



## Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II (Jam Nindo)

Jam Nizam al-Din II, son of Sultan Sadr al-Din Shah Jam Sanjar, known as Jam Nindo, ruled from AH 866/1461 AD to AH 914/1508 AD. His reign was not only the longest lasting—spanning about half a century—but is considered to be the most glorious in the history of Sindh. He was a wise and just ruler under whom *madrassas* and mosques flourished, and people enjoyed a long period of peace and prosperity. It is said that he visited his stables regularly and used to talk to his horses and say, 'O lucky ones, I do not wish to ride you out to war. Muslims are ruling on all our four borders. May God never give us any cause other than in accordance with the religious law to go out to fight, or for others to march on us, lest the innocent blood of Muslims be shed, and I am ashamed in the august presence of God' (Masum, 1592; 103).

Jam Nizam al-Din II was fond of literary pursuits and often spent his time in his library. As an example of his accomplishments as a poet and devotee of religion, the following Persian verse is quoted:

*O you who are called the Order of Religion (Nizam-i-Din)  
Are you proud that you are called thus?  
If you were to commit an error in enforcing religion  
There is no doubt that you will be called an accursed infidel.*

Jam Nizam al-Din II took steps—soon after the accession—to stop the persistent inroads into Sindh of Baloch tribes who were as usual pillaging in northern Sindh, and displacing the Sindhi peasants from their prime land. Jam Nizam al-Din II stayed for over a year in Bhakkar, and took punitive action against the Baloch tribes. He strengthened the defences of the fort of Bhakkar, filled it with provisions, and left his slave, Dilshad, in charge of the fort to guard his northern borders. He tried gifts and diplomacy to mend his relationship with



the Langah of Multan, who had given shelter to the Samma nobles expelled by Jam Nizam al-Din II from Sindh.

Sultan Mahmud Beghara of Gujarat, who modelled himself on Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni as the destroyer of infidels and idolaters, invaded Kutch in 1472 AD. His apparent purpose was to convert its population to the true faith but Jam Nizam al-Din II did not take any chances. He sent his daughter with presents to Sultan Mahmud Beghara, as a token of his gratitude to the Sultan for subduing the rebels on his eastern border. The Sultan gave the Samma Princess to Qaisar Khan, a refugee noble in his court.

Jam Nizam al-Din II died in AH 914/1508 AD. The date of commencement of the construction of his tomb given in Persian on the western entrance and in the Arabic on the northern entrance is AH 915, i.e. a year after his death. Further the inscription on the northern entrance clearly names his son and successor Nasir al-Din Abu al-Fateh Sultan Feroze Shah II as the builder of the tomb.



The stone lintel of the entrance contains the verses:

*7- The unbelievers claim that they will not be raised again. Tell them: "By my Lord, you will certainly be raised again, and then informed of what you have done. That is easy for Allah.*

*8- So believe in Allah and His apostle, and the light which We have sent down; Allah is well aware of what you do (Surah Al-Taghabun 64.7-8).*

The stone on the right proclaims that this place, the ornament of the world, belongs to the forgiven sultan. The middle stone gives his name as the late Sultan Nizam al-Din Shah bin Sultan Sadr al-Din Shah, while the right stone containing the rest has disappeared, though according to the record it contained the name of Sultan Salah al-Din bin Sultan Rukun al-Din Shah bin Sultan Feroze Shah.



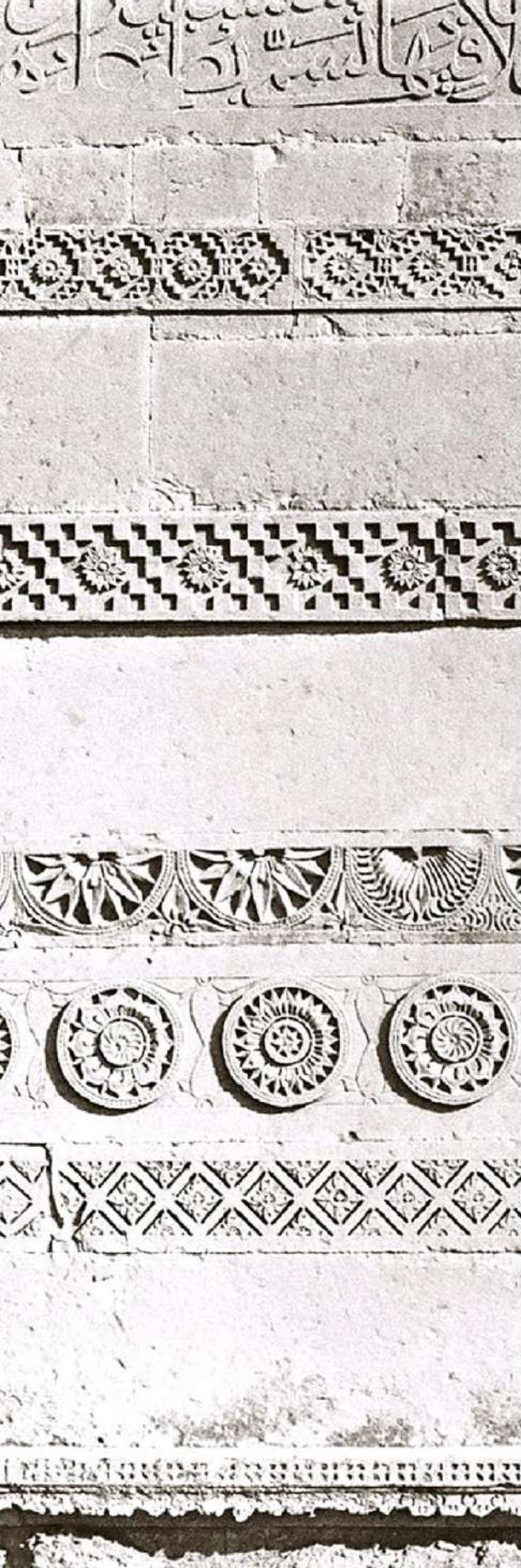
The following verses are inscribed above the lintel of the western entrance:

*73- Those who were mindful of their duty to their Lord will be driven in groups to Paradise, till they reach it and its gate are opened, and its keepers will say to them: "Peace be upon you; you are the joyous. So enter to live for ever.*

*74- They will say: All praise be to Allah who fulfilled the promise He made to us, and bequeathed to us this earth for dwelling in whatever part of the garden we like; great is the reward of those who work!*  
*75- You will see the angels circling round the throne, singing the praises of their Lord; and justice will be done between them with the truth, and it will be said: Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds (Surah Al-Zumar 39.73-74 Troops).*

*O All-Forgiving, O All-Forgiving, O All-Forgiving, O All-Forgiving*





Below it is carved the name of the calligrapher Ahmed bin Ibrahim and the Persian inscription stating that the foundation of this building commenced in AH 915.

The top band of calligraphy which starts on the northern wall and ends on the western wall, reproduces the verses:

*In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful*

1. *Was there not a space of time when even the name of man was not worth mentioning.*
2. *We created man from a drop of mingled fluids in order to test and try him; and gave him hearing and sight.*
3. *We have shown him the way: he may either be grateful or deny it.*
4. *We have prepared for unbelievers chains and iron collars and a blazing fire.*
5. *The righteous shall drink cups flavoured with palm blossoms*
6. *A spring from which the servants of Allah shall drink and make it flow in abundance.*
7. *They fulfil their vows and fear the day whose evil shall be defused far and wide.*
8. *They give food out of love of Him to the poor and the orphans and the captives.*
9. (Saying): *"We feed you for the sake of Allah, desiring neither reward nor thanks.*
10. *We fear from our Lord a dismal distressful day."*
11. *Allah will protect them from the evil of that day, and grant them happiness and joy,*
12. *And reward them for their perseverance with Paradise and silken robes,*
13. *Where they will recline on couches feeling neither heat of the sun nor intense cold.*
14. *The shadows will bend over them, and low will hang the clusters of grapes.*

15. *Passed round will be vessels of silver and goblets made of glass,*
  16. *And crystal clear bottles of silver, of which they will determine the measure themselves.*
  17. *There will they drink a cup flavoured with ginger*
  18. *From a spring which is named Salsabil.*
  19. *And boys of everlasting youth will go about attending them.*
- Looking at them you will think that they were pearls dispersed*  
(Surah Al-Dahar 76.1-19 Time).

The lintel of the northern entrance which is now blocked contains an inscription in Arabic, which states that the great Sultan and Khaqan of Justice and Mercy, helper of righteousness, the world and religion, Abul Fateh Sultan Feroze Shah was the builder of this magnificent dome over the grave of Sultan Nizam al-Din Shah bin Sultan Sadr al-Din Shah bin Sultan Salah al-Din bin Sultan Rukun al-Din Shah bin Sultan Feroze Shah. The date given here is also AH 915.

Above the lintel of the northern entrance are the following verses:

49. *This is a reminder and an excellent place of return for those who guard against evil.*
50. *The gardens of Eden with their gates open to them,*
51. *Where they will recline with plenty of fruits and wine,*
52. *And companions by their side with restraining looks and age.*
53. *This is what you are promised for the Day of Reckoning.*
54. *This is Our provision which shall never come to an end*  
(Surah Suad 38.49-54).
54. *Those who fear Allah and follow the straight path shall be among gardens and springs,*
55. *At the still centre in the proximity of the King all-powerful*  
(Surah Al-Qamar 54.54-55 Moon).







