Sharaf of Jabardican.

1193 A.D.:

The birth of historian Minhaj Siraj at Ferozkoh. His history '*Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*' covers the period upto 1258 A.D.

1194-1199 A.D.—590-595 A.H.:

Writing of Imam Saghani's travels in the Sub-continent including Sind. He visited the Sub-continent again from 606-610 A.H. (1209/10-1213 A.D.) and 613 to 615 A.H. (1216/17-1218-19 A.D.). Khalifa Naziruddin sent him as an ambassador to the court of Altatmash in 616 A.H. (1219/20 A.D.). He died in 650 A.H. (1252/53 A.D.), while writing his book, "*Al-Abab Al-Zakhir Wa Al-Lubabal Fakhir*" in which he describes Sind and the pirates of Debal who paid regular tribute to the amirs and rulers of Debal for their protection.

Ghorī-Soomra conflict rather than Alla-uddin-Dodo conflict.

Daulat-i-Alviya does not mention Dodo's name during this period but it is considered a forged piece of history.

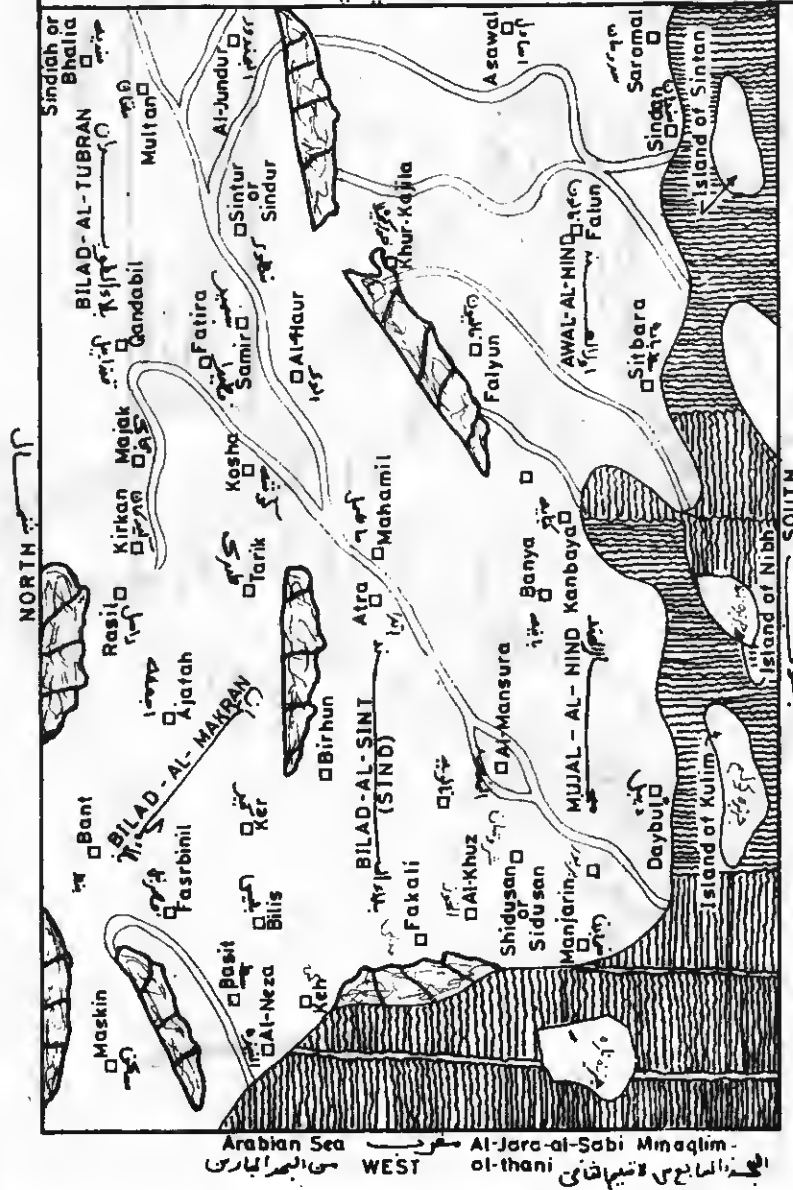
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 120-129.

This is more probable than controversial statements of Masumi for the years 571 and 575 A.H. It seems to be simply an organized raid on Sind and Makran coasts. Also refer entry 1175—76 A.D.

See entry 1036 A.D.

See entry 1258 A.D.

Journal Ma'arif, No. 3, Vol. 83, p. 222.



INDEX OF ANCIENT AND

EQUIVALENT, MODERN NAMES

1. Al-Mansura (Bah-manabad)
2. Sidusan = Shwan
3. Qandabil = Gandava
4. Al-Naur = Alor
5. Nerun = Hyderabad (Sind)
6. Farbuz = Panjgur
7. Al-Khuz = Kiz or Kech
8. Daybul = Banbhore (Ruins)
9. Bilad Al-Makran = Present
Kalat Division.
10. Sindan = Sindree or Sinjpa.
11. Banya = Residence Town of
Habar in Mid 10th Century.
12. Bilad Al Tubran = Turan or
Northern Kalat Division.
13. Kirkan = Kalikan or Kalat
District
14. Falun or Malun = Malwa
15. Manjarin = Manjabari Or
Manghapir
16. Kulim = Cutch
17. Sintan = Cayton

1150 A.D. THE SIND AND THE NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES

FROM

AL-SHARIF AL-IDRISI

BASED ON SEVENTH SECTION OF THE SECOND CLIME (BODLEIAN LIBRARY, MS. GREAVES)

[illegible]

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1. PRESENT PROVINCE, BOUNDARIES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN.....

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ORISSA

SCALE

1194 A.D.—590 A.H. :

Boongar-II, Soomro, a descendant of Dodo-I became king of Sind in place of Dodo-II who died.

Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, T.K., pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam states that Dodo-II was succeeded by Phatu (Fateh Khan).

Daulat-i-Alviya does not mention Dodo-II and instead gives the rule of Ghiasuddin Daud from 570-600 A.H. or 1174-1203/04 A.D. and Daud being succeeded by Allauddin Khairo Ghunero.

1200-1206 A.D.:

Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak captured the fort of Kanthkot in Anhilvada .most probably from Rayadhan Jareja, Samma ruler of Cutch. The success must have been temporary as the Central and the Western Cutch remained in Samma hands and on Aibak's death in 1210 A.D., civil strife arose between Qabacha and Altatmash resulting into recapture of Eastern Cutch by the Samma Jarejas.

Williams, p. 94.

1200-1229 A.D.:

Kumarapala ruled Gujarat. His empire included Sambhar, Saurashtra and Cutch.

Mujamdar, Chaulkayas of Gujarat, p. 117.

This is an exaggerated account of the extent of his empire by Hemchandra in Kumarapalacharia or Prakrit Devyasraya, that the king of Sindhu (Soomro) devoted himself to the service of Kumarapala and kings of Uvva, Vanarasi, Maghadha Gauda, etc., sent him horses, elephants, gems and waited on him. All this is in fact an eulogy to please the masters in whose service Hemchandra remained and not a historical fact. Reliability of his grammar of Prakrit languages would be equally good.

1203-04 A.D.—600 A.H. :

The birth of Zakariya Qazwini, author of *Athar-al-Bilad-wa-Akhbar-al-Ibad* or 'An account of cities and ports of the world.'

See entry 683 A.H. Portions pertaining to Sind have been translated in Elliot and Dowson, Vol. I, pp. 93-99.

1201 A.D.—598 A.H. :

Pir Shamsuddin Sabzwari, an Ismaili preacher and a well-known poet, came to Sind and continued his preaching for the next 76 years upto 675 A.H. or 1267 A.D. in Multan. He composed his preachings in Multani as well as in Sindhi languages.

Ghulam Ali Allana, *Soomran Jay Daur Ji Sindhi Sha'ari*, Mihran No. 1 and 2, 1960, pp. 130 and 51.

1205-6 A.D.—602 A.H.:

Hassan Nizami commenced the writing of *Taj-ul-Maasir*, "A History of Qutubuddin Aibak". It describes Qabacha's death at Bakhar while Altatmash's forces laid siege to it.

It contradicts Masumi's statement, pp. 33-34 that Qutubuddin, the general of Muhammad Shahabuddin Ghori had subdued Sind.

1206 A.D.—602 A.H., 3rd Shaban :

Muhammad Ghori was assassinated by an Ismaili Khokarat Demak in District Jhelam. His nephew Mahmud proclaimed himself as the successor. However, his three generals Qutubuddin, Nasiruddin Qabacha and Yalduz, assumed independent power in Delhi, Sind, Multan and Uch, and Ghazni respectively.

Masumi, p. 34.

Lane Poole, p. 294.

Raverty, Nasiri, p. 403, states that on the death of Muizzuddin, the Ghoris became vassals of Khwarizm sovereigns who annexed the whole of Ghoris' territory as far as the Indus and Jhelam. It was this claim that brought Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah to Lahore and Uch in 1221 A.D., after his defeat at the hands of Changiz Khan.

Mahmood, who was enthroned in Ferozkoh, sent Khilat to Qutubuddin Aibak making him the ruler of all Ghori territories in the Sub-continent. Accordingly Aibak was enthroned in Zil-Qad 602 A.H. or 1207 A.D.

Firishta, Vol. II, pp. 609-10.

Qabacha nominally accepted the suzerainty of Aibak, his father-in-law. He occasionally visited Delhi court too.

1205-1215/16 A.D.—602-612 A.H. :

Sadardin Munmmad Bin Hasan Nizami Nishapuri wrote history of Qutubuddin Aibak known as Tajul-Ma'athir.

1210 A.D.—607 A.H. :

Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak died. His son Aram Shah, the new Sultan, was a weak ruler. Taking advantage of this, Qabacha after the conquest of the rest of Upper Sind and Multan, declared independence and issued his own coins.

Tajuddin Yalduz, the ruler of Ghazni, made several expeditions against Qabacha and succeeded in occupying Multan and Uch for a short time after taking possession of Lahore. Soon afterwards Altatmash defeated, imprisoned and killed Yalduz and became Sultan of Delhi. This gave Qabacha a chance to recover the lost territories.

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1215 A.D. :

Death of Rayadhan Samma Jareja, ruler of Cutch whose father had migrated from Sind and established a kingdom. On his death the kingdom was divided between his four sons Dadar, Otha, Gajan and Hotha who got Wagad, Lakhiarvira, Bara and Punar respectively.

1216 A.D.—613 A.H. :

Ali bin Hamid bin Abu Bakar Kufi started translation of an Arabic work

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Qabacha had married two daughters of Aibak, one after the other. The third daughter was married to Altatmash, Governor of Badaun.

This history shows that Sind was not conquered by Aibak.

Firishta, Vol. II, pp. 609-10.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 56-57.

Masumi, pp. 34 and 532.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri states that Qabacha conquered Sind upto Debal. This may not be correct as the Soomras ruled the Lower Sind un-interrupted for these years. The Soomras surrendered only to Sultan Balban (1265-1287 A.D.). Mubarak Shahi, p. 16 confirms his conquest of the Upper Sind upto Sehwan.

Tabqaat-i-Akbari, pp. 142-143 states that Qabacha conquered Multan, Uch, Bakhar and Sewistan (Sehwan). There is no mention of the Lower Sind.

Williams, pp. 98-99.

Daudpota, Chachnama, p. 3.

into Persian and called it Chachnama. It was dedicated to Sardar-i-Jahan Ain-ul-Mulk Hussain, Vazier of Nasiruddin Qabacha, the ruler of Upper Sind (Uch and Bakhar). During the same year (1216 A.D.), Kufi visited Bakhar and Alore to collect material on the Arab conquest of Sind.

Professor Hardy thinks that Chachnama was translated and re-shaped to advice Delhi Sultans and their Amirs, how to govern India and, therefore, has a lot of additions and alterations to the original Arabic text.

Hardy, 'Chachnama'. An article read in the seminar, Sind Through the Centuries, Karachi, 1975.

Ain-ul-Mulk Fakhr-ud-Daula-wa-Din, Hussain, Vazier of Qabacha was son of Sharaful Mulk who also was Vazier of Qabacha.

1216-1296 A.D. :

The first three sons of Rayadhan who were assigned Wagad (capital at Kanthkot) areas surrounding Lakhiarvira and Bara near Tera in Western Cutch and their descendants ruled independently of each other, but joined hands to drive Kathis (a clan of Sind who had migrated to Cutch) to area now named after them as Kathiawar. His fourth son Hotha from another wife who was given twelve villages near Punari was reduced to the level of a big Zamindar and not a ruler. The descendants of Dadar, Otha and Gajan ruled up to 1510 A.D., when Khengar, descendant of Otha subdued whole the Cutch and started a new dynasty.

Williams, pp. 100-114.

1217-18 A.D.—614 A.H. :

Nasiruddin Qabacha, the ruler of Multan, Uch and Northern Sind, captured Lahore and the present N. W. F. P., but soon was defeated by Altatmash and retreated to Multan. Lahore and N. W. F. P. were under Tajuddin Yalduz, who was defeated by Altatmash

Firishta, Vol. II, pp. 609-10.

in 1210-11 A.D. (607 A.H.) and imprisoned in Badayun, where he died.

Raverty states that Qabacha had appropriated Multan, Upper Sind, Bakhar, Siwistan and areas north east as far as Sursuti and Khuram. He made Uch as his capital; to be more secure than at Multan.

Raverty further states that afterwards Qabacha extended his domain upto Debal and the sea coast. But this is disproved by the fact that Chanesar Soomro continued to rule Debal when in 1221 A.D. Khwarizm Shah attacked it.

Yahya Sirhandi states that on the death of Qutubuddin, Qabacha occupied Multan, Uch and Bakhar.

This shows that the Lower Sind was not subdued by either Muhammad Ghori or Qutubuddin Aibak.

1221 A.D.—618 A.H. :

Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah having been defeated by Chengiz Khan on the right bank of the Indus, crossed the river and sought help from Altatmash and Qabacha both of whom refused. He reached Lahore, collected 10,000 of his dispersed troops, defeated the Khokars of Salt Range and then married the daughter of their ruler Rai Khokar Sangeen, an enemy of Qabacha, and sent 7,000 troops after the latter, who was defeated near Uch and escaped and took shelter in the Bakhar fort. Uzbek Tai, Jalaluddin's general who had defeated Qabacha's 20,000 troops near Uch, reached the camp and captured some of the latter's soldiers. Qabacha

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 529 and 532.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 16 confirms Qabacha's conquest of Sind upto Sehwan, but not the Lower Sind.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 16.

Firishta, Vol. II, pp. 604-605 and 614.

Raverty, Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, Vol. I, p. 294.

Tarikh-i-Jehan Gusha Juwaini, Vol. II, pp. 146-148 and 143.

The statement about Debal is incorrect. The mosque was built by the Arabs and this city was burnt by Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam mentions the rule of Fathu from 590-623 A.H. (1194-1226 A.D.), which is incorrect in view of Juwaini's statement that Chanesar was ruling Sind then.

escaped to Multan, while the Shah came and camped near Uch and sent envoy to Qabacha to return the son and daughter of Malik Amin who had escaped in the battle of the Indus with Chengiz. They were returned and a request was made that the Shah would not destroy the country-side. Later on due to non-payment of tribute by Qabacha, Khwarizm Shah attacked Uch and burnt it. He also attacked Sehwan. Its governor Fakhur Salari surrendered and asked for peace which was granted. The Shah then moved to Debal and Darmila. The ruler of the Lower Sind, Chanesar escaped in a boat to the sea. The Shah built a mosque on the site of a temple at Debal. His general Khasi Khan attacked Naharwallah and captured many camels. During the expedition most of the towns and countryside of Sind was burnt.

1222-23 A.D.—619-20 A.H. :

In order to stop entry of Sultan Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah Mangbarni into Iran, Chengiz Khan deputed his son Uktae towards Ghor. The latter fixed his camp between Feroz Koh and Ghazni and sent out bodies of forces towards Kich (Makran) and Sind to devast those countries.

Uktae could not encounter Jalaluddin who moved from Sind in 621 A.H. (1224 A.D.) so he returned to Ghazni after marching through the valley of the Indus (from Makran to the Lower Sind and then via the Upper Sind and the Bolan Pass to Ghazni).

No details are available but it is certain that most of the cities of Sind must have

Daulat-i-Alviya states that Gunero was ruling Sind then, but the version of Juwaini is more authentic. It would therefore, appear that chronologies of Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Daulat-i-Alviya and Masumi are not reliable.

Raverty in Nasiri, p. 290 states that Jalaluddin being too weak before Chengiz set out for the Punjab and Sind because he laid claim on these territories as the successor of Shahabuddin Ghor, whose possessions were annexed to their Empire.

Raverty, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, pp. 1073-1075.

Khwarizm Shah Dynasty had ruled Persia from 490 A.H.—628 A.H. (1097-1231 A.D.).

been destroyed both by Jalaluddin and Uktae in succession.

1223-24 A.D. :

Bhanbhore (Debal) settlement came to a sudden end by violent disturbances in the 12th or 13th century. (The city was actually burnt by Khwarizm Shah in 1223-24 A.D. after a bitter fight into streets as shown by archaeological excavations).

1224 A.D. :

Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah after destroying Debal left for Kirman.

Jalaluddin also devastated Pari Nagar and some areas of Northern Gujarat before leaving for Kirman; thus amassing treasures sufficiently big to reach Iraq and re-establish himself.

Khwarizm Shah who set out for Iraq from Sind via Makran reached there, but like Alexander before him, lost a number of his followers due to unhealthiness of climate and lack of water.

1224-26 A.D. :

After the departure of Khwarizm Shah Mangbarni from Debal via Makran, he left two of his officers Hassan Qarlugh and Uzbek Pai who having been pressed inexorably by the Mongols from west steadily fell back on central Sind (Schwan territories), a thorn in Qabacha's side.

F. A. Khan, Bhanbhore Excavation; 1963.

Raverty, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, pp. 539-40.

Juwaini, *Tarikh-i-Jehan Gusha*, Vol. II, p. 140.

Howorth, *History of Mongols*, Vol. I, p. 90.

Nessawi, *Sirat-i-Jalaluddin Mangbarni*, edited by Scheffer, pp. 83-84.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, Asiatic Society Bengal, p. 144.

See entry 1226 A.D., for Pari Nagar.
Raverty, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 295.

Nessawai, *Sirat-i-Jalaluddin, Mangbarni* (edited by Scheffer), pp. 83-84.

Habibullah, *Foundations of Muslim Rule in India*, pp. 191-97.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 171 and 293.

1224-25 A.D.—621 A.H. :

Yaqoot Hamavi born of Greek parents, wrote *Mu'ajamul Baldan* (Encyclopaedia of Geography). Born in 1179 A.D. in Eastern Roman Empire he was taken as prisoner in a war and sold in Baghdad. He wrote this Encyclopaedia at Merv, after failure in a love affair. The book gives information on Sind. He died in 1229 A.D.

1225 A.D.—622 A.H. :

Syed Usman Marandi Qalandar Shah Baz came to Multan.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, (Sindhi), p. 249. Had he been a colleague of Syed Jalaluddin Makhdoom Jehanian of Uch, who lived in Feroz Tughlaq's time some 75 years later, he would not have come to Multan then. However his presence in Multan after 1265 A.D. is confirmed by Barni and therefore he could not be a colleague of Makhdoom Jahanian. Also see entry 1165-66 A.D.

1225-1293 A.D. :

Juwaini, the historian and governor of Almut, the Paradise of Assassins, since its fall at the hands of Halaku in 1256, lived and wrote the history of the World Conqueror (*Tarikh-i-Jehan Gusha-i-Juwaini*). It describes Khwarizm Shah's defeat, his flight to Sind, Chanesar Soomro's panic and former's sacking of Debal. It also throws light on the Ismaili Shiites, Fatmids and terrorist assassins.

The work has been published by the Royal Asiatic Society, London in 3 Volumes in 1912, 1916 and 1936. Its English translation by Boyle has also been published from London.

1226 A.D.—623 A.H. :

Boongar-II died and Gunero ascended the throne. He was descendant of Dodo-I.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, T. K., pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Juwaini names the ruler as Chanesar (Chanitar) during this period; and this

Tuhfatul-Karam mentions Phatu's (probably Fateh Khan's) rule from 1194 to

is a more reliable statement. Incidentally, Juwaini was also born in 1226 A.D. or 623 A.H.

1226 A.D. Both the sources agree that the successor was Gunero.

Jehan Gusha-i-Juwaini, Vol. II, pp. 146-148.

Boyle's translation of Juwaini, p. 416, and for his life Vol. I, p. xxiii. See entry 1221 A.D.

1226-27 A.D.—623 A.H. :

Khilji tribes under Malik Khan of Khilji took shelter in Sehwan. They were Khilji Turks who were settled in Ghazni, a province of Khwarizm State and after its fall to the Mongols, had taken flight to Sind for shelter where their Sultan Khwarizm Shah had spent some months. Their route was via Bolan pass to Siwistan Sarkar.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, p. 143.

Raverty, Afghanistan, pp. 573-74.

Firishta states that Altatmash with the help of these Khiljis defeated Qabacha.

1226 A.D.—523 A.H. :

Malik Khanan Khilji, one of the Generals of Khwarizm Shah, captured the Pargana of Siwistan (Sehwan). Nasir-uddin Qabacha gave him a battle in which the Malik was killed, but the rest of the Khiljis fled to Delhi, and sought protection of Altatmash, the rival of Qabacha. Altatmash making Khilji cause as an excuse asked Qabacha to pay a tribute failing which Altatmash attacked Qabacha in 1228 A.D.

Masumi, p. 35.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 56-57.

Raverty, Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, Vol. I, p. 539.

He is also known as Malik Khilji Khan Khilji.

1226 A.D. :

Destruction of Pari Nagar (Established in 512 B.C.).

Sobhraj, J. S. H. S., Vol. V, p. 136, thinks that it was destroyed by the Delhi troops. There is a strong possibility of its destruction in 1223-24 A.D., by Khwarizm Shah who looted Sind and Kathiawar coast to collect wealth.

It may have been weakened due to drying up of Hakra about that time. The Delhi

troops had not reached the Lower Sind until then as is discussed by M.H. Panhwar in *Ground Water*, p. 35.

1226-27 A.D.—624 A.H. Jamadi-I :

Minhaj Siraj, the author of *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* who came from Khorasan due to Mongol invasions and reached Uch in April 1227 A.D. was made incharge of Firozi College of Uch by Qabacha.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, p. 143.

1228 A.D.—625 A.H. Rabi-II :

Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah's and later on, Uktae's expeditions into Sind and the burning of its cities and the countryside weakened Qabacha's hold on his territories. Altatmash attacked Qabacha's possessions. Qabacha removed all treasures from Uch to the Bakhar fort under his Vazier Ain-ul-Malik. Altatmash occupied Uch, and sent his Vazier, Nizam-ul-Mulk Muhammad Bin Asad to lay siege on the Bakhar fort, where Qabacha had taken shelter. On approach of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Qabacha committed suicide by jumping into the river Indus from the Bakhar fort on the 22nd Jamadi-I. Nizam-ul-Mulk sent all treasures of Qabacha to Altatmash and deputed his lieutenants to subdue the rest of Sind right upto Debal. Qabacha had ruled the Upper Sind for 22 years.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, p. 84.

Firishta, Vol. II, p. 614.

Masumi, p. 634, puts the year as 624 A.H., which is incorrect.

Raverty mentions that Malik Sana-uddin Habash (Chanesar) who ruled (Lower) Sind and Debal that time, accepted to act as the Vassal of Altatmash. According to Dr. Daudpota, Chanesar accompanied Nizam-ul-Mulk Junaydi to Delhi. This is the first time that the Soomras of the Lower Sind became Vassals of Delhi.

Raverty, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 123.

Daudpota, 'Dark period in history of Sind', Pakistan Historical Conference, Peshawar, 1953.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Taj-ul-Ma'asir states that 12 strong forts between Sehwan and Luk (Laki?)

According to Daulat-i-Alviya, Saifuddin Tai Soomro was the ruler of Sind from 619 to 638 A.H. (1222-1241 A.D.), which apparently is incorrect.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam states that the ruler of Sind from 623 A.H.—639 A.H. was Gunero. The last two sources are not reliable.

May, 1228 A.D. :

Jamadi-II-19th, 625 A.H. :

Sind's ruler Sanauddin Chanesar personally paid homage to the court of Altatmash.

Kazlaq Khan was given Uch under his governor-ship, until his death in 629 A.H. (1232-33 A.D.). After his death, Saifuddin Aibak was appointed the Governor of Uch in 629 A.H.

Sind certainly continued to be ruled by Soomras possibly by paying some tribute. Tabaqat-i-Nasiri puts the name of the ruler of Sind as Jashan instead of Janesar (or Chanesar).

A detailed chronology of Altatmash's campaign against Qabacha is as under:

- a. 1st Rabi-I, 625 Altatmash reached A.H. (1227 A.D.). the walls of the fort of Uch.
- b. 28th Jamadi-I, The Uch fort surrendered, Tuesday, 625 A.H.
- c. 22nd Jamadi-I. Suicide of Qabacha.

November 1228 A.D.—625 A.H. end :

After the fall of Bakhar and Sind, Altatmash appointed Malik Kazlak Khan as the Governor of Uch and the

and the sea which had never been acquired before (by Qabacha and Gbori) were taken. This proves that Soomras were definitely independent upto this period.

Raverty, Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, p. 123.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, p. 237.

Raverty, Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 610-615.

Raverty's Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 232-233.

surroundings. The Lower Sind remained under the rule of Chanesar Soomro.

Ain-ul-Mulk Hussaini, the Vazier of Altatmash was pardoned and made Vazier of his son Rukunuddin Feroz at Badaun.

1228 A.D.—625 A.H. :

Junaydi, the general of Altatmash attacked the Lower Sind, which hitherto had maintained independence, but was weakened by expeditions of Khwarizm Shah and Uktae.

Malik Sinanuddin Chanesar Soomro submitted to Junaydi, became a vassal of the Delhi Sultan and was allowed to retain his territories.

1228 A.D.—625 A.H. :

Altatmash ordered his Vazier, now Governor of Uch and the Upper Sind (possibly upto Sehwan) to shift his capital from Uch to Bakhar, which was a more central place.

1228 A.D. :

Nooruddin Muhammad Ufi, the historian wrote Jami-ul-Hikayat in the reign of Sultan Shamsuddin Altatmash, (1210-1236 A.D.). It gives a detailed description of Qabacha's suicide by jumping from the Bakhar fort into the river Indus in 1228 A.D. and removes all misunderstandings created by other historians as he was present at Bakhar then.

1228 A.D. :

Syed Muhammad Maki Bakhri reached Bakhar.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, p. 123.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 95-96 and 484-486 puts the rule of Gunero from 623-639 A.H. (1226-1242 A.D.), and Daulat-i-Alviya that of Saifuddin Tai from 619-638 A.H. (1222-1241/42 A.D.) These two sources are incorrect.

1229 A.D. :

Death of Sam'ani who wrote a geographical work *Kitab-al-Ansab* in which he describes Sind and also Debal. He was born in 1179. A.D.

1229 A.D.—626 A.H. :

Death of Yaqoot Hamavi, author of *Mu'jam-ul-Baldan*, a geographical work, which has references on Sind in its volumes IV, VIII, and IX.

The text was published from Cairo in 1324 A.H. (1906-07 A.D.).

1229-30 A.D.—627 A.H. :

A Khilat from Abbasi Khalifa Mustansir arrived in Delhi. Decorative doors and niches (Mihrabs) were erected in town to celebrate the occasion.

Mubarak-Shahi, p. 19. Muhammad Tughluq borrowed the idea of celebration from this incident.

1230-31 A.D.—628 A.H. :

Ibn Asir completed his History *Kitab-al-Kamil-fi-al-Tarikh*.

The original Arabic text has been printed from London and its Persian translation from Tehran.

The Cairo edition was published in 1301 A.H.

The book has been published by the Royal Asiatic Society, London under the Gibb Memorial Series.

1230-1398 A.D. :

The Mongol raids between 1230 A.D. to 1398 A.D. Most of the early raids were not via the Khybar Pass but via the Bolan and Gomal Passes resulting into direct attacks on Multan and Uch. Later on, they came via the Khybar Pass too, and raided Lahore. No year passed when they did not come and plunder villages and cities.

Barni, pp. 50-51.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri uses the word Mongol. Barni (pp. 532-36) called them as Mughul, meaning thereby the unclean warriors of the Chengizi stock.

This situation left Delhi's outpost of Uch in a precarious condition and stopped further expansion of the Delhi

Tabaqat-i-Akbari has chosen the word Maghul and discarded the term Mughul (Vol. I, p. 225).

Badauni (Vol. I, p. 243) used the word Maghul as well as Mughul.

empire south of the Uch province resulting in the Soomras ruling free from interference and virtual independence, except for short periods during the rule of Altatmash and Balban and possibly Allaiddin Khilji when the Soomras were made to pay some tribute.

1231-33 A.D.—629 A.H. :

Malik Tajud-Din Sangar or Malik Kazlak Khan, governor of Uch died. Altatmash appointed Saifuddin Aibak as the next Governor.

1232-32 A.D.—630 A.H. :

Nizam-ul-Mulk, then Governor of the Upper Sind was recalled from Sind and Noor-ud-Din Mahmood was appointed as the next Governor.

1234 A.D.—630 A.H. :

Ibn Asir, author of *Kitab-al-Kamil-fi-al-Tarikh*, died at the age of 74 years.

1235-36 A.D.—633 A.H. :

Nizam-ul-Mulk, Governor of Sind having put Sind (Upper Sind upto Sehwan as the Lower Sind was controlled by the Soomras) under order, handed over the administration to Nooruddin Muhammad and returned to Delhi.

1236 A.D. April :

633 A.H. Shaban-26, Monday. :

Altatmash died and his son Rukunuddin Feroz Shah became the next Sultan but due to mal-administration was made to abdicate and was replaced by his daughter Razia as Sultana.

The Mongol raided every year, however the more important expeditions occurred in 1221, 1241, 1246, 1260, 1291, 1298, 1304, 1317, 1341, 1358, 1396, 1429, 1520 and 1524 A.D. All these attacks were on the Punjab, which as a result got depopulated except the fortified military garrisons.

Raverty's *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, pp. 617-18 and 727-728.

Masumi, p. 36.

Barni, pp. 50-51.

Masumi, p. 36, assigns Shaban 26th, 633 A.H. to her accession. Mubarak Shahi, p. 23 assigns 18th Rabi-I, 634 to accession of Razia Sultana and 8th Ramzan, 637 A.H. to the accession of Sultan Muizuddin.

Altatmash was the greatest of all the slave kings. Debal and Sind coasts were run over earlier by Shahabuddin Ghori but control on them was never organized. Soomras in the Lower Sind were virtually independent until Altatmash made them vassals.

1235-1295 A.D. :

The rule of Bhima-II and Tribhuvana-pala. During the rule of Bhima-II, Cutch was invaded by Pithadeva of Para (Nagar Parkar) who destroyed the whole country, occupied Bhadrevar for some time and demolished its ramparts, before returning back to Sind.

Jagadu, a merchant from Bhadrevar, complained to the Chaulkya king of Lavanaprasada of Anahilapataka, who sent army under Jagadu and defeated Pithadeva.

1236 A.D. :

The Governors of Sind (Uch and possibly Sehwan) voluntarily tendered their allegiance to Queen Razia.

It is not certain whether the Soomras of the Lower Sind also tendered their allegiance then, but if they did, they must have declared independence after rebellion of Ayaz in 1239 A.D.

1237 A.D.—5th March, Friday :

Under the influence of the teachings of Nuruddin, a Turk, the Ismailis, mostly from Sind and Gujarat and also from the banks of the Ganges and the Jamuna, collected at Delhi and fell on a congregation of Friday prayers. Many fell to their swords and the others were killed by pressure of those who attempted to escape.

Mujamdar, "Chaulkya of Gujarat", pp. 160 and 462-63.

Pithadeva has been identified by Buhler with the Soomro chief Pithu, Pattu or more probably Phatu, and Para has been identified with Parkar.

Some authorities state that it was Jalal-uddin Khwarizm Shah Mangbarni's raid, but this is improbable, as that took place in 1224 A.D. before Bhima-II.

CHI, Vol. III, p. 58.

Raverty, Nasiri, p. 641.

CHI, Vol. III, p. 59.

Tahaqat-i-Nasiri, Calcutta, pp. 116 and 189.

Meantime the Turkish nobles assembled their troops and helped many of their co-religionists, who had reached the roof of the mosque. Then alone the Ismailis were slaughtered to the last man.

The Soomras of Sind were Ismailis and the participation of Sindhis in this type of terrorist movement shows that the Soomras may have inspired them and given up allegiance to Delhi after Altatmash's death.

1239 A.D.—637 A.H. :

Kabir Khan-i-Ayaz was removed as fief of Lahore by Razia Sultana when he was at Multan. He declared independence and extended territories upto Uch, which he governed independently upto his death in 1241-42 A.D., and was succeeded by his son.

Raverty, Nasiri, pp. 657 and 668.

Tajuddin Abu Bakar brought under his authority Sind (possibly Uch to Bakhar) in 639 A.H. or 1241-42 A.D., and several times attacked Multan. Uch could not be subdued by the Delhi Sultanate until after the death to Tajuddin in 643 A.H., when it surrendered to Balban more than 25 years later.

Since Uch was independent, the Delhi Sultanate could not have controlled Sind and the Soomras must have been independent.

1239-40 A.D.—637 A.H. :

Sultana Razia, having been defeated by rebel leaders, was sent as a captive to Malik-al-Tunia. She married the latter, raised an army of Hindu Jatts and Gaghars to capture Delhi, where her brother Bahram Shah was made the new

Raverty, Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 647-48.

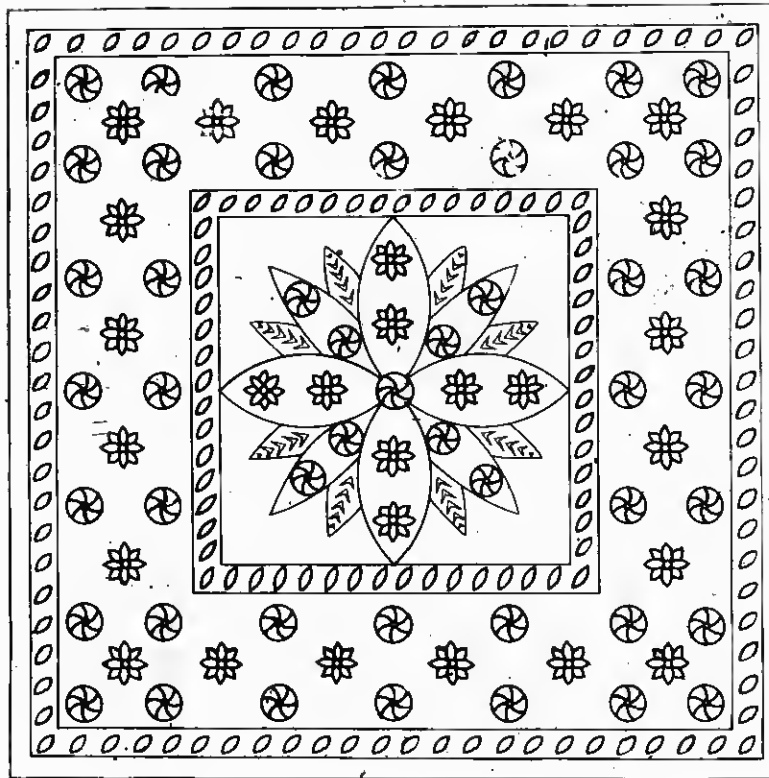
Mubarak Shahi, p. 29, assigns Rabi-I 25th, 638 A.H. to her death.



104. i) Diety of carved stone probably 1st Century A. D.
(Courtesy Sind Museum Hyderabad).



104. ii) 11th - 13th century Bronze die for casting from Tharri.



105. 11th - 14th century. Floral-geometrical pattern on clay tiles. The patterns were engraved on wet clay tiles by a sharp tool and repetitive floral patterns stamped in between. These were used on roof and walls and probably on floors too. They may have been used both for secular and religious purposes.



106. 15-16th century. Carved tomb stone showing a Cavalryman and infantry man armed with sword shield bow and arrows from pir patho.



107. 15-16th century carved tomb stone showing in relief three horsemen armed with swords shields and arrows from pir patho.

Sultan, but was defeated near Khethal. She made a bid to escape but on the way she and Malik-al-Tunia were killed by villagers.

1241-42 A.D.—639 A.H. :

Muhammad Tur Soomro ascended the throne on the death of Gunero. He probably was son of Gunero.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Danlat-i-Alviya does not mention his rule from 639-654 A.H. (1241-1256 A.D.) but instead puts the rule of Shamsuddin Bhoongar-II from 638-676 A.H. (1240-1279 A.D.) after the death of Saifuddin Tai. The author eliminates the rule of Muhammad Tur in whose name a new capital was built on the Gunghro Channel of the river Indus, after the decay of Tharri and Wighia-kot due to hydrological changes. This version, therefore, is not acceptable.

1241-1246 A.D. :

The Soomras shifted their capital from Thari to Mohammad Tur, or Mohatam Tur, or Shah Kapur, the ruins of which are in the Taluka Bathoro on the Gunghro, an old branch of the river Indus, and 5 miles away from Jati town.

Tahiri, p. 289, puts the year as 700 A.H. or 1300 A.D.

According to Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, Muhammad Tur ruled from 639-654 A.H. (1241-1256 A.D.) and therefore, this date of Tahiri is not acceptable.

This happened due to change of course of the river Indus from Thari westwards.

1242 A.D.—639 A.H., Zil-Qad 18 :

Sultan Bahram Shah (Muizuddin) was assassinated and Rukunuddin Feroz Shah's son Allauddin, who until then was in prison, was made the new Sultan.

Ain-i-Haqiqat Nama, Vol. I.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, p. 27 and p. 468 assigns Saturday, the 13th Zil-Qad to his assassination.

Ghiasuddin Balban, a courtier, wanted to capture Delhi. To please him, Mar-

By Sind, the historians of this period mean the Upper Sind.

war, Ajmer and Sind were given in his Jagir by Allauddin.

1243 A.D., Jnly—643 A.H., Safar :

The Mongols crossed the river Indus and laid siege on Uch. Sultan Masud Shah hearing of this made preparations for a counter-attack. On hearing this the Mongols left for Khurasan (Eastern Persia via Bakhar).

Masumi, p. 36.

It seems that the Mongols had not established themselves directly in Baluchistan until then and their feudatory Kara Khitai, ruler of Kirman also possessed Makran as far as the frontiers of Sind, but in the last half of this century they had occupied the Quetta Division and probably destroyed all Juniper forests there. Today there is no Juniper tree in Quetta-Ziarat valley which may be more than 600-700 years old.

1246 A.D., June 2nd :

644 A.H., Mubarram 15 :

Nasiruddin Muhammad bin Altatmash ascended Delhi's throne.

Masumi, p. 36.

The eldest son of Altatmash was named as Nasiruddin. After the death of the latter, former named his newly born son by the same name.

1244-45 A.D.—643 A.H. :

Monguta, the Mongol, led an army from the borders of Tukharistan into the territories of Uch and the Upper Sind.

Every Amir or Malik at Delhi showed indecision, but Malik Ulugh Khan organized an army and sent letters to Uch, some of which fell into the hands of Mongols who fearing large army from Delhi, raised the investment of the fortress of Uch.

1245 A.D. :

The Mongols under the leadership of Muizuddin captured Lahore and remained in possession of it until the accession of Allauddin Masud and for some time afterwards.

Due to this victory they made fresh incursion on Uch.

1245 A.D., Jnly—643 A.H., Safar :

The news of Mongol army's laying siege on Uch under Manguta reached Delhi. Sultan Masud Shah moved with his army to Uch. On hearing the news of his arrival, the Mongols left for Khorasan via Bakhar. After reaching Bakhar, Masud Shah dismissed Nooruddin Mohammad, the Governor of Upper Sind and appointed Malik Jalaluddin Hassan as the new Governor.

1245-47 A.D.—643-44 A.H. :

Malik Saifuddin Hassan, the Qarlugh, held Multan and Hindu Khan, Mihtar-i-Mubarak, the Kazi (treasurer) was made ruler and Governor of Uch. The latter put his Deputy Khwaja Salih the Kotwal, incharge of the Uch fort. Monguta who was head of the forces of the Mongol troops at Tukharistan, Khatlan and Ghazni attacked the Sind territories (Multan and Uch) on the orders of Uktae, son of Chengiz Khan and latter's successor. On his arrival, Malik Saifuddin Hassan abandoned the city of Multan and proceeded towards Siwistan and Dehal.

Monguta invested Uch, destroyed the neighbourhood of that city, but could not capture it.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 194-196.

Masumi, p. 36.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 196-198. Its author Minhaj Siraj had accompanied the Sultan during this expedition.

Raverty, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 1153-55 and 1201.

It is surprising that the Mongols always attacked Uch and Multan. It is certain that by this time they were in full control of Quetta-Ziarat and Loralai and they took the nearest route to Multan and Uch. They totally destroyed Juniper forests of Quetta-Ziarat valley. Today no Juniper tree in the valley is more than 700 years old. Their route was via the Khojak Pass to Quetta and then via Ziarat and Duki to Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan.

By this time the Mongols were in possession of whole of Asia and the Indian Sub-continent as far as Bias. This creat-

ed a situation whereby the Soomra could rule independently.

1246 A.D. :

The Mongols attacked Multan. Its Governor Hassan Qarlugh fled to the Lower Sind. Ulugh Khan, who later on became Sultan Balban, drove the Mongols out of the frontiers of the Delhi Sultanate.

CHI, Vol. III, p. 65.

1246 A.D. Jnne, 2nd :

644 A.H., Muharram 15 :

The courtiers forced Sultan Masud to abdicate and his uncle Nasiruddin Mahmood bin Altatmash was made the new Sultan. After eight days, Sultan Masud was arrested and imprisoned. He died in jail.

Masumi, pp. 36-37.

1250 A.D. :

The river Indus eroded the Bakhar gorge fully and its total waters were carried through this gap.

1250-51 A.D.—648 A.H. :

Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood sent Balban Buzrig to Upper Sind, which was made his Jagir. Latter rebelled after a year. Sultan then sent Sher Khan, the ruler of Multan to crush the rebellion. Sher Khan laid siege on Uch, and Balban Buzrig was compelled to surrender the fort of Uch to the former.

Raverty, Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.

1250-51 A.D. :

Kishlu Khan Nagar asked Balban to bestow Multan and Uch to him. Balban permitted this though there was difficulty in ousting out Ikhtiyar-ud-Din Kargiz, who had expelled the Qarlughs from Multan and Uch.

Raverty, Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, pp. 784-88 and 792.

1251 A.D. :

649 A.H., Shawwal 22nd, Monday :

Sultan Nasiruddin left Delhi to visit Lahore, Multan, Uch and Bakhar.

He appointed Sultan Safar as the Governor of the areas from Multan to Bakhar and Sehwan.

Masumi, p. 38.

The statement about Qutlagh Khan having been made Governor of the areas from Bakhar to Debal with capital at Sehwan is doubtful. He may have been appointed Governor of the northern Sind only, as the Soomras continued their rule of the Lower Sind and must have declared independence after Altatmash's death. Masumi has tried to prove Delhi's rule of Lower Sind without any evidence.

1253 A.D.—651 A.H. :

Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood appointed Arslan Khan as the Governor of Sind (Upper Sind only) but after a few days he was replaced by Malik Aza-al-Din Khan also known as Kishlu Khan. During this year Mongols attacked Uch.

Raverty, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 704.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 36-37.

1256 A.D.—654 A.H. :

Muhammad Tur Soomro died and Gunero-II became the ruler of Sind. He ruled upto 657 A.H. or 1259 A.D.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, T. K., pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Daulat-i-Alviya calls Gunero as Allauddin Khairo. Masumi also mentions Khairo as ruler of Sind after Phatu. Masoomi's Khairo was probably Gunero-I, not mentioned by Daulat-i-Alviya.

Masumi, p. 34.

1254 A.D.—652 A.H. :

Ulugh Khan succeeded in ejecting Imaduddin-i-Rayhan from power. After a year, he was sent to Badaun and Malik Balban Kishlu Khan got Uch and Multan again in 1255 A.D.

Raverty, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 78 and f.n. 3.

1255 A.D. :

Having taken possession of Uch and Multan, Malik Balban became disloyal to the Delhi Sultan and sent his son in pledge to Halaku Khan, to seek Moghal help for capturing Delhi. This move was accepted and the Mongol help was organized.

Ravertyy, Nasiri, pp. 784-85.

During the Delhi Sultanate period, the provincial governors had absolute powers as well as army and treasury. It was not unusual for them to rebel or make an attempt to usurp the Delhi throne. Such attempts at Multan and Uch helped the Soomras and later on the Sammas to maintain independence during the period.

1257 A.D.—655 A.H. :

Kishlu Khan (Malik Balban) a Mongol protege holding Upper Sind (with headquarters at Sehwan) marched his troops along the Beas to attack Delhi jointly with Qutlugh Khan, but retired as Sultan Nasiruddin resolved to defend the city and deputed Ulugh Khan (later on Sultan Balban) for the job.

Raverty, *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 787 and f.n. 4, also pp. 784 and 785.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 37-83

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri (Calcutta), pp. 123-124.

1257-58 A.D.—655 A.H. :

The Sindhis (of Multan and Uch) rebelled against the Delhi government. Sultan Nasiruddin marched on Multan and Uch but returned back due to some political reasons. Sher Khan advanced to crush uprising but was defeated.

1258 A.D.—656 A.H. :

Even after making an attempt to seize Delhi, Malik Balban (Kishlu Khan) was pardoned and reinstated at Uch and Upper Sind. Meanwhile Malik Sher Khan ousted the Qarlughs from Multan. Due to proximity of Multan and Uch, contention arose between Malik Balban (Kishlu Khan) and Sher Khan on several occasions. During this period Malik Balban held the territories as Mongol protege.

Raverty, Nasiri, pp. 792 and 859, and also notes on Afghanistan, p. 575.

Barni has ignored an important fact that Malik Balban Kishlu Khan who held Multan, Uch and Upper Sind upto 1258 A.D. was in league with the Mongols against the Delhi Government, and had not only made a trip to Iraq to seek assistance of Halaku Khan but had also sent his son to the Mongol court.

These circumstances left the Lower Sind independent under the Soomras.

Raverty, p. 863 further states that Malik Balban (Kishlu Khan) could not act independently and that the Moghal Shahinshah (Intendant) must have been in the control of the affairs of Uch upto the end of his governorship of Uch and Upper Sind.

At that time the whole of the West and East Punjab upto the river Beas was under the Mongol control. With Uch under their vassal Kishlu Khan (Malik Balban), the Delhi Sultanate could not be controlling Sind.

1258 A.D.—656 A.H. :

The Mongol army invested Multan and Uch. Sultan Nasiruddin moved against them but they left the area before his arrival.

Masumi, p. 37.

1258 A.D. :

Halaku finding the failure of Qutlugh Khan and Malik Balban (Kishlu Khan) to capture Delhi, refused to help further adventures, and ordered the Mongol forces stationed in Sind (probably at Sehwan) under Sali Bahadur to destroy the Multan fortification but not to cross the Delhi frontiers. This way Delhi lost most of the Punjab and Upper Sind.

Epigraphia Indo-Muslimica, pp. 214, 217, 270, 271, 314 and 322.

1259 A.D.—657 A.H. :

Gunero-II, the Soomro king, died and was succeeded by Dodo bin Gunero-II. He ruled upto 671 A.H. or 1272-73 A.D. and was succeeded by Tai bin Dodo.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 485.

Tai ruled upto 695 A.H. or 1295-96 A.D.

Daulat-i-Alviya gives his name as Saifuddin Tai and rule from 619 to 638 A.H. (1222-1240 A.D.).

This version is un-acceptable as during Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah's attack on Sind in 1224 A.D. Chanesar was ruling.

1260 A.D., 16th November—

658 A.H., 8th Zil-Haj :

Syed Muhammad Maki presently buried at Shah Maki Fort, Hyderabad, died there.

Mihran, No. 3, 1963, pp. 132-147.

1260 A.D.—658 A.H. :

Minhaj Siraj completed *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*.

Also see entry 1193 A.D.

1260 A.D.—658 A.H. :

Allauddin Juwaini, the ex-Governor of Almut, the paradise of assassin terrorists, wrote *Tarikh-Jahan Gusha-i-Juwaini*.

The author was born in 623 A.H. (1226 A.D.) and died on the 4th Zil-Haj, 681 A.H. (March 5, 1283 A.D.). The work was in progress since 651 A.H.

Jahan-Gusha-i-Juwaini, Vol. I, pp. XXIII, XLVII and LXV.

1261 A.D., November—660 A.H. :

Khalifa Mustansir-Billah was killed by Halaku Khan.

1262-63 A.D.—661 A.H. :

Death of Shaikh-ul-Islam Bahauddin Zakariya Multani. He was a Sindhi and lived in the Sukkur district in which he was rehabilitated by the King of the Lower Sind, Muhammad Tur Soomro, before destruction of his capital Tur. The Shaikh came from the family of the Habari Arab rulers of Sind.

Zainul-Akhbar, p. 26.

Barni, p. 348.

Firishta, (Naval Kishore edition), Vol. II, p. 404, puts the date as 666 A.H. Tahiri, pp. 25, 151 and 264.

He had a large following in territories between Multan and Uch.

His Khalifa Jalaluddin Surkh converted many Soomras to Sunni faith, but a large majority remained Ismaili until the mid-fourteenth century, when due to influence of Makhdoom Jahanian of Uch man gave up this sect.

1263 A.D.—661 A.H. :

Zakariya bin Muhammad bin Mahmud al-Kazwini wrote *Asar-ul-Bilad Wa Akhbar-ul-Ibad* or 'Monuments of Countries and Memories of Men.'

Elliot, Vol. I, gives translation of portions pertaining to Sind, pp. 93-99.

1264 A.D.—662 A.H. :

Qalandar Shahbaz reportedly came to Multan, though there is every probability that he was in Multan since 1235 A.D.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam states that Sultan Muhammad met him at Multan. But the latter came as Governor in 668 A.H. Refer entry 1165-66 A.D.

1266 A.D.—664 A.H., 13th Jamadi-I :

On the death of Sultan Nasiruddin, on Jamadi-I, 11th, Ghiasuddin Balban, a Turkish slave of Altatmash was nominated as the Sultan of Delhi Sultanate by the courtiers. He had remained governor of various provinces for 20 years and was also Vazier under Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood who had given him the title of Ulugh Khan.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 39.

Isami, in Futuh-ul-Salatin puts the date as 665 A.H. which is wrong. Even Barni's date of 662 A.H., on p. 25 is incorrect.

1266-67 A.D.—665 A.H. :

Muhammad Ufi travelled in Sind and Gujarat and later on wrote Jami-ul-Hikayat. He describes hospitality of Sindhis specially keeping a guest for one to three days depending on if he was healthy or sick.

1266-1287 A.D. :

In the days of Balban, the postal system was perfected. Post runners were stationed at every 1/2 mile, running with a bell in their hands. In the days of Muhammad Tughluq as reported by Ibn Batuta, it took 5 days for post to reach from Sind to Delhi.

Rehala (Mahdi Hussain), pp. 3-4.

Masalik (Otto Spies), p. 53.

1268 A.D.—666 A.H. :

Death of Pir Patho. His tomb is on the hill of same name, 14 miles south of Thatta on old bed of Baghar branch of the river Indus.

Tahiri, p. 310. Pir Patho is called Raja Gopichand by the Hindus.

1269-70 A.D.—668 A.H. :

Mahmood Ka-Aan appointed Governor of Sind (Uch) and Multan by his

Barni, pp. 67-68 mentions this meeting with Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya (who

father Ghiasuddin Balban and designated as Sultan Mahmood. The latter met Shaikh Usman Marandi (Qalandar Shahbaz) and Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya in Multan and listened to their songs.

had died in 1262 A.D.) in 1269-70. At this time Qalandar Shahbaz would also be 104 solar years old. It makes the statement doubtful.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 43.

Masumi, p. 39, puts the year as 664 A.H., which obviously is wrong.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 34.

Isami, in *Futuh-ul-Salatin* puts the date as 665 A.H. which is wrong. Even Barni's date of 662 A.H. on p. 25 is incorrect.

See also entries 1165 -66.

1272-73 A.D.—671 A.H. :

Dodo-II bin Gunero-II Soomro died and Tai bin Dodo became the ruler of Sind.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, T.K., pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam does not mention the rule of Dodo bin Gunero between 1266-1272/73 A.D. but instead puts the rule of Tai from 1266 A.D. Since Tai was son of Dodo-II, he could not have inherited the kingdom directly from his grandfather, unless there was no other heir to the throne, which again is improbable due to the existence of polygamy among the Muslims, provided that the Soomras being new converts and Ismailis, still stuck to the monogamy practised among the Hindus. This again is disputed as Rajput rulers were polygamous and the Soomras must have adopted it either from the Muslims or the Rajputs.

1275 A.D. February :

673 A.H. 1st Shaban :

Syed Usman Marandi, Shamsuddin Lal-Shahbaz, died at the age of 112 years,

Mahboob Ali Channa, 'Sehwan Sharif' Mihran, No. 2, 1962, pp. 136-147.

at Sehwan 2 years after his arrival there from Multan.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi, pp. 295, 349, 355, 359 and 445-46.

Maqalat-us-Shuara.

Lub-i-Tarikh-i-Sind, pp. 6-9 puts it as 650 A.H. but all these were written 500-600 after the death of Qalandar and could not be authentic. Equally erroneous is his birth date.

Hadiqat-ul-Auliya, pp. 39-45 gives the date of his death as 21st Shaban, 673 A.H.

Ma'athir-ul Karam also gives same date as Hadiqat-ul-Auliya.

Also see entry 1165-66.

1275 A.D.—675 A.H.:

Zakariya bin Muhammad bin Mahmood Kazwini from the town of Kazwin in Persia wrote Ajaib-ul-Makhlukat wa Gharaib-ul-Maujudat i.e. "Wonders of Things created and Marvels of Things Existing". Another work Asar-ul-Bilad Wa Akhbar-ul-Ibad i.e. Monuments of countries and description of people was written in 661 A. H. (1263 A. D.). The books describe some towns of Sind, and show existence of Zoroastrian temples in Sind and Baluchistan in his days.

Portions pertaining to Sind have been translated into English by Elliot and Dowson, Vol. I.

Hughes Buller, Gazetteer of Makran, under Language.

1276 A.D. :

During the rule of Sultan Balban when Soomras became Vassals of Delhi, 3000 horses and mules carrying tribute from Sind were looted by Raja Rawal Jaini of Jaisalmir.

Todd, Vol. II, Ch. III, pp. 327-344. It is not sure whether the tribute was from Northern Sind or the Lower Sind.

1276-77 A.D.—675 A.H. :

Pir Shamsuddin Sabzwari, an Ismaili preacher, came to Sind and kept pre-

Journal, Bombay Branch of Asiatic Society, Vol. 12, pp. 32, 1936.

aching his faith for the next 65 years. His teachings in Sindhi poetry have survived to this day. He was deputed by Imam Qasim Shah, 29th Imam of Nizaris in 1310-11 A.D. to the Punjab and Sind, where he converted Lohanas to a new sect called Noor Bakhshi. He also converted many thousand people at Debal.

1283-84 A.D.—682 A.H. :

Tai Soomro died and was succeeded by Chanesar, who continued to rule upto 700 A.H. (1300-1301 A.D.).

Zafar Khan, the general of Allauddin, came to Sind in 1297-98 A.D. According to folk-lore Dodo was the ruler of Sind and Chanesar invited Allauddin who is said to have come in person to over-throw Dodo and instal Chanesar in his place.

This chronology of Tuhfat-ul-Kiram turns Dodo-Chanesar ballads into a pure fiction. It is also certain that Allauddin did not come to Sind. Zafar Khan may have helped Chanesar in a local rebellion.

1284-84 A.D.—683 A.H. :

Death of Kazwini (also spelled as Zakariya Qazvini), author of the geographical work *Asar-ul-Bilad wa Akhbar-ul-Bilad*. The towns of Multan, Mansurah, Debal and their local conditions are described in this work.

Shamsuddin died at Multan in 757 A.H. (1355 A.D.). His ancestors had migrated with Imam Hadi from Cairo to Almut. He produced 28 Bhajanas in the praise of Imam Qasim. Debal was already in ruins then. By Debal the Lower Sind is meant.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 69 and 486.

Masumi, pp. 42-43 puts Nasir Khan as the general of Allauddin in Sind.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh puts Tai's death and Chanesar's accession in 695 A.H. (1295-96 A.D.) and his rule upto 713 A.H. (1313-14 A.D.).

Daulat-i-Alviya states that (Kamaluddin) Chanesar was thrown out in 696 A.H. (1296-97 A.D.) and may have sought Allauddin (Zafar Khan's) help. But same source shows Dodo's rule upto 1300-1301 A.D., again proving that Dodo was not killed while fighting Allauddin's troops, but rather survived and continued to rule. However Daulat-i-Alviya is not considered an authentic history. The name Kamaluddin is also this author's invention.

The text was published from Wustenfeld in 1848 A.D. See entry 1203-04 and 1275 A.D.

1285-85 A.D.—683 A.H. :

The Mongol generals Qutlagh and Timur invaded the Lahore area. Sultan Balban's son, Sultan Mahmood, the Governor of Multan and the Upper Sind, gave him a battle with 30,000 soldiers in which in spite of his being killed the Mongols took to flight. Balban appointed Kaikhusro, Sultan Mahmood's son as the new Governor of Multan and Sind.

Masumi, p. 40.

1285 A.D.—684 A.H. :

Birth of Ziauddin Barni, the author of *Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi*.

Barni, pp. 473 and 602. Amir Khurd, p. 312.

As per his own statement, he was 74 lunar years or 72 solar years old when he wrote his history in 1357 A.D. It is an important source on Sind and Delhi relations from 1264 to 1357 A.D.

Some authorities put it as 1286 A.D.

Unfortunately, this historian, a genius of his age, died in 1359 A.D. in such an extreme poverty that no shroud of cotton was available for his coffin, and he had to be buried in a coarse matting. He lacks in chronological order of events which are obtained from contemporary sources.

1287 A.D.—686 A.H. :

After the death of Sultan Balban, the courtiers in 1287 A.D. appointed his grandson Muizuddin Khaikobad, son of Nasiruddin Bughra, as new Sultan. Nasiruddin Bughra then was the Governor of Bengal. Kaikobad, fearing that he may be replaced by his cousin Kaikhusru, Governor of Multan and Sind, called the latter to the court at Delhi and had him assassinated near Rohtak.

Masumi, p. 40, and Barni, p. 122, have assigned 685 A.H. to his death which is incorrect. Mubarak Shahi, p. 52 and *Futuh-us-Salatin*, p. 185 confirm that Kaikobad became Sultan in 686 A.H. Amir Khusru in *Qiran-al-Saadin* confirms the date of 686 A.H.

1289-1325 A.D.—688-725 A.H. :

Amir Khusru, the poet composed Masnavis which contain historical material on the Sub-continent and reflect that Delhi Sultante had hardly any control on the Lower Sind. The Masnavis were composed as under:

- (i) 688 A.H. (1289-90 A.D.) Qiran-al-Saadin, describes the conditions after the death of Balban and during the rule of Kaikobad.
- (ii) 690 A.H. Miftah-ul-Futuh, describes four battles of Jalaluddin Khilji.
- (iii) 711 A.H. (1311-12 A.D.) Khazain-ul-Futuh or Tarikh-i-Alai covering the period of first seventeen years of Allauddin's rule.
- (iv) 715 A.H. (1315-16 A.D.) Dewal Rani-Khizr Khan a semi-historical romance, written to please Khizr Khan.
- (v) 718 A.H. (1318-19 A.D.) Noh Siphar, describes first three years rule of Qutubuddin Mubarak Khilji.
- (vi) 725 A.H. (1325 A.D.) Tughluq Nama, describes fall of Khilji Dynasty and the taking over by Ghiasuddin Tughluq.

1290 A.D., 1st February :

689 A.H., 19th Muharram :

The courtiers had Sultan Kaikobad, grandson of Balban, assassinated, thus bringing to an end the 84 years rule of the Slave Sultans of Delhi. They nominated Jalaluddin Feroz Khilji as the next Sultan.

Barni, pp. 201 and 202.

Masumi describes Ghazi Malik Tughluq as Governor of Multan and Upper Sind before he became Sultan.

Amir Khusru, Tughluq Namah, p. 63.

Firishta, pp. 230-31 states that he came during the reign of Balban and married into a local Jatt family and that the King Ghiasuddin was a fruit of this marriage is more acceptable.

Tughluq came to Sind in a miserable condition during the reign of Allaiddin Khilji, when his brother Ulugh Khan (Almas Beg) was Governor of Upper Sind. Tughluq entered the services of Ulugh Khan and from initial services as a shepherd of a merchant rose to the position of a great Amir called Malik Ghazi.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 59, assigns this date to Kaikobad's death. Masumi puts 688 A.H. which is incorrect. Barni assigns 688 A.H. to Jalaluddin's accession, but this is disproved by Amir Khusru's Masnavi in Miftah-ul-Futuh, which assigns 3rd Jamadi-II, 689 to this occasion. Mubarak Shahi, p. 62, assigns Rabi-II, 689 A.H. to it. Amir Khusru's date would be more reliable as the poem was composed for the occasion.

Ibn Batuta saw an inscription on a mosque at Multan constructed at Tughluq's order showing that he had fought twenty-nine battles with the Tatars (Mongols) and had defeated them.

1290 A.D.—689 A.H. :

Jalaluddin Khilji occupied the Delhi throne.

Barni, p. 202.

Masumi, p. 41 puts it as 688 A.H. which Dr. Daudpota, p. 277 considers as wrong.

1290 A.D.—689 A.H. :

Pir Sadaruddin, a well known Ismaili preacher was born. He preached in the Sindhi language and Sindhi poetry, parts of which have survived to this day. He also invented a new script for Sindhi language having 40 letters, which was being printed from Bombay until recently. This script is known as Khawja-Ki-Sindhi or Khojki.

The Khojki Script is based on some old Sindhi script as is found at Bhanbhore destroyed in 1226 A.D.

1296 A.D.—695 A.H. :

Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji on arrival at Lahore appointed his son Arkali Khan as Governor of Multan and Uch and probably Zafar Khan as Governor of Upper Sind. The income from Sind was to go to Arkali Khan towards his pay.

Masumi, p. 41 puts the year as 939 A.H. (1294-95 A.D.), and Nusrat Khan instead of Zafar Khan.

Nusrat Khan's appointment as the Governor of Sind is not mentioned by any other historian.

See entry 1297-98 A.D. for Zafar Khan's expedition to Sind.

Masumi, p. 42 thinks that Nusrat Khan built Nasarpur town, which was actually built after 1351 A.D. when Feroz Shah appointed Amir Nasar as the Governor of the territories on the Eastern Panj.

See entry 1351 A.D.

Masumi also states that Nusrat Khan was to work under the administrative and financial control of Arakli Khan and Arkali Khan invaded Sind twice and crushed rebellions. This is not supported by any other history.

Barni, pp. 238 and 242.

Masumi, p. 42 puts 3 months siege.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 71-72.

Masumi, wrongly states that Nusrat Khan was given 10,000 troops to govern Multan, Uch, Bakhar, Schwan and Thatta and suppress rebellion. Thatta did not exist then.

The Lower Sind at the time was being ruled independently by Soomras. It was Zafar Khan who took expedition to crush Mongols in Upper Sind in 1297-98 A.D. and not Nusrat Khan.

1296 A.D.—695 A.H., 17th Ramzan :

Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji was assassinated by his nephew and son-in-law Allaiddin, who later on became Sultan himself. The wife of Jalaluddin Khilji installed her youngest son Rukunuddin Ibrahim as the Sultan of Delhi. The eldest son Arkali Khan, disapproving her mother's action prepared for assault on Delhi. Allaiddin too prepared to take over the Government.

