JAHANGIR.

Oct. 25: Jumāda II. 12, H. 1014. The Emperor Akbar dies after a reign of 51 lunar years 9 months, aged 64 lunar years 11 months. Prince Salīm assumes the government as Nūr-ud-dīn Muhammad Jahāṅgīr.

Rāja Mān Singh Kachhwāhā submits to Jahāṅgīr and is reappointed Governor of Bengal; but soon after (H. 1015) he is recalled and sent to quell disturbances at Rohtās in Bihār.

Nov. Hussain Khān Shāmilū of Harāt, on Akbar's death,
besieges Qandahar, bravely defended by Shâh Beg Khân Arghûn, and Mirza Ghâzî Beg is sent to relieve it, when Shâh 'Abbâs ordered the siege to be raised.

Feb. Ternate fort and city, held by a garrison of Dutch and natives, is besieged and taken by Da Cunha. Tidor also captured and reannexed.

April 15. Zul hijja 8, H. 1014. Prince Khusro with a few followers from Agra, recruits and plunder in Lahore district, is defeated at Bheironwal on the Bias; and June 10: Safar 3, H. 1015, is brought captive before his father and imprisoned.

Arjun, the fifth Sikh Guru, charged with aiding in Khusro's rebellion, suffers death. He had nominated his son, Hargovind, as sixth Guru. He was the first to arm the Sikhs and took a bloody revenge on those Muhammadans whom he thought had led to his father's death. He died in 1638.

May. The Viceroy leaves Goa, and on Aug. 17 engages the Dutch, but divides his fleet into two parts, one of which—of five galleons under Nuno Pereira—is totally defeated by the Dutch on Oct. 22. The Viceroy dies of grief: again, the Dutch capture three ships and blockade Goa, to prevent the return of the Portuguese fleet to Lisbon.

Sept. 12: Jumâda I 9, H. 1015. Qutb-ud-din Khân (Shaikh Khuhân) is appointed Sibhadar of Bengal in addition to Bihar. He is ordered to send Sher Afkan 'Ali Quli Isâji, the husband of Nur Jahan, to the court; Sher Afkan refuses to go, and in an encounter at Bardwan, Qutb-ud-din attacks Sher Afkan, who is wounded by him, and both die of their wounds.


Robert de Nobilibus, a Jesuit missionary and eminent Sanskrit and Tamil scholar, preaches at Madura, and founds a mission there in 1624.

H. 1016. Qulij Khân is appointed nominal Viceroy of Gujarat, Mîrza 'Aziz continuing to act. Shaikh Farid-i-Buhârî is appointed eleventh viceroy with the title of Murtaza Khân.

Third voyage of the English Company, under Keelinge, Hawkins, and D. Middleton. Hawkins goes straight to Surat,
leaving his ship with instructions to proceed to Bantam; he travels to Agra in 1609.

H. 1016. Jahangir Quil Khan Lalab Beg is appointed Governor of Bihar and Bengal, but dies the following year.

June 14: Safar 18, H. 1016. Jahangir visits Kabul and appoints Shah Beg Khan Arghun Governor of Kabul in addition to Qandahar, with the title of Khan Daurun, and orders him to prepare a financial settlement for the whole of Afghanistan except Harat. He resigned the office in H. 1017, and died in 1029, aged ninety lunar years.

Malk Mirza, the Habshi, conciliates Mirza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar and removes the seat of government to Junnar.

H. 1015. Mahabat Khan sent with a force against Amara Singh Rana of Udaypur; and the Khan Khair Khan Mirza ‘Abdurrahim, with Prince Parviz as nominal commander, under the guidance of Asaf Khan and others, are sent to settle matters in the Dekhan.

Fath Khan, an Afghan, obtains possession of Dhanga, 20 miles south of Chittagong and of Sanda, and becomes active against the Portuguese pirates.

The English fleet this year is lost on the way to India.

H. 1017. Mirza ‘Aziz Kokah, Governor of Gujarat, his son, Jahangir Quil Khan, being deputy.

Shah ‘Ala’ud-din Islam Khan, Governor of Bengal till H. 1022.

Amara Rana of Udaypur defeats the imperial army at Dewir.

The Burmese king, Mahadhamma Raja, destroys Syramp and drives the Portuguese from his kingdom. Escaping to the Ganges delta, they live by piracy. Fath Khan Afghan is killed in an attempt to withstand them at Sandwip. Prome is retaken by Mahadhamma Raja, the Burmese king, after an investment of eight months.

Aug. Capt. William Hawkins of the “Hector” lands at Surat as envoy with letters to Jahangir, and proceeds to Agra.

Sept. The Portuguese Northern fleet threatens to burn the city of Surat and shipping if the English are not sent away.

Oct. 5. After losing her long-boat and twenty-seven men, the “Hector” leaves for Bantam.
H. 1018. Khán Jahán is sent to the Dekhan where the war had taken an unfavourable turn. At Malikápur the imperial army loses heavily in a battle with Malik 'Ambar, now virtual master of the Dekhan.

Malik 'Ambar invades Gujarát, plunders Surat and Baroda, and retires. A force is now stationed at Rámnagar as a protection to the Gujarát provinces.

March. Sebastian Gonzales seizes Sandwip and two other islands, in defiance of the Rája of Bákka. Gaining command of the Arakanese fleet he plunders the villages on the Arakan river. A peace is concluded, but Gonzales shows such treachery that the king impales the former's nephew then a hostage.

March. André Furtado de Mendoça succeeds as governor at Goa, the viceroy elect, the Conde de Peysra, having died on the voyage. Sept. Ruy Lourenço de Tavora succeeds as viceroy.

H. 1018. The brother of the King of Golkonda, Mirzá Muhammad Khudabandás, rebels, but is seized and imprisoned; he dies in 1611.

Mutúr Vrappa succeeds Krishnappa as ruler of Madura till 1623.

Captain Keeling establishes the English factory at Bantam.

April. Capt. Hawkins arrives at Agra from Surat as envoy to Jahángir. He is opposed by the Portuguese Jesuits, but speaking Turki he gains the favour of the emperor, who appoints him to the command of 400 horse. The Portuguese and Muğarrab Khán of Surat, however, malign the English and their offers, and Hawkins leaves Agra, Nov. 1611.

May. A second Charter granted to the East India Company by James I., constituting them a corporate body for ever, but reserving to Government the power of dissolving them on three years' notice.

Sept 5. The English ship "Ascension" wrecked at Gandávi, her crew arriving at Surat.

Spain recognises the right of Holland to trade with India.

The Dutch build a fort at Palikat, 24 miles north of Madras, which they name Geldria, their earliest settlement in Southern India.
May 8: Safar 14, H. 1019. Patna seized and occupied by a fictitious Sultan Khusro, at the head of a Rajput throng. The governor, Afzal Khan, marches on Patna and defeats the pretender, who is put to death, May 15: Safar 21.

H. 1019. Malik 'Ambar, formerly minister at Ahmadnagar, founds a new capital Kharki (now Aurangabad), and recovers the Ahmadnagar and Berar districts.

The Golconda army unsuccessfully attempt to invade the Hindu territory of Bastar.

Raja Wodiyar seizes Seringapatam from the Vijayanagar viceroy Tirumala, and founds the Mysore State.

Natsheng, King of Taungu, becomes tributary to Burma, thus breaking faith with Philip de Brito (Nicote).

Troubles at Chaul occur between the native inhabitants and Portuguese. The native town is fired, but the Portuguese are driven off with heavy loss. Among the dead are Antonio Fortade de Mendoza and Gonzalo de Abreu.

Dom Hierome de Azevedo, commander at Colombo, captures and burns Kandy. The king surrenders on treaty and places two sons in the hands of the Franciscans to be brought up as Catholics.

The King of Burma subdues Natsheng, King of Taungu, who becomes tributary, and breaks faith with De Brito.

The Dutch settle at Palikat.


Jahangir marries Nur Jahân, widow of Sher Afskan.

The Afghans in Bengal under 'Umar Khan rebel, and refuse obedience to the Moghul ambassador sent to conciliate them.

Capt. Hippon of the "Globe" attempts unsuccessfully to open trade at Palika, and at Peddapalli Arjampatnam, 36 miles from Masulipatam, where a factory was established ten years afterwards; the name was changed to Nizampatam in 1679. The "Globe" visits Masulipatam and starts an agency.

A United (second) French East India Company is formed.

Sept. 26. Sir Henry Middleton arrives off Surat. The
Portuguese obstruct his landing. Khwaja Nasar, Governor of Surat, is deprived of office by Jahangir, and imprisoned on the "peppercorn" by Middleton.

Nov. 2. Capt. Hawkins leaves Agra, after two years' residence at the Mughal court.

Jan. 12. Shaikh Hassan Muqarrab Khan, the Governor of Gujarat, alleging orders from Jahangir, commands the English merchants to leave Surat: Feb. 12, the ships leave Swally.


March 12: Muharram 9, H. 1021. The imperial army under Shuja'at Khân, defeats the Afghans in Bengal, and 'Usman Lohani is killed. Shuja'at Khân arrives at Dhaka (Safar 16) with prisoners.

March 12. Jahangir grants a farman permitting the English to establish factories at Surat, Gogha, Ahmadabad, and Khambay: thus Surat forms the first established settlement of the English in India.

March. The King of Kandy makes a formal alliance with the Dutch.

The E.I. Company becomes a Joint Stock Company.

Amara Singh, Rânâ of Udaypur, is defeated by Mahâbat Khan; the Rânâ, however, continues independent.

Malik 'Ambar forces the imperial army under 'Abdullah Khân to retreat.

