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SHAHJAHAN IN HIS PRINCEHOOD

This paper evolves around the description of Shahjahan in Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri and focuses on the events which led to his accession.

Shah Jahan was born in 999A.H in Lahore in the 36th year Akbar's reign to Jagat-Gosain also known as Jodh by the daughter of Mota Raja. The name Sultan Khurram was given to him by Akbar.

Henry Beveridge providing a note on the year 999A.H. says "It is extra ordinary that Jahangir should have put Shah Jahan's birth into A.H. 999. The India office MSS support the text, but the R.A.S. MS. has 1000, which is without doubt right. Later on, a great point was made of his having been born in a Millennium the date is 5th January 1592."¹ Akbar had a great liking for him and had given him to the charge of his first and principal wife Ruqaifa Sultan Begum. Jahangir says that Akbar always commended Khurram to him and often used to say that there is no comparison between Khurram and his other sons.

In the eight of Rabi II (August 3 1606) when Jahangir set out in pursuit of Khurram he stationed Khurram to guard the palaces

and treasuries, Later on gaining some peace of mind, Khurram was asked to bring Maryani Zamani and the Herem to him. They reached the vicinity of Lahore on 12th Rabi II (August 7th) and were received by Jahangir in the vicinity of the village Dhar.

On second Zil Hijja 10 15 AH (21 March 1607 AD) Jahangir promoted Khurram to the rank of 8 thousand personal and five thousand horses. He also gave order for a Jagir, Tuman tugh (the Yak-tail, insignium of a division commander, flag and drums.

Khusrau had started behaving improperly even to the extent of attempting to take Jahangir's life. On the day when Jahangir was at Surkhab it was brought to the knowledge of Khwaja Waiysi the Diwan of Khurram that Fathulla, the son of Hakim Abul Fath, Nuruddin son of Iyattuddin Ali Asaf Khan and Sharif son of Itmadud daula with some five hundred men have planned a malevolent design against the Emperor and the Emperor was made aware of it immediately through Khurram. This is for the first time in the Tuzuk where, the two brothers have been reported as adversaries.

In the year 1607, November 23 Khusrau was given the Jagir of Ujjain and Sarkar of Hisar Firoza in the fourth regional year 1017 (1609) on 7th September a ruby and two pearls worth approximately Rs forty thousand were gifted to Khurram.

Muzaffar Hussain Mirza's daughter was demanded in marriage for Khurram and on Sunday the fifteenth (December 2, 1609 AD) an amount of Rs. Fifty thousand was sent. Muzaffar Hussain

Mirza was the son of Sultan Hussain Mirza, son of Bahram Mirza, son of Shah Ismail Safawi. The marriage took place on 17th Aban (October 28).

In the sixth regional year 1020 A.H. (March 11-1611) Khurram's rank was increased by two thousand more. In the 7th regional year, 16th Muharram (19 March 1612) the rank of Sultan Khurram was raised to 12 thousand.

Itmadud daula's son Itqad Khan's daughter was affianced to Khurram. The wedding celebrations were held on Thursday the 18th Khurdad (May 28), 1612 A.D.) On this occasion Jahangir himself went to Khurram's house and stayed there for a day and a night. Here is the note provided by H. Beveridge.

"This was Arjmand Banu or Mumtaz Mahal, the favorite wife of Shah Jahan and the mother of 14 of his children. She was the niece of NurJahan, her father being NurJahan's brother, the Asaf Khan IV and Abul Hasan of Beale, who also had the name of Itqad Khan and Yaminuddaulah. It seems that the betrothal took place five years and three months before the marriage and when Shah Jahan was 15 years old. At the time of the marriage Shah Jahan was 20 years and 3 months old and Arjumand Banu was 19 years and one month. 18th Khurdad 1021 would correspond to about the end of May 1612 but the Padshnameh gives the eve of Friday, 9th Rabiulawwal of 1021 corresponding to 22nd Urdibehisht as the day of the marriage. This would correspond to 30th April 1612 so that apparently Jhangir's visit to the house of