Rukunuddin Ibrahim left Delhi and took shelter with Arkali Khan at Multan. Allaiddin on reaching Delhi bribed all the courtiers who forgot the treachery and then he coronated himself on Zil-Haj 19th, 695 A.H. and sent his

brother Almas Beg or Ulugh Khan with 40,000 troops to capture Multan, which capitulated after two months siege, as the Multanis betrayed and joined Ulugh Khan. Arkali Khan and Rukunuddin Ibrahim were captured, blinded and imprisoned at the Gwalior fort in spite of Shaikh Rukunuddin having acted as an intermediary in the surrender. Malak Harnimar was appointed as the Governor of Multan and Upper Sind in place of Arkali Khan. Malak Nusrat, was given the title of Nusrat Khan, as he seems to have supported Allauddin against Arkali Khan.*

Ulugh Khan probably became the Governor of Upper Sind (Multan, Uch and Bakhar).

1297-98 A.D.—697 A.H. :

After defeating the Mongols near Jalandhar, Allauddin Khilji sent 10,000 horse-men under Zafar Khan to subdue any rebellion in Multan, Uch, Sehwan and Thatta (Thatta probably did not exist then).

The Mongols under Nu-Yan Saldo invaded Sehwan, and Chehldev, a Raja of Sehwan, became independent with the help of these Mongols. Zafar Khan laid siege to the Sehwan fort. Chehldev, his brother and Mongols retaliated by powerful arrows, which made Sehwan un-approachable even by birds, but it finally fell. Chehldev, his brother and all the Mongols with their families were sent to Delhi as prisoners.

Zafar Khan conquered the Sehwan fort without scaling ladders, stone thrower

Barni, p. 294.

Firishta, Bombay, Vol. I, pp. 174-180 and 189. Date of Allauddin's coronation comes from Mubarak Shahi.

Same source states that he entered the royal palace on Zil-Haj 22nd, 695 A.H.

Barni, pp. 263-64.

Masumi, p. 43 puts the name of the general as Nusar Khan which is incorrect, and so is its year 698 A.H.

There is not enough evidence that Zafar Khan invaded the Lower Sind after the fall of Sehwan, excepting the Sindhi ballads, which talk of Allauddin's conflict with Dodo-II to instate Chanesar in his place. Besides this Barni, p. 323 mentions the names of 19 Provinces and their Governors in 1307-8 A.D. Malik Kafur is mentioned as the Governor of Multan and Siwistan, but the Lower Sind is not mentioned.

Masumi, pp. 42-43 puts name of the Governor of Sehwan as Nusrat Khan which is incorrect as in the third year of

engines, or hurling missiles and other war machines but simply by axes and arrows, showing that Sehwan fort had neither high walls nor strong structure as stated by Masumi.

Zafar Khan may have taken expeditions to the Lower Sind and Cutch. Cutchi traditions make a mention of migration of Sammas as well as Soomras from Lower Sind to Cutch when chased by Allauddin's Imperial troops, but Abda, the great grandson of Gajan son of Rayadhan son of Lakho, Jareja Samma of Sind, attacked and defeated the Imperial troops and rescued the Royal ladies of Soomra House of Tur (capital of Sind on Gungro branch of the Indus) as per Cutchi tradition. This tradition like Gujarati, Sindhi and Rajistani ballads may have been written in the 15th century and may not be a historical fact. Another tradition states that in this battle Abro Samma, a Cutchi chief lost his life, but saved the ladies.

1297-98 A.D. :

Allauddin Khilji's General (probably Zafar Khan) captured Anhilwara, the capital of Gujarat. Cutch accepted the suzerainty of the successors of old masters and probably paid tribute to maintain the Jareja Samma rule. It is certain that Delhi could not have exercised effective control in this thinly populated country of Jarejas, whose three branches controlled the province independent of each other. Since Samma religious practices were a curious mixture of Hinduism and Islam and were under the influence of Sindhi Samma they could easily adjust with a Muslim Governor of Gujarat.

Allauddin's rule he had Ulugh Khan appointed to capture Gujarat.

Barni, p. 253, and Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. I, p. 142 put the name of Zafar Khan as the general deputed to subdue Sind.

According to Khusru, in Khazain-ul-Futuh, Nusrat Khan left Delhi for Gujarat on Jamadi-I 20th, 698 A.H. (Feb. 23, 1299 A.D.) and started campaign in Gujarat along with Ulugh Khan, whereas Barni puts it as 1298 A.D.

Firishta, p. 103 assigns 1297-98 to it.

Badauni and Yahya Bin Sarhandi put 698 A.H. or 1299 A.D.

Williams, pp. 100-101.

Williams, pp. 100-101.

1297-98 A.D.—697 A.H. :

After the defeat of the Mongols, Zafar Khan's troops returned to Bakhar. Meantime, on Allauddin's orders Ulugh Khan took half of the troops from the (Upper) Sind to invade the Jaisalmir fort and proceeded to capture Gujarat.

1300 A.D. :

The Ismailis survived in Upper Sind and Multan upto Allauddin's times and Multan ironically enough served as refuge zone for Muslim heretics persecuted in their lands.

Barni, pp. 249-50.

The Soomras in Sind were still Ismailis.

Allauddin found enough heresy in Multan to undertake a purification campaign.

1300 A.D. :

Sindhi speech derived from old Varchada Apabhramsa of Sind.

HCIP, Vol. VI, pp. 491-93.

The Varchada Apabhramsa had developed from Western Apabhramsa by about 900 A.D.

The Western Apabhramsa was a Prakrit embracing the North Western Punjab and Sind around 500 A.D and may be named as Madra, Gandhara or Sindu (Saindhavi) Prakrit.

Around 500 A.D. there were eight Prakrits in the Sub-continent.

- (i) Eastern or Magadhi.
- (ii) Central or Ardha Magadhi.
- (iii) Northern or Khasa or Himalayan.
- (iv) Samraseni or Middle, current in Western U. P., parts of the Eastern Punjab and parts of Rajistan.

- (v) Western Rajistan, Saurashtra and Gujarat.
- (vi) Malavian.
- (vii) Maharashtrian.
- (viii) North-Western Punjab and Sind.

1300 A.D. (Approximate) :

Taj-ul-Malik Kafur appointed as Governor of Multan and Sehwan after subduing of Cheldev.

Barni, pp. 269-270.

1300-01 A.D.—700 A.H. :

Chanesar bin Tai Soomro died and was succeeded by Bhoongar-II, who ruled for 15 years upto 715 A.H. (1315 A.D.).

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 95-96 assigns 682-700 A.H. (1283-1300/1301 A.D.) to his rule.

Daulat-i-Alviya assigns the same year to Asad-al-Millat Dodo's death and calls the successor as Zaheeruddin Bhoongar, who according to this source continued his rule upto 740 A.H. (1339-40 A.D.)

Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh continues Chanesar's rule upto 713 A.H. (1313-14 A.D.).

Daulat-i-Alviya mentions that Kamaluddin Chanesar-II ruled upto 1396-97 A.D. (696 A.H.), when he was removed and replaced by Asad-al-Millat Dodo, who ruled upto 700 A.H. (1300-1301 A.D.)

1300-1416 A.D.—700-819 A.H. :

Pir Sadaruddin bin Pir Shahabuddin lived then. Born in Sabzwari, he died at Uch in 819 A.H. He was an Ismaili preacher and preached in local languages including Sindhi. He learnt Sanskrit, adopted a Hindu name and wrote the book 'Dosa Qatar'. In this book he called Prophet Muhammad as Brahama. Ali as Vishnu and Adam as Shiva. He

Arnold, Preachings of Islam, p. 225. Maulvi Najamul Ghani, Mazhab-i-Islam, p. 334.

called his followers as Khawaja (Persian word for artisans, educated people, businessmen and doctors), which later on became Khoja or Khawajo. His followers called him Harish Chandur or Soha Deva. He is buried at Uch.

1307-1383 A.D.—707-781 A.H. :

Makhdoom Jahanian of Uch lived then. He probably was the fief of Sehwan in the days of Feroz Tughluq as per inscription now on Qalandar's grave, showing that he built a tomb on the grave of Waliullah Allaul-Haq Ali Baghdadi on 7th Safar 758 A.H. (1357 A.D.).

1310 A.D.—710 A.H. :

Rashiduddin Fazlullah-Hamdani completed Jami-ul-Tawarikh or History of Mongols. Author was born in Hamdan in 645 A.H. (1247 A.D.), became Vazier of Ghazan Khan, the Mongol King of Persia, and died in 718 A.H. (1318 A.D.).

1310 A.D.—711 A.H. :

Amir Khusro composed Tarikh-i-Alai, the history of Allauddin Khilji. The book does not mention Allauddin's expedition on Sind and Dodo-Allauddin conflict.

1314-15 A.D.—715 A.H. :

Bhoogar bin Chanesar bin Tai Soomro died and his son Khafif became the next ruler.

Professor Muhammad Shafi, p. 18.
Akhbar-ul-Akhyar, p. 72.

The recent text edited by Dr. Bahman Karimi has been published from Tehran in 1338 Sh. The portions pertaining to the Sub-continent were copied from Beruni (970-1048 A.D.) and these have been reproduced by Elliot and Dowson in Vol. I. The earlier texts were published from Paris in 1861 and 1901 A.D. respectively.

Muntakhah-ul-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif quoted by Hussamuddin, T. K., pp. 95-96 and 484-486, puts Chanesar's rule upto 713 A.H. or 1313-14 A.D. This version is doubtful.

Daulat-i-Alviya calls him Zaheeruddin Bhoongar, his death in 740 A.H. (1339-40

1316-17 A.D.—716 A.H., 6th Shawwal :

Sultan Allauddin died. Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi states that he was poisoned by Malik Kafur, one of his generals. Malik Kafur installed Allauddin's son Shahabuddin aged 5 or 6 years, as the new Sultan, but he was killed 35 days after Allauddin's death and another son of Allauddin, Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji, was appointed as the new Sultan in 717 A.H. (1317-18 A.D.) by Taj-ul-Malik Kafur.

On his death, the control of Delhi was lost on Sind and Cutch.

A.D.) and his successor Fakhruddin Umer-I, who retired in 775 A.H. (1373-74 A.D.). This version is also unacceptable as Soomra rule ended by the overthrow of Hamir soon after 1351 A.D. when the Sammas started ruling the Lower Sind as confirmed by Shams Siraj Afif.

See also entries 1365-1369 A.D. The names Zaheeruddin and Fakhruddin are also not known to other historians.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 81 puts it 6th Shawwal, 715 A.H. Masumi, p. 43 puts the date of his death as Shawwal 6, 717 A.H.

Barni, p. 381, puts it as 6th Sahwwal without mentioning the year. Firishta puts it 6th Shawwal, 716 A.H.

Confirmation comes from Amir Khusru's Naha Siphar.

Masumi, p. 45 states that these parts were given in the Jagir of Malak Ghazi. This statement is incorrect as Barni, a contemporary historian, p. 323, states that Multan and Uch were given in the Jagir of Taj-ul-Malik Kafur.

The Sassanids were the first nation who enslaved free peasants by creation of Feudal-elite or Jagirdars, a feudal revolution that affected all countries of Europe and Asia.

This system was copied by the Arabs, the Salves-Russians and Central Asians, as reported by Girshman, p. 345.

It was brought to the Sub-continent by the Arabs, but it reached its advanced stage under the Delhi Sultans.

1317-1320 A.D.—717-720 A.H. :

The Soomras shifted capital to Thatta. Simultaneously they threw off the yoke of Delhi Government.

The river Indus seems to have changed the course between 1300-1340 A.D. Kalri, north of Thatta became the main branch and Baghar south of Thatta, the secondary stream. The bifurcation took place about 10-12 miles east of Thatta, which was between Jhok and Bulri in the previous century. Ren branch kept flowing as usual but Gungro on which Soomra capital Tur stood seems to have lost much of its waters bringing the end of the city of Tur.

In the central Sind below Bakhar gorge river flowed about 16 miles east of present channel. Nasarpur township was built on this course by Feroz Shah Tughluq in 1351 A.D.

Debal was deserted by the river and a new port Lahri Bunder was established on the new Kalri branch. The Eastern and Western Purans too were deserted for good.

1320 A.D., April :

720 A.H., 5th Rabi-I :

Khusru Khan, a Hindu slave who was captured at Malva, converted to Islam

In the grab of Mansabdars (who were both Hindus and Muslims) it reached the climax of its exploitation under the Mughals, and a new class of feudals evolved. The Khatri class of Rajputs willingly joined the Mughals all through from Akbar to Aurangzeb (1556-1707 A.D.) as it suited their traditional profession.

Masumi, p. 46 states that they rebelled and captured Thatta.

The Soomras were founders of Thatta. They may have shifted the capital from Muhammad Tur to Thatta due to hydrological changes in the course of the river Indus. The rebellion coincided with the death of Allauddin Khilji and the chaos created at Delhi subsequently.

They most probably were subdued and made to pay tribute by Allauddin's general Zafar Khan in 1297-98 A.D. and on his death might have declared independence.

Except Masumi no other historian has quoted the incident. Mir Masum is most un-reliable on the Soomra and Samma periods and has based his information on heresay, folklore and the assumption that the Soomras and the Sammas were subordinate to the Ghaznavis, Ghoris and Delhi Sultans.

Ain-i-Haqiqat Nama, Vol. I, p. 298.

and had risen to the rank of the Governor of all the provinces of Deccan, got Sultan Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji assassinated and became Sultan on the next day i.e. the 6th Rabi-I, calling himself Sultan Nasiruddin.

1320 A.D.—720 A.H., Rajab. :

After Khusru Khan had Sultan Qutubuddin Muharak Shah murdered and strengthened his party, which mainly consisted of Parwari of Gujarat (Khusru, a Hindu convert, was from tribe of Barwar or Parwar), and some rebel Muslims, Malik Fakhruddin Dawal related to his father the atrocities of Khusru Khan. On this Malik Ghazi (Tughluq) asked his private Secretary to draft letters to Amir Muglatti, the Governor of Multan, Muhammad Shah, the Governor of Siwistan, Bahram Aiba, the Governor of Uch, Ain-ul-Mulk Multani, Yakhlakhi, the Governor of Samana, and Hoshang, the Governor of Jalor desiring all of them to assist him in retaliatory war to avenge the death of the Sultan. No letter was addressed to the Soomras of the Lower Sind showing that they were independent.

This is further confirmed by the fact that the son of Muhammad Shah, Governor of Siwistan (Sehwan) who had been thrown in prison by noblemen before the arrival of this letter was released on the condition that Muhammad Shah would join Ghazi Malik. He agreed to do so but the war ended before his arrival. Tughluq Nama and Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi also confirm that Ghazi Malik looted the convoy carrying horses and taxes from Multan and Sehwan and

Elliot, Vol. III, p. 211 for Parwari. Tughluq Nama of Amir Khusru, Hyderabad (Deccan), verses 843-896, and also pp. 45-48 and 54-62.

Futuh-ul-Salatin confirms the views of Tughluq Nama.

Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi, pp. 88-90.

Ain-i-Haqiqat Nama, Vol. I, pp. 298-99.

used this wealth to defeat Khusru Khan. The soldiers were given 2 years advance salaries. The success was mainly due to troops from Sind and Multan.

In all these sources there is no mention of the Soomras of the Lower Sind.

Malik Ghazi became the next Sultan calling himself as Ghiasuddin Tughluq.

1320 A.D., 7th September:

720 A.H., Shaban 1 :

Malik Ghazi (Tughluq) ascended the throne of Delhi.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 92 puts the year as 721 A.H. which is incorrect.

Tughluq Namah, pp. 132-134 and 144 gives the date of 721 A.H. which is not correct.

Masumi, p. 45.

Isami, Futuh ul-Salatin confirms the same date. Firishta assigns 1321 A.D. (721 A.H.) to this incident but the version of the first two sources is more acceptable.

Tughluq is spelled differently by various authorities.

Ibn Batuta writes it as Tughluq.

Moreland puts it as Tughlaq.

Lane Poole states it as Tughlak.

Sir Aurel Stein writes it as Taghlik.

Sir Wolseley Haig, records it as adopted Tughluq.

1320 A.D. or soon afterwards :

Ghiasuddin Tughluq on ascending the throne in 1320 A.D. awarded titles and honours to his comrades and kinsmen. To Bahram Khan Aiba he gave the title

of Kishlu Khan with the government of (Upper) Sind and Multan under him. He also honoured him by addressing him as brother.

It was at the same time that he honoured his eldest son Malik Fakhruddin Juana by declaring him heir apparent and awarding the title of Ulugh Khan. All the courtiers were made to take the oath of allegiance to him.

1320 A.D. :

Sammas who had helped Soomras to rise to power, but were later on driven out by Soomras to Cutch, and had taken shelter with Chawras of Gujarat established their kingdom in Cutch. Sammas of Sind accepted Islam but those who had left for Cutch remained Hindus.

CHI, Vol. III, under Sind.

1320-1325 A.D. :

Ghiasuddin Tughluq ruled from Delhi. In 1320 A.D. while Ghiasuddin Tughluq (Malik Ghazi) was on march to Delhi, the Soomras who ruled the Lower Sind occupied more territories in the Upper Sind.

1325 A.D., July :

Death of Ghiasuddin Tughluq due to collapsing of a huge wooden palace constructed by his son Muhammad Tughluq to receive his father. Muhammad Tughluq asked permission to caparison elephants ride past in procession which was granted. On approach of elephants the structure collapsed burying the Sultan.

Masumi, p. 46.

Rehla, pp. 391-95.

Barni, p. 452.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, p. 198 ff.

Badauni, Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, pp. 224-25.

Ibn Batuta states that it was organized by Muhammad bin Tughluq. The Sultan died after 4 years and 10 months rule as stated by Mahdi Hussain quoting memoirs of Muhammad bin Tughluq. Sir Wolseley Haig fixes this date as February 1325 A.D., which does not appear to be correct as this happened during the burning heat of the time.

Firishta (Bombay), p. 235.

Sir Wolseley Haig, JRAS, July, 1922.

Barni does not consider Muhammad Tughluq as patricide and states that it was due to storm that the wooden palace came down burying in the Sultan. He also thinks that it was due to stroke of lightning.

Sir Wolseley Haig states that Barni did not tell the truth for the fear of incurring the wrath of Feroz Shah.

Later histories like *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* and *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, though secondary sources state that Ulugh Khan (Muhammad Tughluq) deliberately built this frail structure to cause his father's death.

Firishta considers Ulugh Khan's leaving the palace before its collapsing a mere coincidence. But this too is a secondary source. Of all these, Ibn Batuta would be more reliable, as the book was written in far off land, after he had left Sultan Muhammad Tughluq's court, holding responsible posts under him and being under the Sultan's patronage.

1326-27 A.D.—727 A.H. :

The skins of rebellious Ghiasuddin Bahadur Bura and Bahauddin Gurshasp who were killed and skinned at the orders of Muhammad Tughluq reached Sind. Kishlu Khan, the Governor of

Rehla of Ibn Batuta, pp. 95-96.

Multan and the Upper Sind ordered both of them to be buried.

Ibn Batuta names him Bahauddin Gushtasp, son of Ghiasuddin's sister, but Firishta names him Bahauddin Gurshasp, son of Muhammad Tughluq's uncle and a leading Amir. He had refused to swear allegiance to Muhammad Tughluq, and a large force was sent against him under Khwaja Jehan, who with the help of Hindu Rajas defeated and captured Gushtasp. He was flayed alive, his flesh cooked with rice and placed before elephants. His skin was then filled with straw and was sent all over the Empire for exhibition.

1326-27 A.D.—727 A.H. :

Bahram Aibiya, titled as Kishlu Khan and adopted brother of Muhammad Tughluq, was appointed as the Governor of Multan, Uch and the Upper Sind by Muhammad bin Tughluq.

Soon after taking over he rebelled. Firishta states that the reason for the rebellion was his being compelled to send his family to the new capital Daulatabad.

It is argued that he was dis-satisfied at the execution of Malik Bahadur Gurshasp, who had refused to go to Daulatabad and as a consequence rebelled and met his fate.

Ibn Batuta states that the reason for the rebellion of Kishlu Khan was that Muhammad Tughluq had the skin of his own nephew Gurshasp removed and filled with grass and sent it over the Empire for exhibition. When it reached Sehwan, Kishlu Khan got it buried.

Firishta, p. 241.

This is also confirmed by Isami.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 99 names him Malik Bahadur Gurshasp. Barni does not mention the whole incident.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. I, p. 192.

Ain-i-Haqiqat Nama, Vol. II, pp. 282-283.

Barni, p. 479.

Masumi, pp. 46-48. It appears Kishlu Khan had no influence in Sind.

Rehla, Vol. III, pp. 318-323.

Masumi's statement that Kishlu Khan made Bakhar as his headquarters is incorrect.

Barni states that on hearing of the rebellion, Muhammad Tughluq returned to Delhi, and sent troops to subdue Kishlu Khan. The latter was defeated in a battle near Multan, arrested and beheaded. Kishlu Khan's army consisted of Multanis and, therefore, Muhammad Tughluq determined to allow massacre of Multan, but by the timely intervention of Shaikh Rukunuddin, this action was dropped.

Masumi also states that Kishlu Khan had the support of Multanis and Balochis. The statement about Balochis is doubtful.

1327-28 A.D.—728 A.H. :

After the suppression of Kishlu Khan's rebellion at Multan, Sultan Muhammad Tughluq appointed suitable and trustworthy Governors at Multan, Bakhar and Sewistan and returned to the capital at the end of the same year.

1327 A.D. :

The Mongols under Changatia Chief Tarmashirin (Dharmasri) of Transoxiana, a Buddhist, who had accepted Islam attacked the Sub-continent. After subduing Multan, he proceeded to Delhi. Muhammad Tughluq purchased peace by giving him huge quantity of wealth.

Tarmashirin after having accepted gifts and money from Muhammad Tughluq returned to Transoxiana but on his return he plundered Gujarat and Sind (Uch and Multan), taking away many pri-

Mubarak Shahi, p. 100 confirms the incident.

Masumi, p. 48.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 101, 113 and 118.

Timur's Zafar Nama confirms it.

Elliot and Dowson, pp. 377, 363 and 303.

Barni gives the details of Mongol treachery near Thatta.

soners and sent his son-in-law Amir Nauroz and large number of Mongol chieftains to the court of Muhammad Tughluq. All of them joined Muhammad Tughluq's army and Amir Nauroz remained in his service for 20 years until the Sultan's death at Sonda in 1351 A.D., when these Mongols joined hands with the Soomras and looted the Imperial army.

1327-28 A.D.—728 A.H. :

Muhammad Tughluq appointed Qawamul Malak Maqbool as the next Governor of Multan. Qawamul Malak was a Hindu slave of Kanwar Rao Dev and was converted to Islam. He was to be assisted by the Commander Bahzad Khan and the Assistant Commander Shahu Lodhi (Afghan).

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, pp. 95-96 and 484-486.

Ain-i-Haqiqat Nama, Vol. II, p. 83.

There is no mention that he was the Governor of Sind too.

1330-31 A.D. :

Ibn Batuta reports that Imad-ul-Mulk Sartez was the Governor of the Upper Sind (Multan), when a man pretending to be Tarmashirin (the Mongol invader), arrived and some of the Amirs identified him to be Tarmashirin. This Tarmashirin stayed in Multan for some days and possibly moved with a following of his Mongol tribesmen in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

Tarmashirin after his invasion of the Sub-continent in 1327 A.D. returned to Transoxiana, but was deposed, and fled to the Sub-continent to take shelter with Muhammad Tughluq.

From the statement it is clear that Imad-ul-Mulk Sartez was not Governor of Sind but of Multan.

1329-30 A.D.—730 A.H. :

Qazwini Hamidullah bin Abu Bakar bin Hamad bin Nasar Mastaufi wrote Tarikh-i-Guzida, which gives an account

The text has been printed from London in 1910. English tr. by Browne, London, 1921.

of the history of Sind, Persian and Arab raids, etc.

1329-32 A.D.—730-32 A.H. :

Token currency issued by Muhammad bin Tughluq in circulation.

Ibn Batuta did not see Paper currency in circulation in Sind in 1333 A.D.

1332-33 A.D.—733 A.H. :

Khafif bin Bhoongar bin Chanesar Soomro died and his brother Dodo-II bin Bhoongar became the ruler.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 69 and 486.

By this time, the Soomra rule in the Upper Sind had become too weak and the decline had started, and finally Hamir, their last ruler, was eliminated by the Sammas. The Soomra's hold on Lower Sind remained undisputed until 1351 A.D.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif, quoted by Hussamuddin, T.K., pp. 95-96 and 484-486, puts the death of Boongar as 728 A.H. (1327-28 A.D.) and that of Khafif as 746 A.H. (1345-46). This version is doubtful.

From this time further, the dates of Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Daulat-i-Alviya and Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh are doubtful.

The way the Soomras dispersed and looted the forces of Muhammad bin Tughluq described by Barni shows that they were very powerful in the Lower Sind. In the Upper Sind, the river had taken a new course along the alignment of the western Nara, a shift of at least 20 miles to the west, deserting the country and resulting into the loss of their power.

The Sammas, occupying the Central Sind, had evolved good relations with Feroz Tughluq in the beginning. It was during these earlier days that the Sindhi girls of Samma family were sent to the Royal Harem at Delhi.

Mahru's Letter No. 134, pp. 233-34.

HCIP, Vol. VI, states that Banbhiniyo's daughter was married to Feroz Shah. This is based on translation of Dukhtar as daughter, which also means a girl.

1332-33 A.D. to 1352 or after :

Rule of Doda, Umer and Bhoongar-III Soomras. On the death of Bhongar-III, Hamir became the ruler of the Lower Sind and was thrown out by the Sammas by about 1352 A.D.

Tuhfat-ut-Karam puts the rule of these Kings as:

Doda-II 733—780 A.H.
(1332—1378 A.D.)

Umer 780—793 A.H.
(1378—1390 A.D.)

Bhoongar 793—803 A.H.
(1390—1400 A.D.)

Hamir 803— A.H.
(1400— A.D.)

One interesting conclusion that can be drawn from this erroneous chronology is that it was Doda-II who chased Muhammad Tughluq's troops in 1351 A.D. and may be that the Ballads describing Dodo-Delhi conflict refer to Muhammad Tughluq's expedition on Sind.

Danlat-i-Alviya gives the following chronology of the same period.

(Zaheeruddin) Bhoongar
700—740 A.H.
(1300—1339/40 A.D.)

(Fakhruddin) Umer
740—775 A.H.
(1339/40—1373/74 A.D.)

(Qamaruddin) Tahir
775—813 A.H.
(1373/74—1410/11 A.D.)

(Moeenuddin) Armil
813—822 A.H.
(1410/11—1419 A.D.)

(Bahauddin Shah Mir) or Hamir
822—843 A.H.
(1419—1439/40 A.D.)

This chronology is equally erroneous and the names in the bracket appear to be forged.

The Samma rule started on the whole of Sind soon after 1352 A.D. due to overthrow of Hamir.

Masumi puts the beginning of the Samma rule to Allauddin Khilji's time. This may have been over a small part of Central Sind, but the Lower Sind continued to be governed by the Soomras. Raverty puts the beginning of the Samma rule to 1342 A.D., when the anarchy caused by Muhammad Tughluq's actions brought the centrifugal forces to the height. He is not correct as Jam Unar revolted against the Delhi empire first in 1333 A.D. and established his rule not at the capital of the central Sind, Sebwani, but at the headquarters of his tribe probably in the Nawabshah District.

Tahir puts the beginning of the Samma rule in 843 A.H. or 1439 A.D., but he is incorrect as Afif saw the Sammas ruling Thatta in 1365 A.D. This is also confirmed by Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi and Tuhfat-ul-Karam.

From this it can be concluded that Sammas rose in Allauddin Khilji's times, rebelled first in 1333 A.D. and overthrew the Soomras completely between 1353-1360 A.D. as Mahru's letters indicate.

Sammas were Rajputs of the Yadava stock as stated by Chachnama. Sirat-i-

Masumi, p. 22.

Raverty, Mihran, p. 325.

Tahiri, pp. 148-51.

Afif, p. 199.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 99-100.

Mahru's letter No. 46, pp. 100-103.

Elliot and Dowson, Vol. I, p. 496.

Feroz Shahi recognized them as Muslims.

The letters of Mahru confirm that they were Muslims.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam considers them as descendants of Nuh, which is a fabrication.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 46, 99 and 134, pp. 100-103, 186-189, and 229-235.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 99-100.

Prior to 1333 A.D. :

Debal replaced by Lahri Bunder due to abandoning of Gharo creek branch by the river Indus. This was followed by other major changes in the course of the river. Bakhar became an island which till then was connected to main land on Sukkur side.

BEGINNINGS OF THE RISE OF SAMMAS

1333-34 A.D.—734 A.H. :

Jam Unar and Qaiser Rumi raised a rebellion against the Delhi government and killed Malak Rattan, the representative of Delhi government at Sehwan, titled as Raja-i-Sind.

Rattan was expert in account matters. Sehwan was in his Jagir. Jam Unar looted the treasury and the rebels gave him the title of Malik Feroz and made him ruler of Upper Sind. He had 1800 mounted soldiers who helped him in the rebellion.

His son Banhbiniyo defeated Hamir bin Dodo Soomro between 1351 and 1360 A.D. and became the ruler of Sind. Hamir took shelter outside Sind.

When the news of rebellion reached Multan, its Governor Sartezi sent troops to crush the rebellion. Jam Unar being away from his own tribe left for his home. The rebels made Qaisar as their Amir, Amadul-Mulk Sartezi's troops laid siege of Sehwan which was capitulated after 40 days and heavy punishments were inflicted on Qaisar's men and rebels. Jam Unar seems to have reached his tribe safely.

Rehla, Vol. III, pp. 5-6.

His name was Ferozuddin Jam Unar as per inscription on Jam Niazuddin tomb.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 46, pp. 101-102.

Rehla, above quoted, pp. 5-6.

Masumi, p. 294, states that Jam Unar after reaching his tribe died of a drunken orgy. This is incorrect as shown by entry year 1335 A.D.

Ibn Batuta saw the bodies of rebels nailed across the city ramparts.

Ibn Batuta states that Unar was a Soomra. According to Dr. Daudpota (Masumi, p. 294) Jam Unar was selected as a leader jointly by the Soomras as well as the Sammas (of the Central Sind). Dr. Islam, in Islamic Culture, 1948, maintains that Unar (Wana) was a Soomro. His

source is Ibn Batuta who has mistaken Soomra for Samma.

Soomra's power in the Upper Sind waned due to hydrological changes of the river Indus and their leadership slowly passed in the hands of the Sammas of the Central Sind.

Malik Hushand rebelled at Daulatpur at the same time and when pursued by Sultan himself, he escaped to the territory of a Hindu king in the Western Ghats.

J. R. A. S., 1909, p. 673, and J. R. A. S., 1922, pp. 304, 341.

Shahu Afghan revolted in Multan, killed the Naib, Bihzad, and occupied the city; but when the Sultan marched to Multan, he escaped to Afghanistan.

Ishwari Prasad, 'History of Qarunah Turks', pp. 141-44, 152.

At this time the Hindus in Sanam, Samana, Kaithal and Kuhram too rebelled but were suppressed by the Sultan. In 737 A.H. (1336 A.D.), Bengal under the leadership of Fakhruddin, the armour bearer of Bahram Khan, the former Governor of Sonagaon, rebelled and declared independence. The whole of Rajputana became independent.

Isami, Futuh-us-Salatin, pp. 451-52 and 481-523, calls the Sultan as Kafir and urges a general revolt.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, p. 205.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 99-116.

Sastri, K. A. Nilkana, 'A History of South India', pp. 226-28.

Since then there were continuous rebellions in Western Telegu, Tilingana, Tandi and Mandalam (Northern Malabar) by the Hindus and these continued upto the death of Sultan in 1351 A.D.

Rai Bahadur Gauri Shanker Ojha, 'History of Rajputana, Vols. I and II, Ajmer, 1928.

Sind was the first area to raise rebellion in 1333 A.D.

1333-1352/53 A.D. :

Rule of Ferozuddin Shah Jam Unar bin Banbhiniyo-I.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh of Muhammad Yousif in Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 100, puts the date of his death as 1337 A.D.

Dr. N. A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307 puts his rule from 1348 to 1352 A.D.

The statement is incorrect as this Jam came to power in the Central Sind in 1333 A.D., and may have ruled the Central Sind since then. Dr. Baloch has adjusted the date in view of Masumi's statement that Jam Unar ruled for four years.

1333 A.D., 12th September :

734 A.H., 1st Muharram :

Ibn Batuta entered Sind. He had started his travels in 1325 A.D. and in 8 years had visited Northern Africa, Arabia, Persia, the Levant and Constantinople, from where he came to Sind. He reached Delhi on Rajab 13,734 A.H. (March 20, 1334 A.D.) and was made Qazi by Muhammad Tughluq.

Rehla of Ibn Batuta, G. O. S., 1953.

Also see entries 1286 and 1359 A.D.

Barni, the historian, was admitted in the court of Muhammad Tughluq the same year.

Batuta was born in 1304 A.D. He started his travel in 1325 A.D. and returned to Morocco (his home) in 1349. Here he wrote his journal (Rehla) at the orders of Sultan Abu Inam and died at the age of 73 years in 1377-78 A.D.

1333-51 A.D. :

In the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq, Mubarak bin Mahmud and Abu Safa Sirajuddin Umar visited the Sub-continent and preserved their accounts in Masalik-ul-Absar — Fi — Mamalik-ul-Amsar.

Barni, p. 468.

Rehla, Vol. II,

Quartremere: Masalik-ul-Absar-Tomex II, p. 167 ff., quoted by Agha Mahdi Hassain in Muhammad bin Tughluq, p. 90.

They have named 23 provinces of the Tughluq Empire which include Multan, Uch and Siwistan, but the Lower Sind is not mentioned.

Recent text edited by Spies, Otto, has been published from Aligarh. Extracts in Elliot and Dowson, Vol. III, pp. 574-585.

Barni lists only 12 provinces which do not include Sind. Barni, pp. 467-8.

Ibn Batuta names 15 provinces and a number of towns in the Empire, which include Multan, Uch but not Sehwan which had revolted against Muhammad Tughluq in 1333-4 A.D. and was recovered, but it is definite that Unar Samma (wrongly called Soomra by Batuta) must have occupied it soon afterwards and probably ruled it independently.

From this it is clear that the Lower Sind was being ruled independently by the Soomras.

1334-1400 A.D. :

The single horned rhinoceros which was native of Sind until 1400 A.D. probably disappeared. It is shown in Amri and Mohenjo-Daro seals. In 1333 A.D. Ibn Batuta reports its existence in Upper Sind.

Rehla, Vol. II.

1333-1525 A.D. :

The Samma Rule of Sind.

1333-38 A.D.

The revolt in Sind in 1333-34 A.D. by Jam Unar was not an isolated instance of rebellion against the Delhi sultanate of Muhammad Tughluq. In 1333-34 A.D. (733 A.H.), Jalaluddin Ahsan Shah, the Governor of Malabar, revolted and established an independent Sultanate of Madura.

Mahdi Hussain, Rise and Fall of Muhammad Bin Tughluq, p. 158.

A Mongol chief Haljaun assisted by Hindu Amir Gulchand rebelled at Lahore, but both were defeated by Khwaja Jehan.

There are two important chronologies of this period by Hodivala (Studies in the Indo-Muslim History, Vol. I) and by Dr. N. A. Baloch, in Tahiri. These have been corrected in view of new evidence.

Name of Ruler — Hodivala		Baloch	Corrected.
Jam Unar	1335-1339 A.D.	1348/49-1352 A.D.	1333-1352 A.D.
Jam Juna	1339-1352 A.D.	1352-1365/66 A.D.	1352-1368 A.D.
Jam Banhbiniyo	1352-1367 A.D.	1352-1365/66 A.D.	1352-1368 A.D.
Jam Tamachi	1367-1379 A.D.	1365/66-1375/76 A.D.	1368-1370 A.D.
Jam Juna (second time)	— —	1375/76-1389 A.D.	1371-1883/89 A.D.
Jam Tamachi (second time)	— —	1389-1392/93 A.D.	1389-1392 A.D.
Salahuddin (usurper)	1379-1389 A.D.		
Jam Nizamuddin	1389-1391 A.D.	1392/93-1403/04 A.D.	1392-1404/05 A.D.
Jam Ali Sher		1304/05-1406/07 A.D.	1404/05-1406/07 A.D.
S/o Tamachi	1391-1398 A.D.	1406/07-1412/13 A.D.	1406/07-1412/13 A.D.
Karn	1398 A.D.	1412/13-1413/14 A.D.	1412-1413 A.D.
Sadaruddin			
Jam Sikandar		1413/14 A.D.	1412-1413 A.D.
Fateh Khan	1398-1414 A.D.	1413/14-1428 A.D.	1412/13-1428 A.D.
Tughluq (Inscription)	1414-1442 A.D.	1428-1453 A.D.	1428-1453 A.D.
Mubarak	1442 A.D.	1453 A.D.	1453 A.D.
Sikandar-II	1442-1444 A.D.	1453-1454 A.D.	1453-54 A.D.
Sanjar	1444-1453 A.D.	—	—
Rayadhan	1453-1461 A.D.	1454-1461 A.D.	1454-1461 A.D.
Nanda	1461-1508 A.D.	1461-1508 A.D.	1461-1508 A.D.
Feroz	1508-1527 A.D.	1508-1521 A.D.	1508-1524 A.D.

Insha-i-Mahru mentions that the 2nd and 3rd were joint rulers.

1334/35-1350 A.D. :

Major changes in the course of river Indus took place. The river Indus shifted westwards, the Western Nara became an important channel. Larkana and Upper Dadu districts upto Sehwan became fertile, Western Puran was

abandoned, Kalri became main branch and Baghar a less important branch of the Lower Sind. Thatta was established. Ghungro Branch declined and so did the Soomra capital Muhammad Tur.

1335 A.D.—736 A.H. :

Accession of Jam Unar to power in Central Sind. He ruled for 17 years upto 1362 A.D. The Lower Sind was still ruled by the Soomras during this whole period.

Hodivla, Vol. 1, p. 102. puts the years as 1335, his rule upto 1339 and his brother Juna's rule from 1339 to 1352 A.D.

1338 A.D.:

Due to decay of Pari Nagar, its business community left first for Bhodesar in 1338 A.D., and then migrated to Jam-nagar.

Sobhraj, J. S. H. S., Vol. V, p. 136.

Qazwini Hamd-ullah bin Abu Bakar bin Hamd bin Nasar Mustaufi wrote *Nuzhat-ul-Qulub* (Delight of Hearts), a geographical work. It describes Sind.

The text has been published from Tehran in 1336 Sh.

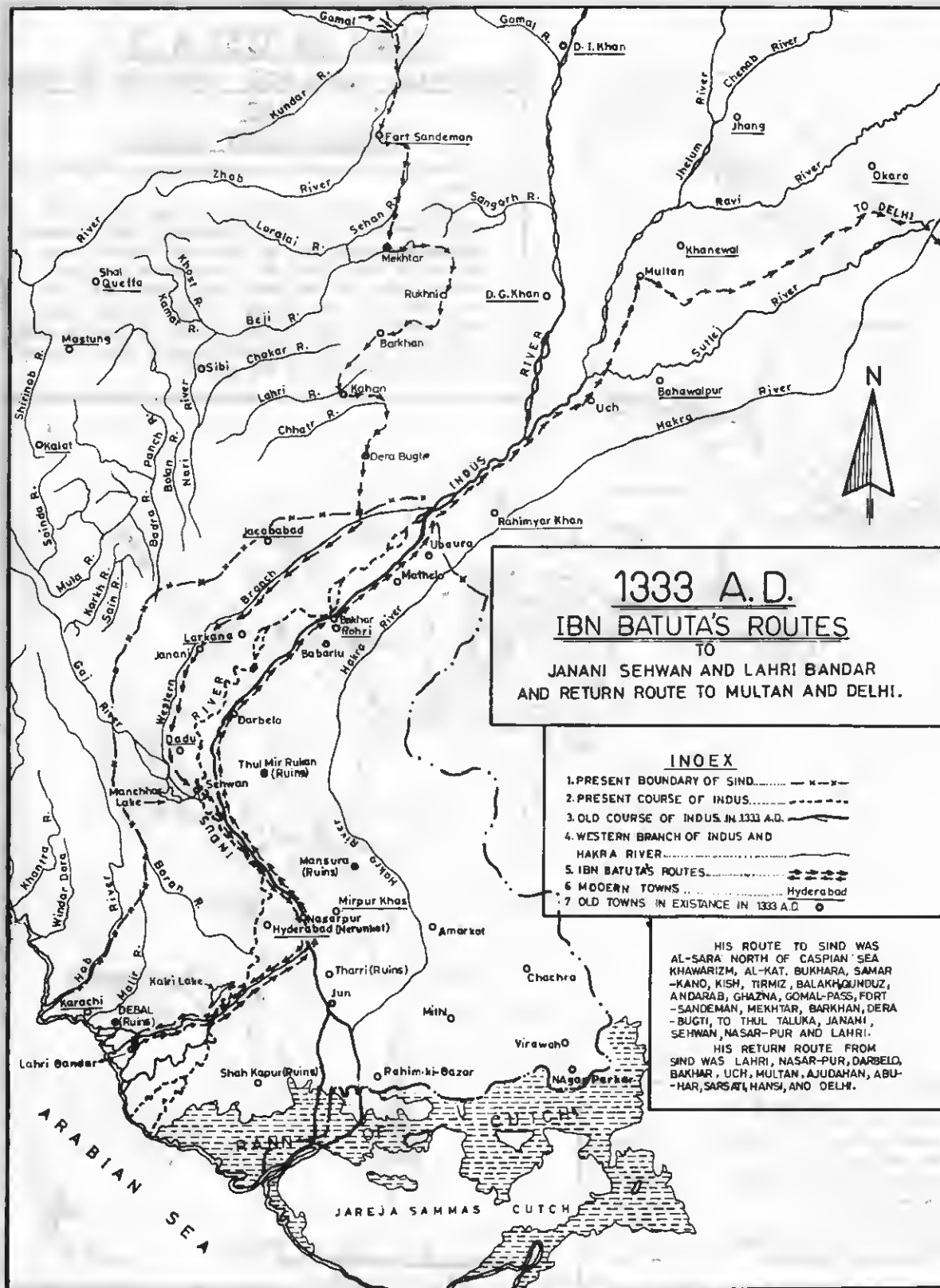
1340 A.D.—741 A.H. :

The Abbasid Caliphate re-established in Egypt.

1341-43 A.D. :

Muhammad Tughluq appointed Diwan-i-Amir-i-Kohi with instruction to improve agriculture. These Diwans were contractors who were advanced money to promote agriculture. The total project was a failure and not even one per cent increase in the agricultural output was achieved.

Barni states that unless Muhammad Tughluq had died, which happened during his expedition to Sind, not even one of the under-takers would have survived.



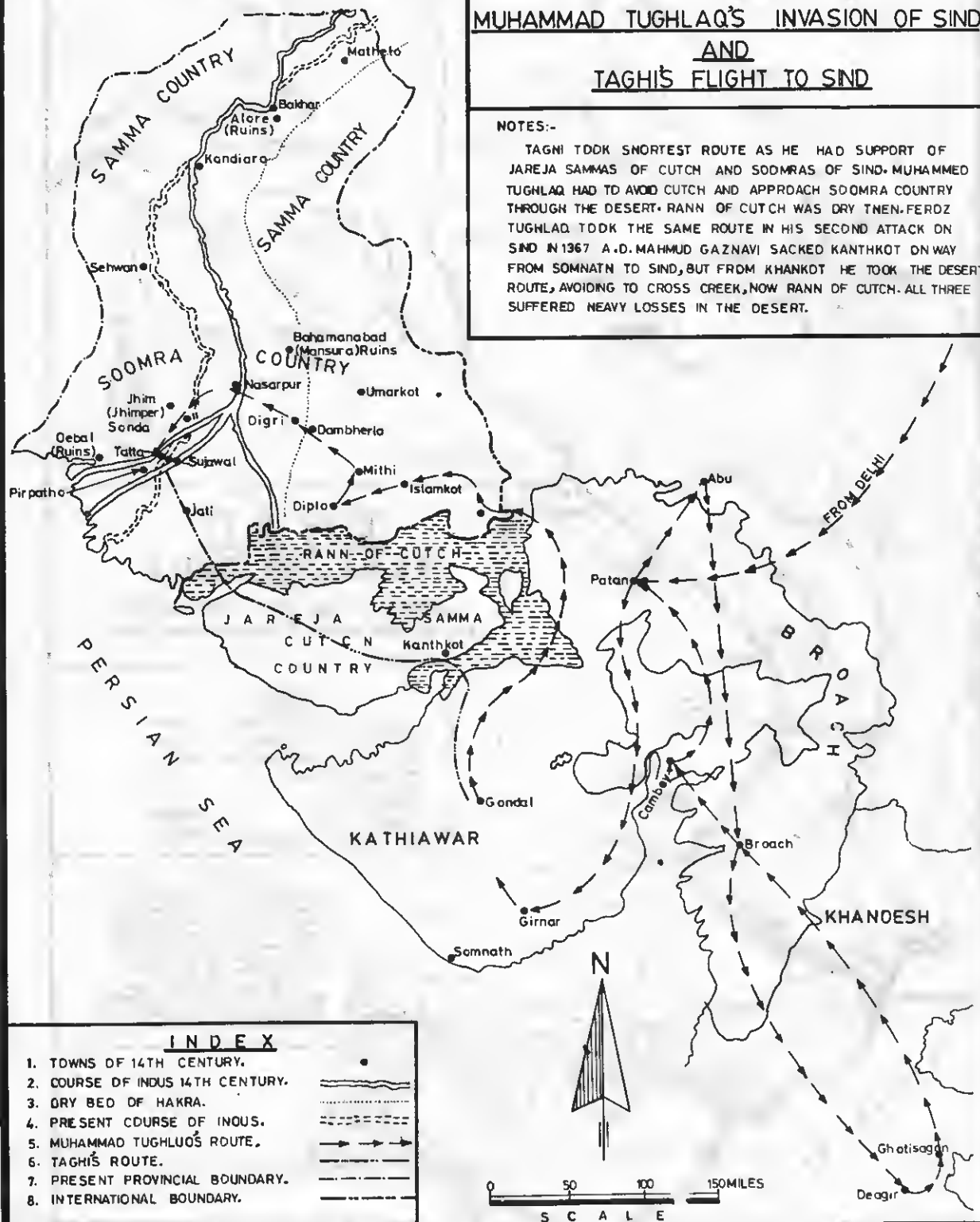
DRAWN UNDER GUIDANCE OF M.H. PANHWAR.

SIND IN 1351 A.D.

MUHAMMAD TUGHLAQ'S INVASION OF SIND AND TAGHI'S FLIGHT TO SIND

NOTES:-

TAGHI TOOK SHORTEST ROUTE AS HE HAD SUPPORT OF JAREJA SAMMAS OF CUTCH AND SOOMRAS OF SIND. MUHAMMED TUGHLAQ HAD TO AVOID CUTCH AND APPROACH SOOMRA COUNTRY THROUGH THE DESERT. RANN OF CUTCH WAS DRY THEN. FERDZ TUGHLAQ TOOK THE SAME ROUTE IN HIS SECOND ATTACK ON SIND IN 1367 A.D. MAHMUD GAZNAVI SACKED KANTHKOT ON WAY FROM SOMNATH TO SIND, BUT FROM KHANKOT HE TOOK THE DESERT ROUTE, AVOIDING TO CROSS CREEK, NOW RANN OF CUTCH. ALL THREE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN THE DESERT.



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1. TOWNS OF 14TH CENTURY.
2. COURSE OF INDUS 14TH CENTURY.
3. DRY BED OF HAKRA.
4. PRESENT COURSE OF INDUS.
5. MUHAMMAD TUGHLAQ'S ROUTE.
6. TAGHI'S ROUTE.
7. PRESENT PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY.
8. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

0 50 100 150 MILES
S C A L E

DRAWN UNDER GUIDANCE OF M. H. PANHWAR.

1342 A.D. :

Ibn Batuta left Delhi on a mission to China. He returned to Morocco in 1349 A.D. and at the court of Sultan Abu Inam, described his experiences in a journal called Rehla. He died in 1377-78 A.D.

CHI, Vol. III, p. 161.

1342-43 A.D.—744 A.H. :

Shahu Lodhi, assistant commander at Multan had Commander Bahzad Khan assassinated. He also expelled Qawamul Malik from Multan. It was a period of great famine in Delhi, Malwa and most of India inasmuch as that men resorted to cannibalism.

Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi, pp. 106-107.

Muhammad Tughluq himself led an expedition to Multan, but Shahn Lodhi fled to the western hills. Muhammad Tughluq reached Debalpur and appointed Amadul-Mulk as the Governor of Multan.

Barni, p. 483, states that on hearing of the approach of Muhammad Tughluq, Shahu Lodhi sent an apologetic letter to Sultan requesting for permission for proceeding to Afghanistan and for appointment of his substitute.

There is no mention of any governorship of Sind.

1343 A.D. :

The Bania inhabitants of Bhodesar migrated to Nau Nagar due to disagreement with Raja Khan Jarjee.

Sobhraj, J.S.H.S., Vol. VII, p. 136.

1344 A.D. :

The arrival in Delhi of an envoy of the Abbasid Caliph Al-Hakam-II, from Egypt. Muhammad Tughluq had himself written to the descendants of the Abbasid Caliphs, reported to be in Egypt, requesting them to send him a Sanad and accept him as the Sultan of India.

Barni, pp. 491-496.

The last Abbasid Caliph Mutasim was murdered in 1258. His uncle Ahmed escaped to Egypt then being ruled by the Mamluk Turks. The reigning King Zahir, welcomed Ahmed and installed him as Caliph. Thus began the revival of the Abbasid Caliphate in Egypt in

From that date only the names of the Sultans of Delhi who had authority and confirmation of the Abbasid Caliphs were to be read in Khutba. Thus names from Balban to Ghiasuddin Tughluq were dropped from Friday Khutbas, throughout the Sultanate, which included some parts of the Upper Sind too.

June 1261, three and half years after the murder of Mutasim in February 1258.

It is believed that the Sultan sought this Sanad to attract masses in his tenet against the rebels who besides being Muslims were led by Ulemas, Kazis, Khatibs, Faqihs and Mashaikhs.

MUHAMMAD TUGHLUQ'S EXPEDITION ON SIND & HIS DEATH

1347 A.D. :

Taghi, a cobbler and slave of Malik Sultani who was presented to Sultan Tughluq Shah by a group of merchants from Turkey and later on had risen to an important position under Muhammad Bin Tughluq, rebelled.

Barni, pp. 516-19, 525 and 531-34.

Ishwari Prashad, 'History of Qarunah Turks', pp. 225-31.

Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi, p. 2.

1347-48 A.D. :

Taghi joined hands with Qutlagh Khan, collected troops, reached Gujarat, and raised a rebellion. He was supported by the Amirs of Sadah in his rebellion.

Barni, pp. 515-516.

Ain-i-Haqiqat Nama, Vol. II, pp 84-85.

Muhammad Tughluq decided to teach him a lesson.

1347-50 A.D. :

Muhammad bin Tughluq was occupied mainly with the work of suppression of Taghi and preparation to invade Sind.

Mahdi Hussain, Muhammad Tughluq, p. 188.

1347 A.D., January-March—747 A.H. :

Rebellion led by Taghi against the Tughluqs developed in Gujarat.

Barni, pp. 515-517.

Maulana Isami, Futuh-us-Salatin, Agra, 1938, pp. 570-71.

Hodivala, Vol. I, pp. 300-01.

Agha Mahdi Hussain, p. 185.

1347 A.D., April-May—748 A.H., Safar :

Muhammad bin Tughluq arrived in Broach from Daulatabad to crush Taghi's rebellion. Isami thought that

Barni, p. 516.

Futuh-us-Salatin, pp. 571-72.

he was a faithful official of Sultan and was driven to rebellion by the tyrannical behaviour of Sultan himself.

1347 A.D., August.—748 A.H. Jamadi-I :

In the battle of Kadi, Taghi was defeated by Muhammad Tughluq's armies. Barni, pp. 520-21.

1343 A.D., September :

748 A.H., Jamadi-II :

Taghi fled to Cutch. Muhammad Tughluq arrived in Patan. Barni, p. 522.

Hodivala, p. 302.

1347 A.D., September to 1348 A.D., June:

748 A.H., Jamadi-II to 749 A.H., Rabi-I:

Muhammad Tughluq stayed in Patan to reorganize the administration and prepare for chasing Taghi. Barni, p. 522.

1347 A.D.—748 A.H. :

Death of Hafiz Shamsuddin Ibn Abdullah also called Dhahabi, at Baghdad. He was author of Tazkirat-ul-Huffaz, which describes learned men of Sind who earned fame at Baghdad.

The text was published from Hyderabad (Dn.) in 1333 A.H.

1348 A.D.—749 A.H. :

Shahabuddin Abdul Abbas Ahmed, author of Masalik-ul-Absar-Fi-Mamalik-ul-Amsar, who later on visited Sind and wrote about it, was born.

1349 A.D., June to October :

Taghi fled from Girnar to Thatta.

Barni, pp. 522-23.

Taghi's route from Gujarat to Sind was Cambay to Broach, Aswal, Nahrwala (Patan), Kanth Kot, Girnar, Gondal, Navalakhi, Lakhpat, Jati, Sujawal and Thatta. He was helped by the Jareja Sammas of Cutch en route.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. I, p. 222.

Firishta (Nawal Kishore, 1884), p. 143.

Muhammad Tughluq took the difficult and hazardous route from Cambay to

Mahdi Hussain in the map showing route of Muhammad Tughluq takes him from

Aswal, Kadi, Patan, Girnar, Gondal, Nakni (Nagar Parkar), Diplo, Mithi, Dambherlo (Damrila), Digri, Thari, Tando Muhammad Khan, Mula Katiar and Sonda. He avoided the shorter route expecting to meet resistance from the Soomras on the Sind border if he crossed Rann of Cutch via Lakhpat. He was also expecting the arrival of boats as well as Mongol troops from the upstream side of the river Indus.

Nagar Parkar to Islamkot to Mithi. This is erroneous, as Islamkot—Mithi road was built only a century back.

1348 A.D., June to October :

749 A.H., Rabi-I to Rajab :

Muhammad Tughluq stayed in Mandal.

Barni, p. 523.

1349 A.D. to 1349 A.D., June:

749 A.H., Sh'aban to 750 A.H., Rabi-I :

Muhammad Tughluq moved against the Saurashtra chieftain and summoned reinforcement from Delhi.

Baroi, pp. 523-4.

1350 A.D., June to October :

750 A.H., Rabi-I to Rajab :

Taghi escaped to Thatta and took shelter with the Soomras, while Muhammad Tughluq stayed in Gondal awaiting the arrival of troops from Delhi.

Masumi, p. 48.

Barni, p. 523.

Muhammad Tughluq made preparation for assault on Sind, while camping in Junagadh. He summoned Maliks, Shaikhs and Ulmas including Khudawandzadah and Makhdoomzadah with their followers, who also arrived. Boats were also summoned from Multan, Uch, Depalpur and Siwistan to attack Thatta, both by the river Indus as well as the land. He held court at Junagadh for making preparations to invade Sind.

At Sultan's request the Mongol detachments under Altuna Bahadur also came

from Farghana via Bolan pass, and met him, when the Sultan crossed the Indus.

1349-50 A.D.—750 A.H. :

Composing of Masnavi, Futuh-ul-Salatin by Khwaja Abdul-Malik Isami at the age of 40 (lunar years). This puts his birth date to 711 A.H. (1311-12 A.D.).

This history starts with the reign of Mahmud of Ghazni and ends with Muhammad Tughluq. It describes Taghi's background. Its information about Muhammad Tughluq's expedition to Sind supplements that of Barni's and is useful for chronological order.

1350 A.D., June to October :

751 A.H., Rabi-II to Shaban :

Sultan Muhammad Tughluq laid on sick bed and it was not until December that he was able to move to Sind.

1350 A.D., December:

571 A.H., Shawwal :

Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq left Gondal (north of Junagadh) with his massive army towards Sind. While at Gondal, he ordered boats to come from Depalpur, Multan, Uch and Sehwan.

1350 A.D. :

Birth of Shams Siraj Afif who wrote Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi, which starts with Feroz's accession to throne at Sondha and gives details of Feroz's two expeditions on Sind. In the first expedition Afif's father was incharge of a flotilla of 1000 boats, out of a total of 5000 deployed for the purpose.

Unfortunately, the work conceals the weaknesses of Sultan Feroz Shah and

The work was started on 10th December, 1349 A.D. and was completed on 14th May, 1350 A.D.

The text edited by Agha Mahdi Hussain was printed from Agra in 1938.

Barni, p. 523.

Barni, pp. 524-25.

It covers the period from 1351-1388 A.D. The work edited by Wilayat Hussain was published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1891. Urdu translation by Fida Ali Talib is defective.

depicts him as an orthodox and pious Muslim, and great admirer of religious men and saints. The Sultan's lack of military abilities is covered by his being too humanitarian and merciful. The details of the second Thatta expeditions have not been fully covered. The Sultan received a complete set-back until arrival and negotiations of Makhdoom Jehaniya of Uch. This has been distorted.

The Makhdoom has been depicted only as a pious man. His role in setting right affairs on Sind in favour of the Sultan, at least three times, has been suppressed.

1350 A.D. :

Due to threat of Muhammad Tughluq's invasion of Sind, some Samma Muslims of Sind planned to migrate to Cutch, to take shelter with their tribes-men, the Jareja-Samma rulers of Cutch, but the migration was called on in March 1351 due to sudden death of the Emperor.

Williams, p. 101.

1350 A.D. :

Ibn Batuta, who visited Sind in 1333 A.D., wrote Rehla, a work considered to be Arabic Ulysses, curious, learned, courageous and artistic. The book in its Vol. II has a chapter on Sind.

A number of texts and translations are available, and of these Haig's article, 'Ibn-e-Batuta in Sindh' in J. R. A. S., Vol. XIX, new series, 1887, pp. 393-412 covers Sind fully. Recently a 4-volume translation of the work by Gibb has been published.

1351 A.D., March 9 :

752 A.H., Muharram 10 :

Sultan Muhammad Tughluq took the fatal fish on breaking his fast. The fish is now considered a fake story to cover up the more important evidence of his death by poisoning.

Barni, pp. 524 and 529 puts the date as 751 A.H., which is incorrect.

Mahdi Hussain, p. 191.

1351 A.D., March 20 :

752 A.H., Muharram 21 :

Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq died at 14 Kohs (28 miles) from Thatta. Badauni suspects poisoning.

Sirat-ul-Auliya of Muhammad bin Mubarak states that Sultan sent for the Ulamas and Saints and among them was also Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmood. On their arrival, he did not show respect for them and this miraculously caused his death.

Badauni states that while Muhammad Tughluq was facing rebels in Gujarat, Feroz was installed as Sultan in Delhi by the Ulamas and specially Nasiruddin Mahmood, and, therefore, the Ulamas and Feroz were called by the Sultan. They reached Sonda before his death.

Barni confirms that Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmood and other Ulamas were brought (as prisoners) to his camp at Sonda.

That Feroz Tughluq also came with the Ulamas to Sonda leaves no doubts to Badauni's version.

The death of Sultan Muhammad Tughluq is suspected by poisoning by Badauni, stating that Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmood taking advantage of troubles of the Sultan, had installed Feroz as Sultan at Delhi. Hearing this news at Gondal, while on way to Thatta, the Sultan ordered that Feroz and Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmood be brought as prisoners. When these prisoners arrived at Thatta, the Sultan ordered their execution but shortly after this he died.

Barni, p. 524.

Firishta, Bombay Edition-II, p. 258 puts it as 20th Muharram. Mahdi Hussain located the place of his death as Sonda, 22 miles from Thatta by land and it would be 28 miles from it along the river.

Quoted by Mahdi Hussain in Tughluq Dynasty, p. 498.

Badauni, Vol. I, p. 242 suspects that he was poisoned.

Barni, p. 523-25.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, Vol. I, p. 242.

Barni states that on his death bed the Sultan was reconciled to Feroz, but does not mention the causes of misunderstandings. This reconciliation, therefore, shows that Badauni's version is correct. Barni in spite of his hatred for the Sultan calls him Shahid, a title accorded also to those who are killed by poisoning. Barni has also suggested that best solution for the Sultan while in the midst of rebellions at Gujarat was to abdicate (in favour of Feroz). This version though rejected by Sir Wolseley Haig, appears to be closer to the truth than death caused by eating of palla fish.

1351 A.D., March 22 :

752 A.H., Muharram 23 :

Accession of Feroz Shah Tughluq at Sonda.

Dr. Moinul Haq puts as Muharram 24th or March 23rd.

Barni is silent on the question of heirs. Isami states that he had a daughter born in the days of Ghiasuddin Tughluq. Isami also mentions a son who was raised to throne by Khwaja Jehan.

Badauni mentions another elder son who accompanied him to his Sind expedition.

Feroz Tughluq born in 706 A.H. or 1305 A. D. was 46 years of age then.

1351 A.D.

On death of Muhammad bin Tughluq, the Mongol auxiliary forces whom Amir Farghan had sent under the command

Barni, pp. 521-25 and 515.

(J.R.A.S., July 1922.

Barni, p. 529, puts the date as 24 Muharram, 752 A.H., and has put 21st Muharram, 751 A.H. as the date of Muhammad Tughluq's death.

Urdu translation of Barni's Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi.

Futuh-us-Salatin Mubarak Shahi, p. 118 assigns 23rd Muharram, 752 A.H. to Feroz Shah's accession, and Afif holds the same view. Firishta, Vol. II, pp. 258-59 has copied Afif and Sirhandi.

Badauni, p. 242.

Arabic History of Gujarat, Vol. III, p. 893. Afif puts his age as 45 lunar years or 44 solar years at this time.

Barni, pp. 107, 525, 531-35.

Afif, p. 48.

of Ultun Bahadur to help the Sultan, became rebels, joined the Soomras and looted and chased the Delhi forces. Mir Masum states that Taghi with the help of Soomras, Sammas and Jarejas (of Cutch), had attacked the Imperialists.

To avoid further confusion, Feroz Shah, the new Sultan, in consultation with the leading Amirs paid huge sums of money and gifts to Ultun Bahadur and then alone the Mongols left for their country.

Amir Nauroz Khan (son-in-law of Tarmashirin) the Mongol who for nearly 20 years was in the service of Sultan and also had deserted and joined the other Mongols and the Soomras, attacked the Imperial forces, which had departed from Sonda on the third day after Sultan's death, and had done only one or two kohs from there. The Soomras attacked from the rear and the Mongols from the front.

The Mongols seized women, slave girls, horses, mules, clothes etc. Even villagers who had joined the Imperial army, now joined the Soomras in the plunder. They were about to seize the Royal Harem and treasury when the leaders and nobles approached Feroz Tughluq to become the Sultan. Under these pressures, he accepted the proposal, bribed Mongols and proceeded to Sehwan.

In view of Muhammad Tughluq's death by poisoning, the version of the pressures of Ulmas is a madeup story.

While the Mongols were looting the Imperial troop, Malik Tun, a slave of Vazier Khawaja Jehan fled to Delhi and

Ishwari Parshad, History of Qarauna Turks, p. 305.

Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi, pp. I-4.

Masumi, p. 48.

The place would most probably be between 37th and 39th miles from Hyderabad, an alluvial depression bounded by hills on three sides and the river on the fourth or the eastern side. The river then would have been even closer to it than today.

Barni, p. 539, denounces the boy as illegitimate.

narrated the story to his master, who installed Mahmud, a young son of Muhammad bin Tughluq aged 6-7 years under the title Sultan Ghiasuddin Muhammad Shah. The Vazier Khawaja Jehan later on tried to make amends but he was put to death by Feroz Tughluq.

1351 A.D.—752 A.H. :

Feroz Shah Tughluq soon after his accession at a distance of 3-4 miles from Sonda towards Sehwan had his coins minted.