Meng Râdzagi, King of Atakan dies; his son, Meng Khamuang, succeeds, and determines to punish Sebastian Gonzales, a Portuguese pirate at Sandwip.

De Brito, along with the King of Martaban, leads an army to Taungu, imprisons Nûsheng the vassal king, plunders the city, burns the palace and retires.

Sept. 5. The Portuguese attack two English ships off Surat and capture two men. Sept. 30. Captain Best captures a large Gujarât ship.

Oct. 21. Treaty signed by Capt. Best and Shaikh Sufi, Governor of Ahmadabad, regulating English trade with Gujarât,—confirmed by Mahdi Ja'far, the Governor of Gujarât.
Oct. 28. A Portuguese fleet from Goa joins the frigates at Surat. The "Dragon" engages them on Oct. 29 and 30. Again from Nov. 22 to 27, Capt. Best gains a signal victory against superior odds, which leads to the resumption of negotiations between the English and Jahangir and to the final establishment of the Surat factory.


H. 1021. The Tārikh-i-Khān Jahān Ladi of Niāmat-ulla is completed.

The Danish East India Company formed at Copenhagen.


The English establish a factory at Firando in Japan.

April. Mahādhamma Rāja, King of Burma, overlord of the King of Taungu, the victim of De Brito's violence, to punish him, blockades Syriam by sea and land, and after thirty-four days De Brito sues for peace, but receives no reply and the town is taken: he captures and impales De Brito and kills 700 defenders. A fleet on its way to assist, hearing of the disaster, returns.

The Portuguese garrison at Karanja Fort, in revenge for the murder of their commander, put the natives to the sword. The town and district are ravaged by Sampayo e Cunha. Ruy Friere de Andrade drives off the native besiegers from Manora and Agāshi. Antonio Pinto de Fonseca arrives from Lisbon as "Visitor and Proveditor" of the forts in India.

Aug. 21: Rajab 5, H. 1022. Shaikh Islām Khān, Governor of Bengal, dies at Dhāka (Dacca). His brother, Qāsim Khān, succeeds.

Nov. The factors Aldworth and Withington start on a tour of the Gujarāt markets. Dec. 15. They leave for Lauribandar on the Indus, are imprisoned by Rājputs, and only reach Surat April 2, 1615.
A. H. 1023. Amara Singh, Rana of Udaypur, submits to Prince Khursam, is restored to his state, and his son, Karan, is raised to a high command under Jahangir.

April 5 : Safar 21, H. 1023. Jahân Ara Begam, the beautiful, accomplished, and heroic daughter of Shâh Jahân, born. She shared her father's imprisonment in the fort of Agra, 1658, till his death in 1666.

Raja Mân Singh of Amber dies at Bidar in the Dekhan.

Venkatapati Râya of Vijayanagar, the capital of which was now Chandragiri, dies. His nephew, Râma Deva III., called Chikka Râya, succeeds, but is soon deposed, and compelled to murder his family and take his own life.

The Portuguese Viceroy sends ambassadors demanding the expulsion of the Dutch from Bijapûr. The Zamorin of Calicut with the King of Paru attempts to seize Cranganor; the King of Paru is overpowered and the Zamorin and King of Cochin conciliated.

The Portuguese Viceroy prepares a powerful fleet and armament for the destruction of four English ships which had arrived at Surat on Oct. 12. On the way Bharoch, Gogha, and Pâtan are plundered and burnt. Dec. 23. The Viceroy's fleet anchors near the English vessels. Slight skirmishes occur on Dec. 27 and 28. On Dec. 29 the English fleet move to Swally.

Mildenhall, the London merchant, again in Agra. He dies by poison soon after.

The History of the Muhammadan dynasties by Muhammad Qâsim Firishta is written and called Guishan-i-Ibrâhîmî and also Nafras Na'ma.

Jan. 14 and 19. The Portuguese with an augmented fleet attack the four English ships at Surat, and are again driven off. The Nawâb now refuses overtures from the Portuguese and on his departure receives Downton with respect.

Feb. 7. Mr Edwârdes, the English Company's agent, presented to Jahângir. He obtains a general and perpetual farmân for trade in the Mughal dominions.

The imperial troops suppress the rebellion of Ahdâd the Afghan, who had long held out in the mountains of Kâbul. A victory in the Dekhan is gained by Shâh Jahân over the
1615

A.D.

United armies of Malik 'Ambar and the Kings of Bijapur and Golconda.

April. Withington arrives at Ahmadabad after a fruitless attempt to reach the Indus, where English ships, he heard, were at anchor. Sir Robert Shirley's ship had sailed for Sumatra two months before Withington set out to find her.

June 7. A treaty concluded between the Portuguese and Jahangir, the main object being the expulsion of the English and Dutch. Spain and Portugal, hitherto separate as regards colonial commerce, unite against their rival.

July. Louis XIII. of France grants letters patent to a (third) French Company to trade to the Indies under the joint auspices of two contending parties.

Aug. Sultan Khurram appoints his favourite, Zulfiqar Khan, to succeed Muqarrab Khan as Governor of Surat. Sultan Khurram avowedly favours the Portuguese. Sept. Zulfiqar Khan concludes a treaty with the Portuguese Governor of Daman.


Oct. Aldworth, the English factor, dies at Ahmadabad: Kerridge succeeds till 1623.

Oct. 3. A Portuguese expedition for the conquest of Arakan enters the Arakan river under Dom Francisco de Menezes. Oct. 15, the Raja, aided by some Dutch vessels, makes an indecisive attack. Nov., the pirate Gonzales of Sandwip joins him, and on Nov. 15 a contest takes place in which Menezes is killed, and the enterprise is then abandoned.

A Portuguese squadron defeats an Achinese fleet at Malacca, but is in turn defeated by some Dutch vessels. A native settlement and fort at S. Thomé are compelled to capitulate to the Portuguese.

The finances of Portuguese India being unsatisfactory, commands and high positions are put up for sale. This causes general dissatisfaction.

The Surat factors, at the suggestion of Richard Steel, attempt to open up trade with Persia.
Sir Thomas Roe, received by Jahangir in "Darbar," March 26, presents to Jahangir his nineteen articles of Amity, Commerce, and Intercourse, regarding which some concessions are granted in September, but not full assent.

Feb. Capt. Keelinge constitutes Surat as the head English factory in the Mughal's dominions.

Feb. 28. A court martial held on board the "Charles" in Swally Roads on Gregory Lellington for the murder of Henry Barton, gentleman—the earliest judicial proceeding on record of the English in India.

March 8. Capt. Keelinge having been invited to the Zamorin's camp at Calicut, concludes a treaty with him against the Portuguese to regain Cranganor. March 10, his ships sail, leaving ten factors who found the English settlement at Calicut, but meet with ill-treatment from the natives.

H. 1075. Prince Khurram (Shahjahan) declared heir apparent, and sent to the Dekhan to reconquer the territory alienated by Malik 'Ambar.

April 27. Sir Thomas Roe writes to the Rev. William Lescke, chaplain at Surat factory—the earliest extant reference to a Company's chaplain. Henry Lord leaves one of the ships to be chaplain on shore. He becomes an authority on the literature, cosmography, and mythology of the native races, and is author of "A Discoverie of the Sect of the Banians."

Rohan, one of the ten Banda isles, is ceded to the British.

In Ceylon, Manuel Mascarenhas, with a Portuguese and native army, marches against the King of Kandy, burns all in the way to Babule, and returns to Sufragam. The people at Tompane are put to the sword.

Aug. 2. Van den Broeck, first Dutchman to attempt trade at Surat, is favourably received, but not permitted to establish a factory.


Two ships, under Beaulieu and De Net, leave France for the Indies.

The first Danish ship arrives in India, and is wrecked off Tranquebar. Tranquebar with land 5 miles in length by 3 miles
broad is acquired at a rent of 4,000 rupees per annum, paid to the Raja of Tanjor.

The *Bidâis-ī-Rahîmi*, or Memoirs of ʻAbdur Rahîm Khân, Khan Khânân, and of the illustrious nobles and poets of Akbar's court, completed. ʻAbdul Baqi, the author, died about 1642.

March: Rabī’ I., h. 1036. Prince Khurram enters the Dekhan, and detaches the Bijâpûr king from the confederacy, whereon Malik ʻAmbar makes peace on the part of the Nizâm Shah, restores Ahmadnagar and the reconquered territory. On Oct. 11: Shawwâl 11, the prince returns to Mândâ, where he receives the title of Shâhjahân.

March. A triple expedition from Goa to Ceylon secures submission at Sufragam, Allkur, and Butele. Peace concluded with the King of Pandar. A Singhalese, Nikapeti, personates the late king, and rallies the people, but is put to flight by the Portugese.

Râja Wodiyar of Mâisur dies, having reunited under his rule the lands divided by Bettada Châmâ Râja. His son, Châmâ Râja, succeeds, and acquires new districts.

An ambassador from Siam offers the Portugese Mâtâban port and a site for a fort. Friar Francisco returns with him to arrange terms of treaty.

Dom João de Coutinho, Conde de Redonde, succeeds Dom Hierome de Azevedo as Viceroy. War at Mangatow now in progress. The district is put under Portugese control. Banguel fort is seized, and the town burnt by a native force. Arianques, in revenge, attacks Ullâla, but has to retire with loss.

May 24. King James I. grants to Sir James Cunningham of Glengarnock letters patent under the Great Seal of Scotland, appointing him, his heirs, and assigns to be governors, rulers, and directors of the Scottish East India Company. This patent was subsequently assigned by Sir James Cunningham to the London Company.

