

11 HAZİRAN 1993

24680 HALIM, A. History of Persian literature during the Sayyid-Lodi period (1414-1526). *J. Pakistan Hist. Soc.* 3 (1955), pp. 12-34

Lodi Sultan

19 HAZİRAN 1993

1154 ARA, Matsuo. The Lodi rulers and the construction of tomb-buildings in Delhi. *Acta Asiatica*, 43 (1982) pp.61-80.

Lüdiler

INDIA: PAKISTAN

Lüdiler

15 TEMMUZ 1995

MUDA, M.Z. Sultân Sikandar Lüdi - a poet and patron of letters. *J. Asiatic Soc. Pakistan* 14 (1969), pp. 289-304.

Sultan Sikandar Lüdi -
bir şair u edebiyat ustası

13 ARALIK 1995

5121- Nazir Ahmad, "The Lahjat-i-Sikandar Shahi, a unique book on Indian music of the time of Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517)", *IC*, 1954, 28: 410-17.

- Lüdi

13 ARALIK 1995

5049- Halim, A., "History of the growth and development of North-Indian music during Sayyid-Lodi period", *J. of the Asiatic soc. of Pakistan*, 1956, 1: 46-64.

- Lüdi

20104 ASKARI, S. H. Bihar in the time of the last two Lodi Sultans of Delhi. *JBR* 41 (1955). pp. 357-376

- Bihar
- Lodi Sultan
- Delhi

LÜDİLİLER
192 KASIM 1992

4701 NIZAMI, K.A. The Lodis (1451-1526). *Comprehensive history of India. Volume Five: The Delhi Sultanat (A.D.1206-1526)*. Ed. Mohammad Habib & Khaliq Ahmad Nizami. Delhi, 1970 rp. People's Publ.Ho., 1982, pp.664-709

Lüdiler

21 AUGUST 1992

TARİHİ

5663 HAMEED UD-DIN. The Lodi sultans and the Rajput states. *J. Ind. hist.* 39 (1961), pp. 313-326

Lodi

Lodi Sultanları ve Rajput devletleri

Lüdiler
(855-930/1451-1526)

19/4. 1

Zübeyd Ahmed
el-Adabül-İrabiyye
I. 34-35.

THE COINAGE AND METROLOGY OF THE SULTĀNS OF DEHLĪ

INCORPORATING A CATALOGUE OF
THE COINS IN THE AUTHOR'S CABINET
NOW IN THE DEHLI MUSEUM

BY
H. NELSON WRIGHT
F.R.N.S., F.C.S. (Retd.)

Ludhiana 243-267

ORIENTAL REPRINT



*Oriental Books Reprint Corporation,
Book Publishers, 54 Ram Jhansi Road, New Delhi-55*

**ĀLAM
SHĀH**

Bahlūl's occupation of Dehli, however, was not long deferred, and Ālam Shāh thereupon resigned his throne to the invading governor, on condition of being allowed to reside in Badāūn, where he died in A.H. 883.

No gold coin of Ālam Shāh is known and only a single example of his silver *tankah*. In billon there are still only 80- and 82-*ratī* pieces as in the preceding reign and in copper a *fulūs* and double *fulūs*.

Recorded weights support the suggestion made earlier of an official *tolah* and *ratī* of higher weight. But we find a reversion to copper coins of the old 40- and 80-*ratī* standard instead of the 48- and 96-*ratī* pieces, introduced by Mubārak—indicating a still further appreciation in the value of copper.

LODIS

No.	Mint Date	Obverse	Reverse
		BAHLŪL SHĀH A.H. 855-894. A.D. 1451-1489.	
		BILLON	
B			BAHLŪL
924*	Dehli 856	في زمن المومنين امير خلدت خلافته ٨٥٦	المتوكل على الرحمن بهلول شاه سلطان بجفرت دهلي
		Wt. 144.5. S. .7.	
925	" 857	but " ٨٥٧	"
		Wt. 145.5. S. .7.	
926	" 858	but " ٨٥٨	"
		Wt. 148.1. S. .7.	Pl. XI.
927- 928	" 859	but " ٨٥٩	"
		Wt. 143.5; 145.5. S. .7.	
929	" 860	but " ٨٦٠	"
		Wt. 143.8. S. .7	

*Note to 924. The silvery character of these earlier billons is noticeable.