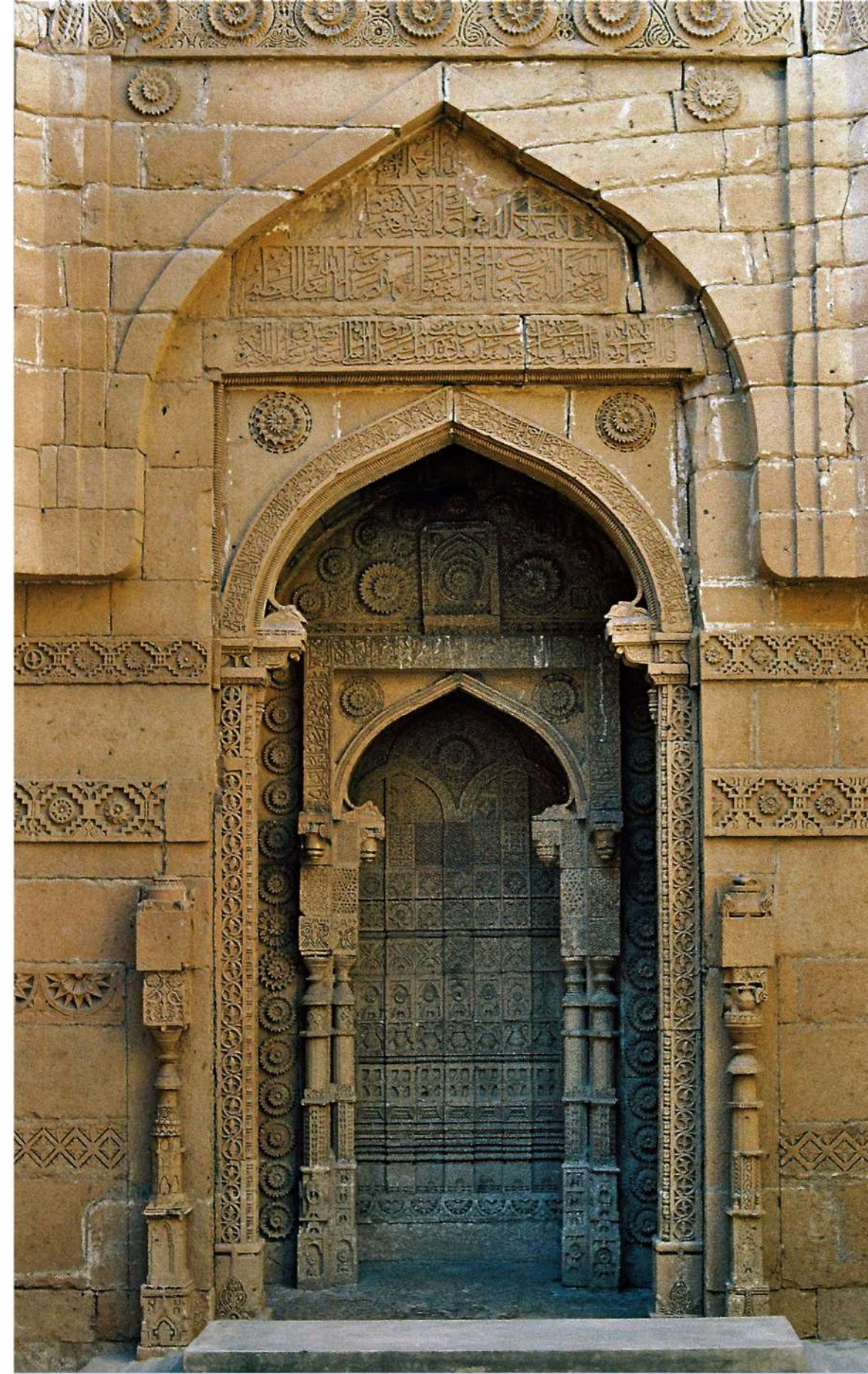
The following verses may be seen above the southern entrance:

69. Those of you who believed in Our revelations and submitted.  
 70. You and your spouses shall enter the garden, and be happy  
 71. Golden platters and goblets will be passed around, and everything  
 that your heart desires and delights your eyes will be there, where you  
 will abide for ever.  
 72. This is the paradise that you will inherit for your deeds.  
 73. You will have fruits in abundance there to eat  
 (Surah Zukhruf 43.69-73 Ornament).

15. The likeness of Paradise promised to the pious and devout (is that of a  
 garden) with streams of water that will not spoil,  
 and rivers of milk whose taste will not alter,  
 and rivers of wine which is pleasant to those who drink,  
 and rivers of purified honey,  
 and all kind of fruits, and forgiveness of their Lord.  
 Are these like those who will live for ever in the Fire and be given boiling  
 water to drink which will cut their intestines to shreds?  
 (Surah Muhammad 47.15).

The *mihrab* inside has the following verses from the top:

Row 1. In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful  
 Row 2. Say: "O creatures of Allah, those of you who have acted against  
 your own interest, should not be disheartened of the mercy of Allah.  
 Row 3. Surely Allah forgives sins entirely.  
 He is the Forgiving, the Merciful  
 (Surah Al-Zumar 39.52 Troops).



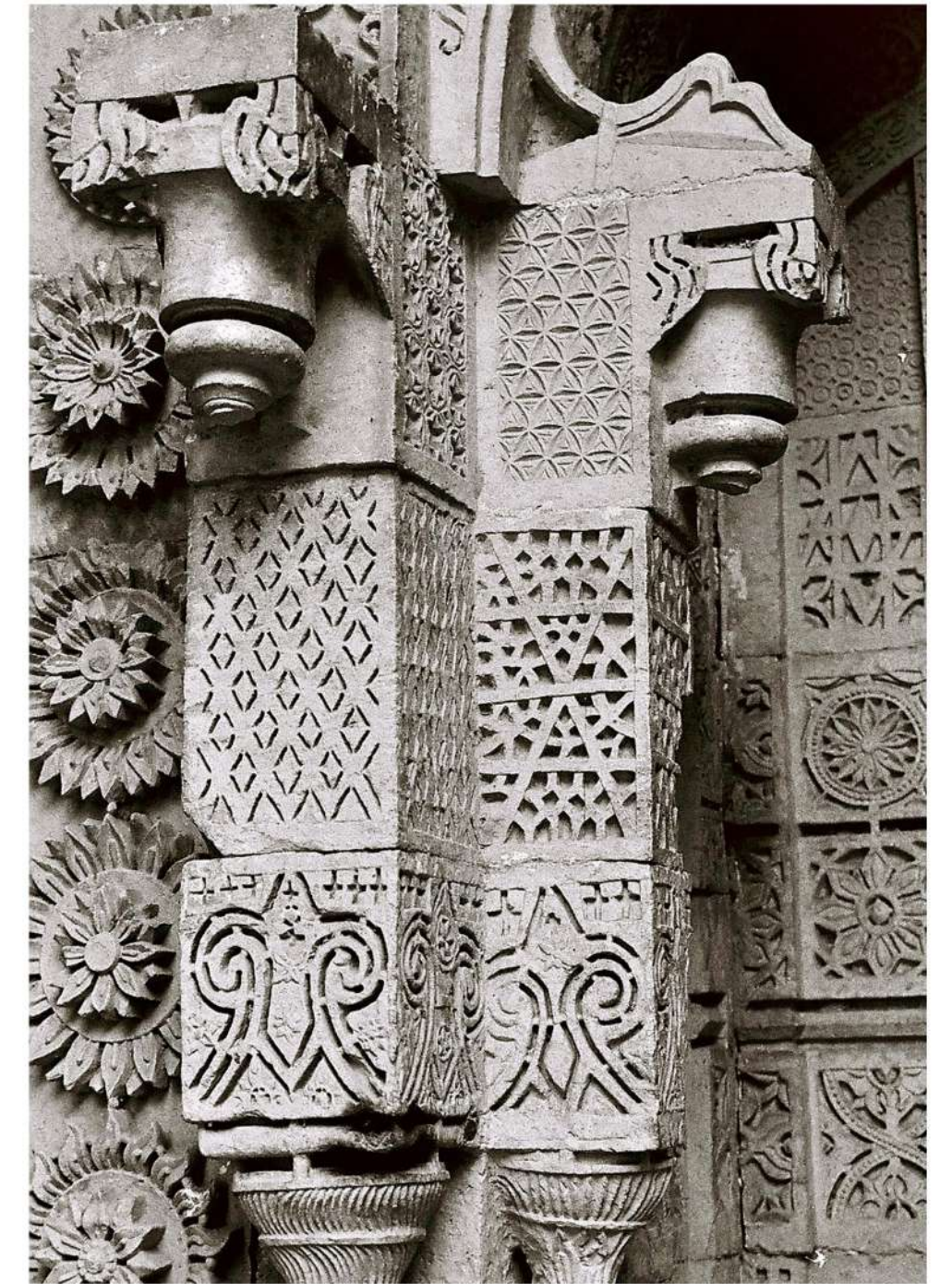
Row 4. Those who fear Allah  
 and follow the straight path  
 shall be among gardens and  
 springs,  
 At the still centre in the prox-  
 imity of the King all-powerful  
 (Surah Al-Qamar 54.54-55 The  
 Moon).

Row 5. Allah is the light of the  
 heavens and the earth; a like-  
 ness of His light is like a niche  
 in which is a lamp, the flame  
 within a glass,  
 the glass a brilliant star, lit  
 with the oil of a blessed tree,  
 an olive, neither of the east  
 nor of the west, whose oil ap-  
 pears to light up  
 even though no fire has  
 touched it - light upon light.  
 Allah guides to His light whom  
 He pleases, and Allah sets  
 forth precepts of wisdom for  
 men, for Allah has knowledge  
 of everything  
 (Surah Al-Nur 24.35 The Light).





Row 6. Allah. There is no God but He, the Living, Sustaining, Ever-Subsisting. Neither does somnolence affect Him nor sleep To Him belongs all that is in the heavens and the earth; and who can intercede with Him except by His leave? Known to him is all that is present before men and what is hidden (in time past and time future) and not even a little of His knowledge can they grasp except what He will. His seat extends over heavens and earth, and he tires not protecting them: He alone is all high and supreme (Surah Al-Baqarah 2.255 The Cow).







Row 7. Then the angels said to him as he stood in the chamber at prayer:

*Allah sends you good tidings of John who will confirm a word of Allah and be noble, continent, and a prophet, and one of those who are upright and do good.*

(Surah Al-Imran 3.38)

(Ali, 1984; 55).

Row 8. Say:

*O Lord of all dominions, You give whom it pleases You the kingdom, and You take away power from whosoever You will; You exalt whom You please and debase whom You will.*

*All goodness is Yours (entirely)*

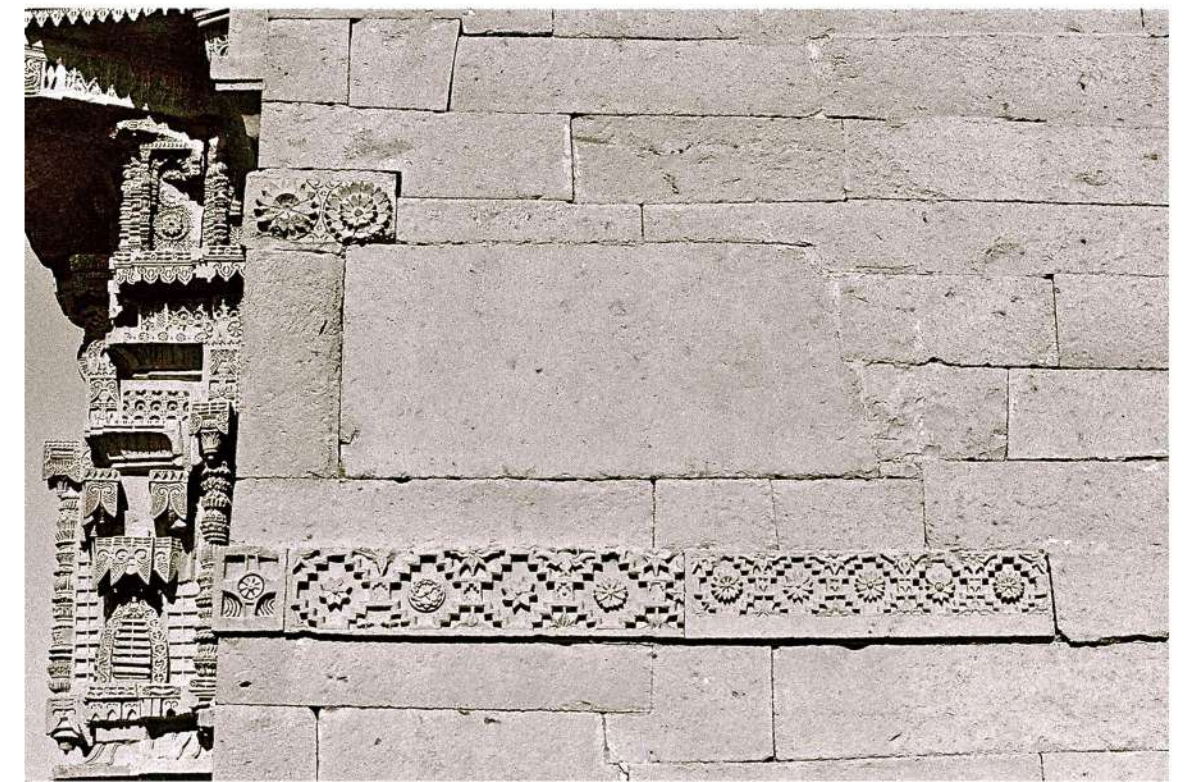
(Surah Al-Imran 3.26)

(Ali, 1984; 53).