1351 A.D.—752 A.H. :

Feroz Shah while on way from Sonda to Sehwan appointed governors for the different parts of Sind, Amir Nasar for (present) Nasarpur (which was built by Nasar), Malik Bahram for the present Northern Hyderabad, and Southern Nawabshah Districts (the later built Bahrapur), Malik Ali Sher and Malik Kafur at Sehwan, Malik Rukun-uddin his representative for Sind and Malik Abdul Aziz as Diwan of Sind. He also sent his agent to Ainul Malik Mahru in Multan and also to other places informing them of his accession.

Mahru states that the early Subedars of Sind like Bahram were so tyrant that the young and old of Sind were submissive.

1350-51 A.D.—751 A.H. :

Sultan Feroz ordered Amir Nasar to build a fort on Puran or Kalab Sanghra, and thus Nasarpur was found. Amir Nasar was posted there with a thousand troops.

Afif, pp. 51-52 and 57-80.

Isami asserts that Sultan had no issue.

Badauni, p. 242, states that he had another son who had accompanied him to Sind.

Coinage and Metrology of Sultans of Delhi by Nelson Wright. These were most probably minted at Sehwan.

Afif, pp. 53-55.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 134, p. 235.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 119.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 118.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 64.

Masumi, pp. 49-50.

The founding of Nasarpur on the Western Puran shows that the change of the course of the river Indus which took place some 25 years earlier had stabilized itself.

This change of course was the main cause of the decay of the Soomra power and the rise of the Sammas.

1351 A.D.—752 A.H. :

Feroz Shah reached Sehwan, where for the first time the Khutba was read in his name.

He entrusted the rule of Sehwan to Malik Ali Sher and Malik Taj Kafur.

This was the first appointment of the Governor at Sehwan after many years.

The route followed from Sonda to Sehwan was: Sonda, Tando Muhammad Khan, Nirunkot (Hyderabad), and Halakandi to Sehwan.

1351 A.D. :

Muhammad bin Tughluq was temporarily buried at Sehwan at the western side of Qalandar Shahbaz's grave.

The belief that Nasarpur was founded by Allauddin's general Nusrat Khan is incorrect as the latter never came to Sind.

Masumi. pp. 49-50.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 118.

Sehwan until then seems to have been controlled by the Samma chief Jam Unar.

Professor Muhammad Shafi, *Oriental College Magazine*, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 156-161.

Mubarak Shahi's statement on p. 119 that the king's body was taken to Delhi on an elephant is incorrect as proved by inscriptions on his temporary burial. This tomb was bulldozed by the Department of Aufaq in 1967, for the face lifting of Qalandar's premises. However, the inscriptions have been preserved by the Archaeological Department.

Dr. N. A. Baloch in 'The Burial place of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq', *Islamic Culture*, January 1948, states that this

was temporary burial of the king and his body was removed later on in 1365 A.D. by Feroz Tughlaq for final burial at Delhi. If this statement is correct then the body would have been removed in 1367 A.D. after the surrender of Banbhiniyo.

Dr. Mehdi Hussain (Tughluq Dynasty, pp. 499-500) basing on Sirat-ul-Aulya, states that his corpse was later on taken to Delhi and buried by the side of his father. The examination of the graves by him shows the indifference with which the Sultan was buried. This fact reveals that in spite of Afif's claims to the contrary, Feroz Shah had no respect for Muhammad Tughluq.

1351 A.D. :

Taghi fled from Thatta towards Gujarat, where he was killed. The news of Taghi's death was communicated to Feroz Tughluq, while on his way from Sehwan to Delhi.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, p. 227.

1351 A.D. :

According to Mir Masum, Feroz Shah on his way to Delhi stopped at Bakhar for 20 days and appointed Malik Rukunuddin as Naib-e-Hukumat. He was given the title of Ikhlas Khani and the control of the Upper Sind was also entrusted to him. Malik Abul Aziz Burid was appointed as the Diwan of Bakhar and given 80 soldiers to guard the Bakhar Fort.

Masumi, pp. 49-50, basing on hearsay only.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 119, 123.

Barni mentions the arrival of Feroz Shah in Delhi at the end of Jamadi-II, while Mubarak Shahi, and Firishta mention it as 2nd Rajab, 752 A.H. This means about 5½ months to march from Sonda to Delhi, a considerably long time, showing long stay in Sehwan and Bakhar.

Mubarak Shahi states that Feroz Shah halted at Sehwan (which is more probable to arrange temporary burial of

Muhammad Tughluq) and appointed Maulana Ahmad and Malik Ali Ghauri as chiefs of Sind and were sent after Taghi and Thatta. (This is not probable as the Thattians had proved too powerful for the Imperial army).

FALL OF SOOMRAS AND SAMMA-DELHI CONFLICT

1351-52 A.D. :

Jam Unar defeated Hamir bin Dodo soon after Muhammad Tughluq's death and established the Samma Dynasty, over most of Sind.

At the time of Ibn Batuta's visit in 1333-34 A.D., Unar had raised a rebellion in the Central Sind against the Delhi Government. He probably helped the Soomras against Muhammad Tughluq's invasion in 1351 A.D., but seems to have acquired enough strength to overthrow Hamir Soomro after settling the affairs with the Imperial army.

Subsequently Ain-ul-Mulk made an appeal to Malik-us-Shariq Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Diwan (Prime Minister) to help in reinstating Hamir Soomro in place of Jam Banbhiniyo-II, the Samma ruler of Sind, who had joined hands with the Mongols and had attacked the Imperial territories in Multan and Gujarat.

1352-53 A.D.—753 A.H. :

Ferozuddin Shah Jam Unar died and his son Sadaruddin Jam Banbhiniyo-II and the former's brother Allauddin Jam Juna-I jointly ruled Sind.

Insha-i-Mahru, Lahore, 1965, pp. 100-103.

Masumi's version on p. 61, that Jam Unar died of drunken orgy is disproved by Mahru's letters.

Masumi's statement that he died after a rule of three and half years is also incorrect.

The main reason for decay of Soomra power was changes in the course of the river Indus which resulted in the shifting of capitals a number of times. Finally in the mid-14th century the river changed its course approximately along the western Nara-canal, deserting and turning into waste present Khairpur and Nawabshah districts, the strongholds of Sammas, who then rebelled and usurped the power.

Hodivala, Vol. I, p. 102 puts his death in 1339 A.D.

Masumi's statement that he died after $3\frac{1}{2}$ years rule since raising the rebellion in 1333 A.D. seems to be incorrect.

• 1352-54 A.D. :

Banbhiniyo, son of Jam Unar (the latter known for the sack of Sehwan in 1333 A.D.) defeated Hamir bin Dodo Soomra in a single battle in spite of help from Ain-ul-Mulk Mahru, the Governor of Multan.

He became ruler of the whole of Sind by about this period.

1352-64 A.D. :

Downfall of the Soomra rule.

The exact date is not known but it would be between 1351 A.D. and 1364 A.D. as it was during this period that Ain-ul-Mulk Multani appealed to Sultan Feroz Tughluq to save the Soomras from the Sammas, who were mixed up with the Mongols and had been encouraging them to attack the Delhi Sultanate's territories.

Dr. Riazul Islam maintains that the policy of Delhi after 752 A.H. (1351 A.D.) was to support the Soomras as a counter-poise against the rising Sammas, who when they came to power resorted to another invasion from Delhi by Feroz Shah, and it involved a two years expedition to settle the matter.

Somewhere between these years, Jam Unar, the Samma rebelled against the government of Hamir Dodo. His son Banbhiniyo, who succeeded his father probably the same year sought the help of the Mongols in his exploits, conquered many forts. He also used the Mongols against the Delhi Government. Sultan Feroz Tughluq, therefore, determined to help Hamir Dodo and organized a full-fledged expedition against Thatta.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 46, pp. 100-103.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 100 puts end of their rule in 752 A.H.

The rise of the Sammas in Sind in Islamic Culture (1948), pp. 366-368.

1352 - 1524 A.D.

SAMMAS OF SIND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES

CUTCH			GUJARAT	DELHI SULTANATE	BAHMANIDS OF DECAN	MONGOL OF CENTRAL- ASIA AFGHANISTAN AND QUITTA DIVISION	DELHI'S GOVERNORS OF MULTAN	JAUNPUR
KANTHROT WAGAD AREA	LAKHAWIRA AREA	BARA WESTERN CUTCH	GOVERNORS OF DELHI SULTANS UP TO 1397	MUHAMMAD TUGHLAQ 1321-1351	HASSAN GANGA ALLAUDDIN ZAFAR KHAN 1347 - 1358	BUYAN KULI 1348 1358	BAHZAD KHAN 1341 1351	GOVERNORS OF DELHI SULTANATE
DESCENDENTS OF DADAR	DESCENDENTS OF OTHA	DESCENDENTS OF GAMAN		FIRIRUZ SHAH TUGHLAQ 1351 - 1388	MUHAMMAD SHAH-I 1358 - 1375	ANARCHAY 1358 - 1369	TATAR KHAN 1351 - 1359	
?	?	?		TUGHLAQ SHAH 1388 ABU BAKAR SHAH 1389 MUHAMMAD SHAH 1389-1392 SIKANDAR SHAH 1392 MUHAMMAD SHAH-II 1392-1394 NUSRAT SHAH - II 1394-1395	MUJAHID SHAH 1375 1378 MAHMUD SHAH-I 1375 - 1397	TIMUR 1369-1405	MALIK SHAIKH MALIK SULAIMAN AND KHIZIR KHAN ALL THREE 1365 ? - 1395	
?	BHIM	?		MUHAMMAD SHAH-II RESTORED 1395 - 1312	TAJUDDIN FEROZ SHAH 1397-1321	SHAH RUKH 1404 - 1547	KHIZIR KHAN 1397 - 1414	
1215-1410			MUZAFFAR SHAH (ZAFAR KHAN) 1396-1411	DAULAT KHAN LODHI 1412-1414 KHIZIR KHAN 1414 - 1421	AHMED SHAH 1421 - 1435	MALIK ALA-UL-MULK 1414 - 1427	SHAMS-AL-DIN IBRAHIM SHAH SHARKO BIN MUBARAK 1400 - 1440	
			AHMED SHAH-I 1411 - 1443	MUBARAK SHAH 1421 - 1433			MALIK RAJAB NADIRA 1427-1430 IMDADUL-MULK 1430-1431 BAHLOL LODHI 1431-1432	

[illegible]



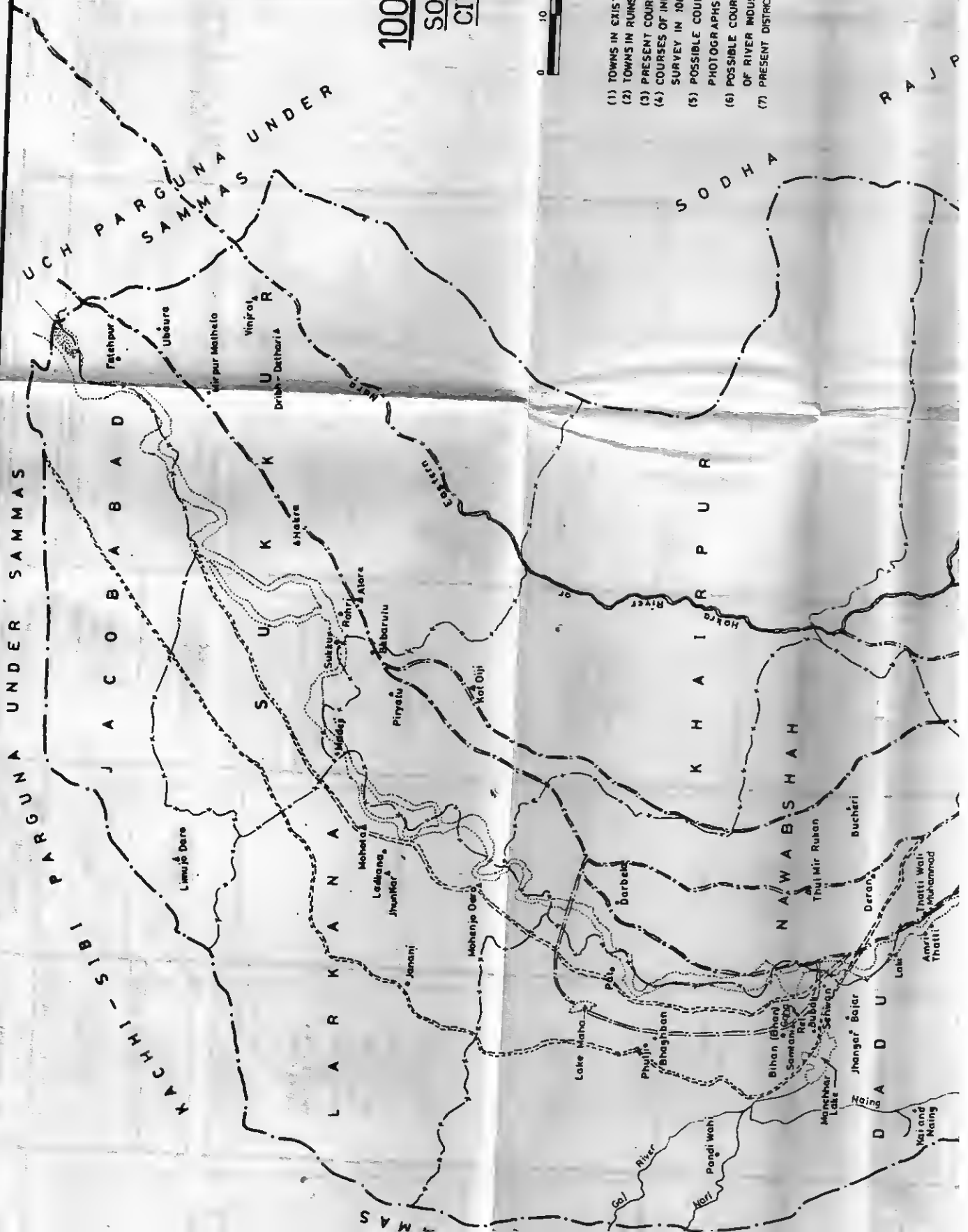
1000 - 1525 A.D. SOOMRA-SAMMA CITIES OF SIND

SCALE



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1352-1368 A.D.—753-768 A.H. :

The rule of *Sadaruddin Shah Jam Banbhiniyo-II bin Feroz Shah Jam Unar* along with his uncle *Allauddin Jam Juna-I bin Banbhiniyo-I*.

Masum assigns 13 years to the rule of *Jam Juna*. However, his statement about *Jam Tamachi* and *Allauddin Khilji's* conflict is based on hearsay and is not a historical truth. Masum also mentions the rule of *Jam Khairuddin* during the early days of *Feroz Shah* which too is not a historical fact.

Dr. N. A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307 puts his rule upto 1366/67 A.D.

Dr. Daudpota (Masumi, p. 298) thinks that he was son of *Jam Khairuddin*, which is incorrect.

Firishta (Bombay), Vol. II, pp. 319-20, considers *Jam Juna-I*, the successor of his brother *Jam Feroz Shah Jam Unar* and the nominee of the latter and his rule for 14 years.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 513, states that he succeeded his brother *Jam Unar* and ruled for 14 years. *Firishta* considers *Jam Bani (Banbhiniyo-II)* as successor of *Jam Juna* and his rule for 15 years. *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* agrees with *Firishta* on 15 years rule of *Banbhiniyo-II*.

Firishta gives 762 A.H. (1360-61 A.D.) as the date of *Feroz Shah Tughluq's* first expedition to *Sind*, which is also incorrect.

Masumi, pp. 63-64.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 100 accepts Masumi's version.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh of *Muhammad Yousif* puts the year of his death as 697 A.H. which is incorrect.

Tuhfat-ul-Karari, p. 100.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam and Masumi put *Banbhiniyo-II* after *Jam Tamachi* and *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* puts him after *Jam Juna*.

Qani copies Masum on the issue of *Jam Khairuddin bin Tamachi*.

Afif, pp. 53-54 states that this Banbhiniyo remained in Delhi until the death of Feroz Shah Tughluq, when his successor Tughluq Shah sent him back to rule Sind, but he died on the way in 790 A.H. (1388 A.D.).

Dr. Daudpota (Masumi, p. 229), thinks that Jam Khairuddin and his son Jam Banbhiniyo jointly ruled Sind and when taken by Feroz Shah to Delhi, Jam Juna, a second son of Jam Khairuddin and Banbhiniyo's brother Tamachi, jointly ruled Sind. This is also incorrect.

1352-68 A.D.—753-768 A.H. :

Joint rule of Banbhiniyo son of Jam Unar and his uncle Jam Juna of the most of Sind. Hamir Soomro having been defeated, had left Sind and was residing outside probably under the Delhi government's protection.

Banbhiniyo in alliance with the Mongols had attacked Gujarat and Punjab several times. Ain-ul-Mulk Mahru, the Governor of Multan appealed to Feroz Shah to help Hamir, and as a result, Feroz entrusted the job to Malik-ul-Umra Rukunuddin Amir Hassan, brother of the Governor of Gujarat, with a view to free both Gujarat and Sind from the menace of Banbhiniyo bin Unar.

This plan seems to have failed as Banbhiniyo ended the Soomra rule in Sind once for all.

This finally brought Feroz Shah's invasion of Sind in 1365-67 A.D.

Banbhiniyo was aggressive and unwilling to submit to Delhi, whereas Jam Juna, an elderly person was weak and

Insha-i-Mahru, pp. 100-103, 186-188 and 229-235.

Riazul Islam, Rise of Sammas in Sind, Islamic Culture, Vol. XXII, pp. 359-382.

wrote letters to Ain-ul-Mulk Mahru, the Governor of Multan showing willingness to submit to the Delhi Emperor. This may have been done through Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari of Uch as appears from Mahru's letters.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter Nos. 99 and 134, pp. 186-188, 229-235.

1352-1360 A.D. :

A letter was addressed by the Governor of Multan to a military officer instructing him about an expedition already sent against Sind where a rebellion had been raised by that time with the help of the Mughals (Mongols) and it was to be suppressed.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 8, pp. 19-21.

The letter whose author is called one of the Amirs of the Delhi Sultanate was written probably prior to Mahru's appointment as the Governor of Multan, or it was written when Mahru himself was Governor of Multan and this Amir had sent him a copy.

1353 A.D.—754 A.H. :

Raising of the dome over temporary burial of Sultan Muhammad Tughluq at Sehwan as is clearly evident from the inscriptions on it, now preserved by the Archaeological Department at Karachi. The mason whose services were employed by the Royal Court, was named as Sarmast.

Professor Muhammad Shafi, English Section, p. 39.

1356 A.D.—756 A.H. :

An inscription on the tomb of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz commemorating the construction of the cupola and domes of it by Ikhtiyaruddin Malik, a local Governor, in the reign of Feroz Tughluq.

Professor Muhammad Shafi, English Section, p. 39.

1356 A.D.:

A Patent (Sanad) arrives from the Abbasi Khalifa Al-Hakam in Egypt

confirming the whole Hindustan on Feroz Shah.

1358 A.D. or 1359 A.D. :

Death of Ziauddin Barni, author of *Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi*, at the age of 74 lunar years (equivalent to 72 solar years). His history covers the period from 1264-1358 and contains 23 pages on Muhammad Tughluq's expedition against Sind and its failure. In addition it has large number of references on Delhi and the Upper Sind contacts for 94 years, for which period it is the only authentic source.

1359 A.D., Soon After :

Shirashamak who assumed the title of Shahabuddin, became the king of Kashmir after the death of his brother Allauddin. He led an army to the border of Sind and is reported to have defeated the Jam, the ruler of Sind on the Indus.

This may have only been a successful raid on the Upper Sind showing that the Sammas were in full control of the Upper Sind then.

1359 A.D.—1364 A.D. :

Jam Juna wrote a letter to Mahru, the Governor of Multan informing him that:—

- (i) The Jam had nothing to do with the Mongol raids.
- (ii) The Imperial troops sent from Multan had looted the country and the public of Sehwan and Sukkur.
- (iii) In spite of provocations, Sind's army had avoided retaliation on certain occasions.

This work was published by Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1862. Its Urdu translation by Dr. Moinul Haq has been published from Lahore in 1974. The book was written in 758 A.H. or 1357 A.D.

CHI, Vol. III, p. 278.

CHI, Vol. III, p. 501.

The Chroniclers of Sind make no mention of the victory of Shahabuddin of Kashmir (1359-1378 A.D.). The authorities of Kashmir are vague and on this point worthless.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 134, pp. 229-235.

- (iv) The Multan government had taken action against Sind on complaints of certain vested interests.
- (v) The Imperial army had Muslims (of Sind) arrested, declared as slaves and sold in the market.
- (vi) Sind had large and powerful army and if the Imperial troops had entered Sind again, they would face the consequences.
- (vii) Subedar (Muqatia) of Gujarat and Gumashita of Sehwan were unnecessarily blaming the Jams for anything and every thing that went wrong in their administration.

1359-1364 A.D.—760-765 A.H. :

In reply to Jam Juna's letter Ain-ul-Mulk, the Governor of Multan denied all his accusations and replied that on hearing the rumours of Feroz's death while on 2nd expedition to Lakhnauti or Bengal (in 1359 A.D.) the Jams of Sind had thrown off the yoke of submission which was brought about by Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari. He further argued that the Sammas had also used the Mongol troops against a Muslim country and the Muslims of the Delhi Empire (Gujarat and Multan) and their relatives had usurped the Jagirs allotted to the representatives of the Sultan at Sehwan and using reconciliatory tactics to avoid retaliation by Sehwan's Faujdar, but attacking them unawares, and denying knowledge of it, though the Jams themselves had a hand in this. He warned them to be as submissive as under Bakram Khan, (possibly the Sammas of Northern Hyderabad and Nawab-

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 134, pp. 229-235.

shah had submitted to Feroz Shah in 1351 A.D.) and not to resort to rebellion when they had sent their girls to the Royal Harem. The Hindu Rajas after sending girls to the Royal Harem never rebelled, but Sindhis being treacherous like Raja Dahar's daughters were capable of it. The Imperial Government was not afraid of the Sind's army because the larger the number of the prey animals the bigger is the bag, etc.

1360—1364 A.D., or earlier :

Ain-ul-Mulk Mahru wrote a letter to Malik-us-Shariq Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Fariduddin Sahib-i-Diwan-i-Istifai Mumalik (Prime Minister of Delhi Sultanate) that Hamir Soomro Dodo needed the latter's blessings (active military assistance) and may be nominated to defeat and replace Jam Banbhiniyo, a rebel, who having raised a Mongol army had once attacked Punjab and looted it, but was repelled by the Multan forces. He also had attacked and looted Gujarat a number of times and had brought infidels (Mongols who by that time had become Muslims) in the land of Islam, which fact was already known to the Prime Minister.

The Governor of Gujarat Rukunuddin Amir Hassan had also been recommending his (Hamir's) case and the author (Ain-ul-Mulk) hoped, that given the necessary assistance, Hamir Dodo would fulfil the necessary objective and save Punjab and Gujarat from the nuisance of Banbhiniyo.

The letter was written when Mahru was Governor of Multan and Rukunuddin Amir Hassan was the Governor of

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 46, pp. 100-103.

Gujarat. Hamir Soomro had most probably taken shelter in Gujarat, to the Governor of which too, a letter had been addressed by Ain-ul-Mulk Mahru.

1364 A.D.—765 A.H. :

The probable date of Ain-ul-Mulk Multani's death. He administrated Multan, Bakhar, and Sehwan for Feroz Tughluq for some years. He entered political career in the days of Allauddin Khilji and held various posts at Dhar, Ujjain, Deogir, Oudh, Zafarabad and Multan. He gained equal importance under Feroz as the Chief Minister did.

Ain-ul-Mulk's letters clearly prove that while Sammas were busy in overthrowing Hamir, the last Soomra ruler, the former was vehemently advocating to Feroz Shah Tughluq to rescue Hamir from the Sammas.

1364 A.D. :

Feroz Shah determined to make an expedition on Sind. Different opinions have been expressed for the motive of intervention in Sind by Feroz Tughluq.

Afif states that it was to take vengeance upon Sindhis whom Muhammad Tughluq had failed to subdue owing to his sudden death. But Sind was not the only province where Muhammad Tughluq had suffered humiliation. In the South India too he had faced defeat, but Feroz Shah never attempted its recovery.

Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi mentions that the objective underlying the expedition of Feroz Shah on Sind was the insolence of the Thattians who for many years had

Islamic Culture, Vol. XXI, 1948, pp. 359-368. His letters known as Insha-i-Mahru have been published from Lahore in 1965 A.D.

Afif, pp. 191-92 puts the year as 1365 A.D. which is wrong in view of Mahru's letter No. 99, pp. 186-89.

remained hostile and had secured a safe abode in Damrilah.

Mahru supports Sirat's view. Ain-ul-Mulk, writing to Malik-us-Shariq asks for Feroz Shah's assistance to crush Banbhiniyo, who in league with the Mongols, had carried out raids in Gujarat and the Punjab.

Similar letters were addressed to Sultan Feroz by Ain-ul-Mulk, the fief holder (Jagirdar) and Governor of Multan.

Surprisingly Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi records the besieging and capture of Thatta fort by Feroz Shah and Banbhiniyo's recognition of the suzerainty of Sultan, but Afif contradicts it. If the Sirat was correct, Feroz would not have gone to Gujarat for the re-inforcements and the second expedition.

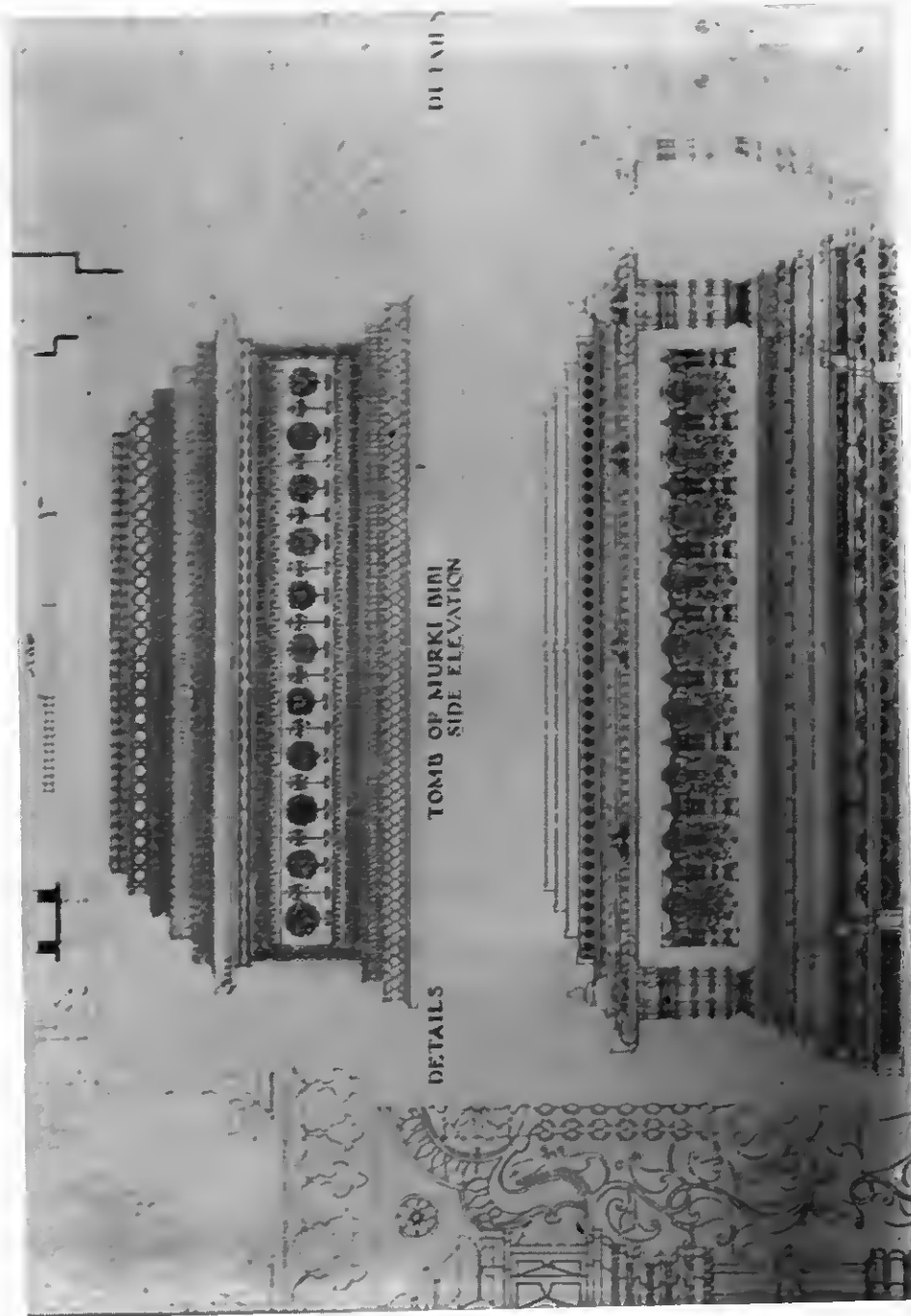
Malik-us-Shariq Nasir-ul-Mulk was deputed by Feroz Shah to check the raids of the Mongols who were mixed up with Jam Banbhiniyo in organizing them.

Ain-ul-Mulk refers to the appointment of Khan-i-Azam Fateh Khan to the governorship of Sind, but Sind was then independent under the Sammas and in spite of two years expeditions of Feroz it was not annexed. It is, therefore, fair to conclude that Khan-i-Azam was Governor of Multan and Uch and possibly some parts of Sind with headquarters at Multan. It is doubtful if Feroz had control over the Central Sind wherefrom the Sammas had risen to power in 1333-4 A.D.

Insha-i-Mahru, pp. 100-103.

Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 1, pp. 2-8.



108. Tomb of Murki Bibi and Mughali Bibi from Ahmedabad (Gujarat). From Claude Batley's Indian Architecture. Design and Development, Bombay 1965.



109. Tomb of king Faceh Khan's sister. Interior view of gulf collapsed dome showing bricks used in zigzag pattern for strength as well as to construct curved surface.

وَمَا تَزِيدُ فِيهِ إِلَّا عِلْمًا وَنُورًا
 بِحَوْلِ هَاجِ الْإِسْلَامِ الْبَاقِ
 الْإِمْبَانِ الْإِسْلَامِيِّ الْفَتَى
 بِحَوْلِ هَاجِ الْإِسْلَامِ الْبَاقِ
 الْإِمْبَانِ الْإِسْلَامِيِّ الْفَتَى

110. Inscription on the grave of Tajuddin and Mian Fateh Khan.



III. First or second quarter 16th century, tomb of Shaikh Jiyo at Makli.

1364 A.D.

The Governor of Multan in a declaration informed the populace of Chachkan (Badin and Southern Hyderabad Districts) that Jam Juna was honouring the treaty (with the Delhi Sultanate), but Jam Banbhiniyo had broken the treaty. The Shaikh-ul-Islam Sadaruddin (Sadar-ul-Haq wa Sharaq-al-Din) and Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari had brought about a compromise treaty under which the income from Sind was to be spent on the (Sind's) army, which was to protect all the areas from Gujarat to Sukkur (the whole Sind and Cutch) and Sind was to pay only a token tribute of 50 horses costing one lac Tankas a year, to the Delhi Sultan.

As the treaty had been broken by some Thattians and no horses were sent, the Jams were to be punished. There was no retaliation from Delhi, until then as some of the Thatta and Chachkan Muslims had taken no part in it. But as Jam Banbhiniyo with the help of Mongols had destroyed Darul-Islam (Delhi Sultanate's territories) and had looted the Muslims, it was necessary to punish the mischief-mongers.

If the Chachkanis repented and apologized, they were to be protected, otherwise they would also come under heavy vengeance, their women and children arrested and sword would not spare them (the adult males).

By this declaration the Chachkanis were therefore, informed that when the Islam's armies (troops of Delhi Sultanate) arrived at Sehwan and marched on

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 99 pp. 186-189. This letter shows that Makhdoom Jahan-nyan of Uch (Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari) was actively involved in Delhi-Thatta politics even before Feroz Shah's expedition to Thatta. The letter was written by Mahru before his death in 1364 A.D. but also on the eve of the expedition to Sind. Feroz Shah therefore must have prepared himself for this expedition in 1364 A.D.

Thatta they should join the Islam's army. Only then they would be pardoned.

1365 A.D., October—767 A.H. Safar :

Feroz Shah Tughluq issued orders to prepare an expedition to Sind.

The Vazier Khan Jahan collected large army of ninety thousand horses, four hundred and eighty elephants and arranged a fleet of five thousand boats to be requisitioned from Bakhar, Multan and Uch. The Sultan marched to Bakhar via Ajodhan, from where the fleet floated down the Indus. Afif's father was incharge of a flotilla of 1000 boats. Jam Juna and Banbhiniyo were also ready with twenty thousand horses and four lac foot soldiers.

Sultan lost the battle and left for Gujarat to collect reinforcements. In this war the Multanis led the middle wing of the army.

Afif admits that during the retreat when only 20 miles away from Thatta the enemy (Sammas) fell on the rear of the Imperial army, capturing the boats and killing many of the Sultan's men. Further losses occurred in the Rann of Cutch due to shortage of food and water.

The total strength of Feroz's army at Delhi was 80,000-90,000 horses. Thus he used the full strength of his army to conquer Sind, but the first attempt failed. The flotilla of 500 boats was destroyed by the Sindhi and Cutchi seamen.

From Mahru's letter No. 99, pp. 186-189, it is clear that preparations of expedition to Sind were in hand in 1364 A.D. This declaration was merely a formality.

Afif, pp. 194-207 gives the details. He does not admit Feroz's defeat but states that due to epidemic and fodder shortage the Sultan left for Gujarat to re-inforce himself. The court historian uses the epidemic as an excuse to cover defeats.

The figure of Sind army is a gross exaggeration. Total population of Sind could not have exceeded 15 lacs at that time, specially due to change of course of river Indus in first quarter of fourteenth century which must have brought famines and high rate of mortality.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 131.

Sirat-i-Feroz Shah makes a wrong statement that when the Imperialists were about to capture Thatta, Banbhiniyo came and surrendered. This is incorrect as the Sultan left for Gujarat and spent a year to make a fresh expedition on Sind.

Mubarak Shahi clearly states that Banbhiniyo retaliated with force and many of the Sultan's men perished due to shortage of food while still near Thatta and therefore under this helplessness, he departed for Gujarat.

1365 A.D. October to March 1366 A.D.:

On retreat from Thatta towards Gujarat, the Imperial army of Feroz Tughluq suffered series of calamities i.e., scarcity of grains, hunger and loss of the total number of his horses due to lack of fodder, salty marsh land of the Rann of Kutch (Kunchiran) and lack of sweet water, resulting into the death of most of animals and thousands of men. This lasted for 6 months.

On his arrival in Gujarat, Feroz Shah dismissed its Governor Amir Hassan Nizam-ul-Mulk for failure in sending supplies for his army on expedition.

1366 A.D. March to July 1366 A.D. :

Feroz Shah prepared for a second expedition on Thatta. The revenues of Gujarat amounting to 2 crore Tankas were spent on troops. The irregular troops (Ghair Wajahdars) received advance from Sultan for purchasing horses. The regulars (Wajahdars) also received loans to equip themselves. Vazier Khan Jahan sent supplies from Delhi. Seven

Williams, pp. 101-102, states that in this battle Sammas of Sind had also sought help from their own kinsmen, the Hindu Jareja Sammas of Cutch, and the Imperial sea-men were no match for Sindhi and Cutchi mariners. During his retreat he wanted to punish Cutchis but his large army perished and Cutch escaped the vengeance. Jarejas had migrated to Cutch in 1147 A.D.

Afif, pp. 205-219.

Afif, p. 219.

Afif, pp. 219-223. Also Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi in Islamic Culture.

lac Tankas were spent on the weapons of war.

1366 A.D. September to

1367 A.D. September :

Feroz Shah left Gujarat for Thatta. Large number of soldiers started deserting the Imperial army. On this the Sultan stated that if they were detained forcibly, it would mean inflicting punishment on them and therefore on their arrival back in Delhi, they should be given mild punishment (Tadaruk-i-Ma'nwi and no physical torture).

He avoided Cutch, which had gained bad reputation for isolation, remoteness and treacherous routes.

It was during these troublesome days of Feroz Shah that the Sindhis sang a Sindhi verse, "By the grace of Pir Pattho, one died and the other fled", meaning thereby that Muhammad Tughluq died and Feroz Shah took to flight.

1367 A.D. October to November :

Feroz Shah Tughluq reached on the left bank of the Indus suddenly, during the harvest season of corn (Rice, Jowar and Bajra) and raided large number of villages to secure grain and took 4000 Sindhi villagers as captives. The Sultan sanctioned proper quota of grain for them and ordered that as the captives were Muslims they should be treated kindly.

Imad-ul-Mulk and Zafar Khan Lodhi (also called Zafar Khan-i-Buzrig) crossed the river and started operations against Sammas. The operations con-

Afif, pp. 225-228

Jam Juna had charged that Delhi forces were capturing Sindhi Muslims and selling them as slaves, as is reported by Mahru's letter No. 134, pp. 229-235. Feroz Shah issued these orders to nullify these charges.

Afif, pp. 231-238.

Afif, suppresses this second defeat of the Imperialists, which necessitated calling

tinued until the Sultan sent orders to stop fighting to avoid terrible bloodshed of Muslims. Imad-ul-Mulk returned without any substantial gain. In fact they most probably were defeated even this time as Imad-ul-Mulk was ordered to go to Delhi and bring fresh inforcement and which Wazir Khan Jahan arranged from Badaun, Chanderi, Kanauj, Sandila, Oudh, Jaunpur, Bihar, Tirbut, Mahoba, Iraj, etc. The troops accompanied Imad-ul-Mulk to Thatta. This must have taken a minimum of 8 months i.e. by about June 1367 A.D. troops must have reached Sind for a third expedition on Thatta.

of troops from almost the whole of Empire then under the control of Feroz Shah.

Zafar Khan who first was left as the Governor of Gujarat, seems to have been called for this expedition.

SIND SUBMITS TO DELHI

1368 A.D., Autumn :

Arrival of fresh inforcement from Delhi under Imadul-Mulk at Thatta. Afif reports that as the Imperialists had seized the cultivated fields, Thattians were faced with famine and starvation and Banbhiniyo made overtures for peace through Sayyaid Jalaluddin to Feroz Shah and the latter accepted the request of the Sayyid. Later on, Jam Banbhiniyo arrived at the Imperial camp and submitted to the Sultan. At that time the Sultan was on a hunting expedition. He was given the robe of honour and was made to accompany the Sultan to Delhi, but Sind was not annexed. Banbhiniyo's family ruled Sind on his behalf. Besides Banbhiniyo many others also came for submission and the Sultan bestowed on them many villages as Jagirs.

In Malfuzat of Makhdoom Jehaniya while describing his miracles it is clearly stated that Feroz Shah on seeing the loss of the lives of the Muslims called Makhdoom Jehaniya (Jalaluddin Bukhari of Uch), who came and prayed to Shaikh Rukunuddin (his ancestor) for submission of Banbhiniyo to the Delhi Government. An oracle informed him that his prayer was accepted. When the army of Feroz Shah heard this, they became happy and it is due to this mir-

Afif, pp. 237-46.

Mediaeval Indian Quarterly, Vol. III, p. 133. The same article describes that this Sayyid used to come to Delhi and stay as a Royal guest. It was diplomacy than war that subdued Sind.

Dr. Riazul Islam, Islamic Culture, October, 1948.

acle that the Jam submitted to Feroz Shah on 12th Rabi-II.

From this it is clear that Feroz Shah called the Makhdoom for whom the Sammas had great reverence and submitted as per his tactics.

Qasida-i-Mutahar Kurhi considers this submission as a miracle in the Jihad of Feroz Shah.

This happened after the arrival of fresh troops from Delhi and its eastern dependencies.

Afif states that a compromise was arrived at on three points.

- (i) The Sammas will pay tribute.
- (ii) Banbhiniyo and Jam Juna will go to Delhi and stay in the Imperial court.
- (iii) Their descendants will rule Sind on their behalf and Sind will not be annexed.

Makhdoom Jalaluddin Jehaniya of Uch visited Sind to bring peace between Jam Banbhiniyo Samma and Feroz Tughluq.

In the Malfuzat of Makhdoom Jehaniya, it is stated that Feroz Shah called Makhdoom Jehaniya and the Makhdoom prayed for the submission of Banbhiniyo to the Delhi Government. Then a voice from heaven (oracle) informed him that his prayer was accepted. When the Imperial army heard this they became happy.

Afif, pp. 231-38.

Afif states that Jam Banbhiniyo seeing the strength of the Delhi army, sent for the above saint to bring a compromise, but letter number 99 of Malfuzat of Makhdoom Jehaniya makes it clear that it was at the request of Feroz Shah that Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari came to Thatta for this purpose as is reported by Muhammad Ayub Qadri "Munaqib-i-Makhdoom Jehaniya", p. 141.

Even subsequently the same Syed came to suppress the uprising by Jam Tamachi. Dr. Riazuddin in Islamic Culture, October, 1948, supports this view.

Afif, pp. 114, 141-142, states that Jam Banbhiniyo called Makhdoom to bring about a compromise with the Sultan. This version is not acceptable in view of Malfuzat's statement, which clarifies that he was called by the Sultan and prayed for his success.

It was due to this miracle that the Jams submitted to Feroz Shah on 12th Rabi-II.

1368 A.D., Autumn—769 A.H. :

Feroz Shah Tughluq in his entourage took Jam Juna and Sadaruddin Banbhiniyo from Thatta to Delhi and fixed two lac Tankas for their maintenance. This was equivalent to the tribute to be paid by Sind as per agreement. In the absence of Jam Juna and Banbhiniyo, the former's son and the latter's brother Tamachi, jointly ruled from Thatta.

1368 A.D., end :

Feroz Shah Tughluq left Sind for Delhi via Multan. On the way, in a boat disaster, the children of Banbhiniyo were drowned. The names of the latter's sons are not known. Thus ended the two-year operations of Feroz Tughluq in Sind.

While in Delhi, Banbhiniyo, Mangul Khan and Qazi Sadr Jahan (Qazi-ul-Quzat) used to sit at a short distance behind Khanjahan (Vazir) on a folded carpet. It was a prominent seat on a carpet in the Imperial court just behind the Sultan.

Afif, pp. 254-260.

Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi confirms that the operations in Sind lasted for two years. The same source describes the features of Sindhis.

Afif, pp. 285, 219.

Futuhat-i-Feroz Shahi (Islamic Culture, Vol. 15, 1941, p. 451).

Qazi-ul-Quzat was an important post specially under weak sovereigns (like Feroz Shah). Allauddin had taken all powers of Jurists in his hands by initiating and enacting laws himself and rejecting interpretations of the jurists. Muhammad Tughluq consulted them, but rarely accepted their advice. With Feroz Shah, Qazi-ul-Quzat was virtually second to Vazir or Prime Minister, (Ishwari Prashad, History of Qaraunah Turks, p. 257). Of course it was Feroz Shah who abolished brutal punishments like mutilation

of hands, feet, ear, and nose, and plucking out of eyes, pouring molten lead down the throats of people, crushing of the bones of hands and feet, roasting alive in fire, driving of nails in the hands, feet and chest, flaying alive, etc.

End of 1368—End of 1370 A.D. :

Rule of Rukunuddin Shah Jam Tamachi bin Ferozuddin Shah Jam Unar, along with Khairuddin Jam Togachi bin Allaiddin Jam Juna, in the absence of his brother Jam Banbhiniyo-II. His rule was peaceful, but he declared independence from the vassalship of Delhi Sultanate.

Dr. N. A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307 has put his rule from 1366-1375/76 A.D., but there is evidence that he was replaced in the end of 1370 A.D. by Jam Juna and sent to Delhi in the beginning of 1371 A.D. See entry January, 1371 A.D.

Firishta (Bombay), Vol. II, p. 318, puts his rule as 13 years and some months. Briggs, Vol. III, p. 247, puts his rule from 769-782 A.H. (1367-1380/82 A.D.). His rule is considered peaceful.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 514, agrees with 13 years and a few months rule of this prince.

Masumi, pp. 63-64, puts his rule during the last days of Allaiddin Khilji which is not correct. Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 100 gives the same version as Masumi.

Masumi, also mentions the independent rule of Jam Khairuddin soon after the death of Sultan Muhammad Tughluq, which is not a historical fact.

Nizamuddin and Masum put Jam Banbhiniyo-II before Jam Tamachi. Firishta puts Jam Mani bin Jam Juna. Ma'athiri-Rahimi, Vol. III, p. 265, puts Jam Tamachi as the son of Jam Unar, which is not correct.

Dr. Daudpota, basing on Firishta's statement about Jam Tamachi bin Jam

Mani thinks that Jam Khairuddin was also called Jam Mani.

Afif, p. 247, does not name Khairuddin Togachi, but only mentions him as son of Jam.

Islamic Culture, Oct. 1948 puts the date as 767 A.H. which is incorrect.

All the above sources except Afif are directly or indirectly based on Tabaqat-i-Bahadur Shahi, now lost and in presence of Siraj-al-Hidayat the period of 13 years is to be reduced to only 3 years.

1368 A.D., afterwards :

Ghariyal invented by Feroz Tughluq soon after his return from Thatta. It was placed on the top of Ferozabad palace wherefrom it announced the hours of the day and night.

Afif describes its practical utility to religion, i.e. telling time in cloudy weather and the exact time of prayers, making people observe proper times for fasting during the month of Ramzan, etc.

Ghariyal is a Sindhi word. It was definitely not a Sindhi invention but knowledge about it may have reached Sind earlier, wherefrom the Sultan may have copied.

1368 A.H., end :

The attempts of Delhi Government to re-install Hamir ended and Soomro Dynasty came to close.

1369 A.D.—770 A.H. :

Sultan Feroz Tughluq returned from Sind's expedition, taking along with him Jam Juna and Banbhiniyo. He fixed a stipend of 2 lacs Tankas for each of them, and a decent house. They attended court daily in the most costly costumes and sat to the left of the throne.

Afif, p. 281.

Mubarak Shahi states that after Banbhiniyo's stay in Delhi, Feroz Shah restored

Mubarak Shahi, p. 11.

the government of Thatta back to him and gave him a warm send off.

1369-88 A.D. :

Sultan Feroz Tughluq exercised some control over the political life in Sind but soon after his death, Sind gained complete independence.

Abdul Ghafoor, Calligraphers of Thatta, pp. 3 and 4. Sind may have gained independence earlier as the Sultan had become senile in his old age and incapable to govern properly as reported. Afif, pp. 71-73.

1370-71 A.D.—772 A.H. :

An anonymous writer, who enjoyed the patronage of Sultan Feroz Shah, wrote *Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi*. It is based on personal observations and starts with the chaotic condition of Delhi troops on Muhammad Tughluq's death and also describes Feroz Shah's two expeditions to Sind. It is rich in chronological events, which Barni's and Afif's are not.

1370 A.D., end—772 A.H. :

Rukunuddin Shah Jam Tamachi rebelled against the yoke of the Tughluqs. To suppress this, Allauddin Jam Juna along with Makhdoom Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari (Jehaniya), was deputed from Delhi. The Syed managed to replace Jam Tamachi by Jam Juna. This was the third time this Makhdoom was utilized to settle the Sind affairs.

Afif, p. 254.

Afif gives no date of this incident, but Hadiqat-ul-Aulya quoted by Dr. Riazul Islam states that on this occasion Jam Tamachi and his son Sultan Salahuddin Jam Unar-III, were sent to Delhi. On the recommendation of Shaikh (Hamad Jamli) they were released from Qaid-i-Hind (Delhi) and reached Sind. Jam Tamachi had left Thatta for Delhi in Rajab 772 or January 1372.

Riazul Islam, *Islamic Culture*, October 1948, quoting 'Siraj-ul-Hidaya'.

Jam Juna along with his son continued to rule Thatta paying the annual tribute to Delhi.

In the reign of Feroz Shah Tughluq Sayyid Shaikh Jalaluddin Bukhari (Makhdoom-i-Jahaniya) frequently went to Delhi and was kept as the state guest either in the Kush of Ferozabad or at the residence of Fateh Khan.

He was responsible for the unconditional surrender of Jam Banbhiniyo to Feroz Tughluq in 1367 A.D.

Makhdoom Jahaniya was grandson* of Syed Jalaluddin Surkhposh, one of the disciples of Bahauddin Zakariya sponsorer of the Suhrawardiya sect of sufism. During the reign of Feroz Tughluq, the Multan branch of Suhrawardi sect had lost its importance but Makhdoom Jahaniya enabled its Uch branch to gain importance. Due to his influence in Sind, he converted many Ismaili Soomras to Sunni faith.

He made frequent visits to Delhi and was held in high esteem by the State officials. Once, Ain-ul-Mulk Mahru sought his help to realize Khiraj in Sind.

It was the magic of his religious influence which secured the submission of the Sammas to Feroz Tughluq at least on 3 occasions, first before 1364, next in 1368 and lastly in 1371-72 A.D.

1371 A.D., January—772 A.H., Rajab :
Jam Tamachi was sent to Delhi.

1371-1388/89 A.D.—772—790/91 A.H. :
Rule of Allauddin Jam Juna bin Banbhiniyo-I (Second time).

Ain-i-Haqiqat Nama, Vol. II, p. 174.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 11.

Afif treats Jam and Babaniya as two different persons. Afif also does not mention Banbhiniyo's return to Sind but Masumi, p. 26 states that he returned and ruled Sind for 15 years. His return is also supported by Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi, Badauni-Ranking translation, p. 332 and Brigg's, Firishta, Vol. I, p. 455.

Mediaeval Indian Quarterly, Aligarh, 1957, Vol. III, pp. 109-49.

ibid, p. 114.

Afif, pp. 141-42.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 99, pp. 186-188.

Islamic Culture, October 1948, quoting Siraj-uk-Hidaya.

Dr. N. A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307, puts the beginning of his rule in 777 A.H. or

775 A.H. which is incorrect. *Firishta* and *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* do not mention his rule. Masumi, p. 65, states that due to his good conduct Banbhiniyo-II was re-assigned the Province of Sind by Feroz Tughluq. Masumi may have mistaken Juna for Banbhiniyo. *Tuhfat-ul-Karam*, p. 101, repeats Masumi's version.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 131.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 180, states that it was founded after the destruction of Muhammad Tur. Samui may have been found by the Sammas as a small town outside Thatta as a resort on the river.

1373-74 A.D.—775 A.D. :

Town of Samui founded.

1374 A.D.—776 A.H. :

Death of Fateh Khan son of Feroz Tughluq. He was assigned the Province of Sind in the early days of Feroz Shah's reign. This must have been prior to the death of Ain-ul-Mulk Mahru who died in 1364 A.D.

Insha-i-Mahru, letter No. 1, pp. 2-8 states that Fateh Khan was given title of Khan-i-Azam wa Khaqani Mu'zam Humayun Fateh Khan.

Since the Sammas were controlling Sind and Banbhiniyo had even attached Punjab and Gujarat, the title of Fateh Khan on Sind must have been in name only, except for the early period when they governed the area upto Sehwan.

Syed Hussamuddin Rashdi, *Makli Nama*, p. 161, states that the assignment of Sind to Fateh Khan must have taken place after the surrender of Banbhiniyo in 1368 A.D., but this is not correct as this title came in the collections of Mahru, before his death in 1364 A.D.

1375 A.D.:

Construction of the first Jain temple at Bhodesar. The second was constructed in 1449 A.D.

1380 A.D. :

Jam Allauddin Samma built a tomb over the grave of Shaikh Abu Turabi. The mason was Musa bin Shahjan. The use of Persian inscription shows that Persian had become accepted language

Professor Muhammad Shafi, p. 9, thinks that it was during the rule of Jam Salahuddin and Jam Allauddin was a prince from the royal family. The inscription on the tomb raises him from a soldier

as such on the tombs and monuments and Arabic was no longer used for the purpose. There is evidence of use of Sindhi in Devnagri Script during the Samma period.

1381 A.D.:

The Ottoman Turks push into Asia.

1383-84 A.D.—785 A.H. :

Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari or Makhdoom Jehaniya of Uch, who was instrumental in Sind's surrender to Feroz Tughluq in 1368 A.D. and had brought about compromise between Sind and Delhi, in 1359-64 and 1371 A.D., died at the age of 78 lunar or 76 solar years.

1384-85 A.D.—786 A.H. :

Syed Muhammad and his son Syed Ahmed left Shiraz for Thatta via Qandhar, Sehwan and Samui. The great Persian poet Hafiz also accompanied them, but was sent back from Qandhar by Syed Muhammad to Shiraz, where he died in 791 A.H.

The exact date of their arrival in Thatta is uncertain but Syed Ahmed left Syedpur and settled permanently in Thatta only after the death of Syed Ahmed in 800 A.H. (1397-98 A.D.). Soon after their arrival they were settled in the village of Murad Othi in the Manchhar Pargana.

1388 A.D. :

The latest date of the completion of Futuhat-i-Feroz Shahi, which contains a brief summary of the reign of Feroz Shah Tughluq, who himself was its au-

to Waliullah. Turabi was an Arab Amir who was assigned a Jagir near Sakro.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi translation, p. 120.

Afif reports on his age and accordingly his birth date would be 1307-08 A.D.

Risala-i-Ma'arif-ul-Anwar, pp. 110 and 117 quoted by Hussamuddin in Makli Nama.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi translation, p. 185, states that they came to Sind during Jam Tamachi's rule, which appears to be incorrect.

Its translation has been published in the Islamic Culture, Vol. 15, 1941. It is also called Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi. One of the most important portfolios i.e. the body-

thor. Since it covers first 20 years of Feroz Shah's reign, it may have been written in 772 A.H.

guard of the Sultan, was held by Rai Bhiru who was a Hindu.

His religious sentiments, expressed in the Futuhat, are contradicted by his waging war on the co-religionists like Haji Ilyas Shamsuddin of Bengal and Jam Banbhiniyo of Sind. In addition, he refrained from taking any action against the Hindus for their atrocities upon the Muslims of Mabbar as described by Afif.

Afif, pp. 99-100 and 261-67.

1388 A.D., July—790 A.H., Rajab 14 :

Burhanuddin Qutub-ul-Alam, son of Syed Nasiruddin and grandson of Makhdoom Jehania of Uch, was born.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi translation, p. 299.

1388 A.D.—790 A.H. :

Death of the poet Mutahar of Kurhi, who composed poetry in the praise of Feroz Shah Tughluq and Ainul Mulk Mahru Multani.

In his poetry, he has passed derogatory remarks against Jam Banbhiniyo-II and calls them Rai Jam and Rai Tamachi, etc., depicting them as Hindus, to justify future action against them.

SAMMAS REGAIN INDEPENDENCE

1388 A.D., 23 October :

790 A.H., 18th Ramzan :

Sultan Feroz Tughluq died. He had already nominated his grandson Ghiasuddin Tughluq Shah bin Fateh Khan as his successor and Sultan.

Masumi, p. 51.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 140.

Firishta assigns Ramzan 13th, 799 A.H. to his death, which is incorrect.

Afif, p. 254.

The new Sultan Ghiasuddin Tughluq on accession allowed Jam Banbhiniyo and his brother Jam Ruknuddin as also latter's son Jam Salahuddin to return to Sind. Banbhiniyo died en route; and Ruknuddin Tamachi became Sind's ruler for the second time around 791 A.H. (1389 A.D.).

1388 A.D. :

During his rule Feroz Shah improved the postal system by putting 2 chawkis at every 2 miles. The usual system was that 10 swift runners taking letters, etc., in one hand and a stick tied with ringing bells in the other hand, rushed from one chawki to other, where similar runners were kept in readiness for receiving the mail and rushing to the next chawki. These runners took the post for the Sultan only and they were not open to general public.

Rehala (Edited by Mahdi Hussain), pp. 3-4.

1389 A.D.—791 A.H. :

Jam Ruknuddin Shah Tamachi along with his son Jam Salahuddin Shah (Jam Unar-II) reached Sind. The two ruled one after the other.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 102.

Afif, p. 247, calls Tamachi son of Jam.

1389 A.D.—791 A.H. :

Ghiasuddin Tughluq Shah was assassinated by the Hindu slaves of Feroz Shah. Ghiasuddin ruled for 5 months and 3 days.

Masumi, p. 52.

1389 A.D., 19th February :

791 A.H., 21st Safar :

On the assassination of Sultan Ghiasuddin Tughluq, the courtiers took out Abu Bakar bin Zafar Khan bin Sultan Feroz from the prison and made him the new Sultan.

Masumi, p. 52.

Ain-i-Haqiqat Nama by Akbar Shah Khan Najib-Abadi, Vol. II, p. 86.

1389 A.D.—791 A.H. :

Darwesh Nooh Khaibrai, a sufi, who reared cattle for his living was alive then. He informed Jam Tamachi, who was on his way from Delhi to Thatta, that Jam Juna was still ruling over Sind.

Hadqiqat-ul-Auliya, p. 56.

His tomb is located 3 miles north of Khaibar near Sabata village and about 25 miles north of Hyderabad.

1389 A.D.—791 A.H. :

Allauddin Jam Juna died.

1389-92 A.D.—791-795 A.H. :

The rule of Sultan Rukunuddin Shah Jam Tamachi a second time.

Dr. N. A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307.

The folklore Noori-Tamachi is connected with this king.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari and Firishta do not mention his rule a second time. According to Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 102-103, the grave of Jam Tamachi (and Noori too) is towards the south of the grave of Shaikh Hamad, and enclosed in a dome. This makes the said grave of Noori, now in the Kinjhar Lake and preserved as a monument by the Irrigation Department, an archaeological forgery of later times.

1389-90 A.D.,—792 A.H., 16th Ramzan :

After 18 months rule Sultan Abu Bakar bin Zafar bin Feroz Tughluq was re-

Masumi, p. 56.

moved by Ferozi slaves and Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah Tughluq was installed as the new Sultan. He was given the title of Muhammad Shah-III.

After 1390 A.D.,—After 792-93 A.H. :

Jam Tamachi paid large sum of money to Shaikh Hamad, who built the Jamia Mosque at Makli from these funds.

1392-1404/05 A.D.—795-807 A.H. :

The rule of Salahuddin Shah Jam (Unar-II) bin Sultan Rukunuddin Shah Jam Tamachi.

Masumi also mentions the uprisings on the (Cutch) border as well as his attack on Cutch and collection of huge amount of booty.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, assigns 15 years to his reign, and quoting Hadiqat-ul-Auliya states that Jam Juna sent Jam Tamachi and latter's son Jam Salahuddin as prisoners to Delhi, wherefrom they returned with the blessings of Shaikh Hamad, overthrew Juna and then the father and the son, ruled in succession.

Hadiqat-ul-Auliya, pp. 49-60.

Dr. N. A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 514, also assigns 11 years and some months to this king. Firishta (Bombay), Vol. II, p. 318, puts him as a successor of Jam Tamachi and his rule of 11 years. Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 247, considers this period as 782-793 A. H. or 1380-1391 A.D. Firishta has eliminated the second time rule of Allauddin Jam Juna bin Banbhiniyo, as well as that of Jam Tamachi.

Masumi, p. 65 assigns his rule of eleven years and six months after Jam Tamachi, which is correct only if Jam Tamachi ruled second time.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 102.

Hadiqat-al-Auliya, pp. 49-60. The names of Tamachi and Salahuddin come from the inscription on Jam Nizamuddin's grave. See entry 915 A.H. (1509-10 A.D.).

1395-96 A.D.—798 A.H. :

Due to his difference with Khizir Khan, who was ruler of Multan on behalf of Sultan Mahmud Shah II Tughluq of Delhi, Sarang Khan, the Governor of Debalpur and Lahore, captured Multan.

1397 A.D., June—799 A.H., Ramzan :

Sarang Khan attacked Delhi.

Masumi, p. 58.

1397-98 A.D.—800 A.H., 10th Muharram :

Death of Syed Muhammad Shirazi after having been in Sind for 14 years. His descendants, the Shirazi Syeds, were settled in Thatta and their graves are on the Makli Hills.

1397-98 A.D.—800 A.H. :

Syed Nasiruddin son of Makhdoom Jehania of Uch and father of Burhanuddin Qutuhul Alam died.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam: Sindhi translation, p. 299.

1397-98 A.D.—800 A.H. :

Mirza Pir Muhammad, grand-son of Amir Timur, laid siege to Uch for one month, but when Sarang Khan sent 4000 horses under Tajuddin to the aid of Malik Ali, the governor of Uch, Pir Muhammad gave him a battle and defeated Tajuddin. He then laid siege to Multan, the ruler of which Sarang Khan surrendered after a bitter fight of 6 months. The Multan soldiers were taken as prisoners.

1400-1500 A.D. :

Mangho Pir flourished then.

He is called Lala Jasraj by the Hindus.

**1398 A.D., 8th October—
800 A.H., 15th Muharram :**

Sarang Khan was defeated by the Amirs of Delhi.

Masumi, p. 58.

1398 A.D.—801 A.H. :

Amir Timur reached Multan and massacred all the soldiers, made captive by Pir Muhammad, his grand-son. Masumi thinks that Sind became independent after Timur's attack of Multan. There is no evidence of Delhi's control on Sind. Since 1388 A.D. Uch remained under the Delhi Sultanate's control upto its fall to Pir Muhammad. The local Governor of Uch that time was Malak Ali, a nominee of Sarang Khan, son of Zafar Khan Lodhi, Governor of Gujarat. Sarang Khan was responsible for bringing Nasiruddin Mahmood to power and latter made him governor of Debalpur. With Amir Timur came Syed Hyder Bin Syed Mir Ali Hussaini to Multan and therefrom came to Halakandi (Sind) and married a lady from a Hala family. His descendants include Shah Abdul Karim of Bulri and Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit. They are called Mutalvi or Matiari Syeds.

Masumi, pp. 59-60.

1398 A.D. :

Amir Timur appointed Khizir Khan as the Governor of the Punjab and the Upper Sind (Uch and Multan).

CHI, p. 201.

Mubarak Shahi.

Firishta, (Bombay), Vol. I, p. 124.

1398-99 A.D.—801 A.H. :

Shams-i-Siraj Afif completed Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi, which covers 37 years reign of Feroz Shah from 1352-1388 A.D.

The text was published by A.S.B. Calcutta in 1891 A.D.

1399-1400 A.D.—802 A.H. :

12 years old Burhanuddin, grand-son of Makhdoom Jehania of Uch with his mother Hajra or Bibi Saadat Khatoon, reached Patan in Gujarat.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam: Sindhi translation, p. 299.

1399-1400 A.D.—802 A.H. :

Sultan Nusarat Shah Tughluq lost most of area between the Ganges and Jamuna to Iqbal Khan, but sent Khizir Khan to control Debalpur, Multan and Sind.

Mubarak Shahi, p. 169. The proximity of places shows that by Sind, the Uch territory is meant.

1404/05—1406/07 A.D.**807-809 A.H. :**

Rule of Nizamuddin Jam I bin Sultan Salahuddin Shah Jam (Unar II, ?). He ruled well.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307.

Firishta, (Bombay), Vol. II, p. 318 assigns two to three years to his reign. Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 247, calculates it as 793-796 A.H. or 1391-1393 A.D.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 514 assigns two years and some months to his rule.

Masumi, pp. 65-66 states that he was nominated as the King by the chiefs of various tribes and on ascending the throne, he released his four uncles namely Malik Sikandar, Kiran, Bahauddin and A'amir. These uncles intrigued against him and therefore, he escaped to Gujarat.

Firishta and Nizamuddin state that he died a natural death while still at the helm of affairs in Sind. Their source is, Tabaqat-i-Bahadur Shahi, whereas Masumi's source is hearsay. Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 103, repeats Masumi's version.

1405-06 A.D.—808 A.H. :

Pir Sadaruddin, a well known Ismaili preacher, a Sindhi poet, and inventor of probably the first Sindhi script of 40 letters, died.

Chunera Ali Muhammad, Noor-um-Mubin (Bombay), p. 496.

Ghulam Ali Allana, Soomran jay Daur Ji Sindhi Shairi, Mihran, Vol. 9, No. 1 and 2, 1960.