LAHORE

PAST AND PRESENT

(Being an account of Lahore compiled from original sources)

LODILER



Türkiye Diyanet İşleri	
İslam Ansiklopedisi	
Kitap No:	6484
Yayıncı:	954.555
Yazar:	BAQ.L

BY

MUHAMMAD BĀQIR

M.A., Ph.D. (London),

Professor Emeritus, University of the Panjab

B.R. Publishing Corp.
Delhi

with the little territory that remained to him. After a time, dissension broke out between his wife's two brothers, one of whom was appointed by him governor of Dehli. Both the brothers made war against each other, and one was killed. Next day the citizens killed the other brother in revenge, at the instigation of Hisām Khān, the *Umdatul Mulk* (a Privy Councillor). Disaffected men now incited the Sultān to kill Hamīd Khān, the *Wazir e Mamlukat* (Minister of the State). The Khān took to flight, and proceeding to Dehli, he, with the connivance of Hisām Khān, took possession of the city, and invited Malik Bahlol to assume the sovereignty. The result was, that Malik Bahlol Lodī came to Dehli with a large force, and took possession of it. After a short time he left a party of his adherents in Dehli, and went to Dīpālpur to organise army. Then he wrote to the Sultān, stating that his opposition was really for the Sultān's benefit, and that he was his devoted servant. To this 'Alāud Dīn replied, 'My father called you his son, and I have no means of resisting you. I will content myself with the single district of Badaūn, and resign the sovereignty to you.' Thus successful, Malik Bahlol clothed himself with the garments of royalty. Leaving Dīpālpur, he proceeded to Dehli, and ascended the throne with the title of Sultān Bahlol. The nobles who remained with 'Alāud Dīn were confirmed in their privileges. After a while 'Alāud Dīn died and the world went according to the wish of Sultān Bahlol.¹

LODĪS (852—932 A.H.)
(1448—1526 A.D.)

During the time of Lodis we do not find Lahore mentioned by the contemporary chroniclers or later historians except by the end of the rule of last and third ruler of the dynasty, viz., Sultān Ibrāhīm Lodī. Ibrāhīm tried to destroy the feudal chieftains in his empire in order to strengthen his position, but the attempt recoiled upon himself and led to his ruin. The baronial discontent reached its climax when Ibrāhīm cruelly treated Dilāwar Khān, a son of Daulat Khān Lodī, the viceroy of Lahore. The latter was summoned to the court at Āgra from Lahore, but he excused himself on the ground that he would come later with the treasure of the state, and sent his son Dilāwar Khān to avert the wrath of the Sultān.

1. Cf. *Tabaqāt e Akbari*, 214; *Firishṭa*, I, 314—16; and *Muntakhabat Tawārīkh*, I, 305—307.

LODIS

1. Bahlol
1448—1489

2. Sikandar
1489—1517

3. Ibrāhīm
1517—1526.

Islam Ansiklopedisi

OIA is in
Tanda
Nehi

LAHORE:

ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Eucler
BY
Latif
SYAD MUHAMMAD LATIF,
Khan Bahadur
KHAN BAHADUR,

EXTRA JUDICIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, GURDASPUR,
FELLOW, PANJAB UNIVERSITY, & MEMBER OF THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ILLUSTRATED WITH MORE THAN 100 ENGRAVINGS AND A MAP OF LAHORE.

"What exhibition could be found more interesting than a Camera-Obscura, which should reflect, past incidents of historical or private interest, and recall, with the vividness and minuteness of life, at least, the external characteristics of long past ages."—Thomas H. Dyer.

Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE "NEW IMPERIAL PRESS."
1892.

* BOOKS ALL SORTS:
Exported & Produced By
MALIK SIRAJUDDIN & SONS
Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore (S) Pakistan
Phones: (042) 52169-533431-311498