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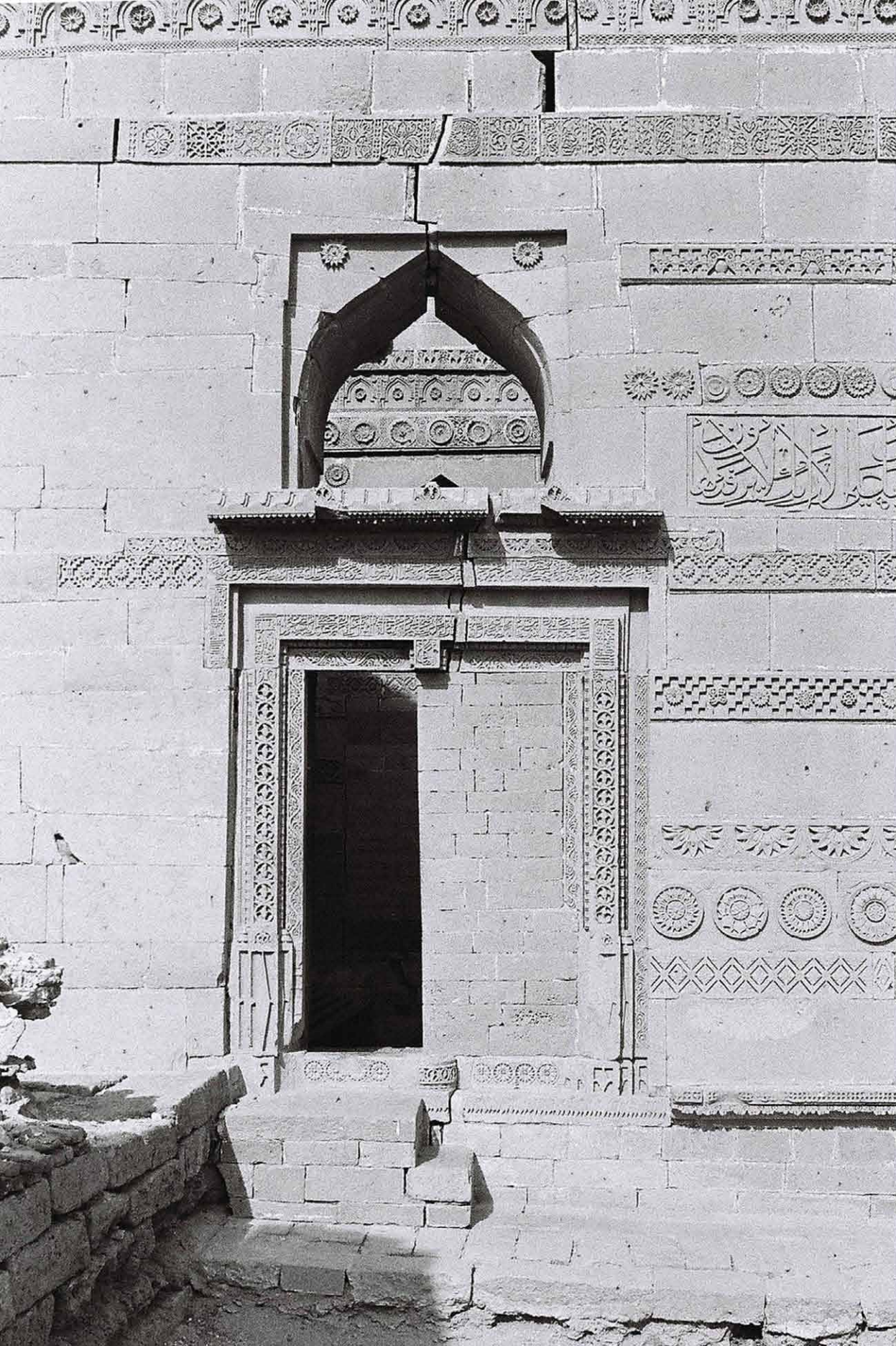