1406-1412/13 A.D.—809-815 A.H. :

Rule of Jam Ali Sher bin Sultan Rukunuddin Shah Jam Tamachi.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307.

Firishta considers him as son of Jam Nizamuddin bin Jam Salahuddin, and his rule extending to 6 years.

He states that in his days the kingdom had achieved more respectable a position than his predecessors. Dr. Baloch considers him as a brother of Sultan Salahuddin Shah Jam Unar II and uncle of Jam Nizamuddin I. Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 247, calculates his rule upto 812 A.H. or 1409 A.D. and does not account for the period between the death of Jam Nizamuddin-I to 806 A.H.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol III, P. 514 assigns six years and some months to his rule.

Masumi, pp. 67-68 states that he wasted time in luxuries and, therefore, was assassinated by a group of people of Thatta. Nizamuddin and Firishta state that he died a natural death.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 103, repeats Masumi's version and like Masumi assigns seven years to his rule.

1410 A.D. :

Zafar Khan, the Governor of Gujarat who had declared independence of Delhi Sultanate and titled himself as Muzaffar Shah in 1396 A.D. began to assert his power over the old dominions of Anhilwada and compelled Jareja Samma chief of Kandh Kot to submit to him. Rest of Cutch remained independent under Gajan and Otha line. They kept good relations with Sind.

1412-13 A.D.—815 A.H. :

Sind under the rule of Jam Kiran bin Khairuddin Jam Togachi bin Allauddin Jam Juna-I. He died on the second day of his ascending the throne.

Williams.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307 assigns the year 816 A.D. to his accession. Firishta, (Bombay), p. 318, considers him as son of Jam Tamachi and so does Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 515.

Masumi, pp. 65-67 considers him brother of the Jams, Malik Sikandar, Bahauddin and Amir, and states that he was enthroned with the help of his brothers, and as the amirs were against him, he wanted to have them eliminated, but instead they had him assassinated.

The chief of this group was Fateh Khan bin Sikandar who was nominated to rule after the death of Kiran's brother Sadaruddin Jam Sikandar II. This Fateh Khan was then his nephew and son of his brother Sadaruddin Jam Sikandar Shah-I, the successor, as Fateh Khan was to follow his father. Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 103, repeats Masumi's version.

1412-13 A.D.—815-816 A.H. :

Sind under the rule of Sadaruddin Jam Sikandar Shah-II bin Khairuddin Jam Togachi.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307 assigns the year 816 A.H. to his rule.

Firishta, (Bombay), Vol. II, eliminates his rule and so do Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Masumi and Tuhfat-ul-Karam.

1412-13 A.D.—815-16 A.H. :

The rule of Sadaruddin Jam Sikandar Shah bin Khairuddin bin Jam Togachi, is also confirmed from inscription at Bahawalpur.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Sindhi Boli Ji Mukhtasir Tarikh, p. 82.

This inscription means that he may have ruled longer than one year.

During the Samma period, inscriptions were engraved on wet bricks and then burnt.

1412/13-1428 A.D.—816-831 A.H. :

Sind under the rule of Jam Fateh Khan bin Sadaruddin Jam Sikandar Shah-I. He was nominated by the tribes of Sind.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 307.

Firishta, (Bombay), Vol. II, p. 318 puts his rule as 15 years. Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 248 calculates his rule from 812 to 827 A.H. or 1409-1423 A.D.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 514, also assigns 15 years and some months to his rule.

Masumi, pp. 67-68 states that he was an efficient administrator. He assigns the fall of Multan and Delhi to Mirza Pir Muhammad and Amir Timur during the rule of Jam Fateh Khan which is incorrect. He also states that on the fall of Delhi in 1398 A.D., Sind automatically became part of the Timuri Empire. This is not corroborated by any other history including 'Zafar Nama', the Memoirs of Amir Timur. Sind in fact was an independent state. Masumi and Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 103 assign 15 years to his rule.

1414 A.D., 22nd May.—

818 A.H., 1st Muharram :

Syed Ahmed Shirazi died and was buried in the Abbasi-Qazis' graveyard at Samoi.

1418 A.D.—821 A.H. :

Death of Abul Abbas Shahabuddin Ahmed Bin Ali Qalqashandi who wrote Subuh al Asha, a book describing social conditions in the Sub-continent including Sind.

The Arabic text was published from Cairo in 1913-20.

1418-19 A.D.—821 A.H. :

Quba-a-Mundrasa in the hermitage of Shaikh Hammad at the instructions of the eldest son of Jam Tamachi during the rule of Jam Tughluq Sikandar Shah by Darya Khan Rahu, a disciple of Shaikh Hammad.

The ruler of Sind then was Jam Fateh Khan and Jam Tughluq succeeded him in 1428 A.D.

Professor Muhammad Shafi considers it as 821 A.H. (p. 15, English Section).

1421-1438 A.D.—824-837 A.H. :

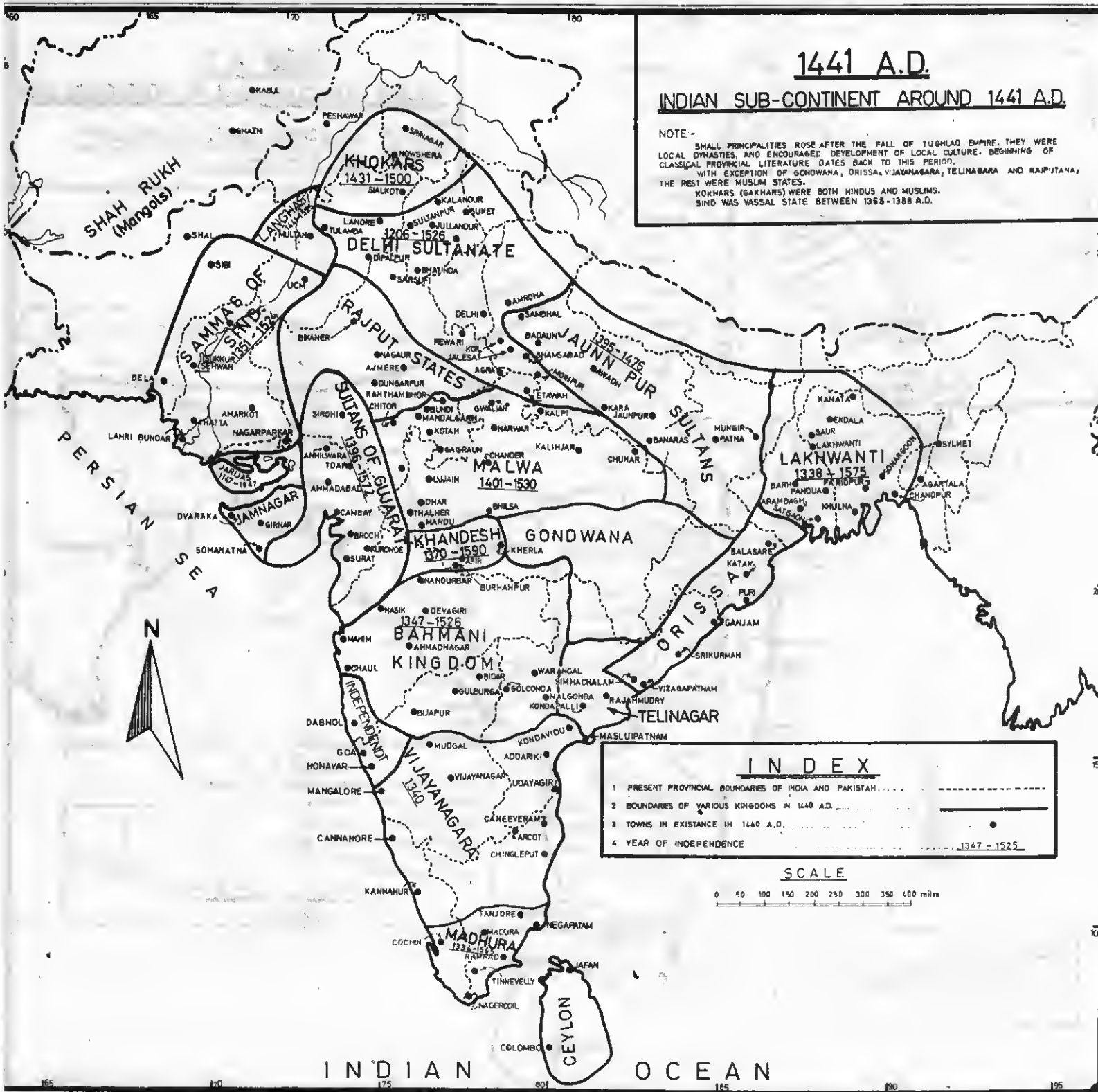
The reign of Sultan Mubarak Shah of Sayyid Dynasty at Delhi.

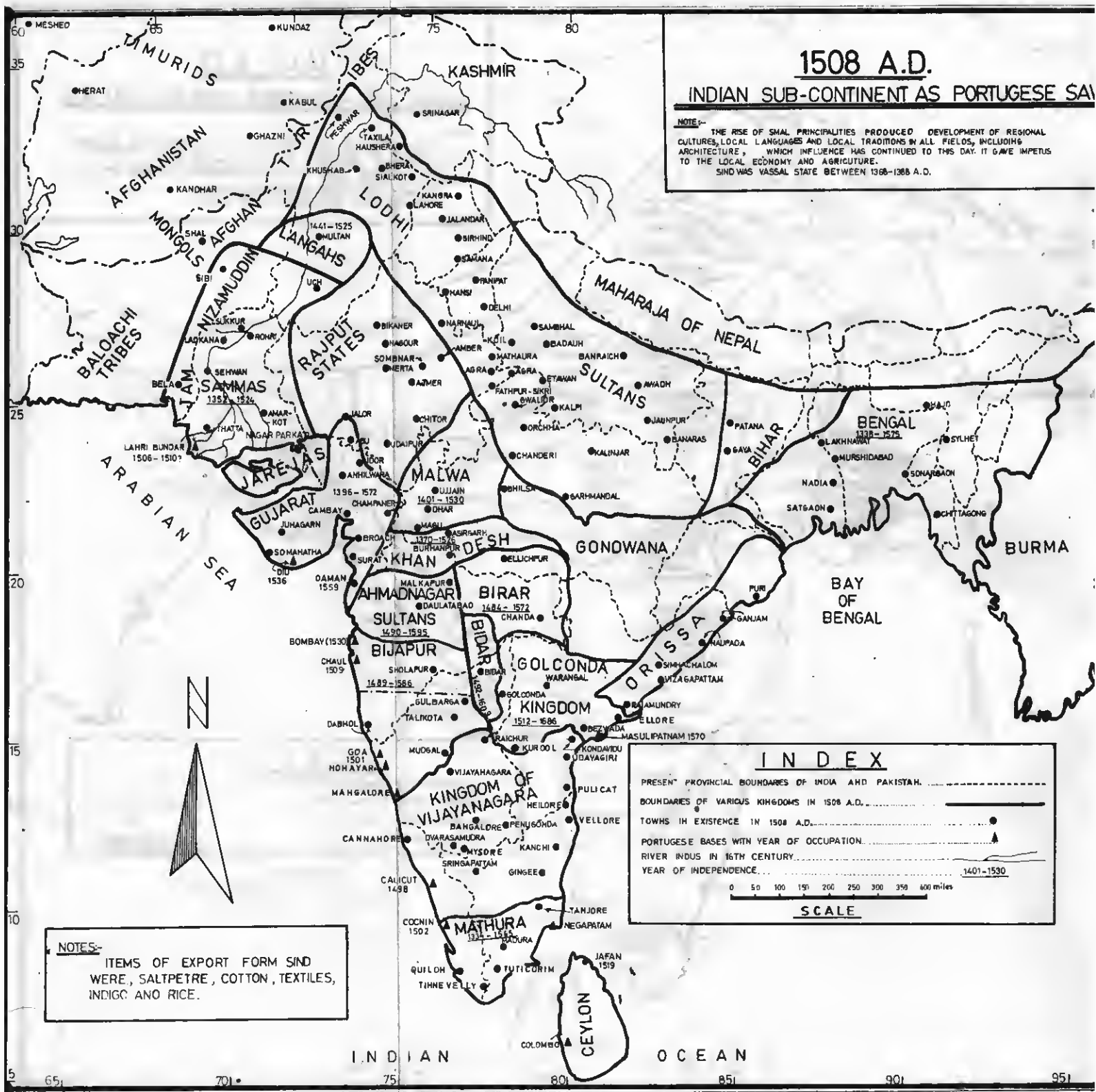
1441 A.D.

INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT AROUND 1441 A.D.

NOTE -

SMALL PRINCIPALITIES ROSE AFTER THE FALL OF TUGHLAQ EMPIRE. THEY WERE LOCAL DYNASTIES, AND ENCOURAGED DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL CULTURE. BEGINNING OF CLASSICAL PROVINCIAL LITERATURE DATES BACK TO THIS PERIOD. WITH EXCEPTION OF GONDWANA, ORISSA, VIJAYANAGARA, TELINAGARA AND RAJPUTANA, THE REST WERE MUSLIM STATES. KOKHARS (GAKHARS) WERE BOTH HINDUS AND MUSLIMS. SIND WAS VASSAL STATE BETWEEN 1365-1388 A.D.





1508 A.D. INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT AS PORTUGUESE SA

NOTE:- THE RISE OF SMALL PRINCIPALITIES PRODUCED DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL CULTURES, LOCAL LANGUAGES AND LOCAL TRADITIONS IN ALL FIELDS, INCLUDING ARCHITECTURE, WHICH INFLUENCE HAS CONTINUED TO THIS DAY. IT GAVE IMPETUS TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURE.
SIND WAS VASSAL STATE BETWEEN 1366-1368 A.D.

NOTES:-
ITEMS OF EXPORT FROM SIND WERE, SALTPETRE, COTTON, TEXTILES, INDIGO AND RICE.

INDEX

- PRESENT PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN.
- BOUNDARIES OF VARIOUS KINGDOMS IN 1508 A.D.
- TOWNS IN EXISTENCE IN 1508 A.D.
- PORTUGUESE BASES WITH YEAR OF OCCUPATION.
- RIVER INDUS IN 16TH CENTURY.
- YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 miles

SCALE

دست و عشرين والثمان مائة

In the year Jamadi-I Mongols crossed the river Indus and looted the territories of Lahore and Debalpur. They were repelled and Multan was kept under the Governorship of Al-Shariq Malik Mahmood Hassan.

There is another version that King of Kashmir Shaikh Ali invaded the Lower Sind. He actually raided Tatta Kutia mountain pass in Kashmir or Tibet rather than Thatta in the Lower Sind.

1422 A.D. :

Yousufuddin, a sufi and descendant of Syed Abdul Qadir Jilani of Baghdad, came to Sind and converted many Lohanas to his faith.

1422-1428 A.D. :

Jasrath, the leader of the Khokhars of Punjab seeking to become independent of the Syeds of Delhi attacked Lahore. They had already asked Shaikh Ali, the Mongol, deputy Governor at Kabul, to attack Sind to divert Mubarak Shah's army so that the Khokhars capture Delhi.

The plan did not materialize due to the setback he received during his attack of Lahore, in 1423 A.D. Shaikh Ali attacked Bakhar and Sehwan, but this raid was of no consequence.

1428 A.D.—January 1453—

831-857 A.H., Rabi-I :

Sind ruled by Jam Tughluq (Juna-II) bin Sadaruddin Jam Sikandar Shah-I. He was younger brother of Fateh Khan and developed friendly relations with the kings of Gujarat.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 194, 201-202, states that Bakhar and Sehwan were also kept under control of this Governor, which is incorrect as the Sammas were in full control of Sind since 1388 A.D.

Preaching of Islam, p. 275.

HCIP, Vol. VI, p. 131.

Mubarak Shahi, pp. 217-226. The statement is doubtful as the Sammas were independently controlling Sind then. The attack may have been on Upper Sind territories of Uch, etc., and not on Bakhar, Sehwan and Thatta as mentioned by this source. The attack on Bakhar and Sehwan may have been motivated for booty.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 308.

Firishta, (Bombay), Vol. II, pp. 318-19.

Since the rule of this king, Sind and Gujarat developed good relations on account of inter-marriages and on alliance between them against internal or external aggression particularly that of Delhi. Jam Juna-II (i.e. Jam Tughluq) gave his two daughters Bibi Murghi (Murki) and Bibi Maghli in marriage to Shah Alam and Sultan Muhammad Shah.

Murki gave birth to Fateh Khan who later on became Sultan Mahmud Begra.

Masumi, states that Jam Tughluq appointed his two brothers as Governors of Sehwan and Bakhar and suppressed a rebellion of the Balochis.

He started building of the Kalan Kot Fort, which could not be completed in his reign. The fort seems to have been completed by his successors and was used later on by the Sammas and even by the Mughal Governors.

1427-28 A.D.—831 A.H. :

Muhammad Hussain or Pir Murad Shirazi was born.

1434-35 A.D.—838 A.H. :

Writing of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi by Yahya bin Ahmed bin Abdullah Sarhadi.

1436 A.D. :

Mosque at Bodesar built by Gujarat's rulers.

1437 A.D.—841 A.H. :

Budhan Khan, a Sindhi from Uch and chief of the tribe of Langahs, occupied Multan after expelling Delhi Sultan's (Muhammad Shah-IV of Syed Dynasty)

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 516 puts his rule as 27 years. Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 248 calculates his rule from 827-854 A.H. (1423-1450 A.D).

Masumi, p. 69 assigns 28 years to Jam Tughluq's rule of Sind, and further mentions that he was nominated as King by his brother Fateh Khan, three days before the latter's death.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 104.

Text published from Calcutta, 1931, and Urdu Tr. from Lahore, 1976.

HCIP, Vol. VI, pp. 141, 151, 152, 243 and 246 quoting Tarikh-i-Haqqi, pp. 128-29, (Cambridge M.S.).

Governor, Khan-i-Khanan. Bahlul Lodhi could not suppress him and later on his son Barbak Lodhi was defeated by Budhan Khan's grand-son Shah Hassan Langah who had occupied the Multan throne in 1460 A.D.

Masumi and Nizamuddin's statement that Langah Chief named Rai Sahra drove out Shaikh Yousuf Qureshi from Multan is to be discounted.

Tarikh-i-Shahi, pp. 20-21, refers to Ahmed Khan Bhatti's rebellion in Sind at this time and the appeal made by the Langahs of Multan to Bahlul for help is also not supported by any other history. The Langahs who were not reconciled to Bahlul and were strong enough to defeat his son and to repulse an attack from Malwa, could not have asked for help against Sind from the Lodhis, their sworn enemies. On the other hand, Sind too was equally strong at this time, and could have faced the Langahs.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, pp. 522-25 erroneously puts the conquest by Qutub-uddin son of Budhan Khan. The same source states that Shaikh Yousuf Qureshi, keeper of the Tomb of Bahauddin Zakariya (1182-1262 A.D.) was made the Delhi Sultan's Governor of Multan which is also not correct.

1437 A.D.—841 A.H. :

A rare specimen of Taliq inscription from the tomb of Hammad Jamali.

1439-1525 A.D. :

Mughal Arghoons of Qandahar, the protege of Mongol Sultan of Herat made their influence felt in Sind. The Sammas, therefore, sought to increase their power by alliance with Gujarat. Daughters were given in marriage to the Kings of Gujarat.

Even when the last Samma king Jam Feroz was expelled from Sind by the

CHI, Vol. III, p. 501.

Arghoons, he found asylum in the court at Gujarat and gave his daughter in marriage to Sultan Babadur of that country.

1442/43-1443/44 A.D.—846-47 A.H. :

The probable date of marriage of the daughters of Jam Tugbluq Juna-II, Bibi Mughli with Sultan Muhammad of Gujarat (846-855 A.H. or 1442/43-1454 A.D.) and Bibi Murki with Shah Alam (817-858 A.H. or 1388-1454).

These marriages were prompted by political advantages the Sammas were to get against outside intervention, as per the advice of Maulana Muhammad Siddiq of Multan, who along with two princesses and two princes Jam Khairuddin and Jam Salahuddin left for Gujarat. Bibi Murki was sent to marry Sultan Muhammad, but as Bibi Mughli was more beautiful, Jam Tughluq's own men and most probably Maulana Muhammad Siddiq, Jam's Murshid, arranged the interchange of the girls.

1443 A.D.—847 A.H. :

Birth of Sayyid Muhammad Yousuf S/o Sayyid Abdullah Jaunpur. He proclaimed himself a Mahdi in 905 A.H. or 1499/1500 A.D. either at Mecca where he went for pilgrimage or on his return. He was forced to leave Gujarat and from there came to Sind where too he was not welcomed. His boats were destroyed by Hyder Shah of Sann and he died on way to Khurasan in 910 A.H. on 1504 A.D. at Farab.

1445-46 A.D.—849 A.H. :

Bibi Mughli, wife of Sultan Muhammad, ruler of Gujarat and the daughter of

Husamuddin, Makli Nama, p. 220. Maraat-i-Sikandari, p. 66.

Abdul Ghafoor, Calligraphers of Thatta, p. 6, considers the girls as daughters of Jam (Nizamuddin), which is erroneous as he would have been only a young boy at that time. Hussamuddin also puts the year 847-48 in the same source on p. 180.

Maraat-i-Sikandari, pp. 45, 67 and 68.

Jam Tughluq gave birth to Fateh Khan who later on became Sultan Mahmud Begra, the ruler of Gujarat, the greatest ruler of his dynasty.

1445 A.D., Oct. 3rd—849 A.H. Rajab, 1st :

Birth of Abul Fazal Abdul Rahman Ibn Ali Bakar Ibn Muhammad Jalaluddin al Kudayvi al Sbafi also called Jalaluddin Sayuti, author of Tarikh al Khulfa.

The book describes earthquake of Debal. Arabic text was first published by A. S. B. Calcutta. A Cairo edition was published in 1892 A.D.

1448-49 A.D.—852 A.H. :

Yahya Bin Ahmed completed Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi.

Text edited by Hidayat Husain has been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1931.

1449 A.D. :

Construction of Second Jain temple at Bhodesar. The first was constructed in 1375 A.D.

Imperial Gazetteer of India Series, Vol. II, Bombay Presidency, p. 313.

1451 A.D., February 22nd—

855 A.D., 20th Mubarram :

On the death of Sultan Muhammad of Gujarat, Bibi Mughli, feeling that the life of her son Fateh Khan (later on Sultan Mahmud Begra), was in danger moved to her sister Bibi Murki's (wife of Shah Alam) house.

Maraat-i-Sikandari, p. 64.

His successor, Sultan Qutubuddin tried to have Fateh Khan assassinated but could not succeed as the child was under the protection of Shah Alam. After Qutubuddin's death in 863 A.H. (1458-59), he was succeeded by his brother Daud. The latter was removed the same year by the courtiers and Fateh Khan was installed as Sultan Mahmud Begra.

Maraat-i-Ahmedi, Baroda, p. 560. Mara-
raat Ahmedi, Bombay, p. 36.

1453 A.D. :

Conquest of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks.

1453 A.D.—857 A.H. :

Sind ruled by Jam Mubarak, a relative as well as Vazier of Jam Tughluq. He ruled for 3 days when he was deposed.

He was the first usurper of the throne in the Samma dynasty and was thrown out in 3 days. All Samma rulers died a natural death. Succession to the throne seems to have been from among the family members with the approval of the tribes.

1453-1454 A.D., May 6—**857-858 A.H., Jamadi-II 6th :**

Sind ruled by Sikandar Shah-II, Jam Muhammad also called Jam Unar-II bin Jam Fateh Khan bin Sadaruddin Jam Sikandar Shah-II and nephew of Jam Tughluq Juna-II. He was nominated as king by the chiefs and the tribes of Sind after Mubarak was deposed.

1450 A.D.—858 A.H. :

Soon after the death of Bibi Murki in about 857-58 A.H., Shah Alam married his

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 308.

Firishta, Vol. II, p. 319 states that he was deposed after 3 days. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 516, agrees with this version.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 104 and Masumi, p. 69 state that Jam Tughluq was succeeded by his son Jam Sikandar, a minor. Sehwan and Bakhar refused allegiance to this prince and the latter took an expedition against them. In his absence, Mubarak may have rebelled and usurped the Government, but the latter was deposed within 3 days and Jam Sikandar was reinstated by the people.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 308 has based this genealogy on a book Alzubdah by Maulana Allauddin Manglori. MS. in Sind University. The book mixes up Tamachi and Togachi and therefore leaves the question un-resolved.

*Firishta, (Bombay), Vol. II, p. 319, who puts his rule as 18 months. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 516 agrees with this version. Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 248 puts his death in 856 A.H. or 1252 A.D. Masumi, p. 69 states that he was son of Jam Tughluq, brother of Fateh Khan and Mubarak Khan's rebellion took place during his rule. Masumi and Tuhfatul Karam, p. 104 assign 18 months to his rule.

Mara'at-i-Sikandari, p. 65.

widowed sister-in-law Bibi Mughli. Her son Fateh Khan (later on Sultan Mahmud Begra) was 10 years old then. Bibi Murki was buried in the tomb of Jam Tughluq Juna-II near Ahmedabad. Her son Shah Shaikan. (Beg Muhammad) was also buried there.

Since Jam Tughluq Juna-II, had his daughters married in Gujarat, he built a fort for them called Malik Got (or Goth) or Malik Kot. When he died, most probably in accordance with his will, his body was taken to Gujarat for burial. This Malik Goth was built near Qutubpur, on the Sabaramati river, to the south of Ahmedabad.

Marriage of Bibi Mughli with Shah Alam took place with permission of Jam Feroz-I, a third son of Sadaruddin Jam Sikandar Shah-I and uncle of Bibi Mughli and brother of Jam Tughluq Shah Juna-I.

These two sources also reveal that Jam Tughluq had other two sons Jam Salahuddin and Jam Khairuddin.

1454 A.D., 6th May to 1461 A.D.,

29th December—

858 A.H., 6th Jamadi-I to 866 A.H.,

between 23rd to 25th Rabi-I :

Sind was ruled by Sultan Sadaruddin Shah Jam Sanjar also called Rayadhan bin Sultan Salahuddin Shah Jam (Unar-II), bin Sultan Rukunuddin Shah Jam Tamachi. He reigned with justice and due to his personal virtues was elected by the Sind tribes to rule.

Masumi gives the date of his enthronement and states that he was residing in Cutch, wherefrom he collected troops

Mara'at-i-Ahmedi, p. 36.

Fazlullah, English translation of Mara'at-i-Ahmadi, p. 89.

Husamuddin, Makli Nama, p. 127.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 308.

Firishta, (Bombay), Vol. II, p. 319 puts his rule as 8 years. Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 249 assigns his reign from 856 to 864 A.H. or 1452-1460 A.D.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, pp. 104-105 repeats Masumi's version.

and on the death of Sikandar Shah, occupied Thatta. Since there was no able person in Thatta, the Amirs accepted to make him the King of Sind. In the next 1½ years he extended his kingdom to Mathelo, Uhavro, Gajrelli and Kandhi. He ruled for 8½ years and was poisoned by one of his close friends Jam Sanjar. Masum considers Rayadhan and Sanjar as two different persons. According to him Sanjar was an able and honest ruler, fond of learned men and saints and died after 8 years rule.

1456-57 A.D.—861 A.H. :

Malik Raj Bal Jam Salahuddin bin Malik Unar bin Malik Rahu bin Malik Rayadhan bin Rahu bin Feroz Shah Sultan (Jam Unar-I) Sultan built Quba-e-Mundrasa, which is near the tomb of Darya Khan (Mubarak Khan) on the Makli Hills.

1459 A.D. :

In spite of Sind's good relations with the Sultans of Gujarat and their inter-marriages, the Sammas of Sind settled the Soomras, Sodhas and Balochis on the Thar, Cutch and Jodhpur borders. These irregular forces attacked Jodhpur and in this war, Raja Jodha Rathor's son Santal was defeated and killed.

1459 A.D., 20th May—863 A.H., Rajab 17th:

Fateh Khan was installed as Sultan Mahmud Begra in Gujarat by the courtiers. He was 14 years old then. In his youth he was guided by his mother Bihi Mughli, daughter of Jam Tughluq Juna-II Samma of Thatta and his step-father Shah Alam.

Ain-i-Akhari considers Sanjar or Rayadhan as the same person.

Dr. Daudpota (Masumi, pp. 301 and 303) states that if Sanjar and Rayadhan were different persons, their chronology would be:

Jam Rayadhan, 858-866 A.H. (1454-1461 A.D.)

Jam Sanjar, 866-874 A.H. (1461-1469/70 A.D.).

Jam Nizamuddin, 874-923 A.H. (1469/70-1517 A.D.).

The above genealogy comes from the inscriptions in the Quba-e-Mundrasa, Professor Muhammad Shafi, p. 15 assigned 870 A.H. (1465 A.D. to it).

Todd, Rajistan, Vol. II, p. 21.

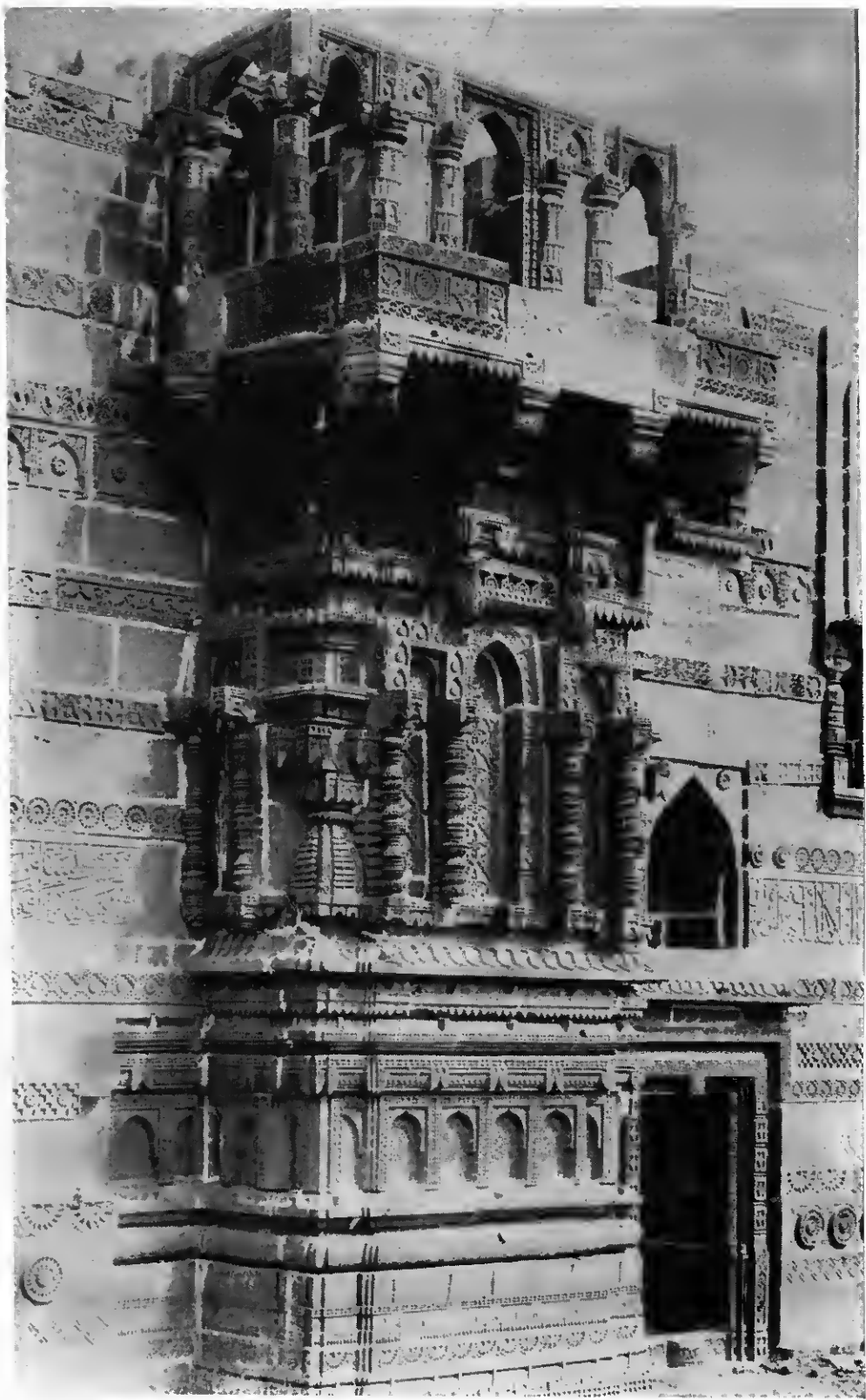
Mara'at-i-Sikandari, pp. 71-72.



112. Tomb of Jam Nizamuddin (Interior view).



113. Interior view of Jam Nizamuddin's tomb Mehrab.



114. Mehrib of the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin (outside view).



115. Fine engraving in stone from Tomb of Jam Nizamuddin, Makli.

1459-1511 A.D. :

Gujarat was ruled by Sultan Mahmud Begra. He was son of Bibi Mughli, the daughter of Jam Tughluq (Juna-II).

Abdul Ghafoor, Calligraphers of Thatta, p. 6, considers Mughli as daughter of Jam Nizamuddin, which is incorrect.

**1461 A.D., 29th Dec.—866 A.H.,
25th Rabi-I :**

Sultan Sadaruddin Shah Jam Sanjar or Rayadhan probably abdicated and his son Sultan Nizamuddin-II, became Sird's ruler.

Jam Sanjar after abdicating lived in Gujarat for a long time as his daughter was married to Sultan Muzaffar-II of Gujarat in 924 A.H. (1518 A.D.).

Dr. Baloch calls him Rai-Dhan or Rai Dino. Hussamuddin accepts this version. But since Cutch had three Samma rulers called Rayadhans, who ruled in 1175-1215, 1666-1698 and 1778-1785 A.D., Dr. Baloch's name Rai Dino is not acceptable. In Sindhi this name is pronounced as راجا and at least one important town of that name has survived.

1461 A.D., 29th Dec. to 1508/9 A.D.:

Rule of Sultan Nizamuddin Shah Jam Nindo bin Sultan Sadaruddin Shah Jam Sanjar or Rayadhan.

Masumi, pp. 73-76.

All historians consider him the ablest and the greatest of the Samma rulers.

The inscription on Jam Nizamuddin's grave puts his genealogy as under:—

Nizamuddin Shah bin Al-Sultan
Sadaruddin bin Al-Sultan
Salahuddin bin Al-Sultan
Rukunuddin bin Al-Sultan
Feroz Shah.

Firishta, (Bombay), Vol. II, pp. 319-20 assigns 32 years to his reign. Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 250, calculates it from 864-894 A.H. or 1460-1492 A.D. He obviously means 896 A.H. and not 894 A.H. Abdul Ghafoor in Calligraphers of Thatta, puts the date of his ascending the throne as 18th April, 1452 A.D. which is incorrect.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 106, states that he shifted his capital from Samui to Thatta which is incorrect as Thatta was capital of Sind in 1349 A.D. when Taghi fled to it. Tuhfat-ul-Karam puts his rule between 43 and 50 years. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 157, and Ma'athir-i-Rahimi, Vol. III, p. 273, put his rule as 62 years.

Under Jam Nizamuddin, Sind reached the highest stage of prosperity in the middle ages. Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khanan considers him as the most cultured person in whole of India. He collected learned people around him from all the surrounding countries.

His contemporaries were:

Gujarat: Sultan Mahmud Begra.

Delhi: Bahlool Lodhi.

Mandavi: Ghiasuddin bin Mahmud Khilji.

Deccan: Sultan Mahmood Bahmani.

Khurasan: Shah Hussain Baiqra.

Makli Nama, p. 112.

Ma'athir-i-Rahimi, Vol. II, p. 273.

863-917 A.H. (1458/59-1511/12 A.D.).

855-894 A.H. (1451-1489 A.D.).

873-906 A.H. (1468/69-1500/01 A.D.).

887-924 A.H. (1472/73-1518 A.D.).

863-912 A.H. (1458/59—1506/07 A.D.).

1465 A.D.—870 A.H. :

Jam Nizamuddin expelled two nobles, Jam Bayazid and Jam Ibrahim, from Sind. They were given shelter by Hussain bin Qutubuddin bin Buddhan Langah of Multan. The former was allotted fief of Shorkot and latter that of Uch.

HCIP, Vol. VI, p. 229.

1467 A.D., 4th Sept.—872 A.H., 3rd Safar:

Musa bin Subhan built the tomb of Shaikh Turabi at the instructions of Jam Allauddin.

Professor Muhammad Shafi, Oriental College Magazine, No. 2, 1935.

1471 A.D. :

While on way to reduce Champaner, Sultan Muhammad Begra heard the complaints that Muslims were being persecuted by the Hindus in Sind. He, therefore, crossed the Rann of Cutch, reached Thar and Parkar Districts with 600 horses only and found an army of 24000 horses of the enemy. The latter having no intention to fight entered into negotiations. They proved to be Sodas, Soomras and Kalhoras who told him that they were Muslims but knew nothing of the faith and lived as Hindus and also intermarried among them. Begra invited them to Gujarat. Many agreed to enter his service, received Jagirs in Sorath, and were taught the faith of Islam. Of these Sammi and Virhai Jagirs remained in their possession as a Jagir till the end of British days.

CHI, Vol. III, 306 G.B. Matleson. The Historical sketch of the Native states of India, Ch. XIV, London, 1875. Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. V, Cutch Palanpur, Mahi Kanta, p. 91. As late as the end of last century, the Memons of Cutch, professed to be Shias, but lived like Hindus and did not associate with Muslims. They did not eat beef, did not practice circumcision, and did not perform daily prayers or fast. The Baloochis so settled, were called Jatwar and Tarwar by the Gujaratis.

1472 A.D. :

There was a rebellion against Jam Nizamuddin in the Lower Sind. Muhammad Begra, whose mother was related to Jam Nizamuddin, crossed the Rann of Cutch and dispersed 40,000 rebels. Jam sent letter of thanks, gifts and also his daughter who was married to Qaiser Khan, the grandson of Hassan Khan Iftikharul Mulk of Kandesh, who had taken refuge in Gujarat.

The same year Begra subdued whole Cutch *i.e.* brought Otha and Gajan line of Jareja Sammas under his domain, by a small force of only 300 horses. This he achieved not by battle but by diplomacy in confirming their possessions on them and acceptance of their cadets in their line in his court. He also took back daughter of Jareja Hamirji of Lakhiarvira, the eighth descendant of Otha in his harem. Lakho, the eighth descendant from Gajan's line was bestowed Amran and Gondal.

1485-86 A.D.—890 A.H.:

In the days of Mongol, Sultan Hussain Mirza Baiqra, of Khurasan, on complaints of the merchants of Central Asia (Herat and Qandhar), that they were looted by Sindhis, the Sultan sent armed expedition to Sind border, which after initial raids returned back to their country. A declaration of victory was issued in Herat in 892 A.H. (1487 A.D.). It states that the infidels (Sindhis) having come to know of Mongol movements, collected a large army and wanted to make a surprise attack but the Islamic forces (Mongols) came to know of it and made offensive attacks, killing many of

Firishta, Bombay, pp. 195-96, states that they were Baluchis of Shia sect.

Zafar-ul-Walih, states that they were pirates who dwelt on the sea coast and owed allegiance to none. They were well skilled in archery.

Williams, pp. 102-104.

Hussamuddin, Makli Nama, p. 179, quoting Sharaf of Khawaja Abdullah Marwand, pp. 101-105, Wiesbaden, 1951, edited by Hana Robert Roemer, with the German translation.

Masumi, p. 75, does not give the date.

Ma'athir-i-Rahimi, Vol. II, p. 274.

Firishta (Bombay), Vol. II, pp. 319-20.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 517 assigns 899 A.H. to it.

these Hindus (forces of Jam Nizamuddin). As a result of this success declaration of victory was issued.

This may have been an attack on Sind border without any results. Amir Zul-Noon Arghoon, then was Herat's Naib at Qandhar. He seems to have despatched his son Shah Beg on this expedition. The latter captured the Sibi Fort from Jam Nizamuddin's agent Bahadur Khan and installed his brother Sultan Mohammad, who later on was defeated and killed by Mubarak Khan (Darya Khan Dullah) near Jalwagir in Bolan Pass, close to Bibi Nani.

Masumi, states that after this incident the Mongols did not turn up in Sind during the life of Jam Nizamuddin.

Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 249.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 106, states that Mongol troops had advanced as far as Chanduka, Sardecha and Kot Machhi, but after being expelled by Darya Khan, they never turned back during Jam Nizamuddin's life time.

Firishta who is considered to be an unreliable historian states that to avenge the death of his brother Shah Beg sent Mirza Issa Khan to oppose Mubarak Khan (Darya Khan) and in the battle Darya Khan having been wounded, fled to the fortress of Bakhar. Shah Beg hearing of the success of his general came in person and made Qazi Qazan, the Gumashta of the Sammas for the Bakhar fortress, to submit. He put Fazil Beg Gokultash incharge of Bakhar fort and went to reduce Sehwan, where he put Khwaja Baqi Beg incharge. After Shah Beg's return, Jam Nindo (Nizamuddin), made many attempts to recover the lost territories but was defeated every time and finally he died of heart-failure due to this shock.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, pp. 517-18, states that after the death of Sultan Muhammad, Mirza Issa Tarkhan was deputed to capture Sibi. After its fall to Mirza Issa, Shah Beg captured Bakhar, made Qazi Qazan to accept the terms of peace and later on captured Sehwan, where he put Khwaja Baqi Beg as incharge. Jam Ninda sent troops to capture Sibi, but without results.

The statements of Nizamuddin and Firishta are not acceptable as:

- (i) The incidents took place in 890 A.H. (1485-86 A.D.) and Jam Nizamuddin died about 24 years later in 914 A.H. (1508 A.D.). The heart-failure would then must have been a made up story.
- (ii) Mirza Issa Tarkhan died in 973 A.H. (1565-66 A.D.) and may not have been born in 890 A.H. (1485 A.D.) and more so to lead the expedition, even if he had been born by about that time, his name as fighter for the first time appeared in 933 A.H. (1526-27 A.D.).
- (iii) The ruler of Qandhar was Amir Zul-Noon, and not Shah Beg. Amir Zul-Noon's name is absent in these two histories.
- (iv) Masumi and Tuhfat-ul-Karam being local histories should be better informed.
- (v) Mazhar Shah Jehani has all praise for Nizamuddin and does not mention any kind of setback in his administration.
- (vi) The other Sind histories, Tahiri, pp. 54-56, Tarkhan Nama, and Beglar-Nama also do not contribute to these views.
- (vii) Qazi Qazan like Issa Tarkhan must have been a small boy then.

1488 A.D.—893 A.H. :

Syed Muhammad Hussain bin Syed Ahmed bin Syed Muhammad Urf Miran Muhammad Shirazi died and was buried at Thatta.

1490 A.D.—896 A.H. :

Birth of Shah Hasan Arghoon, who

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi translation, p. 189.

ruled over Sind for 31 years from 1524 A.D.

**1490 A.D., April-May—895 A.H.,
Jamadi-I :**

Darya Khan (Mubarak Khan) built his own tomb at Makli as is proved from an inscription on it. The same year, Darya Khan defeated the Mughals (Arghoons) of al-Lahri and Qandahar (Shah Beg's forces in which the latter's brother Sultan Muhammad was killed at Jalwagir near Sibi Nani's grave in the Bolan Pass). The inscription gives the genealogy of Jam Nizamuddin as:

Mubarak bin Nizamuddin Shah bin Sadaruddin Shah bin Salahuddin Shah bin Rukunuddin Shah. These inscriptions are earliest of Naskh and Thuluth in Sind.

The calligrapher was Qutubuddin bin Mahmud Ahmad bin Darya Khan.

1491 A.D.—1548 Sambat :

Inscription of Marwat Fort (Bahawalpur District) on a brick in Sindhi language stating that Jam Soomro, who was Malak of the Fort, repaired it on behalf of Samma. It has shreds of Siraiki and it can easily be categorised as Sindhi or Seraiki.

Arabic probably continued to be used as the official language by the Soomras, but with the advent of Sammas, Persian was adopted as official language. The above inscription shows that the use of Sindhi in Devnagri script on state buildings may have been in vogue for a long time and Sindhi alphabet in its Arabic script had not become popular until then.

Makli Nama, pp. 110-111.

Masumi, p. 74 wrongly calls the place of Arghoon's defeat as Jalwahgir.

Mubarak Khan was the adopted son of Jam Nizamuddin.

Professor Muhammad Shafi, English Section, p. 16.

Bahawalpur Gazetteer, Vol. XXXVI-A, 1908 Edition, p. 373.

The inscriptions were moulded on the wet bricks, before drying and burning them, a process probably common in those days in Sind,

1492-93 A.D.—898 A.H. :

Birth of Sultan Mahmud, an Arghoon who ruled the Upper Sird from Bakhar for 50 years.

Ma'athir-i-Rahimi, Vol. II, p. 335.

Masumi, pp. 237-38 gives his birth date and also the date of his death at the age of 84 (lunar) years in 982 A.H. or 1574 A.D.

He could not have been 15 years of age in 928 A.H. when Shah Beg ordered the massacre of Dhareja tribal chiefs, as Masumi has wrongly stated on p. 122.

1492-1521 A.D.—898-928 A.H. :

Qutubuddin S/o Mahmud Calligrapher practised Naskh and Thuluth at Thatta. He was commissioned to write inscriptions on the tomb of Darya Khan during this period.

Abdul Ghafoor, Calligraphers of Thatta, p. 57.

Also see entry 1490 A.D.

1494-1514 A.D.—900 A.H. :

Death of Sufi Qazi Sadho Ibn Hamad, Jamali. His tomb is in Vanheri.

Mahboob Ali Channa, Mihran, Vol. 14, No. 4, 1964, p. 137, basing on Hadiqat-ul-Auliya, pp. 213-217.

1494 A.D. end—900 A.H. end :

Renovation of the city of Thatta by Jam Nizamuddin.

Masumi's statement that Jam Nizamuddin founded Thatta is wrong. Thatta existed in mid-14th century as capital of Sind. Nizamuddin could only have renovated it.

Dr. N. A. Baloch, basing on Tahiri, pp. 51-53, is of the view that it was founded between 1340-1351 by the Sammas who were rising to power. This statement would be more reasonable if it is assumed that the Soomras found it after erosion of Muhammad Tur about the same period. The Samma city was Samui. Thatta may have been partly destroyed by floods and Nizamuddin may have re-built it.

1494 A.D.—900 A.H. :

Punyo Narejo, a sufi, died and was buried in the village of Raida on the Ren branch of the river Indus.

Mahboob Ali Channa, Mihran, Vol. 14, No. 4, 1964, p. 137.

1494 A.D.—900 A.H. :

Allauddin Bughio, a sufi, died and was buried in Dasht near Bahmanabad.

Hadiqat-ul-Auliya, pp. 209-213.

Mahboob Ali Channa, Mihran, Vol. 14, 1964, p. 137. Tuhfatul-Karam (Sindhi), p. 145.

1494-1514 A.D.—900 A.H. :

Death of Sufi Qazi Sadho Ibn Hamad Jamali. His tomb is in Vanheri.

Mahboob Ali Channa, Mihran, Vol. 14, No. 4, 1964, p. 137, basing on Hadiqat-ul-Auliya, pp. 213-217.

1495 A.D.—901 A.H. :

Syed Yaqoob and Syed Ishaque Mashhadi, sufis, came from Mashhad and settled in Samui. Syed Yaqoob died in 922 A.H. (1516 A.D.) and was buried at Samui.

Mahboob Ali Channa, Mihran, Vol. 14, No. 4, 1964, p. 162.

1495-96 A.D.—901 A.H. :

Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri who later on claimed himself as Mahdi, arrived in Thatta, to proceed for performing the Haj.

1495 A.D.—901 A.H. :

Two Syed brothers Yaqoob and Ishaq Mashhadi came from Mashhad in the days of Jam Nizamuddin and settled in Samui which had started dwindling due to neighbourhood of Thatta.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi Translation, p. 190.

1497-98 A.D.—903 A.H. :

Shaikh Pariyo Virdas, originally a Hindu Brahman, who left the civilized world and lived in hills and forests and finally settled at the foot of the Ganjo Takar Hills, died.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam (Sindhi), p. 190.

Hadiqat-ul-Auliya, pp. 231-235.

Pariyo is a common name in Sind. It means 'old man' or 'a greyhair'. Some sources erroneously call him Bhiryo.

The author of Hadiqat-ul-Auliya met him and listened to Ishaque Ahinger's Sindhi poems from him. He is buried at the foot of Ganjo Takar Hills.

1498 A.D. :

Vasco da Gama reached Calicut via Cape of Good Hope.

1500 A.D. and after :

The use of nails for joining the planks of ships introduced in the Sub-Continent, due to contacts with the Portuguese. Previous to this, planks were sewn together by a special thread.

Hourani, Indian Seafaring, pp. 89-97.

1500 A.D. :

Substitution of Ocean for steppes or substitution of sea routes for land routes, a technological revolution of vast significance, was fully established. It swung the balance in favour of the Europeans.

1500-1505 A.D.—906 A.H. :

Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri, who had declared himself Mahdi and was opposed by Ulemas, left for Sind and arrived in Thatta via Nasarpur in 1504 A.D.

He made many disciples, among them were Shaikh Sadaruddin Mufti, Darya Khan, Qazi Qazan, Syed Mubarak, Shaikh Jhando and a large number of Soomras who accompanied him to Khurasan.

1500-1600 A.D. :

Two humped Bactrian camel which was favourite in countries west of Indus between 1100—1400 A.D. disappeared in this century.

1501-1503 A.D.—907-8 A.H. :

Syed Muhammad or Mahdi of Jaunpur having been expelled from Gujarat reached Nasarpur along with 360 of his followers.

Siddiqi, (Dr.), M.H., Mahdi of Jaunpur in Sind, Journal, Research Society of Pakistan, April 1965, pp. 101-110.

1503 A.D. :

Albuquerque came as Portuguese Viceroy to the Indian Sub-Continent.

1504 A.D. :

Venice formed an alliance with Sultan of Egypt and the King of Calicut against the Portuguese.

1504-05 A.D. :

Having been expelled from Sind by Jam Nizamuddin and having lost many of his followers Mahdhi of Jaunpur left for Qardhar.

Siddiqi, (Dr.), M.H., Mahdi of Jaunpur in Sind, Journal, Research Society of Pakistan, April 1965, pp. 101-110.

1504-05 A.D.—910 A.H. :

Two Syed brothers Ahmed and Muhammad Mashhdis having left Iran in 906 A.H. (1500—01 A.D.), due to Shia uprisings, reached Samui and were settled in Mughalwara.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi Translation, p. 191.

1505 A.D.—911 A.H. :

Shaikh Mubarak Reli Sewistani, son of Shaikh Khizir and the father of Abul Fazal and Faizi, was born at Rel, a village near Sehwan. He stayed in Sind, received his education, became a disciple of Shaikh Murid Bukhari and Shaikh Umar Thattavi and then left for Nagar.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi, p. 235.

He migrated to Agra in 950 A.H., spent 50 years there and wrote 500 volumes on various subjects. He died in 1001 A.H.

1505 A.D. :

Mahmud bin Muzaffar Shah captured Nagar Parkar from Soda Rajputs and built the present Mosque at Bhodesar.

Thar Meen Meeran Ja Qila by Sarupchandur 'Dad'.

1505-06 A.D.—911 A.H. :

Shah Khairullah also called Shah Khairuddin son of Syed Ahmed Baghdadi was born at Baghdad.

Mihran, No. 2, 1959, pp. 139-150 and No. 1 and 2, 1958, pp. 140-162.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi Translation, p. 327.

1506 A.D., 21st Feb. to 1590 A.D., 27th Sept.

911 A.H., 27th Ramzan to 998 A.H., 27th Zul Qad. :

Makhdoom Nooh lived then.

1507 A.D. :

Defeat of Mir Hussain's fleet by the Portuguese. The Portuguese defeated an expedition of Sultan of Gujarat and Mamluk Sultan of Egypt. Later on, only with 600 sailors, they defeated the joint naval expedition of the Sultan of Gujarat and the Sultan of Turkey, who had 7000 Turk and 22,000 Gujarati soldiers.

In this battle, Sind must have contributed men and boats.

1506 A.D.—911 A.H. :

Death of famous Arab historian Jalaluddin al-Suyuti.

1507-08 A.D.—913 A.H. :

Shah Beg and Muhammad Muneem left Qandhar for the fear of Babur, and reached Shal (Quetta) and Mastung.

In the subsequent year 914 A.H. (probably on hearing of Jam Nizamuddin's death) he came and occupied Sibi.

Beveridge, Babur Nama, Vol. I, p. 342.

Masumi, pp. 104-05, puts the year of his movement from Qandhar as 913 A.H. but on p. 72, he also states that as long as Jam Nizamuddin was alive the Arghoons did not put their foot on the soil of Sind since 890 A.H. (1485 A.D.).

1507-08 A.D.—913 A.H. :

Death of Amir Zul-Noon at the hands of the Uzbeks.

Masumi, p. 102.

1507-08 A.D. :

After the conquest of Kabul and Ghazni, Babur attacked Qandhar. Muhammad

Masumi, pp. 102, 103, 112, 113, 192-196 and 226-227.

Muqem and Shah Beg, both sons of Amir Zul-Noon, could not face him and, therefore, they took to flight. Babur appointed his brother Sultan Nazir as the Governor of Qandhar and among the captives took Mah Begum, the daughter of Muhammad Muqem. She was married to Muhammad Qasim Koka and from this matrimony gave birth to Naheed Begum.

After the departure of Babur, Shah Beg and Muhammad Muqem recaptured Qandhar.

1508 A.D.—914 A.H. :

Death of Jam Nizamuddin Samma after 48 years rule of Sind and was succeeded by his son Nasiruddin Abul Fatah Feroz Shah-II.

1508-1510 A.D. :

Jareja Samma chief Hamirji was murdered by his cousin Rawal. Latter seized most of Cutch. Hamirji's son Khengar sought help of Mahnud Begra, while Rawal got help from Jam Feroz. This conflict spoiled Sind—Cutch relations and Jam Salahuddin with help of Khengar attacked Sind twice. Conflict ended the Samma rule in Sind.

1508—1524 A.D.

Sind ruled by Nasiruddin Abdul Fatch Sultan Feroz Shah bin Sultan Nizamuddin Shah Jam Nizamuddin.

She later on escaped from Kabul and married Mirza Shah Hassan and Mirza Issa Tarkhan in succession in 1526 and 1554 A.D. respectively. She rebelled against Mirza Baqi and was captured, imprisoned and allowed to die of starvation in 977 A.H. (1569-70 A.D.) Nahid Begum's daughter Rajia Begum was married to Mirza Baqi and was killed in an encounter with Jam Baba.

Daudpota in Masumi, p. 302 states that it was 917 A.H. (1511 A.D.).

Tarikh-i-Tahiri, p. 56, puts it as 914 A.H. (1508 A.D.).

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 106, also agrees with this date and so does Beglar Nama. The inscription on his tomb gives the year of construction as 915 A.H. (1509-10 A.D.) and hence he may have died in 914 A.H.

Williams, pp. 113-114.

Refer entry, September, 1524.

Dr. N.A. Baloch, Tahiri, p. 308 assigns p. 528 A.D. as the end of his rule.

Firishta (Bombay), Vol. II, pp. 319-20, assigns 927 A.H. (1521 A.D.) as the end of his rule, putting the total period to 13 years which is incorrect. Briggs calculates his rule from 896 A.H. (894 A.H. is probably a printing mistake) to 927 A.H. or 1492-1520 A.D.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari assigns year 1521 A.D. to the fall of Thatta and end of his rule.

Masumi, p. 113, puts the end of Feroz Shah's rule as 11th Muharram, 926 A.H.

1509 A.D. :

Construction of Dabir Mosque at Thatta. It is one of the earliest examples of Kashi tiles from Hala or Sehwan. The tile body is made of hard baked terracotta unlike the Punjab tiles which are made of silicious sand with lime or other ingredients held together with some cementing material. Kashi is derived from Sindhi 'Kach' or glass or glazed and not from Kashgar as Hala potters state, taking their ancestry to Sinkiang (China).

1509 A.D. :

The oldest Portuguese map of the Indian Ocean and the first scientific map, which also shows Sind, was produced.

Map in the Ducal library of Wolfenbuttel, published by Ulden in 1938.

1509-10 A.D.—915 A.H. :

The inscription on the north entrance of Jam Nizamuddin's masoleum set up at the instructions of his son Feroz Shah the same year, gives the Samma genealogy as:

Al-Sultan Feroz Shah Ibn Al-Sultan, Nizamuddin Shah bin Al-Sultan Sadaruddin Shah bin Al-Sultan Salahuddin

Professor Muhammad Shafi, Sanadid-i-Sind, English Section 17.

This inscription gives the name of Jam Unar I as Feroz Shah, Jam Sanjar as Sadaruddin Shah. The tomb was started by Jam Nizamuddin himself and completed by his son Jam Feroz in 1509-10 A.D.

Shah bin Al-Sultan Rukunuddin Shah
bin Al-Sultan Feroz Shah (Jam Unar-II).

1509-10 A.D.—915 A.H. :

Jam Feroz starts the construction of the tomb of his father Jam Nizamuddin, though the construction on the outside wall was started by Nizamuddin himself in 895 A.H. (1490 A.D.)

1509-1529 A.D. :

The climax of Portuguese cartography marked by maps of great cartographers;

Franciso Rodriquez (1513-15 A.D.), Lop Homen (1516 A.D.), Reinol Bros. (1519-22 A.D.), and Diogo Ribeiro (1523-29 A.D.).

Sind's maps by the Portuguese were used as guide for all the European nations until about 1830 A.D. The maps were remarkably superior to the all previous ones.

1510 A.D. :

Portugese conquest of Goa.

1510 A.D. :

Albuquerque sacked Calicut, and also captured Gova. Yousuf Adil Shah recovered it but was expelled by the Portuguese the same year.

In the following year Albuquerque established Portuguese factory at Calicut and conquered Malacca (near Singapore). By about this time they must have established their factory at Lahri Bunder in Sind with or without permission and must have retained control over it even if opposed.

Armando Corlesac and Avelino Teizeira da Mota; *Monuments and Portugalis, Cartographica*, 4 Volumes, Lisbon, 1960, give some of the portions of these maps.

1510-1586 A.D. :

Rule of Cutch by Jareja Samma chief Khengar, as vassal of Gujarat from 1510-1540 and independent rule from 1540-1586. He united Cutch as one country.

Williams, pp. 113-14.

He helped Jam Salahuddin and Jam Feroz in the Sind politics in 1512, 1521, and 1524 A.D.

1511-12 A.D.—Earlier than 917 A.H. :

The marriage of Bihi Rani with Sultan Muzaffar (917-32 A.H. or 1511/12-1525/26 A.D.) of Gujarat.

Bihi Rani was grand daughter of Sultan Sadaruddin Shah Jam Sanjar and a cousin of Salahuddin, both born of Jam Sanjar's second and third son who were brothers of Jam Nizamuddin-II. Most probably the family had shifted to Gujarat during Jam Nizamuddin's reign.

Zafarul Walih, p. 137 puts the date of the marriage as 924 A.H. (1518 A.D.) which is improbable as Sultan Muzaffar on occupying the throne showed interest in Salahuddin's cousin. Her elder daughter was married to Sultan Adil Shah Farooqi of Burhanpur (918-26 A.H.) and, therefore, the marriage must have taken place around 907 A.H. Ma'arat-i-Sikandri, pp. 206-7.

1511-12 A.D.—917 A.H. :

Jam Salahuddin Shah with the help of Sultan Muzaffar of Gujarat and Rao Khengar of Cutch conquered the Lower Sind, from Feroz Shah-II.

SAMMA FEUDS AND THEIR FALL

1512 A.D.—918 A.H., Muharram :

Jam Salahuddin made his first attack on Thatta with the help of Sultan Muzaffar of Gujarat, who was married to the former's cousin Bibi Rani. At that time Jam Feroz had neglected the affairs of the state, refused the advice of Darya Khan, who had to retire to his Jagir in the village Ghaha (Kahan) near Sehwan and these failures brought his defeat at the hands of Salahuddin who thus became the ruler of Sind. Feroz Shah along with his mother Madina Machhani went over to Ghaha to Darya Khan, who at the request of Madina agreed to help, collected troops from Sehwan, but got the first set-back at the hands of Haji, the Vazier of Jam Salahuddin. As luck would have it the Vazier's letter about the success of the initial battle addressed to Jam Salahuddin fell in the hands of Darya Khan, who had it replaced, conveying Salahuddin that the Vazier's forces had been defeated and it was advisable for him to abandon Thatta. This was quickly done. Darya Khan then moved Feroz Shah to Thatta and installed him on 1st Shawwal, 918 A.H. (1512 A.D. 12th October). Salahuddin then returned to Gujarat. He had remained in possession of Thatta for about eight months and must have collected a large sum of money from Thatta and organized another battle.

Zafar-ul-Walib, p. 138.

Husamuddin in Makli Nama, pp. 114-115, puts the year as 918-19 A.H. (March 1512—Feb. 1514 A.D.) and period of Salahuddin's rule as 8 months. Salahuddin must have captured Thatta in Muharram (March) and vacated it in Ramzan (November 1512 A.D.) to be re-occupied by Feroz on the Idd day.

Masumi, pp. 77-78 suggests the year soon after Nizamuddin's death i.e. 915-16 A.H. (April 1509-March 1511 A.D.). This is incorrect as Sultan Muzaffar could not have married Salahuddin's cousin until 917 A.H. (1511-12 A.D.).

Salahuddin was son of a brother of Jam Nizamuddin and grand-son of Sadaruddin Shah Jam Sanjar Raydhan. His cousin Bibi Rani, a daughter of another brother of Jam Nizamuddin was married to Sultan Muzaffar-II of Gujarat (917-932 A.H. or 1511/12-1525/26 A.D.).

It appears that these two brothers of Nizamuddin may have had differences with him and may have gone to Gujarat.

It is also possible that Salahuddin may have left Thatta for Gujarat soon after the accession of Feroz Shah, and may have been contestant for the throne.

