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The History Of Hindostan; From The Earliest Account Of Time, To The Death Of Akbar; Translated From The Persian Of Mahummud Casim Ferishta Of Delhi

Together With A Dissertation Concerning the Religion and Philosophy of the Brahmins; With An Appendix, Containing the History of the Mogul Empire, from its Decline in the Reign of Mahummud Shaw, to the present Times; In Two Volumes

Ferishta, Mahummud Casim London, 1768

Section XI. Of the Reign of Kederage.

urn:nbn:de:gbv:45:1-2463

years. He was cotemporary with Gustasp, Emperor of Turkistan +, to whom he paid tribute.

SECTION XI.

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Of the Reign of Kederage.

546. Kederage. Conquers Punjaab.

Before Christ TI EDERAGE was nephew, by a fifter, to the former King, and nominated by him for his fuccessor. Rustum Dista the fecond being flain, and the ruler of Punjaab being a weak man, Kederage led an army that way, conquered it without much difficulty, and remained fome time in Bhera, which is an ancient city. He built the fort of Jimbu, fituated about forty crores from Lahore, on a mountain: then leaving one of his kinfmen, whose name was Wirick, to govern the country, he returned to his capital. But some time after two tribes of mountaineers, the Gickers and Joppies, collecting all the troops of Cabul and Kandahar, advanced against Kederage, and recovered all those territories, from which time these people have kept poffession of the mountains, and are now called Afgans. Kederage reigned forty three years.

But lofes it again.

> + Hystaspes, the father of Darius Hystaspes, King of Persia. It is remarkable, that the chronology of the Hindoos agrees almost exactly with Sir Isaac Newton. Newton fixes the commencement of the reign of Darius in the 521st year before Christ; so that if we suppose that Hystaspes made a figure in Turkestan twenty five years before the accession of his fon to the throne of Persia, which is no ways improbable, the chronology of Hindostan agrees perfectly with that which Newton has established.