Türkiye Devleti
İslâm
Key
8282
Tasnif No.: 954.355
LAT-4

Majesty, promising to rejoin the camp on the river Beas. On reaching Lahore, however, he forgot all his promises, and not only made no arrangements for raising contributions from the townspeople, but, when a party of Tymúr's followers, among whom was Maulána Abdulla, the king's favorite counsellor, passed through Lahore, on their way from Samarkand to join the Emperor, he treated them with indifference. Incensed at this perfidious conduct on the part of the *Khokar* chief, the Emperor sent Prince Pír Mahomed Jahangir, his grandson, Prince Rustam and Amirs Sulemán Sháh and Jahan Sháh, to Lahore, to levy a contribution from the inhabitants, ravage the country, and put Shekha in chains. These Princes and Omerahs, having come to Lahore at the head of a detachment, levied a ransom from the inhabitants and threw Shekha *Khokar*, his wife and children into confinement. "When I returned from the hunt," writes the Emperor in his autobiography, "the princes and nobles whom I had sent to Lahore returned from that place, bringing with them much wealth and property. I received them with due honour, and the plunder which they had brought from Lahore, in money, goods and horses, they presented to me, and I divided it among the nobles in attendance at my Court."* The author of the *Zafarnáma* notices the event thus:—"Princes Pír Mahomed and Rustam, accompanied by Amirs Jahan Sháh and Sulemán Sháh, arrived from Lahoro. They had put to the sword many infidel Hindus, had gained a large booty and now offered their spoil to the Emperor." The conqueror left no garrison in the Panjáb, but returned to Turkistán, having appointed Syad Khizr Khán as his viceroy of Lahore† and retaining only a titular suzerainty over Hindustán.

His subsequent conduct annoys the Emperor.

Who levies a contribution from the residents of Lahore.

Tymúr returns to Turkistán.

Khizr Khán, Viceroy of Lahore.

He founds the Syad dynasty of kings

The Syad dynasty.—Khizr Khán Syad was another viceroy of Lahore, after Gházi Khán Toghlak, whom the important command he held in the Panjáb, enabled to assume the royal diadem at Delhi. On the death of Mahmúd-Toghlak, in February 1412, he marched from Lahore and expelling Dowlat Khán Afghán Lodi, who had succeeded the late King, ascended the throne. To avert the jealousy of the Omerahs, however, he resorted to the expedient of ruling the country in the name of Tymúr, and he was enabled to support his position by the aid of the Lahore and Multán forces, which had been under his command. During the dynasty of the Syads, 1412 to 1478, a space of 66 years, Lahore was not prominent in the political affairs of the time.

* *Mafuzat-i-Tymúrt.*
† *Ibid.*

The Lodi dynasty.—The power of the Afghán dynasty known as the line of Lodis was originally established in the Panjáb. Behlol's grandfather was governor of Multán, and his father, viceroy of Lahore, during the reign of the Emperor Feroz Toghlak, and his uncles held important commands under the Syad Sovereigns of Delhi. One of his uncles, Islam Khán, had 12,000 Afghán warriors in his private employ.* Behlol's mother was smothered under the ruins of a fallen house, and his father opening her body, the infant, destined to be the future Emperor of Hindustán, was taken out. The power of the Lodi family in the Panjáb excited the jealousy of the reigning Sovereigns of Delhi, who drove them into the hills. Behlol, however, on growing up, took the opportunity of occupying, first Sirhand, and subsequently the whole of the Panjáb. The dominion of Lahore was thus severed for a time from the sovereignty of Delhi, until Behlol, having been invited by the Wazir of Syad Ala-ud-dín, the last sovereign of the Syad dynasty, supplanted him and was ultimately adopted by that Sovereign as his successor. Behlol's accession to the throne is reckoned from 1450 A.D., the date of the abdication of Sultán Ala-ud-dín. His accession again brought back the Panjáb under the Delhi empire.†

The power of the Lodis established in the Panjáb.

Independence of the Panjáb.

The province again restored to the empire.

Distracted state of the Court of Delhi.

During the reign of his grandson, Sultán Ibrahim, Dowlat Khán Lodi, Governor of Lahore, disgusted at the ill-treatment of his son Dilawar Khán at the court of Delhi, addressed, through Alam Khán Lodi, an invitation to the Moghal Emperor Baber at Cábul to repair to Hindustán, bringing to his notice the contempt in which the ruling dynasty was held in the country, the discord that prevailed among the nobles and the discontent of the army.

Lahore conquered by Baber, 1524 A.D.—The invasion of Hindustán had been from the first the favorite object of Baber's ambition. The empire of Delhi had been an incessant scene of confusion and revolt; and the whole country was thrown into uttermost disorder. As previously noted, the Panjáb was held by Dowlat Khán Lodi and his sons, Gházi Khán and Dilawar Khán. The impolitic arrogance and haughty temper of Sultán Ibrahim drove

Disaffection of the Viceroy of Lahore.

* The Lodis at this time held Sirhand, Lahore, Sannám, Samána and Hissar as far as Pánipat. Sambhal was governed by Daria Khán Lodi, and Patialá and Karnál by Raó Partab.—*Tárikh-i-Khán Jahan Lodi.*
Sultán Ala-ud-dín possessed only Delhi, Pálam and some of the adjoining Parganás. The *Tárikh-i-Daúdi* records a distich which was current at the time expressing the dwindled condition of the crown dominions under the Syad dynasty.