(apparently Itmadudaula's but possibly Shahjaha's) took place about a month after the marriage. Arjumand died in childbed at Burhanpur in 1040 A.H. or July 1621, the chronogram being one word. Viz. Gham "grief." She must have been born in 1591 and was in her 40th year when she died. She was not Shahjahan's first wife for he was married to the daughter of Muzaffar Hussain Safawi a descendent of Shah Ismail of Persia in September 1610 (Rajab 1019) but the betrothal to Arjumand was earlier than this

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In this eighth regnal (twentieth of Muharram 1022 (March 10, 1613) on December 16, 1613 AD, Jahangir sent Khurram to chastise Rana and make him surrender. In the 9th regnal year in the year 1023 (March 11, 1614 AD) the good news of the surrender reached the Royal Court.

Jhangir says that his primary aim of the trip to Ajmer was to deal with Rana. Twelve thousand cavalry was assigned to Khurram. They were in addition to men who had previously been assigned by Khan-e-Azam. Fidai Khan was sent as Bakhshi to the contingent.

Sultan Khurram stationed many outposts particularly at the places where due to the difficulty of the terrain, it was presumed that outposts will not remain. The forces began to attack in rapid succession and took prisoner the inhabitants of the region. Rana realized that he would soon be driven out from his kingdom or be captured. He preferred submission and pledge allegiance and no

further resistance. Rana sent his uncle Subh Karan and Hari Das Jhala to Kurram to plead forgiveness for the offences. He also communicated his willingness to send his heir Karan to imperial court to be enrolled as a loyal servant. Khurram dispatched Mulla Shukrullah with these requests to imperial court. Jahangir pardoned him and issued a royal decree with royal hand print. Sunday the 26th was fixed for their visit and paying homage to Khurram. Rana gave a large rubi to Khurram when he came to pay homage. The ruby was again presented to Jahangir by Khurram when he came to his house for one watch of the night in the year 1615. On April 24, 1615 the rank of Khurram was increased to 1500 personnel and 800 horses, equal with that of Parvez. He also gave him his personal elephant Panchi Gaj.

On March 28, 1616 again the rank of Khurram was raised to twenty thousand personal and ten thousand horses.

In the fifteenth regnal year Rabi II 1029 (March 11, 1620) reports of breaking the pledge, stir trouble and deviation from the path of obedience in Deccan began to reach. It was decided to assign army to Khurram to make them pay for their bad conduct. Khurram after Kangra was conquered was dispatched to that direction on 16 December.

"Accordingly on Friday the fourth of day (December 16) I dispatched Khurram in that direction and awarded him a robe of Honor, a jeweled sword and an elephant. NurJahan Begum also gave him an elephant. I ordered that after the subjugation of the

Deccan he might take ten crores of Dams as a reward from the conquered territory. Six hundred fifty officers, a thousand Ahdis, a thousand musketeers, fifty thousand mounted and infantry artillery men in addition to the thirty one thousand cavalry who were already in the subas - were assigned to accompany him along with a huge arsenal and many elephants. I gave him a crore of rupees for expenditure on the army and our servants who had already been assigned to the service were each awarded horses, elephants and robes according to their ranks and stations..." 3

In the 17th regnal year May 14, 1612, Afzal Khan the diwan of Khurram, brought the good news of victory. After the victory in Deccan Zainulabidin was sent to Summon Khurram but he came with the report that Khurram wanted to spend mansoon in the fortress at Mandu. Here for the first time Jahangir from the content of letter, felt that the signs of rebelliousness were apparent.

In the 17th regnal year it was brought to yhe knowledge of Jahangir that khurram had occupied some of Nurjahan's and Shaharyr's Jagir particularly the Pergana of Dholpore of Sharyar. This act irritated Jahangir and an order was issued for not to step off the path of propriety. On October 15, 1622 an order was issued by Supreme Dewan to levy Khuram's Jagir in the Sarkar of Hesar and Mian Doab and was asked to take up residence anywhere in Gujrat, Malwa, Deccan and Khandesh.