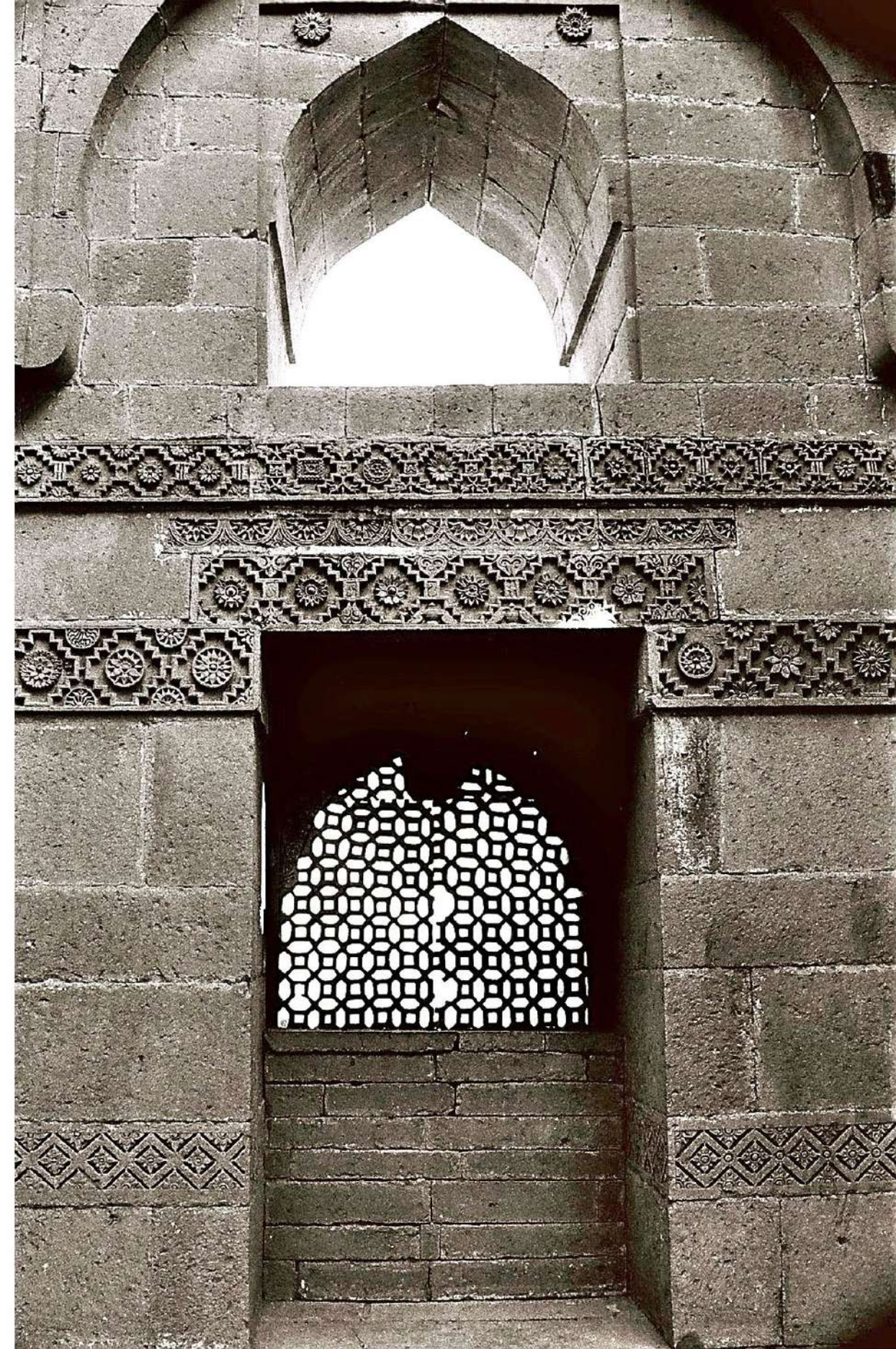












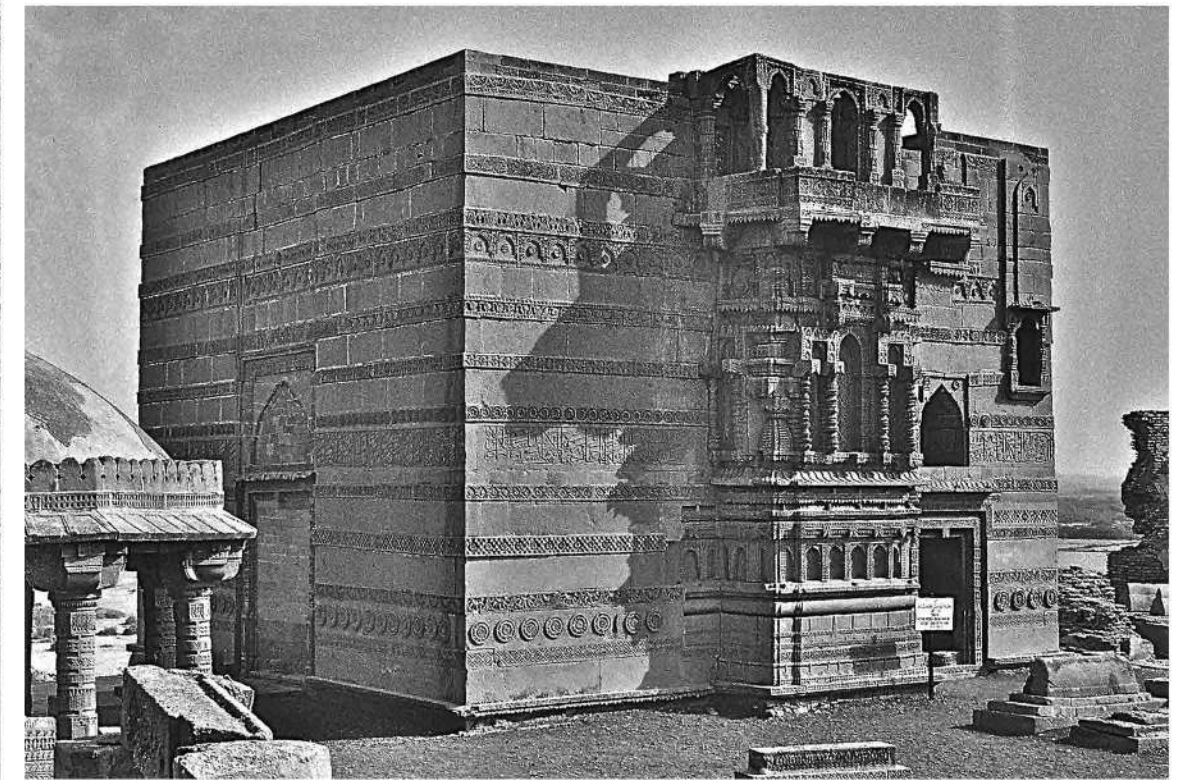
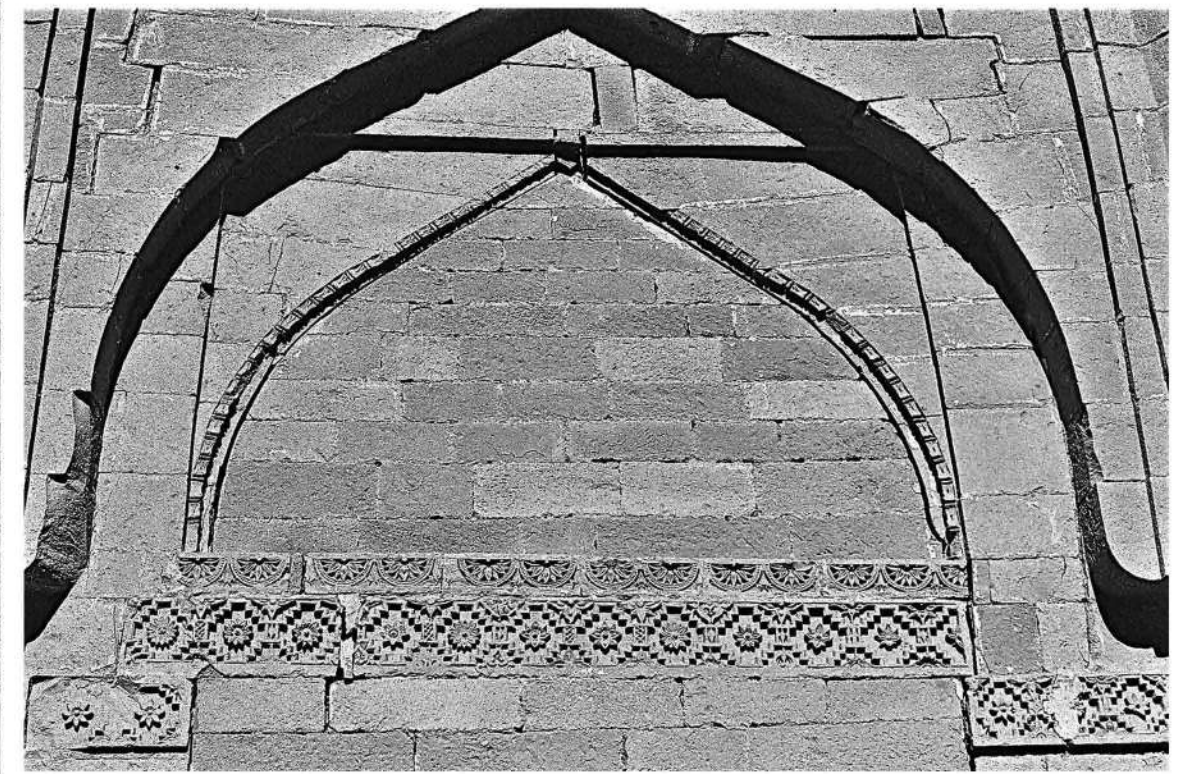
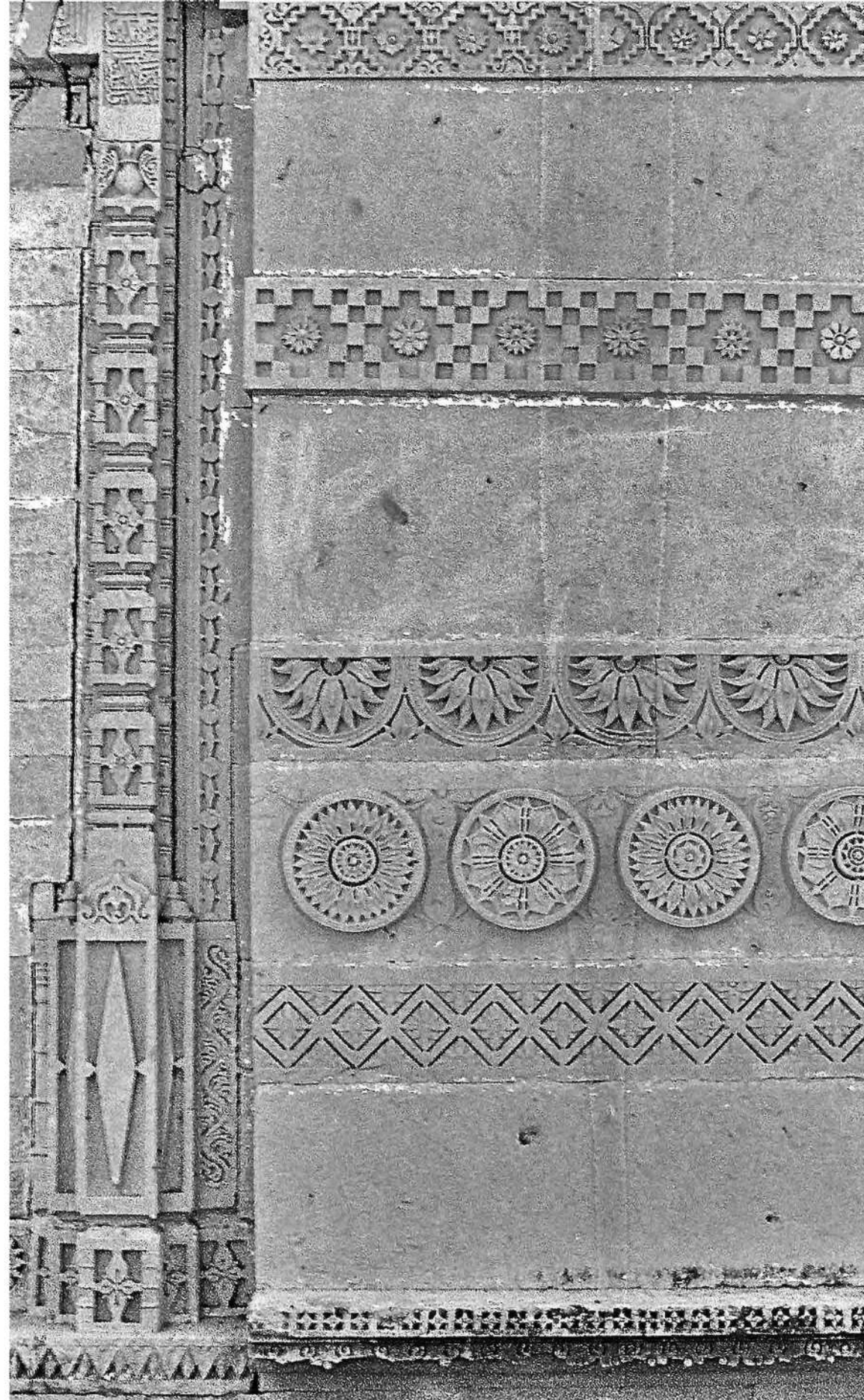












