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978-1-108-05555-0 - History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India,
till the Year AD 1612: Volume 2

Mahomed Kasim Ferishta Translated by John Briggs

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History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India, till the Year AD 1612

The Persian chronicler Ferishta (1560–1620) composed his great work, published in this four-volume English translation in 1829, at the court of Bijapur – where he spent most of his life – under the patronage of King Ibrahim Adil Shah II. It covers Muslim India from around 975 to 1612 and is notable for its balance, despite Ferishta's close involvement with some of the events and people he records. Valuable additions to the text made by the translator, East India Company officer John Briggs (1785–1875), include genealogical tables and notes, as well as a comparative chronology of events in Europe and India. Volume 2 examines the descendants of Timur (or Tamerlane) and the founding by Babur of the Mughal dynasty in the early sixteenth century. It also contains coverage of the kings of the Deccan to the dissolution of the Bahmani sultanate after 1518.

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HISTORY
OF THE
RISE OF THE MAHOMEDAN POWER
IN
INDIA,
TILL THE YEAR A.D. 1612.
TRANSLATED FROM THE
ORIGINAL PERSIAN OF MAHOMED KASIM FERISHTA,
BY
JOHN BRIGGS, M.R.A.S.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE MADRAS ARMY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN ACCOUNT OF THE CONQUEST,
BY THE KINGS OF HYDRABAD,
OF THOSE PARTS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCES DENOMINATED
THE CEDED DISTRICTS AND
NORTHERN CIRCARS.
WITH COPIOUS NOTES.
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HOOMAYOON PADSHAH.

(HIS FIRST REIGN.)

Hoomayoon ascends the throne — his brother Kamran, governor of Kabul, disputes his right to supremacy. The government of Sumbhul is conferred on his brother Askurry, and that of Mewat on his brother Hindal. Mahomed Zuman Mirza goes into rebellion, and is protected by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat, who also affords aid to Alla-ood-Deen Lody, a pretender to the throne. War with Bahadur Shah. Guzerat occupied by Hoomayoon, and the government conferred on Askurry Mirza. Bahadur Shah expels Askurry — recovers

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SIKUNDUR SHAH SOOR

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HOOMAYOON PADSHAH.

(HIS SECOND REIGN.)

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but his estates and titles are conferrèd on his son. Hussun Gungoo divides the Deccan into four departments :—

1st department, Dabul, Koolburga, Rachore, and Moodkul.
2d department, Choul, Joonere, Dowlutabad, and Peitun.
3d department, Mahoor, Ramgir, and the valley of Berar.
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unpopular, and a second attempt to kill him succeeds. The King abandons himself to wine and dissipation—converts the azure throne into drinking goblets and vases. Kasim Bereed assumes the reins of government. An attempt is made to murder the King, which is defeated by a few foreigners alone. The King proceeds to the westward with Kasim Bereed to reduce Bahadur Geelany, who revolts in the Concan. Bahadur Geelany killed. The King returns to Bidur. Plot to assassinate the minister fails. The minister dies—is succeeded by his son Ameer Bereed, to whom the King becomes reconciled. Death of Mahmood Shah - - Page 519

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ALLA-OD-DEEN SHAH BAHMUNY II.

Ameer Bereed determines on elevating Alla-ood-Deen Bahmuny to the throne. The King abstains from the licentious habits of his predecessors, and attends to business—contrives a plot to seize the minister. The project discovered—the abettors put to death. The King deposed, and murdered in prison - - 555