With the decline of the health and valor of Jahangir, Khurram gradually began to display contemptuousness. Jahangir also complained that Khan-e-Khana, his son, and many imperial Amirs were with him and were participating in this rebelliousness. Irritated by this intemperate change in Khurram, Jahangir began to call him Bedeawlal. Khurram in his rebelliousness left Fatehpur and moved towards Delhi. Here the completion of Tuzuk by Motamid Khan comes to an end. Mohd Hadi continued it to the 22nd year of the royal accession where Khurram's battle with Parvez and his accession on the throne and Khutba ceremony at Lahore on January 19, 1628 is narrated. Shahjahan reached Akbar on January 23 and entered the fortress on Feb 3. The continuation of Mohd Hadi is included in the edition of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

References

- 1 Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri or Memoirs of Jahangir, edited by, Henry Beveridge. Low price Publications Delhi 1994 p19
- 2 Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri or Memoirs of Jahangir, edited by, Henry Beveridge. Low price Publications Delhi 1994 P, 224-25 note 2
- 3 The Jahangir Nama, translated, edited, and annotated by Wheeler M Thackston Oxford University press New York 1999 p354-5

Appendix

News of Victory from Shahjahan in the Deccan

On the fourth of Khurdad [Circa May 14] Khurram's divan Afzal

Khan brought a report from Khurram with news of victory. The details are as follows. When the imperial army reached the vicinity of Ujjain, a group of servants of the court who were in the Mandu fortress wrote that a troop of the enemy had boldly and audaciously crossed the Narbada River, burned several villages situated below the fortress, and engaged in pillage and plunder. Khwaja Abu'l-Hasan was assigned five thousand cavalry as a vanguard and rushed out to chastise the wrong-headed attackers. The khwaja had ridden through the night, and at dawn he reached the banks of the Narbada. Those he was after got wind of his approach, and not a moment later they hurled themselves into the river and got themselves to safety on the opposite bank.

Our champion warriors set out in pursuit, driving them another four kos and putting many to the sword. The ill-starred foe did not pull in their reins until they reached Burhanpur. Khurram's letter then reached Khwaja Abu'l-Hasan telling him to stop on the other side of the river until he arrived. At the same time he and the imperial troops joined the vanguard and hurried stage by stage to Burhanpur. The blithering enemy were still sitting around the city. Since the servants of our court had been fighting and struggling with the damn enemy for two years and had suffered all sorts of tribulation and exhaustion, from ambushes to scarcity of grain and their mounts were in a miserable state from having been ridden constantly, a halt of nine days was declared so that the

soldiers could replenish their supplies. During those nine days thirty lacs of rupees and many armaments were distributed among the imperial soldiers, and the sazavuls were sent out to bring in men from the city. The battle-loving champions had not yet begun to fight when the ill-fated rebels realized that they could not offer resistance and scattered like the Pleiades. Our fleet-steeded heroes lit out in pursuit and ground many of them into the dust of annihilation with their vengeful swords.

Thus, giving them no chance to escape, they pursued them to Kharki, the residence of Nizamulmulk and the other damned rebels. That ill-fated one had learned of the approach of imperial troops the day before and gone with his wives, goods, and possessions to the fortress at Daulatabad. In a place fronted by mud and mire he sat with his back to the fortress. Most of his men scattered in all

directions. The leaders of the imperial army stopped in Kharki for three days, and a city that had been built up over twenty years was so destroyed that it is doubtful whether it can return to its original splendor in another twenty years. Anyway, after razing all the buildings, it was decided that since one of the enemy troops still had the fortress at Ahmadnagar under siege, they should go there at once to chastise the troublemakers and, after replenishing their stores and posting auxiliaries, they should return. With this plan in mind they set off for the town of Patan. Meanwhile the treacherous trickster, the damn Ambar, sent

agents to the amirs to bewail his plight, saying, "Henceforth I will not fail to be obedient and servile, and I will disobey no order. I will gladly pay any tribute and fine that is levied on me."