HUMAN RACES OF THE SUBCONTINENT

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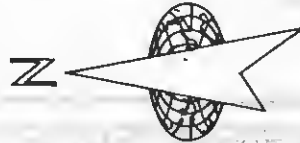
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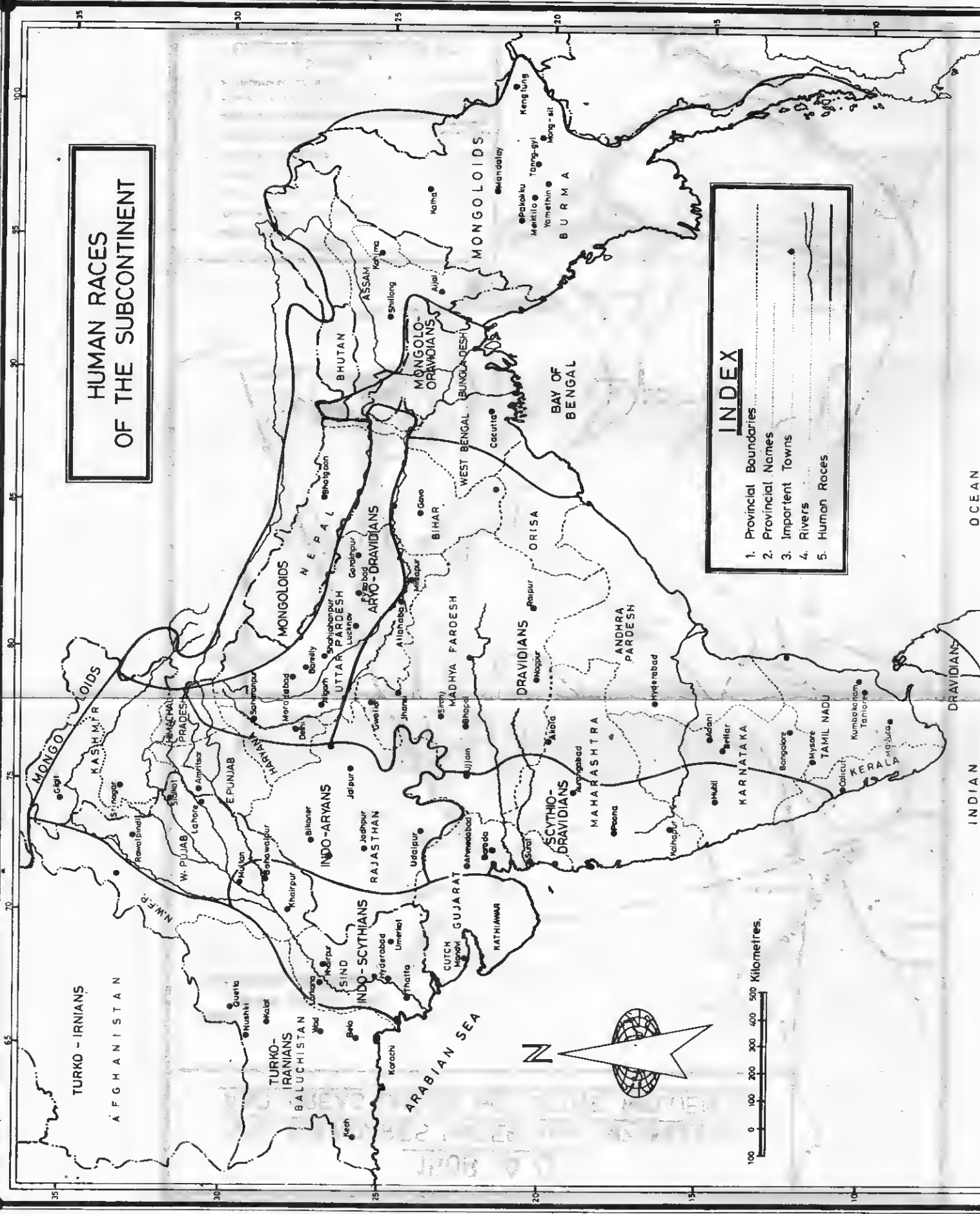
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BALUCHISTAN

INDO-SCYTHIANS

ARABIAN SEA



100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometres.



INDIAN

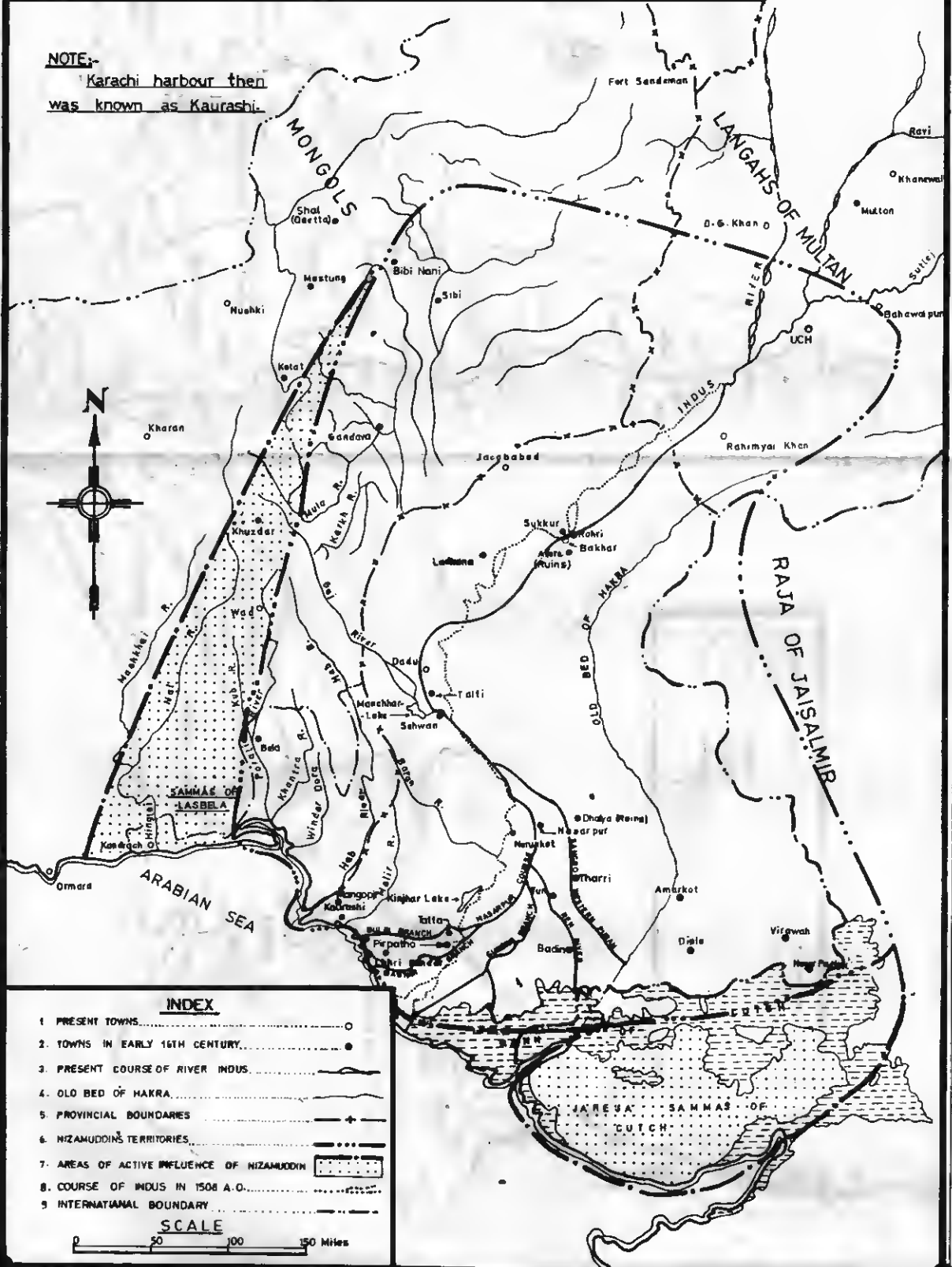
OCEAN

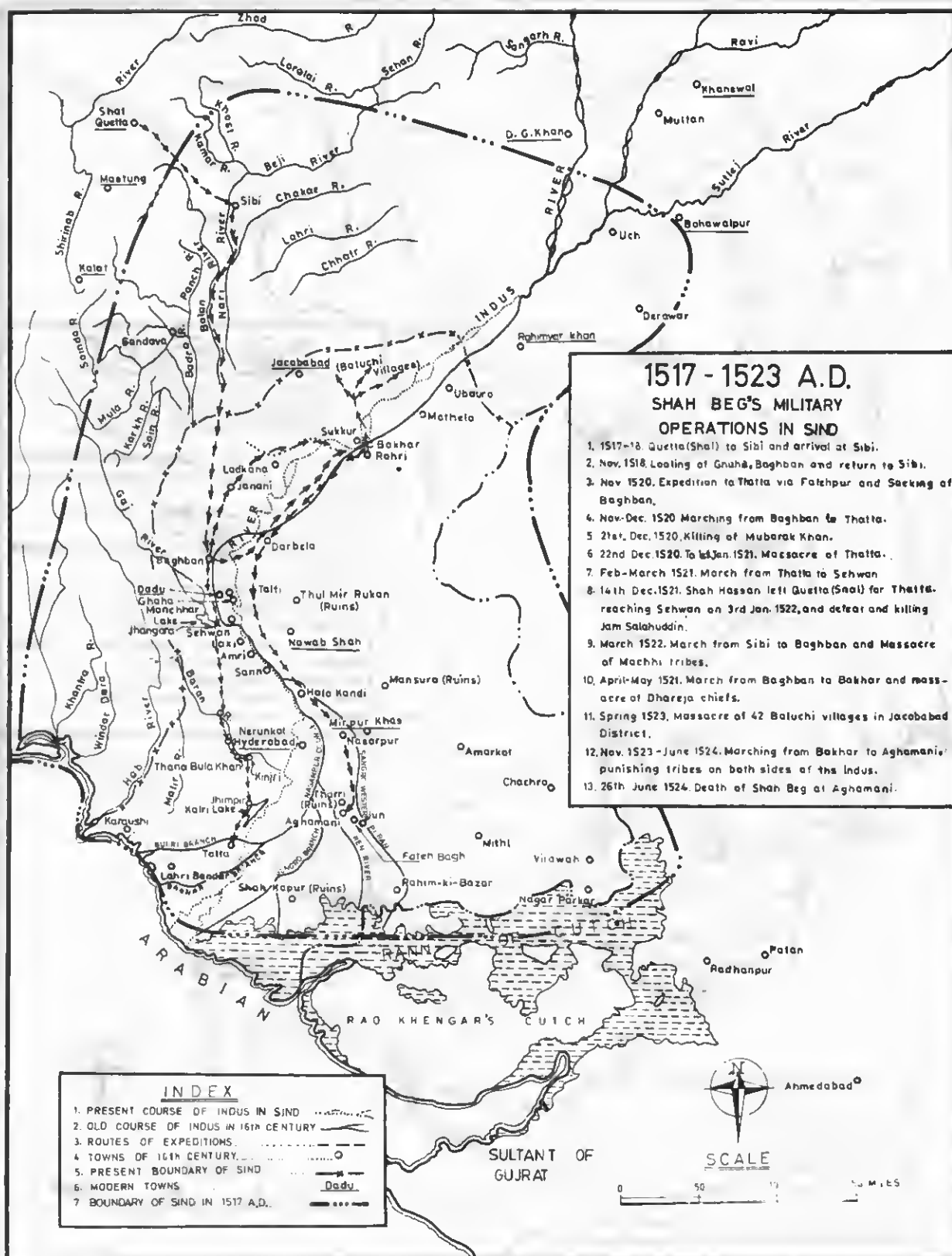
1508 A.D.

SIND BOUNDARIES UNDER JAM NIZAMUDDIN AND AREAS UNDER HIS ACTIVE INFLUENCE

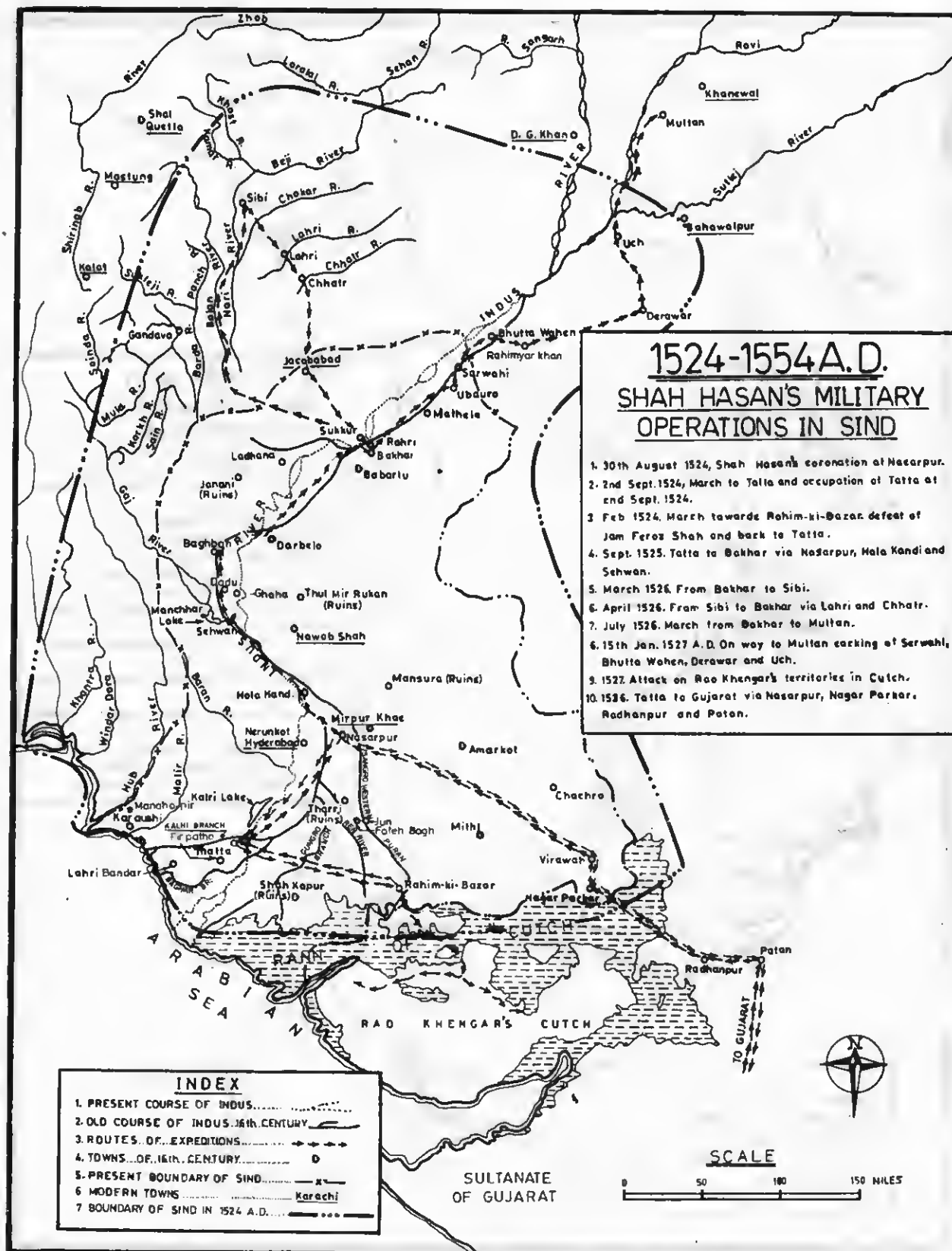
NOTE:-

Karachi harbour then
was known as Kaurashi.





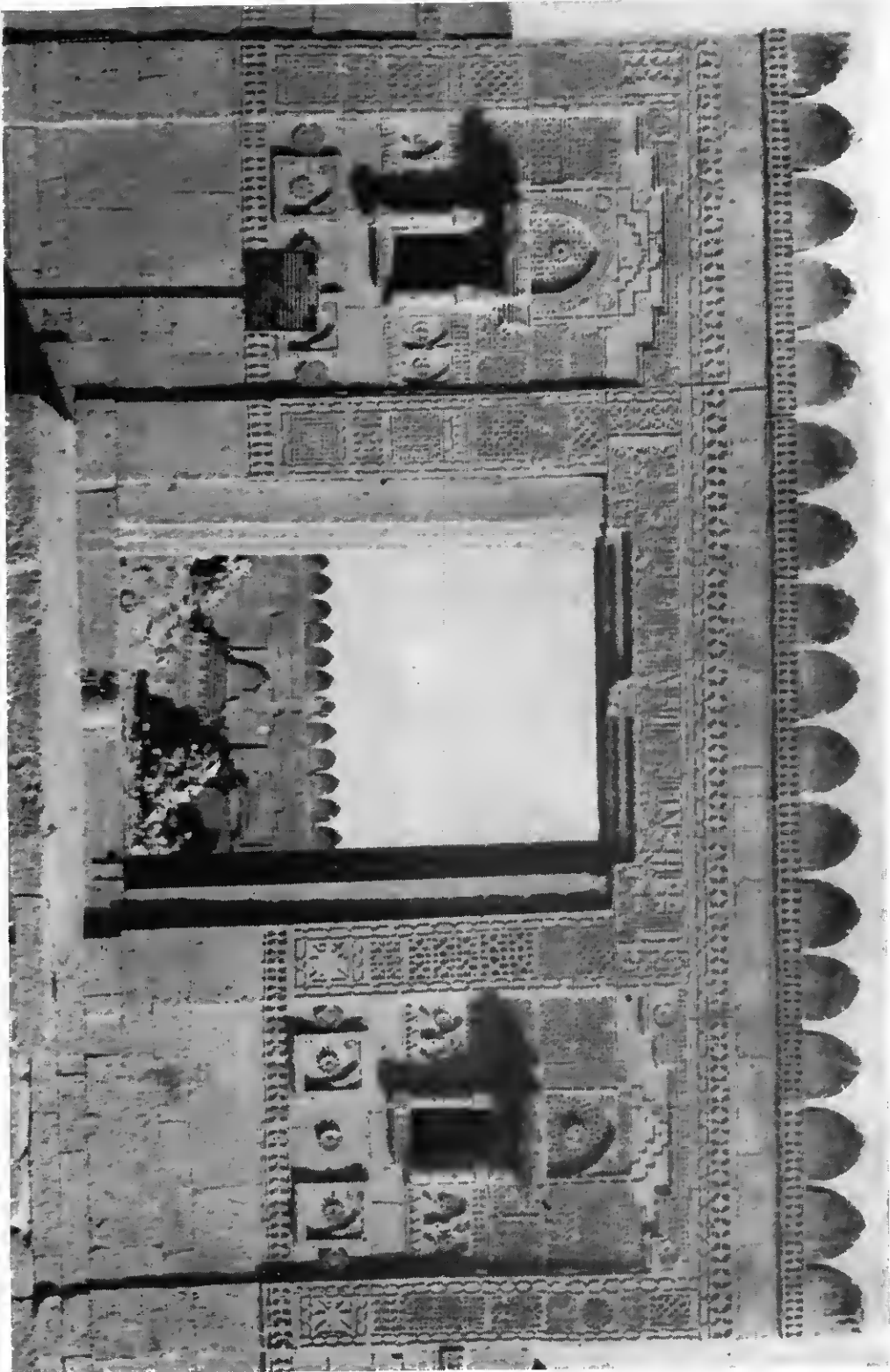
DRAWN UNDER GUIDANCE OF M. H. PANHWAR.



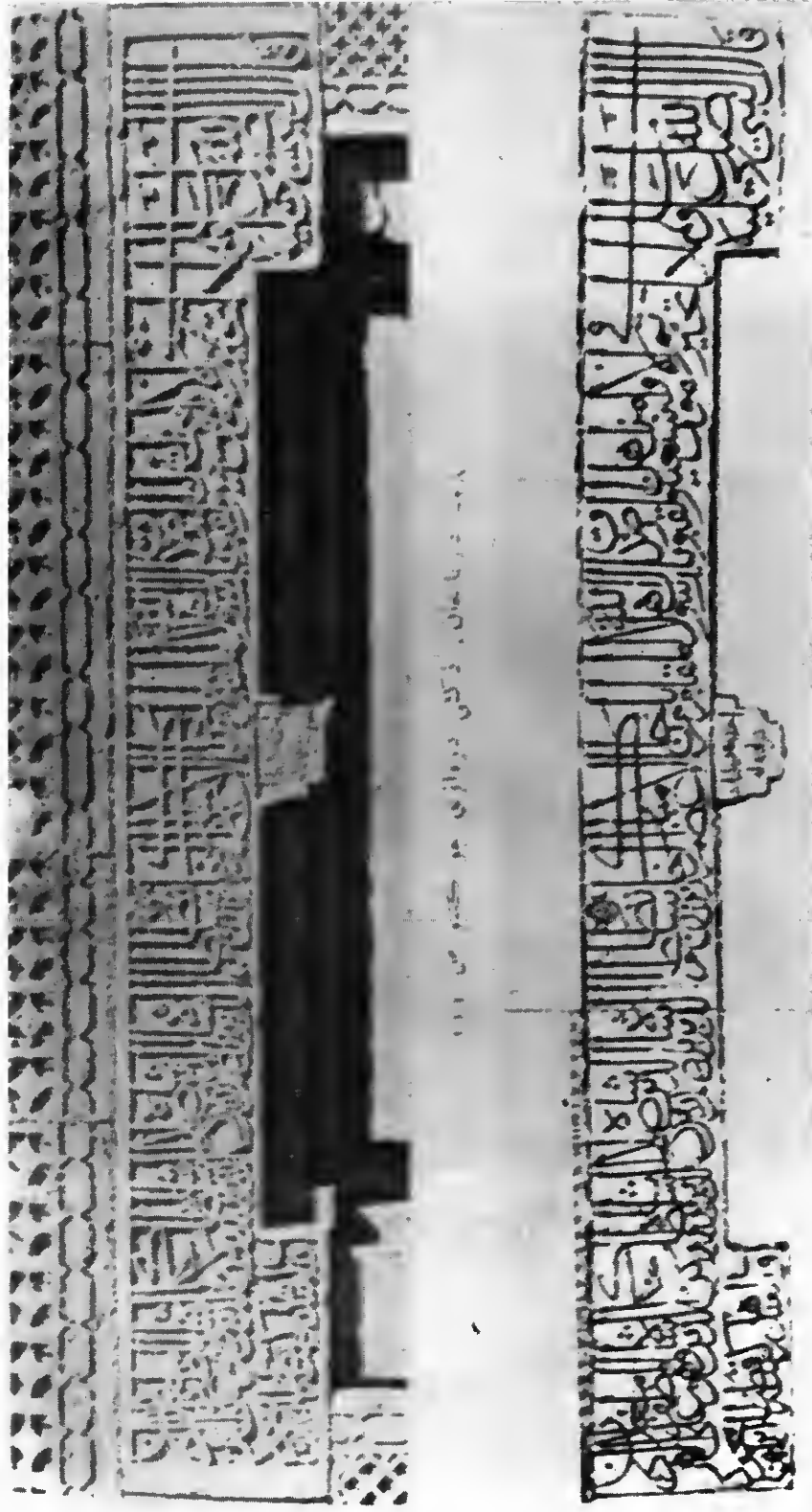
DRAWN UNDER GUIDANCE OF M.H. PANHWAR.



116. Grave of Darya khan with inscriptions.



117. Enclosure the Tomb of Darya Khan (Mubarak Khan).



118. Inscription on the southern gate of tomb of Darya Khan in Naskhi script.



119. Humayun seated on throne.

In this expedition he was helped by the Cutch. Cutch had two rival factions under Rawal and Khengar. The former had the latter's father murdered in 1506 A.D. and latter had acquired parts of Cutch by 1512 A.D. Rawal was very powerful at this period. Sind had good relations with Rawal and therefore Khengar helped Salahuddin. Besides this Khengar was also vassal of the Sultan of Gujarat, as such granting passage to Sind was obligatory on Khengar, who also controlled the easiest approach to Sind. Sind in turn helped Rawal, which caused rift with Khengar who then interfered in Sind affairs. This ultimately helped Arghoons.

1512-13 A.D.—918 A.H. :

Due to rebellion of Shah Ismail Safavi Makhdoom Abdul Aziz Muhadith Ubhari along with his sons, left Herat and came and settled in Ghaha (Kahan near Sehwan. His sons Athiruddin and Yar Muhammad wrote some religious works after their arrival in Sind.

1512-13 A.D.—Between 918-919 A.H. :

Jam Salahuddin, a descendant of Jam Sanjar, defeated Jam Feroz Samma and himself became the king for 8 months, when he was removed with the help of Darya Khan and Feroz was reinstated.

Masumi states that due to misunderstanding, Salahuddin had left for Gujarat. Darya Khan is reported to have engineered the plot for Salahuddin's leaving Thatta.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 318.
William's pp. 113-117.

Masumi, p. 76.

It seems that Kahan had achieved an important position at the end of the 15th century and almost every person of some consequence passed through it. It was in the Jagir of Darya Khan and may be, he had up-graded the town-ship.

Masumi, pp. 76-78.

Salahuddin's cousin Bibi Rani was married to Muzaffar of Gujarat, who became Sultan in 917 A.H. (1511-12 A.D.) and helped Salahuddin to conquer Sind. This incident, therefore, may have taken place in 918-19 A.H. (1512-13 A.D.).

1512-13 A.D.—918 A.H. :

Badi-uz-Zaman Mirza who came to Sind from Astrabad, was well received by Jam Feroz and kept as state guest. He returned to Shah Ismail Safavi after one year's stay in Thatta.

1513 A.D. :

It appears that simultaneously with their activities, the Portuguese had threatened Lahri Bandar and, therefore, the Sammas had to recede in land. By this time the Portuguese may have established a factory at Lahri Bunder with or without permission of Sind's ruler and may even have used force as they were doing in the whole of the Indian Ocean.

1513 A.D.—919 A.H. :

Jam Salahuddin Shah was defeated by Jam Feroz with the support of Shah Hasan Arghoon and the former fled to Gujarat.

1517 A.D.—923 A.H. :

Babur's second expedition against Qandhar, in which he became seriously ill. Taking advantage of the situation, Shah Beg made an offer for peace which suited the other party too and was accepted. Shah Beg felt free for adventures towards Sind.

1517 A.D. :

No person existed who could be called Khalifa on the ground of his descent

Zafar-ul-Walih, p. 137.

Tabaqat-i-Akhari, Vol. III, p. 518.

Firishta, Bombay, f. 460 a.

Firishta (Naval Kishore), Vol. II, p. 511.

Masumi, pp. 109-110 and 309 puts the year as 921 A.H., but Beveridge in Babur Nama, Vol. I, pp. 365 and 431 proves it to be 923 A.H. Masumi's chronology since this date falls behind by 2-3 years.

from the Abbasid Khalifas after Sultan Salim's capture in Cairo.

1517-18 A.D.—923-24 A.D. :

Shah Beg moved to Sibi and made it as his headquarters. Meantime, his son, Shah Hasan, apparently having developed uncordial relations with his father, reached Babur's court at Kabul and stayed there for two years.

It is suspected that this was attempted with connivance of his father Shah Beg so as to keep him informed of Babur's moves.

1518 A.D.—924 A.H. :

Shah Beg lived in territories of Shal and Siwi under hardship and distress and decided to conquer Sind.

1518 A.D., 20th Nov.—924 A.H.,

17th Zul Qad :

Shah Beg attacked Ghaha (Kahan) (which was Jagir of Darya Khan) and Baghban and laid waste the country around them. The booty among other items included 1000 camels which used to operate Persian wheels (for rabi crop). Of this booty he despatched fine horses to Babur as gift. Babur received this information through Shah Beg's ambassador Qasil Tawachi in Qartu on 25th Rabi-I, 920 A.H. or 30th March, 1519 A.D.

The same year Babur captured Sawat, Bajwar, Bhera, and Khoshab. Mirza Shah Hasan (later on ruler of Sind) was with him on this expedition.

1519-21 A.D. :

Magellan's voyage around the World.

Masumi, p. 111.

Beveridge, Babur Nama, Vol. I, pp. 365 and 430.

Babur himself has stated that Shah Hasan had come to learn the techniques of administration and court procedures and etiquettes.

Masumi, p. 112.

All future actions of Shah Beg have to be viewed from this incident. Masumi has tried to justify his actions on flimsy ground.

Masumi, p. 110, puts the date as 17th Zul Qad, 928 A.H. which is incorrect by 3 years. Tarkhan Nama and Tuhfat-ul-Karam have copied Masumi's date.

Beveridge, Babur Nama, Vol. I, pp. 395 and 401 gives the date of arrival of the ambassador.

Babur Nama, Vol. I, pp. 384-401 and 414.

Between 1519-1528/29 A.D.—925-935 A.H.:

Death of Shaikh Bhirkio Katiar, probably on the 9th of the month of Shaban. He came from village Katiar (not Mulla Katiar) in Nasarpur Pargana.

The tomb of this sufi is at Shaikh Bhirkio, about 20 miles ESE of Hyderabad. His anniversary is being celebrated for 3 days from the 9 to 11th of Shaban each year.

926 A.H. :

After spending 2 years in Babur's court, Shah Hasan left and joined his father at Sibi.

**1520 A.D., 21st Dec.—927 A.H.,
11th Muharram :**

Darya Khan (Dulla) or Mubarak Khan was killed by Mongols. He was a slave of Diwan Lakhidar and was adopted as son by Jam Nizamuddin. His real name was Qabool (or Qabool Muhammad) Syed. He rose to become Madar-ul-Muham (Prime Minister) and was titled as Mubarak Khan.

There are different versions about the last days of his life.

Tahiri states that the courtiers being jealous of his power and position persuaded Feroz Shah to crush him, but the latter finding himself incapable avoided any direct conflict; so they approached Feroz's mother Madina Machhari, advising her to invite the Mongols and Arghoons to free Sind from the power of Darya Khan. According to this plan Madina invited Shah Beg from Qandhar. Shah Beg took Baghban-Schwan route and

Channa Mahboob Ali, Mihran, Vol. 41, No. 4, 1964, pp. 131-32.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi, and Hadiqat-ul-Auliya, p. 84, describe his life and mention that he was contemporary of Hala Kandi's Makhdoods Ahmed and Muhammad both of whom died in 934 A.H. (1527/28 A.D.). Mahboob Ali thiuks that he died in 930 A.H. (1523/24 A.D.).

Masumi, p. 111.

An inscription at the north of Mubarak Khan's grave calls him Al Khanul Azam Wa Shahid Mubarak Khan Ibn Sultan Nizamuddin.

Tahiri, pp. 6-59,

The version has to be seen in the light of entries 922, 923, and 924 A.H. i.e. Babur's determination to capture Qandhar and Shah Beg's struggle to acquire a new land.

encountered Darya Khan near 'Khan Wah' canal which he had himself built to irrigate the lands of village Sankorah (Sakro) and other areas (of Thatta and Sakro Talukas). Darya Khan was killed while fighting bravely, when an arrow hit him in the throat. Feroz Shah kept aloof.

Masumi on the other hand reports that some Mongols had migrated to Thatta, and entered the service of Jam Feroz who had assigned a separate quarter to them called Mongol Pura. One Mir Qasim Kaibakian Arghoon encouraged and induced Shah Beg to undertake the conquest of Thatta and, therefore, Shah Beg made preparations, and was first opposed near Talhati (Talti) by Matan Khan (Motann Khan) son of Darya Khan, but avoiding them Shah Beg reached Khanwah located 6 miles north of the city of Thatta (Masum wrongly puts 3 Kurohs south of the city of Thatta), crossed the river at a point where it was shallow and reached near Thatta. Darya Khan left Feroz Shah in the city and came out to fight a fierce battle, which he lost, and was captured by Tingari Birdi Qabtasal and put to sword along with the other Samma soldiers. Jam Feroz took to flight.

Beglar Nama states that he was captured and killed.

Zafar-ul-Walih states that he was called by the Arghoons to discuss the terms of peace and treacherously murdered.

Masumi, pp. 113-14.

This version puts the blame of aggression on Shah Beg. It is possible that Mir Qasim too advised him to attack Sind and sent him detailed reports, but this must have been only after seeing Shah Beg's preparations.

This version apparently is more plausible than Tahiri's version. Tahiri himself being a Sindhi, must have been prejudiced against Machhis who are considered a low caste by some, till this day.

The Kalri branch of the river flowing north of Thatta was no longer the main branch and, therefore, was shallow.

Khan Wah existed till the opening of the Kotri Barrage. Kalri, an inundation canal after covering 26 miles bifurcated into the Kotri Buthro and Khan Wah. Latter continued and discharged into the Gharo Creek.

1520 A.D , 22nd Dec.—31st Dec.

927 A.H. 11th Muharram—20th Muharram:

After the defeat and death of Darya Khan, Shah Beg allowed the plunder of Thatta and disgraced the inhabitants. This was stopped after 10 days at the request of Qazi Qazan to Shah Beg.

He also ordered giving of protection to the family of Feroz Shah who had taken shelter at Pir Ar. Tahiri states that the ill treatment to the populace is indescribable.

Masumi, pp. 114-115, puts the date as 926 A.H. but *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 51 puts the date as 927 A.H. The source used the chronogram in خرابی سند or fall of Sind, which also gives the date 927 A.H.

Tahiri, pp. 58-59 also gives the same chronogram, but from it he has derived the date of Shah Beg's death and also Shah Hasan's driving out Jam Feroz from Sind.

Badauni's *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* (Calcutta Edition) f. 75 b. copies Mir Masum and puts the date as 926 A.H.

Ma'athir-i-Rahimi, Vol II, pp. 276-77 and 290-91 copies from Masumi the year 926 A.H. but copies chronogram from *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* and puts 929 A.H. which is a mis-writing for 927 A.H.

Since soon afterwards Jam Salahuddin attacked Thatta a second time in 928 A.H. (1521-22 A.D.), when Jam Feroz is reported by Masumi to have sought Shah Beg's assistance, the date of 927 A.H. appears to be acceptable.

1521 A.D., January-February—

927 A.H. End Safar :

Shah Beg moved out his camp from Thatta. Jam Feroz came for submission, which was granted. Sind partitioned, the Lower Sind south of Laki went to Jam Feroz, as Shah Beg's Governor and protege, and the Northern Sind was annexed, to be ruled by Shah Beg directly through his officers. As protege Feroz agreed to share a part of the land revenue with Shah Beg. Due to

Masumi, pp. 115-116.

Tahiri, p. 59.

this Feroz lost respect and prestige among his own people.

This partition gave six out of eight Sarkars, to Feroz though area-wise the two Sarkars of the Upper Sind were larger than 6 Sarkars of the Lower Sind. The most fertile Sarkar of the period, Sehwan, also went with the Upper Sind. These Sarkars were:

Bakhar Sarkar with twelve Mahals; Bakhar, Uch, Mathelo, Ubarro, Alore, Darbelo, etc.

Sehwan Sarkar with nine Mahals; Sehwan, Pat, Baghban, Kahan (Ghaha), Lakhpat, etc.

Chachkan Sarkar with eleven Mahals; Chachkan, Jun, Fatch Bagh, etc.

Nasarpur Sarkar with seven Mahals; Nasarpur, Amarkot, Hala Kandi, Samma-vali, etc.

Chakar Hala Sarkar with eight Mahals; Chakar Hala, Ghazipur, etc.

Thatta Sarkar with eighteen Mahals; Thatta, Lalri Bandar, Bathoro, Bahrampur, Sakro, etc.

1521 A D., Mid-February, Mid-March—
927 A H , End of Rabi-I, Beginning of
Rabi-II :

After departing from Thatta Shah Beg reached Sehwan.

The Sahta (a branch of the Sammas some of whom were Muslims, the others Hindus even before independence) and Soda (a branch of the Parmar Rajputs who held the Thar area for many centuries and even to this day exercise influence on both the sides of the border)

Mazhar-i-Shah Jahani and Ain-i-Akbari give the details of these Sarkars.

Tod, Vol. I, p. 85 n. gives a description of these tribes.

tribes took pledge to fight the intruder till death. In spite of the resistance Shah Beg occupied Sehwan and put it in charge of his four officials belonging to Arghoon, Tarkhan and Beglar clans and also put a Kokaltash in charge of Bakhar, probably in order to win support of these clans, who were losing faith in him due to pressure of Babur on Qandhar.

Three days later, Shah Beg was informed that two sons of Darya Khan, Mahmud Khan and Matan (Motann) Khan and also another Samma tribal leader Sarang Khan were ready to submit but Makhdoom Bilawal was preventing them and encouraging them to fight. Shah Beg, therefore, stormed Talti and captured and looted it. In the battle a large number of Sammas and Sodhas were killed.

Makhdoom Bilawal was captured and punished (i.e. he may have been imprisoned, tortured and allowed to die a slow death, if not crushed alive in oil expeller as is believed by the people of Sind specially of Baghban, where he is buried).

1520-21 A.D.—927 A.H. :

The probable date of death of Makhdoom Jaffar of Bubak who was alive at the time of Shah Beg's campaign of Sind.

Masumi, pp. 116 and 117.

Masumi, pp. 198 and 99, Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Vol. III give biography and put his death in 919 A.H. which is incorrect. According to Miyar, f. 426 a he died in 929 A.H. (1522/23 A.D.).

Makhdoom Bilawal's grave is near Baghban, 6 miles NW of the town of Dadu and there is a congregation held on the eve of the first Friday every month. It is not at Thatta as some historians state.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam puts it as 920 A.H., which is wrong as the first campaign of Shah Beg started in 926 A.H.

1521 A.D.—927 A.H. :

Shah Beg promised Babur that he would surrender Qandhar to him, the following year i.e. 928 A.H. (1522 A.D.).

Irskine, Vol. I, p. 355.

Beveridge, Babur Nama, Vol. I, pp. 432-33.

Dr. Daudpota in Masumi, p. 310 accepts the year as 927 A.H. against Masumi's year 922 A.H. in the text, p. 111.

Shah Beg's future actions in Sind were goverred by Babur's pressure on Qandhar and his fear to lose it.

Masumi's version on causes of Shah Beg's attack on Sind is completely distorted.

This promise was made only after he felt himself secure in Sind, and wanted a grace period of one year to complete the conquest of it and subdue the tribes as is proved by his very actions.

1521 A.D.—927 A.H. :

Qazi Syed Shukurullah, son of Wajihuddin son of Syed Na'amatullah son of Syed Arab Shah Hussaini Dastaki, under the orders of Shah Beg came to Thatta from Qandhar, where he had migrated from Herat in 906 A.H. (1500-1501 A.D.).

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 193.

Tahiri, p. 14.

1521 A.D., November—927 A.H., End :

Jam Salahuddin collected 10,000 horsemen comprising of Jarejas (a sub-caste of the Sammas considered of Rajput origin, settled in Cutch and who had migrated there possibly due to differences with the Soomras), Sodhas, Sammas and Khengars, and proceeded to capture Thatta. Jam Feroz fled to Schwao. Salahuddin occupied Thatta. The Cutchi forces were supplied by Khengar who controlled most of Cutch then.

Masumi, pp. 117-118.

The trihal background is given by Todd in 'The Annals and Antiquities of Rajistan', Vol. I, pp. 78-79.

Burgess, Archaeological Survey of West India, Cutch and Kathiwar, p. 195.

Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. V Cutch etc., p. 57.

Jam Feroz Shah now an Arghoon protege informed Shah Beg's officials at Sehwan and requested for help. They informed Shah Beg of this.

Jareja Samma chief Khengar had occupied Rahimki Bazar and Virawah, the two border posts on Southern Sind and was interfering in Sind's affairs, as Jam Feroz had helped Rawal, the adversary of Khengar in Cutch. Occupation of these border posts was with the purpose of stopping the help to Rawal from Sind.

1521 A.D., 14th December—928 A.H., 14th Muharram :

To help Jam Feroz Shah against Salahuddin, Shah Hassan on the orders of his father Shah Beg, left Shal (Quetta) and after 20 days reached Sehwan where he was opposed by Jam Sarang Khan, Rana Sodha and others who dug trenches near Talti, but Shah Hasan instead of fighting them avoided their path, proceeded towards Thatta to fight Jam Salahuddin, who was encamped at Jun.

Burnes James, 'Visit to the Court Sinde', pp. 147-235.

Ranchodji Amarji, 'Tarikh-i-Sorath', English translation by Burgess, J.A., 'History of Cutch and Gujrat', Bombay, 1882, pp. 240-41.

Williams.

Masumi, pp. 117-119 puts the year as 927 A.H. (December 1520 A.D.), which is incorrect.

Beglar Nama, puts 17th, Muharram, 927 A.H.

Ma'athir-i-Rahimi, Vol. II, p. 276 gives 928 A.H., but on pp. 292-3 follows Masumi.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, pp. 518-519, puts 928 A.H.

Zafar-ul-Walih also puts 927 A.H.

SAMMAS STRUGGLE TO REGAIN SIND

1522 A.D., early February—

928 A.H., end Safar or early Rabi-I :

Jam Salahuddin Samma was killed by Hamid Sarban in the battle with Shah Hasan Arghoon near Chelar. His son Haibat Khan (or Beglar Nama's Fateh Khan) after being captured was ordered to be killed by Mir Khushi Muhammad Beglar. Shah Hasan's men advised him to kill Jam Feroz too, but this was avoided for the time being. Feroz smelling that is reported to have escaped to Cutch at opportunate time, but returned soon afterwards.

One effect of death of Salahuddin was normalizing of relations with Jareja chief Khengar who controlled most of Cutch. It is possible that Khengar gave protection to Feroz Shah to win the Sind support against Rawal his adversary. Feroz Shah could not have easily escaped to Cutch along the land routes of Rahim ki Bazar and Virawah which were in Khengar's occupation. By cutting off Sind's support to Rawal he quickly ousted him from his territories, but latter remained in his fort until 1540 A.D. when he occupied Nawanagar and established a new Jareja Samma dynasty under the title Jam of Nawanagar, which ruled upto June 1948.

Beglar Nama, pp. 12, 13, 17.

Masumi, pp. 119-120 and 230.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, pp. 518-19 and Vol. II, p. 35, puts the year as 928 A.H.

Masumi, puts the name of the place as Jun but Beglar Nama's Chelar is more reliable as the author Khushi Muhammad Beglar, was the killer's own tribesman.

Haibat Khan's wife was daughter of one of the Rajput wives of Muzaffar Shah. The two wives are named as Lakham Bai and Raj Bai. Salahuddin had also married the daughter of Sultan Muzaffar.

Mirat-i-Sikandari, p. 218, on the other hand states that Fateh Khan was in Gujarat when his brother-in-law Sikandar was killed in 932 A.H. (1525-26 A.D.), and those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to new Sultan Mahmud included Fateh Khan. Beglar Nama puts Fateh Khan instead of Haibat Khan as the son of Salahuddin.

Haibat Khan's wife Ruqayya was daughter of Sultan Muzaffar and sister of Sultan Mahmud-I as stated by Mirat-i-Sikandari, ff. 177 b, 187 b, 188 b.

Zafar-ul-Walih, p. 138.

Zafar-ul-Walih states that after the death of Sultan Muzaffar Feroz Shah captured some parts of Sind, but when Arghoon retaliated he took flight to Gujarat. He was well received by Sultan Bahadur bin Muzaffar. This happened in 935 A.H. (1528-29 A.D.).

Masumi, on the other hand, states that Shah Hasan was very kind to Feroz and there was no intention of his removal. Circumstantial evidence is against this version.

1522 A.D., March—928 A.H., Rabi-II:

After the defeat (and death) of Jam Salahuddin by Shah Hasan, Shah Beg arrived and camped near Baghban and summoned Shah Hasan there to show favours and distinction on him. He also ordered killing of the whole Machhi tribe residing on the out-skirts of Baghban as they had become disobedient. Their properties and cattle were plundered and houses and castles were raised to ground.

Shah Beg also communicated to Jam Feroz Shah that he intended to conquer Gujarat. (This was obviously to avenge on tribes of Cutch who helped Salahuddin and also to avenge on Sultan Muzaffar).

A large number of Machhi tribesmen must have escaped Shah Beg's aggression, as even today there are a number of Machhi villages around Baghban and Bahawalpur which lie two miles apart.

Shah Beg was determined to evacuate Qandhar, as much as Babur was determined to capture it. This act of Shah

Masumi, pp. 121-120, puts the year as 927 A.H.

Even his subsequent actions show that he kept this aim in view, though not recorded by Masum.

Beg at Baghban must have been aimed as settling his men who had already arrived with the families there.

1522 A.D., April-May.—928 A.H.,
Jamadi-I, II. :

Shah Beg arrived in Bakhar and ordered the execution of Lali Mahr and his men and also 47 Dhareja chiefs of various villages who had come to offer respects but had attempted to oppose his Governor of Bakhar earlier. They were killed at night time and their bodies thrown down from the tower of the fort since then named as Khuni Burj (Bloody Tower).

The Syeds occupying the fort were also ordered to be removed but allowed to settle in the Rohri town.

The quarters within the fort were allotted to his nobles and officers. The fort of Alore was demolished and its bricks were utilized for renovating the Bakhar fort and the dwellings of the Sammas and Turks around the fort were also demolished for the same purpose.

1522 A.D., September 1—928 A.H.,
Shawwal 13 :

Babur was handed over the keys of Qandhar by Shah Beg.

1522 A.D.—929 A.H. :

Death of Makhdoom Bilawal of Baghban, where he is buried. He organized resistance against Shah Beg Arghoon.

Masumi, pp. 112-124.

The Syeds of Bakhar, were descendants of Syed Muhammad Maki who came from Yaman to Sind and founded Bakhar, where he died in 644 A.H. (1246-47 A.D.), as is stated by Tuhfat-ul-Karam.

Dharejas were Sammas and the massacre of these innocent men was done to terrify the populace which had risen against the Mongols. Shah Beg did not do any thing excepting killing and looting of powerful or innocent population for seven continuous years since he had occupied Sibi first. Psychologists would categorise him a sadist.

Dr. Daudpota in Masumi, p. 310, accepts this year against Masumi's 923 A.H., stated on pp. 111 and 112.

Beveridge, Babur Nama, Appendix, J. XXX, II. XXXV and Vol. 1, p. 432, puts the year as 928 A.H.

Makli Nama and Tuhfat-ul-Tahirin, wrongly state that he is buried near Shaikh Hamad Jamali at Makli. Masumi,

His disciples included Hyder Shab of Sann.

pp. 198-99, Tuhfat-ul-Tahirin, pp. 30-31. Hadiqat-ul-Aulya, pp. 79-81, and Tuhfat-ul-Karam, give his biography. The local tradition that he was crushed alive in an oil expeller by Shah Beg is not supported by any contemporary authority. The Archaeological Department can be allowed to open up the grave for examination as the Russians did in the case of Timurlane and Ulul Beg to verify lame-ness and cutting off the head respectively.

Hadiqat-ul-Auliya confirms that he is buried at Baghban.

1523 A.D.—929 A.H., Mid to end :

Shah Beg sent a party of his soldiers from Bakhar to 42 villages of the Baluchis to stay with them in disguise and on an appointed day and hour to destroy the whole village. Thus people of these village were killed unaware.

Masumi, pp. 124 and 125.

The names of villages or the Sarkar are not mentioned. Mazhar Shah Jehani states that there was concentration of Balochis in the present Chanduka. The Jacobabad District was settled by the Balochis only after the mid-19th century. There were a few Balochi settlements to the north of Ubavro but in between Bakhar and these places lived Dahars and Mahrs who were yet to be subdued. The Balochi villages of Sibi Mahal were very scattered and definitely difficult to be subdued by any foreigners of whom they are suspicious to this day and won't allow their entry. In the villages of Sind any body could get in, under the cloak of a 'Musafir' (traveller) and get shelter and as a last resort in a mosque. Shah Hasan had to make special trip to crush the Balochis of Kachhi and Sibi. The 42 Baloches villages destroyed this time must have been in Chanduka.

1523 A.D.—930 A.H. :

Death of Makhdoom Ahmed, a sufi of Halakandi.

Hadiqat-ul-Auliya, p. 100, assigns 935 A.H. (1527 A.D.) to it. Mahboob Ali Channa, Mihran, Vol. 14, No. 4, p. 35 puts it as 930 A.H.

1523 A.D., November—930 A.H., :
early Winter :

Shah Beg while at Bakhar appointed Payinda Muhammad Khan as the Governor of Bakhar and moved south with a large army for the conquest of Gujarat and on way to Sehwan punished the tribes living on both sides of the river Indus. After staying for 15 days in Sehwan and inflicting punishment on the populace, he proceeded towards the Lower Sind. It took him 7 to 8 months march upto Agham (Aghamani) 30 miles SES of Hyderabad.

Masumi, pp. 125-126.

He seems to have marched along the left bank of the river Indus (which remained a strong hold of the Sammas for the next 150 years), to subdue them. He may even have the intention of capturing Thatta by surprise and may have deliberately taken that route. The destruction of the Samma strong holds may have been with intention of cutting off assistance to Jam Feroz.

Mazhar Shah Jehani gives the details of these Samma strong holds and continuance of their struggle for freedom even 110 years later.

1524 A.D., June 26—930 A.H.,
Shaban 22nd :

Shah Beg died at Aghamani. The same night the nobles and chiefs swore allegiance to his son Mirza Shah Hasan. Three years later, Shah Beg's body was sent to Mecca for burial.

Based on chronogram, خرابی سند. Masumi, pp. 126 and 127 and 141 has worked out the year as 928 A.H. and has adjusted the preceding dates accordingly.

His death occurred soon after he heard the news that Babur had arrived in the

Hodivala, Vol. I, p. 125 thinks that the year is 930 A.H.

vicinity of Bhira and Khushab with intention of conquering Hind.

This news upset him with the fear that Babur would make him vacate Sind like Qardhar, with the result that he got a heart-attack which caused his death.

1524 A.D., August—930 A.H., Ramzan:

Jam Feroz Shah sent envoys to Shah Hasan the Arghoon, condoling his father's death. He also sent presents of submissiveness and assurance of good conduct. The two envoys were Hafiz Rashid Khus Navis (of Jam Nizamuddin and Jam Feroz) and Qazi Haji Mufti.

Tabaqat-i-Akhari, Vol. III, p. 520, puts it as 930 A.H.

Firishta, Vol. II, p. 621, follows Nizamuddin's date.

Beveridge, Babur Nama, p. 437 also puts it as 930 A.H. He discusses it in JRAS (1914), pp. 293-08.

Dr. Daudpota, p. 314 does not accept Masumi's version and accepts 930 A.H.

Beglar Nama, p. 15.

The two places were conquered in 925 A.H. (Feb. 1519 A.D.) and Babur came back 5 years later to conquer India. He crossed the Jhelum in Rabi-I, 930 (22nd January, 1524 A.D.).

Masumi, p. 142.

Masum states that these envoys of Jam Feroz informed Shah Hasan in confidence that their mission was an outward pretence and the Jam was, in fact, preparing for war.

This is improbable, as the populace of Sind had turned against the Jam for his submission to the Arghoons and he had become too weak to fight a war.

Beglar Nama, pp. 12 and 13 states that after the defeat and killing of Salahuddin and his son at Chelar in 928 A.H., Shah Hasan was advised to kill Jam Feroz Shah too. This advice was rejected that time because the whole of the Upper Sind was preparing to fight against the Arghoons as various incidents show and, therefore, action against Feroz

Shah was postponed. The envoys of such great reputation telling Shah Hasan in private, appears to be a made-up story either by Shah Hasan and his aides, or by Masum.

Tahiri, pp. 59 and 66, states that Jam Feroz neither sent condolence nor a congratulatory message on Shah Hasan's accession and had decided to rebel. This resulted in Shah Hasan's attack on Sind. This is also in conformity with Zafarul Walih's statement vide entry February 1522 A.D.

1524 A.D., 30th August—930 A.H.,
1st Shawwal :

Shah Hasan was coronated at Nasarpur.

Masumi, p. 142, reports that he expressed his unwillingness regarding Khutba to be read in his name and, instead, suggested that it may be read in the name of Zaheeruddin Babur Badshah. This may be improbable, as Babur had not established himself in the Sub-Continent then and only 11 years earlier his father was forced to surrender the fort of Qandhar to Babur.

His attitude towards Humayun also shows that he could not have shown this degree of sincerity to the Timurids. Masumi may have written this to please his masters, the descendants of Babur.

1524 A.D., 2nd September—930 A.H.,
4th Shawwal :

Shah Hasan started marching from Nasarpur to Thatta to crush Jam Feroz. Hearing of his approach, Jam Feroz abandoned Thatta (probably the same month) and crossed over the river. He was now between Baghar and Ren Branch of the river Indus.

Masumi, p. 142, states that Shah Hasan started after the Idd, which is normally celebrated for 3 days.

1524 A.D., September—930 A.H.;

Shawwal :

Shah Hasan crossed the river (Kalri Branch) and occupied Thatta. In the process of crossing Jam Feroz's son-in-law Mannek used a naval fleet to oppose the Argooons, but the fleet along with the leaders was either killed or drowned.

Hearing this news Jam Feroz fled to Cutch to collect troops from the Samma tribes of that area. This time he could rely upon Jareja Samma chief Khengar, who also needed support of Sind against Rawal as well as to gain independence of Gujarat at opportune time.

930 A.H.:

Soon after his accession, Mirza Shah Hasan married Gulbarg Begum, daughter of Mir Khalifa, Vakil (Prime Minister) of Babur. The engagement had taken place in 925 A.H. (1519 A.D.), with the permission of Babur, who sent her to Sind under protection of her brother Hussamuddin Mirak, who was given Districts of Pat and Baghban (present Dadu, Johi and parts of Kakar Talukas) as Jagir.

The river Indus that time had three branches. The Ren, which separated from the main stream between Tando Muhammad Khan and Matli and flowed to Koree creek. The other two were Kalri and Baghar. The last one was the main stream and Kalri was a small shallow stream, from which Khan Wah had its mouth.

Masumi, p. 147 gives no date but describes the event after Babur's conquest of Hindustan and that would be 932 A.H. which is incorrect.

Beveridge in Babur Nama, Vol. I, p. 366 as well as Humayun Nama, Appendix A, p. 230, give the date of engagement.

Humayun Nama, pp. 37-129 and fn. 159-230 states that the marriage was dissolved two years later and Gulbarg Begum seems to have been admitted in Humayun's Harem either as a wife or as a mistress. This according to Mrs. Beveridge was reason of Shah Hasan's hostility to Humayun.

1524 A.D. September end—

930 A.H., Shawwal end or Zul Qad beginning :

Shah Hasan entered Thatta and ordered a general massacre to the degree that the stomachs of pregnant women were ripped open and the embryos were

Tahiri, pp. 68 and 62.

taken out with the point of arrows. No male member irrespective of age was spared. The majority of the Samma women and children due to the fear of the Mongols jumped into the river Indus and were drowned, and those who survived were imprisoned and humiliated to the degree that according to Tahir Niyasi; 'God should not show such a day to any believer or unbeliever'.

1524 A D , December to 1525 A.D., February—
931 A H , Beginning :

Having left Thatta for Cutch, Jam Feroz collected 50,000 troops both horsemen and foot-soldiers belonging to the Samma tribes of Jareja and others, equipped them well and reached the villages of Rahman (Rahim Ki Bazar, on the Koree Creek at the edge of the Rann of Cutch, 30 miles south of Kadhan) and Chachkan (Badin-Tando Bago area) to give Shah Hasan a battle. Shah Hasan also collected the troops and reached the place of battle, Khari Khabarlo.

Feroz Shah's troops, a suicidal squad, got down from the horses, tied their turbans around the waists and again tied the corners of this cloth to each other and fought fiercely, but lost the battle with a total of 20,000 dead on both the sides. Shah Hasan stayed for three days at the battle site, to collect and distribute the spoils of war. Feroz Shah fled to Cutch.

The suicidal squad is typical of Hindu Rajpoots. These soldiers must have been supplied by the Jareja Samma chief, Khengar of Cutch. He also controlled Rahim ki Bazar and Virawah.

Masumi, pp. 143-144, states that he fled to Cutch, but other historians state that he fled to Gujarat. The latter version is improbable as Sultan Muzafer Shah had twice helped Salahuddin against him and so he probably took shelter in Cutch. The most suitable time to cross the Rann of Cutch would have been November to February and, therefore the battle might have taken place during those months. It would also give Feroz Shah about 4 to 6 months to collect 50,000 troops and equip them.

Tuhfatul Karam, p. 115 and Ma'athir-i-Rahimi, Vol. II, pp. 297 and 98 state that he collected troops from Gujarat which is incorrect. His troops must have been drawn from Cutch, Chachkan and other parts of the Lower Sind.

Haig, Indus Delta Country, pp. 88-90 and fn. 109, identifies the site of battle as Khari Rhabarlo.

Tarkhan Nama, p. 26 does not agree with Masumi and states that he went to Gujarat.

To avenge on Khengar an expedition had to be taken to Cutch by Shah Hasan at a later date.

1525 A.D., March-September :

Shah Hasan stayed in Thatta for 6 months and settled in the fort of Tughluqabad.

Tahir Niyasi states that during this period he created terror among the Sammas (almost 70 per cent of indigeneous Sindhi population belongs to the Samma tribe of Rajput origin). The respected and educated people, Sardars, and soldiers, were converted into peasantry and others to manual and mean occupations. Thus they were given plough instead of sword, and bullocks instead of horses, depriving them of self-assertion and self-respect. If anybody resented this slavery, he was not allowed to stay alive. The terror reached the limits that women aborted on seeing the armoured Mongols.

As a result of this there was large scale migration of Sindhi scholars, saints and businessmen to Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Burhanpur and Arabia.

1525 A.D., September.—931 A.H. :

Shah Hasan left Thatta for the Upper Sind to subjugate the tribes who were yet not under his control. He marched via Nasarpur and Hala Kandi (Old Hala which is 2 miles from New Hala and 36 miles north of Hyderabad) to Sehwan, where the Sahta tribe and other people of Darbelo (all of the Samma tribe) offered their allegiance and Mir Farrukh was imposed as jagirdar on them the very day. He then left for Bakhar via Babarlu.

Tahiri, pp. 63 and 64.

This fort was built by Jam Tughluq on the site of the Old Fort which was called Kala Kot said to be named after one Raja Kala, though the name may possibly have come from Kali Devi's shrine in a cave on the Makli Hills. It is located 4 miles SWS of Thatta and on a small hill in a depression which used to remain flooded with water most of the year until the mid-sixties of this century. No archaeological explorations have been done to find its antiquity, which may also give clue to the founding of Thatta.

Panhwar, M. H., Sind's struggle against Feudalism, 1500-1843 A.D.; Sind Quarterly, September, 1976, pp. 27-28.

Masumi, p. 144.

1525 A.D. :

Mirkar Shaikh Mahmood Purani came to Sind from Qandhar, and settled at Thatta and later on was appointed as Shaikh-ul-Islam.

Masumi, p. 144.

T. K. P.

**1525 A.D., October-November—
932 A.H., Beginning :**

Rebellion of the Dahars and Machhis of Ubauro and Bhatti Wahan (located 10 miles north of Rahim Yar Khan) and also of the Balochis of Sarwahi (8 miles north of Sabzal Kot), and heavy massing of the Mahars of Mathelo, was reported to Shah Hasan.

Masumi, pp. 144-146, puts the date as 928 A.H. (December 1522) which is incorrect as the same year he heard about Babur's conquest of Delhi and Agra.

In the action which followed important officials of Shah Hasan like Mir Abdul Fattah and Baba Ahmed bin Fazil Kokaltash lost their lives before these tribes were subdued.

Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 540, reports that after occupying the Punjab, Babur asked Shah Hasan to capture Multan, but this is doubtful. Babur wanted to maintain cordial relations from the position of strength and Shah Hasan was suspicious of Babur. Shah Hasan left Thatta fully prepared for suppression of the Sind tribes of the Upper Sind. Babur Nama also does not make any reference to Shah Hasan being asked to capture Multan.

Since the Sind tribes extended into Uch (Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalpur) and Multan territories, and they had been continuously opposing the Arghoons since 923 A.H., Shah Hasan after the overthrow of Jam Feroz in 931 A.H., seems determined to capture the area upto Multan before subduing the Samma tribes of Cutch, who had helped Jam Salahuddin and Jam Feroz, and could still give him another battle.

**1526 A.D., March-April—932 A.H.,
Beginning :**

Shah Hasan while planning to conquer Multan, decided to make Sibi (Siwi) safe from any attacks of the Balochis. He reached Sibi (150 miles from Bakhar) with a thousand horsemen, strengthened the fort quickly in a week, and on

the way back attacked Rind and the Bughti (or possibly Mangsi) tribes of Lahri and Chattar, 35 and 50 miles respectively south of Sibi in Kachi District, and brought them to obedience and subservience.

Soor afterwards he heard the news of Babur's conquest of India, which took place in early 1526 A.D.

**1526 A.D., April 18—932 A.H.,
Rajab 8, Friday :**

Babur won the first battle of Panipat against Ibrahim Lodhi. He reached Delhi on Rajab 12th and on Rajab 21st entered Agra and became the Sultan of Delhi. This was the 5th attack of Babur on the Sub-continent. The campaign had started in Safar 932 A.H., i.e. November 1515 A.D. and ended in April 1526 A.D.

Akbar Nama, Vol. I, pp. 196 and 239.

Shah Hasan, on hearing this news at Bakhar, sent envoys with presents and memorandum to the court of Babur Badshah. This was before he marched on Multan.

Masumi, p. 147.

**1527 A.D., 15th January—933 A.H.,
11th Rabi-I :**

Fall of Multan to Shah Hasan. He appointed Dost Mir Akhur and Khawaja Shamsuddin Mehhuni to the Government of Multan before his departure for Bakhar by about March 1527 A.D.

Masumi, pp. 151 and 161.

This statement reflects on general behaviour of the Arghoons to the populace of Sind.

Masum reports that all males between the age of 7 to 70 at Multan were taken as prisoners. The city was converted into hell due to plunder and slaughter. Even the people taking shelter in the

Khanqah of the great Shaikhs, were massacred and looted and the Khanqah was on fire 10—12 days after fall of the city.

1527 A.D.

On the return from the conquest of Multan, Shah Hasan proceeded to crush the Kanghars of Cutch. There are two versions. Masumi states that:

Masumi.

On return from Multan to Bakhar possibly around end of April, Shah Hassan heard the news that Rana Kanghar (a Jareja chief) of Cutch was threatening to attack Thatta, on the plea that his brother Amar Amrani had been killed by the former's men (in the battle with Jam Salahuddin), but had waited for the arrival of Shah Hasan from Multan, as Rajput chivalry demanded delay until his return.

Shah Hasan rushed to Cutch with four divisions under Sultan Mahmood Khan of Bakhar, Mir Farrukh and Shah Hasan Tajudari and Mirza Issa Tar-khan, who was also helped by Mir Alik and met Kanghar forces just after the Sind—Cutch border. The Kanghar troops, dismounted from their horses, tied their turban around their waists and the ends of the turbans with each other, then linked their shields to make an impregnable iron wall. In three hours battle the two front rows of the Cutch army were wiped out by Sultan Mahmood Khan and the rest fled from the field, but many were killed by Mir Farrukh. A large booty consisting of horses, camels, cows, and cattle fell into hands of the Arghoon troops. Mirza Shah Hasan returned to Thatta.

Tahir, on other hand, reports that while in Thatta Shah Hasan realized that the Sindhis of Thatta and Samui who had taken shelter in Cutch, would be a source of danger to his rule, he addressed a letter to Kanghar Samma Hindu Zamindar of Cutch asking him to bring the famous horses of Cutch for him, enter his service and settle in Sind, his mother-land and lead a peaceful life. Kanghar replied that they were living in poverty, depending on looting and could not send horses but would not submit either.

Though this excuse of insulting Shah Hasan in this reply was inadequate, Shah Hasan marched on Cutch. The Rajput chief instead of meeting in an open battle adopted guerilla tactics, made night attacks and poisoned wells and ponds with dead animals and cactus. Shah Hasan started burning the villages and fields but finally peace was restored through intermediaries and Kanghar agreed to pay annual tribute.

1527-28 A.D.—934 A.H. :

Due to terrorism of Shah Beg and Shah Hasan Arghoons, Qazi Abdullah Bin Qazi Ibrahim of Darbelo, a scholar and sufi, migrated to Gujarat and from there left for Madina. where he died. It was the beginning of the mass mig-

Tahri, pp. 64-67.

Masumi does not record the final fate of Kanghar. Since he had challenged Shah Hasan, he should have fought to death but instead he invited the enemy, allowed him to kill his men and loot the country, which apparently is improbable.

The attack on Cutch was motivated by inflicting punishment on the Jareja Sammas who had helped both Jam Salahuddin and Jam Feroz to attack Sind and also to loot and massacre. This object does not seem to have been achieved as the same Kanghar, son of Jam Hamir, with help of Sultan Bahadur of Allahabad made himself head of the tribe, and master of the whole province and also won title of Rao in 1540 A.D. Until then he was a Zamindar. As Rao, he paid no regular tribute, but was liable to military service of 5000 horses.

Jareja house of Kanghar ruled Cutch upto 1947 A.D.

I.G.I. Provincial Series, Bombay Presidency, Vol. II, pp. 329-331.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, p. 141, since Jam Feroz Shah Samma had taken asylum in Gujarat many Sindhi immigrants also took shelter there.



1500 - 1700 A.D.