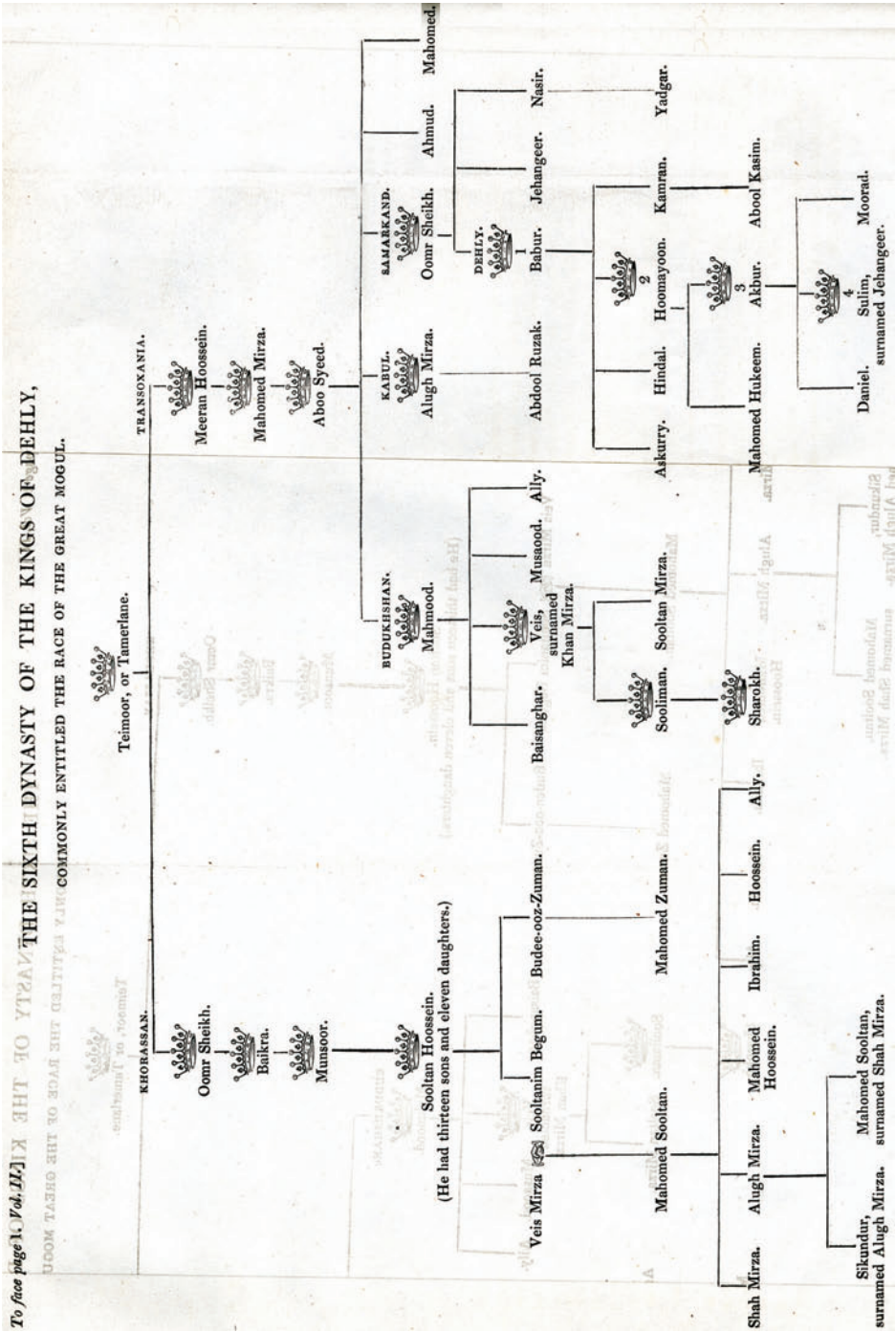
WULLY OOLLA SHAH BAHMUNY.

Wully Oolla Shah, the son of Mahmood Shah the Second, raised to the throne. The minister conceives a passion for the Queen—poisons the King, and marries his widow - - - 557

KULLEEM OOLLA SHAH BAHMUNY

Is raised to the nominal dignity of King, but is kept a state prisoner in the capital. Deputes one of his companions, in disguise, to Babur, who had then invaded India. Ameer Bereed hears of this mission—renders the King's confinement more rigid. The King escapes, and seeks protection with Ismael Adil Shah, his mother's brother. Dissatisfied with his reception, he retires to the court of Ahmudnuggur, where he remains till his death. Dissolution of the Bahmuny dynasty - 558

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