As it happened, around the same time a great scarcity of grain occurred in the camp, and news was also received that the damn enemy's troop that was besieging Ahmadnagar had abandoned the siege in fear of the imperial troops and withdrawn from the stronghold. A troop was therefore sent to reinforce Khanjar Khan, and a sum of money was dispatched to help with expenses. Their minds at ease on all fronts, the imperials returned victorious and triumphant. After much weeping and wailing, it was decided that the territory that had been under the control of the servants of our court of old, together with fourteen kos more of the region adjacent to the imperial borders should be ceded, and fifty lacs of rupees should be sent to the imperial treasury as tribute.

(The Jahangir Namah, translated, edited, and annotated by Wheeler M Thackston. P364 - 5)

Sbabjaban's Rebellion

During these days reports came from I'tibar Khan and others in Agra in which it was said, "Khurram has wretchedly flown in the face of all past favors shown him, has stepped inauspiciously into the valley of churlishness and error and is headed in that direction I do not therefore consider it wise to move the treasury and have made ready for a siege by fortifying the towers and ramparts." A report also came from Asaf Khan saying that the

wretch was openly displaying his contemptuousness, having stepped into the valley of misfortune, and from the manner in which he was coming the aroma of goodness did not come. Since Asaf Khan did not consider it prudent to remove the treasury, he had entrusted it to divine protection and was coming to me. I therefore crossed the river at Sultanpur and headed in continuous marches to chastise the villain and teach him a lesson. I ordered him henceforth to be called Bedawlat. Everywhere in this record of my prosperity the name Bedawlat is mentioned, it will mean him.

Of the patronage and favors I showered upon him I can say that until now no monarch has ever showered upon any son. The favors my exalted father showed my brothers I showered his liege men and gave them titles, banners, and drums. Since it has all been recorded in past pages, so it is no secret to the readers of this register of prosperity how much attention and favor he has been shown. I have even kept the record to a minimum. Of which of my pains should I write? Is it really necessary for me, with my illness and weakness, to get on a horse and gallop around in such hot weather, which is extremely disagreeable to me, running off after such an undutiful son? On account of his miscreancy must I requite and kill with my own hands so many servants. I have patronized for long years and raised to the rank of amir, who should today be doing battle with the Uzbeks or the Qizilbash? Thank God that he has given me enough patience

and forbearance to endure all this and get through it with ease what weighs heavy on my heart and galls me is that at such a time when my sons and loyal amirs should be endeavoring without partisanship to further the Kandahar-Khursasan campaign, in which lies the honor of the reign, this unhappy wretch is chopping away at the roots of his own fortune and making himself a stumbling block in the path of the campaign, and complicating matters. It is hoped that God will free my mind of these worries.

At this time it was reported that the eunuch Muhatram Khan, Khalid Beg Zulfaqar, and Fidai Khan the mir tuzuk had pledged their loyalty to Bedawalat [Shahjahan] and opened a correspondence with him. Since it was not time either for trying to win them over or for turning a blind eye to such actions, we ordered all three arrested. Upon investigation, when no doubt remained of Khalil's and Muhtaram's ingratitude and malevolence, the likes of Mirza Rustam having sworn an oath to Khalil's disloyalty, I had to have them executed. Fidai Khan's loyalty proved to be above suspicion, so I had him released and reinstated.

I sent Raja Rozafzun by post horse to my son Shah Parvez to escort him and bring him as fast as possible with his army to me so that Bedawlat could be made to pay for his outrageous actions. The eunuch Jawahir Khan was assigned to supervision of the harem.

On the first of Isfandarmudh [circa February 9] camp was made in Nur Saray. On this day Ikhtiyar Khan's report arrived saying that Bedawlat had made it with all speed to the Agra vicinity and might cause mischief and further him aims before the citadel was fortified. When he reached Fatehpur, however, he had found the gates of success closed to him. Humiliated, he had stopped. [2881] The Khankhanan, his son, and many imperial amirs who had been assigned to the Deccan and Gujarat were with him and participating in his ungrateful rebelliousness.