July 15. A Dutch ship is wrecked on the coast near Surat; the merchants are allowed to dispose of the cargo in the city. This proves the beginning of Dutch trade in Gujarat. A factory is established also at Ahmadâbad.
Second "Joint Stock" of the E. I. Company formed at London amounted to £1,500,000.

Dec. Tom Coryat, the author of "Coryate's Crudities," dies at Surat.

Jan. English factories in the Mughal's dominions now number five: Agra, Ahmadabad, Bharanpur, Bharoch, and Surat. Those in East India were: Masulipatam and Peddapoli (Nizampatam). These were controlled from Bantam.

Luis de Brito e Mello and Don Francisco de Miranda Aniques, with 180 men and 60 slaves, killed by a Kanarese force under Venkata Nayyak.

An embassy is sent by the Portuguese to Jahangir, who removes the disabilities on the fleet, and forbears to make war on Daman and Diu as contemplated.

On the Tartar invasion of China, a Portuguese force is despatched from Goa to aid the Mandarins.

An expedition to Ceylon against the Madune, undertaken by Constantine da Sa e Noronha, results in the overthrow of the natives and the death of the Prince of Uva. The King of Jafnapatam, suspected of complicity, is captured, whereon the Madune also capitulates.

Aug. On the representations of a Dutchman, Marcellis de Boschhauwer, it is resolved to found a Danish colony in Ceylon. The "Oeresund" is sent under another Dutchman, Roelant Crape, to intimate to the King of Kandy that a fleet followed. Attacked on the Coromandel coast by Andrea Botelho da Costa, he is driven ashore at Tanjor, where the Nayyak receives him. Nov., the main fleet under Gole Gjedde leaves.


Sept. Sir Thomas Roe leaves Ahmadābad for Surat, having obtained farman sufficient to set the English on a better footing in India than either the Portuguese or the Dutch.

Disputes arise between the Dutch and English companies for exclusive trade with the Spice Islands. The Dutch E.I. Co. complain to King James of England of the interference of the London Co. with the natives of Bantam and the Spice Islands. In reply the London Co. instance the violence and oppression.
experienced from the Dutch at Bantam, Tidor, Polarrun, and Amboyna.

Nov. 5: Zil qad'a 15, 1027 H. 'Alamgir surnamed Abul-Zafar Muhl-ad-din Muhammad Aurangzib, third son of the Emperor Shâhjahân, born at Dohad, on Jahângir's march from Gujarât to Ujjain, his mother being Arjumand Banu surnamed Mumtaz Mahall.

Nov. 19. The remaining five ships of a fleet under John Joudain and Sir Thomas Dale arrive at Bantam and find the position of the English in the Bandas almost desperate owing to the attitude of the Dutch. Nov. 28., a large Dutch ship, the "Black Lion," captured by the English and held as a hostage for the redress of English grievances. She is accidentally destroyed by fire; and the Dutch in revenge destroy the English factory at Jakkatra (Batavia). Dec. 23., an indecisive action between the fleets takes place.

Capt. Shillinge of the "Ann" obtains a trading grant from the Governor of Mokha.

H. 1028. Shâh Beg, Khân Daurân resigns the government of Afghanistân, and is appointed to Thatta, but resigns the same year owing to the ill-feeling of Asaf Khan; he gets Khushâb Pargana as pension.

Jan. 22. Sir Thomas Dale, the English commodore, besieges the Dutch fort at Jakkatra, but abandons the siege on the intimation of the Panjaram that the fort must be delivered to him.

Feb. 17. Sir Thomas Roe returning, sails from Surat.


April 22. The E. I. Co.'s fleet under Capt. Jonas Lancaster sails to Achin and concludes a commercial treaty with the chief.


July 17. The "Treaty of Defence" to prevent disputes between the English and Dutch companies is ratified, by which the English are allowed to share in the pepper trade of Java and in that of Pâlikat, and to hold a third of the Molucca and Banda trade. But strife continues as bitterly as ever.
July 26. Capt. Jourdain with the “Hound” and “Sampson” is overmatched by three Dutch vessels under Coen, and is about to surrender when killed. Oct., Robert Bonner, whilst waiting at Tiku in the “Dragon” for Pring, is surprised and mortally wounded—the “Dragon” is taken and three other pepper-laden ships compelled to surrender. Dec. 10. Pring sails from Masulipatam for Tiku.

At Jaffnapatam the Portuguese recognise the usurper Chingli Kumara, but are attacked and blockaded for a month in the church and pagoda. Luiz Texeira brings a relief force, having perpetrated revolting atrocities on the march. Nov., the Nāyaṅk of Tanjor attempts to gain the kingdom, but is defeated. The son of the late king adopts the Roman Catholic religion, and makes over his kingdom to the Portuguese.

Oct. 2. Three French ships under Beaulieu leave Honfleur to trade with Java.


The Danish fleet under Gyedde arrives at Ceylon, but the King of Kandy refuses to implement his promises made to the supposed ambassador Boschhauwer. They proceed to India.

Dec. Prince Khurram, afterwards Shāhjahān, leaves Kashmir to command the imperial forces against Malik ‘Ambar, the Habshi diwān of Ahmadnagar.

S. 1675. Satrunjaya inscription of Javanta, son of the Yama Śatrudālyya the Jām of Nawanagar.

Sūraj Singh of Jodhpur dies in the Dekhan and is succeeded by his son Gaja Singh.

H. 1629. Malik ‘Ambar again revolts against the Mughals. In a battle gained by the latter, Shāhji Bhonsla Maratha distinguishes himself.

July 3. Robert Hughes, agent at Agra, arrives at Pātāna to establish an agency there. Shaikh Hasan Muqarrab Khān, Governor of Bihar, receives him graciously and secures a house for him. Sept., on the arrival of John Parker trade is commenced in obtaining cotton and silk.

Nov. The Danes, Crape and Gyedde, succeed in gaining from
Raghunâth Nâyyaka of Tanjor the cession of the port of Tranquebar. A fort is built and Hendrik Hesse is left in charge with twenty of a garrison.

Dec. 28. The English East India Company's ships defeat a Portuguese fleet of twenty-one sail under Admiral Ruy Frêre, attacking them near Jask in Persia. The English commodore, Capt. Shilling, is mortally wounded.

1631

The Persians seek the assistance of the English against the Portuguese aggressions: James I. writes in March to Shâh 'Abbâs thanking him for past favours and requesting the continuance of protection.

H. 1030. Disturbances are renewed in the Dekhan: Shâhibjân defeats Malik 'Ambar, whereupon the Marathas desert to the Mughals, and their leaders obtain posts of distinction.

March. Patna is devastated by fire. The English factors with their goods are saved, but their house is burnt.

'aqâ'rab Khan is transferred from Bihar to Agra, and is succeeded as governor by Prince Parviz, who evicts the factors from their house to accommodate part of his retinue. The Patna factory, owing to the expense of transit, is relinquished and the factors move to Agra.

April 29. Dom Affonso de Noronha is appointed Viceroy at Goa. Of ten ships which leave Lisbon, nine are driven back. The Indian fleet founders, except one ship; and to resuscitate the ruined navy, large subsidies are exacted.

Karnâ Rânta succeeds Amara Rânta of Udaypur.

Nov. 15: Muharram 1, H. 1031. Kangra fort capitulates to the imperial troops.

Nur Jahân withdraws her support from Shâhibjân and betroths her daughter to Shahryâr.

Nov. On the capture of Qandahâr by Shâh Abbâs of Persia, Shâhibjân refuses to proceed for its recapture, whereon his jagirs and troops are transferred to his brother Shahryâr.

The Dutch take Bahia. In spite of an existing treaty of defence the Dutch expel the English from Bantam.

1632

Jan. 22. The English fleet anchor off Ormus, and, for the first time, assist the Persians in expelling the Portuguese.
Jan. 36: Rabī’ I. 13, H. 1031. Sultan Khusro dies in the Dehkan—strangled, according to the Ma’tasir Qutb Shahī, by a man named Raza, under orders from Shāhjahān.

Feb. 1. Ruy Frère surrenders at Kishm, Feb. 9, the English and Persians attack Ormuz, which surrenders on May 22: the Portuguese population are sent to Maskat. The English resign their share in the capture for a moiety of the customs of the port of Gumbrān and certain commercial privileges in the Persian Gulf.

May 9: Jumāda II. 27. Shāhjahān proclaims himself Emperor of Hindustān, marches on Dehli, whence, on defeat, he flees to the Dehkan. Defeated again by Parwīz and Mahābat Khān, he rallies at Golconda and invades Orissa, whose governor, Ahmad Beg, retreats. Shāhjahān captures Bādhwān, and recruits his army.


Shāh ‘Abbās again captures Qandahār, which remains in possession of Persia till 1637.

Aug. 27. The English withdraw their factory from Palikat.

James I. authorises the E.I. Company to chastise all English persons residing in India, who should commit misdemeanours.

Sept. Dom Francisco da Gama, Conde de Vidigueira, Viceroy of Portuguese India till 1627.

Meng Khamuang of Burma dies. His son succeeds as Thiri Thudhammā Rāja, till 1638.

Jan. Three English and four Dutch ships blockade Goa unopposed till March.

Feb. 17. The Dutch in Amboyna, under Harmen van Speult, seize Capt. Towerson with nine Englishmen of the factory, nine Japanese, and a Portuguese sailor; they are accused of conspiring to expel the Dutch garrison—tortured at their trial, they are summarily executed. For this inhuman act the Dutch were afterwards compelled by Cromwell to pay £3,615 to the relatives of the sufferers. The two nations had jointly shared in the pepper
A.D. 1673. trade of Java, but now the Dutch monopolise the trade of the Archipelago till 1793.