TRIBAL MAP OF SIND
AND

THE COMMUNICATION ROUTES

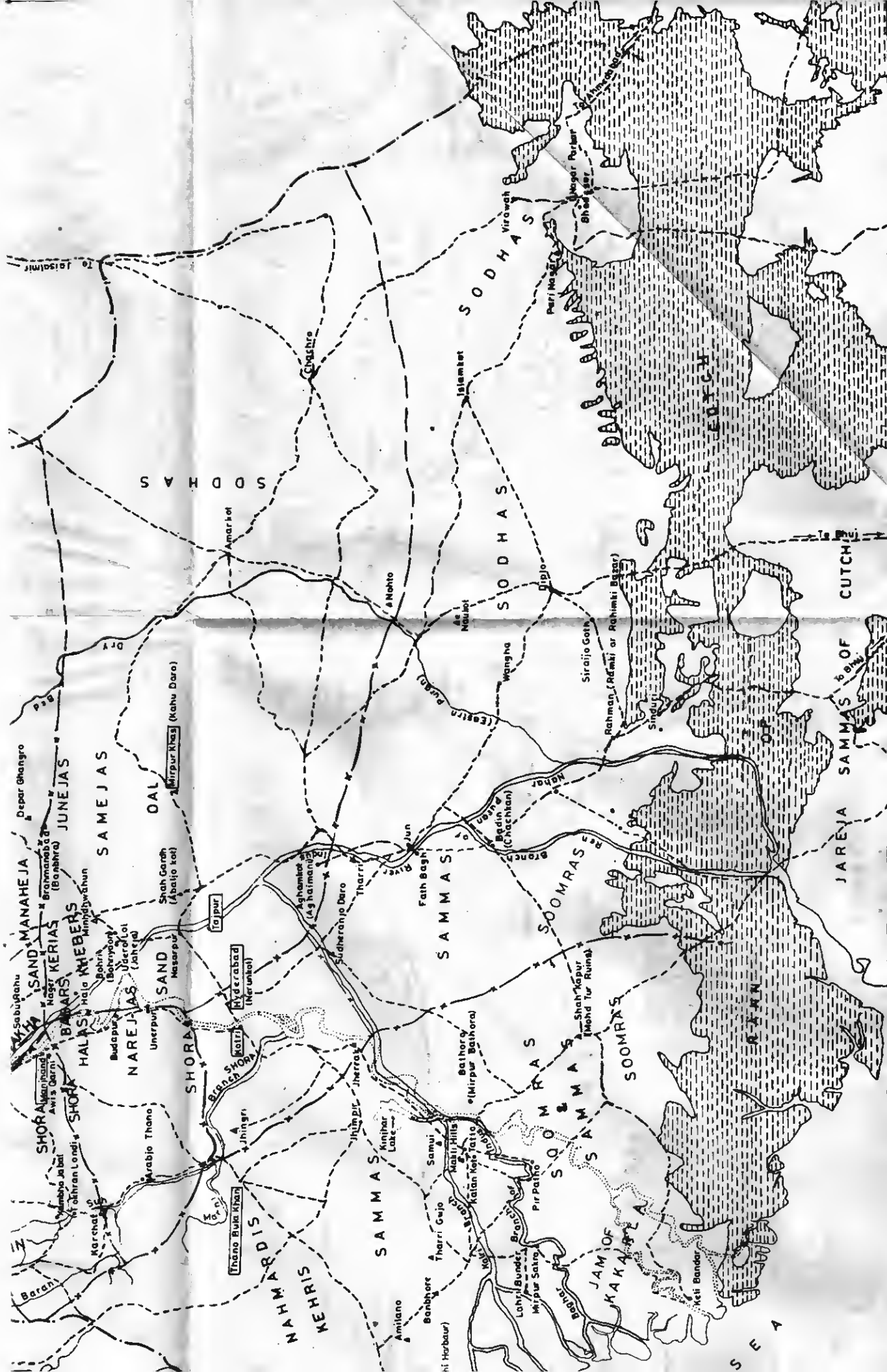
SCALE



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- (7) ROADS





DRAWN UNDER GUIDANCE OF M.H. PANHAR.

RAJA OF
BIKANIR

1608-1700 A.D. ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF SIND



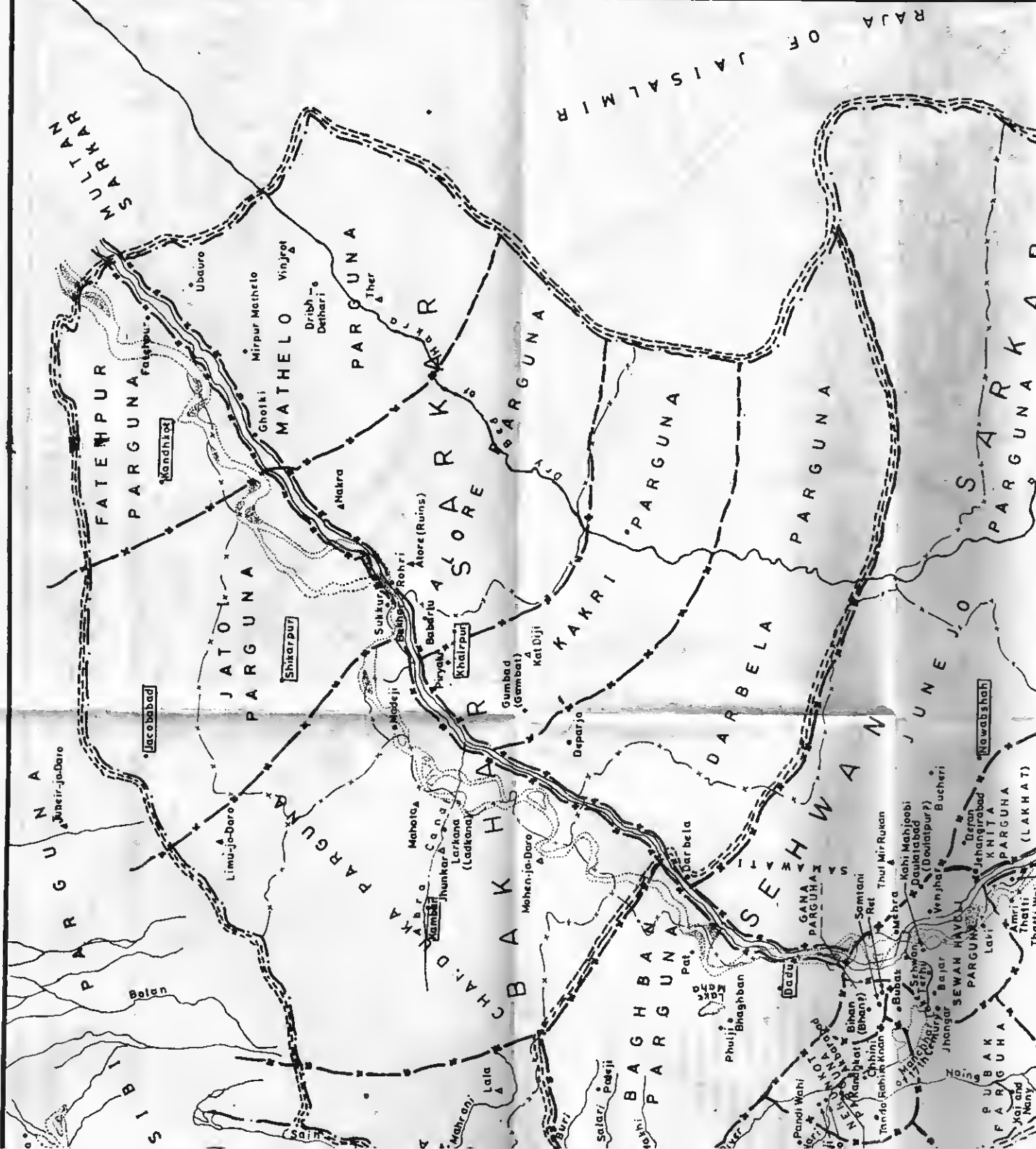
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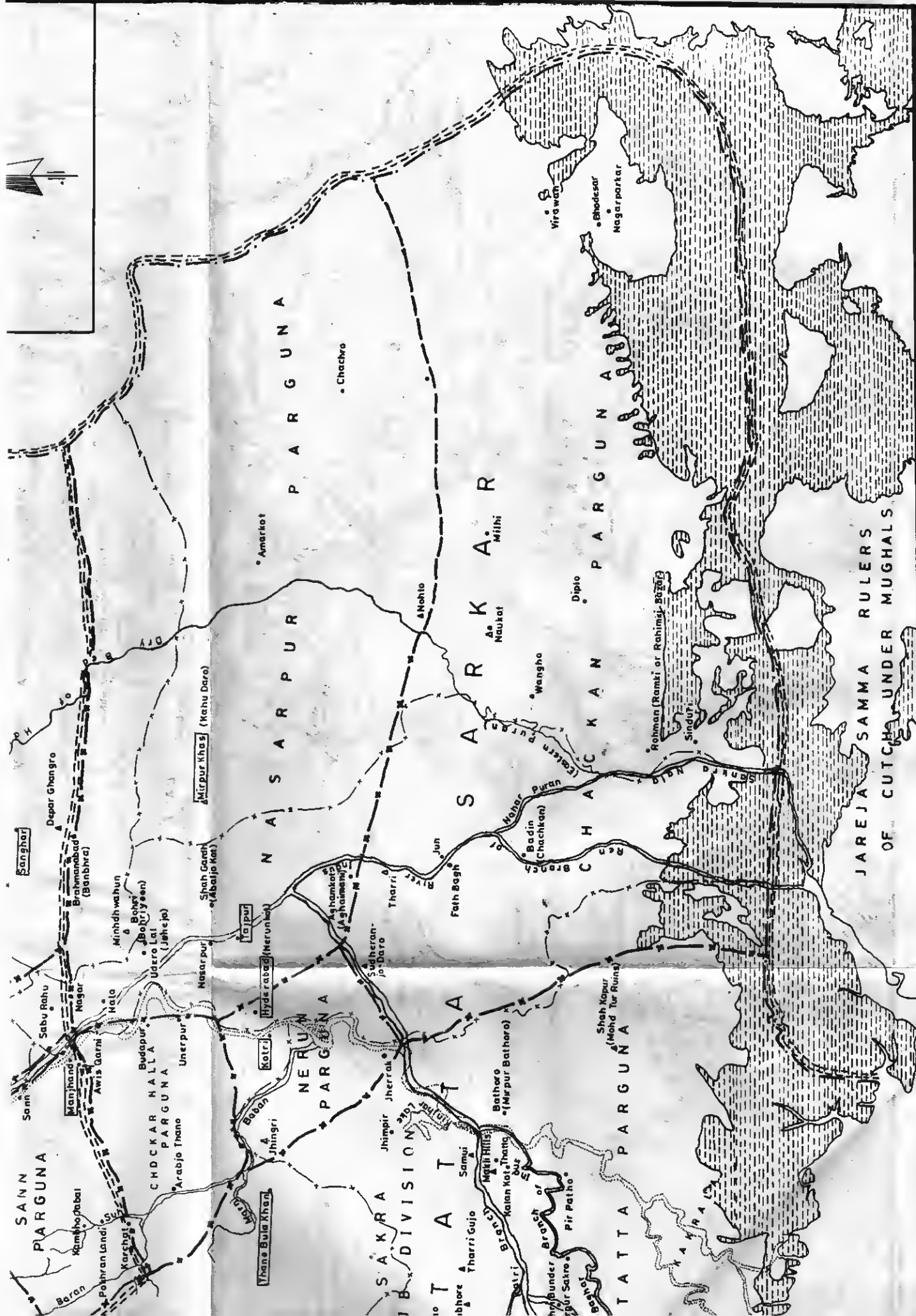
- (1) TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF 16th & 17th CENTURIES.
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Karachi

NOTE.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS IN THE 17th CENTURY WERE THE SAME AS IN THE 16th CENTURY, EXCEPT THAT IN 1608 A.D., PARGUNAS OF GAHA AND BACHBAN WERE SEPARATED FROM BAKHAR SARKAR AND ADDED TO SENWAH SARKAR.





ration of educated, well-to-do, saintly men and business community of Sind.

1527 A.D. :

Birth of Hamida Bano Begum who was to give birth to Akbar the Great 15 years later.

1529 A.D., March—935 A.H. Middle :

Jam Feroz Shah with his 50 thousand troops tried to recover Sind but after being defeated by Shah Hasan Arghoon left for Gujarat.

935 A.H., Shawwal :

Jam Feroz Shah reached Gujarat and sought shelter with Sultan Bahadur Bin Muzaffar (932-943 A.H.) who promised him necessary help to reconquer Sind.

1531 A.D., May—937 A.H., 4th Shahan :

Syed Hyder of Sann who had opposed Arghoon's intrusion in Sind died at Sann.

1531-32 A.D.—938-39 A.H. :

Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat married a daughter of Jam Feroz Shah, the last Samma ruler of Sind.

1535-36 A.D.—942 A.H. :

Jam Feroz Shah Samma, while busy in collecting troops in Gujarat to attack Shah Hasan Arghoon, was captured by the Mughal forces in the war between Sultan Bahadur and Humayun Badshah, and was killed.

1536 A.D.—943 A.H. :

Humayun issued a "farman" in the name of Mirza Shah Hasan asking him

Ishwari Parshad, Humayun, p.202.

Zafar-ul-Walih, p. 138.

Tahaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. III, p. 211.
Tuhfat-ul-Karam.

Mira'at-i-Sikandri, English Translation, p. 162, Tahaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. II, p. 211 and Zafar-ul-Walih, p. 138, state that Jam Feroz came for shelter during this year.

Maului Shedai, 'Sindhi Buzirgan Jo Siyasat Men Hissao, Mehran, No. 3, 1958.

Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. II, p. 347.

Mira'at-i-Sikandri, f. 225.

Ma'athir-i-Rahimi, Vol. II, p. 277.

Zafar-ul-Walih, pp. 138.

Tahaqat - i - Akbari, Vol. II, p. 35.

He must have gone via Nagarparkar. Radhanpur is 34 miles east of Patan

to proceed to Gujarat and report on reaching Patan. Shah Hasan started from Nasarpur by the way of Radhanpur.

The fort of Patan was surrendered by Khizr Khan who held it on behalf of Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat to Shah Hasan, on the payment of 130,000 Firuz Shahi Tankas. Shah Hasan then occupied this fort. The area all around upto Mahmudabad was plundered by the Arghoons. Soon afterwards, Shah Hasan fearing that his joining Humayun may result into people deserting him, or he may be forced to accept a sub-ordinate role in Sird returned back on the false excuse that disorder had risen in Sind. He brought back vast riches, clothes and money exacted from rich Gujaratis. On his way back through Nagarparkar, he subjected the Jareja and Sodha tribes to great slaughter and rapine.

1536-37 A.D.—943 A.H. :

After the death of Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat, Sultan Mahmood bin Lutuf Khan bin Sultan Muzaffar-II became the Sultan. His mother was daughter of Bahram Khan Sindhi, a descendant of Tamim Antari.

1537-38 A.D.—944 A.H. :

Syed Shah Abdul Karim of Bulri, an ancestor of Shah Abdul Latif, was born. He grew up to become a great Sufi and poet and composed in Sindhi language.

1539 A.D.—946 A.H. :

Shah Hasan sent Mir Alik Arghoon to the court of Humayun to congratu-

which was known as Naharwala or Anhilvada in the days of the Tughluqs and is 60 miles North-West of Ahmedabad.

Humayun attacked Gujarat after the fall on Chambanir in Safar 943 A.H. (July 1536 A.D.) as stated by Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. II, and, therefore, Shah Hasan may have started for Patan in the beginning of 943 A.H. Masumi's date of 942 A.H., p. 162 is, therefore, incorrect. He must have returned the same year in 945 A.H. as stated by Masumi, p. 165.

Mira'at-i-Sikandri, (Baroda), p. 329.

Tuhfat-ul-Karam, Sindhi, p. 171.

Masumi, p. 166.

late him on the conquest of Gujarat and Mir Khush Muhammad Arghoon to Mirza Kamran to congratulate him on the conquest of Qandhar. These emissaries heard the news of the defeat of Humayun at the hands of Sher Shah while in Delhi.

Shah Hasan must have been relieved on Jam Feroz Shah Samma's death and the emissary must have been sent to convey his gratefulness to Humayun.

1539 A.D.—946 A.H. :

On hearing of the defeat of Humayun at Chausa by Sher Shah from Mirza Alika, Shah Hasan decided to lay waste the whole of the country from Uch (then part of Sind) to Bakhar on both the sides of the river and destroy all the crops.

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- Anhilvada Chaulkayas: in conflict with Sind rulers 238.
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Bahawalpur District: Mahmud marched through on his return from Somnath 212.

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Bakhar: Abdul Razaq Vazier of Mahmud of Ghazni sacked 219, after the defeat of Mongols Zafar Khan's troops returned to 275, Ain-ul-Mulk Multani administered it 319, Ali Kufi visited it 244, Altatmash appointed Malik Kazlak Khan as Governor of Uch after the fall of 251, Altatmash ordered his Vazier to shift capital from Uch to 252, became an island 290, birth of Sultan Mahmud who ruled Upper Sind from 359, complete waters of Indus passing through 230, Dahars and Mahrs lived between Ubavro and 382, did not come under the control of Al-Shariq Malik Mahmood Hasan 345, erection of tomb of Khawaja Khizr on island near 199, Feroz stopped at, on his way to Delhi 309, flow of water from Hakra to 178, long stay of Feroz Shah at 309, Masud Shah dismissed Nooruddin Mahmud on reaching 259, Mongols left for Khorasan via 259, Mongols of Kabul may have attacked it for booty 345, Nooruddin states Qabacha's jumping in Indus river 252, Nusrat Khan was not given to govern it 272, Qabacha appropriated 245, he conquered 243, he died and Altatmash forces laid siege 242, he occupied on the death of Qutubuddin 245, Qutlagh Khan's appointment as Governor is doubtful 261, refused allegiance to Jam Sikandar 350, he took expedition against 350, Shah Beg appointed his Governor while in 383, he arrived and ordered the execution of Lali Mahr, his men and Dhareja chiefs 381, he captured 356, Shah Hassan appointed Governors of Multan before his departure for 390, he decided to lay waste country upto 395, he heard

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- Bakhar, Divan of: Malik Abdul Aziz Burid was appointed as 309.
- Bakhar fort: Altatmash sent his vazier to lay siege on 250, conquered by Shaikh Abu Turab 169, Malik Abdul Aziz Burid was given 80 soldiers to guard the 309, Qabacha committed suicide by jumping into river Indus at 250, 252, Qabacha removed treasures to 250, Qabacha took shelter in 245, Shah Beg made Fazil Beg Kakaltash incharge of 356, Shah Beg made Qazi Qazan to submit 356.
- Bakhar fortress: Mirza Issa Khan gave battle to Mubarak Khan (Darya Khan) who fled to 356.
- Bakhar fort, renovation of: bricks of Alore fort and dwellings of Sammas used for 381.
- Bakhar, founding of: by Syed Muhammad Makki who came from Yaman to Sind 381.
- Bakhar gorge: change of course of the river Indus through 199, Indus river changed its course through 230, the river Indus eroded fully 260, river Indus flowed in the central Sind below 279.
- Bakhar, Governor of: Jam Tughluq appointed his brother as 346, Shah Beg appointed Payinda Muhammad Khan as 383, Shah Beg ordered execution of Alore who opposed 381, Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq appointed suitable person as 285.
- Bakhar, Jats of: Mahmud set right affairs of 219.
- Bakhar Sarkar: consisted twelve Mahals 375.
- Bakhar Sarkar, villages of: names not known which Shah Beg soldiers plundered 382.
- Bakhar, Soldiers from: Shah Beg sent to destroy 42 villages of Baluchis 382.
- Bakhar, Sultan Mahmud of: Shah Hassan rushed to Cutch with four divisions under 391.
- Bakhar, Syeds of : were descendants of Syed Mohammad Makki who founded Bakhar 381.
- Bakhtiari Mountains (Iran): coarse pottery made by cave man found at Tangi-i-Pabda in 12.
- Balkh (Bactria): Khalifa conferred it upon Yakoob Sufari 186, Muslim state sacked by Mahmud 216.
- Baluchistan: appearance of polychrome and bichrome pottery 28, Asoka's Governor at 87, conquest of Demetrius-190, Copper and bronze used 35, domestic animals not reconcilable 13, existence of Zoroastrian temples shown at 267, food producing revolution not reconcilable 13, formed the 20th Satrapy 70, hand made pottery 13, imported flint from Rohri 29, iron sword found at 64, Junkar people took over small towns in 55, Karazes brought by Darius 168, Kulli culture at Shahi Tump in 49, Kuli culture in 24, Mehi culture matures in 38, Mesolithic period reaches 13, Mesolithic man moves to Sind from 13, migration of people from south-east Iran to Sind via 46, Mongols not established directly in 258, mud brick and clay houses were constructed 13, potter's art spread in 18, pottery designs of Cacasian reached 59, pottery reflects ties with Amri 38, presence of iron in Cairn graves and Pirak 61, settled life in 7, settled villages in 28, Shiite influence reached Sind via 203, smelting of iron reaches 59, some part in possession of Sassanians 111, trade route between Mesopotamia and Indus Valley 47.
- Baluchistan, Northern parts of: migration of new people to Punjab via 35.
- Bamanva or Bahmanva: Beruni calls Mansura as 152.
- Bampur (Iran): Archaic dates for Shahi Tump and Kulli has affinities with 39.
- Bana: described in Kitab-Al-Masalik-wa-al-Mamalik 185.
- Bangladesh: under the sea 9.
- Bania: Abdullah shifted headquarters to Mansura from 189, a small town at short distance from Mansura 184.
- Banhah (Banu): Amir Muawiya expedition raided it 127, .
- Banu: Ki-Kiang-na (Kaikan) was to the west of 119, Muhalab attacked it ear-

- lier 145, was on the right bank of Indus 119.
- Bara: Gajan got it from Rayadhan's kingdom, Rayadhan's sons were assigned 244.
- Barabican: products of whole North western sub-continent reached 102.
- Barabican port: was at the mouth of Smithus (Indus) 101.
- Barbaricum (Bhambore?): Periplus of Erythrean sea describes it 102, products of the whole North western parts of the sub-continent exported from 102, products sold and purchased by Roman shippers 102.
- Barce (Barbarken): was built by Nearchus 79.
- Barham: Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered 141.
- Barnir, Jeso Parmara of: founded Pari Nagar (near Pabi Virawah) 112.
- Baroda: Arab expeditions captured Bghar Bhut 8 miles west of 166, Arab Governor of Sind sent expeditions against 166.
- Baroda (Porbander): second Arab expedition against 166.
- Baroda coast: (Kathiawar and Gujarat): the Governor of Sind sent Amru to the 162.
- Baroda, Maraat-i-Ahmedi :mentions that Daud was removed and Fateh Khan was installed as Sultan Mahmud Begra 349.
- Barwas (Broach): first Arab expedition against 121, Jurz proceeded as far as 149.
- Basra: Hajaj the Governor of died 142, Jats were settled in 120, Khalifa Muawiya transferred Jat families in Syria from 129.
- Basra, Governor of: sent forces to Sijistan (Scistan) 125.
- Bathoro: a Mahel of Thatta Sarkar 375.
- Bathoro Taluka: ruins of Mohammad Tur on Mohatam Tur or Shah Kapur are in 257.
- Batinia : See Mulhid.
- Bay of Bengal: See Bengal, Bay of.
- Bay of Debal: See Debal, the Bay of.
- Baydhan: Imran founded a city in Budh district 178.
- Bayloman: Muhammad Bin Qasim captured 142.
- Bazia: Boogan renamed as 178.
- Beas: Kishlu Khan (Malik Balban) marched his troops along to attack Delhi 262, Mongols were in possession as far as 259.
- Beas river: West and East Punjab under the Mongol control upto 263.
- Beas river Valley: early stone age tools from 7-8.
- Behistan inscriptions: mentioned Gandhava and Sind in Jara's kingdom 70.
- Bengal: rebelled under Fakhruddin 292, Sindhi Bhikshus went to preach 164, Tibetan influence in 169.
- Bengal, Asiatic Society: Tarikh Feroz Shahi is published by 302, 316.
- Bengal, Bay of: Tibetan sea was called as 169.
- Bengal, Governor of: his son was appointed as new Sultan 269.
- Bengal, Haji Ilyas Shamsuddin of: religious sentiments of Feroz Tughluq were contradicted by 335.
- Bengal, west: was under the sea 9.
- Bengal, Western: Pali was the language of the area 67.
- Berlin: extracts of Hudud-Al-Aram published from 197, text of Zainul-Akhbar was published from 223.
- Bhadrevar: Pithadeva occupied it 255.
- Bhadrevar merchants: Pithadeva was defeated on their comp: 255.
- Bhadresvara: Soomra chief destroyed it 239.
- Bhanbhore: accepted as Debal 189, identified as Debal 137, Khojki script based on old Sindhi script found at 271, language spoken and written at 137, lower level at 102, settlement came to a sudden end 247.
- Bhatia: Abul Hassan was sent to subdue 222, Muhammad Ghori subdued Ismailis in 225, Mahmud of Ghazni took it by assault 205, recognized as Bhatinda 209, Sultan Salahuddin Muhammad bin Sam Ghari attacked 236, trio of Biji Rai, Rajpal and Daud against Mahmud 205.
- Bhatia, Hindu ruler: his predecessors joined Punjab ruler against Subkatgin, Alap-tagin and Mahmud 206.
- Bhatinda or Bhatia: 215.
- Bhatinda: Bhatia recognized as 205.
- Bhatti Wahan, Dahars of: rebelled against Shah Hassan 389.
- Bhatti Wahan, Machhis of: rebelled against Shah Hassan 389.
- Bhera: Babur captured 371.
- Bhira: Shah Beg died hearing the news of arrival of Babur in the vicinity of 384.
- Bhodesar: Business community of Pari Nagar left first for 296.
- Bhodesar, Bania inhabitants of: migrated

- to Nau Nagar 297.
- Bhodesar, Jain Temples: construction of first and second 333, 349.
- Bhodesar, Mosque: built by Gujarat rulers 346, Mahmud bin Muzaffar Shah captured Nagar Parkar and built it 362.
- Bihar: Pali was the language of area 67, Vazir Khan Jahan arranged inforcement from 325, was under the sea 9.
- Bihar mounds (Taxila): Punch marked coins from it the earliest example in sub-continent 73.
- Bikanir: chopping tools from B.
- Bithur (U P): a new movement of people of Iran or Caucasian origin into sub-continent traced from copper hoard at 5B.
- Bocotia: Yueh-Chi defeated Scythian tribe of 92.
- Bokhara, Abdul Hussain of: invasion of Turks of Transoxiana by him necessitated Mahmud's early return from Multan 25.
- Bolan: Scythian tribe moved into Sind via 92, 94, similarity with Boogan 17B.
- Bolan Pass: Alexander dispatched army from Upper Sind via 77, Demetrius entered India at 90, departure of Krateros towards 7B, Kaikanites (Kalatis) protected it 178, Mongols detachment came at Sultan's request from Farghana via 301, Mongol raids were made via 253, occupied by Jatts 45, possibly Dahar ruled the area 129, Rashid Bin Umer Jadidi proceeded to Seistan via 129, route of Khilji Turks to Siwistan Sarkar via 249, shortest route of Ghazni from Multan via 215, Sultan Muhammad was killed at Jalwagir near Bibi Rani's grave in the 358, he was defeated and killed by Mubarak Khan (Darya Khan Dullah) 356.
- Bolan Pass (Kaikan or Kalat): Arab penetration in Sind via 130.
- Bombay: first Arab naval expeditions at Thana near 121, new script of Sindhi language invented by Pir Sadruddin an Ismaili preacher printed from 271.
- Bombay, Maraat-i-Ahmedi: mentions that Daud was removed & Fateh Khan was installed as Sultan Mahmud Begra 349.
- Boogan: it could be in Kachhi or Sibi district 17B, Imran's military cantonment was renamed as Bazia 178, similarity with Bolan, Jalwan, Sarawan, Khoram and Makran all in Kalat Division 178, survived upto 279 AH (892 - 293 A.D)
- 17B.
- Brahmanabad: renamed as Mansura 152.
- Britain: Neolithic stage of culture in 17.
- Broach: Jurz and his lieutenants over-ran 149, Hisham conquered a town near 163, he also conquered Gandhar near it 162, Menander Empire extended upto 91, Muhammad Bin Tughluq arrived to crush Taghi's rebellion 299, second Arab expedition against Baroda (Porbandar) near 166, Taghi's route from Gujarat to Sind was through it 300.
- Broach, King of: he inflicted defeat on Tajjiks (Arabs) 149.
- Bubak, Makhdoom Jaffar of: probable date of his death 376.
- Budh Country: lying between Makran, Mansura and Multan having capital at Gandava 194.
- Budh district: Imran founded a city Baydhan in 178.
- Budha, Jats and Meds of: Governor of Makran killed by them 128.
- Budhapur: 1
- Budhia: consisted of Jacobabad, Kachhi, Sibi district and hilly tract of Larkana and Dadu Districts 137, Muhammad Bin Qasim chased Hindu Governor upto Sisam (Shah Hassan) in 137, principality in Chach's Sind 194, Raja of Ramal (Rawal) occupied it 131, ruled by a Hindu Raja 194, 203, Sewistan or Sehwan was its capital 124.
- Buddhist Sites: located in hilly tract of Larkana and Dadu districts 137.
- Budhjo Takar (near Tando Muhammad Khan): flint chopping workshop at 21.
- Bulri: the bifurcation of Kalri and Baghar took place 279.
- Bulri, Syed Abdul Karim of: an ancestor of Shah Abdul Latif was born 394.
- Burhanpur: large scale migration of Sindhi scholars, saints and businessmen due to Shah Hassan's terror 38B.
- Burhanpur, Sultan Adil Shah Farooqi of: Bibi Rani's elder daughter was married to him 367.
- Bust: Governor Basra's force advanced to 125.
- Byzantine: Jats were captured and brought to 185.
- Byzantina Empire: Masudi visited 193.
- Byzantine Romans: fire throwers used in Sub-continent were developed by 138, Jats settled on sea coasts resisted raids of 129.

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- Cadesian, Persian Empire: was laid low by Arabs 120.
- Cairn graves: presence of iron 61, smelting of iron 59.
- Cairo: Ajaibul Hind published from 192, Arabic text of Masudi's book published from 198, Arabic text of Tarikh-i-Kamil published from 234, Arabic text of Subuh-al-Asha published from 344, death of Iman Mustansir at 208, headquarters of Fatmid Caliphate shifted to 192, Kitab-al Yamani (Arabic) published from 221, Masudi's Muruj-al-Zahab published many times from 194, revised edition of Futuh-Al-Baldan published from 190, Shamsuddin Sabzwari's ancestors migrated with Imam Hadi from 268, text of Kitab-al-Bayan wal-Tabiyin published from 165, text of Mujam-ul-Baldan published from 253, text of Sirat-al-Nabaviya published from 195, Yakoobi issued from 190.
- Cairo, Caliphate fall of: Ismailis got set-back with the 208.
- Cairo, edition: Kitab-al-Kamil-fi-al- Tarikh published from 253.
- Cairo, edition of Tarikh al-Khulfa: was published in 1892 A.D. 349.
- Cairo, Fatmid dynasty: shifted their capital from Africa to Cairo 200.
- Cairo, Fatmid Khalifas: early Soomra rulers owed allegiance and sent them presents and read their names in Friday Khutba 208.
- Cairo, Sultan Salim's Capture: no person left to be called Khalifa after 370.
- Calcutta: Tabaqat-i-Nasiri published from 225, Tarikh-i-Behaqi published from 227, text of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi published from 346.
- Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal: Arabic text of Tarikh-al-Khulfa was first published by 349, Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi published by 340, Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi published by 349.
- Calicut: Albuquerque sacked it 366, Vasco de Gama reached 361.
- Calicut, King of: Venice formed an alliance with him against the Portuguese 362.
- Calicut Portuguese factory: was established by Albuquerque 366.
- Cambay: Muhammad Tughluq took the difficult route from 300, Taghi's route from Gujarat to Sind through 300.
- Canton: first Arab voyage to 131, was closed to foreign merchants 161.
- Cape Monze: Nearchus proceeded towards and left 81.
- Cape of Good Hope: Vasco de Gama reached Calicut via 361.
- Caria: Skylax belonged to Caryanda in 70.
- Caryanda: Skylax belonged to 70.
- Caucasus: Cairn pottery process reached Baluchistan from 59, iron working technique spread to 58.
- Caucasian Origin people: new movement of them to Indian Sub-continent 58.
- Caspian Sea, Eastern shores of: Al-Beruni was born in the suburbs of Khwarzim on the 200.
- Caspian Sea, south of: Tabri, the Persian historian was born at Amul in Tabristan on the 178.
- Catal Hayuk: earliest pottery came from 17, field peas migrated to Sind from 17, neolithic revolution starts in 13, wild purple pea grown at 17.
- Central Asia: See Asia, Central.
- Central Cutch: See Cutch, Central.
- Central Russia: See Russia, Central.
- Central Sind: See Sind, Central.
- Ceylon: a deputation of Sindhi Bikhshus went there from Patala 91.
- Chachkan: Jam Feroz's troops must have drawn from 387, was a Mahal of Chachkan Sarkar 375.
- Chachkan (Badin and Southern Hyderabad District): Governor of Multan informed the populace that Jam Juna was honouring the treaty (with Delhi Sultanate) 321.
- Chachkan Muslims: took no part in breaking treaty with Delhi Sultanate 321.
- Chachkan Sarkar: consisted of eleven Mahals 375.
- Chachkan villages (Badin-Tando Bago area): Jam Feroz collected troops and reached 387.
- Chaeronea: Plutarch was born at 101.
- Chaghanian: Mahmud's coins show it as a part of his Empire 220.
- Chakar Hala: was a Mahal of Chakar Hala Sarkar 375.
- Chakar Hala Sarkar: consisted of eight Mahals 375.
- Chambanir, fall of: Humayun attacked Gujarat after the 394.
- Chanderi: Vazir Khan Jahan arranged inforcement from 325.
- Chandoli, hilt from: prove a new movement of people from Iran or Cauca-

- sian origin in Sub-continent 58.
- Chanduka:** Mazhar Shah Jehani states concentration of Balochis in 382, Mongol troops advanced as far as 356, 42 Baloches villages destroyed by Shah Beg soldiers must have been in 382.
- Changatia Chief:** Mongols attacked the sub-continent under him 285.
- Chanhu daro:** founding of 42, in an early Harappan culture 41, its end is uncertain 54, Jhangar occupation of 60, Jhangar pottery found 52, Junkar occupation of phase II 54, Junkar Phase II established, continued and succeeded by Jhangar culture 55, Junkar people drove out Harappans from 50, Kulli culture ware appears 39, late stone age 24, limited weapons of foreign origin brought by traders or mercenaries 54, occupation of cemetery H 54, Phase I A 46, Phase B and C 49, Phase C ends 51, pre-Harappan shreds in 39, shaft hole are found at 50, Trihni ware found there show invasion of the Indus cities 52.
- Chattar, Bugti (or Possibly Mangsi) and Rind tribes of:** Shah Hassan attacked them in Kachhi District 390.
- Chausa:** Shah Hasan heard there the news of defeat of Humayun by Sher Shah 395.
- Chavotaches, King of:** Arabs defeated him 149.
- Chellar:** Jam Salahuddin was killed in the battle near 379, more reliable place of battle between Jam Salahuddin and Shah Hassan Arghoon 379, Shah Hassan killed Jam Salahuddin and his son at 384.
- China:** advanced civilizations arose in 15, Buzrig Bin Shaharyar plied vessels from Persian Gulf to 192, Chemong a Buddhist monk reached back 111, a deputation of artists from Indus valley went to 104, details of rhinoceros horns from Sind their use as aphrodisiac in 183, Fahein returned to 111, Hexaploid wheat grown 23, Hicun Tsang returned to 125, Ibn Batuta left Delhi on a mission to 297, Jahsal sent an embassy to 141, King of Kanauj sent his ambassador to 153, King of Kashmir sent an embassy to 153, Lower pleistocene in 5, Masudi visited 193, rice grown 15, Vasdev II sent delegation to seek help against Sassanians 106.
- Chitor:** Chief of Guhila seized it 149, Jaisina left for 140, Rais of Rajput origin were from there 141.
- Chitor (Kiraj):** Junaid and his successors over-ran it 148.
- Chitor, ruler of:** helped rebellions in Sind and took part in wars with Arab troops 154, invaded Sind and was killed 123.
- Clifton:** Abdullah Shah's tomb is located at 134.
- Coastal area (probably Makran coast):** Ghoris raided it without substantial results 237, Shahabuddin Ghoris having conquered it returned to Ghazni 237.
- Constantinople:** building of church Haiga Sofia at 115, conquest by Ottoman Turks 349, Ibn Batuta visited 293, Sind sent congratulatory message to 119.
- Cordova:** Idrisi settled there and completed his geographical work 230.
- Crete:** development and use of linear A script 53, and B script 56, height of culture at 53, wild cattle domesticated at 13.
- Cutch:** accepted the suzerainty of the successors 274, Amro conquered 146, annexed to the Persian Empire 70, Arab conquest of Sind destroyed Alore's authority over 146, attacked by Salahuddin Shah Jam (Unar II) 338, to avenge Khengar Shah Hassan took an expedition to 388, Begra subdued whole of 355, bridge between Sind and Kathiawar 90, connected to Kathiawar 38, connected Lothal and Rangpur to Sind 38, cut off from Sind, Kathiawar and Gujarat 231, death of Ful (a Samma of Sind) its ruler 201, death of two Samma brothers of Sind there 182, defence of Sind by it 120, easiest route to Sind via 117, Feroz Shah avoided 324, he fled to 387, first rule, disappeared 202, first Samma dynasty ruled a part of it and rest was ruled by Chawras 170, Governor of Sind invaded 151, had three Samma rulers called Rayadhans 353, had two rival factors under Rawal and Khengar 369, Harsha subdued it to attack Sind 117, having Sindhi speaking population 39, Hindu Sammas of Sind developed marriage alliance in 150, Indus and Hakra communication to 29, invaded by Pithadeva of Para 255, an island having close connection with Sind 204, Jainism started spreading 122, Jam

Feroz collected troops and left Thatta for 387, Jam Feroz could not have easily escaped along the land routes 379, Jam Feroz fled to 386, Jam Feroz probably took shelter in 387, Jam Feroz smelting to be killed, escaped to 379, Jam Feroz's troops must have drawn from 387, Jarejas migrated to 323, Jareja house of Kanghar ruled it 392, Jurz proceeded as far as 149, Kathis of Sind migrated to 159, Khafif conquered a part of it 231, Khatri asserted for power in 122, Kheogar controlled most of it 377, Khengar subdued whole of 244, Khengar united it as one country 367, Khengar was interfering Sind's affairs and Jam Feroz helped Rawal his adversary in 378, Kumarapara empire included it 241, Lako Fulani left Sind for 194, large army of Feroz perished and escaped the vengeance 323, large scale migration of Sindhi scholars, saints and businessmen to 388, little Rann dried up cutting Kathiawar from it 204, local uprising in Sind may have been helped from 154, local uprising in Sind was supported by its ruler 156, Menander appointed Apollodotus as Governor of Patala to control it 91, Mod and Manai escaped to 171, Muslim Jats (lower Sind) migrated to 235, normalizing of relations with Khengar who controlled most of it 379, occupied by a Sindhi clan Kathi 150, on Allaudin's death the control of Delhi was lost on 278, on its decline Rai occupied 120, pre and post Indus civilization flourished in 50, Raja Kesar Dev fled to 229, Rawal seized most of it 364, Rayadhan ruled it 235, relations with Saurashtra 105, relations with Sind 80, remained independent under Gujan and Otha line 342, Rudradaman added it to his domain 104, ruled by Apollodotus 91, ruled by second Samma Dynasty of Sind 234, ruled by Samma Rajputs of Sind 173, rule of Jareja Samma chief Khengar 367, Saka Kingdom was established upto 93, Saka rule 105, Saka rule ends 111, Salahuddin was helped in Thatta expedition by 369, Sammas as well as Soomras migrated from lower Sind to 274, Sammas driven out by Soomras to 282, Sammas established their kingdom in 282, Scythians set-

led in 95, Scythian tribe took its possession 92, sea pirates and seamen better than Arab seamen 150, second Samma dynasty named as Jareja dynasty was established 171, Seismic activity in 230, Shah Hassan marched on after receiving insulting reply of its Rajput chief 392, he rushed with four divisions to 391, Sind's control was weakened over it 130, Sindhi Samma power broke and Chawra principality was established in 202, Sindhis of Thatta and Samui took shelter there 392, Solanki Chaulkayas ruled it 204, some Samma Muslims planned to migrate to 303, Soomra chief conquered whole of 239, Strabo describes it 99, suffered badly from the Saka raiders 97, Sultan Sadaruddin Shah Jam Sanjar resided there wherefrom collected troops and occupied Thatta 351, Taghi fled to 300, united and ruled by Jareja Samma of Sind 235, Valabhi ruled it 117, 120, his territories included it 146, was a part of Sind 119, was not a Bahram's vassal state 108, was under jurisdiction of the Imperial Governor of Saurashtra 111, Zafar Khan may have taken expedition to 274.

Cutch army: two front rows wiped out by Sultan Mahmood Khan and the rest fled from field 391.

Cutch, attack on: was motivated by inflicting punishment on Jareja Sammas 392.

Cutch border: the Sammas of Sind settled Sodhas on it 352.

Cutch, central: remained in Samma hands 241.

Cutch, central and Southern: Kathis of Sind settled there 151.

Cutch, Eastern: Lakho, a Jareja Samma of Sind captured capital of Wagad in 235, recaptured by Samma Jarejas 241.

Cutch, famous horses of: Shah Hassan asked Kanghar to bring to him 392.

Cutch forces: were supplied by Khengar who controlled most of Cutch then 377.

Cutch, Hindu Jareja Sammas: Sammas of Sind sought their help 323.

Cutch, Hindu rulers of: Junaid, Hakam and Amar attacked them 156.

Cutch, Hindu Zamindars of: Shah Hassan asked them to enter his service and settle in Sind 392.

Cutch, island: Rayadhan enlarged his territories in whole of 235.

Cutch, Jareja Sammas: Taghi was helped by them 300.
 Cutch, Jareja Samma rulers: Some Samma Muslims of Sind planned to migrate to Cutch and take shelter with them 303.
 Cutch, Kanghars of: Shah Hassan proceeded to crush them 391.
 Cutch, Memons: professed to be shias but lived like Hindus and did not associate with Muslims 354.
 Cutch population: was drawn from Sind and belonged to Samma tribes 221.
 Cutch, pre and post Indus sites: clarify influence of Sind on Cutch 231.
 Cutch, Rajput tribes of: Samma chiefs developed relations with them 146.
 Cutch, Rana Kanghar (a Jareja chief) of: Shah Hassan heard the news of his threat of attack on Thatta 391.
 Cutch, Rao Khengar of: Jam Salahuddin Shah conquered lower Sind with his help 367.
 Cutch, Rayadhan rulers: two of them who ruled Cutch 325.
 Cutch, route: Mahmud took it to avoid battle with Hindus 214.
 Cutch, ruler of: helped rebellions in Sind and took part in wars with Arab troops 154.
 Cutch, Sammas of: remained Hindus 282.
 Cutch, Samma Jareja chief: Hindu Rajput soldiers must have been supplied to Jam Feroz by them 387.
 Cutch, Samma Jareja ruler: death of Rayadhan who was the 243.
 Cutch, Samma ruler: Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak captured the fort of Kanthkot from him 241.
 Cutch, Samma tribes of: Jam Feroz fled collected troops from them 386, Shah Hassan determined to capture areas upto Multan before subduing them 389.
 Cutch, tribes of: Shah Beg intended to conquer Gujarat to avenge them 380.
 Cutch, Western: Rayadhan's sons were assigned areas in 244, remained in Samma hands 241.
 Cyzicus, Eudoxus of: a man from wrecked ship offered to guide him to India 92.

D

Dabarkot: its Harappan occupation 43.
 Dadu: 2, the figure of soldiery of Sambastai (Sambus) 78.
 Dadu District: Budhia consisted of its hilly tract 137.

Dadu District, Upper: became fertile 295.
 Dadu Taluka: Husamuddin Mirak was given as Jagir 386.
 Dadu, town of: Makhdoom Bilawal's grave is near Baghban 6 miles N.W. of 376.
 Dahla: Vikramaditya VI conquered or raided it 228.
 Dahlila: its conquest while on way to Bahmanabad 139.
 Dalilah: Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered it on his way to Multan 141.
 Dahnaz: Junaid proceeded as far as 149.
 Damascus: gold recovered from Multan was sent to 141, Junaid sent there six lakhs prisoners and 8 crore Dirhams from Sind 150, new edition of Ajaibul Hind was published from 192, 18,000,000 Tatar dirhams were sent there from Sind 150.
 Damascus, rebel of: tenth Governor of Sind was killed by him 157.
 Damascus, treasury of: gold from Sind reimbursed it 141.
 Damb Buthi: Tagau ware found at 36.
 Damba Koh Gatt: iron swords found at 64.
 Dambherlo (Damrila): Muhammad Tughluq took difficult route from Cambay via 301.
 Damb Sadaat: Cherty flint was imported from Rohri 32, dating by Fairervis excavations 40, new settlement took sequence 29, Phase I 31, Phase II 27, 33, phase II continues 34, settlement sequence as taken by Fairervis excavations 23, similarity of painted pottery at Kotdiji 33, three phases of occupation giving Radio Carbon dating 23.
 Damrilah: Thattians who were hostile towards Feroz Shah secured a safe abode in 320.
 Darbelo (all of Samma tribe): Offered allegiance to Shih Hassan 388, was a Mahal of Bakhar Sarkar 375.
 Darbelo, Qazi Abdullah bin Qazi Ibrahim of: migrated to Gujarat and then left for Madina due to terrorism of Shah Beg and Shah Hassan 392.
 Darmilla: Khwarizm Shah moved to 246.
 Derra (Afghanistan): beginning of stone age of the Neolithic and Radio Carbon dates for 18.
 Darul-Hukma: Manek, a Sindhi Ved was associated with it for many years and translated there Sanskrit books into Arabic 172.
 Darul-Islam (Delhi Sultanate's territories):

was destroyed with the help of Mongols 321.

Darya Khan (Mubarak Khan) Tomb: Quba-e-Mundrasa was built on Makli Hills near it 352.

Dasht: Allauddin Bughio, a sufi died and was buried in 360.

Daulatabad: Kishlu Khan was compelled to send his family there 284, Malik Bahadur Gurshasp refused to go there 284, Muhammad Bin Tughluq arrived in Broach to crush Taghi's rebellion from 299.

Daulatpur: Malik Hushand rebelled at 292.

Debal: Al-Mujam Ma'aist-Ajam has reference about it 230, battle near it 135, Bhambore accepted as 189, Bhambore is now identified as 137, Budial was sent to raid 135, burnt by Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah 245, Chanesar Soomro continued to rule when Khwarizm Shah attacked it 245, date of completion of the mosque 150, death of Ubaidullah at 135, defeat of Butail at 135, described in Kitab Al-Masalik wa-al-Mamalik 185, 193, described by Ibn Haukal 197, destroyed by river 279, Dodo-Il ruled it when Ghori attacked 239, Ghori occupied it 237, Ghori raided without substantial results 237, the Governor of Western Sind was killed at 159, Hajaj sent Ubaidullah to raid in 134, in ruins 268, Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah after destroying it left for Kirman 247, Junaid new Governor of Sind reached 148, Khalifa Umar sent naval expedition against 124, Khalifa Usman sent expedition against 121, Khwarizm Shah left two of his officers there after his departure 247, he moved to 246, Kitab-al-Ansab describes it 253, language spoken and written at 137, Malik Saifuddin Hassan proceeded to 259, meant lower Sind 268, Med pirates looted the Arab ships 133, Muhammad Bin Qasim came by land 136, he captured 700 beautiful women 136, he settled 4000 Muslims there 136, Muizzuddin Ghori attacked it 236, Nizam-ul-Mulk sent his lieutenants to subdue upto 250, part of temple converted into Jail 177, Pir Shamsuddin Sabzwari, an Ismaili preacher converted many thousand people at 268, Qabacha conquered Sind upto 243, he extended his domain upto 245,

this is incorrect 245, Qutlagh Khan appointed as Governor of area from Bakhar upto with capital at Sehwan is doubtful 261, replaced by Lahri Bunder 290, ran over by Shamsuddin Ghori but control was never organized 255, a ship carrying Muslim women was captured by Med pirates near it 134, Sindan a sea port 120 miles from 174, Soomras gathered there and elected Doda-Il their next ruler 237, Sultan Shahabuddin Ghori marched on 240, Tamim died near it 150.

Debal, Abdul Jafar of: he wrote commentary on the Holy Quran 198.

Debal, Amirs and rulers of: the pirates paid regular tribute to them for protection 240.

Debal, the battle of: Arabs were defeated at 124.

Debal, the bay of: Mughirah penetrated in 121.

Debal, earthquake of: it took place and buried 15 lac people alive 189, Tarikh-al-Khulfa describes it 349.

Debal expedition: Shahabuddin Ghori took towards 237.

Debal, Governor of: Hamid was appointed as 136, Manzoor was appointed as 157.

Debal Mosque: Khwarizm Shah built it on the site of temple 246, Muhammad bin Qasim built it 136, possible date of its renovation 192, was built by Arabs 245.

Debal pirates: paid regular tribute to the amirs and rulers for their protection 240.

Debal raids: Muizzuddin Ghori was not satisfied with 239.

Debal, ruler of : accepted to act as the vassal of Altatmash 250.

Debal, sacking of: History of the world conquerors describes it 248.

Debal, town of: is described in geographical work Asar-ul-Bilad wa Akhbar-ul-Bilad 268.

Debalpur: Muhammad Tughluq ordered boats to come from 302, he reached there and appointed Amadul Mulk as the Governor of Multan 297, he summoned boats from there to attack Thatta 301, Sultan Nusarat Shah Tughluq sent Khizir Khan to control it 341.

Debalpur, Governor of: captured Multan due to his differences with the ruler 339, Nasiruddin Mahmood was brought to power and made 340.

Debalpur, territories of: Mongols crossed

river Indus and looted 345.

Deccan: Sultan Mahmood Bahmani was contemporary of Jam Nizamuddin in 354, Vikramaditya VI ruled it 228.

Deccan Plateau: migration of people from Sind to 9, was pre-dominated by Dravidian people 9.

Deccan Provinces: Khusro Khan rose to the rank of Governor 280.

Delhi: according to Khusru, Nusrat Khan left for Gujarat 274, alliance of Sind and Gujarat against aggression of 346, Allauddin bribed courtiers and coronated himself 272, Allauddin Jam Juna was deputed from there to suppress Jam Tamachi 331, arrival of Feroz Shah in 309, arrival of fresh inforcement from 326, Babur reached 390, Bahلولodhi was contemporary of Jam Nizamuddin in 354, Bambhiniyo remained there until the death of Feroz Shah Tughluq 314, he was aggressive and unwilling to submit to 314, body of Muhammad Tughluq was removed for final burial at 309, the above statement is incorrect 308, Chanesar accompanied Nizamul-Mulk to 250, Chaos was created there with the death of Allauddin 279, control was lost on Sind and Cutch 278, could not exercise effective control on Jarejas 274, emissaries of Shah Hassan heard the news of Humayun defeat while in 395, envoy of Abbasid Caliph arrived there 297, failure of Qutlugh Khan and Malik Balban to capture it 263, Feroz Shah restored the Government of Thatta to Bambhiniyo after his stay in 330, Feroz Shah stopped at Bukhar on his way to 309, he left Sind via Multan for 328, he took Jam Juna and Bambhiniyo from Thatta to 328, Ghiassuddin Balban wanted to capture 257, Ghiasuddin Tughluq (Malik Ghazi) marched to Soomras from 282, he ruled from there 282, great famine occurred in 297, Ibn Batuta left it on a mission to China 297, he reached there and was made Qazi 293, Imadul Mulk was ordered to bring fresh inforcement from there 325, Ismailis collected there and fell on a congregation of Friday prayers 255, it outpost Uch was in precarious condition 253, Jam Bambhiniyo accompanied Sultan to 326, Jam Juna alongwith his son paid annual tribute to 332, Jam

Khairuddin and his son were taken to 314, Jam Tamachi and his son were sent to 331, 332, he left Thatta for 331, he was informed that Jam Juna ruled Sind on his way from 337, a Khilat from Abbasi Khalifa arrived there 253, Khiljis fled to 249, Khokhars of Punjab attempted to divert attention of Feroz Shah's army to capture it 345, Kishlu Khan (Malik Balban) marched to attack it 262, Kitab-al-Yamani (Arabic) was published from 221, lost most of the Punjab and upper Sind 263, Mahmud's three generals assumed independent power in 242, Makhdoom of Jahaniya made frequent visits to 332, Malik Balban attempted to capture it 262, man pretending Tarmashirin moved in the neighbourhood of 286, Mongols after subduing Multan proceeded to 285, Mongol army reached 259, Mongols feared large army from 258, Mongols with their families were sent as prisoners there 273, Muhammad Tughluq hearing rebellion returned there 285, he summoned reinforcement from 301, news of Taghi's death reached Feroz on his way to 309, Nizam-ul-Mulk returned to 254, no part taken by Thatta and Chachkan Muslims in breaking treaty with 321, policy to support Soomras against rising Sammas 312, post reached in 5 days from Sind to 265, Razia Sultana attempted to capture it 265, Ruknuddin Ibrahim fled from 272, Ruknuddin Shah Jam Tamachi was sent to 329, Sarang Khan attacked it 339, Sayyid Jalauddin frequently went to 326, 332, a slave of Vazier Khawaja Jehan fled to while the Mongols were looting the Imperial troops 306, Soldiers were warned punishment on their arrival back in 324, Soomras acted as vassals for some time 211, they gave up allegiance 256, first time they became vassals 250, status of Bambhiniyo, Mangul Khan and Qazi Sadr Jahan (Qazi-ul-Quzat) 328, Sultan Nasiruddin left to visit Lahore, Multan, Uch and Bakhar 261, Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi has large number of references on 316, it is an important source on relations with Sind 269, text of Tarikh-i-Utbi was printed from 212, total strength of Feroz's army at 322, Vazier Khan Jehan sent supplies from

- 323.
- Delhi Amirs: Sarang Khan was defeated by them 339, showed indecision when Mongula laid an army into Uch and upper Sind territories 258.
- Delhi army: Jam Banbhiniyo requested for compromise when he saw the strength of 327.
- Delhi assault: Arkali Khan prepared for 272.
- Delhi, Babur's conquest of: Shah Hassan heard the news about it 389.
- Delhi Control: there is no evidence of it on Sind 340.
- Delhi Court: Governor of Multan and Sind was called to and, assassinated 269, Qabacha accepted the suzerainty of Aibak and occasionally visited it 243.
- Delhi Empire: Jam Unar revolted against 289, Mongol plundering of villages and cities stopped its expansion 253.
- Delhi Empire Muslims (Gujarat and Multan): Sammas used Mongol troops against 317.
- Delhi Emperor: Jam Tamachi showed willingness to submit to 315.
- Delhi fall: Masumi assigns it to Mirza Pir Muhammad and Amir Timur 344, states that Sind became part of Timuri Empire on the 344.
- Delhi, Friday Congregation: Ismailis of Sind, Punjab and North India were collected at 235.
- Delhi Forces: Jam Juna charged capturing Sindhi Muslims and selling them as slaves 324, Mongol forces rebelled joined Soomras looted and chased them 306.
- Delhi frontiers: Halaku ordered Mongol forces not to cross 263.
- Delhi Government: Banbhiniyo used the Mongols against it 312, its attempt to re-instate Hamir ended 330, Jam Unar and Kaiser Rumi raised a rebellion against it 291, Malik Balban Kishlu Khan in league with Mongols was against it 262, Makhdoom Jehaniya prayed for submission of Banbhiniyo before it 326, 327, Sindhis rebelled against it 262, Soomras threw off the yoke 279, Unar raised rebellion against it 311.
- Delhi Government's protection: Hamir Soomro left Sind residing outside under the 314.
- Delhi Government representative: he was Malak Ratan killed at Sehwan 291.
- Delhi Imperial Court: Banbhiniyo and Jam Unar went to stay there 327.
- Delhi invasion: Sammas restored to it when came to power 312.
- Delhi, Malik of: showed indecision when Monguta laid an army into Uch and Sind territories 258.
- Delhi prisoner: Jam Tamachi and his son were sent as 338.
- Delhi, Royal Harem of: Sindhi girls of Samma family were sent there 287.
- Delhi rule: Masumi tried to prove it on Lower Sind 261.
- Delhi rulers: Gulzar-i-Sind gives names of Soomra rulers oriented with 226.
- Delhi Seize: Malik Balban (Kishlu Khan) was pardoned even after making an attempt of 262.
- Delhi-Sind compromise, See Sind-Delhi Compromise.
- Delhi Sayyeds: Jasrath the leader of Khokhars of Punjab seeking to become independent of them 345.
- Delhi, Sayyid Dynasty: reign of Sultan Mubarak Shah of 344.
- Delhi, Slave Sultans: were brought to an end 270.
- Delhi, Sultan of: Altatmash became the 243, Babur became the 390, Chanesar Soomro became vassal of 252, Feroz was installed as 304, introduced marriage of daughter as a custom of loyalty 69, Jagirdari system was brought to sub-continent 144, Malik Balban became disloyal to 262, Mir Masum assumes that Soomras and Sammas were subordinate to 279, names read in Khutba 298, Rukunuddin Ibrahim was installed as 272, Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmood installed Feroz as 304, Sind was to pay only a token tribute to 321, the system of Feudal-elite in the sub-continent reached its advanced stage under them 278, were removed by force 210.
- Delhi Sultans and Amirs: Chachnama was translated and reshaped to advice them how to govern India 244.
- Delhi Sultan's Governor: was expelled from Multan 346.
- Delhi, Sultan Muhammad Shah II Tughluq of: Khizer Khan was ruler of Multan on his behalf 339.
- Delhi Sultanate: Could not have controlled Sind 256, faced troubles in succession 270, Ghiasuddin Balban was nominated as Sultan 265, Governor of Gujarat declared independence of 342, Masnavis of Amir Khusru reflect any control on

- the lower Sind 270, provincial Governors had absolute power during 262, revolt in Sind by Jam Unar against 294, Rukunuddin Shah Jam Tamachi declared independence from the vassalship of 329, Uch could not be subdued by 256, Uch under Kishlu Khan their vassal could not control Sind 263.
- Delhi Sultanate Amir: Letter to the military officer for expedition against Sind was written by 315.
- Delhi Sultanate's Control: Uch remained under the 340.
- Delhi Sultanate frontiers: Ulugh Khan drove Mongols out of 260.
- Delhi Sultanate rule: was confined to the Upper Sind 218.
- Delhi Sultanate territories: Sammas were encouraging Mongols to attack 312.
- Delhi throne: Jalaluddin occupied it 271, Malik Ghazi (Tughluq) ascended 281, Nasiruddin Muhammad ascended 258, provincial governors usually rebelled against 262.
- Delhi troops: Banbhiniyo submitted to Feroz Shah after their arrival 327, did not reach Lower Sind 250, Muhammad Tughluq stayed in Gondal awaiting the arrival of 301, Sirat-i-Feroz Shahi starts with their chaotic condition 331, Sobhraj thinks that Pari Nagar was destroyed by them 249.
- Delhi-Thatta Politics: Makhdoom Jehaniyan of Uch was actively involved in 321.
- Delhi vassals: Soomras became the 267.
- Demetrius: Appollodotus established it 90.
- Deoband: text of Diwan al Hamasah was published from 170.
- Deogir: Ain-ul-Mulk Multani held various posts at 319.
- Depar Ghangro: date of Mirpur Khas stupa construction is assigned to 110.
- Dera Ghazi Khan: Mongol route to 259.
- Dera Ismail Khan: Appollodotus moved to 93.
- Dhar: Ainul-Mulk Multani held various posts at 319.
- Digri: Muhammad Tughluq route to Sonda 301.
- Dilu Rai: recent excavations there confirm that Bahmanabad was renamed as Mansura 152, ruins are available in Sanghar district 152.
- Diodorus Sogdoi: considered as Alore 77.
- Diplo: Muhammad Tughluq took difficult route to Sonda via 301.
- Diridotis: Neachus reached it on the Persian Gulf 82.
- Diu: arrival of Iranian immigrants (Parsees) at 172.
- Djamal, battle of: Governor of Kufa appointed Jats to protect treasury in the 121.
- Djamshid II: motif with pipal shows that conquerors may have come from 53.
- Djamshid II ware: Harappan pottery has affinities with 53.
- Domac island: Nearchus halted there and left 81.
- Donan: its relationship with Kashmir, Swat and sub-continent 4.
- Ducal Library of Wolfenbittel, See Wolfenbittel, Ducal Library of.
- Duki: Mongol route to Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan was via 259.
- ## E
- East; Arab expansion stopped in the 156.
- East Africa, See Africa, East.
- East Punjab, See Punjab, East.
- Easterns: Monsoon was known to them 98.
- Eastern Abbasid Empire, See Abbasid Empire, Eastern.
- Eastern Branch of Indus, See Indus, Eastern Branch of.
- Eastern Coast of South India, See India South, Eastern coast of.
- Eastern Empire: entrusted to Amar Bin Layth 187, Mutamid allotted it to his brother 187, Shahpur II ruled it 109.
- Eastern Empire of Umayyad, See Umayyad, Eastern Empire of.
- Eastern Gulf, See Gulf, Eastern.
- Eastern Indies, See Indies, Eastern.
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- Eastern Provinces, Governor of: he supported Amar 154, Yakoob Safari was appointed as 186.
- Eastern Provinces, Governor General of: Hakam was despatched by him to reconquer Sind and parts of Hind 150, Tamim was appointed as Sind's Governor by him 150.
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- Egypt: Abbasid Caliphate was re-established there 296, advanced civilization arose along Nile in 15, Ahmed, the uncle of last Abbasid Caliph escaped to 297,

- Appollonius wandered to learn mystic there 100, Arab conquest of the 121, barely found in grain godowns 20, did not turn illiterate 56, an envoy of Abbasid Caliph arrived in Delhi from 297, Eudoxus travelled to sub-continent from 92, Fatmids established there 195, Fatmid Khalifas rule in 200, General Ptolemy became the Governor and King 74, Ismailis came to 195, land route developed by Darius-I 66, linked with India 69, Masudi died in 199, movement of Ismaili sect to 199, Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemaeus) was born at 104, Ptolemy's rule in 83, reign of Fatmid Khalifa Mirza in 199, sent ambassador to India 87, Sind's trade with 93, situated to the Neolithic environment 17, south Arabians found land routes to 63, Strabo visited 98, Skylax planned to connect it with Sind and the Punjab 69, wild purple-pea grown 17.
- Egypt, Abbasid Caliph of: an envoy arrives in Delhi from 297, Muhammad Tughluq wrote to the descendant to send him sanad 297.
- Egypt, Abbasid Caliphate of: revival began 297.
- Egypt, Abbasi Khalifa: a patent (Sanad) arrives from him confirming the whole Hindustan on Feroz Shah 315.
- Egypt, Fatmid Court of: Qazi Saeed Andlusi lived in 227.
- Egypt, Fatmid Dynasty of: was established and exercised great influence on Sind and Multan 200.
- Egypt, Fatmid Khalifa of: Druzians were his followers 200, Ismaili sect was organized by 208, Khutba at Multan was read in his name 202, sent an envoy to Mahmud of Ghazni 211.
- Egypt, Mamluk Sultan of: Portuguese defeated an expedition by 363.
- Egypt, ports of: Sataspes sailed beyond Gibraltar resulting Greek, Phoenician and Arab mariners maintaining connection with 72.
- Egypt, Sultan of: Venice formed an alliance with him against the Portuguese 362.
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- Erythrean Sea: Agatharchides wrote description of 92, conquest of Cyrus the Great 67, explored by Greco-Egyptian 83.
- Euphrates: advanced civilization arose 15, settlement areas and urban life in 20, ships upto 200 tons were built to navigate the river 65.
- Europe: Barely found in grain godowns in 20, copper and bronze tools 39, creation of feudal elite or Jagirdars that affected all countries of 278, detachment of Jats was advance guard of Gypsies in 185, dog domesticated there 15, Indian merchants travelled to 164, lower Pleistocene in 5, oxen drawn plough appeared in 20, 23, punch marked coins 73, Siddhanta travelled to 108.
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- Europe, Eastern: Knowledge of iron spreads replacing bronze and copper 63.
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- Fateh Beg: Rawar's location is in its neighbourhood 138, was a Mahal of Chachkan Sarkar 375.
- Ferozabad, Kush of: Makhdoom Jehaniya was kept as state guest in the 332.
- Ferozabad Palace: Ghariyal was placed on the top of it announcing hours of the day and night 330.
- Ferozkoh: the birth of historian Minhaj Siraj in 240, Mahmood was enthroned in 242, Uktae fixed his camp in 246.
- Fustat: death of Ibn Hisham in 165.
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- Gadrosian desert: Alexander's march back via 80.
- Gaj: constituent of Khirthar range 2, existence of life and plants in 3, its formation 2.
- Gajrelli: Sultan Sadraddin Shah Jam Sanjar extended his kingdom to 352.
- Gandava: became independent 177, capital of Budh 194, Chach or Rai-Sehasi extended kingdom to 121, conquered by Hisham and mosque was built there 162, described in Kitab-Al-Masalik-wal-Mamalik 185, described in the map of Sind by Ibn Haukal 197, Hilal Tamimi captured Mudarik at 147, Imran crushed rebellion at 178, Sewistan or Sehwan was upto 124.
- Gandava, Governor of: Manzoor was appointed as 157.