Musavi Khan had gone to see him in Fatehpur and delivered the imperial orders. It had been decided that he would send his liege man Qazi Abdul-Aziz to court with Musavi Khan to deliver his demands. He sent his servant Sundar [Das], the ringleader of all the trouble and mischief, to Agra to confiscate the wealth and hidden treasures that were held there by imperial servants. He entered Lakshar Khan's house and confiscated nine lacs of rupees. He also entered other servants' houses suspected of harboring wealth and took everything he found. Well, if amirs like the Khankhanan, who had been singled out for the exalted post of ataliq, could dishonor himself at the age of seventy with such insurgence and ingratitude, what complaint could one have of others? It was as though insurgence and ingratitude were part and parcel to his nature. At the end of his life his father had done the same thing to my exalted father. Following in his father's footsteps, he had made himself eternally accursed at this age.

In the end a wolf cub becomes a wolf, even if it has grown up among humans.

On this date Musavi Khan arrived with Abdul -Aziz Bedawlat's emissary. Since his requests were unreasonable, I didn't allow him to speak and turned him over to Mahabat Khan for imprisonment.

On the fifth of the month [circa February 13] imperial camp was made on the banks of the river at Ludhiana. Khan A'zam was promoted to the rank of 700/5000. Raja Bharat Bundela arrived from the Deccan and Diyanat Khan came from Agra to join the retinue. I pardoned Diyanat Khan's offenses and reinstated him to his previous rank. Raja Bharat was promoted to the rank of 1500/1000, and Musavi Khan was promoted to 1000/300.

On Thursday the twelfth [circa February 20] outside the pargana of Thanesar, Raja Bir Singh Deo joined the retinue and paraded his troop, which was highly applauded. [288b] The raja was promoted to 1500/300. In the vicinity of Kana!, Asaf Khan came from Agra and joined the retinue. His arrival at this time was a good omen. Sa'id Khan's son Nawazish Khan arrived from Gujarat.

When Bedawlat was in Burhanpur, I had assigned Baqi Khan at his request to the souba of Junagarh. A summons had been issued to him to come to court, and at this time he presented himself and joined our service

.Since the march from Lahore had occurred without prior notice,

and time did not allow us to stop for reflection, I had set off with the few amirs who were in the imperial retinue and in my service. By the time we reached Sirhind a few men had joined us. After passing through Sirhind men (locked in from all directions troop by troop and contingent by contingent. By the time we reached Delhi such a horde had been assembled that as far as I could see the plain was covered with soldiers.

Since it had been reported that Bedawlat had left Fatehpur and was moving by continual march in the direction of Delhi, I ordered the imperial soldiers to don their armor.'s Overall strategy and tactics for this expedition was turned over to Mahabat Khan. Leadership of the first troop was assigned to Abdullah Khan, and any battle-tried warriors and experienced soldiers he requested were assigned to his troop I ordered him to march one kos ahead of the other troops. Reconnaissance and security of the roads were also made his responsibility. I was unaware that he was in league with Bedawlat and that the villain's primary objective was to get news of our troops to him. Prior to this he used to write reports, both true and false, on long scrolls and bring them to me, saying, "My spies have sent this from there." He accused some of our loyal servants of being in league with Bedawlat and writing news of the court to him. If I had been led astray by his intrigues and acted precipitously during such a commotion with the whirlwind and maelstrom of sedition churning, I would have had to destroy many of my loyal servants at his accusation. Even

though some of our supporters spoke to me truthfully both in innuendo and frankly in public and private concerning his malevolence and crookedness, there was no time to investigate and bring his dealings into the open, so I kept my eyes and tongue in check so as not to reveal anything that would alarm him and showed him even more favor than before, thinking perhaps he would be ashamed of his untoward actions and cease his ill-natured seditiousness. The eternally damned blackguard, whose hideous nature was a mixture of filthiness and hypocrisy, never paused a moment in proceeding with what suited him, as will be reported in the proper place

.A tree whose nature is bitter may be planted in paradise, / Even if you pour pure honey horn the stream of heaven on its roots, / In the end its essence will produce the same bitter fruit.

Anyhow, in the environs of Delhi, Sayyid Bahwa Bukhari, Sadr Khan, and Raja Kishan Das came out of the city and joined the retinue. Baqir Khan the garrison commander of Oudh also presented himself at the imperial camp on this date.