H. 1032. Shâhjâhân marches from the Dekhan for Agra. His army, under Dârâkhân, son of 'Abdul Rahim Khan Khânân, is defeated at Biduchpur. He then retires to Mandâ, and Prince Parâiz and Mahâbat Khân are sent after him, and the latter gets many of his followers to desert. Shâhjâhân crosses the Narbâdâ, burns the boats, and occupies Aâsrâghâd and Burhânpur; the Khân Khânân then deserts, and Shâhjâhân escapes into Golkonda territory.

Tirumâla Nâyyaka succeeds Vhappa of Madura. He discontinues the nominal allegiance hitherto paid to Vijayanagar.

Junic. King James I. and the Duke of Buckingham claim a share of the prize money taken at Ormuz, and pending negotiations detain the East India fleet in arrest at Tilbury. The Company compound, by paying £10,000 to the duke, and are ordered to pay £10,000 to the king.

Thomas Rastell succeeds Kerridge as President of the Surat factory, till 1626.

Oct 23. Tulsi Dâs, Marathi poet, dies (some say 1624).


1624. Saif Khân (Muhammad Safi) seventeenth Viceroy of Gujarât, acting till 1627.

July 29. Capt. Swan takes possession of Lagundi in the Sunda Straits.

The English Company obtains permission to punish its servants by martial as well as municipal law, i.e., is invested with powers of government.

The English, owing to the Dutch opposition, withdraw nearly all their factories from the Eastern Archipelago, Java, Siam and the Malay peninsula. Some of the factors and agents settle on the island of Lagundi.

H. 1033. Shâhjâhân invades Orissa, defeats the Governor of Bengal at Terriagarhi, and masters the province. Defeated
by the imperial army, he sends his family to Rohtás, and retreats
to the Dekhan. H. 1034.

Oct.-Nov. Malik 'Ambar joins Shâhjâhn in the siege of
Bûrhanpûr. The siege, however, is raised.

About this time, the Jesuits, under Robert de Nobili, establish
their mission in Madura.

The Danes oppose English trade in Tanjûr. Tranquebar
becomes the property of the King of Denmark, to whom the
Company owed money.

H. 1034. Shâhjâhn offers submission to his father and is
pardoned. His sons, Dâra Shikoh and Aurangzîb, are sent to
court as hostages.

Feb. The English obtain a grant of ground from the Râja of
Venkatagiri for a settlement at Àrmugam or Dugarajapattinam,
35 miles north of Palîkat. Dutch persecution follows them
thither.

May 31. The English Company's servants abandon Lagundî
Island in the Sunda Straits owing to its unhealthiness, and return
to Batavia.

Kotâ State is severed from Bûndî, and becomes a vâjaspîb
under Mâdhû Singh.

The Portuguese revenue at Goa and in Bengal is materially
decreased by smuggling.

Nov. 7: Safar 6, H. 1035. Prince Parwa dies in the Dekhan.

H. 1035. Khân Asad Khân succeeded in the government of
Bengal by Mukarram Khân,—drowned 1626.

The Dutch are said to have first settled in Bengal this year,
their factory being at Chinsura. Harman van Speult, Governor
of Batavia, is appointed Dutch Governor at Surat.

Mahâbat Khàn incurs the hatred of Nûr Jâhân, and is
summoned to court. He complies, but arrives with 5,000
Râjputs.

March: Jumâda II., H. 1035. Mahâbat Khàn, intrigued
against by Nûr Jâhân, seizes the emperor at his camp on the
Jhelam.—The following day Nûr Jâhân, in an attempt to recover
her husband, is defeated with great loss and joins him in
captivity for six months.
H. 1035. Malik 'Ambar Habshī dies in the eightieth year of his age, and is succeeded by his son Fath Khan as minister in the Dekhan.

Sept. By means of Nur Jahān’s scheming Jahāngīr is rescued at a muster of her contingent.

Mahābat Khan is pardoned on releasing 'Asaf Khān, Nur Jahān’s brother, and is sent against Shahjahān who is again in rebellion, and owing to desertions in his army has fled from Ajmir to Thatta. Mahābat Khān having again come to a rupture with the emperor, Shahjahān passes through Gujarāt to the Dekhan, and is there joined soon after by Mahābat.

H. 1036. Ibrahim 'Adil Shāh II. of Bijāpur dies. Muhammad his son succeeds.

Nov. 17: Sir Thomas Herbert visits Goa. Nov. 29, touches at Swally, and is hospitably received at Surat—his “Travels” published 1634. Mr Wyld succeeds Thomas Rastell as President of the Surat factory.

H. 1036. The Anfā’sul-Akhbār of Muhammad Amin is finished.

Van Speult, Dutch general at Surat, coerce the English to join in an expedition against the Portuguese at Mokha and Bombay. Van Speult dies’ off Mokha, and his successor refuses assistance to form an establishment in Bombay.

H. 1035. Nawāb Fiddā Khān is appointed Governor of Bengal.

May 6: Shivāji, son of Shahji Bhonsla, born at Sāvaner, Junnar.

Dom Francisco de Brito, Bishop of Cochin, succeeds the Conde de Vidigueira as Viceroy at Goa. Vexatious charges are raised on his return against Dc Vidigueira.

In consequence of the necessities of the State, orders are issued limiting the appointment-dowries of Portuguese orphan girls to three years. Monastic institutions ordered to be reduced.


Nov. 8: Safar 28. H. 1037. After a reign of 22 lunar years 8 months and 15 days, Jahāngīr dies in camp at Rājaur on his way from Kashmir to Lahor, at the age of sixty. 'Asaf Khān, while favouring Shahjahān, puts forward Dāwar Bakhtsh, son of Prince Khuro. Shahryār, favoured by Nur Jahān, is also proclaimed
king. Their forces meet near Lahor, when Shabryar’s troops are routed.

Feb. Jumada I, H. 1037. Prince Dāwar Baksh, his brother Garshasp, Prince Shabryar, with the sons of Prince Dānyal, are put to death. (Elphinstone says Dāwar escaped to Persia.)

SHĀHJAHAN

1628


March. ‘Asaf Khan, their maternal grandfather, removes Dara Shikoh and Alamgir from the care of Nur Jahan and sends them to their father at Lahor.

Khan Jahan Lodī, Governor of the Dekhan, gives up Balaghāt to the Nizam-ul-Mulk, and himself aspires to independence at Mandū. On submission, however, he is received at court.

Mahadhamma Raja of Burma dies—the result of an obscure conspiracy. A brother of the late King Thado-dhamma Raja overcomes a rival faction and succeeds.

The King of Kandy declares war on the Portuguese in consequence of the erection of a fort at Battikalou. Francisco de Noronha defeats the Singhalese, and enters, burns and destroys the city.

Sept. 27. Masulipatam factory abandoned by the English, owing to the oppression of the native governor, for Duganajapatnam where a factory built and named Armugam now mounted twelve guns.

The English president and council at Batavia move to Bantam, letters having been exchanged between King Charles I and the King of Bantam.

Dom Francisco de Mascarenhas, viceroy-elect, is forced to return to Lisbon after sailing. The Conde de Linhares is now nominated Viceroy.

April 5. Shahjahan grants an additional sārman to the English at Surat, authorising them to make reprisals on the Portuguese ships within his dominions.

Oct 5. The London Company’s Charte is renewed with the
1629  additional right to export £30,000 per annum in silver and 
£40,000 in gold.

Nov.: Rabi’ I, H. 1039. A’zam Khan, with an imperial army, 
pursues Khan Jahān Lodi to the Dekhan. The King of Bijapur 
holding aloof, and the King of Ahmadnagar being defeated after 
an unsuccessful action near Bār, Khan Jahān takes flight to the 
Panjab.

Shāhji Bhonsla, son of JadHAV Rai, joins A’zam Khan, and 
receives a command in the imperial army.

The Portuguese envoy at ACHIN is imprisoned, and Malacca 
invested. In September a fleet leaves Goa, anchoring at Malacca, 
Oct. 22. After several encounters, the Portuguese rout the 
besiegers finally on Dec. 4. Botelho, after repelling a Dutch 
attack, is killed by the blowing up of the enemy’s vessel at 
Jakkatra (Batavia).

Dec. 24: Jumāda I, 8. Baqir Khan assaults and takes Man-
surgarh fort.

1630  H. 1039. The rains of 1629 having failed in the Dekhan, 
famine and pestilence break out, during which war is prosecuted 
with Murtaza Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar.

March 15. A Company of Commerce is established by the 
Portuguese in imitation of the English and Dutch, but is a total 
failure, not one private individual supporting it. Abolished in 
1633.

Dom Constantine de Sá e Noronha, preparing to attack Uva, 
now the seat of the Singhalese government, is deserted by the 
native soldiers and killed in the rising. Colombo is besieged, 
and great misery suffered by the townsmen.

Sept. 30. A letter from the Surat factors to the Agra factors 
of this date is the earliest extant document in the Record Office.

Sept. The Portuguese fleet, under Dom Francisco Coutinho, 
attacks the English ships off Swally, the English having the 
advantage. Frequent skirmishes follow and an attempt is made 
to fire the English ships, which, however, succeed in landing their 
cargoes.

The presidency at BANTAM is now reduced to an agency sub-
ordinate to Surat. Rice and sugar-cane supersede pepper as 
articles of cultivation.
Dec. 28: Jamāda I. 23, H. 1440. Nasīr Khān invests Kandahār in Nāder district; Telingana, is held by Sadīk, son of Yaqūt Khudāwānd Khān, for 4 months 19 days. Captured May 16, 1631: Shawwāl 15.