پادشاهی شاه عالم از دھلی تا پالم
"The empire of the king of the world
Extends from Delhi to Pálam."—*Tárikh-i-Daúdi.*
† Elphinstone, page 84, Vol. II.

132139

History of the Rise of the
Mahomedan Power
in
India

Till the Year A.D. 1612.

Translated from the
Original Persian of
Mahomed Kasim Ferishta,
by

John Briggs, M. R. A. S.
Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Army.

To which is added
An Account of the Conquest,

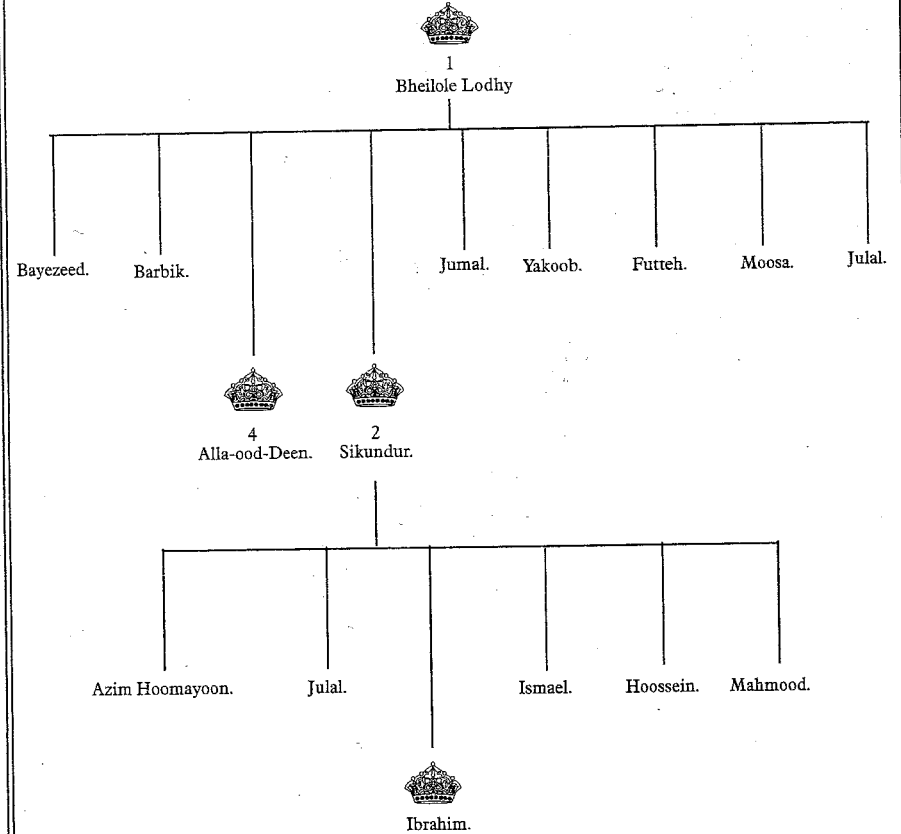
by the Kings of Hindustan
Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı
İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi
Kütüphanesi

Dem. No:	132 139
Tas. No:	954 FER. H

Sang-e-Meel Publications
25, Shahr-e-Pakistan, (Lower Mall) Lahore - Pakistan. 2004

-Ludhiana

*Fifth Dynasty of the
Kings of Dehly.
and First of the
Race of Afghans,
entitled Lody.*



MADDE YAKINLAŞIKTAN
SONRA ÇEYİZDÜKÜMAN

238-258

07 OCAK 2005

Ludiler (120213)

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

Dawlat Khān Lodī

29 Eylül 2015

Dawlat Khān Lodī (b. 958/1551, d. c. 1009–10/1600–2) belonged to the Shāhū Khayl clan of the Lodī tribe and dynasty who hailed from the mountainous region of Roh, south of Peshawar. His ancestors migrated to India during the time of Sulṭān Sikandar Lodī (r. 894–923/1489–1517) and entered the service of two Afghan dynasties who dominated successively the northern parts of the subcontinent, from the mid-ninth/fifteenth century to the mid-tenth/sixteenth century—the Lodīs from 855/1451 to 932/1526 and the Sūrīs from 947/1540 to 962/1555. In this capacity, his ancestors fought repeatedly the army of the first Mughals, Bābur (r. 932–7/1526–30) and Humāyūn (r. 937–47/1530–40; 962–3/1555–6). Following the death of Sulṭān Islām Shāh Sūr (r. 952–61/1545–54) in 961/1554 and the subsequent seizure of the throne by Muḥammad ‘Ādil Shāh (formerly Mubārīz Khān, r. 961/1554), Dawlat Khān’s father ‘Umar Khān decided, as did many Afghans of his time, to leave the service of the dynasty altogether, and he settled in Gujarat, where he died during the Mughal conquest of the region, in 980/1572–3.