- Gandhar: a port in Kathiawar the Arab fleet reached 163.
- Gandhara: annexed by Cyrus the Great 67, Gondophares conquered it 100, Kushans drove out the Parthian King from 102, Maues conquered it 96, Seleucus passed it to Chandragupta in return of 500 elephants 85, trade to Iran included timber from 66, was on hostile terms with Harsha 117, was a part of Darius dominion 70, Xerxes in war against Greece used cotton clad Indians from there 73.
- Ganges: Sultan Nusrat Shah Tughluq lost most of area to Iqbal Khan between it and Jumuna 341.
- Ganges Banks, Ismailis of: collected at Delhi and fell on a congregation of Friday prayers 255.
- Ganges valley: Appollodotus extended his kingdom to 93.
- Ganjo Takar Hills: Shaikh Pariyo Virdas left civilized world and finally settled at the foot of 360, he buried there 361.
- Gedrosia (Makran): Chandragupta annexed it 84, Demetrius I conquered it 90, Seleucus passed it to Chandragupta 85.
- Gedrosia (Makran) capital of: Alexander knew incident of assassination of Philip at 82.
- Ghaghar: Sarawati flowed through its bed 28.
- Ghaha (Kahan): Jam Feroz along with his mother went to Darya Khan at 368, Makhdoom Abdul Aziz Muhadith Ubhari left Herat and settled in 369, Shah Beg attacked it 371.
- Ghaha (Kakan) Village: Jam Feroz refused the advice of Darya Khan who retired to his Jagir in 368.
- Ghari Mar (Afghanistan): Beginning of stone age 18, Radio Carbon dates 18.
- Gharo Creek: Khanwah continued and discharged into it 373.
- Gharo Creek Branch: Debal replaced by Lahri Bunder due to abandoning of it by river Indus 290.
- Ghat, Western: Malik Hushand escaped to 292.
- Ghaur (Ghorak) Fort: Daud ruler of Multan was arrested and imprisoned and died there 211.
- Ghazi Shah: Contemporary of Amri 27, contemporary of Amri pre-Harappan period 33, Strong Kulli influence in 45, 46, Togau ware was found at 36.
- Ghazipur: was a Mahal of Ghakar Hala Sarkar 375.
- Ghazna, Ismaili ruler: Muslim state sacked by Mahmud 216.
- Ghazni: Al-Beruni died at 220, annexed by Cyrus the Great 67, its destruction by Ghoris 234, Khilji Turks settled in 249, Mahmud coins show it as part of his empire 220, Mahmud reached after Somnath expedition 214, Mahmud returned from Sind expedition 220, Mahmud's three generals assumed independent power in 242, Maudud occupied it 222, Mongol troops there attacked Sind territories (Multan and Uch) 259, Shahabuddin Ghoris returned with a large booty 238, 240, shortest route from Multan to 215, Sind had evaded paying tribute to 224, Uktae fixed his camp at 246, he returned to 246.
- Ghazni conquest: Babur attacked Qandhar after 363.
- Ghazni General: Abul Hassan sent to subdue Mathila and Bhatia 222.
- Ghazni ruler: made several expeditions against Qabacha and succeeded in occupying Multan, Uch, Lahore 243.
- Ghazni-Sind relations: Zainul-Akhbar deals with 222.
- Ghazni Sultanate: faced troubles in succession 210.
- Ghor: Chengiz Khan deputed his son towards 246.
- Ghoris territories: Khwarizm sovereigns annexed it 242.
- Ghumli: Arab expedition captured it 166.
- Ghur: Muslim state sacked by Mahmud 216.
- Gibraltar: Persian Captain Sataspes sailed beyond 72.
- Girnar: Muhammad Tughluq took difficult route from Cambay via 301, Taghi fled to Thatta from 300, his route from Gujarat to Sind was through it 300.
- Giyan or Djamshid II: Conquerors were coming from 53, new movement of people into Indian sub-continent 58.
- Goa: Portuguese conquered it 366.
- Gohel chief: Lakho Ghurano had four sons from the daughter of 170.
- Golkanda: Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered it 141.
- Gomal: was line of approach for Aryan tribes 48.
- Gomal Pass: Mongol raids were made via 253, Muizzuddin came via it and sacked

nearest kingdoms 237.

Gondal: Muhammad Tughluq stayed there awaiting the arrival of troops from Delhi 301, he ordered boats to come from Depalpur, Multan, Uch and Sehwan while at 302, he ordered that Feroz and Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmood be brought as prisoners while his stay at 304, he took difficult route from Cambay via 301, he left it towards Sind 302, Taghis' route from Gujarat to Sind was through it 300, was bestowed to Lakho, the eighth descendant from Gajan line 355.

Gova: Albuquerque captured it 366, Yousuf Adit recovered it but was expelled by the Portuguese 366.

Greece: did not turn illiterate 56, peacock exported from Sind were domesticated there 73, wild cattle domesticated there 13, Xerxes was in war against 73.

Greece famousmen: Plutarch wrote their lives 101.

Greek Empire: Strato II became its ruler in India 95.

Guhila: its chief seized Chitor 149, over run by Arabs 149.

Gujarat: Ainul-Mulk hoped that Hamir would save it from Banbhiniyo 318, Alauddin appointed Ulugh Khan to capture it 274, Appollodotus extended kingdom to 93, 104, Aryan expansion to 62, Banbhiniyo attacked it 318, 333, he with Mongols attacked it several times 314, conquest of Demetrius 90, Cutch was cut off from it 231, developed good relations with Sind 346, Fateh Khan was there when his brother-in-law Sikandar was killed 379, he was installed as Sultan Mahmud Begra in 352, Feroz Shah dismissed its Governor on his arrival in 323, Feroz Shah left for Thatta 324, Feroz went there for reinforcement and the second expedition on Sind 320, first Parsee colony in the sub-continent at Sajan District Thana in 153, form of Pali in use there 85, Greek mariners sailed down to 93, Hamir Soomro took shelter there 319, Harappan culture at Lothal in 39, Harappan culture continued 55, Harapal Dev descendant of Raja Kesar Dev went there 229, historians state that Feroz fled to 387, Humayun issued a farman asking Mirza Shah Hassan to proceed to 394, Humayun attacked it 394, imperial army of Feroz Shah Tughluq suffered series of calamities on retreat

from Thatta towards 323, Jam Feroz Shah after being defeated by Shah Hasan Arghoon left for 393, he was captured by Mughal forces while collecting troops in 393, he reached and sought shelter of Sultan Bahadur Bin Muzaffar 393, Jam Nizamuddin's brothers may have gone there 368, his daughter was married to Qaiser Khan, the grandson of Hassan Khan who had taken refuge there 355, Jam Salahuddin fled to 370, Jam Sanjar's family migrated to 367, Jam Tughluq Juna II had his daughters married there, he built a fort for them and was buried there 351, Junaid conducted a successful expedition against 148, Kumarapala ruled it 241, large scale migration of Sindhi scholars, saints and businessmen 388, local uprising was helped by 154, Maulana Muhammad Sidiq went there with two princesses and two princes 348, Menander appointed Appollodotus as Governor of Patala to control it 91, Menander became the ruler 90, Muhammad Ufi travelled in 265, Mustalian Dawa had headquarters at 208, Nizamuddin Jam I escaped to 341, Nusarat Khan left Delhi for 274, one of eight Prakrits in the sub-continent was in use there 276, pig domesticated at Rangpur in 51, Qazi Abdullah bin Qazi Ibrahim of Darbello, a scholar and sufi migrated to 392, Raj Solanki from there visited Lakho's court 196, rebellion against Tughluqs developed in 299, Saka Kingdom extended to 93, Saka rule ended 111, Salahuddin left for 369, he may have left Thatta for 368, he returned to 368, Sammas sought to increase their power by alliance with 347, Samudra Gupta ruled over whole of North India except 109, Sayyid Muhammad Yousuf Jaunpuri was forced to leave 348, Shah Beg communicated Jam Feroz to conquer it 380, Sind army was to protect it 321, Sindhi Bhikshus migrated to 164, Sultan Feroz departed for 323, he left for due to shortage of fodder 322, he left and spent a year there to make fresh expedition on Sind 323, he lost the battle and left for 322, Sultan Mahmud Begra invited Sodhas, Soomras and Kalhoras to 354, he was contemporary of Jam Nizamuddin there 354, Syed Muhammad or Mahdi of Jaunpur reached Nasarpur having been

- expelled from 362, Taghi collected troops and raised a rebellion in 299, he fled from Thatta towards 309, his route to Sind from 300, Tarmashirin plundered it 285, Turkhan Nama does not agree with Masumi and state that Jam Feroz went to 387, was not Bahram's vassal state 108, was ruled by Sultan Mahmud Begra 353, Ulugh Khan took half of troops from the (Upper) Sind to capture it 275, Valabhi ruled it 117, Vikramaditya VI ruled and conquered or raided it 228, 12-year old Burhanuddin with his mother reached Patan in 340.
- Gujarat, Bhim Dev Solanki II of: was asked to attack Sind 236.
- Gujarat, Capital of: Allauddin's General (probably Zafar Khan) captured 274.
- Gujarat, Caulkaya King: he defeated minor expedition of Muslims 238.
- Gujarat, Chawras of: Sammas took shelter with them 282.
- Gujarat, campaign of: Nusrat Khan started alongwith Ulugh Khan 274.
- Gujarat, conquest of: Shah Beg moved south for 383, Shah Hassan sent Mir Alika Arghoon to congratulate Humayun on the 395.
- Gujarat Court: last Samma King found asylum in the 348.
- Gujarat, Ghori expedition of: Mubarak Shahi mentions 238.
- Gujarat, Governor of: called for a third expedition on Sind 325, declared independence of Delhi Sultanate 342, Feroz Shah entrusted the job to his brother to free it from the menace of Banbhiniyo 314, Feroz Shah dismissed him for failure in sending supplies for his army on Sind expedition 323, local Governor of Uch was nominee of 340, recommended Hamir's case 318, Ruknuddin Amir Hassan was the 318.
- Gujarat, Hindu ruler of: Junaid, Hakam, Amar attacked 156.
- Gujarat, Imperial territories: Samma rulers of Sind joined Mongols and attacked 311.
- Gujarat, independence of: Khengar needed support of Sind to gain it 386.
- Gujarat, Ismailis of: attached themselves to Yamanite and Gujarati Dawa known as Bohris 209, collected at Delhi and fell on a congregation of Friday prayers 255.
- Gujarat Kings: Jam Tughluq (Juna II) developed friendly relations with them 345, Samma daughters were given in marriage to them 347.
- Gujarat, Chaulkaya king of: made preparations to fight Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni 218, following Mahmud's retreating army, he marched on Sind 218.
- Gujarat, Muslim Governor of: Jareja Sammas could easily adjust with him 274.
- Gujarat, Northern: Jalaluddin devastated some area of 247, Valabhi ruled it 146.
- Gujarat Parwari: Khusru Khan strengthened his party which mainly consisted 280.
- Gujarat, subedar of (Muqatia): blamed unnecessarily the Jam for wrong in his administration 317.
- Gujarat raids: Banbhiniyo carried out in league with the Mongols 320.
- Gujarat rebels: Feroz was installed as Sultan in Delhi while Muhammad Tughluq was facing them 304.
- Gujarat, rebellions: the best solution for Sultan Muhammad Tughluq was to abdicate in favour of Feroz while he was in midst of 305.
- Gujarat revenue: amounted to 2 crore Tankas and were spent on troops 323.
- Gujarat ruler: helped rebellion in Sind and took part in wars with Arab troops 154, his wife Bibi Mughli gave birth to Fateh Khan who later on became Sultan Mahmud Begra and the ruler 348, 349, mosque at Bodesar was built by them 346, supported local uprising 156.
- Gujarat Soldiers: Portuguese defeated them 363.
- Gujarat (South), Dantidura of: said to have conquered Lata and Sindhu 155.
- Gujarat, Sultan of: Bibi Mughli moved to her sister Bibi Murki's house on the death of 349, Khengar was a vassal of 369, Portuguese defeated joint naval expedition of him and sultan of Turkey 363, Sind had good relations with 352.
- Gujarat, Sultan Bahadur of: the fort of Patan was surrendered to Shah Hassan by Khizr Khan who held it on behalf of 394, married a daughter of Jam Feroz 393, Sultan Mahmood became the Sultan after his death 394.
- Gujarat, Sultan Muhammad of: marriage of Bibi Mughli with him 348.
- Gujarat, Sultan Muzaffar of: Jam Salahuddin conquered Lower Sind with his help 367, Jam Salahuddin made first attack on Thatta with his help 368, marriage

of Bibi Rani with him 367, 368, 370.
 Gujarat, Vassal of: Samma chief Khengar ruled as 367.
 Gujarati ballads: traditions of Jareja Samma of Sind written in 15th century like 274.
 Gujarat, Dawa: the Ismailis of Gujarat attached themselves to 209.
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 Gungro: lost much of its water on which Soomra capital Tur stood 279, ruins of Muhammad Tur or Mohatam Tur or Shah Kapur in Taluka Bathoro are on it 257.
 Gungro Branch: declined 296.
 Gungro channel: Muhammad Tur new capital eliminated which was built on 257.
 Guntri: death of Samma brothers of Sind who established principality in 182, Mod and Manai subdued it 171.
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 Gurjaras, King of: Arabs defeated him 149.
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H

Hub river: Alexander halted there 79, Nearchus reached the mouth of 81.
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 Hala family: Syed Hyder married a lady from 340.
 Hala, Kashi tiles of: construction of Dabir Mosque of Thatta one of earliest example of 365.
 Hala, New: Shah Hassan marched from Thatta to Upper Sind via Halakandi (Old Hala) 2 miles from 388.
 Hala, Old, or Halakandi: Shah Hassan marched from Thatta to upper Sind via 388.

Hala Potters: take their ancestry to Sinkiang (China) and state derivation of Kashi 365.
 Hala Kandi: a Mahal of Nasarpur Sarkar 375, route followed by Feroz Shah from Sonda to Sehwan 308, Sanghar extended his domain to 230, Shah Hassan marched from Thatta to Upper Sind via 388, Syed Hyder Bin Syed Mir Ali Hussaini came to 340.
 Halakandi, Makhdoom Ahmed of: his death 383.
 Halakandi, Makhdoom Ahmed and Muhammad of: Shaikh Bhirkio Katiar was their contemporary 372.
 Hamdan: author of Jami-ul-Tawarikh was born in 277.
 Harappa: buffalo domesticated 51, comes to an end 51, contacts of Sargon Agade in Mesopotamia were not with 34, developing 33, first wave of migration from Iran to Sind is associated with cemetery H at 56, in Pre-Harappan phase 39, its contacts with Mesopotamia 34, its end and subsequent establishment of cemetery H culture 53, its founding and contacts with Persians and Citadel built 35, Khurab cemetery is thought contemporary of 32, mature phase starts 46, pottery has affinities with ware from Iran, Mesopotamia and Djamshid II 53, pottery of cemetery H shows continuity 53, sacked earlier than Mohenjo Daro 54, stone nodules of fine flint of Rohri was imported to 28, was in late stone age 25.
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- Harappan Culture: Amri and Osmanji Butthi preceded it 20, beginning of 36, beginning at Kalibangan and Kot Diji 47, bull of Kulli culture pottery and tethered objects became sacred standard of 44, end of maturity 49, it was not Aryans but pre-Aryans who destroyed Amri and Kot Diji and introduced 44, Lothal in Gujarat developed it 39, Mehi type incised pots were common in the 48, Microlithic sites near Layari river make some link with 32, Neuclear 39, overlapping in it 49, shown at Kalibangan in East Punjab 49, takes over at Kot Diji 49, was in peripheral region 43, was superimposed on Kot-Diji 35.
- Harappan overlap: was at Kot Diji 46.
- Harappan people: Colonization of the Sarswati river by them begins 42.
- Harappan Period: earliest waves of migration were with intrusive objects during 57, six dates showing its beginning 46, suggested by Bridget and Alchin 40, was at Climax 43.
- Harappan Pipal trees: shreds decorated with animals appear at Amri and overlapped by 46.
- Harappan script: light looted harrow identified from ideogram of the 20.
- Harappan shreds: pre-Harappan Amri Phase I D is contemporary of Mandigak II and Kot Diji due to 26, transitional between it at Amrian 34.
- Harappan Sites: use of gold for ornament is proved by 37.
- Harappan times: Kuli culture continued into 24, Plough was not used in Sind upto 20.
- Harappan traits: fusion with new traits from Iran 53.
- Harappan type, shreds of: Amri shows these alongwith Amrian 33.
- Harmatelia: was a capital city of Brahmins 78.
- Hellenspont: Alexander crossed it on his expedition against Persians 75.
- Helmand river: Governor Basara forces advanced along 125.
- Herat: annexed to the Arab Empire 121, Makhdoom Abdul Aziz Muhadith Ubhari left it and settled in Ghaha (Kahan) 369, Qazi Syed Shukurallah who had migrated from there under orders of Shah Beg came to Thatta 377, the tribes (termed as Aryans) came from Iran via 48.
- Herat, declaration of victory: was issued regarding armed expedition to Sind border 355.
- Herat, Mongol Sultan of: Mughal Arghoons of Qandhar were his protege and made their influence felt in Sind 347.
- Hijaz, Sindhi-Arab tribe of: 27th Governor of Sind was killed by 179.
- Hijaz, Qureshi, Qais and Rabihs from: Nazaris planned to throw out Qahtanis (Yamanites) and divide Sind into three parts for 172.
- Hind: Caliph Usman sent Hakim Bin Jabalah-Al-Abdi to 125, Hakam was despatched to conquer it 150.
- Hind, ruler of: Firdausi made return visit accompanied by 112.
- Hindukash: countries between Oxus and it formed part of Arab Empire 125, were crossed by Alexander enroute from India 76.
- Hindukash, north of: Adasir conquered Kushan principalities to the 106.
- Hindustan: was confirmed on Feroz Shah by Abbasi Khalifa in Egypt 315.
- Hindustan, Babur's conquest: marriage of Mirza Shah Hassan with Gulbarg Begum took place after 386.
- Hingloj: human sacrifice was in vogue there 76.
- Hissar Giyan (Iran): analysis of human selection skulls and carnial 44, identification of people with Indus valley people 45, Kulli culture were developed there 39, trade relations with Indus valley 40.
- Hittian King, treaty of: mentions names of the gods of Rig-Vedic Aryans 56.
- Homo (Ormuz): border town between Makran and Kirman 119.
- Humayun, Court of: Shah Hassan sent Mir Alika Arghoon there to congratulate on the conquest of Gujrat 394.
- Humayun's Harem: Gulbarg Begum seems to have been admitted in 386.
- Hwang Ho River: advanced civilization arose there 15, settlements were built on the elevated area which led to expansion of population and development of urban life 20.
- Hydaspes: Alexander's march to 77, his voyage to 78.
- Hyderabad: coast was near it 28, Hala-kandi (old Hala) 36 miles north of 388, the place where Mongols and Soomras attacked Imperial forces would be

37-39 miles from 306, sea coast was at its north 10, tomb of Darwesh Nooh is located 25 miles north of 337, tomb of Shaikh Bhirkio is about 20 miles ESE of 372.

Hyderabad, Northern: Malik Bahram was appointed Governor for 307.

Hyderabad, Northern Sammas: Governor of Multan warned them to be submissive 317.

Hyderabad, SES of: it took Shah Beg 7 to 8 months march upto Agham (Aghamani) 30 miles to 383.

Hyderabad, Shah Maki fort: birth of Shah Muhammad Maki who is buried in 232, death of Syed Muhammad Maki who is buried in 264.

Hyderabad, vicinity of: Surface collections from there show Neolithic hunting and food gathering communities in Sind 14.

Hyderabad (Dn): text of Tazkirat-ul-Huffaz was published from 300.

I

India: accession of Asoka as emperor 87, Al-Beruni left 220, Alexander crossed Hindukash mountains enroute for 76, Appollonius of Tyana wandered there to learn mystic and meditation 100, Ashka-lul-Bilad is Ibn Haukal's account of travels in 201, Babur came to conquer 384, Chachnama was translated and reshaped to advice Delhi Sultans and Amirs how to govern it 244, Ctesias of Cindas described it 71, death news of Alexander reached there 83, Demetrius entered it at Qandhar 90, Egypt sent ambassador to 87, Emperor Bahram Gor travelled into 112, Eudoxus convinced Greek mariners for trade with 93, his voyage from Alexandria to 92, Earthy-demus rule was not established in 89, Fahein visited 111, Hippalus voyage produced revolution in trade with 100, Hiuen Tsang started for 118, its invasion by Seleucus of Syria 85, Jewish merchants carried trade from the west (Europe) with 181, marine relations were re-established with Mesopotamia via Sind 71, Masudi visited 193, men resorted to cannibalism in 297, Megasthenes lived 86, Mihiragula and Tourmana carried out advance raids in 115, new wave of migration from West bringing foreign bronze and iron in 57, Patracles and

Antichus sailed to 85, Saka (Scythian) dominions in 99, ships sailed each year from Myos Horms to 98, Sultan Masud defeated by Saljuk retired towards 221, Urdu and English translation of Hudud-al-Alam was published from 201, was linked with Darius I Empire 69.

India, Babur's conquest of: Shah Hassan heard the news 390.

India, Central: a form of Pali was in use there 85.

India, Greek Empire in: Strato II became the ruler of 95.

India, man from wrecked ship: guided Eudoxus in his trip to Indian Sub-continent 92.

India, North: Al-Beruni visited 211, Menander conquered it 91, Samudra Gupta ruled over 109.

India, North Ismailis: collected at Delhi and massacred a Friday congregation 235.

India, North West: Euthydemus extended sway over 89, Pali had 3 different forms there 85.

India, North western: Azilises ruled there jointly with his father 98, Indus played important role in transport of goods from 72.

India, Pariah dogs of: were derived from Indian wolf 15.

India, Peninsular: Radio Carbon dating for middle stone age deposits for the 10, stone age continues there 38.

India (Punjab and NWFP): Sultan Abdul Rashid Ghaznavi appointed Navishtagin as Governor of his territories in 224.

India, South: Microlithic tools were found 14, Muhammad Tughluq faced defeat but Feroz Shah never attempted its recovery 319, rice grown 15, rice reached Sind from there 20.

India, South, Eastern Coast: was a part of Samudra Gupta Empire 109.

India, Southern: independent smelting of iron reached 59.

India, Sultan: Muhammad Tughluq requested descendants of Abbasid caliphs in Egypt to accept him as 297.

India, Vernaculars of: evolved from western or Sauraseni Apabhhransa 205.

India, Western frontier: Peithon was made incharge and abandoned 84.

Indian bride: Emperor Bahram Gor took her with dower of Makran and adjacent parts of Sind 112.

- Indian coasts: Buzrig Bin Shaharyar plied vessels from Persian Gulf to China and Japan via 192.
- Indian desert: Mahmud of Ghazni did not return from Somnath via 212, he marched to Somnath via 212, route of Bhima the Chaulkaya king of Gujarat 218.
- Indian frontier: Governor of Basara sent a force to Sijistan (Sewistan) on 125, Sassanian's authority was ceased on 111.
- Indian frontier, Governor of: Harun Bin Dhira Al-Namari was appointed as 133.
- Indian guide: Mahmud of Ghazni was forced to accept who led to waterless desert 212.
- Indian Ocean: Cutch seamen were only competitors of Portuguese in 150, Dinar was common coin throughout countries bordering it 191. Portuguese were using force to establish their factories in the whole of 370.
- Indian Ocean, Portuguese map of: its production which shows Sind also 365.
- Indian Philosophy: Appollonius of Tyana visited the sub-continent to learn 100.
- Indian Republic: Bhatinda is now in 250.
- Indian ruler: Emperor Bahram Gor took Indian bride and dower of Makran and adjoining parts of Sind from him 112.
- Indian territories: booty was sent to Damascus from 150.
- Indies, Eastern: The Periplus of Erythraen sea was written as a guide book for trade and sea travel to the 101.
- Indo-Caspians: opinion of Sarkar about them 44, Rigvedic Ayrans are termed as 24.
- Indo-Europeans: Ancient Scythians were an earlier branch of them and were earlier emigrants from Amrian times and misnamed as Aryans 24, their movement in Asia Minor 44.
- Indo-Greek: their Indianization after the death of Menander 91.
- Indo-Iranians: their migration to the Punjab and Sind via Makran 36.
- Indonesian Geographer: birth of Idrisi who was an 230.
- Indo-Pak sub-continent: fifteen Chinese monks started for 111, Hazrat Ali sent a great expedition against 125, Hieun Tsang saw 3 empires in the north western of 122, Masudi completed his travels in 197.
- Indo-Pak sub-continent, see also Sub-continent.
- Indus: Alexander marched 77, Aryan's invasion 52, change of course and lake formation 52, changed its course 80, Daric currency in silver and gold was introduced 70, described by Abu Ishaq Al-Istakhri 198, deserted eastern bed and shifted westward 204, Eratoshenes described it 85, flooding 54, Hisham reconquered valley west of 163, Kitab-ul-Hind describes it 211, marine relations with Mesopotamia 71, Mongol troops met Sultan Muhammad Tughluq when he crossed 301, Multan was on its left bank and Bannu on right bank 119, one humped camel appeared in the arid district (Thar) to the east of 64, Persian Empire included areas west of the 115, played important role in transport of goods from India 72, Prabhakatra Vardana's could not be successful against the king of land 116, Sassanid ascendancy over 106 Sassanians controlled areas west of 114, Sarki lake was connected with 148, Skylax sailed down 70, Skylax surveyed it 69, Sultan Feroz marched to Bakhar from where fleet floated down the 322, trade to Iran from Sind and Gandava via 66.
- Indus alluvium: recent formation and rising of level of sea 3.
- Indus alluvium plains: were under the sea upto Multan and whole Thar desert 9.
- Indus, banks of: Ibn Batuta saw Soomras settled on 207.
- Indus, battle of: Khwarizm Shah sent envoy to Qabacha to return son and daughter of Mailk Amin who escaped in 246.
- Indus civilization: Gait rule in Iraq cuts contacts with it 42, most probable period of the 40, Radio Carbon dating and its maturity 41.
- Indus country, people of: the fame of Gondophares in the west brought St. Thomas as apostle to them 99.
- Indus, countries West of: two humped Bactrian camel disappeared 361.
- Indus delta: Greek mariners sailed down 93, Hippalus sailed down from Aden to 100, not effectively controlled by the Persian fleet 70, not mentioned by Bashari 203, products reached Barbarican from there 102, ruled by Jat and

- Med tribes 194, Voyage of Nearchus from 80.
- Indus, Eastern Branch: Alexander surveyed 79, discharged into sea via Korce creek 79, discharged into Korce Creek 204, took less supplies of water 204.
- Indus, left bank of: Feroz Shah reached there suddenly 324, Opiat tribe lived on 71.
- Indus mouth of: Nearchus entered sea near it 79, played an important part in trade transfers from Ninevah etc 63.
- Indus, seven mouths of: Chandragupta II crossed 111.
- Indus people: Alexander nominated Onici Kratinus to collect information on 76.
- Indus Plains: early or middle stone age lie buried there 9, flooded 8.
- Indus Plains, Lower: were situated to the Neolithic environment more than Egypt and Iraq 17.
- Indus religion: influence on Rig-Vedic Aryans 67.
- Indus, right bank of: Hakam collected Arabs and settled in Mahfuza on 152, Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah was defeated on 245, Muhammad Bin Qasim halted there and built a boat bridge on Indus 138.
- Indus river: Bhima the Chaulkaya king of Gujarat crossed 218, Debal was replaced by Lahri Bunder due to abandoning of Gharo Creek branch by it 290, eroded the Bakhar gorge fully 260, fish and forests attracted Neolithic fishermen and hunters 10, Gandhar a port in Kathiawar where Arab fleet reached by 163, had three branches when Shah Hassan occupied Thatta 386, inundation and growing of crops 20, Khwarizm sovereigns annexed Ghori's territory as far as 242, Kulli culture 24, Mahmud of Ghazni advanced on Jats by 219, majority of Samma women and children jumped into it due to fear of Mongols 386, Mokah supplied Arabs with boats for crossing it 137, Muhammad Tughluq expected boats as well as Mongol troops from the upstream side of the 301, he summoned boats by land as well as by 301, Mongols crossed it and looted Lahore and Debalpur territories 345, they crossed and laid siege on Uch 258, new Soomra capital was built on Gunghro channel on 257, Qabacha committed suicide by jumping into 250, 252, ships upto 200 tons navigated it 65, Sultan Mahmud marched to Multan along 214, transportation by it 28.
- Indus river, annual behaviour of: people of Sind understood it 19.
- Indus river, branches of: Oxykanus whose country formed an island between them too stand against Alexander 77.
- Indus river, Baghar branch: Pir Patho tomb is on a hill on old bed of 265, Shah Hassan crossed the river and was between Ren branch and the 385.
- Indus river, both sides of: Mahfuza and Mansura were on the 151, Shah Hassan punished tribes living on the 383, Shah Hassan decided to lay waste the country on the 395.
- Indus river, course of: changed through Bakhar gorge 199, 230, its change brought famine and mortality 322, major changes took place 295, reason of decay of Soomra power 311, stabilizing of 308, seems to have changed 279, Soomras shifted their capital from Thari to Mohammad Tur due to change of 257.
- Indus river, hydrological changes: Soomra capital rose due to 231, Soomra power in the upper Sind waned due to 292, Soomras shifted capital to Thatta due to 279.
- Indus river, Kalri Branch: Shah Hassan crossed it and occupied Thatta 386.
- Indus river, left bank of: Jaisina occupied 145, 146, Shah Beg seems to have marched along 383.
- Indus river, old branch of: ruins of Mohammad Tur are on Gunghro the 257.
- Indus river, Ren branch: Punyo Narejo died and buried in the village of Raida on 360, Shah Hassan crossed the river and was between Baghar and the 385.
- Indus valley: Culture conflict with Harappa 38, deputation went to China 104, human skeleton, skulls and carnial indices by Sarkar 44, introduction of cotton plant into Assyria from 64, Kadphises II conquered whole of 102, Kulli culture were appeared 39, Lothal and Rangpur in touch with 59, Mauses advanced to 95, Neolithic and Chaleolithic periods of the 22, pre-Harappan culture in the whole 46, potter's art spread 18, potter's wheel moved 18, revival of urban life not known 62, Sassanians had title over it 110, script

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- Indus valley, plains of: first peasant, farmer settlers carried bichrome pottery to the 31.
- Indus, western bank of: Muhammad Bin Qasim reached 137.
- Indus, western branch of: Alexander dispatched his naval fleet to sea via 79.
- Iprus: Seleucus defeated Antigonus at 86.
- Iraj: Vazir Khan Jahan arranged inforcement from there 325.
- Iran: advent of Bronze Age 48, Assyrians undertook irrigation works for agriculture in whole of their empire which included 63, Chengiz Khan deputed his son to stop entry of Khwarizm Shah into 246, climax of Sassanid power 115, Darius I ruled it 68, food producing revolution in 13, immigration of Indo-Europeans is associated with use of iron in it 61, iron starts suspending bronze there 58, Kulli culture in 24, land routes developed by Darius I 66, motifs with pipal leaves show conquerors from there 53, mud brick and clay houses constructed there 13, new art of pottery developed at Siyalk in 12, new movement of people into Indian sub-continent 58, Neolithic revolution spread 13, peacock exported from Sind domesticated 73, plough with seed drill was brought to 68, potters introduced painted pictured pottery 18, pottery designs reached Baluchistan from there 59, potter's wheel and painted pottery invented 15, Sassanid rule in 189, second post-Harappan wave of migration to Sind and Punjab from there 55, seventh migration wave of people 60, smelting of iron spread to 59, third wave of migration to Sind and Punjab from there 57, trade included ivory from Sind and timber from Gandava 66, trade relations with Indus valley 40, tribes termed as Aryans came from 48, triple Jar found at Shahi Tump, Sialk IV and Shahi Tape in 52, wheel introduced in 19, wheel invented 22.
- Iran, Bakhtiari mountain of: coarse pottery made by cave man found at 12.
- Iran, Eastern: Vonones assumed power over Mauses 96.
- Iran, king of: Vikrama Era marks enthronement of Vonones as 97.
- Iran, Muslim states: included in the victims of Mahmud 217.
- Iran, Shia uprising: two Syed brothers Ahmed and Muhammad Mashhadi left Iran due to 362.
- Iran, South East: migration of people to Sind from 46, routes were avoided along 16, third migration of tribes from there, that sacked Mohenjo-Daro 48.
- Iran, ware from: Harappan Pottery has affinities with 53.
- Iran, Western: did not turn illiterate 56.
- Iranian Makran, see Makran, Iranian.
- Iranian Plateau: tribes termed as Aryans came via 48.
- Iranians, south western: their migration to Sind 23.
- Iraq: beginning of Ismaili sect in 199, Bukayr a missionary returned to 147, Ismailis got setback in 208, Jalaluddin amassed treasures to reach 247, Jats of Sind were distributed in the forests of Kashkor in 139, Jats of Sind settled there rebelled 176, Khalifa diverted attention of Yaqoob Safari to attack 186, Khwarizm Shah was sent out for 247, Kulli culture in 24, Kulli culture were travelled there from Mesopotamia 39, large number of Jats remained in 139, Mailk Balban Kishlu Khan made a trip there to seek assistance of Halaku Khan 262, Masudi visited 193, Muhammad Bin Qasim was recalled to 143, Mulhida sect after their overthrow in came to Sind 202, Neolithic environments 17, Nizaris got setback in 209, Persian born Ibne Khurdahba was post master there and completed "the Book of Roads and countries" 180, troops arrived from there and Arabs scored victory 154, West Asian Stone Age in 10, wild purple pea grown in 17, writer of Tarikh-i-Kamil was born there 234, Yakoob attacked it but was defeated 186, Yazid sent Muhammad Bin Qasim in chains to 142.
- Iraq, Gait rule: its contacts with the Indus civilization 42.
- Iraq, Governor of: advised Khalifa that Siad was powerful 124, Hijaj was appointed as and he sent Ubaidullh to subdue Kabul 134, was dismissed 157.
- Iraq, Governor General of: Arab official whose name was recommended for

Governorship of Sind by him was imprisoned 155, Governor of Sind was rescued with his help 156, Hakam was dispatched by him to reconquer Sind and parts of Hind 150, Umar Bin Habira was appointed as 147, Yazid Bin Muhalab was appointed as 145, was dismissed 154.

Iraq, Northern parts of: Pig comes in 13.

Iraq, rebel from: tenth Governor of Sind was killed by 157.

Iraq, rivers and canals of: Jats of Sind were robbing caravans and boats on 133.

Iraq, South: Jat rebellion continued there 177.

Iraq scholar: a book in poetry was written in Sindhi on Islamic beliefs and education by him and sent to Hindu ruler 188.

Isfahan (Isphahan): author of Tarikh-i-Aghani was born at 190, Mahmud's coins show it as a part of his empire 220.

Ishbha: Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered it 137.

Iskanda: Chach proceeded against and subdued it 123, Dehar ruled it 129, was a province of Rai Seharas kingdom 118.

Islam Kot: route of Muhammad Tughluq from Nagar Parkar to 301.

Island of Rubies, See Rubies, Island of.

Ispahbud fort: a Muslim state sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni 216.

Israil: West Asian Stone Age in 10.

Iitor: Muhammad Bin Qasim proceeded to 137.

J

Jacobabad: the hilly tract of Budha 128.

Jacobabad, District: Budh approximates present 194, Budhia consisted of 137, was settled by Balochis after the mid-19th century 382.

Jaisalmir Fort: Ulugh Khan took half of troops from Upper Sind to invade it 275.

Jaisalmir, Raja Rawal Jainsi of: looted 3000 horses and mules carrying tribute from Sind to Delhi 267.

Jalandhar: Allauddin Khilji defeated Mongols near 273.

Jalilpur: pre-Indus Kot Diji sites are found at 38.

Jalor, Governor of: Malik Ghazi (Tughluq) wrote him for help 280.

Jalwagir: Sultan Muhammad was killed at 358, he was defeated and killed by Mubarak (Darya Khan Dullah) near 356,

wrongly called as the place of Arghoon's defeat 358.

Jalwan: Chach or Rai — Sehasi subdued it 121, it has similarity with Booqan 178.

Jamal Bin Shahban's mosque: Mahmud of Ghazni closed down 211.

Jam Nizamuddin grave inscription: names of Tamachi and Salahuddin come from 338, puts the genealogy of Sultan Nizamuddin Shah Jam Nindo 353, puts the Samma genealogy 365.

Jam Nizamuddin tomb: construction work on it was started by Jam Nizamuddin and completed by his son Jam Feroz 365.

Jamnagar: business community of Pari Nagar migrated to 296.

Jamrao Canal: ruins of Dilu Rai lie a mile south of 152.

Jamuna: Sultan Nusrat Shah lost most of area there 341.

Jamuna bank, Ismailis of: they collected at Delhi and fell on a congregation of Friday prayers 255.

Janani: big beautiful city where Soomras were settled 207, Daudpota calculates it three miles south of Schwan towards Thatta 207, must have been eroded by river Indus 207.

Jandal, ruler of: Firdausi made return visit accompanied by him 112.

Japan: Buzrig Bin Shaharyar plied vessels from Persian Gulf to 192.

Jareja country: Delhi could not have exercised effective control in 274.

Jarmo: Carbon dating 13, neolithic revolution starts there 13.

Jat Quarter: Antioch is known as 129.

Jati: Taghi's route from Gujarat to Sind was through it 300.

Jati town: ruins of Mohammad Tur are 5 miles away from it 257.

Jaunpur: Vazir Khan Jahan arranged inforcement from there 325.

Jaunpur, Mahdi of: having been expelled from there left for Qandhar 362, reached Nasarpur having been expelled from Gujarat 362.

Jayadratha Dynasty: Saindhawa dynasty was also called as 155.

Jericho: digging up of 13, jewellery was made of shells and stone there 15, Neolithic revolution starts 13, Radio Carbon dating 13.

Jerrando: stone age sites are located there 10.

Jhangar: Junkar culture was succeeded by it 52, 55, occupation of Chanhu-Daro 60, was coined from location of the site near Jhangara village 60, Rangpur pottery may be contemporary of 59.

Jhangar culture: became well established 58, gets name from Jhangara village 58, is subsequent to lake dwellers of Trihni and Shah Hassan 59.

Jhangar pottery: found high upon Chanhu-Daro 52.

Jhelum: Babur crossed it to conquer India 384, Khwarizm sovereigns annexed Ghoris territory as far as 242.

Jhelum District: Muhammad Ghoris was assassinated there 242.

Jhimpir: 1

Jhok: bifurcation of Kalri and Baghar 279.

Jindur: was the capital of Multan 194.

Jiwanri: iron swords were found at 64.

Jodhpur: the irregular force of Sammas of Sind attacked it 352.

Jodhpur border: the Sammas of Sind settled Balochis there 352.

Johi: was the trade route between Mesopotamia and Indus valley 47.

Johi Taluka: Hussamuddin Mirak was given as Jagir 386.

Jun: Jam Salahuddin was encamped there 378, place of battle between Jam Salahuddin and Shah Hassan Arghoon 379, was a Mahal of Chachkan Sarkar 375.

Junagadh: Muhammad Tughluq held court there for making preparation to invade Sind 301, Mularaj attacked it 196.

Junagadh (Girnar) inscription, date of: states Saka rule over many places 105.

Junkar: drove out Harappans 49, 50, its connection with Ukraine and Central Russian people 44, occupation of Lohunjo-Daro 51, occupation of phase II of Chanhu Daro 54, started in small settlement of Sind 54, Terracotta seals and coins recovered from there show annexation of Sind by Huns 113, Vasudeva coins prove Kushan rule in Upper Sind 105, was succeeded by Jhankar 52, wave of migration in the post-Harappan phase is called 57, Yazdgerd-I coins appear at 110.

Junkar culture: continued at Chanhu-Daro and was succeeded by Jhangar culture 55.

Junkar invaders: used Chariot as fighting vehicle 55.

Junkar people: first wave is associated with 56, second post-Harappan migration after them 53, shaft hole axe may have been brought to sub-continent by them 49.

Junkar period: Indus valley Skulls are extension of 44.

Junzah, battle of: Arabs lost Kabul at 132.

K

Kaba: a Sindhi Raja sent a golden chain with diamond work for deposition in 187.

Kaban cemeteries: double headed animal pin is found at 55.

Kabana desert: Nearchus reached 81.

Kabul: Arab expedition was sent to 134, Ardashir Babagan conquered it 106, Darius I linked his Empire to 69, Gondophares conquered it 100, Hujaj sent Ubaidullah to subdue it 134, Mah Begum escaped from there 364, Menander its Governor became ruler of Sind, the Punjab, Kashmir and Gujarat 90, Muawiyah's efforts to conquer it 127, revolted against Arabs 132, Shahpur II receded 109, Skylax voyage down to 70.

Kabul, Babur's Court: Shah Hassan reached and stayed there for two years 371.

Kabul conquest of: Babur attacked Qandhar after it 363.

Kabul, Governor of: Vonones (Parthians) gained independence from him 97.

Kabul, Deputy Governors of: were asked by Khokhars of Punjab to attack Sind 345.

Kabul, king of: inflicted defeat on Arabs 134.

Kabul, mountain range of: tribes (termed as Aryans) came avoiding 48.

Kabul, ruler of: Firdausi made return visit accompanied by 112, Vonones accepted his Suzerainty 96.

Kabul, tribes of: drove out the conquerors 127.

Kachcha forces: people of Sind came into contact with them and brought horses and bulls 218.

Kachchha: Bahram II added it to his domain 108.

Kachchellas, King of: Arabs defeated him 149.

Kachhi: Alexander army proceeded via 78, Dahar ruled it 129, 130, is Sindhi speaking 39.

Kachhi, Balochis of: Shah Hassan had to make special trip to crush them 382.

- Kachhi District: Budh approximates present 194, Budhia consisted of 137, date for Pirak in 59, Jats and Meds of Budha, the hilly tract killed the Governor 128.
- Kachhi District, Rind and Bughti tribes of: Shah Hassan attacked them 390.
- Kacchi or Sibi District: Booqan could be in 178.
- Kachho: existence of Karazes in 68, sub-recent formation lying at the foot of Khirther range 2.
- Kadi: Muhammad Tughluq took difficult route from Cambay via 301.
- Kadi, battle of: Taghi was defeated by Muhammad Tughluq's armies 300.
- Kadhan: Jam Feroz collected troops and reached Rahim Ki Bazzar, 30 miles south of 387.
- Kafir Kot: flint chopping workshops at 21.
- Kahan (Ghaha): achieved an important position being in Jagir of Darya Khan 369, was a Mahal of Sehwan Sarkar 375.
- Kaikan (Kalat): added to Sind either by Rai Seharas II or Chach 118, capital of Turan 194, described in Kitab-Al-Masalik-wa-Al-Mamalik 185, described in map of Sind by Ibn Haukal 197, expedition of Abdullah Bin Sawwar-Al-Abdi to 128, Ibne Haris collected booty 131, Hazrat Ali expedition advanced up to 125, Kalat District then part of Sind 128, Muawiya's second expedition against 127, Muhalab attacked it 145, Mundhir Bin Jarud-Al-Abdi captured it 131, Rashid was killed in an expedition against 128, Rashid Bin Umer Jadidi attacked it 129, Umayyad set back 128.
- Kaikan (Kalat), Jats of Imran founded a city Baydhan in Budh District to support them 178.
- Kaikan (Kalat), Jats and Meds of: Imran expedition against 178.
- Kaikanites (Kalatis): protected Bolan Pass and made advances from north west of Sind difficult 178.
- Kaira District: Kita or Kicha is now in it 119.
- Kaithal Hindus: rebelled against Sultan but were suppressed 292.
- Kakar Taluka: Hussamuddin Mirak was given as Jagir 386.
- Kakhshan: decorated red ware appears in 36.
- Kalan Kot fort: Jam Tughluq started building but was completed by his successors and used by Sammas and Mughal Governors 346, Tughluq fort was built on old site of 388.
- Kalari: described in map of Sind by Ibn Haukal 197.
- Kalat: bordering Dadu and Larkana Districts, 2, De Cardi found sites near it 23, decorated red ware appears in 36, its early start is contemporary of phase I c of Amri 30, Nindovari flourished near it 47, occupied by Jats 45, Phase III there 29, is Sindhi speaking 39.
- Kalat Division: Bolan, Jalwan, Sarwan, Kharan and Makran all are in it 178.
- Kalibangan: beginning of Harappan culture at 47, comes to an end 51, Harappan culture at 49, Harappan culture flourished there 36, pre-Harappan culture continued 37, Kot-Diji-Sothi pottery and term Kot Diji-Sethi is assigned to it 38, late stone age there 25, MASCA corrections 42, 47, mature phase starts 46, mature pre-Harappan culture started 39, on direct bed of Saraswati 38, pre-Harappan flourishing 36, pre-Harappan settlements 34, Radio Carbon dates 34, stone nodules of fine flint worked at Rohri were imported to 28.
- Kali Devi's shrine: Kalakot name may possibly have come from 388.
- Kalri: became the main branch 279, 296, inundation canal after 26 miles bifurcated into the Kotri-Buthro and Khanwah 373, one of the three branches of river Indus 386, was a small shallow stream from which Khan-wah had its mouth 386.
- Kalri branch: a new port Lahri Bunder was established on 279, was no longer the main branch 373.
- Kamhil: described by Ibn Haukal 197.
- Kanauj: Arab expedition against it 153, 154, embassy sent to China from 153, Firdausi visited and was honoured with ruler's daughter 112, Hakam conquered Kiraj or Kira near it 154, Mahmud coins show it as part of his Empire 220, Vazir Khan Jahan arranged reinforcement from there 325.
- Kanauj, King of: Muhammad Bin Qasim sent him a message to submit 141, sent his minister as an ambassador to China 153, was able to repulse Arabs 155.
- Kanazbur (Panjgur): Muhammad Bin

Qasim conquered it 136.
 Kandabil (Gandava): Arab Empire receded to 146.
 Kandhar: the tribes termed as Aryans came via 48.
 Kandhkot Chief: was compelled to submit to Zafar Khan, the Governor of Gujarat 342.
 Kandhi: Sultan Sadaruddin Shah Jam Sanjar extended his kingdom to 352.
 Kandivili: Microlithic tools are found at 14.
 Kanthkot: Kathis of Sind established themselves in Wagad with capital at 151, Lakho captured it 235, occupied by Chawras 159, Sad son of Mod made it his capital 182, Taghi's route from Gujarat to Sind was through it 300.
 Kanthkot fort: Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak captured it 241.
 Kapi: Hicun Tsang saw 3 Empires including 122.
 Karachi: ground and polished stone axe found from Orangi near it 32, Seminar Sind through the centuries was held at 244, shreds of pottery of earlier settlements found at 22, the tribes termed as Aryans came via 48, Urdu translation of text of the History of Prophets and Kings upto year 915 AD is printed from there 178, use of cherty flint from Rohri 32.
 Karachi, Archaeological department: the inscriptions on the dome of Sultan Muhammad Tughluq are preserved by 315.
 Karachi district: Med stock settled there are known as Machhi, Medha and Mohanas 178, surface collections there show mesolithic hunting and food gathering communities in Sind 14.
 Karchat: Kulli culture ware appeared 39, trade route between Mesopotamia and Indus valley via Lak Garee near it 47.
 Karmania: Alexander marched to 82.
 Kashkar: Jats of Sind were permitted to settle town in 133.
 Kashkar, forest of: Jats of Sind were distributed in 139.
 Kashmir: Agathocles conquered it 90, Alra (Alore ?) is put between Punjab and 188, Arab raid on 161, Arab Governor of Sind raided it but the conquest is doubtful 163, Asoka had a Governor at 87, Chach ruled it but was deposed 125, Governor of Sind is

reported to have conquered it which is doubtful 160, Hakam conquered Kiraj or Kira near it 154, had intimate relations with Sind 141, Jaisina and Korsiah went there to seek help 141, Jaisina left for to collect forces 140, Menander became the ruler 90, Mihiragula retired to 115, relationship with Rais and Brahman Dynasty 114, Samudra Gupta ruled over whole North of India except 109, threatened by Arabs 154, Vikramaditya VI conquered or raided it 288.

Kashmir, border of: authorities are vague and worthless on leading army to and defeating the Jam 316, Multan division was upto the 123.

Kashmir Hills: Chach planted a tree close to the 123.

Kashmir, king of: raided Tatta Kutia mountain pass 345, there is version that he invaded the Lower Sind 345, Shirashamak became the 316, was able to repulse Arabs 155, sent an embassy to China 153.

Kashmir rebellions: Abu Ali Kotwal crushed them 222.

Kashmir, ruler of: Firdausi made return visit accompanied by 112, sought Chinese help 154.

Kashmir, Hindu ruler of: Junaid, Hakam, Amar attacked 156.

Kashmiri: Pali having similarity with 85.

Kashmiri Buddhist: Origin of Barmakis is traced to 178.

Kashmirian Court, Poet of Vikramaditya-IV: wrote his drama "Karnasundari" mentioning that Karna conquered Sind and had a romantic marriage 226.

Kathiawar: Aryan expansion to 62, Azes ruled it jointly with his father 97, Azes II ruled it 98, Azilises ruled it jointly with his father 98, Bahram II added it to his domain 108, became great shelter for sea pirates 221, Cutch acted as bridge between Sind and the 90, Cutch was cut off from it 231, Ful, the ruler of Cutch died in the battle of Alkot in 201, Gandara port in it, the Arab fleet marched 163, Gondophares ruled it 99, it was conquered by Demetrius 90, large scale migration of Sindhi scholars, saints and businessmen there 388, little Rann south of Cutch dried up cutting it from Cutch 204, Menander appointed Appollodotus as Governor of Patala to control it 91, pre and post

- Indus civilization flourished there 50, Rangpur in it falling out of Indus valley is incorrect 38, Raydhan's sons drove Kathias to 244, Saka kingdom was established to 93, Scythians were settled in 95, Saka ruled over it 105, Saka rule ends 111, Valabhi ruled it 146.
- Kathiawar, battle of: Sindhu Raja was killed in 196.
- Kathiawar Coasts: Khwarizm Shah looted to collect wealth 249, Meds were settled on 178.
- Kathiawar, Peripheral region of: Mohenjo Daro lasted in 39.
- Kathiawar population: speaking the Cutchi or Memoni language 231.
- Kathiawar, pre and post Indus sites: Clarifying influence of Sind on it 231.
- Kathiawar Sea Coast: transportation may have been along the 29.
- Kathiawar, Southern parts of: Valabhi Empire lost 149.
- Kathiawar, Western: the country Bhima attacked 218.
- Katiar village: Shaikh Bhirkioy Katiar came from 372.
- Kazakistan: domestication of horse there is rejected 49.
- Kazwin town: Zakariya wrote Ajaib-ul-Makhlukat wa Ghariab-ul-Manjudat from there 267.
- Keamari: the guess about Aban Shah 79.
- Kechi Beg: bichrome ware spread 27, bichrome ware was used 32.
- Kej: was the capital of Makran 194.
- Kej Makran, See Makran, Kej.
- Kej Valley: tribes that sacked Mohenjo-Daro moved to Shahi Tump in 48.
- Kera, Gohel chief of: Lakho Ghurano left four sons from his daughter 170.
- Khadeji: stone age sites in 10.
- Khaibar: tomb of Darwesh Nooh is located 3 miles north of 337.
- Khairpur district: a Hindu Raja's kingdom on Hakra in 161, Indus river changed its course approximately along the Western Nara Canal deserting it 311.
- Khambat: Agathocles conquered it 90, Menander appointed Appollodotus as the Governor of Patala to control it 91.
- Khandesh, Hassan Khan Iftikharul Mulk of: Jam Nizamuddin's daughter was married to his grand son 355.
- Khan wah: continued and discharged into the Gharo Creek 373, existed till the opening of the Kotri Barrage 373, had its mouth from Kalri a small shallow stream 386, Kalri bifurcated into it and Kotri Buthro 373, Shah Beg reached there 373, he encountered Darya Khan near it 373.
- Kharan: had similarity with Booqan 178.
- Khari Khabarlo: identified as the site of Jam Feroz-Shah Hassan battle 387, Shah Hassan collected troops and reached there 387.
- Khatlan, Mongol troops at: attacked Sind territories (Multan and Uch) 259.
- Khetthal: Razia Sultana was defeated near it 256.
- Khirthar Range: contains five ranges 2, existence of plant and animal life there 2, its formation 2, Kachho lies at its foot 2.
- Khirthar ridge: thick basalt layer most suitable for axes 29.
- Khojak Pass: Mongol route to Quetta was via it 259.
- Khosat: Babur captured it 371.
- Khuni Burj (Bloody Tower): Lali Mahr, his men and Dhareja chiefs were killed and their bodies thrown down from the tower of the fort 381.
- Khurab: axe discovered there is evidence of tribes that finally sacked Mohenjo Daro 48.
- Khurab cemetery: contemporary of early Dynastic III and some stage of Pre-Harappa (i.e. Amri and Kot Diji) 32.
- Khurab, tribes of: occupied Shahi Tump in Kej Makran 49.
- Khuram: Qabacha appropriated areas as far as 245.
- Khurasan (Parthia): Ardashir Babagan conquered it 106, Gondophares started from there and conquered Kabul, Gandhara and Sind 100, Hassan Bin Sabah's group started from there 195, 200, he established Ismailis sect called Nizari there 229, Muslim state sacked by Mahmud 216, Mahmud coins show it as part of his Empire 220, Mongols left for it 258, 259, Shah Hassan Baiqra there was contemporary of Jam Nizamuddin 354, Sayyed Muhammad Yousuf Jaunpuri died on way to 348, Soomras of Sind accompanied Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri to 361, was Ismaili stronghold from where troops came to capture Sind and Multan 202.
- Khurasan, Governor of: attacked Sind 106, Junaid was appointed as 150, he was dismissed 153, replacement of the 129.
- Khurasan, Mongol invasion of: Minhaj

- Siraj came to Uch from there due to 250.
- Khurasan, rebellion of: Sind was assigned to Aiyatakh for crushing him 180.
- Khurasan, Sultan Hussain Mirza Baiqra of: sent armed expedition to Sind border 355.
- Khushab, vicinity of: Shah Beg died hearing the news of arrival of Babur there 384.
- Khuzdar: capital of Turan ruled by Arab tribe 203, described in map of Sind by Ibn Haukal 197 and in Kitab-Al-Masalik-wa-al-Mamalik 185, Ibn Haris subdued it 131, iron swords found at 64, Mahmud's coins show it as a part of his Empire 220, Mahmud of Ghazni sacked it 200, Mundhir Bin Jarud-Al-Abdi captured it 131, Subkatgin subdued it 201.
- Khuzistan: wild cattle domesticated there 13.
- Khwabin: Muslim state sacked by Mahmud 216.
- Khwaja Khizr Tomb: erected on island near Bakhar 199.
- Khwarizm: Mahmud's coins show it as part of his Empire 220, Muslim state sacked by Mahmud 217.
- Khawrizm sovereigns: the Ghoris became their vassals 242.
- Khwārizm suburbs of: Al-Beruni was born in the 200.
- Khwarizm State: Khilji Turks settled in Ghazni, one of the provinces of 249.
- Khwarizm Shah Dynasty: ruled Persia 246.
- Khwarizm Shah Empire: Shahabuddin Ghoris's possessions were annexed to 246.
- Khyber: Appollodotus reconquered 93, Ardashir Babagan conquered 106.
- Khyber Pass: Hippostratus controlled 96, Indian rulers threw out White Huns Mihiragula across 115, Mongol raids at first were not via it, but they later on raided via 253, Muizzuddin Ghoris avoided it being a difficult route 237, shortest route to Ghazni from Multan was via Bolan Pass not via it 215, was not used by ancients 16.
- Kich: Rai Sehasi II took over battle field near it 117, Uktae sent out forces towards 246.
- Kij: Mahmud's coins show it as a part of his Empire 220.
- Kikanan or Kaikan (around Kalat): Amir Muawiya's expedition raided it 127.
- Kikanan or Kaikan, Jats of: Arab raids were resisted by 127.
- Ki-Kiang-na (Kaikan): had no chief 119, Hieun-Tsang saw it under Persian subjection 122, situated to the north of Makran and West of Banu 119.
- Kile Gul Muhammad: early Phase IV contemporary to Phase I B of Amri 29, first evidence of use of pottery in subcontinent at 19, had come out of the late stone age and already passed through Phase I, II and III 25, late Phase III to early phase IV contemporary of Phase I A of Amri 24, mat marked pottery of Makran lagging behind that of 21, Neolithic culture characterised by chert and bone tools and domestication of animal and Plant at 19, Radio Carbon dating 18, 21, the settlement came to an end 23, use of copper at 22.
- Kile Gul Muhammad Phase I and II: hunting culture of Sind and the Punjab coinciding with it 21.
- Killuta (Aban Shah): Nearchus entered sea from 79, his fleet anchored at Stura six miles from 80.
- Kinjhar Lake: the grave of Noori is said to be in 337.
- Kiraj or Kira: Hakam conquered 154.
- Kiraj: Governor of Sind captured 148, Muhammad Bin Qasim's expedition against 142, but remained unconquered 142.
- Kiraj: (Chitor): Gopi escaped to 140.
- Kirati Garh: Raja Kesar Dev ruled a part of 229.
- Kirman: Abdullah Bin Amar Bin Rabi invaded 124, Arabs conquered 124, Chach or Rai-Sehasi fixed border at a stream separating it from Makran 121, Homo (Ormuz) was the bordering town between it and Makran 119, Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah devastated Pari Nagar and some areas of Northern Gujarat before leaving for 247, after destroying Debal Khwarizm Shah left for 247, Khalifa conferred it upon Yakoob Safari 186, Khalifa Umer sent army against 124, King of Nimruz entered Makran from 116, Mahmud's coins show it as a part of his Empire 220, shortest route from Nimruz to Makran is via 116, the tribes termed as Aryans came via 48, was subject to Persia 119, Yakoob Safari was appointed as Governor of Eastern Empire, which included 186.
- Kirman, Governorship of: was awarded to

- Hisham 164.
- Kirman, ruler of: was feudatory of Mongols and possessed Makran as far as frontiers of Sind 258.
- Kita or Kicha: it was a part of Valabhi Kingdom, now in Kaira district 119.
- Kohistan: suitable stone for grinding is available in 29.
- Kohistan Valley: explorations in it may give clue of thick bassalt layer of Khirthar ridge to be used for axe 29.
- Kokala: Nearchus reached 81, he left 82.
- Konkain: Saka ruled 105.
- Koree Creek: Eastern Branch was discharging into 204, Indus river discharged into sea at 79-80, Jam Feroz collected troops and reached Rahimki Bazar on 387, Ren flowed into 286, Sarswati flowed into 28-29.
- Koreatis: Nearchus reached one mile from 80.
- Koteshvar: a town of Sind near Lakhpat Hieun Tsang travelled to 119-20.
- Kot-Diji: age of, a fine wheel made globular vessels similar to it 33, Amri Phase I D contemporary of 26, characteristics of the Harappan forms occur at 47, contacts of Mesopotamia with it rather than Mohenjo-Daro 34, continuity from pre-Harappan to Harappan at 46, culture comes to an end 47, decayed period of it and less important for true Harappan 31, destroyed by fire 46, early occupation of a pre-Harappan culture at 30, entered pre-Harappan culture and existed as pre-Harappan settlement 31, entered into pre-Harappan age and continued to thrive 33, four Radio Carbon dates available for it 31, Harappan culture takes over at 49, Indus valley skulls showing carnial index of 71, cover 44, it was not Aryans but pre-Aryans who destroyed it and introduced the Harappan culture at 44, late period of and Radio Carbon dating 47, late stone age at 24, maintained pre-Harappan culture alongwith Harappan culture and violent occupation of 38, MASCA corrected dates for mature pre-Harappan period 38, MASCA corrected dates for 47, painted pottery bichrome with cream slip and red 33, pottery was hand made in early phase, but wheel turned pottery replaced the former at 18, pre-Harappan culture flourished at 37, pre-Harappan and Harappan overlap at 46, pre-Harappan early period at 32, pre-Harappan late period at 35, pre-Harappan late period II of 41, pre-Harappan late period III of 43, pre-Harappan phase at 34, Radio Carbon dating 30, 40, 42, site was burnt and Harappan culture super-imposed 35, stone nodules of fine flint worked at Rohri were imported at 28, turned Harappan 47, use of copper at pre-Harappan Kot-Diji 22, Wheel made pottery and initial hand-made one is found at 23.
- Kot-Diji-Sethi cultural Site: Kilibangan flourished as 36.
- Kot-Dijian: ethnological background of 39, in Kalibangan lower strata were 36. Harappan (Kot-Dijian) culture started at 39.
- Kot Machhi: Mongol troops advanced as far as 356.
- Kotras Buthi: contemporary of Amri 27, contemporary of Amri pre-Harappan period 33.
- Kotri Barrage: Khan Wah existed till its opening 373.
- Kotri Buthro: Kalri bifurcated into it and Khanwah 373.
- Kotri Taluka: a few caves are available with middle stone industries and principal tools 11.
- Krokala: Nearchus fleet reached 80, he left it 81.
- Kufa: head of Dahar and other Rajas were sent to Hajjaj at 138.
- Kufa, Governor of: appointed Jats to protect treasury 121.
- Kulli: Archaic date 39, Harappa contemporary of mature phase of 33, settlements evacuated while it had developed sophisticated pattern of ware 47, Shahi Tump was built on its abandoned site 33, Vase at Periano in Zhob shows parallel with 44.
- Kulli Culture: bull of its pottery etc became sacred standard of Harappan culture 44, final phase showing copper object and copper mirror contemporary of Harappan 45, is a link between Iraq, Iran and lower Indus and continued well into the Harappan time 24, its early contacts with Harappan culture and Wahi Pandhi 44, at Shahi Tump in Baluchistan 49.
- Kulli Culture Ware: appears at Karachat, Shahjo Kotiro and Chanhhu-Daro in the Indus valley 39.
- Kulli influence: existed at Ghazi Shah in

Sind 46.
 Kulli-Mehi Culture: equates some stages of pre-Harappan culture at Kot-Diji and Amri 30.
 Kumarapala Empire: included Sambhar, Saurashtra and Cutch 241.
 Kunzpur: described in Kitah-Al-Masalik-wa-al-Mamalik 185.
 Kurdistan: Muhammad Bin Qasim's expedition in 135.
 Kurh, Mutahar of: death of the poet 335.
 Kurram valley: was the line of approach of the Aryans 48.
 Kushan Empire: broke into several principalities 106, extended from North Western Province upto Mathura 109, Huvishka ruled it jointly with Vasishka 103, Kanishka became the king 102, Kanishka-II jointly with Hurishka governed it 103, Kanishka-III ruled 106, Kanishka-IV became ruler of 107, Kanishka-V became emperor of 107, Kanishka-VI became emperor of 107, 110, declined 105, Vasishka ruled 103, Vasdev-II ruled 106, Vasdev-IV ruled it and died 107, Vasdev-VII ruled 109, Vasudeva-I ruled 105.
 Kutch: became great shelter for sea pirates 221, Ful returned there in fighting age 182. Also See Cutch.
 Kuwait people: attacked subjects of Seleucus who were procuring spices from Indian Sub-continent 86.