The King of Spain decrees to admit foreigners into the Portuguese Indian Service on the same terms as their own countrymen. The people of Surat object to put in force the terms of the Anglo-Spanish Treaty of Nov. 15.

The Dutch at Surat, to weaken the connection between the English and the Mughal government, depress the E.I. Co.'s stock and credit by selling the European goods at a great loss, and giving high prices for Indian goods; thus rendering the markets impracticable.

H. 1040. The Muḍīr-i-Jahāngiri of Mirzā Kāmgār Khān is begun.

Feb. 3: Rajab 1, H. 1040. Khān Jahan Lodi and his followers cut to pieces 40 miles from Kālinjar by an advance guard of the imperial army under Mādhu Singh, son of the Hārā chief of Būndi.

March. Sha'han. Two forces, under Allah Yār Khān and Bahādūr Kambū, are sent by Qāsim Khān, Governor of Bengal, to extirpate the Portuguese at Hūglī.

Murādzī Nizām Shāh, threatened by 'Asāf Khān and the imperial army, liberates Fath Khān, but Nizām Shāh is put to death by the latter and Nizām Shāh's son, Husain, a lad of ten, is raised to the throne.

June 17: Zi-l qa'da 17, H. 1040. The Empress Arjumān Bānu Begam, called Nawāb 'Alīa Begum and Mumtāz Mahāl, dies at Burhanpur on the birth of a daughter.

H. 1040-1041. Muhammad 'Adīl Shāh of Bījāpur, having thrown off his allegiance, is besieged by Yāmīn-ud-daulā ('Asāf Khān). The besieged hold out till distress and scarcity necessitate the withdrawal of the imperial army.

The Portuguese obtain from the Queen of Gersappa the island of Kamboli and the fort of Basrūr ("Bracalor") in South Kanara.

The Portuguese Viceroy reports on the threatening attitude of the Jesuit priests who had, at Tutikorin and Travancor,
established fortified defences at their own expense and had waged
war against Portuguese sea captains, besides holding reasonable
communication with Dutch and natives.

The third joint stock of the London Co. formed, amounting
to £420,700.

Great famine in Gujurát, known as the Satiásio Káil, or famine
of Samvat 1687.

Jan. 5. Dom Jorge de Almeida renew the campaign in
Ceylon: and by a series of victories by sea and land becomes
master of the forts of Manierare, Sufragam, Malvane, Kalutara,
and Matara.

Feb.: Sha'bán, H. 1061. Sháhjáhán orders Qásim Yár Khán
to destroy the Portuguese settlement at Húgli, because natives
were forced to Catholicism.

June 19: Zii hija 2. The Mughals under Qásim's son Ináyat-
ullah and Allah Yár Khán attack the Portuguese at Húgli.
They are hemmed in by a bridge of boats farther down the river.
Sept. 30: Rabí' I. 14, H. 1042. Húgli is carried by storm after
three and a half months' siege, and 10,000 men, women, and
children are killed and 4,400 of both sexes taken prisoners.

Oct.: Rabí' I., H. 1042. Qásim Khán, Governor of Bengal,
dies. A'zim Khán succeeds.

Sher Khán, Governor of Gujurát, dies. Islám Khán is
appointed nineteenth Viceroy with Khwaja Jahán as minister.
The government of this province becomes lax and Báqir Khán
succeeds as twentieth Viceroy till 1633.

Ráñ Singh of Bikanir dies, and Káran his son succeeds.

Galna fort (Nasik district) is surrendered by the governor,
Máhmmúd Khán, to the emperor's representatives, in expectation of
a large reward. He had first intended to deliver it to Sháhjáhán
Bhonsla.

Sháhjáhán orders the destruction of Hindu temples recently
begun, and seventy-six are razed at Benares.

In Portuguese India the monks flourish amid the destitution
of the army. The soldiers become monks and of 1,500 men sent
out only 300 are found for service.

Nov. The English factors at Armugam obtain a farman from
1633

March 131 Ramazán 1, H. 1042. Mahābāt Khān, Khān Khānān invests Daulatabad fort, which in spite of several efforts of Shahji Bhonsla to relieve it, is finally surrendered by Fath Khān, June 28; Zīl 1 hijja 19. Fath Khān becomes a pensioner of the emperor and Husain Nizam Shah is imprisoned at Gwalior.

March 22. John Norris, agent at Masulipatam, resolves to send two merchants to Bengal to settle a factory. April 6, William Bruton with the party leaves Masulipatam, landing at Harishpurghār. They are attacked by the Portuguese, but rescued by the natives. May 3. Permission is obtained from the Nawab of Malkandi to trade duty free “off or on the shore in the country” of Orissa. Mr Cartwright travels on to Bālāsor, leaving a party to build a factory at Hariharpur.

April 15. The Portuguese and Singhalese conclude a treaty, dividing the kingdom into three—the Portuguese to hold Battikālosa and to decide on war and peace. The security of the Portuguese in India generally is now more uncertain than ever.

July 13: Muharram 11, H. 1043. The Christian prisoners from Hugli brought before the emperor. Some accept Islam and are liberated; most, refusing, are cast into prison.

The Portuguese Viceroy of Goa reports to the king the arrival of French vessels in Indian seas. The Dutch obstruct Portuguese trade at Malacca.

1634

May 30: Zīl 1 hijja 3, H. 1043. Mahābāt Khān, having failed to take Pencén (Naldurg district), is recalled, and the command vested in Khān Daurān and Khān Zamān, but they fail, and retreat.

H. 1044. Jahnār Singh Bundela and his son, Bikramājit, rebel. The latter, defeated at Ashta by Khān Zamān, joins his father in Dhamānī. The imperial troops attack Ūrchehā which, on Nov. 22: Jamāda II. 2: is carried by escalade. Jahnār retreats to Chaunīgarh where, by an explosion, Aḥī Ashgar and 300 men of the imperial army perish. Jahnār again escapes, but, with his son, is subsequently killed by the Goods.

H. 1044. The peacock throne of Dehli finished; it cost seven years’ work and 100 lakhs of rupees.
Feb. 2. Shahjahan grants a \textit{farma\textendash} to the English Co. to
trade in Bengal, the ships to call at Phiph alone. This is the
easiest permission given to the English to enter the Ganges.
Mr Norris, sent from Masulipatam to open trade at Phiph, reports
that all kinds of provisions for supplying the Coromandel factories
can be purchased in Bengal.

The Bantam factory is restored to the rank of a presidency
and the agencies on the Coromandel coast and in Bengal made
subordinate to it.

An English factory established at Vravasaram, Godavari
district. It was withdrawn in 1661, re-established in 1677 and
abandoned \textit{1702}.

Jan. 20. An armistice is concluded between the English and
Portuguese by which the English are allowed access to the
Portuguese ports in India, the agreement being made at Goa
between the Conde de Linhares and Mr Methwold, president of
the E.I. Co. The English plant a settlement at Cochin whence
pepper is for the first time exported direct to England.

Owing to want of vessels at Goa, the English ship \textit{London}
is chartered by the Portuguese for a voyage to China, the people
of Goa eagerly contributing cargo. The English contrive to do
some trade on their own account and promise to return the next
year.

Sept. 28. Alamgir Aurangzeb is appointed to supreme command
of the forces sent against Jaihar Singh Bundela, chief of Uraha.

Nov.: Jumada I, II. 1045. Shahjahan wages successful war
against Ahmadnagar and Golkonda but fails to reduce Bijapur.

Azam Khan appointed Viceroy of Gujarat, defeats and makes
tributary Kânji, a Koli robber.

Venkatâpati Râya of Vijayanagar leagues with the Portuguese
for the expulsion of the Dutch from Palikat, but on two occasions
fails to co-operate.

Nov. Pedro da Silva arrives at Goa as Viceroy, till 1639.

Dec. 12. Charles I. gives a licence to a rival trading association
under Sir William Courten and Endymion Porter, one of the
Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, to trade to India for five years,
in violation of the Company's charter. The E.I. Co.'s servants
in India ordered not to assist the \textit{"interlopers."} Captain Weddell,
1635

and Nathaniel Mounteney of Courten’s Association receive permission to trade with the Portuguese.

1636


March. Antonio Telles, in pursuit of thirteen Dutch vessels, is driven by storms to Bombay, the Dutch running to Dabhol. Further fights occur between Portuguese and Dutch vessels.

April 13: Zil qa’dá 6. The Khan Zamán invests and takes Kolhápur; other successes against Shâbji are gained.

May 10: Zil hijja 3. Shâhjâhân having made treaties with the Dekhan kings, Prince Aurângzib is appointed Governor of the Dekhan, and on July 25 proceeds to headquarters at Daulâtábâd.

June 4. Khan Daurân takes Kalyân fort. Others capitulate and 2,000 Bijâpûrîs are defeated near Bidar, June 27: The forts of Udigr and Usa are besieged.

June. Mr Methwold, president of the Surat factory, enters into a convention with the Portuguese Viceroy, the English being permitted to build two pinnaces at Bassein, and two at Daman for the protection of the local trade.

Sir William Courten’s vessels seize and plunder five junkas from Surat and Diu. The Mughal authorities, not comprehending the distinction between these and the Company’s agents, imprison the president and council of Surat. The president is released on a ransom of Rs. 170,000. Oct., five of Courten’s vessels arrive at Goa.

H. 1046. Shâhjâhân endeavours to introduce the revenue system of Todar Mall into Mahrârashtra, and with it the revenue of Faâli year which commenced with the current Hijra year. The year was solar, beginning when the sun enters Margaśirsh, about 5th June; but it has been altered in Madras first to 13th July and in last century to 1st July.