Dawlat Khān was the first member of his family to enroll under the Tīmūrid banners of India: he first entered the service of Mirzā ‘Azīz Koka (d. 1033/1624, foster brother of Emperor Akbar, r. 963–1014/1556–1605), who was *ṣūbadār* (governor) of Gujarat at the time, before the *amīr* entrusted him to his successor at the head of the province, ‘Abd al-Raḥīm Khān-i Khānān (d. 1036/1637). A strong friendship seems to have developed between Dawlat Khān and the Khān-i Khānān from that time onwards, and the *Dhakhīrat*

al-khawānīn (“Treasure of the khāns”) a *tadhkīra* (biographical dictionary) composed in 1061/1650–1, attributes many of the Khān-i Khānān’s military successes in Gujarat, Sind, and the Deccan to Dawlat Khān’s bravery. Impressed by the latter’s abilities on the battlefield, Prince Dāniyāl (d. 1013/1604–5), who had been appointed viceroy of the Deccan by Akbar in 1007/1599, requested and obtained the transfer of Dawlat Khān under his command in 1009/1600–1 and promoted him to the *manṣab* (rank) of two thousand *dhāt* (“essence,” a measure of the personal rank and salary of a Mughal dignitary). On Dawlat Khān’s death in about 1009–10/1601–2, in Aḥmadnagar, his sons Muḥammad Khān (d. before 1014/1605) and Pīr Khān (d. 1040/1631) enjoyed the patronage of his erstwhile benefactors ‘Abd al-Raḥīm Khān-i Khānān and Prince Dāniyāl.

There is “some discrepancy regarding Dawlat Khān’s position in the account of the main chroniclers of Akbar’s reign, where he is hardly mentioned, and those of the later *Ta’rīkh-i Khān Jahānī* and the *Zakhīrat-ul Khawānīn*, which claim that he enjoyed considerable status” (Husain, 130). This discrepancy is explained by two factors. The first is the meteoric rise of Dawlat Khān’s son Pīr Khān orchestrated by Jahāngīr (r. 1014–37/1605–27), who conferred on him the title of Khān Jahān (under which he became better known) and promoted him as a symbol of his new pro-Afghan policy. It is actually no coincidence that, in his memoirs, the emperor mistakenly presents Dawlat Khān as the great-nephew of another Dawlat Khān Lodī who had formerly been of great help to the Mughals, that is to say the governor of Panjāb who had invited Bābur to invade the kingdom of Sulṭān Ibrāhīm Lodī

175139

HISTORY OF ISLAM

(Classical Period 1206–1900 C.E.)

25 TEM 2008

Volume II

Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi	
Dem. No:	175139
Tas. No:	297-9 HAS. H

PROF. MASUDUL HASAN

Islamic Publications (Pvt.) Ltd.

13-E, Shah Alam Market, Lahore - Pakistan

1988

MADDE YAYIMLANDI
SONRA GELEN DOGRTUR

Lodhi

61

The Lodhis 1451–1526 C.E.

Bahlol Lodhi

Bahlol Lodhi won the crown under unusual circumstances when the last ruler of the Sayyid dynasty voluntarily abdicated in favour of Bahlol Lodhi, and chose to stay in Badaun. Bahlol Lodhi who founded the rule of the Lodhi dynasty was the first Afghan ruler over India. All the Muslim rulers of India prior to the advent of the Lodhis were Turks. Installed in power Bahlol encouraged the Afghans from Afghanistan to come over to India, and settle there. Bahlol Lodhi awarded fiefs to the Afghans, and conferred other privileges on them. His policy was to build up the Afghans as a counterpoise to the Turks.