L

Lahore: Abul Qasim Mahmud was appointed Governor of Sind and the Punjab and was sent to 222, Al-Beruni's India reprinted from 211, Data Ganj Bakhsh tomb located at 227, English translation of Persian version of Al-Kitab-al-Yamini (Arabic) reprinted from 221, Ghazni ruler was succeeded to occupy Multan and Uch after its possession 243, Jalaluddin Khwarizm Shah came to 242, and collected troops from 245, Jusrath attacked 345, Mahru's letters published from 319, Mongols captured 259, Mongol chief rebelled at 294, Mongol general invaded the area around 269, Mongols later on came via Khyber Pass and raided it 253, Muhlib Bin Afi Sufrah was killed in a battle near 127, Nasiruddin Qabacha captured 244, Sultan Nasiruddin left Delhi to visit 261, Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji arrived there and appointed his son as Governor of

Uch and Multan 272, trio of Biji Rai, Rajpal of Lahore and Daud against Mahmud 205, Urdu translation of Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi published from 316, 346, was under Yalduz 244.
 Lahore, attack of: Jusrath received set back at 345.
 Lahore fief: removed by Razia Sultana 256.
 Lahore, Ghaznavid Governor of: never attempted to control Sind 224.
 Lahore, Governor of: Maudud sent Abu Nasar as 222, Multan was captured by 339.
 Lahore territories: Mongols crossed river Indus and looted 345.
 Lahri Bunder: Debal was replaced by 290, Portuguese threatened 370, was established as a new port on the new Kalri branch 279, was a Mahal of Thatta Sarkar 375.
 Lahri Bander Portuguese Factory: was established at it with or without permission of Sind ruler 370.
 Lahri Bugti (or possibly Mongols) and Rind tribes of: Shah Hassan attacked them in Kachhi District 390.
 Lak Garee: trade route between Mesopotamia and Indus valley through 47.
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 Lake Sarki, See Sarki, Lake.
 Lakhiarvira: Raydhan's son Otha got 243, Raydhan's sons were assigned 244.
 Lakhiarvira Jareja Hamirji of: Begra took back daughter of, in his harem 355.
 Lakhiyopir: beginning of Painted Gray Ware in Sind at 64.
 Lakhnauti or Bengal 2nd expedition: Jams of Sind threw off the yoke of submission on hearing of Feroz's death while on 317.
 Lakhpat: Hieun Tsang travelled to Keteshvar near 120, Mod and Manai took refuge at Patogh 6 miles west of 171, Muhammad Tughluq expected resistance from Soomras if he crossed Rann of Cutch via 301, sweet water lake near 80, Taghi's route from Gujarat to Sind was through 300, was a Mahal of Schwan Sarkar 375.
 Laki Series: constituent of Khirthar range 2, existence of animal and plant life in 2, its formation 1, process of making stone blades from stone of 29, water headed up around the hills 28.

- Lal Chato mound: invasion of the Indus cities as shown by Trihni ware found at 52.
- Lamaghan forts: Muslim states sacked by Mahmud 216.
- Lang-Kie-Lo (Makran and Kirman): Hieun Tsang saw it under Persian subjection 122, was situated to the west of Sind 119.
- Larkana: hilly tract of Budha 128, rise of sea level 8.
- Larkana District: became fertile 295, Budhia consisted of hilly tract of 137, figures of soldiery of Sambastai (Sambus) from 78.
- Las Bela: Alexander left Hephaestion to colonize and govern 80, Chandragupta annexed 84, Mansura principality consisted of 193, Seleucus passed it to Chandragupta in return of 500 elephants 85-86, Sindhi speaking 39, was annexed to Makran 203, was a part of Sind 86.
- Lata: Dantidura of Gujarat is said to have conquered it 155, was on hostile terms with Harsha 117.
- Lata, king of: Arabs were repulsed by 149.
- Lata, ruler of: Hakam of Amar was defeated by 154.
- Layari river: Microlithic sites on it show use of cherty flint from Rohri 32.
- Lebanon: West Asian Stone Age in 10, Druze sect developed in 201.
- Leiden: Ajaibul-Hind edition of 188, Al-Masalik and Surat-ul-Ardh published from 197, 199, Arabic text of Tarikh-i-Kamil published from 234, Bashari's book printed from 203, English translation of Nuzhatul Mushtaq Fi Akhtarul Aafaq published from 234, French translation of Ajaibul Hind printed from 192, Ibn Haukal's Kitabul Masalik wal-Mamalik published from 201, Kitabul-Aqabin and Masalik-Al-Mamalik printed from 198, Kitabul Baldan published from 196, Tarikh Al-Tabri text published from 194, translation of Nuzhatul Mushtak Fi Ikhti (Enjoyment for the seeker) published from 230, Yakoobi printed in two volumes from 190.
- Leipzig: Al-Fihrist edited and printed from 203.
- Levant: Ibn Batuta visited 293.
- Leyden: Arabic text of Futuh Al-Baldan published from 190.
- Lisbon: Monuments and Portugalis Cartographica published from 366.
- Lohano Dhoru: part of the Indus water passed through it 230.
- Lohri: invasion of Indus sites as shown by Trihni ware found at 52.
- Lohamjo-Daro: Jhukar drove out Harappans from 50, Jhukar occupation of 51.
- London: Al-Beruni's India 217, Arabic text of Kitab-al-Kamil-fi-al-Tarikh printed from 253, English translation of Al-Beruni's India by Sachau published from 211, English translation of history of the world conquerors published from 248, English translation of Muruj-ul-Zahab published from 193, English translation of Persian version of Kitab-al-Yamini published from 221, text of Tarikh-i-Guzida printed from 286, Zainul Akhbar published from 222.
- London, Geographical Society: Kitab-Al-Baldan published by 189.
- London, Royal Asiatic Society: History of world conquerors published by 248, Kitab-Al-Kamil-fi-al-Tarikh published by 253.
- Loralai: bull pottery spreads to 27, full control of it by Mongols not certain 259.
- Lothal: beginning of Harappan culture, 47, came to an end, 47, connected to Sind by Rann of Cutch 38, Harappan culture developed at 39, falling outside Indus valley is incorrect 38, in touch with the Indus valley 59, MASCA correction at 47, Radio Carbon dates 40, stone nodules of fine flint worked at Rohri, imported to 28, its culture similar to Amri, Kot Diji and Harappa 39.
- Luk (Laki ?): twelve strong forts were situated between it and Sehwan 250.
- Luni river: early stone age tools found at 8, middle stone age tools found at 11, Rann getting water from 205.

M

- Mabar, Muslims of: atrocities of Hindus upon them and no action of Feroz Tughlaq 355.
- Machhi Villages: scattered around Baghban and Bahawalpur 380.
- Madina: Hijrat of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) from Mecca to 118, Qazi Abdullah of Darbello migrated to 392.
- Madura, Sultana of: Jalaluddin Ahsan Shah the Governor of Malabar revolted and established 294.

Maghdar, Collapse of: Appollodotus conquered Surashtra (Kathiawar) and Sagardina (Cutch) after 90.

Maghda, expedition against: Poros and Chandragupta joined for 84.

Maghda, fall of: Poros and Chandragupta joined for 84.

Maharashtra: hilt there prove new movement of people of Iran origin to sub-continent 58.

Maharashtra, King of: King of Persia received embassy from 118.

Mahfuza: Arab army took shelter in 154, Hakam built it as a place of refuge for Muslims 151, Hakam collected Arabs from all over Sind and settled them in 152.

Mahmudabad: area all around it was plundered by Arghoons 394.

Mahmud's Empire: area which it included 220.

Mahoba: Vazir Khan Jahan arranged reinforcements from there 325.

Mahota: was capital of Oxykanus 77, was capital of Upper Sind 77.

Maikop: shaft hole axe originated from 49.

Makli: Darya Khan built his own tomb at 358, wrongly shown as burial place of Makhdoom Bilawal of Baghban 381.

Makli Hills: graves of Shirazi Syeds located on 339, name Kala Kot may have come from Kali Devi's shrine in a cave on 388, Quba-e-Mundrona is built near the tomb of Darya Khan on its 352.

Makli, Jamia Mosque: Jam Tamachi paid large sum to Shaikh Hamad to build it 338.

Makran: Abdullah Bin Amar advanced towards 124, Adasir conquered it 106, added to Sind either by Rai Seharas-II or Chach 118, Alafis left for and settled by Dahar there 133, Arabs considered it a part of Persian Empire 121, Arabs conquered it 124, Arab expedition was sent to 134, Arab geographers included it in Sewistan or Sehwān 124, Arab victory is doubtful 124, Bahram Gor-II reconquered it 108, Budha between Multan, Mansura and it 194, Budail was reinforced by troops from there 135, Chach or Rai Sehasi extended kingdom to 121, Dahar had no control on it 130, Daharsiah ruled it 130, described in Kitab-Al-Masalik-wa-Mamalik 185, 193, fell in the hands of Umayyads 128, given as dower to Emperor Bahram Gor's Indian bride 112, Homo (Ormuz) was a border town between it and Makran 119, Hurri was still its governor when Muawiya died 132, Khalifa Umar sent army to 124, Ki-Kiang-na (Kaikon) was to its north 119, Khwarizm Shah's departure from Debal via 247, he set out for Iraq from Sind via 247, King of Nimruz entered it 116, shown it as part of Mahmud's Empire 220, mat-marked pottery appears 21, migration of farmers to Sind through it 23, migration of Indo-Iranians to Sind via 36, Mujjah died in 133, principality of Chach's Sind with capital at Kej 194, Proto-Elamites from Susa spread to 23, ruled by Appollodotus 91, ruled by Chach's brother Chandur 128, ruled by Isa Bin Ma'adan with capital at Kej 194, said Bin Aslam was sent to govern it 133, Sanghar extended his domain to 230, shortest route to 117, similarity with Booqan 178, Sind meant it 53, turned Fatmid and annexed Las Bela 203, was in possession of the ruler of Kirman, the feudatory of Mongols 258, was not under Dahar's control 133, was subject to Persia 119, was travelling route of Ancients 16.

Makran, chief of: was helped by Sind 124.

Makran Coast: conquered by Cyrus the great 67, Demetrius reached Patala marching along it 90, Meds were settled on 178, Organized raid by Sultan Shahabuddin Ghori 240.

Makran, Eastern: was a part of Sind 124.

Makran, fighting invaders of: Appollodotus' sons and their cousins perished them 94.

Makran, Governor of: Jabir was appointed as 169, Zaid Bin Al-Hadhi despatched his deputy as 128.

Makran, Iranian: tribes termed as Aryans came from 48.

Makran, Kej: tribes from Khurab in the Persian Makran had occupied Shahi Tump in 49.

Makran, Kej valley of: tribes that sacked Mohenjo Daro moved to Shahi Tump in 48.

Makran, Pakistanian: tribes termed as Aryans came from Persian Makran to 48.

Makran, Persian: approach of tribes that sacked Mohenjo-Daro comes from axe discovered at Khusab in 48, third migration from South-East Iran or 48, tribes from Khurab in it had occupied

- Shahi Tump in Kej Makran 49, tribes termed as Aryans came to Pakistanian Makran from 48.
- Makran, population of: Jats were in a majority 117.
- Makran, rebels of: Sinan Bin Salmah subdued them 129.
- Makran rivers: described in map of Sind by Ibn Haukal 197.
- Makran, routes of: Biladhuri reported on 124.
- Makran-Debal route: was unopposed 130.
- Makran, ruler of: Bashar bin Daud appointed his younger brother as 174, was the king of Sind and was killed 124.
- Makran shores: Greek mariners sailed down to 93.
- Makran, Vassals and chiefs: Congratulated Narsih 108.
- Makran, western: was not part of Sind 124.
- Malabar, Governor of: revolted against Delhi Sultanate and established an independent sultanate of Madura 294.
- Malacca: Albuquerque conquered it 366.
- Malana: Nearchus reached 82.
- Malibah (Malwa): Jurz proceeded as far as 149.
- Malik Got (for Goth) or Malik Kot: built by Jam Tughlaq Juna-II for his daughters married in Gujarat 351.
- Malik Goth: was built near Qutubpur to the south of Ahmadabad 351.
- Makli Principality: Alexander defeated 66.
- Malva: Bahram II added to his domain 108, rise of Khusru Khan a Hindu slave who was captured at 279, Vikrama Era marks the defeat of Sakas in 97.
- Malva, Monarch at: Hun chief Tourmana established himself as 133.
- Malva: great famine in 297, Jurz and his lieutenants overran it 149, daughters defeated the son of Bahlul and repulsed an attack from 347, Valabhi ruled it 117, was on hostile terms with Harsha 117.
- Malva, King of: Arabs were repulsed by 149.
- Malva, Parmar king of: Sindharja is identified as 233.
- Manchhar: Jhangar culture became well established around 58.
- Manchhar Lake: Jhangar coined from Jhangara village on 60, Microlithic tools used in western Hills around 14, trade route between Mesopotamia and Indus valley 47, Trihni ware is found around 52.
- Manchhar Pargana: Syed Muhammad and his son Ahmed settled in the village of Murad Otho in 334.
- Manchhar Range: Constituting Kirthar range 2, existence of life and plants in 3, its formation 3.
- Manchhar Region: probably date of Jhangar culture in 59.
- Mandal: Jurz proceeded as far as 149, Muhammad Tughlaq stayed in 301, remained unconquered 142.
- Mandalam (Northern Malabar): rebellion by Hindus in 292.
- Mandvi: Ghiasuddin, contemporary of Jam Nizamuddin in 354.
- Manjhand: 1
- Mahora: 79.
- Mansahra, pillar inscriptions at: show that the Pali had come under the influence of the local languages 66.
- Mansura: Abdullah, a direct descendant of Ali visited Sind while Amar was its ruler 161, Abdullah shifted here headquarters from Bania 189, Abdullah Bin Umar Habari died at 192, 193, he ruled it 187, Abu Muslim forces encountered near 159, Amar captured it 162, Governor of Sind reached at 180, Arab tribes from Hijaz defeated Mughira and stopped him from entering 172, Arabic and Sindhi spoken there 197, as seen by Muqaddisi 203, Bahmanabad renamed as and made capital 152, Bashari describes it 203, became centre of Ismaili activity 215, Beruni called it Bamanva or Bahmanva 152, a book in Sindhi on Islamic beliefs and education was written by Iraqi scholars residing at 188, capital of Sind was transferred from Alore to 157, conquered by Umar Bin Abdul Aziz Habari 184, Daud 24th Governor died at 174, described by Abu Ishaq-Al-Istakhri 198, described in Kitab-Al-Masalik wa-al-Mamalik 185, 193, described in the map of Sind by Ibn Haukal 197, described in Silsilat-Al-Jowarikh 183, destruction by earthquake untrue as it was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni, as the population had turned Qarmatis (Ismailis) 213, different versions about its name 152, fifth Habari ruler died at 203, 207, first Abbasid Governor repaired the city 160, fourth independent ruler of Sind died at 200, Habaris ruled it 201, Ilakam built it and became capital of the

- Governor of Sind 151, Hamza became its Qazi 190, Imran 27th Governor of Sind was killed at 179, Ismailis of Multan concentrated in 215, Jats inhabited between it and Multan 215, Khutba was read in the name of Abbasid Khalifa 197, Mahmud took a route via 214, he returned from Somnath via 212, and attacked it 213, Mansur besieged it 157, massacre and killing of the population 172, Masudi describes Budh lying between it and Makran 194, he found judicial matters conducted by chief Kazi 193, he found Umar Bin Abdullah ruling 192, he reports a large number of "Alid" community settled in 215, he thought it destroyed by Hindus 215, Multan people migrated to 207, Musa Bin Yahya 26th Abbasid Governor of Sind died at 177, Nasar 12th Governor of Sind died at 167, ruled by Habaris but was on way to switching over from Sunnism to Fatimid Ismailism 203, Ismaah established himself as an independent ruler but Abdullah Habari recovered it 189, Sindana sea port was situated 120 miles from 174, Sindhi and Arabic languages spoken in 193, Sindhi was already spoken in 198, Sirat-al-Nabaviyah gives information on 195, Sixth Abbasid Governor of Sind died at 165, Soomras overthrew Habaris and established themselves at 213, strong kingdom in which common language was Sindhi 194, Sultan Mahmud marched on and its ruler fled across the river and took refuge in date palm forest 214, Tarikh-i-Kamil describes Mahmud Ghaznavi's conquest 234, Umar Bin Abdul Aziz Habari died at 188, was at constant war with the Meds (a race of Sind) and other tribes of Sind 194, was found in commemoration of victory against locals 152.
- Mansura, Arab Kingdom: Ibn Khaldun asserts its end 213.
- Mansura, Conquest of: Jats of Sind made guerilla attacks on Mahmud of Ghazni after 219.
- Mansura destruction: Cousens suspects it at the hands of Hindu conquerors 213, Muslim historians have deliberately not recorded it 213.
- Mansura, expedition of Mahmud: Asir confirms it 214.
- Mansura, Habari Dynasty of: Sindharaja is identified one of the successors of 233.
- Mansura Principality: consisted of present Sind, Las Bela, parts of Bahawalpur Division in Chach's Sind 193.
- Mansura, Qazi of: Muhammad Bin Abi Shorab was appointed as 190.
- Mansura, Qarmati ruler of: fled across the river and took refuge in date palm forest on Sultan Mahmud's march 214.
- Mansura, ruler of: escaped to forests on approach of Mahmud 213, had given up Islam (Sunnism and had become Shiite or Ismaili) 213, Muhammad Bin Umar Ali Bin Umar became 197.
- Mansura, Habari ruler of: Ismailis of Multan concentrated and helped to overthrow him 214.
- Mansura, sacking of: attributed to Abdul Razaq Vazir of Mahmud of Ghazni 219, Ghazni's control over Sind not enforced since 222, Ghaznavids had no control over Sind since then 224, Mahmud went to Multan after 212, there is hardly any doubt by Mahmud of Ghazni 215.
- Mansurah towns: described in geographical work Asar-ul-Bilad wa Akhbar-ul-Bilad 268.
- Marand: Usman Marandi was from there and left 233-34.
- Marmod: Jurz proceeded as far as 149.
- Marv: potters art spread 18, Yaqoob Hamavi wrote encyclopedia at 248.
- Marwar: Allauddins gave it in jagir to Ghiasuddin Balban 258, local uprising was helped by 154, Rudradaman added it to his domain 104.
- Marwar, Raja of: Nagar Parker and Amerkot were under his possession 204.
- Marwar, ruler of: helped rebellions in Sind and took part in wars with Arab troops 154, local uprising was supported by him 156.
- Marwar, Hindu ruler of: Junaid, Hakam and Amar attacked on 156.
- Marwar Fort: inscription on a brick in Sindhi language on it states its repair on behalf of Sammas 358.
- Marv: Junaid died in 153.
- Mashhad: Syed Yakoob and Syed Ishaque came from 360.
- Massaga: Alexander massacred 7000 Indians at 76.
- Mastung: Shah Beg and Muhammad Muqcem left Qandhar and reached 363.

Mathelo: its founding by Jam Parian 113, Sultan Sadaruddin Shah Jam Sanjar extended his kingdom to 352, was a Mahal of Bakhar Sarkar 375.

Mathelo, Mahars of: heavy massacring on them 389.

Mathila: Abul Hassan was sent to subdue 222.

Mathura: Kushan Empire extended upto 110, Menander's Empire extended up to there 91.

Matli: Ren separated from main stream between it and Tando Muhammad Khan 386.

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Mediterranean Coast: South Arabians found land routes to 63.

Mediterranean islands: Fatimid Khalifas controlled 200.

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- Mohenjo-Daro, fall of: Indus valley became illiterate with 56.
- Mohenjo-Daro, sacking of: called late-I Period by Mackay 54.
- Mohenjo-Daro seals: humpless bull on them of western Asian origin 6, single horned rhinoceros shown in 294.
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- Mongol Court: Malik Balban Kishlu Khan sent his son to 262.
- Mongol Pura: Jam Feroz assigned them a separate quarter in Thatta called as 373.
- Morontobara harbour: Nearchus reached 81.
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- Mughalwara: Syed brothers Ahmed and Muhammad left Iran reached Samui and settled in 362.
- Muhammad Tur: brothers of Hamun ruled from 231, Soomras shifted capital to Thatta from 279.
- Muhammad Tur, destruction of: Samui was founded after 333.
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- Muhammad Tur ruins: not explored and dated 231.
- Muhammad Tur Soomra capital: its decline 296.
- Muhammad Tur or Mohatam Tur or Shah Kapur: Soomras shifted capital from Thari to 257.
- Mula Katiar: Muhammad Tughlaq's route from Cambay 301.
- Mulla Pass: Scythian tribe moved into Sind via 92, trade route between Mesopotamia and Indus valley 47, travelling route of Ancients 16.
- Multan: Abu Dulf Musar Arab traveller came to 181, Hindu temple described in great details in his travels. Hudud-al-Alam 197, Abu Nasar took expedition against it but on his return it revolted 22, Ain-ul-Mulk Multani held various posts 319, Ali Mirmakh was appointed to look after it and crush Ismailis 236, Allauddin sent his brother with 40,000 troops to capture 273, he undertook a purification campaign 275, Al-Kitab-al Yamini (Arabic) important source on Ghanavis and Mahmud expeditions to 221, Amir Timur reached and massacred all soldiers 340, Arabic and Sindhi was spoken in 197, Babur asked Shah Hassan to capture it 389, Banu Nunbah took over and ruled 191, 201, Bashari describes 203, became independent of Abbasid caliphate 180, 187, Bhatinda was on midway between it and Sind 205, Book of Roads and Countries gives information on 180, captured by Qarmatis (Ismailis) 202, Chach proceeded against and subdued 123, city and its temple deserted 192, contention arose between Malik Balban (Kishlu Khan) and Sher Khan due to proximity of 262, Dahar ruled 129, 130, decline of Arab power in 177, described by Abu Ishaq Al-Istakhri 198, described in Hudud-al-Alam 201, described in Kitab-Al-Masalik-wa-al-Mamalik 185, 193, described in map of Sind by Ibn Haukal 197, doors shut to Mughira 172, Fatmid Dynasty exercised influence on 200, Feroz Shah sent his agent at 307, Feroz Shah Tughlaq left Sind for Delhi via 328, fief of Lahore was removed when he was at 256, Ghazi Malik looted convoy carrying horses and taxes from 280, Ghazni ruler succeeded occupying 243, gold recovered from 141, Governor of Debalpur and Lahore captured 339, Hisham conquered 163, Ibn Haukal

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- Multan branch of Suhrawardi sect: lost its importance 332.
- Multan, capture of: Shah Nama does not mention 389.
- Multan city: was converted into hell due to plunder and slaughter 390.
- Multan, conquest of: Shah Hassan proceeded to crush Khengars of Cutch after 391.
- Multan Division: included whole of Eastern and Southern Punjab upto Kashmir border but not North and North-West Punjab 123.
- Multan expedition: Muhammad Tughlaq led himself to 297.
- Multan, fall of: Amirs and richmen settled in Uch 220, many courtiers moved to Uch 207, assigned to Pir Muhammad and Amir Timur 344, to Shah Hassan 390.
- Multan forces: Jam Banbhiniyo was repelled by 318.
- Multan fortification: Mongol forces ordered to destroy 263.
- Multan, Government of: Shah Hassan appointed Dost Mir Akhur and Khawaja Shamsuddin Mehhuni to 390, took action against Sind on complaints of certain vested interests 317, was given to Bahram Khan Aiba 282.
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- Multan, Governor of Delhi Sultan: Shaikh Yousuf Qureshi was not made 347.
- Multan, Hindu principalities: Muhammad Ghori reduced 236.
- Multan, Idol of: Bashari states that Muslims always threatened to destroy in case of threat from Hindu rulers 203.
- Multan Ismailis: Mahmud made second expedition against 206, he failed to subdue them completely 220.
- Multan, Khanqah of great Shaikhs: was put on fire and people taking shelter there were massacred 391.
- Multan Langahs: appeal made to Bahlul for help 347, gave shelter to two nobles expelled by Jam Nizamuddin 354.
- Multan, Maulana Muhammad Siddiq of: advised Sammas to get political advantage by giving daughters into marriage to Gujarat 348.
- Multaos mosque inscription: show Tughlaq's order that he fought 29 battles with Taras (Mongols) and defeated them 271.
- Multan, Muslim States: included in the victims of Mahmud 217.
- Multan, people of: migrated to Mansura 207.

Multan, population of: was Shiite 202.
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 Multan, Raja Bal of: was invited to accept Druzism 208.
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 Multan, ruler of: captured Lahore and NWFP 244, Firdausi made return visit accompanied by 112, Governor of Debalpur and Lahore captured Multan due to his differences with 339, Mahmud of Ghazni marched against 205, Masudi describes 198, Samaah moved to Multan and established as 189, surrendered before Mirza Pir Muhammad 339, was Ismaili or Qarmati 236, was Qarshi (Qureshi) 198, was sent to crush the rebellion of Balban Buzrig 260.
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 Multan, Qarmati ruler: Mahmud arrested 206.
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 Multan soldiers: taken as prisoners 339.
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 Multan temple: Abu Zaid Serafi describes 187, destroyed by Ismaili troops 202, Yakoob Bin Ishaque Kandi describes 185.
 Multan Hindu Temple: Al-Beruni found non-existing 205.
 Multan territories: Bahauddin Zakariya had a large following in 264, Samma ruler of Sind, joined Mongols and attacked 311, Sind tribes extended and opposed Arghoons 389.
 Multan throne: Hassan Langah occupied 347.
 Multan, Timur's attack of: Sind became independent after 340.
 Multan town: described in Asar-ul-Bilad wa Akhbar-ul-Bilad 268.
 Multan, troops of: Ghazi Malik succeeded against Khusru Khan with the help of 281, looted the public of Sehwan and Sukkur 316.
 Multanis: Kishlu Khan's army consisted of 285, led the middle wing of the army 322, shut doors to Muhammad Adi and defeated him 170.
 Mundigak: bull figure appears on pottery 25, came out of Late Stone Age 25, grains of club wheat (*Triticum compactum*) from 25, passed three of six

stages of Phase-I 25, Phase-I and-II 24, Phase-II ends 29, Phase-III 30, III-4, 31, III-5 33, III-6 ends 34, presence of sheep, goat, cattle and Indian Jujube (*Zizyphus Jujuba* or boar) 25, use of copper 22.

Murad.Othi Village: Syed Muhammad and his son Ahmed settled at 334.

Mutalvi or Matari Syeds: descendants of Syed Hyder bin Syed Mir Ali Hussaini 340.

Myos, Horms: Strabo found 120 ships sailing to India each year 98.

N

Nagar: Shaikh Mubarak Reli Sewistani left for 362.

Nagar Parkar: Early Stone Age tools from Luni river near 8, Mahmud bin Muzaffar Shah captured 362, Middle Stone Age tools found 11, Mirza Shah Hassan went to Gujarat via 393, Pre-Cambrian formation of I, route of Muhammad Tughlaq from 301, Shah Hassan subjected Jareja and Sodha tribes 394, submerged by sea 28, was under possession of Raja of Marwar 204.

Nagar Parkar Chief: Phatu could be his grandson 239.

Nagar Parkar Soomra chief: he was Pithu or Phatu who conquered Cutch, destroyed Bhadresvara and returned to Nagar Parkar 239.

Naharwala: Mahmud's coins show as a part of his Empire 220, Patan was known as 394, Taghi's route from Gujarat to Sind through 300.

Naharwallah: Khiwarizm Shah general attacked 246.

Naing: to have great potentials of Karazes 68.

Nainva: Roman Emperor defeated the Persian Emperor at 119.

Nakni (Nagar Parkar) Muhammad Tughlaq's route from Cambay 301.

Nal: contemporary of Phase I-Dat Amri 31, decorated red ware appears 36, Kulli patterns of ware found at 48, last days contemporary of developing Harappa 33, painted pottery culture ends 49, Tongau ware found at 36.

Nanakani: Sanghar extended his domain to 230.

Nandipuri, the king of: claimed defeat on Arabs 154.

Nara, Western: became an important channel 295, river took new course

- along the alignment of the 287.
- Nara Canal, Eastern: Sarswati flowed through the bed of 28.
- Nara canal, Western: Indus river changed its course approximately along 311.
- Narbada: Chandra Gupta-II annexed 109.
- Nari Hills: constituent of Khirther range 2, existence of life and plants 3, formation of 2.
- Nasarpur: Dodo-I extended his domain upto, doubtful 226, Shah Hassan marched from Thatta to Upper Sind via 388, he started marching to Thatta from 385, he started for Gujarat from 394, he was coronated at 385, Syed Muhammad Jaunpuri arrived in Thatta via 361, he reached at 362, was a Mahal of Nasarpur Sarkar 375.
- Nasarpur, founding of: attribution to Allauddin's general Nusrat Khan is incorrect 308, fort was built and town was found by Amir Nazar 307, shows that change of the course of river had stabilized 308.
- Nasarpur, Governor of: Amir Nasar was appointed as 307.
- Nasarpur Parguna: Shaikh Birkiyo Katiar came from village Katiar (not Mulla Katiar) in 372.
- Nasarpur Sarkar: consisted of seven Mahals 375.
- Nasarpur town: Nusrat Khan built 272.
- Nasarpur township: built by Feroz Shah Tughlaq 279.
- Nau Nagar: Bamia inhabitants of Bhodesar migrated to 297.
- Navalakh: Taghi's route from Gujarat to Sind, through 300.
- Navsari: Arabs advanced as far as 149.
- Nawabshah District: Indus river changed its course and deserted 311, Jam Unar established his rule in 289.
- Nawabshah Sammas: Governor of Multan warned them to be submissive 317.
- Nawabshah, Southern District: Malik Bahram appointed as Governor of 307.
- Nawanagar: Rawal occupied and established a new Jareja Samma dynasty 379.
- Near East: copper and bronze tools in 39.
- Nepal: Vikramditya-II conquered or raided 228.
- Nepal, Western Tarai of: Budha belonged to a tribe who ruled 67.
- Nerun: described in Kitab-Al-Masalik wa-al-Mamalik 193, described in map of Sind by Ibn Haukal 197, Muhammad Bin Qasim returned to 137, he sent siege machines by river and himself advanced by land to 137, treaty with Hajjaj 137.
- Nerun, Buddhist Governor: accepted Jazia 135.
- Nerun, fort and town of: the Governor surrendered 137.
- Nerunkot: Syedna Ibrahim Shahid died in 185.
- Nerunkot: opened gates to Arabs 130.
- Nerunkot (Hyderabad): route followed by Feroz Shah from Sonda to Sehwan 308.
- New Delhi: Al-Beruni's India reprinted from 211, Congress of Asian Archaeology's decision about division of Stone Age 7.
- Newzealand: Neolithic stage of culture in 17.
- Nile: advanced civilization arose in 15, Daric currency in silver and gold introduced in 70, plan of Skylax to connect the Red sea with 69, settlements on elevated area of and urban life 20, ships upto 200 tons built to navigate 65.
- Nikalia (Jalalabad): Alexander at 76, his voyage to Patala 78.
- Nilma: Junaid conducted successful expedition against 148, Muhammad Bin Qasim reduced 141.
- Nimruz: shortest route to Makran from 117.
- Nimruz, king of: King Seharas-II lost his life in a fight with him 116.
- Nindovari Domb: flourished as per Radio carbon dating 47.
- Ninevah (Nimrud): the Indus mouth and Sind played part in trade transfers from 63.
- Nishapur: Ahmed Ibn Abdullah Al Debali a Sindhi scholar died in 199.
- North West Districts of the Punjab, See Punjab, North West Districts.
- North India, See India, North.
- North Western India, See India, North Western.
- North Western Province: Kushan Empire extended from 109.
- North Western Sub-continent, See Sub-continent, North Western.
- Northern Africa, See Africa, Northern.
- Northern, Gujarat, See Gujarat, Northern.
- Northern Hyderabad, See Hyderabad, Northern.
- Northern Sind, See Sind, Northern.
- Nundara: contemporary of Phase-I D at Amri 31, early contacts with Amri 31, shows bands of Sigma, lozangos, chorrans and chequered board panels

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Nur, valley of rivers of: Muslim state sacked by Mahmud 217.

NWFP: Asoka's governor at 87, Azes-II ruled 98, Huns had temporary succession 116, Nasiruddin Qabacha captured 244, Persian Empire included 115, smelting of iron reached 59, was under Yalduz 244.

O

Oman: Budail was sent from there to raid Debal 135.

Orangi: ground and polished stone axe found at 32.

Orietai (Las Bela district): Alexander marched to subdue 80, Leonnatus was left to fight with tribes 82.

Orissa: Pali was the language of area 67, was part of Samudra Gupta Empire 109.

Osmanji Buti: preceding Harappan culture 20.

Oudh: Ain-ul-Mulk Multani held various posts in 319, Vazir Khan Jahan arranged enforcements from 325.

Oxus: Arab Empire extended to 125, Arab expedition was sent to 134, Daric currency in silver and gold was introduced in 70, Sassanid ascendancy in 106.

Oxus region: Huns of Tatar origin from, defeated Persian King Feroz 112, Zoroaster lived in 65.

Oxydarke, principality: Aledander defeat-ed 77.

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Padhragah: destroyed to break Sindhi Samma power in Cutch 202.

Pagal: Nearchus fleet collected water from 81.

Pakistan: Junkar invaders used chariot via-a-vis foot soldier of 55, land routes developed by Darius-I connecting present Pakistan with outside world 66, Neolithic Period in 4, Sbaphur-II took many Indian scientific works from present Pakistan 109, there were thick forests with elephants in Sind and the rest of 66.

Pakistan, West: the earliest Neolithic settlements 13, flake tools and core found in 11.

Pakistan Makran, See Makran Pakistanian.

Palestine: Adze-axe and dirks parallel brought by traders to Mohenjo-Daro 50.

Pamir: nine Chinese monks returned from 111.

Panari: Raydhan's fourth son was given

twelve villages near 244.

Pandhiwahi: great potential of Karazes at 68, Tongau ware found at 36, Vase at Periano parallel to 44.

Pandhi Wahi, See also Wahi Pandhi.

Panipat, first battle of: Babur won against Ibrahim Lodhi 390.

Panj-Mahiyat: Chach planted a tree on a stream called 123.

Panjnad: annual behaviour of the river and growing of crops 20, Peithon was designated the Governor of Sind below 77, there were 4 states of Sind between it and sea 119.

Para: identified as Parkar 255.

Para, Pithadeva of: Cutch was invaded by him 255.

Paradan, vassals and chiefs of: they congratulated Narisih 108.

Pari Nagar: its decay 296, its destruction 249, its founding 112, Jalaluddin devastated 247.

Pari Nagar port: situated on the coast of Rann of Cutch 71.

Paris: Abu Zaid Sarafi travels published from 187, Jamu-ul-Tawarikh earliest texts were published from 277, Muruj-ul-Zahab published from 193, 194, 198, Silsilatul-Tawarikh published from 182, 183, 198.

Parkar: Para is identified as 255.

Partha: Mithradates-II ruled 92.

Parthian territories: Azes-II ruled 98.

Pat: was a Mahal of Schwan Sarkar 375.

Pat, District of: Hussamuddin Mirak was given as Jagir 386.

Patala: Alexander constructed harbour and dockyard at 79, he proceeded to 78, he started home journey from 79, he took great booty from 79, Appolodotus established city of Demetris, probably at the site of 90. Demetrius reached 90, Diodorus calls it Tauala 79, deputation of Sindhi Bikhshus to Ceylon from 91, digging of wells by Alexander's army around 79, reverted after Alexander's departure 80, Saca kingdom was established at 93, was a Buddhist centre 76.

Patala, guerillas of: attacked Alexander's working parties 79.

Patala, Governor of: Menander appointed Appolodotus as 91.

Patalene (Sind Delta): Demetrius-I conquered it 90, Scythian tribe took its possession 92.

Pataliputra: Buddhist council met at

- 88, Daimachus was sent as an ambassador to 87.
- Patan: known as Naharwala or Anhilavada 393, Muhammad Tughlaq arrived in 300, he stayed and reorganized the admissions 300, his route from Cambay to 301, Shah Hassan on the farman of Humayun started for 394, twelve years old Burhanuddin, with his mother reached 340.
- Patan, fort of: Shah Hassan occupied 394, was surrendered to Shah Hassan on payment of 130,000 Feroz Shahi Tankas 394.
- Patgodh: Samma brothers of Sind established principality at 182.
- Patri: Karandev assigned land to Harpal Deva in 229.
- Pella: Alexander-III was born at 75.
- Pennsylvania, University of: Radio Carbon dating of Kot Diji 35, Radio carbon dating of Late Kot Diji 47.
- Periano: affinity as contacts with Harappa 35, Ghanhu-Daro contemporary of 42, painted pottery culture came to an abrupt end 49, parallel with Kulli and Pandhi Wahi 44.
- Persepolis: burnt by Alexander 75, ivory from Sind and timber from Gandhara transported to 66.
- Persepolis (Iran), Abu Ishaq Al-Istakhri of: wrote Kitab-ul-Aqalim and Kitab Masalik-Al-Mamalik on geography 198.
- Persepolis inscriptions: Gandhara, the Punjab and Sind as parts of Darius' domain 70.
- Persia: Alexander reached Susa in 82, annexed to the Arab Empire 121, Appollonius wandered in, to learn mystic and meditation 100, Bahram-V ruled 112, climax of Sassanid power in 115, Darius Greek version of Darayavous as known in 68, Harmazd ruled 108, Harstar's stable was filled with the horses from 117, Ibn Batuta visited 293, its Emperor's initial defeat at the hands of Arabs 120, Karazes introduced in 68, Khwarizm Shah Dynasty ruled 246, Makran and Kirman were subject to 119, Masudi, its national completed his travels of Asia, the Indo-Pak Subcontinent and East Africa 197, Nizari Ismaili Dawa had headquarters at Almut in 208, Sassanids established ascendancy over areas near 106, Shahpur-II ruled 109, Shahpur-III ruled 111, Xerxes ruled 72, Zakariya from Kasmin a town in it wrote Ajaib-ul-Makhlukat wa Gharaib-ul-Maujudat 267.
- Persia, Eastern: rise of Parthians 61.
- Persia, Emperor of: travelled into India 112.
- Persia, history of: Ctesias of Cindas wrote 71.
- Persia, king of: conquered Kushan principalities, Turan, Makran but not Sind 106, Rais were not satrapies of 115, received an Embassy from Pulakesir-II 118, White Hun Miharagula became the 115.
- Persia, Meds of: Xerxes army included 72.
- Persia, Mongol king of: Rashiduddin Fazlullah Hamdani became Vazir of 277.
- Persia-Sind Conflicts: Zainul-Akhbar has reference on it 223.
- Persian Empire: annexed to the Arab Empire 121, Ardasir-II ruled over it 110, comparison arises 121, death of last Sassanid king and complete Arab control over 125, included areas west of Indus 115, its fall 122, laid low by the Arabs 120, recruited Jats of Sind and Punjab in army 120, Sind and Cutch were annexed to 70, Sind still its part is not certain 110, Skylax's voyage to open water route with 70, western parts of Sindhu valley were in possession of 114.
- Persian Gulf: Almut Fidais came to join Bhim Dev via 237, Arab troops and boats were destroyed by the Cyclone in 166, beginning of Ismaili sect in 199, Buzrig Bin Shaharyar plied vessels to China and Japan from 192, Greek mariners crossed mouth of 93, Greek, Phoenician and Arab mariners maintained connections with 72, Jats of Sind were moving along 105, Nearchus reached Dridotis on 82, transportation to it via Indus 66, Voyage of Nearchus to 80.
- Persian raids: account of Sind 287.
- Peshawar: Skylax entered Indus near 70, his flotilla was probably built near it 70.
- Peshawar, Pakitan Historical Conference: Daudpota read his paper at 250.
- Peshawar, rebellions of: Abu Ali Kotwal was to crush 222.
- Peabla (Mexico): Oldest maize came from 15.
- Phison (Indus): separated Sind, the Huns from all countries of India 116.

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Feroz ordered to be built 307.
 Puran, Eastern: Sarswati flowed via 29, was deserted for good 279.
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Q

Qalandar Shahbaz grave: Muhammad Tughlaq was temporarily buried at the western side of 308.
 Qalandar Shahbaz grave inscription: Commemorating its construction 315, shows that Makhdoom Jahania of Uch was the fief of Sehwan 277.
 Qalandar's premises: tomb of Muhammad Tughlaq was bulldozed for its face lifting 308.
 Qandabil (Gandava): described by Ibn Haukal 197, Mu'jib subdued it 133.
 Qandabil (Gandava), rebellions leader of: was over-powered by Hisham 163.
 Qandhar: Alexander conquered 76, Aryan expansion to 62, association of Parthians and Scythians in 97, Babur attacked 363, Demetrius, entered India at 90, Feroz's mother invited Shah Beg from 372, great Persian Poet Hafiz coming to Thatta was sent back from 334, Mahdi of Jaunpur left for 362, Mirkar Shakikh Mahmud Purani came to Sind from 389, Qazi Syed Shukrullah came to Thatta from 377, Scythian tribe moved into Sind via 92, 94, Shah Beg acted in Sind under Babur's pressure on 377, he died with the fear that Babur would make him vacate Sind like 384, he and Muhammad Muqem captured 364, they left 363, Shah Beg's movement from 363, he promised Babur to surrender 377, he was determined to evacuate and Babur was determined to capture 380, his people were losing faith in him due to Babur's pressure on 376, Syed Muhammad and his son Ahmed left Shiraz for Thatta via 334.
 Qandhar, Babur's second expedition: Babur became seriously ill in 370.
 Qandhar, fort of: surrendered to Babur 385.
 Qandhar, Governor of: Babur appointed his brother as 364.
 Qandhar—Herat Naib: he was Amir Zul-

Noon Arghoon when Sultan Hussain Mirza Baigra attacked Sind 356.
 Qandhar, keys of: Babur was handed over by Shah Beg 381.
 Qandhar Mughals (Arghoons): Darya Khan defeated them 358, made their influence felt in Sind 347.
 Qandhar, ruler of: he was Amir Zul-Noon not Shah Beg 357.
 Qartu: Babur heard about Shah Beg's invasion of Ghaha (Kahadi) and Baghban in 371.
 Qassah: Sind and Hind was lost to Arabs except 150.
 Qatarpun, Arab occupation: Biladuri and Masumi give its date 136.
 Qila Bist: tribes termed as Aryans came via 48.
 Qirat valley: Muslim state sacked by Mahmud 217.
 Quba-e-Mundrasa: built by Jam Salahuddin on the Makli Hills 352, constructed at the instructions of the eldest son of Jam Tamachi by Darya Khan Rahu 344, Masumi's chronology of Sanjar and Rayadhan comes from 352.
 Quetta: excavation at Damb Sadaat near 40, first evidence of pottery at Kile Gul Muhammad in 19, Mongol route to it was via Khojak Pass 259, new settlement at Damb Sadaat near 29, Radio Carbon Dating for Damb Sadaat near 31.
 Quetta Division: Mongols occupied 258.
 Quetta-Ziarat Valley: Juripar trees in 258, Mongols destroyed Juripur forests in 259, their full control not certain 259.
 Qusdar: Muslim states sacked by Mahmud 216.
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R

Radhan: important town of this name survives 353.
 Radhanpur: known as Naharwala or Anhilvada 393, Shah Hassan started for Gujarat from Nasarpur by the way of 394.
 Rahim Ki Bazar: Jam Feroz collected troops and reached 378, Khengar controlled it 387, Khengar occupied it 378.
 Rahim Ki Bazar land routes: Jam Feroz could not have easily escaped to Cutch along 379.

- Rahimyar Khan: Bhatti Wahan is located 10 miles north of 389, Sind tribes extended into and opposed Arghoons 389.
- Rahimyar Khan District: Mahmud entered only on his return from Somnath 212, he marched through it on his way to Sind and Somnath 212.
- Rahman Village: Jam Feroz collected troops from 378.
- Raida Village: Punyo Narejo a sufi died and buried in 360.
- Rajistan: Iron Age 64, Iron Age in Sind is computed from 64, Microlithic sites at Bagor in 17, Middle stone age tools at Luni river in 11, plain unpainted pottery in 65, one of eight Prakrits used in 275, show gray ware connected with Iron age 59-60.
- Rajistan desert: Firishtha takes Sultan Mahmud via 214.
- Rajistan, Hindu ruler of: attacked by Junaid, Hakam, Amar 156.
- Rajistan, Western: one of eight Prakrits used in 276, was under sea 9.
- Rajputana: became independent 292, Jurz and his lieutenants over-ran 149, Rudradaman added it to his domain 104, use of bronze 22, Vabar was called Persian satrap 118.
- Rajputana, Western: Samudra Gupta did not rule 109.
- Ramal, Chawal: its Raja invaded Sind, occupied Budhia and attacked Rawar 131-32.
- Rana Ghundai: Phase (b) contemporary of Phase-II B at Amri 34, Phase-III A contemporary of Phase-II A of Amri 33.
- Rangpur: connected to Kathiawar with uniform culture 38-39, connected to Sind and Rann of Cutch 38, falling outside Indus valley is incorrect 38, in touch with Indus valley 59, pig domesticated 51, stone nodules of fine flint at Rohri exported to 28.
- Rangpur pottery: contemporary of Trihni and Jhangar 59, resembled Ravi 59.
- Ranikot Series: contain fossilized tress 1, continuation of same type 2, existence of plant and animal life 1, its formation 1.
- Rann: an active sea creek and without Cutch defence of Sind precarious 120, getting water from sea to Luni river 205, seismic activity raised its bed making it difficult to cross 230-31.
- Rann, Little: Separates Kathiawar from Cutch 204, Lakho Fulani crossed it to aid Junagadh chief 196, south of Cutch dried up 204.
- Rann of Cutch: Bhima's route must have been through Indian desert rather than 218, communication with Kathiawar and Cutch 29, completely dried up 59, difficulties of its navigation of 204, dried up during Rayadhan regime 235, Haig thinks Lake Sarki was the 148, Imperial army of Feroz Shah Tughlaq suffered calamities 323, Jam Feroz collected troops and reached Rahim Ki Bazar at edge of 387, loss occurred to Feroz army due to shortage of food and water in 322, Mahmud Begra crossed it and reached Thar and Parkar districts 354, he dispersed 40,000 rebels in 355, Mahmud of Ghazni reached Sind safely via 214, he took it while returning from Somnath 213, most suitable time to cross it 387, Muhammad Tughlaq expected resistance from Soomras on Sind border if he crossed it 301, navigable to small crafts 59, sea creek 28, shallow sea creek 117, Sindan possibly was Sindhuri along 180, transportation by it when it was a sea creek 28-29.
- Ravi designs: pottery of Rangpur-II and III resembled 50.
- Ravi ware: show similarity or affinities with Rihni ware 52.
- Rawar: Dahar's defeat and death by Arabs near 138, its location near Fateh Bagh 138, Raja of Ramal (Rawal) attached 131-32.
- Rawar, fort of: Daharsiah completed 130.
- Red Sea: Jewish merchants entered it on way to Sind and India 181, Periplus of Erythraean Sea a quick book to 101, Skylax's voyage from Pakistan to 66.
- Rel village: Shaikh Mubarak father of Abul Fazal and Faizi born at 362.
- Ren: separated from main stream between Tando Muhammad Khan and Matli and flowed to Koree Creek 386.
- Ren Branch: kept flowing as usual 279 m.
- Raini: Sarswati flowed through its bed 28 m.
- Roar: described in Kitab-Al-Masalik wa-al-Mamalik, 185, Muhammad Bin Qasim proceeded to 137, another name of Alore 140.
- Rohri: axe factories at 29, a bund near 177, flint factories at 14, flow of water

- to 178, Harappans used flint for stone tools from 42, list of tools with cores and flakes 12, process of making stone blades 29, stone nodules of fine flint exported 28, 29, tools made of cherty flint exported to Damb Sadaat from 32, use of cherty flint from 32.
- Rohri town: Syeds were ordered to settle in 381.
- Rohtak: Governor of Multan and Sind was assassinated near 269.
- Rojhan: Arab geographers included it in Sewistan or Sehwan 124.
- Rome: Plutarch died at 101.
- Rome, famous men of: Plutarch wrote their lives 101.
- Roman Empire: Shahpur-II seized Amida then a territory of 110.
- Roman Empire, Eastern: Yaqoob Hamavi was born in 248.
- Roman Byzantine Empire: building of Hagia Sofia at Constantinople in 115, climax of its territorial expansion 115.
- Rubies, Island: Biladhurri mentions it for Ceylon 134.
- Ruk: part of Indus water passed through 230.
- Ruk Station: touched by sea 8.
- Russia: was outside the invasion of Indus cities 52.
- Russia, Central: ancient Scythians arrived in Indus cities from 44-45.
- Russia, South: Shaft-hole axe originated in 49, the tribes termed as Aryans came via 48.
- Russian Turkistan, See Iranian Plateau.
- S**
- Sabarmati river: Malik Goth was built on 351.
- Sabzalkot: Sarwati is located 8 miles north of 389.
- Sabzwari: Pir Sadaruddin was born in 276.
- Sadah, Amirs of: Taghi was supported by 299.
- Sadustan: a name used for Sehwan 138.
- Sagardiva (Cutch): Appolodotus conquered 70.
- Sahban: a name used for Sehwan 138.
- Sahta village: Tomb of Darvesh Nooh located near 337.
- Saindhavas: Arabs of Sind invaded it 155.
- Saindhavas, king of: Arabs defeated him 149.
- Sajan: first Parsee colony in the sub-continent 153.
- Sakadripa: Sind was named by the Indians as 95.
- Sakala: Nearchus reached at 81.
- Sakar-al-Med: name Sukkur is derived from 178.
- Sakar-al-Med, See also Sikar-al-Med.
- Sakastan, minister of: Shahpur Sakanshah was titled as 109.
- Sakaya, Khatirs of: Buddha belonged to ruling tribe of 67.
- Sakkah: Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered 141.
- Sakro: Shaikh Abu Turabi was assigned Jagir near 334, the date on his tomb 173, was a Mahal of Thatta Sarkar 375.
- Sakro Taluka: Darya Khan built Khan wah to irrigate the land in 373.
- Samana, Governor of: Malik Ghazi asked him for assistance to avenge the death of Sultan 280.
- Samma, Hindus of: rebelled against Sultan but were suppressed 292.
- Sambhar: Kumarapala empire included 141.
- Samma-Vali: as Mahal of Nasarpur Sarkar 375.
- Sammi Jagirs: remained in possession of Sodhas, Soomras, and Kalhoras till the end of British period 354.
- Samoi, Abbasi-Qazi's graveyard: Syed Ahmed Shirazi is buried at 344.
- Samui: may have been founded by Sammas outside Thatta 303, started dwindling 360, Sultan Nizamuddin shifted his capital to Thatta from 353, Syed Muhammad his son left Shiraz for Thatta via 334, Syed Yakoob and Syed Ishaque Mashhadi settled there 360, Syed Yakoob was buried in 360, two Syed brothers Ahmed and Muhammad left Iran and reached 362, was the Samma city 359.
- Samui, Sindhis of: Danger to rule of Shah Hassan 392.
- Samui town: was founded 333.
- Sanam, Hindus in: rebelled against Sultan but were suppressed 292.
- Sandat, ruler of: Firdausi made return visit accompanied by 112.
- Sandecha: Mongol troops advanced as far as 356.
- Sandila: Vazir Khan Jahan arranged enforcement from 325.
- Sanghao (NWFP): bone and charcoal findings at 10, cave excavation report of 10, the earliest stone age site in sub-continent 10, middle stone indust-

ries and principal tools at 11, Radio carbon dating is not given 10.

Sanghar District: ruins of Dilu Rai situated in 152.

Sankorah (Sakro): Daryan Khan built Khan wah to irrigate the land of 373.

Sann: formation of Ranikot series opposite it 1.

Sann, Syed Hyder of: destroyed boats of Sayyid Muhammad Yousuf Jaunpuri 348, died at Sann 393, was included in the disciples of Makhdoom Bilawal 382, opposed Argoon invasion in Sind 393.

Sapta Sindhu: Aryans were first settled in 53.

Sarai Khola: pre-Indus Kot-Diji site at 38.

Sarandeb: Chachnama mentions it for Ceylon 134.

Sarandepp: Med pirates of Debal looted the Arab ships returning from 133.

Saranga: Nearchus reached at 81.

Sarki Lake: connected with the Indus and Hakra 148, Haig thinks its location in Rann of Cutch 148, Jaisina was defeated in a battle on 148, may have been Ghotiari close to Bahmanabad 148.

Sarwahi, Balnchis of: rebelled against Shah Hassan 389.

Sarwan: Alexander army proceeded via 78, similarity with Booqan 178.

Sarswati: colonization by Harappan people 42, old bed of 28-29, its peripheral regions 39, Kalibangan located on its dried bed 38.

Sarswati — Ghaggar: dry sites show Grey ware connected with Iron Age 60.

Saurashtra: relations with Cutch 105, Kumarpala empire included in 241, Muslim records do not mention it 149.

Saurashtra, chieftain of: Muhammad Tughlaq moved against 301.

Saurashtra, Imperial Governor of: Cutch was under 111.

Saurashtra, king of: Arabs defeated 149.

Sauvira: Rudradaman added it to his domain 104, Saka ruled over it 105.

Scythia : Sind was called as 101.

Sehwan: Abdul Razak Vazir of Mahmud of Ghazni sacked 219, Ain-ul-Mulk administered 319, Alexander occupied 78, Allauddin Khilji sent Zyar Khan to subdue it 273, Amadul-Mulk Sarte's troops laid the siege of 291, Arab geographers called it Sindustan 138, beautiful city Soomras were settled in

207, Ghachkans were informed to join Islam's armies when they arrived at 321, Chehlder, his brother and Mongols made it unapproachable 273, controlled by the Samma chief 308, Daharsiah ruled it 129, Darya Khan collected troops from 368, Daudpota calculates Janani three miles south of 207, did not come under the control of Al-Shariq Malik Mahmood Hassan 345, Feroz Shah appointed Governors while on his way to 307, because Sultan and proceeded to 306, he entrusted its rule to Malik Ali Sher and Malik Taj Kafur 308, he halted there 309, Khutba read in his name 308, his coins were minted there 307, Ghazi Malik looted convoy from 280, Hindu historians called it Shiwan 137, Ibn Batuta saw Qalandar Shahbaz's Khanqah there 235, Imperial troops from Multan looted 316, Jam Feroz fled to 377, Shah Beg's officials informed about occupation of Thatta at 378, he retired to his Jagir in the village Ghaha (Kalan) near 368, Jam Unar did not establish his rule 289, Jats were taken from there to reinforce the Arab Army 137, Jhangar culture was coined from location of site Jhangara village 20 miles West of 60, Khilji tribe took shelter there 249, Kishlu Khan got Gurshasp buried there 284, Khwarizm Shah attacked 246, Larkana and Upper Dadu District became fertile upto 295, long stay of Feroz Shah there 309, Makhdoom Abdul Aziz settled in Ghaha (Kahan) near 369, Malak Rattan was killed at 291, Malik Ali Sher and Malik Kafur were appointed as Governors of 307, Mongols of Kabul may have attacked for booty 345, they invaded it 273, Muhammad Tughlaq ordered boats to come from 302, he received the news of Taghi's death at 309, he was temporarily buried at 308, Nusarat Khan was not given to govern 272, Qabacha conquered Sind upto 245, Qutlagh Khan's power is doubtful 261, raising of dome over burial of Muhammad Tughlaq 315, route followed by Feroz Shah from Sonda to 308, Sammas governed areas upto 333, Shah Beg captured 356, he occupied it 376, he punished the populace 383, he punished tribes on way to 383, he reached there 375, Shah Hassan reached 378, he march-

- ed to 388, Shaikh Ali attacked it 345, Shaikh Mubarak Reli was born at Rel, a village near 362, Sikandar took expedition against it 350, Syed Muhammad and Ahmed left for Thatta via 334, Syed Usman Marandi died at 267, twelve strong forts between it and Luk (Laki?) 250, Tughlaq Empire did not include 294, Upper Sind was conquered upto 243, various names used for 138, was a Buddhist centre 76, was the capital of Sambus 77, was in the jagir of Malak Rattan 291, was a Mahal of Sehwan Sarkar 375.
- Sehwan, fall of: no evidence that Zafar Khan invaded the Lower Sind after 273.
- Sehwan, faujdar of: Sammas avoided his relation with 317.
- Sehwan, fief of: he was Makhdoom Jahannian of Uch probably 277.
- Sehwan, fort of: Zakar Khan laid siege and conquered 273.
- Sehwan, Governor of: first appointment after many years 308, Jam Tughlaq appointed his brother as 346, Nusarat Khan is mentioned as 273, Sultan Safar was appointed as 261, Taj-ul-Malik Kafur was appointed as 276.
- Sehwan, Gumashita of: blamed Jams for his wrongs 317.
- Sehwan, Kashi tiles of: earliest example of 365.
- Sehwan, Raja of: became independent 273.
- Sehwan, representative of Sultan Jagir allotted to him usurped 317.
- Sehwan, sack of: Banbhiniyo is known for the 312.
- Sehwan Sarkar: consisted of nine Mahals 375.
- Sehwan Taluka: Middle Stone Age industries and tools at 11.
- Seistan: Abdullah Bin Amar penetrated 124, Alexander army proceeded via 78, annexed by Cyrus the great 67, Bahram Gor-II reconquered 108, Hassan Bin Sabah's Nizari group spread to 200, India was ruled from 99, Khalifa conferred it upon Yakoob Safari 186, migration of farmers to Sind through 23, Muslim State sacked by Mahmud 216, potter's art spread to 18, Rashid Bin Umar Jadidi proceeded to 129, Scythian and Parthian associated for centuries 97.
- Seistan, Scythian tribe of: came to Sind 94, their defeat 92.
- Sewistan: Arab geographers mention territories of 123, Chach proceeded against and subdued 123, Qabacha conquered it 243, Tughlaq Empire included it 293, was the capital of Budhia 123.
- Sewistan, Governor of: Malik Kafur was appointed as 273, Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq appointed a suitable person as 285.
- Shahbaz Garh: pillar inscriptions show influence of local languages on Pali 66.
- Shadadpur: Jhol road: ruins of Dilu Rai lie along 152.
- Shah Hassan: Jhangar culture was subsequent to lake dwellers 59, Trihni ware found there show invasion of Indus cities 52.
- Shah Hussain (Thatta district): explorations suggest that there was flint chipping workshop at Tharo Hills near Gujo 21.
- Shah Tape (Iran): triple Jar found at 52.
- Shahi Tump: Archaic date, 39, beginning of 33, built on abandoned Kulli site 33, tribes from Khurab occupied 49, its end 33, tribes that sacked Mohenjo Daro moved to 48, triple Jar found at 52.
- Shahjo Kotiro: Kulli culture ware appears 39.
- Shah Yousuf Gardezi tomb: gives evidence of Kashi coming to Sind 234.
- Shal (Quetta): Shah Beg and Muhammad Muqeen reached 363, Shah Hassan left it to help Jam Feroz 378.
- Shal territories: Shah Beg lived under hardship at 371.
- Shiraz: Hafiz the great Persian poet died at 334, Muhammad Bin Qasim was joined with forces at 136, he conquered Kanzbur (Rajpur) after leaving it 136, Muqaddisi saw envoy of Sind at 203, Syed Muhammad and his son Ahmed left it for Thatta 334.
- Shiraz, province of: Khutba in Sind was read in his name 203.
- Shiwistan: Hindu historians called Sehwan as 137.
- Shorkqt, fief of: Jam Bayazid was allotted 354.
- Sialk: Assyrian seal is found at 52, iron starts superseding bronze 58, triple Jar found at 52.

Sialk bowl: proves new movement of Iranian people to sub-continent 58.

Sibi: added to Sind 118, is Sindhi speaking 39, Jam Ninda sent troops to capture 356, Mirza Issa Turkhan was deputed to capture 356, possibly Dahar ruled it 129, Shah Beg moved to 371, he occupied it 363, Shah Hassan attacked tribes settled south of it 390, he divided to make it safe from any attack of Balochis 389, he joined his father at 372.

Sibi, Balochis of: Shah Hassan crushed 382.

Sibi District: Budh approximates present 194, Budhia consisted on 137, Iron Age at Pirak in 60.

Sibi fort: Shah Beg captured 356, Shah Hassan strengthened 389.

Sibi Mahal, Balochi villages: were difficult to subdue 382.

Sibi: Nani's grave near 358, Sultan Muhammad was killed near 358.

Sibi population: Shah Beg killed for seven continuous years 381.

Sicadipa: Lower Sind was called as 101.

Sicily, Norman king of: Idrisi completed his geographical work in the court of 230.

Sidustan (Sehwan): described in Kitab-Al-Masalik-wa-al-Mamalik 185.

Sijistan: Abdullah Bin Amar penetrated 124, Arabs conquered 124, Governor of Basra sent a force to 125, Yakoob Safari died in 187, he had to flee to 186.

Sijistan, Governor of: forces proceeded to Kabul under him 127, Yakoob Safari was appointed as 186.

Sikar-al-Med: Raverty argues about its meaning 178.

Sikar-al-Med or Med's Bund: Imran built it for agricultural purposes 178.

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His Specialized library Contains 6 000 books on Sind and about the same number of technical books on engineering, agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries etc. He also has a collection of about 3000 historical maps of various areas of the world. In last six years he had produced 180 original historical maps of Sind and adjoining areas, with assistance of two draught men. He works as consulting engineer and his varied interests and hobbies have led him to grow tropical fruits on his farm, which now is commercialized. He is planning to raise prawns and fish and also is working on animal husbandry projects. He is honorary visiting professor to Mehran University and also honorary Engineering Advisor to Sind University. He is widely travelled man and makes frequent trips to the Western countries for up-to-dating his knowledge in various fields of his interest. His publications appear on the overleaf.

Some Other Publications of Author:

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ABOUT THIS BOOK

Chronological dictionary of Sind is collection of plentiful bits and pieces of little known information on Sind from geological times to 1539 A.D. Very little information is available even in the well-known historical books of Sind for this period. This unique attempt, the first of its kind in the Sub-continent, giving year-wise major incidents and sources, has led to constructing a hitherto unknown history of Sind. To keep pace with the latest discoveries and ideas the author has successfully reconstructed role of Hunting-food-gathering tribes and Mesolithic and Neolithic people. The Indus Civilization has been given a much longer period of existence (3500 B.C. – 900 B.C.), the role of Agyans in Sind has been depicted as negligible. Archaemenian, Alexanderian, Mauryan, Bactrian Greek, Scythian, Parthian, and Kushan periods have been given systematic and continuous treatment. Sassanian rule has been reduced from hitherto believed three centuries to less than seventy five years. A new dynasty of Vahlikas is mentioned. New light is thrown on chronology of Chach, the deposed ruler of Kashmir, who established his own dynasty in Sind. Arab governors, and Habari, Soomra and Samma dynasties are fully described without any gaps and interruptions. Travellers, geographers and writers who wrote on Sind during the period are mentioned with summaries of their writings.

The book also gives the changes in the courses of the river Indus and consequences of these changes on economy as well as the governments. The economy has been touched upon through the centuries, giving important items of trade as well as destinations. Many of the mis-statements of past historians have been rectified in light of new evidence.

To increase value of the book 60 historical maps and charts and about 130 rare figures have been added. The maps done in the author's own cartographic section are another marvel, a type of work yet to be done anywhere in the Sub-continent. The book would change complete concept in understanding of Sind's past. It would remain a reference material for many decades to come.