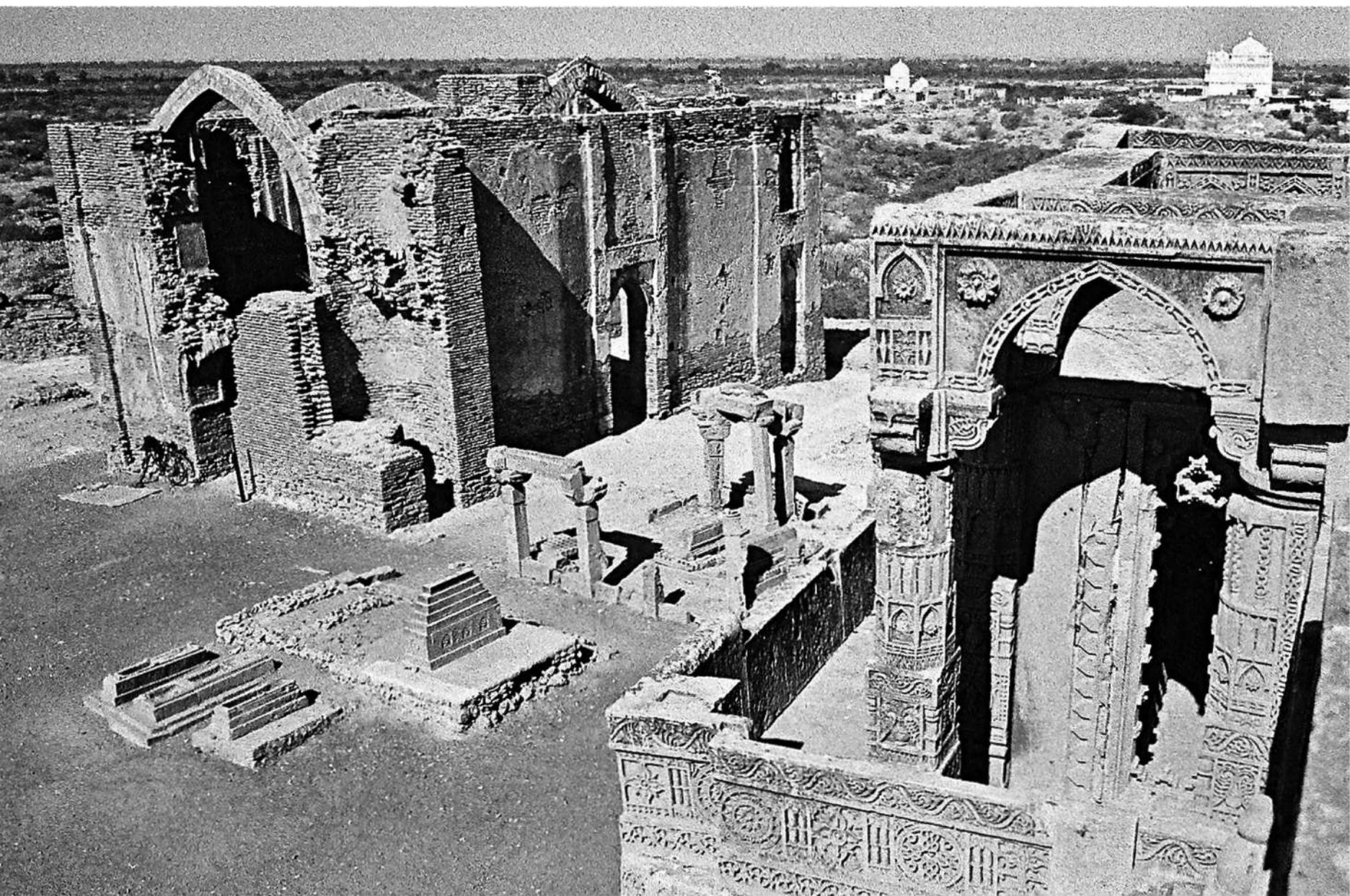




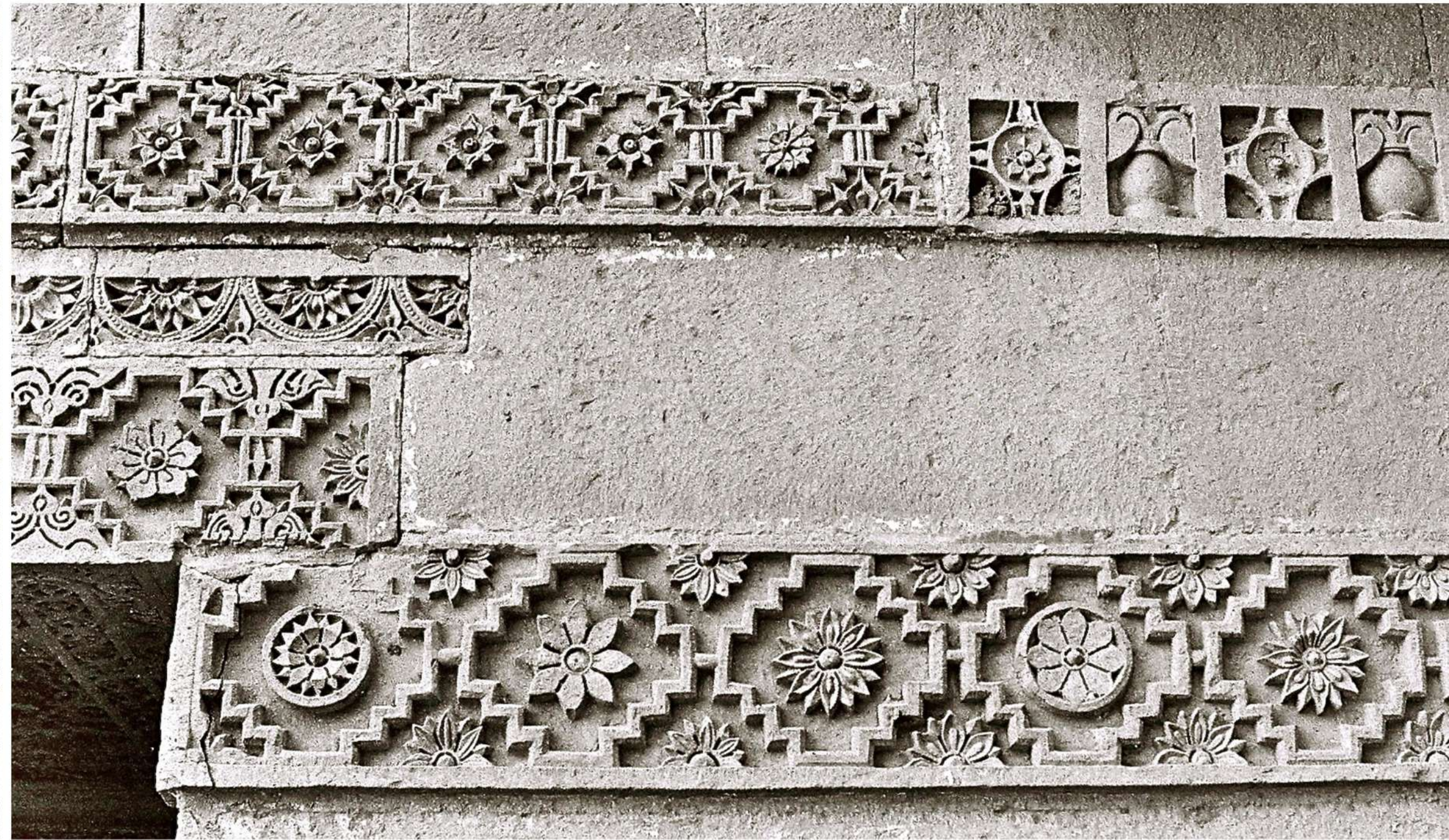




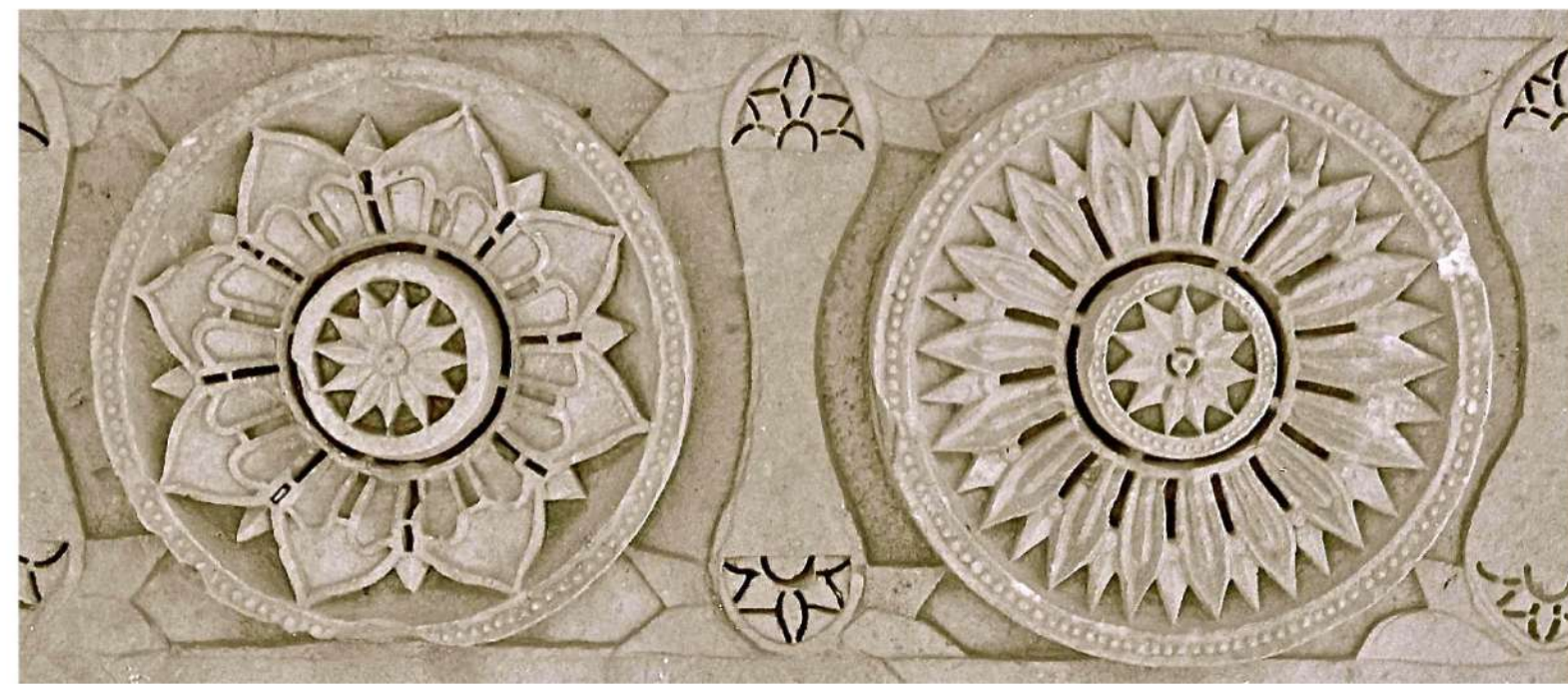
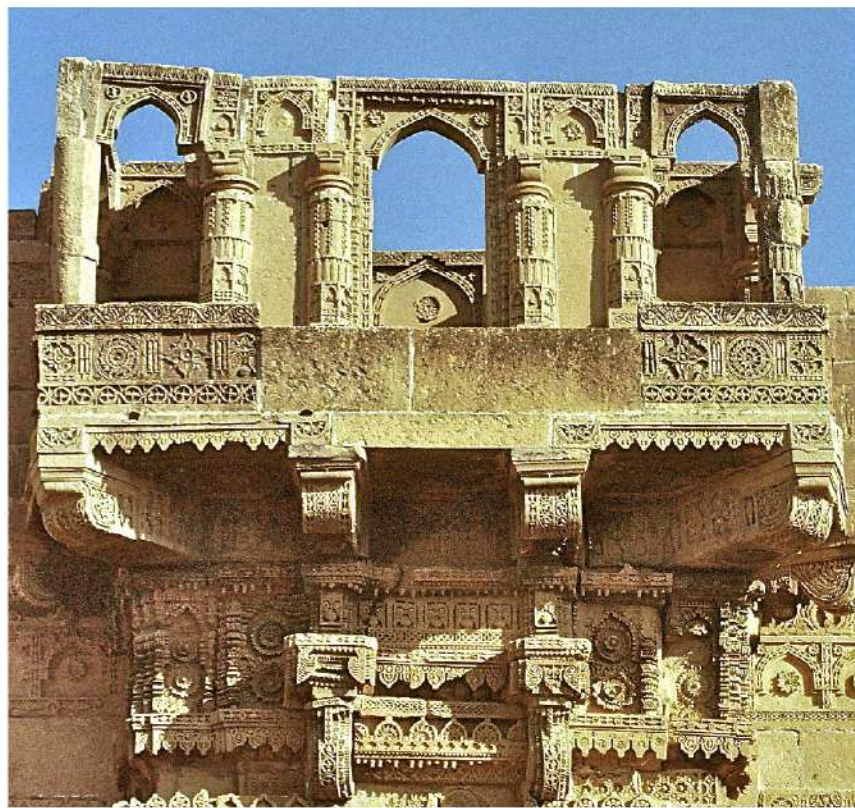