1637

Jan.-Feb. Goa is again besieged by the Dutch, and naval fights recur. The Dutch obtain permission from the Bijâpûr government to erect a fortress at Vingorâ, but the permission is soon after withdrawn.
Jan. 25. Mr Methwold, in a letter to the Viceroy at Goa, repudiates connection with Courten's Association. The Viceroy fails to comprehend the distinction and orders negotiations to be broken off. Captain Weddell, now the leading instrument of Courten's, fixes agencies at Goa and Battikaloo, obtains a grant for a factory at Achin, and fixes one at Ràjaipur.

April 27: Zil hijja 1, H. 1046. Aurangzib returns from the Dekhan with the Nizám-ul-Mulk of Ahmadnagar who is placed in captivity at Gwâliar, where other two Nizâms were already imprisoned.

May 19. Alamgir Aurangzib is married to a daughter of Shah-nawâz Khân; his brother, Dârâ, is married to his cousin Nadira the same day.

June. Charles L., in spite of strong representations from the London Company, issues a new grant to Courten's Association, confirming former privileges. Letters are addressed prohibiting the old Company's ships from trading at any ports where Courten or his agents had established trade.

Châmâ Râja of Mâisur dies. His uncle, Imâmâdî Râja, succeeds, but is poisoned by the minister after eighteen months' reign.

H. 1047. ‘All Mardin Khân, Persian Governor of Qandahâr, gives up the town to Shâhjâhân's army. He is appointed Amîr-ul-Umârî and subsequently made Governor of Kâbul and Kashmir.

H. 1047. A'zîm Khân recalled from the government of Bengal, and censured for laxity of administration, but appointed Governor of Allahâbâd. Isâm Khân Mashhâdî appointed Governor of Bengal. Shâhjî Bhonsla, ordered by Shâhjâhân, enters the lijâpîr service and proceeds to Mâisur as second under Rânîhûla Khân.

Oct. 26. The Dutch again blockade Goa till Nov. 26, when they sail to Bassein to destroy the shipbuilding there.


Jan. 4. A further fight off Goa results in the loss of two Dutch ships and one Portuguese.

Jan. 8. The Dutch, requested by the Singhaless to help in
SHAHJAHAN.

A.D. 1638

outhing the Portuguese, send three ships under Willem Jacobsoozen Koster. The Portuguese are defeated near Kandy by Rāja Singha, all being killed except seventy, who are taken captive. May 11, a joint Dutch and Singhalese force attacks Battikaloa, whose commander capitulates on May 18.

S. 1694. Rāja Gaj Singh Rāthor, of Mārwār, killed in Gujarāt. Jasswant Singh, his second son, succeeds, Amarā being passed over on account of his violent disposition.

H. 1047. The Magh chief of Chittagōn seeks the protection of Shāhjāhān, and is acknowledged as a vassal of the empire, H. 1048. The Assamese invade Bengal, but are defeated by Islaq Khān, who follows into Assam and subdues Kuchh Bhār. On his return he finds orders to return to court. Nawāb Sāif Khān, deputy for Prince Shujā, succeeds him.

Feb. 25. Prince Aurangzēb, having invaded Bagdād, besieges the Rāja in Mulher, who offers terms, which are accepted, and the fort evacuated June 14. The subjugation of the district is completed July 16.

March 10. Guru Har Govind dies, having nominated his grandson, Har-nī, as seventh Sikh Guru; he died in 1660.

Ranaḍhīra Kanṭhrāva Namra Rāja succeeds Immadi Rāja Wodeyār in Māisor, and avenges the death of the former ruler.

The Bijāpūr army attack and take Bangalor: Kemēr Ganda, the ruler, receives Magadi instead.

An English pirate, having committed acts of robbery on three Portuguese vessels at Din, a punitive expedition is despatched. The English at Surat refuse satisfaction, whereon English property at Goa is seized, and Portuguese cargo refused to English ships.

Nov. 15. Goa again blockaded by the Dutch ships till February, when they sail to Ceylon.

Courten's Company opens an agency at Kārwār.

William Tremlyn, president of the Surat factory, till 1644.

Dec. 3: Rajab 13, 1048. 'Alī Mardān Khān received at Lāhōr, and appointed Governor of Kāshmīr.

1639

March. Śrī Ranga Rāyāl Rājā of Chandragiri grants permission, through Ayappa Nāyak of Chingalpat, to Francis Day, chief of the settlement at Armugam, to build a fort at Madraspatnam, afterwards called Chennapatnam by the natives.
THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1639

April 29 : Zul hijja 25, H. 1048. The foundations of the fort at the metropolis of Shahjahânâbâd are laid—completed May 13, 1648: Rabi' I. 34, H. 1058.

H. 1049. Sultan Shujâ' made Governor of Bengal; Bihar is separated and placed under command of Shaista Khân.

May. Thomas Ivey arrives from Bantam to take charge of the coast factories.


Nine Dutch ships sail up Goa river, and burn, unopposed, three Portuguese galleons. This is the first direct attack of the Dutch.

Aug. 13. An ambassador from the Nâyyak of Madura promises the fort called "Utheer," undertakes to build churches and to aid the Portuguese.

Aug. The Dutch take Battikaloa and Trincomali.


1640

Feb. Messrs Cogan and Day leave Armugam and arrive at Madraspatnam where on March 1 Fort St George is begun, and finished April 23, St George's Day. The settlement is called Chennapatnam, after the Nâyyak's brother.

H. 1050. The Jâm of Nawânerg withholds tribute and sets up a mint. A'tam Khân forces payment with an army and orders the mint to be closed. The Jâm complies.

Dr Boughton introduces two English agents to Prince Shujâ', Governor of Bengal, who gives encouragement to trade and permits factories at Balâsor and Hâgilgi.

Feb. 19. The combined Dutch fleets capture Fort Negambo, Ceylon, but sustain a defeat at Galle. March, joined by Raja-singha II., King of Kandy, the Dutch take Galle; the fortress of St Iago is stormed on March 13. A relieving force under Dom Antonio Mascarenhas retakes the fort on Nov. 8.

May. The Dutch, under instructions from Van Dieman of Batavia, invest Malacca. July, a fleet from the King of Johor
SHAHJAHAN

1640

Joins in the blockade, which continues five months. This ends the Portuguese trade in the Archipelago.

June. The chief of Gondwana is subdued by Aurangzeb.

Sept. 20. João da Silva Tello de Meneses, Conde de Aveiras, arrives as Viceroy. He reports home on the existing wretched state of Portuguese India.

Dec. 15. The Portuguese recover their independence at home, crowning the Duke of Braganza as João IV. at Lisbon.

Dec. 24. Manrique, an Augustinian friar, arrives at Agra and proceeds thence to Lahore.

Charles I. compels the Company to sell to the crown on credit all their store of pepper; this he resells for ready money to merchants. These grievances make it impossible for the Company to raise a joint stock as contemplated.

Jan. 14. A general assault by the Dutch on Malacca causes the final downfall of the Portuguese there.

June 12. A treaty signed between Portugal and the Netherlands for the safeguarding of Dutch and Portuguese ships bound for the East.


Jagat Singh, son of Vâsû, Râja of Kangra, rebels, and an expedition is sent into his territory; Nûrûdîr, Mâhâ, and other forts are taken, and at length Târîgarh surrenders, and Jagat Singh submits.

1642

H. 1052. Afzâm Khan, having made enemies in Gujûrzâl, is traduced to the emperor and deprived of office. Mirzâ 'Isâ Târkân, Governor of Surat, is appointed twenty-fourth Viceroy. He introduces the system of levyng revenue in kind, called "Bhâgyâvti."

Oct. 12. King Venkatapati of Vijayanagar (or Chandragiri) dies and his nephew, Sri Ranga Râyal, is, after much dispute, acknowledged king, Oct. 29.

Oct. 17. The Dutch fleet again off Goa. The Portuguese are continuously molested both in India and Ceylon.

Nov. 3. Francis Day sends a letter from Bâlisar to the Company advising the retention of Bâlisar as a trading station. First direct despatch from Bengal.
Richelieu founds a new Company for trading to the Indies. This Company directs its energies to the development of Madagascar.

Dec. An edict is passed opening trade with India to all Portuguese subjects.

March. The Portuguese Commissioners refuse to observe the armistice proclaimed in Europe, and hostilities with the Dutch are renewed.

June: Rabī' II., H. 1053. Aurangzeb announces his intention of withdrawing from the world as a recluse, and is deprived of his government of the Dekhan, and of his honours and income. Khān Daurān Bahādur Nasrat Jang succeeds. Later, on the intercession of his sister, Jahān Arā Begam, he is restored to favour and to his former rank.

A commissary, Peter Borel, sent from the Dutch at Batavia to Goa to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Portuguese against the English: the cession of Ceylon to the Dutch being the basis of the projected treaty, the negotiations are broken off and the blockade of Goa renewed.

Dec. 22. A Dutch fleet appears off Galle, where the Portuguese were already besieged. An engagement results in a victory for the Dutch.

Jan. 3. Negambo fortress is taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese.

H. 1054. ‘Alī Mardān Khān, with Murād Bakhsh, the emperor’s fourth son, makes a successful invasion to recover Balkh and Badakhshān and to chastise Tārīf ‘Alī Katghan. The army returns and little results from the expedition.

July 25: Jumāda I. 5. Amara Singh Ratnar, son of Gaj Singh, stabs the Mir Bakhshī, Salābat Khān, in presence of the emperor at Agra. He is cut down at a gate of the fort.