On the twenty-fifth of the month [Circa March 5] we passed through the city of Delhi and camped on the bank of Jumna. Rai Sal darbari's son Gridhr came from the suba of the Deccan and paid homage. he was promoted to the rank of 2000/1500 and awarded the title of raja. Zabardast khan the mir tuzuk was awarded a banner.

(The Jahangir Namah, translated, edited, and annotated by

Wheeler M Thackston p387- 90.)

The Battle between Prince Parvez and Sbabjahan

At the same time, news was received of a battle between the princes. The details are as follows. When Sultan Parvez and Mahabat Khan reached the vicinity of Allaha-bad, Abdullah Khan gave up his siege of the fortress and pulled back to Jhusi. Since Darya Khan and a contingent of soldiers had fortified the banks of the river and drawn all the boats over to their side, the crossing of the imperial forces was delayed for several days. Prince Parvez and Mahabat Khan camped on the banks of the river, and Darya Khan took control of the crossings until the zamindars of Jais,' who were of major importance in the region, brought thirty boats from the surrounding areas and got them across several kos upstream. By the time Darya Khan learned of this and turned his attention to dealing with them, the imperial army had already crossed. Consequently Darya Khan, not considering it wise to remain where he was, went to Jaunpur. Abdullah Khan and Raja Bhim also set out for Jaunpur at his suggestion and requested a removal to Benares. Shahjahan sent the womenfolk of his harem to the fortress at Rohtas and went himself to Benares. Abdullah Khan, Raja Bhim, and Darya Khan joined the camp. Shahjahan arrived in Benares, crossed the Ganges, and camped on the edge of the River Tons. Prince Parvez and Mahabat Khan arrived in Dumduma, stationed Aqa-Muhammad Tihrani there with a contingent, crossed the Ganges, and were about to cross the

Tons. Bayram Beg, entitled Khan Dawran, crossed the Ganges at Shahjahan's order and set out to encounter Aqa Muhammad-Zaman, who went to Jhusi. Four days later Khan Dawran arrived with all arrogance. Aqa Muhammad-Zaman went out to encounter him, making a huge gain and a stunning victory in the battle that ensued. After the defeat of his troops, Khan Dawran stayed in the place of battle, making raids in all directions until he got himself killed. His head was sent to Prince Parvez's court and was displayed on a lance. Rustam Khan, a former liege man of Shahjahan's, had taken flight and joined Prince Parvez. "It is well," he said, "that the ingrate was killed." Khan A'zam's son Jahangir-Quli Khan was present and said, "He Rustam khan, a former liege man of Shahjahan's, had taken flight and joined Prince Parvez. "It is well," he said, the ingrate was killed." Khan A'zam's son Jahangir-Quli Khan was present and said, "He cannot be called an ingrate or a rebel. There is no greater gratitude than that a man lay down his life for his master. See even now his head is the highest of all." In short, after the death of Khan Dawran Prince Parvez was extremely happy and rewarded Aqa Muhammad-Zaman. After this event, Shahjahan took counsel with his commanders. Most of his supporters, particularly Raja Bhim, thought it best to do battle. But Abdullah Khan, who was absolutely opposed to the idea, said, "Since the imperial army is greater than ours in terms of both quality and quantity, they being

nearly forty thousand horsemen and foot soldiers, while the princely army of liege men both old and new does not number more than seven thousand cavalry, in view of the times it would be prudent to leave the Jahangirid army here in this land and get ourselves to the Delhi region via Oudh and Lucknow. When they get near us there with all their numbers, we can head for the Deccan. The imperial army with all its multitudes and paraphernalia will be incapable of moving and will sue for a truce. If peace cannot be made, then we will have to do whatever is required by circumstances."

Shahjahan, too zealous and too much of a warrior to listen to such words, decided on battle, and with this resolve in mind he set forth and arrayed his forces. He himself was in the center, in the right wing was Abdullah Khan and in the left wing was Nurat Khan. In the vanguard was Shahjahan, too zealous and too much of a warrior to listen to such words, decided on battle, and with this resolve in mind he set forth and arrayed his forces. He himself was in the center; in the right wing Abdullah Khan, Raja Bhim, and to the raja's right was Darya Khan with a band of Afghans, and to his left was Bihari Singh and Bir Singh Deo's other sons. In the altmish were Shaja'at Khan and Sher Bahadur (entitled Sher Khwaja), and Rumi Khan, the chief of artillery, drove and the arsenal forward.