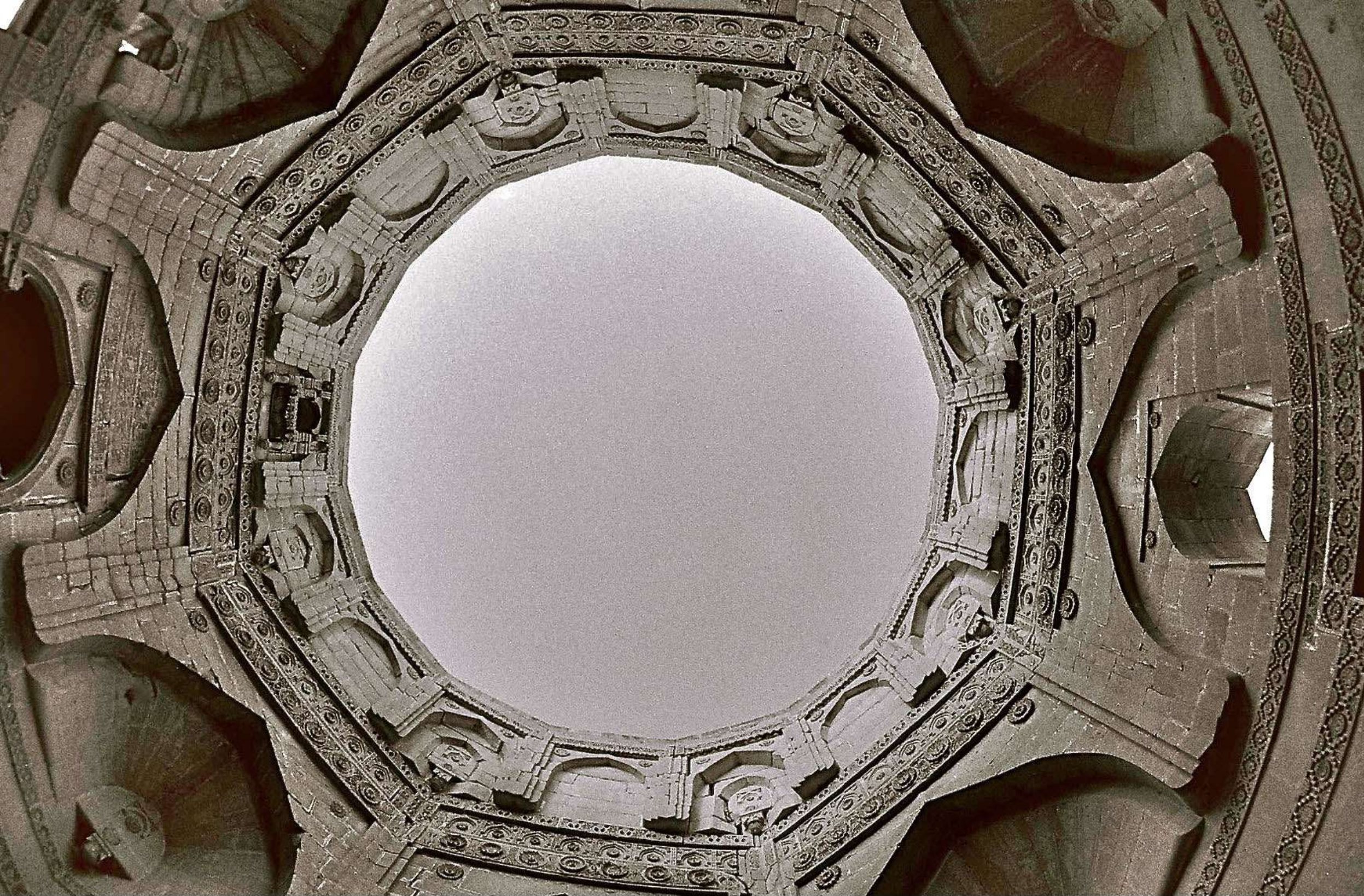




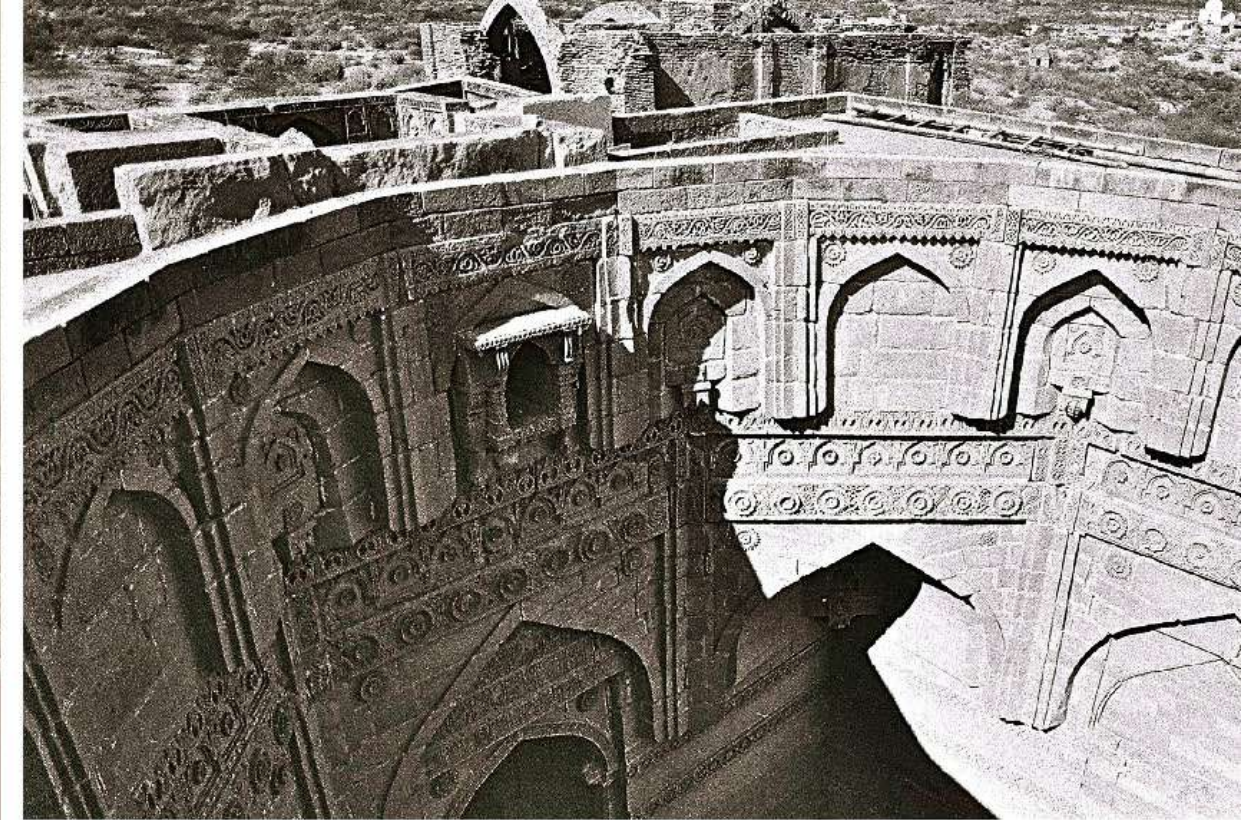






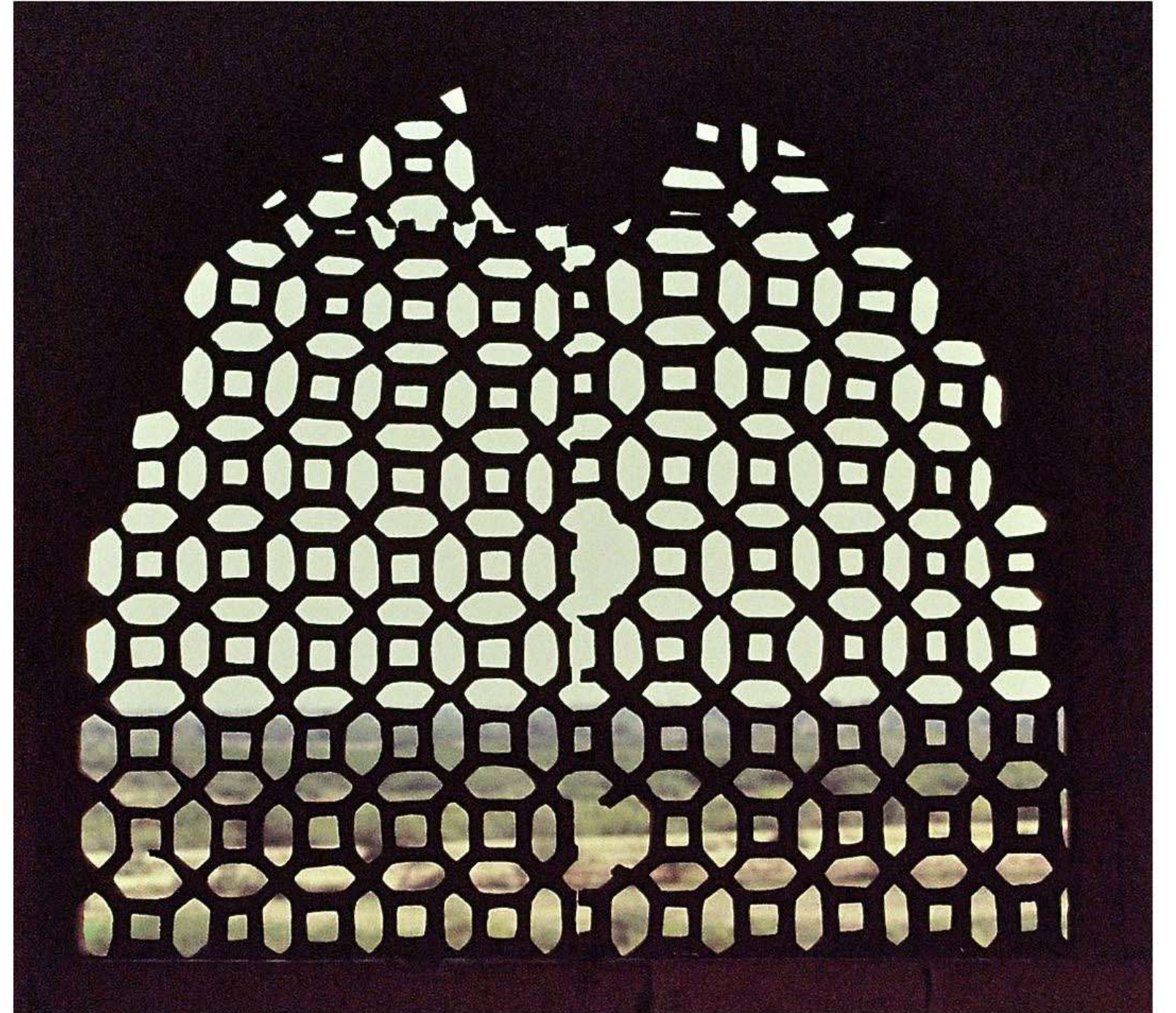


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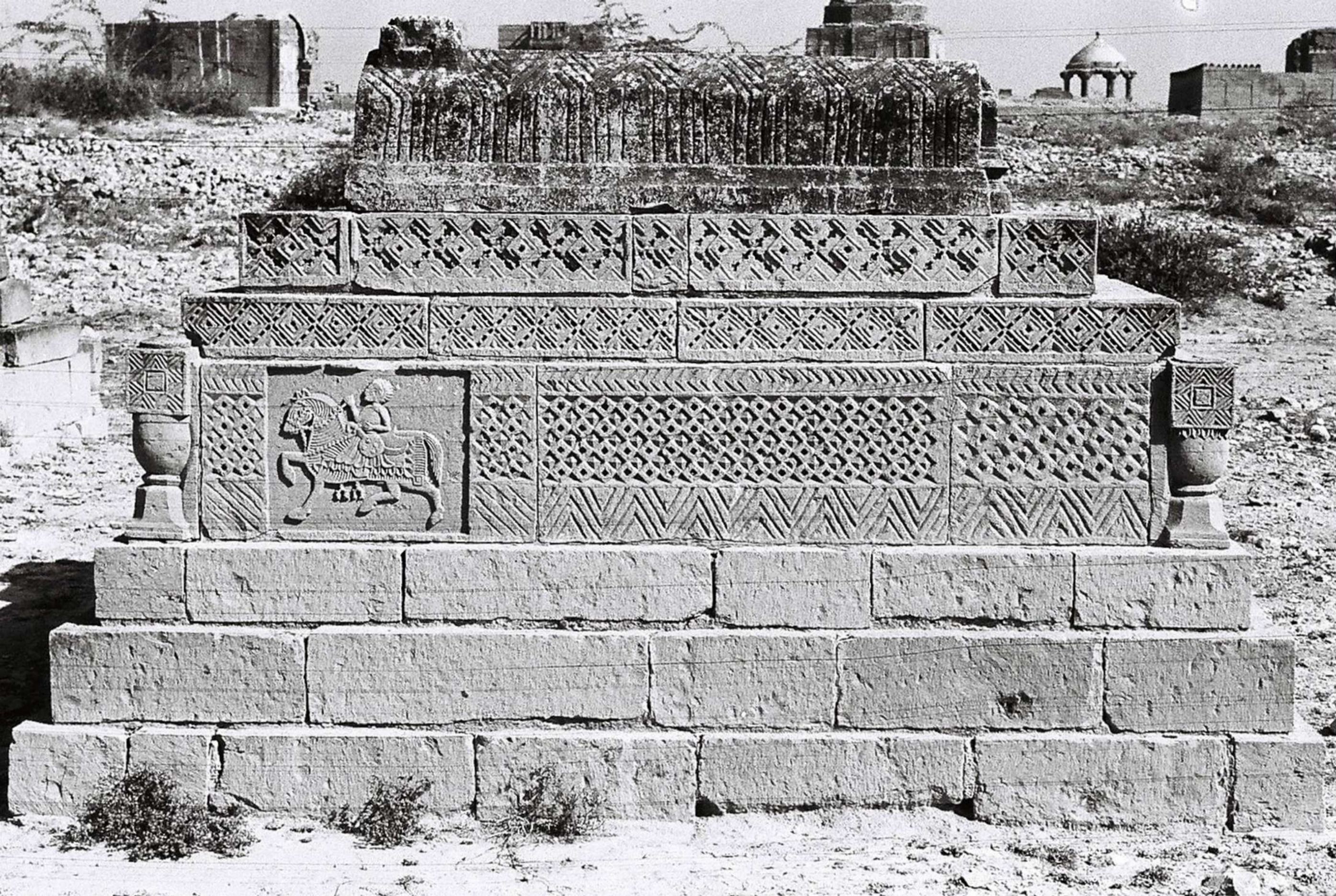