The Bijapur conquest of Mysore is now complete, and a province formed out of the districts of Bangalore, Hoskot, Kolar, Dód Balapur, Chitalburg, and Sirī.

July 10. The Court of Directors institute an inquiry into the conduct of Andrew Cogan, agent at Madras, for the building of Fort St George.
Francis Breton appointed president of the Surat factory, till his death in 1649.

Nov. 10. The treaty of 1641 between the Dutch and Portuguese recognised at last at Goa. In accordance with this, Ceylon is parcelled out into provinces.

The fifth (or Colbert’s) French East India Company is formed.

Jan. Mr Gabriel Boughton, surgeon of the “Hopewell,” sent to Agra by the Surat Council as surgeon to Shahjahan. He succeeds in saving the life of the emperor’s favourite daughter, Princess Jahan Art Begam, who had been severely burnt. In reward he is granted a patent for his countrymen to trade throughout the empire free of customs; this privilege was extended to the E.I. Company.

Feb. 27: Zil-hijja 39, H. 1054. Prince Aurangzib is appointed Viceroy of Gujarat, Mu’izzul Mulk remaining as minister. This period is marked by disputes between the Hindus and the Musalmans.


Sept. 10. Dom Philippe Mascarenhas, the newly appointed Viceroy, arrives at Ceylon and remains there a year.

The Taj Mahal at Agra completed by Shahjahan, as the tomb of Arjumand Banu Begam Mumtaz Mahal, who died in 1631.

Nov. 15. A Kaul is granted by Srt Ranga to the English factors at Madras, freeing them from customs and granting them the administration of the town.

Cogan’s conduct as Company’s agent at Madras is vindicated.


Dec. 30. Dom Philippe Mascarenhas is installed as Viceroy at Goa.

96  THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D. 1646

The Prince insists on returning to India. Sa’dullah Khan replaces him as governor, settles the province, and returns Sept. 16: Shabban 5, H. 1056.

April 30. The Japanese embassy leaves Goa, and winters at Macao.

Sivaji Bhonsle obtains possession of the strong fort of Towra, pretending to hold it for Bijapur, but fortifies in his own interest the neighbouring hill of Mhorbudh.

The Golkonda forces take Chandragiri and Chingalpat. Sri Ranga Rayal flees to the protection of Shivappa Nayaka of Bidar who gives him the government of Sakrakapota in Kottar district of Korg.

July 31. Emmanuel Barradas, Ethiopian scholar, dies at Goa.

The King of Portugal orders a policy of conciliation towards the native princes who may be induced to fight the Dutch; the Maldive chief signs a treaty of vassalage to Portugal.

1647

Jan. A great famine in Madras.

Jan. 31: Zil hijja 14, H. 1056. Prince Aurangzeb appointed Governor of Balkh and Badakhshan provinces. Feb. 20: Muharram 15, H. 1057, he leaves for his province, then overrun by Uzbeks under ’Abdul ’Aziz. April, he reaches Kabul, and proceeds towards Balkh, is opposed by the Uzbeks and Alamins, but arrives June 4, and defeats the armies of ’Abdul ’Aziz Khan, the son of the dispossessed King Nizar Muhammad. Nizar Muhammad Khan fails to get help in Persia. Shahjahan at length abandons his conquest. Sept. 14, Aurangzeb is recalled, leaves Chalkai, and returns to Kabul pursued by attacks of the Uzbeks. Oct. 3: Ramazan 4, 1057 H., Balkh province is transferred to Nizar Muhammad.

Shahista Khan appointed twenty-eighth Viceroy of Gujarat, till 1648.

Sivaji usurps his father’s jagir, and begins predatory expeditions by which he obtains possession of several forts.

Shah Shuja’ recalled from Bengal. Aitkat Khan, a younger brother of Shahista Khan, is put in his place, and Shuja’ is appointed Governor of Kabul.

Courten’s Company, by coining counterfeit pagodas and reals at Madagascar, brings the English in India into disrepute.
SHAHJAHAN.

July 26. The embassy from Goa to Japan arrives at the island of Cavalllo, and meets with opposition, but is allowed to depart peaceably, though with nothing accomplished.

The Dutch establish trade at Sadrass.

H. 1657. The Padshahnama or Tarikh-i Shah-Jahan-i Dahestân, of Muhammad Amin Kaswand, comprising the history of the first ten years of Shahjahan's reign is finished, and dedicated to the emperor.

March 3. Two Amsterdam merchants leave Genoa to trade, peaceably, if possible, in India. At Madagascar quarrels ensue as to command: a captain is put in irons, and the voyage continued. Pepper taken in at the Malay Peninsula, but not paid for.

Șiväli revolts openly against the Bijapur government, and takes possession of the northern Konkan, making Kalyân his capital.

Thada Dhamma, Raja of Burma, dies. Bengale, renamed Grâht襟darâga, succeeds.

Aug. 16. The Arabs besiege and take Makkat, the last stronghold of the Portuguese on the Persian Gulf.

At Macao the Portuguese governor is put to death by the natives. His successor refuses to take up the appointment.

Bengal silk introduced into the English Company's investments. The communications of the year are kept secret: no despatches sent owing to civil war and depression of trade.

H. 1658. Sultan Durā Shikoh is appointed twenty-seventh Vicoy of Gujarât.

Dec. 26: 24 hijra 10, H. 1658. Shah 'Abbas II. of Persia arrives before Qandahar and invests the city. Aurangzib despatched with an army, but prevented by snowstorms from reaching it.

Feb. 7-13. The Dutch under Maetsuycker land infantry at Manappudu, seize the pagoda of Tiruchendur, eject the Portuguese from Tutikorin and sack the town.

Feb. 25: Safar 12, H. 1659. The Persians recover Qandahar from Daulat Khan the Mughal governor.

May 25: Jumâda I. 12. Aurangzib with his army arrives
1649

before Gandahār, but from lack of engines and provisions, after an indecisive battle with the Persians, Shāhjahān withdraws his forces and leaves for Hindustān, Oct. 16: Ramāzan 8.

Prince Shujā' is again made Governor of Bengal.

The Bijāpūr government seizes Shāhī Bhoṣia as a hostage for Shujāt, who appeals to Shāhjahān. Shujāt is released, but his son renews his policy of aggression.


Oct. 28. The E.I. Co. petition the Council of State for an Act of Parliament in support of the East India trade, specifying their losses by Courten's Association. Nov. 10, the Assada Merchants propose to unite with the London Company. Nov. 2, this Union is accomplished, but only two ships are sent to India this year.

The Venetian physician Manucci arrives at Agra and resides at the court for forty-eight years, compiling memoirs of the Mughal sovereigns.

S. 769: Feb. 22. Inscription at Kathmandū of Jayapātā-pamaladeva, son of Lakṣminirisimha, son of Hariharānirānī, recording the dedication of a temple built “for the sake of” two queens, Rūpa and Rājāmatī.

1650


Dec. 14. In the instructions to the Balasor factors, Mr Boughton, surgeon, is mentioned as likely to procure from the Prince, Shāh Shujā’ a farman to “outstrip the Dutch in point of privilege and freedom.”

1651

The King of Golconda and the Nawāb Mīrzā Mūli cease to ask for trading passports, thus showing that the Portuguese power was no longer formidable.


July 1: Rajab 12, H. 1061. An expedition is appointed to
proceed from Kashmir to Tibet to subdue a rebel, Mirza Jân, and to capture Fort Skhardu. Aug. 15, Shâhâb 27, intelligence of the success of this expedition received. Tibet annexed to the Dehli empire.

An English factory at Húgit is established: Bridgeman and Stevens are the first factors.

Capt. Jeremy Blackman appointed president of the Surat factory and ordered to make a survey of all Surat dependencies. Private trade disallowed, but increased privileges obtained from the Mughal court by Mr Davidge.

The Dutch abandon St Helena, which is taken possession of by the English.

May 16: Jumâda II. 3, H. 1062. Prince Aurangzeb and Jamdat-ul-Mulk Sâ'adulla Khán arrive before Qandahâr and invest the fortress. Shâhjâhân reaches Kâbul, April 14; but after a siege of two months and eight days Shâhjâhân withdraws the army and retires to Hindustan.

Dārâ Shikoh, Governor of Gujarât since 1648, is succeeded by Shaista Khán.

June 14. The fort on the island of Kamboli invested by Śivappa Nâyyak of Bednâr—a regular siege begun on Sept. 6.

August. Cromwell declares war on the Dutch for their oppression of the English Company and for other reasons.

Sept. 6. Dom Vasco de Mascarenhas, Conde de Obidos, takes office as Viceroy at Goa.

Sept. 24. Mr Muhammad, Ardistant, styled Mr Jumla, takes the fort of Gandâkok, in Kadâpa.

Chandri Phul, ancestor of the chiefs of Patâlâ, Jhind, and Nabâh, dies.


Mr Aaron Baker first agent for the Madras settlement.

The Council at Madras remonstrate against the Court’s order to discontinue the Fort St George fortifications, as the Dutch had strengthened theirs at Palâkât.
Jan. 15. A third Portuguese fleet arrives before Kamboli, and takes on board the garrison, leaving the fort dismantled.

H. 1063. Dara Shikoh sent with a large force against Qandahar. All efforts failing to take it, a retreat is begun, Oct. 7: Zulqada 15.

Mutiny breaks out among the Gujarati troops.

Oct. 15. The Portuguese Viceroy is deposed by revolutionaries led by Dom Bras de Castro, who usurps the office for nearly two years.

An English factory, previously established at Lucknow, is abandoned. Trade at the other factories suspended on account of the war with the Dutch.