When Bahlol came to power, the affairs of the dominions of the Sultanate were in a state of disarray. Most of the Muslim nobles had carved out independent principalities for themselves and the writ of the Sultanate was confined to Delhi and its immediate neighbourhood. Even in whatever little was left of the dominions, the law and order situation had been disrupted. Mewat and the Ganges-Jumna Doab were in a rebellious mood. The Hindus resented the Muslim rule, and they aspired to overthrow the Muslim rule. Bahlol Lodhi reorganised the administration. He took strong measures against those who disturbed law and order. He took military action against the

References:

1. *Cambridge History of India.*
2. *Oxford History of India*: V. Smith.
3. *Muslim Rule in India and Pakistan*: S. M. Ikram.
4. *Medieval India under Muhammadan Rule*: Stanley Lane-Poole.
5. *The Delhi Sultanate*: V. D. Mahajan.
6. *History of India as told by its own historians*: Elliot and Dowson.
7. *Twilight of the Sultanate*: K. S. Lal.
8. *Chronicles of Pathan Kings of Delhi*: E. Thomas.
9. *The Crescent in India*: Sri Ram Sharma.
10. *Medieval India under Muslim Kings*: S. M. Jaffer.
11. *History of the Lodhi Sultans*: Abdul Halim.

- Ludiler

21 MART 1991

joined an uncle and other relatives who had taken to banditry. At that time, banditry was spreading rapidly among the impoverished peasants of Shaanxi and Shanxi provinces. The Ming government, with its main forces committed to the struggle against the Manchus in the northeast, could do little to contain the growing domestic strife.

Twice narrowly escaping capture by government troops in the early 1630s, Li joined forces with other bandit gangs and led raids as far south as Anhui. In 1636, after his uncle's capture and death, Li adopted the title Dashing King and led his own forces into Sichuan, where they were eventually turned back. In 1639 Li's fortunes rose again when, after a bad drought in Henan, he found thousands of new recruits, including at least two well-educated scholars who agreed to serve as his advisers. On their suggestion, Li now embarked on a campaign of promoting tax relief and other policies designed to win over more peasants. His notoriety increased in 1641, when he captured the capital of Henan, killed a Ming prince, and distributed property to the poor and hungry. Riding on the crest of what was then the largest peasant rebellion in Chinese history, Li controlled most of north and northwest China by the spring of 1644 and had begun to establish the trappings of government.

On 25 April 1644 Beijing fell in a panic to Li's peasant army of nearly 400,000, and the last Ming emperor hanged himself in despair. Li had already proclaimed a new dynasty, the Shun, but his forces were quickly defeated at Shanhaiguan by superior Manchu troops aided by a Ming loyalist general. Thus, in June Li was forced to abandon his prize and to retreat to the west and south. Within a year he lost all he had won and was killed in Hubei, possibly at the hands of peasants.

Although Li's massive rebellion dethroned the Ming rulers, Li failed to build an effective administration. Moreover, his cruelty as a leader disillusioned many followers and alienated the scholar-officials who in the end preferred to support the alien Manchus.

[See also Ming Dynasty and Rebellions in China.]

James P. Harrison, *The Communists and Chinese Peasant Rebellions, A Study in the Rewriting of Chinese History* (1971). James B. Parsons, *The Peasant Rebellions of the Late Ming Dynasty* (1970). ROLAND L. HIGGINS

LI ZONGREN (1891-1969), military leader of the Guangxi clique in Guomindang (Kuomintang, KMT, or Nationalist Party) politics. After partici-

pating in the Northern Expedition, Li and the Guangxi generals emerged as rivals to Chiang Kai-shek, only to be defeated in 1929. The Guangxi leaders retained their provincial base but thereafter limited their attacks on Chiang to verbal assaults. After the outbreak of the war with Japan in 1937, Li left Guangxi to assume military command at Xuzhou and was credited with China's brief victory at Taierzhuang. As the KMT position collapsed in the civil war, Li mounted a challenge to Chiang's dictatorship. He was elected vice president in 1948 over Chiang's objections and became acting president in the last weeks of the KMT regime. Li moved to the United States until returning to China in 1965.

[See also Chiang Kai-shek; Guangxi Clique; and Guomindang.]

Diana Lary, *Region and Nation: The Kwangsi Clique in Chinese Politics, 1925-1937* (1975). T. K. Tong and Li Tsung-jen (Li Zongren), eds., *The Memoirs of Li Tsung-jen* (1979). PARKS M. COBLE, JR.