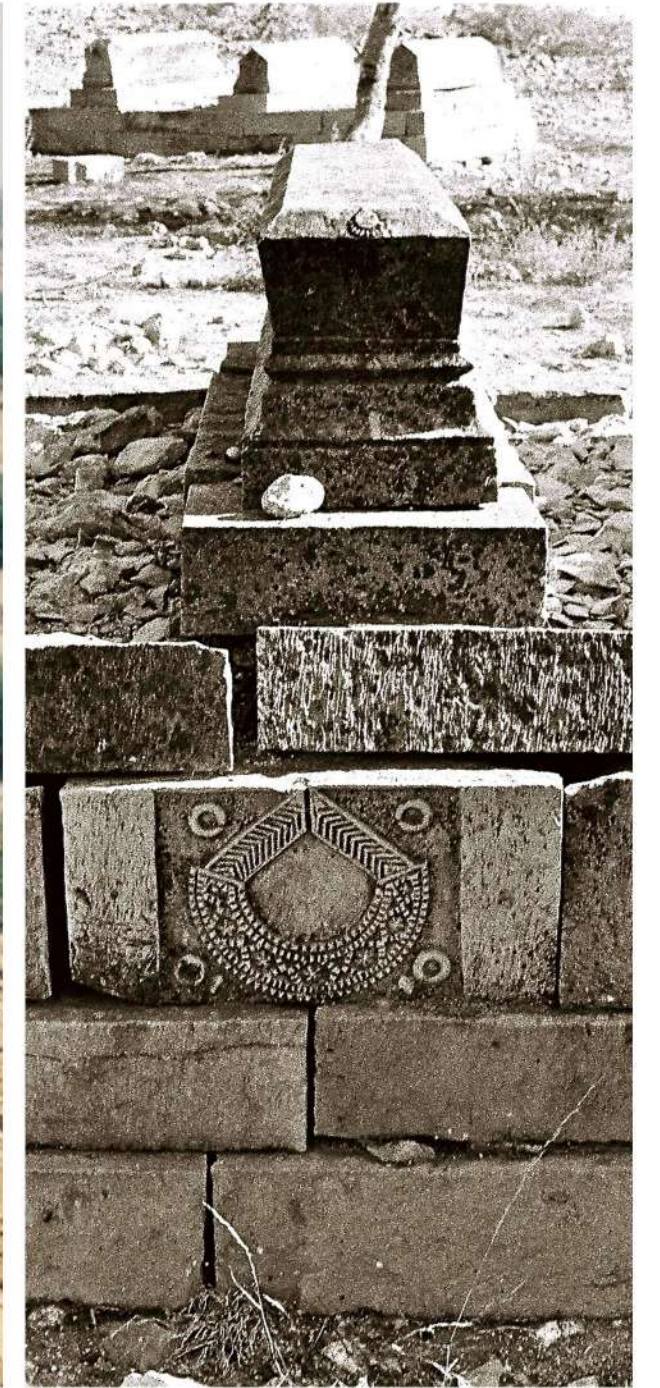
Graves of Samma period



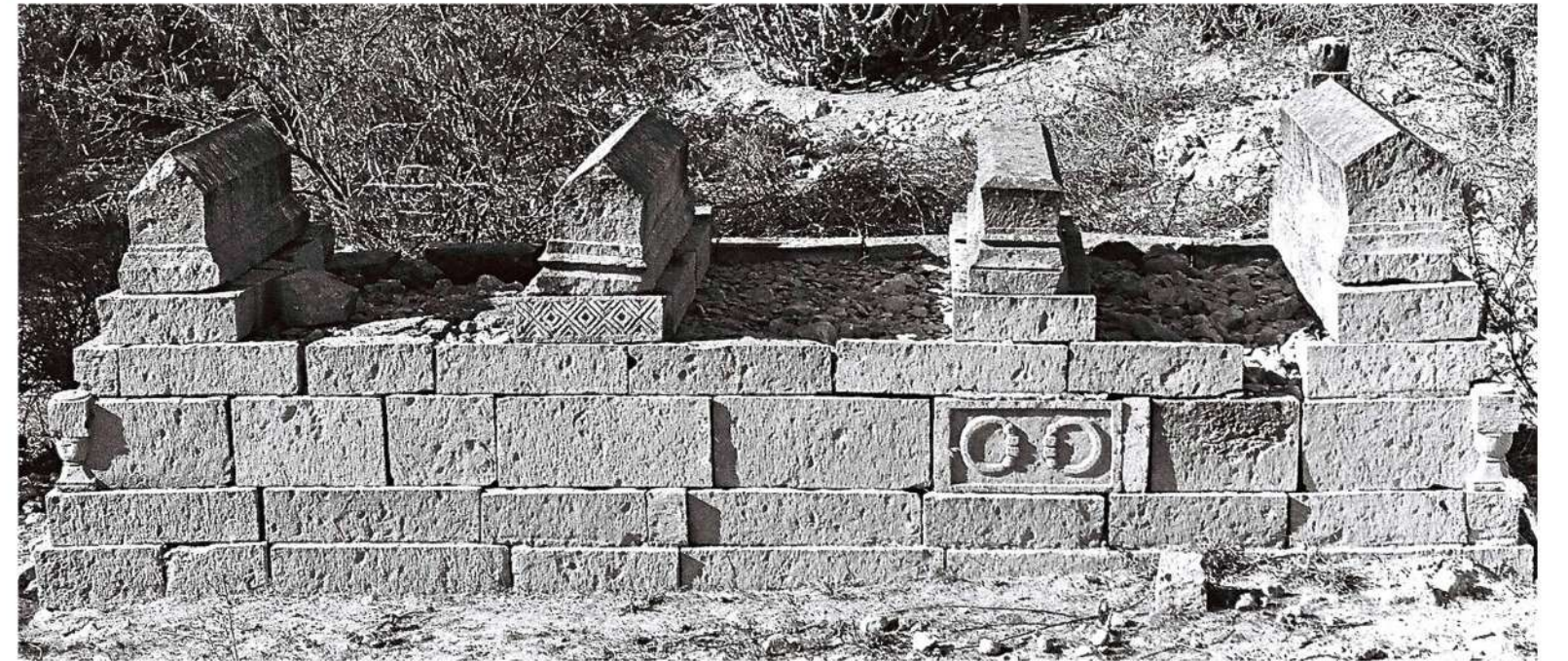




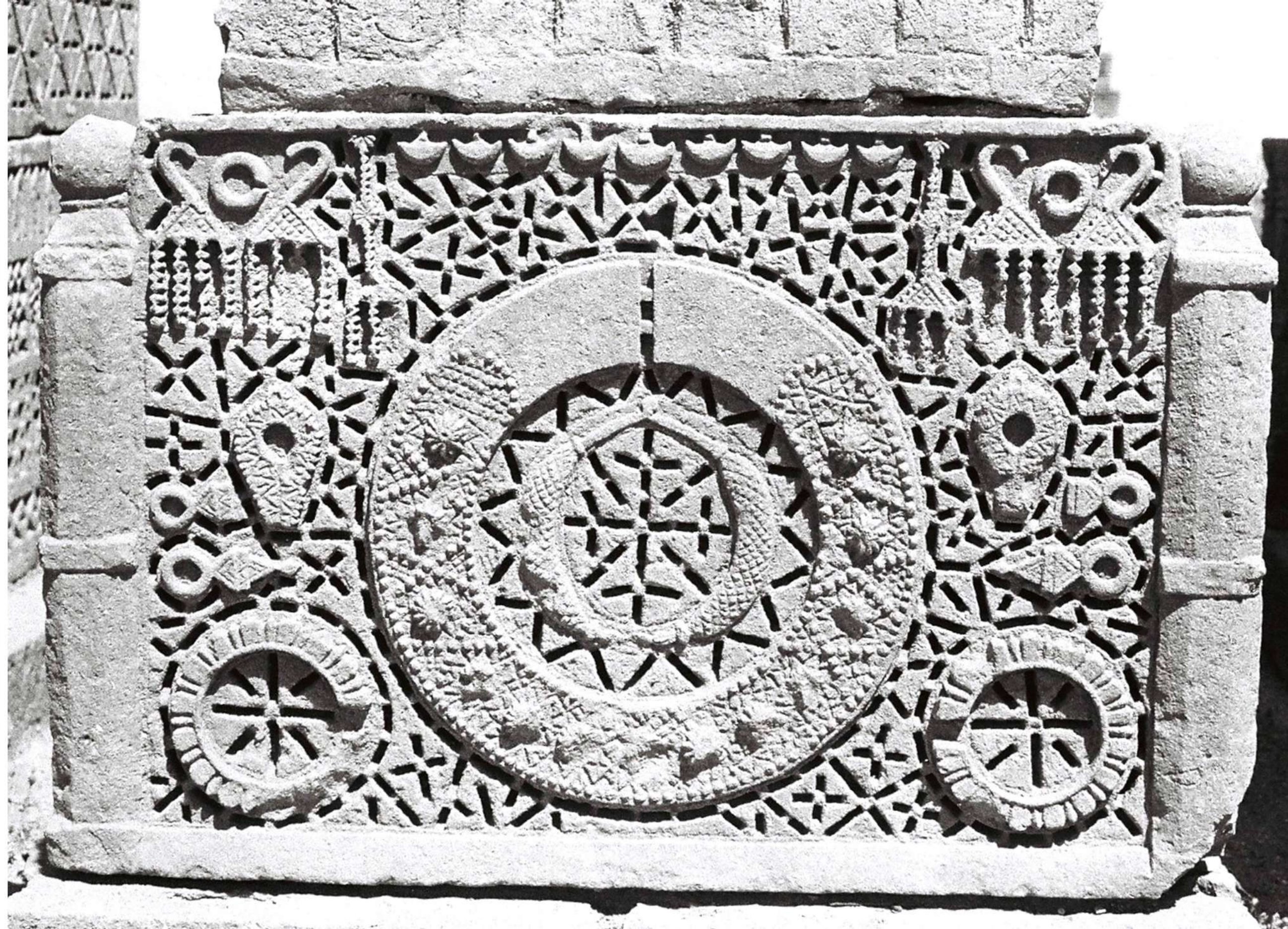




















Appendix





Samma Rule

AH 734/1333 AD  
Jam Unar I takes over Sehwan as Malik Firoze.