Fort St George, Madras, which had previously been subordinate to the chief at Bantam in Java, is raised to a presidency, though possessing only a garrison of twenty-three men. Mr Aaron Baker, the agent, is made first Governor.

The English lose four ships to the Dutch in the Persian Gulf.

H. 1064. The Forhang-i-Rashidi, the first critical dictionary of the Persian language, written by Mir 'Abdul Rashid.

March. The Dutch, defeated by the Portuguese at sea, lose Kalutara, in Ceylon, and retire upon Galle.

April 5. The war between England and Holland terminated by the Treaty of Westminster, Articles 27 and 30 of which provide that compensation be awarded for losses in the East sustained by the English. Aug., the Dutch agree to restore Polaunt, pay an indemnity of £85,000 to the London Company, and £3,615 to the heirs of the Ameer of Sufferers.

Aug. 12. Muhammad 'Adil Khan marches with an army against Goa and Bardez, but is forced to retire. Oct., a further attempt made on Salsette. Samsora is taken, but news arriving of the Portuguese general's approach on Rachol; peace is concluded in December.

Oct. 4. 21 qa'da 22, H. 1064. Allâmi despatches to chastise Jagat Singh, Râna of Udaypur, for fortifying Chitor. The Râna sends expressions of humility, and the fort is demolished.

S. 1770. Râja Râna Singh succeeds his father, Jagat Singh, at Udaypur.
Murtad Bakhsh appointed twenty-ninth Viceroy of Gujarát, till 1657.

Nov. Colombo besieged by the Dutch, but not taken. Dec. 10, a similar attempt on Calcutta fails. Dec. 16, the Dutch defeat the Portuguese at Bentota.

The Syrian Christians of Malabar, having asked the Jacobite Patriarch for a Metran, Athanas or Theodore, a Syrian, is sent. On landing at Maillapur, he is seized by the Portuguese and sent to Goa, where he is burnt as a heretic.

The civil establishment at Fort St George reduced to two factors, and its military force to ten soldiers.

The trade of India thrown open for three years. The "Merchant Adventurers' Company" formed.

March. The Portuguese in Ceylon defeat Rája Singhá's troops, and drive them to Kandy.

The proprietors of the Third and Fourth Joint Stocks and of the United Stock Co. petition Cromwell, each claiming the exclusive right to Polasan and the £35,000 claimed from the Dutch. Pending a decision, the money is vested in trustees.

H. 1665. Aurangzéb intrigues with Mr Jumla, minister at Golconda, for the downfall of 'Abdulah Quáb Sháth.

Aug. 23. Dom Rodrigo Sobho de Silveira, Conde de Saredos, assumes office as Viceroy, and apprehends the usurper, Dom Braz de Castro, together with his chief adherents.

Sept. 1. The Company's United Joint Stock stood thus:—
Debit £29,471. 79s. 4d. Credit £185,569. 7s. Nathaniel Wyche is appointed president of the Surat factory in succession to Capt. Jeremy Blackman.

Job Charnock arrives in India, and obtains employment under the E. I. Co. in Bengal.

Jan. 3. Dom Rodrigo da Silveira dies at Goa, perhaps from poison. Jan. 14, Manuel Mascarenhas Homem is elected Viceroy by the States. The Succession Patents added that Francisco de Mello e Castro and Antonio de Sousa Coutinho were to be joint-governors. The next Viceroy dying on the voyage out, the Commission hold office till June 14, 1661.

Jan.: Rabi' I. 20, H. 1666. Aurangzéb makes a treacherous
attack on Golkonda. 'Abdullah Qutb Shah flees to the fortress of Golkonda, whence he agrees to the terms imposed, April 25: to give one of his daughters in marriage to Sultan Muhammad, with dowry and territory, to pay a khor of rupees, and to become tributary.

April 16: Jumada II, 22 H. 1066. Allam Sa'adulla Khan dies.

April. Shah Shuja' grants letters patent to the English E.I. Co. to trade duty free in Bengal and Orissa.

May 7. Colombo, besieged by the Dutch, now attacked.

May 12, the Portuguese evacuate the town.

Chinsura factory established by the Dutch.

Mr Revington appointed president of Surat factory.

The Koh-i-nur diamond found at Kolhapur on the Krishnâ and presented by Mir Jumla to Shahjahan.

Nov.: Muharram, H. 1067. Muhammad 'Adil Shah of Bijapur dies. His son 'Ali's succession disputed, and a Mughal force sent to occupy the country.

Nov. Streynsham Master arrives at Surat with his uncle, George Oxinden.

Introduction of the Sam-e-jalus, "year of the reign," in the Southern Konkan—a solar year, though following Hijra reckoning, and running on from this date.

Pope Paul IV. having sent a commission of four Discalced Carmelites to inquire into the Jesuits' dealings in Malabar, two of them arrive at Surat and proceed to Malabar, and after the death of the Jesuit archbishop in 1659 they were left in possession of the mission, one of them being appointed Vicar Apostolic; died 1689.

Jan. 7: Rabî' I, 21, H. 1067. An expedition under the Khân Khânân leaves Khizpur for the conquest of Eastern Bengal.

Jan. 14: the city of Kuch Bihâr taken.

Jan. 18-19. Job Charnock entered on the court books as junior member of council at Kasimbazar at a salary of £20.

Jan. 27. Upon petition alleging that evil had resulted from the open trade, the Council of State in England decide that the East India trade should, be carried on by the Company or a
United Joint Stock, exclusive of all others. Feb. 10, Cromwell confirms this decision, rejecting the arguments of the Merchant Adventurers for open trade, and grants a new charter for seven years. The Merchant Adventurers depress the Fort St George trade. The Company withdraw the Bengal factories. At Bantam the Dutch bribe the servants of the London Company to desert: the station, however, is kept on.

The E.I. Co. begin attempting to settle permanently at St Helena.

Jan. 11: Nepal Sam. 778. Inscription at Kathmandu of Maharajaghiraja Jyaspattpalamalladeva, composed by the king himself, recording the presentation to the temple of the king's weight in gold, silver, and pearls, together with 100 horses.


April. Aurangzeb prosecutes war with Bijapur, reaches Zafarabad Bidar, April 10, and Kalyani May 14, which is captured Sept. 22, and a treaty of peace with Bijapur is arranged.

Prince Sulaiman Shikoh and Prince Sultan Muhammad sent to Gwalior by Aurangzeb, and killed by slow poison.

May 10: Shabdan 6. The city of Karkali, in Assam, taken by Khan Khansan after five months' siege.

Mokand Singh succeeds to the throne of Kotla.

May. Siwaj commits his first acts of hostility on the Mughals, plundering Junnar and partially looting Ahmadnagar.

Zil hijja 1067. Shahjahan's illness recalls Aurangzeb to Aurangabad. Darak Shikoh takes the defensive against him. Shuja' marches on Agra, but is defeated by Sulaiman, Darak's son, and returns to Bengal. Prince Morad Baksh proclaims himself emperor, kills 'Ali Naqvi, his minister, but afterwards joins Aurangzeb, and marches against Jaswant Singh, leader of the imperial troops.

Sept. 25. Manel Mascarenhas Homem, Governor at Goa, dies, and Francisco de Mello e Castro and Antonio de Sousa Coutinho govern by commission.

The Rajasekhara Vilasa, a poem by the Lingajat author, Shadakshara Deva, written.

Feb. Dutch forces under Rijklof van Goens occupy Tuticorin;
104

THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

A.D.

1658

Mansur surrenders on Feb. 21; Jafnapatam yields on April 27, a relieving squadron being defeated on March 23.

April. Mokand Singh of Koti and three brothers fall in defence of Shâhjahân at the battle of Ujain. Kishor Singh survives and ascends the throne.

April 25: Rajab 22, H. 1068. Princes Aurangzib and Murâd Bakhsh defeat the imperial army under Jaswant Singh at Dharomatpur, near Ujain, and march to meet their elder brother, Dârâ Shikoh.

Khan Muhammad, minister at Bijâpur, assassinated.

June 8: Ramzan 7, H. 1068. Aurangzib and Murâd Bakhsh defeat Dârâ Shikoh at Samârgarh (Fathâbâd), between Agra and Delhi, and Dârâ flees by Agra and Delhi to Lahore. Aurangzib enters Delhi, June 11. Shâhjahân is made prisoner in the fort. June 23, Aurangzib and Murâd Bakhsh proceed after Dârâ. At Mathurât, July 5, Aurangzib proposes to celebrate Murâd's accession to whom he had hitherto sworn allegiance, fills him drunk, seizes and fetters him and sends him to prison at Salimgarh fort, but afterwards transfers him to Gwâiliar where he was put to death, Dec. 15, 1660.

AURANGZIB 'ÂLAMGIR.

1658

July 30: Zil qa'da 1, H. 1068. Aurangzib openly assumes the government at Delhi and is formally proclaimed as 'Âlamgir.

The Bengal settlements put under the Presidency of Fort St George (Madras), the agencies at Kâzim-bazar Bûlyâr and Pûtna being subordinate to that at Hâgil. Surat the chief presidency.

Cromwell, without consulting the Company, grants a licence to Mr Rolt to export on his own account three mortars and 20,000 shells to Col. Rainford at Surat. The Company petition the Protector to prohibit this illicit trade and direct the Surat Council to seize and dispose of the articles.

The fort and palace at Shahjahânâbâd (New Delhi) completed.

Sept. Hâjji Khâliqa dies—author of Resâlah, the Kâshâf-"Zamâns, and a chronology.

Sept. Aurangzib on reaching Lahore learns that Dârâ had proceeded by Multân to Bhakkar in Sindh and thence to Gujarât;