LOCUST REBELLION. One of numerous popular rebellions against Vietnam's Nguyen dynasty, the Locust Rebellion broke out in the northern province of Son Tay in 1854. The movement's leader was Le Duy Cu, claimant to the throne of the Le dynasty, which still enjoyed considerable support in certain areas of the country. Although the rebellion was quickly suppressed, it did attract the support of Cao Ba Quat, a well-known scholar who was dissatisfied with life under the Nguyen. The movement is referred to as the Locust Rebellion because Son Tay and Bac Ninh provinces were being plagued by these insects in 1854.

[See also Cao Ba Quat.]

Nguyen Van Thai and Nguyen Van Mung, *A Short History of Vietnam* (1958). BRUCE M. LOCKHART

LODI DYNASTY, an Afghan dynasty of the Delhi sultanate, established in 1451. Afghan migrations to India began during the early Turkish period. By the time of Muhammad bin Tughluq the Afghans constituted an important segment of the nobility. An Afghan merchant, Malik Bahram, joined the service of a governor of Multan and served him so devotedly that he entrusted his son Malik Kala with the administration of Daurala. Malik Kala's son Bahlul founded the Lodi dynasty in 1451 and ruled until 1489. He was followed by Sikandar (1489-

Ibn 'Idhārī (*Bayān*, iv, 80), as well as 'Abd al-Wāhid al-Marrākūshī (*al-Mu'djīb fi talkhīṣ akhbār al-Maghrib*, 235, 268) consider Liyūn solely as an urban centre since they make Alfonso VII "the Slobberer" lord of Ciudad Rodrigo, Avila, Léon and Zamore, information also reproduced by Ibn Khaldūn in his *K. al-'Ibar*.

As opposed to this view, Ibn al-Khaṭīb (*K. A'māl al-a'lām*, ed. Beirut 1956, 74, 241) speaks of it as a kingdom and not as a town ("the Christians of Kaṣhtāla and Liyūn"). He has preserved for us an additional piece of information by including in the curious *Dhikr al-ta'rif bimā amkana min mulūk al-naṣārā bi 'l-Andalus*, which comes at the end of his *A'māl*, material which the Christian chronicles mention about the physician-ambassador Yūsuf b. Waḳḳār al-Isrā'īlī al-Ṭalayṭulī. This chapter uses phonetic transcriptions of Christian names and titles, giving also the Christian equivalent for *hidjri* dates; it is interesting to compare with this Ibn Khaldūn, who, in his *K. al-'Ibar*, also changes at approximately this time *kūmis* [q.v.] into *kumf*. Ibn al-Khaṭīb reports thus that "in 148/766 [error for 768], Aurelio, brother of Froila, governed the territory of the Asturias, Galicia, Portugal and part of Léon"; "in 248/863 [error for, at the earliest, 866] Alfonso the Great transferred the *dār al-mulk* of his father to Léon and styled himself King of Léon"; and "Castilian separatism began under the reign of Garcia in 297/909 [correctly 911-14]", a period corresponding in fact to one of the phases of Castilian expansionism [see KAṢHTĀLA]. Ibn al-Khaṭīb then mentions the birth of the kingdom of Castile under Fernan Sanchez, and his struggle against the Léonese state before its merging into the kingdom of Castile and Léon, as well as the origin and the succession of Portugal. The information given by Ibn Khaldūn in the chapter of the *K. al-'Ibar* called "Notice on the *Djalālika* Banū Idhfūnsh, kings of al-Andalus after the Goths . . .", although very similar to that of Ibn al-Khaṭīb, is not a mere piece of plagiarism but seems rather to come from a parallel source of information.

Bibliography: See, in addition to references given in the article, *Historia de España* of Menendez Pidal, vi, *España cristiana: comienzo de la reconquista 711-1038* (by J. Perez de Urbel and R. del Arco), xiv, *España cristiana: crisis de la reconquista de la reconquista y luchas civiles* (by L. Suarez Fernandez, J. Regla Campistol and R. d'Abadal). (P. CHALMETA)

LIZARD [see DABB].

LÖDĪS, a North Indian Afghān tribe and dynasty, 855-932/1451-1526.

1. History. Afghān tribes from the mountainous Sulaymān regions regularly migrated to the plain of the Indus; they joined the invading armies as auxiliaries in war, and came as traders or herdsmen during peace. They moved to the hills in summer and to the plains at the onset of winter. Among these emigrants were the ancestors of the Lödī sultans of India. For the Afghāns in India generally, see PATHĀN and ROHILA.