AH 752/1351 AD  
Death of Sultan Muhammad Shah Tughlaq in Sindh.

AH 752/1351 AD  
Samma Dynasty established at Thatta.

AH 753 to 768/1352 to 1367 AD  
Reign of Sadr al-Din Jam Bambhina II.

AH 754/1353 AD  
Sarmast constructed the tomb of Sultan Muhammad Shah Tughlaq at Sehwan.

AH 756/1356 AD  
Tomb of Shahbaz Qalandar built by the Governor of Sehwan at the direction of Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq.

AH 767/1365 AD  
Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq failed to capture Thatta.

AH 769/1367 AD  
Second invasion of Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq.

AH 769 to 772/1368 to 1370 AD

First reign of Jam Tamachi.

AH 772 to 790/1371 to 1388-9 AD  
Reign of Jam Juna I.

AH 775/1373-4 AD  
Capital at Samui established.

AH 777/1375 AD  
First Jain Temple built at Bhodesar.

AH 782/1380 AD  
Musa son of Subhan erects dome over the tomb of Shaikh Turabi by the order of Jam Juna I.

AH 785/1383-4 AD  
Death of Sheikh-ul Islam Makhdum Jahaniyan Jahan Gasht Bukhari of Uchch.

AH 790/1388 AD  
Death of Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq.

AH 791 to 795/1389 to 1392 AD  
Second reign of Jam Tamachi.

AH 795 to 807/1392 to 1404-5 AD  
Reign of Salah al-Din Shah Jam Unar II.

AH 801/1398 AD  
Amir Timur invades India.

AH 807 to 809/1404-5 to 1406 AD  
Reign of Jam Nizam al-Din I son of Jam Unar II.

AH 809 to 815/14061412-3 AD  
Reign of Jam Ali Sher, son of Jam Unar II.

AH 815/1412-3 AD  
Murder of Jam Ali Sher and Jam Kran son of Togachi son of Jam Juna I.

AH 815/1412-3 AD  
Reign of Jam Sikandar I son of Togachi.

AH 816 to 831/1412-3 to 1428 AD  
Reign of Jam Fateh son of Jam Sikandar I.

AH 818/1414 AD  
Arrival of Syed Ahmed Shirazi.

AH 831/1427 AD  
Tughlaq Shah Jam Juna II constructed Kalan Kot.

AH 831/1427 AD  
Birth of Muhammad Husain alias Pir Murad and death of Shaikh Isa Langoti.

AH 831 to 857/1428 to 1453 AD  
Reign of Tughlaq Shah Jam Juna II.

AH 853/1449 AD  
Construction of second Jain Temple at Bhodesar.

AH 857 to 858/1453 to 1454 AD  
Reign of Jam Muhammad Sikandar Shah II.

AH 858 to 866/1454 to 1461 AD

Reign of Sultan Sadr al-Din Shah Jam Sanjar (alias Jam Rainah or Jam Rayadhan).

AH 863/1459 AD  
Sultan Muhammad Begra becomes Sultan of Gujarat.

AH 866 to 914/1461 to 1508 AD  
Reign of Jam Nizam al-Din II (Jam Nindo).

AH 877/1472 AD  
Sultan Muhammad Begra of Gujarat invades Kutch.

AH 893/1488 AD  
Death of Muhammad Husain alias Pir Murad.

AH 895/1490 AD  
Darya Khan defeats Arghuns.

AH 911/1505 AD  
Mahmud bin Muzaffer Shah of Gujrat captured Nagar Parkar from Soda Rajputs and built the mosque at Bodesar.

AH 913/1507 AD  
Zun Nun Beg killed in battle with Uzbeks.

AH 914 to 931/1508 to 1524 AD  
Reign of Nasir al-Din Abul Fateh Shah Jam Feroze II.

AH 918/1512 AD  
Jam Salah al-Din returned to Gujarat after a

reign of eight months in Thatta.

AH 918/1512-3 AD  
Badi al-Zaman Mirza, the brother-in-law of Shah Shuja Beg, and the last Timurid King of Khurasan stayed with Jam Feroze for a year.

AH 923/1517 AD  
Shah Shuja Beg established headquarter at Siwi/Sibi.

AH 923/1517 AD  
Babur marched on Qandahar.

AH 924/1518 AD  
Shah Beg attacked Gaha and Baghban.

AH 927/1520 AD  
Samma army defeated, Mian Mubarak killed, and Thatta occupied by the Arghuns.

AH 927/1521 AD  
Makhdum Bilawal captured and fined.

AH 928/1522 AD  
Shah Shuja Beg arrives in Sindh with families and dependents from Qandahar.

AH 928/1522 AD  
Jam Salahuddin and his son killed in battle with Arghuns led by Shah Hasan.

AH 928/1522 AD  
Shah Beg surrenders Qandahar to Babur.



AH 929/1521 AD  
Death of Makhdum Bilawal.

AH 930/1524 AD  
Death of Shah Shuja Beg.

AH 931/1524 AD  
Shah Hasan defeated Jam Feroze.

1530 AD  
Death of Babur in December.

AH 942/1535 AD  
Last Samma King Jam Feroze captured and killed.

Samma Monuments

AH 769/1367 AD  
Grave of Mai Makli.

AH 791 to 795/ 1389 to 1392 AD  
Second reign of Rukun al-Din Shah Jam Tamachi.

Khanqah of Shaykh Hammad Jamali.  
Jamia Mosque of Makli.  
Grave of Shaykh Hammad Jamali.  
Stone Tomb Pavilion in ruin next to the grave of Jamali.  
Stone Tomb Pavilion of Nuri and Jam Tamachi.

AH 795 to 807/ 1392 to 1404-5 AD

Reign of Salah al-Din Shah Jam Unar II.  
Inscription on stone grave in Samma cemetery.  
Stone pavilion with inscriptions in Arabic and Persian.

AH 831 to 857/428 to 1453 AD  
Reign of Tughlaq Shah Jam Juna II.  
Stone Tomb Pavilion built by Darya Khan Rahu, disciple of Hammad, under instruction of son of Jam Tamachi during the reign of Tughlaq Shah Jam Juna II.

AH 858 to 866/ 1454 to 1461 AD  
Reign of Sultan Sadr al-Din Shah Jam Sanjar (alias Jam Rainah or Jam Rayadhan).  
Brick Tomb of Malik Rajbal. AH 861?  
Unknown Samma Prince SE of Rajbal in brick.  
Unknown Samma Prince SE of Rajbal in brick.

AH 866 to 914/1461 to 1508 AD  
Reign of Jam Nizam al-Din II (Jam Nindo).  
Stone Tomb Pavilion of Qazi Abdullah.  
Brick tomb of the sister of Fateh Khan and Mian Tajuddin.  
Stone tomb enclosure of Mian Mubarak.

AH 914 to 930/ 1508 to 1524 AD

Reign of Nasir al-Din Abu al-Fateh Sultan Firoze Shah II.  
Stone Tomb Pavilion of Makhdum Bilawal or Bilali Makhdum.  
Brick tomb enclosure next to the tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II.  
Stone tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II (Jam Nindo).  
Samma graves.

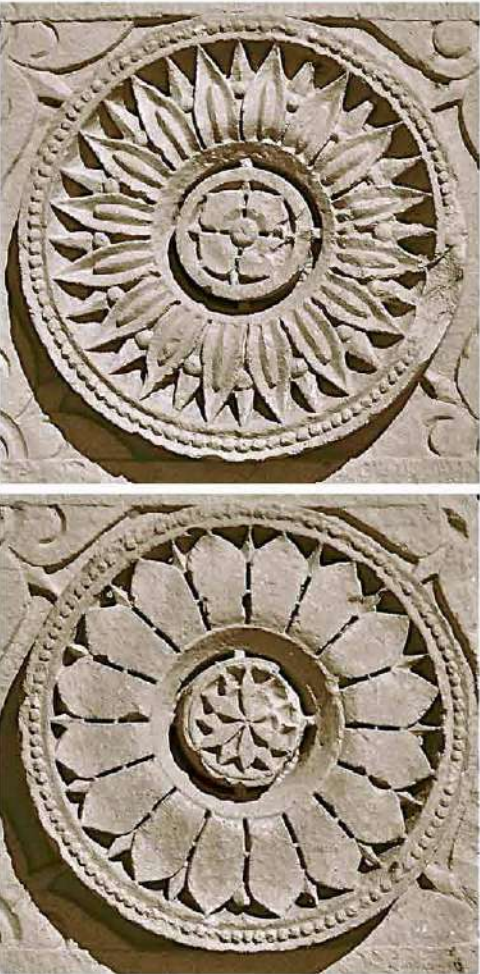


Quranic Verses

Monument	AH	QV	Surah		No
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	2.255	Al-Baqarah	The Cow	
Tomb of Mian Mubarak	895	2.285-286	Al-Baqarah	The Cow	2
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	76.1-19	Al-Dahar	The Cow	1
Jamali Khanqah	791-795	112.1-4	Al-Ikhlās	Time	1
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	3.26	Al-Imran	Pure	
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	3.38	Al-Imran	Imran	
Tomb of Mian Mubarak	895	3.18-19	Al-Imran	Imran	3
Jamali Khanqah	791-795	62.1-8	Al-Jumu'ah	Imran	1
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	24.35	Al-Nur	Assembly	1
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	54.54-55	Al-Qamar	The Light	
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	54.54-55	Al-Qamar	Moon	2
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	64.7-8	Al-Taghabun	Moon	1
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	39.52	Al-Zumar	Troops	
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	39.73-74	Al-Zumar	Troops	2
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	47.15	Muhammad	Muhammad	1
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	38.49-54	Suad		1
Jamali Khanqah	791-795	12.64	Yusuf	Joseph	1
Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din II	915	43.69-73	Zukhruf	Ornament	1



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