At the same time Prince Parvez and Mahabat Khan arrayed their ranks of battle and moved out into the field. The imperial

army was so numerous that they could have swallowed up three of Shahjahan's armies. Rumi Khan, the head of artillery, took his arsenal forward and set off may be a thousand cannon balls. A strange thing is that none of the balls hit anyone but lay hot where they were. Since the distance between the arsenal and Shahjahan's vanguard was great, the imperial vanguard charged the arsenal with impunity defeated the men of the arsenal, who could offer little resistance, and the arsenal fell into the hands of the imperials.

Seeing this, Darya Khan Afghan, who was on the right side of the vanguard, took flight without doing battle, and when he retreated the forces of the left side of the vanguard also fell to pieces. Without making an adequate appraisal of the multitude of his opponents, Raja Bhim charged with a few of his veteran Rajputs, made it to the center of the imperial army, and fought with glistening sword. An elephant named Jitajot that was out in front fell from musket and arrow wounds it had received, but the lion of the thicket of courage and bravery maintained his ground with his devoted rajputs and fought bravely and audaciously. The outstanding warriors and battle -tried soldiers who were around Sultan Parvez and Mahabat Khan attacked from all directions and brought down (Raja Bhim] into the dust of annihilation with pitiless swords. As long as he had a breath of life left he fought on. Bhim Rathor, Prithi Raj, Akai Raj Rathor, and several other battle -loving opponents were wounded in the field.

With Raja Bhim's death and the rout of the vanguard, Shaja'at Khan, the leader of the altmish, was also driven into retreat. Sher Khwaja, the commander of the troop, held his ground, but he was killed. With the vanguard and the altmish out of faction, the battle reached the center. The left wing, commanded by Nusrat Khan, could not face the opposition and crumbled. Shahjahan and Abdullah Khan, who was in the right wing and also a group who could not have numbered more than five hundred horsemen kept up a defense and urged the warriors on until most were killed or wounded. Aside from the elephants, the standards, the tugh, the royal armony, and Abdullah, who was standing a short distance away to the right, nothing could be seen. Just then a musket ball hit [Shahjahan] in the forehead, but God spared him. Shaykh Tajuddin, one of the successors to Khwaja Baqi who was with Shahjahan during the battle, was struck in the check by a musket ball, and his face was torn away.

At this point Shahjahan sent Yusuf Khan and Abdullah Khan with a message saying, "Things are at a critical point, and it would be appropriate in view of the situation and our station, for us to put our trust in divine grace and attack the imperial center with the few forces we have left. Whatever will be, will be." Abdullah Khan went himself and said, "It is too late for attacks and parries to be of any use. Such maneuvers are futile and counter-tractical. At the beginning of their struggles such things often happened to rulers of the past - like Amar Temur

Sahib-Qiran and His Majesty Babur Padishah, as well as to most would be conquerors. In such a case they made the most of their situation and retreated from the battle filed giving no satisfaction to the enemy, and by so doing attained fortun

A group of devoted servants who were in the retinue boldly grabbed the prince's reins and led him from the field as the imperial army entered the prince's camp and began to loot and plunder. Reckoning this much as a sufficient gain, they did not go out in pursuit. After four marches Shahjahan camped in the Rohtas fortress, where he remained for three days, reassuring himself that the necessary defenses were in place. Sultan Muradbakhsh had only recently been born," so [Shahjahan] left him there with his nurses and set out with the other princes and the women of the harem for Patna and Bihar.

When this news reached the emperor's hearing, he gave Mahabat Khan the title of Khankhanan Sipahsalar, increased his rank to 7000/7000 duaspa-seaspa, and awarded him a tugh in addition

The Jaha((The JahangirNamah,translated ,edited, and annotated by Wheeler M Thackston. P425- 7)

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