The Lödīs are related to a clan of the Ghilzay tribe of Afghānistān [see GHALZAY] and ruled over parts of north India for 77 years. Afghāns came to the Indus plains from Rōh [q.v.] as early as 934/711-12 with the army of Muḥammad b. Kāsim, the conqueror of Sind, and allied themselves politically with the Hindū-Shāhī [q.v.] rulers of Lahore, and receiving part of Lāmghān [see LĀMGHĀNĀT] for settlement, built a fort in the mountains of Peshāwar to protect

the Pandjāb from raids. During Alptigin's government at Ghazna, when his commander-in-chief Sebūktigin raided Lāmghān and Multān, the Afghāns sought help from Rādjā Djaypāl who appointed their chief, Shaykh Hamīd Lödī, viceroy of the *wilāyats* of Lāmghān and Multān. Shaykh Hamīd appointed his own men as governors of those districts, and thereby the Afghāns gained political importance; their settlements stretched southwards from Lāmghān to Multān, incorporating the tracts of Bannū and Dērā Ismā'īl Khān.

Later, a family of the Lödī tribe settled at Multān, which was ruled in 396/1005 by Abu 'l-Faṭh Dāwūd, a grandson of Shaykh Hamīd. There was also a strong Afghān element in the forces of Sultan Maḥmūd of Ghazna and Shihāb al-Dīn of Ghūr. The latter on his third campaign to India [see GHŪRĪD] had 12,000 experienced Afghān horsemen in his army, and he defeated the Rādjpūts under Rādjā Pithawrā of Dihlī. On his return journey, he settled in the hills of Rōh, the Sulaymān mountains, Ashnaghār and Badjāw— a tract extending from Kābul to the Indus— and appointed Malik Mu'izz al-Dīn Ghūrī at the head of 20,000 men to transplant the Afghāns from Ghūr to the new settlements, thereby paving his way for the conquest of Hindūstān. Each clan was granted an *iktā'* in the environs of Nilāb and the Indus.

Serving thus in the army of Shihāb al-Dīn Ghūrī, the Afghāns rose to power and settled over a large tract of land. Their leader 'Alī Kirmākḥ was appointed governor of Multān in 582/1186-7. Sultan Balban of the "slave kings" posted them as garrisons in Bhodjpur, Kāmpila and Paṭālī against the Hindū rebels in the Dō'āb. During the reign of Muḥammad b. Tughluḳ, they rebelled under their leader, Malik Shāhū Lödī, in Multān at some time in 741/1341, and killed its governor. Since the time of seizure of the Pandjāb by the Ghaznawids, the movements of Afghān merchants increased considerably. They started participating actively in the politics of northern India from the time of Muḥammad b. Tughluḳ and particularly after Firūz Shāh Tughluḳ's death (790/1388), during the decline of the Tughluḳ dynasty and the weak rule of the Sayyids.

During the invasions of India by Tīmūr [q.v.] in 801/1398, Afghāns fought on both sides. Malik Khidr Lödī, Malik Bahā' al-Dīn Dīlwānī, Malik Yūsuf Sarwānī and Malik Ḥabīb Niyāzī joined the army of Tīmūr at the head of 12,000 Afghān mercenaries. About this time, Sultān Shāh's father Malik Bahrām had come as a warrior-trader to Multān from Balōt, a *pargana* in the Birūn-i Pandjānād *sarkār* on the border of Balūcistān, according to the *Ā'in-i Akbarī*. He quarreled with his two brothers Malik Maḥmūd and Malik Mawḍjī, and took service under Firūz Shāh Tughluḳ's governor at Multān, namely Malik Mardān Dawlat, entitled Malik al-Sharḳ Nāṣir al-Mulk (*Ṭabaḳāt-i Akbarī* and *Ta'rikh-i Mubārak Shāhī*). Malik Bahrām organised a tribal militia. After his death his sons Sultān Shāh Lödī, Malik Firūz, Malik Muḥammad, Malik Khwādja and Malik Kālā stayed on in Multān while the city passed, during political confusion and unrest, into several hands. After the death of Malik Mardān Dawlat, his son Malik Shaykh and his adopted son Malik Sulaymān were appointed after his death governors of Multān in succession by Firūz Shāh Tughluḳ. Malik Sulaymān was succeeded in the governorship by his son Khidr Khān, the founder of the Sayyid dynasty at Dihlī [see DIHLĪ SULTANATE], who had been appointed governor of Multān and the Pandjāb